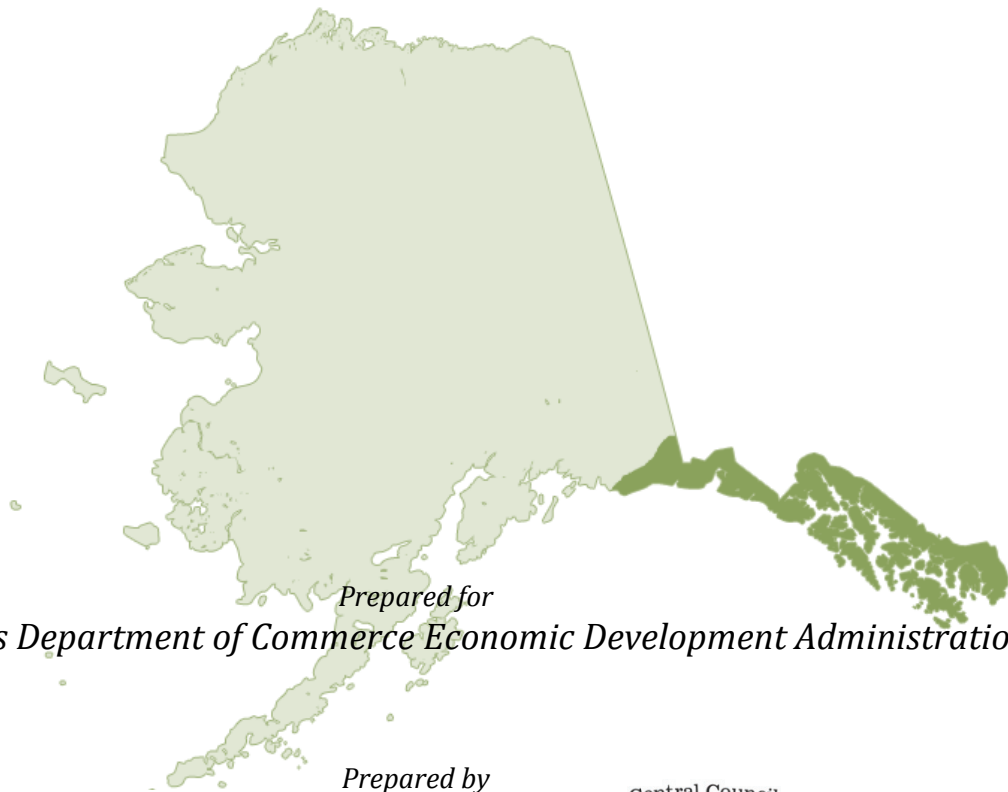


Southeast Alaska Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy 2009 UPDATE



Prepared for
United States Department of Commerce Economic Development Administration



Prepared by

&



**Update to the 2006-2011 CEDS Plan
June 2009**

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1.0 Introduction

The Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) report is the primary evaluation and planning document for Southeast Alaska's economy, offering a regional approach to economic evaluation, coordination and implementation for these unique and diverse communities. These 23 incorporated and 21 unincorporated communities contain the majority of the region's population. This document is the annual update to the 2006-2011 Strategy report issued in June 2006. For more comprehensive and detailed information about Southeast Alaska than is contained here refer to the original 5-year strategy.

The purpose of a CEDS is to initiate and sustain a local planning and implementation process to create jobs, foster stable and diversified economies, and to improve living conditions and quality of life. This CEDS has been prepared, in part, to meet a prerequisite for designation as a Federal Economic Development District. This designation is necessary to qualify for U.S. Economic Development Administration (EDA) assistance under its public works, economic adjustment, and planning programs.

This year's CEDS update is a joint effort of Southeast Conference (SEC) and the Central Council Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska (CCTHITA). This CEDS document also serves as the foundation of both CCTHITA and SEC's economic development work plans.

1.1 Southeast Conference

Southeast Conference was formed in 1958 as an association of communities joined to advocate for establishment of the Alaska Marine Highway System (AMHS). While our commitment to its development and efficient operation continues, Southeast Conference has greatly expanded both its membership base and its overall mission.

Today, Southeast Conference is a regional, nonprofit corporation that advances the collective interests of the people, communities and businesses in Southeast Alaska. Members include municipalities, Native corporations and village councils, regional and local businesses, civic organizations and individuals from throughout the region.

Southeast Conference is the State-designated Alaska Regional Development Organization (ARDOR), the Federally-designated Economic Development District (EDD), and the Federally-designated Resource Conservation and Development Council (RC&D) for Southeast Alaska. Each of these designations requires Southeast Conference to take an active role in regional resource management and economic development planning.

Mission Statement

Southeast Conference will work to build a strong economy and healthy communities while maintaining a quality environment. Southeast Conference shall strive to develop and maintain a stable and diversified economy throughout Southeast Alaska that provides employment and business development opportunities for the citizens of the region. This development shall be based on a sensitive understanding of the perspectives within and among the communities of Southeast Alaska regarding cultural heritage, community needs, and the desire of the southeast people to maintain and enhance the positive aspects and characteristics of the region that are vital to individual, family, and community well-being.

Contact Information

PHYSICAL ADDRESS: 612 West Willoughby Avenue, Suite B
MAILING ADDRESS: P.O. Box 21989, Juneau Alaska 99801
PHONE: (907) 523-4350 *Note change of phone numbers effective July 2009
FAX: (907) 463-5670
WEBSITE: www.seconference.org
EMAIL: info@seconference.org

FY 2009 Board of Directors

North/Public	President	Mike Korsmo	-Municipality of Skagway Council, Captain Amak Towing
North/Private	1 st Vice President	Maxine L. Thompson	-President, Thompson Management Services Inc.-Angoon
South/Private	2 nd Vice President	JC Conley	-Owner, Service Auto Parts-Ketchikan
North/Public	Treasurer	David Stone	-Deputy Commissioner, Alaska Dept. of Labor & CBJ Assembly
South/Private	Secretary	Paul Axelson	-Operations Manager, Southeast Stevedoring-Ketchikan
South/Private	Director	Leo Luczak	-Community Development Director, City of Petersburg
North/Private	Director	Linda J. Snow	-Principal, Southeast Strategies-Juneau
North/Public	Director	Jan Hill	-Haines Borough Mayor
South/Public	Director	Art King	-Vice President, Naukati West, Inc.- Ketchikan
North/Public	Director	Jim Dinley	-Municipal Administrator, City & Borough of Sitka
South/Private	Director	Gordy Wrobel	-Chairperson, Community of Elfin Cove Non-Profit Corp.
South/Private	Director	Bill Privett	-City & Borough of Wrangell Assembly
South/Public	Past President	Jon Bolling	-Administrator, City of Craig

Staff

Executive Director	Shelly Wright	shellyw@seconference.org
Administrative Assistant	Sara Henderson	sara@seconference.org
Chief Finance Officer	Cheri Lancaster	cheri@seconference.org
Energy Coordinator	Robert Venables	energy@seconference.org
RC&D Coordinator	Paul Coffey	paul.coffey@ak.usda.gov

Committees

Energy-JC Conley	Fisheries-Art King	Prince Rupert Container Port-Leo Luczak
Environment-Jon Bolling	HESS- Gordy Wrobel	
Solid Waste-Jon Bolling	Tourism-Bill Privett	Timber-JC Conley
Economic Development-Linda J. Snow	Transportation-Leo Luczak	

FY 2009 SEC Membership

AIDEA	City of Tenakee Springs	OceansAlaska
AEA	City of Thorne Bay	Organized Village of Kake
Alaska Airlines	City of Whitehorse	Pacific Contract Company, LLC
Alaska Forest Association	Coastal Helicopters, Inc.	Pacific Seafood Processors Assoc.
Alaska Communications Systems	Coeur Alaska Inc.	Petersburg Chamber of Commerce
Alaska Congressional Delegation	Community of Elfin Cove	Petersburg EDC
Alaska Cruise Association	Craig Community Association	PND Engineers, Inc.
AEL&P	Cruise West, SE Alaska Operations	Polarconsult Alaska, Inc
Alaska Marine Highway System	D. Hittle & Associates, Inc.	POW Chamber of Commerce
Alaska Marine Lines	Denali Commission	Princess Tours
Alaska Municipal League	Edna Bay Community	Red Onion Saloon, Inc.
Alaska Permanent Capital Management	Electric Power Systems, Inc.	Redfern Resources Ltd.
AP&T	Elgee Rehfeld Mertz, LLC	Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine
Alaska Recycling Energy LLC	Elliott Bay Design Group	Roanan Corp
AK Resource Development Council	First Bank	Robert W. Ward, Jr.-Lifetime Memb.
Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute	First National Bank of Alaska	Seafood Producers Cooperative
Alaska Services Group	Four Seasons Marine Services	Sealaska Corp.
Alaska Ship & Drydock, Inc.	Goldbelt, Inc.	Service Auto Parts
Alaska State Chamber of Commerce	Greens Creek Mining Company	SGY Inc. dba: Shattuck & Grummett
AK State Legislature-SE Delegation	Gruening & Spitzfaden, A.P.C.	Shee Atika, Inc.
Allen Marine	Haida Corporation	Sheinberg Associates
Ballard & Associates	Haines Borough	Sitka EDA
Bartlett Regional Hospital	Haines Chamber of Commerce	Sitka Tribe of Alaska
BBC Human Resource Development	Herb Pond-Lifetime Member	Skagway Chamber of Commerce
Capital Office Supply/Systems	Holland America Line	Skagway Development Corporation
Carson Dorn, Inc.	Huna Totem Corp.	Skagway Traditional Council
Cascade Creek LLC	Hydaburg Cooperative Association	Steven Samuelson
Catholic Community Service	Hyder Community Association	SAFA
Central Council Tlingit & Haida	Inside Passage Electric Cooperative	SARDFA
Indian Tribes of Alaska	Inter-Island Ferry Authority	SEARHC
Chelan Produce Company	IUOE Local #302	Southeast Stevedoring
Chilkat Indian Village	Juneau Arts & Humanities Council	Southeast Strategies
Chilkoot Indian Association	Juneau Chamber of Commerce	SSRAA
City & Borough of Juneau	Juneau Convention & Visitors Bur	The Four Dam Pool Power Agency
City & Borough of Sitka	Juneau EDC	The Nature Conservancy
City & Borough of Wrangell	Kake Tribal Corporation	Thomas Bay Power Authority
City & Borough of Yakutat	Ketchikan Chamber of Commerce	Thompson Management Services
City of Coffman Cove	Ketchikan Gateway Borough	Tom Briggs-Lifetime Member
City of Cordova	Ketchikan General Hospital	University of Alaska SE-Juneau
City of Craig	Ketchikan Indian Community	US EPA
City of Hoonah	Ketchikan Visitor's Bureau	US Small Business Administration
City of Kake	Kootznoowoo Inc.	USDA Forest Service
City of Kasaan	LB2	USDA Rural Development
City of Ketchikan	Madison Lumber & Hardware	Waypoint Inn
City of Pelican	McDowell Group, Inc.	Wells Fargo Bank
City of Petersburg	Metlakatla Indian Community	White Pass & Yukon Route
Carol Rushmore-Lifetime Member	Municipality of Skagway	Wostmann & Associates, Inc.
City of Prince Rupert	Naukati West, Inc.	Zen Kitchen
City of Saxman	Northland Services, Inc.	
	Ocean Beauty Seafood, Inc.	

1.2 Central Council Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska

The Central Council Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska (CCTHITA) is a Federally Recognized Tribal Government representing nearly 27,000 Tlingit and Haida Indians worldwide. The CCTHITA is a sovereign entity and has a government-to-government relationship with the United States. It was developed when the U.S. Congress passed the Jurisdictional Act of 1935, which authorized Tlingit and Haida nations to organize as one group in order to pursue land claims.

Mission Statement

Preserving our sovereignty, enhancing our economic and cultural resources, and promoting self-sufficiency and self-governance for our citizens through collaboration, service, and advocacy.

Contact Information

MAIN LINE: (907) 586-1432
TOLL FREE: (800) 344-1432
ADDRESS: 9097 Glacier Highway, Juneau, AK 99801
WEBSITE: www.ccthita.org
ADDITIONAL WEBSITES: www.alaskatribalbiz.org
Angoon Business Center: <http://www.myangoon.org/>
Hydaburg Business Center: <http://www.myhydaburg.org/>

DEPARTMENTS

The CCTHITA is comprised of 15 departments and more than 350 employees throughout Southeast Alaska who provide a wide variety of services to its nearly 27,000 enrolled members worldwide, but primarily to the 13,395 members living in Southeast Alaska.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT	(907) 463-7100
TRIBAL OPERATIONS	(907) 463-7104
FINANCE	(907) 463-7108
BUSINESS & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT	(907) 463-7147
COMMUNITY SERVICES & SELF GOVERNANCE	(907) 463-7329
EMPLOYMENT TRAINING	(907) 463-7314
HEAD START	(907) 463-7127
HIGHER EDUCATION	(907) 463-7379
JOHNSON O'MALLEY	(907) 463-7156
NATIVE LANDS & RESOURCES (NLR)	(907) 463-7186
PROGRAM COMPLIANCE (ENROLLMENT/INTAKE)	(907) 463-7359
ROADS & TRANSPORTATION	(907) 523-8173
TRIBAL COURT	(907) 463-7165
TRIBAL ENERGY	(907) 463-7394
TRIBAL FAMILY & YOUTH SERVICES (TFYS)	(907) 463-7169
VOCATIONAL TRAINING & RESOURCE CENTER	(907) 463-7375

2008-2010 Executive Council

President	William E. Martin	Juneau
1 st Vice President	Richard Peterson	Kasaan
2 nd Vice President	Michele Metz	Douglas
3 rd Vice President	Jacob (Jay) Cabuag Jr.	Mill-Creek, WA
4 th Vice President	Richard George	Angoon
5 th Vice President	William Micklin	Aline, CA
6 th Vice President	Barbara Fields	Anchorage
Youth Representative	Ralph Wolfe	Juneau
President Emeritus	Edward K. Thomas	Juneau

Economic Development Department

Manager	Andrei Chakine
Administrative Assistant	Marianne Jacobs
Economic Development Coordinator	Laird A. Jones
Subsistence & Sustainable Development Coordinator	Carrie Sykes
Business Development Technician	Thomas Gallant
Small Business Technician, Angoon	Kim Getgood
Small Business Technician, Hydaburg	Charles Peele

Membership by Community

Angoon	392
Craig	395
Haines	373
Hoonah	532
Hydaburg	275
Juneau	4,777
Kake	489
Kasaan	27
Ketchikan	1,234
Klawock	456
Klukwan	82
Metlakatla	293
Pelican	25
Petersburg	402
Saxman	160
Sitka	1,249
Wrangell	508
Yakutat	274
Total in Southeast Alaska	11,953

Outside Southeast Alaska

Anchorage	1,296
San Francisco	551
Seattle	4,274
Non-Community*	8,788
Grand Total	26,862**

* These citizens currently are not registered to a specific community and therefore are placed in a "Non-Community" category.

** These numbers are for Central Council enrollment only and do not include tribal citizens registered or enrolled with other tribes such as Sitka Tribe of Alaska and do not include Alaska Natives/Native Americans registered with tribes elsewhere.

1.3 CEDS Review Process & Committee

The Southeast Conference Economic Development Committee is the committee of record for the Community Economic Development Strategy (CEDS). Committee membership includes representation from city, State and Federal government agencies, business, organized labor, education, community organizations and tribal administrations.

For the 5-year strategy review, the 2006 document was sent to more than 100 individuals across a wide, cross-section of the region: past review team members, board members of Southeast Conference, Native tribes, utilities, mayors, businesses, Native corporations, members of Southeast Conference and other associations. They were invited to send comments directly to the Central Council or Southeast Conference and to attend a meeting on March 20, 2006. The document also was reviewed and discussed by the Economic Development Committee of Southeast Conference.

For the 2009 strategy update, information was sent to each city's municipal office as well as the economic development organization and tribal council in those communities. The final document has been reviewed and discussed by the Economic Development Committee of Southeast Conference.

2.0 Southeast Alaska Overview

Southeast Alaska is made up of 23 incorporated and about 21 unincorporated communities & villages boasting an estimated population of 69,202. Covering a 500 mile long stretch of mainland and islands the archipelago is 120 miles at its widest point. Out of the 44 communities only 4 are accessible from the rest of the State by road; Haines, Klukwan, Skagway, and Hyder. Juneau, the largest community in the region, does not have road access to any other communities. Most communities enjoy scheduled commercial air service, and many also have public ferry service. All are accessible by boat or plane, either commercial or private. Much of the region's freight is transported by water via commercial barge or public ferry, but a small amount travels by air or by highway.

2.1 Physical Geography

Within the approximate 29,000 square miles of land there is over 11,000 miles of coast line and represents 16.1% of the total land in the United States. All but a handful of the communities are located on various size islands that make up 40 percent of the region's total land area.

Borough & Census Area Changes

Skagway Municipality and Hoonah-Angoon Census Area: The Municipality of Skagway incorporated as a First Class Borough on June 20, 2007. The city of Skagway dissolved and the borough boundaries are the former city boundaries. The remainder of the Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon Census Area was named the Hoonah-Angoon Census Area.

Wrangell City and Borough and Petersburg Census Area: The City and Borough of Wrangell incorporated as a Unified Home Rule Borough on May 30, 2008. The City of Wrangell dissolved. The boundaries for the borough extend beyond the former City of Wrangell boundaries and include a portion of the former Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area. The remainder of the Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area was named the Petersburg Census Area.

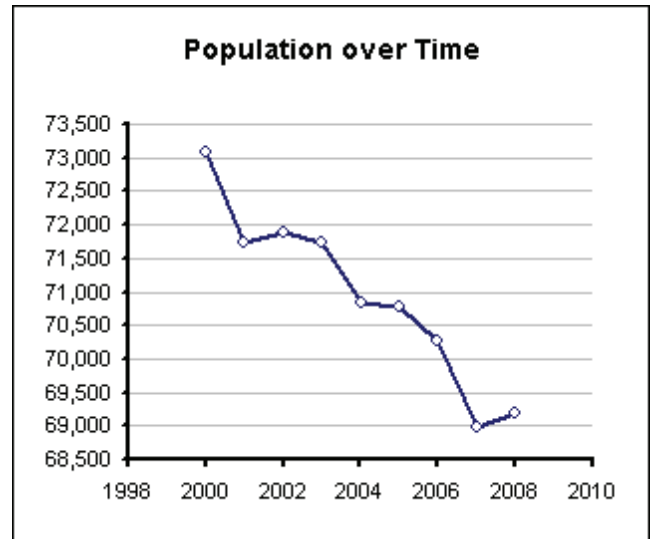
Ketchikan Gateway Borough and Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area: The Ketchikan Gateway Borough annexed 4,510 sq acres from the former Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area on May 31, 2008. The boundaries of the Census Area were redrawn and the area was named the Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area.

CHART A

2.2 Population & Labor Force

Statewide, Alaska showed an 8.3% population growth between 2000 and 2008. This exceeded that of the entire United States over the same time period. Despite this, the Southeast region continued to show declining numbers between 2000-2008, losing 3,880 in population. Between 2007-2008 only the City & Borough of Juneau, Haines Borough, and the Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan census areas had any population gain, but still showed losses overall from the 2000 census.

Table 1 shows population changes in Southeast Alaska’s boroughs and Census Areas since 1990. Between 2000 and 2008, Southeast Alaska lost 5.31% of its population. The region as a whole had experienced slow population growth until about 1997, although some communities had been losing population before that time. Even Juneau, with the largest local economy in the region, has lost population since 2000. A look at the elements of population change shows that there has been natural growth (births minus deaths) in the region while the population has dropped. The net result of people moving into and out of the region between 2000 and 2008 was a population decrease of 7,979. That exodus, combined with a natural increase of 4,099, resulted in 3,880 fewer people in Southeast Alaska since 2000. Anecdotal evidence suggests that the people who are leaving are in the 25 to 35 year age group.



Source: AKDOLWD

TABLE 1
SOUTHEAST ALASKA POPULATION TRENDS BY BOROUGH AND CENSUS AREA (CA)

Borough or Census Area	1990 Census	2000 Census	2008 Estimate	Change 2000-2008	Natural Increase (Births - Deaths) 2000-2008*	Net Migration (In-Out) 2000-2008*
Haines Borough	2,117	2,392	2,310	-3.43%	34	-116
Juneau City and Borough	26,751	30,711	30,427	-0.92%	2,070	-2,354
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	13,828	14,059	12,993	-7.58%	778	-1,844
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan CA	6,278	6,157	5,360	-12.94%	338	-1,135
Sitka City and Borough	8,588	8,835	8,615	-2.49%	556	-776
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon CA **	3,680	3,436	2,946	-14.26%	129	-619
Wrangell-Petersburg CA**	7,042	6,684	5,959	-10.85%	165	-891
Yakutat City and Borough	705	808	592	-26.73%	28	-244
Southeast Alaska Total	68,989	73,082	69,202	-5.31%	4,099	-7,979

Source: AKDOLWD. *Natural Increase and Net Migration were calculated between 04/01/2000 (U.S. Census count) and 06/30/2008 (AKDOLWD estimate). **Between 2000 and 2008, Skagway and Wrangell formed boroughs. To be able to report changes consistently, 2008 population counts were reported in the former Census Areas.

Much of the population loss in the Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan and Wrangell-Petersburg Census Areas is due to decline in the timber harvest and manufacturing industries. A secondary cause of population decline in the region is a slowing in local participation in the commercial fishing industry (see Table 14). Decline in these industries and stagnation in others has resulted in slower job growth in the region. In addition, reductions in State and Federal funds available to communities and high fuel prices have curtailed municipal services offered and increased cost of living in small communities, resulting in out-migration. Out-migration from smaller communities may have contributed to in-migration to the larger communities in the region where jobs are more available, such as Ketchikan, Sitka and Juneau.

The Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (AKDOLWD) recently released population projections for Alaska from 2006 to 2030. Table 2 presents those projections for Southeast Alaska by Borough and Census Area.

TABLE 2
POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR SOUTHEAST ALASKA, 2008 TO 2030

	2008	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	Avg. Annual Change
Haines Borough	2,310	2,095	1,978	1,854	1,712	1,571	
Average Annual Change		-4.65%	-1.15%	-1.29%	-1.59%	-1.72%	-1.49%
Juneau City and Borough	30,427	31,691	32,078	32,252	32,227	32,260	
Average Annual Change		2.08%	0.24%	0.11%	-0.02%	0.02%	0.02%
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	12,993	12,836	12,507	12,088	11,587	11,095	
Average Annual Change		-0.60%	-0.52%	-0.68%	-0.85%	-0.87%	-0.71%
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan	5,360	5,261	4,996	4,658	4,274	3,894	
Average Annual Change		-0.92%	-1.03%	-1.40%	-1.72%	-1.86%	-1.40%
Sitka City and Borough	8,615	8,964	8,948	8,864	8,740	8,658	
Average Annual Change		2.03%	-0.04%	-0.19%	-0.28%	-0.19%	-0.07%
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon	2,946	2,861	2,657	2,415	2,180	1,945	
Average Annual Change		-1.43%	-1.49%	-1.91%	-2.05%	-2.28%	-1.81%
Wrangell-Petersburg	5,959	5,960	5,785	5,580	5,340	5,076	
Average Annual Change		-0.01%	-0.60%	-0.72%	-0.88%	-1.01%	-0.70%
Yakutat City and Borough	592	646	644	624	601	574	
Average Annual Change		4.56%	-0.06%	-0.63%	-0.75%	-0.92%	-0.38%
Southeast Region Total	70,053	70,315	69,593	68,335	66,661	65,073	
Average Annual Change		0.80%	-0.21%	-0.36%	-0.50%	-0.48%	-0.33%

Source: AKDOLWD, 2009.

Table 2 shows that population in every borough or Census Area in the region is expected to decline between now and 2030, except for Juneau, which is predicted to have a slight population increase (0.02%). Areas with the largest anticipated drop in population are the Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon Census Area, the Haines Borough, and the Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area.

2.3 Regional Facilities and Services

Juneau is the largest community in Southeast Alaska, followed by Sitka and Ketchikan. These three communities are regional centers for retail as well as medical, business, transportation, and other services. Five other communities in the region have populations over 1,000 – Petersburg, Haines, Wrangell, Metlakatla, and Craig. All other Southeast Alaska communities had populations of less than 1,000 in 2008. The following table shows selected Southeast Alaska communities by population and transportation facility.

TABLE 3
SOUTHEAST ALASKA COMMUNITIES BY POPULATION SIZE AND TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

Southeast Alaska Community	2008 Population Estimate	Airport	Seaplane Base	Ferry Service	Barge Service	Road Connection
Juneau	30,427	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Sitka	8,615	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Ketchikan	7,508	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Petersburg	3,009	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Haines	2,310	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Canada
Wrangell	1,943	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Craig	1,414	No	Yes	IFA	Yes	Island-wide
Metlakatla	1,318	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Skagway	846	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Canada
Hoonah	832	Yes	Yes	Yes	Summer	No
Klawock	7854	Yes	No	IFA	Yes	Island-wide
Yakutat	590	Yes	Yes	Flag Stop	Summer	No
ake	519	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Gustavus	448	Yes	No	Charter	Summer	No
Thorne Bay	440	No	Yes	IFA	Yes	Island-wide
Angoon	430	No	Yes	Yes	Summer	No
Saxman	420	No	No	No	No	Ketchikan
Hydaburg	341	No	Yes	IFA	No	Island-wide
Hollis	172	No	Yes	IFA	No	Island-wide
Coffman Cove	141	No	Yes	IFA	No	Island-wide
Naukati	124	No	Yes	IFA	No	Island-wide
Pelican	106	No	Yes	Summer	Summer	No
Klukwan	102	No	No	No	No	Haines
Tenakee Springs	99	No	Yes	Yes	Summer	No
Hyder	94	No	Yes	No	No	Canada
Port Protection	66	No	Yes	No	No	No
Port Alexander	58	No	Yes	No	Charter	No
Kasaan	54	No	Yes	No	No	No
Whale Pass	48	No	Yes	IFA	No	Island-wide
Elfin Cove	22	No	Yes	No	Charter	No

Source: AKDOLWD, 2009 and Southeast Strategies, 2007. Note 1: IFA is the Inter-Island Ferry Authority, which is located on Prince of Wales Island and has year round ferry service from Hollis to Ketchikan, and summer ferry service from Coffman Cove to Petersburg and Wrangell. Most communities on Prince of Wales Island are connected by road to one of those ferry terminals. Note 2: Haines population includes the population of Klukwan, since it is only a short distance away on the road system, and uses the same facilities.

Following is a brief report on the Southeast Alaska regional transportation systems and regional facilities such as health care, colleges, and ship repair facilities.

Transportation – Road Links

Southeast Alaska is connected to the continental road system at three locations as follows:

- Hyder links to the Cassiar Highway via a 40-mile paved access road.
- Haines links to the Alaska Highway (in Canada) via the 146-mile Haines Highway.
- Skagway links to the Alaska Highway (in Canada) via the 99-mile South Klondike Highway.

With the exception of the communities on Prince of Wales Island, most Southeast Alaska communities do not have road connections to any other communities. Of the over 1,500 miles of road system on Prince of Wales Island, approximately 125 of it is paved connecting 6 of the 8 communities.

Transportation – Air Links

Air service in Southeast Alaska includes jet service from Seattle in the south and Anchorage in the north, to and between the major communities (Juneau, Ketchikan, Sitka, Petersburg, Wrangell, and seasonally – Gustavus). Air cargo and air courier services are also available. Smaller air carriers in 4 to 12 seat wheel or float planes provide service within the region and to Prince Rupert, British Columbia to the south. Scheduled air service is available to most communities, and charter service is also available. Currently, two companies provide medical evacuation service via jet aircraft in the region. The U.S. Coast Guard has an air station at Sitka which provides medical evacuations via helicopter when necessary, as well as search and rescue services.

Southeast Alaska has several types and sizes of airports, and virtually every community has an air facility of some kind. Many are airport runways, but some are seaplane bases. Following are the larger airports as classified by the Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities' 1996 Alaska Aviation System Plan Update.

Regional Center Airports (jet serviced) -

- Juneau
- Ketchikan

District Airports (jet serviced) -

- Sitka
- Petersburg
- Wrangell

Transport Airports -

- Yakutat (jet serviced)
- Klawock (jet capable, not currently jet serviced)

To reach the smaller communities not served by direct airline flights, mail goes through an airport hub where it can be centralized and then distributed to the surrounding area. The following table lists community airports with their respective postal airport hub.

**TABLE 4
COMMUNITY AIRPORTS AND THEIR POSTAL HUBS**

Postal Airport Hub	Community Airport
Ketchikan	Annette
	Coffman Cove
	Craig
	Edna Bay
	Hollis
	Hydaburg
	Hyder
	Kasaan
	Klawock (Transport Airport)
	Metlakatla
	Meyers Chuck
	North Whale Pass
	Petersburg (District Airport)
	Point Baker
	Port Protection
	Thorne Bay
	Wrangell (District Airport)
Petersburg	Kake
Sitka	Port Alexander
Juneau	Angoon
	Chatham
	Elfin Cove
	Excursion Inlet
	Funter Bay
	Gustavus (seasonally jet serviced)
	Haines
	Hawk Inlet
	Hoonah
	Kake
	Pelican
	Petersburg (District Airport)
	Sitka (District Airport)
	Skagway
	Tenakee Springs
	Wrangell (District Airport)
	Yakutat (Transport Airport)

Source: Aviation System Plan Update, Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (AKDOTPF), 1996.

Transportation – Ferry Links

The Alaska Marine Highway System provides year-round, public ferry service to the region. The system has seven conventional-speed and two high-speed vessels that are used in Southeast Alaska. The mainline system connects major Southeast Alaska communities together, and to road systems in British Columbia via Prince Rupert, to Washington via Bellingham, and to South-central Alaska via Whittier and Homer. These ferries take passengers, vehicles and freight, and often have staterooms, restaurants and lounges on board. The following table shows running times and distances for mainline routes.

**TABLE 5
MAINLINE ROUTES AND RUNNING TIMES**

From	To	Running Time	Miles <i>Nautical/Statute</i>
Bellingham	Ketchikan	38 hours	595 / 676
Prince Rupert	Ketchikan	6 hours	91 / 103
Ketchikan	Wrangell	6 hours	89 / 101
Wrangell	Petersburg	3 hours	41 / 47
Petersburg	Juneau	8 hours	123 / 140
Petersburg	Sitka	10 hours	156 / 177
Sitka	Juneau/Auke Bay	8 hours, 45 min.	132 / 150
Juneau/Auke Bay	Haines	4 hours, 30 min.	68 / 77
Haines	Skagway	1 hour	13 / 15

Source: Alaska Marine Highway System. Does not include fast ferry time, approx. ½ the time.

Feeder routes connect smaller communities to a regional hub and to each other. Ferries used for feeder service travel at conventional speed and take passengers, vehicles and freight. These ships generally do not have staterooms. The following table shows running times and distances for feeder routes.

**TABLE 6
FEEDER ROUTES AND RUNNING TIMES**

From	To	Running Time	Miles <i>Nautical/Statute</i>
Petersburg	Kake	4 hours	65 / 74
Kake	Sitka	8 hours	115 / 131
Angoon	Hoonah	4 hours	63 / 72
Angoon	Tenakee	2 hrs, 30 min.	35 / 40
Tenakee	Hoonah	3 hrs, 15 min.	49 / 56
Hoonah	Juneau	3 hrs, 15 min.	48 / 55
Juneau	Pelican	6 hrs, 30 min.	91 / 103

Source: Alaska Marine Highway System. Does not include fast ferry time, approx. ½ the time.

The Alaska Marine Highway System will sometimes dedicate a vessel to a particular route, especially during the summer months. These shuttle ferries can be either conventional-speed or high-speed vessels. Currently, a dedicated vessel provides year-round service between Ketchikan and Metlakatla.

In addition, the Inter-Island Ferry Authority provides year-round passenger, vehicle and cargo service on a conventional speed ferry between Hollis on Prince of Wales Island, and Ketchikan. In the summer of 2006, another Inter-Island Ferry Authority vessel began providing summer passenger, vehicle and cargo service between Coffman Cove on Prince of Wales Island, Wrangell and Petersburg. However, at the end of the 2008 summer season they had to cease offering extended service due to rising operational costs. Private companies in the region provide charter ferry service, but generally only for passengers and cargo.

Transportation – Barge Links

Three major barge lines serve Southeast Alaska from Seattle, delivering freight, vehicles and equipment. One line serves the communities of Ketchikan, Wrangell, Petersburg, Sitka and Juneau weekly, and some smaller communities less frequently (in some cases, seasonally). A second line serves Ketchikan, Petersburg, Sitka and Juneau twice weekly; Wrangell, Craig, Klawock, Thorne Bay, Haines and Skagway weekly; and Angoon, Pelican, Hoonah, Gustavus and Yakutat seasonally. A third line serves Sitka every two weeks, and then continues on to Alaska destinations north and west. Following are the approximate transit times between Seattle and several Southeast Alaska ports.

**TABLE 7
BARGE TRANSIT TIMES TO SOUTHEAST PORTS**

Port	Transit Time From Seattle
Ketchikan	4 Days
Metlakatla	6 Days
Prince of Wales Island	5 Days
Wrangell	5 Days
Petersburg	5 Days
Sitka	5 Days
Juneau	5 Days

Source: Barge service providers' websites.

Colleges

The University of Alaska Southeast has campuses in Ketchikan, Sitka and Juneau.

Regional Ship Repair Facilities

Southeast Alaska has several boat haul-out and repair facilities. They include:

Ketchikan –

- 50-ton lift
- 200-ton marine railway
- Dry dock for ships up to 10,000 tons
- Full shipbuilding and repair services

Wrangell –

- 130-ton marine railway
- Plans for a 150-ton lift and uplands work yard

Craig –

- Hydraulic Trailer – 50 ft./60-ton maximum
- Storage yard
- Diesel mechanic repair services

Petersburg –

- Floating dry dock for vessels up to 45 ft.
- 300-ton marine railway with multiple cradles
- Full shipbuilding and repair services

Sitka –

- 80-ton lift
- Full shipbuilding and repair services

Juneau –

- 15-ton lift
- 35-ton lift
- Full shipbuilding and repair services

Hoonah –

- Hydraulic Trailer – 40 ft./20-ton maximum
- Developing a bulkhead and uplands work yard with a 150-ton lift.

Haines –

- Small storage yard
- Plans to develop an uplands work yard with a 70 to 100-ton lift.

Skagway –

- Hydraulic Trailer – 40 ft./20-ton maximum
- Storage yard
- Mechanic/electronic repair services

2.4 Factors Impacting Economic Performance

Rising medical costs and limited services, transporting goods and people throughout a rugged isolated terrain, and energy costs upwards of \$0.53/KWH in some rural villages, and the consequential slowing economic growth and lack of local jobs are just a few of the reasons that there has been marked out-migration of younger residents in the region.

In Southeast's 44 communities, there is a general acute-care facility located in 5; Juneau, Ketchikan, Sitka, Petersburg, and Wrangell. Residents not living in one of these communities must travel by boat or plane to access secondary or advanced health care services. Small clinics and some private providers can be found in a few of the moderately-sized communities, but volunteer EMS is all that's available in the smaller of the region's communities. Table 8 shows community population compared to the medical services that are available.

The cost, availability and reliability of transportation are a constant struggle for a region so dependent on air and marine transportation. In recent years, many air -and water- taxi operators have had to cease operations or drastically reduce their services. In early 2009, a court ruling postponed progress on the Juneau Access Project which is intended to "improve surface transportation, to provide travel flexibility, and greater travel

opportunity while reducing travel time” by shortening the marine travel time in and out of the Capital City. Many land-based transportation improvement projects labor against litigation as safeguarding the environment is weighed against providing basic reasonably-priced services to the peoples of Southeast Alaska. Reliability and availability improved slightly with the Alaska Marine Highway System releasing the seasonal schedules earlier, but is offset by constant breakdowns in the newer fast ferries and more laborious maintenance on the aging fleet. Efforts to establish a 3-year consistent schedule have also been bogged down due to vessel issues. With designs of the “Alaska Class” ferry well underway, there is concern whether Southeast Alaska will ever have vessels that can meet its diverse landscape challenges and requirements.

Of the 23 incorporated communities in Southeast, 13 are using diesel as their primary source to generate electricity at an average cost of over ¢38/KWH. In 2008 Legislative grants were awarded for the Kake-Petersburg Electrical Intertie and Reynolds Creek Hydroelectric project. These projects and others in various stages around the region will reduce the use of diesel as a primary fuel source for the generation of electricity in all the communities in Southeast Alaska. Utilizing the region’s plentiful hydroelectric potential and the development of an interconnected transmission system to share these resources throughout the region will dramatically lower energy costs in Southeast.

Seeking more cost-effective energy sources have led communities like Craig to consider wood for fuel. In April 2008, Craig became the first town in Alaska to successfully use wood waste as heating fuel for its community pool and elementary and middle schools. By using first wood chips and later hog fuel—bark, sawdust and waste wood from sawmill operations—instead of diesel to fire boilers, the community expects to save \$120,000 per year. Wood chips and hog fuel are plentiful and if additional entities implemented wood-waste heating operations, it could help local sawmills reduce the cost of wood waste disposal.

Regional Health Care Facilities

The health care facilities in the region are as follows.

Hospitals -

- Ketchikan General Hospital - 46 beds
- Sitka Community Hospital - 13 beds
- SEARHC Hospital (Sitka) - 64 beds
- Bartlett Memorial Hospital (Juneau) – 55 in-patient/16 out-patient beds.

Medical Centers (resident doctors) -

- Petersburg Medical Center (14 beds)
- Wrangell Medical Center (8 beds)
- Craig Clinic (outpatient)
- Haines Clinic (outpatient)

Many other Southeast Alaska communities have local outpatient clinics that are generally staffed by a nurse practitioner or a physician’s assistant, but no resident doctor.

**TABLE 8
COMMUNITY POPULATION SIZE AND MEDICAL FACILITIES**

Community	Current Population	Clinics/Hospitals
Angoon	430	Angoon Health Center
Coffman Cove	141	Seaview Medical Center in Craig
Craig	1117	Craig Medical Clinic & Craig/POW Public Health Center
Cube Cove	0	n/a
Edna Bay	40	n/a

TABLE 8
CONTINUED

Community	Current Population	Clinics/Hospitals
Elfin Cove	22	n/a
Excursion Inlet	12	n/a
Game Creek	18	Hoonah Medical Clinic in Hoonah
Gustavus	448	Gustavus Community Clinic
Haines	2310	SEARHC Haines Health Center & Haines Public Health Center
Hobart Bay	1	n/a
Hollis	172	Craig Family Medical Clinic or Seaview Medical Center in Craig & Alcía Roberts Medical Center in Klawock
Hoonah	823	Hoonah Medical Clinic
Hydaburg	341	Hydaburg Clinic
Hyder	94	Stewart Health Clinic, Stewart, BC, Canada
Juneau	30427	Bartlett Regional Hospital, SEARHC Medical/Dental Clinic & Juneau Public Health Center
Kake	519	Kake Health Center
Kasaan	54	Kasaan Clinic
Ketchikan	7508	Ketchikan General Hospital, Ketchikan Indian Community Tribal Health Clinic & U.S. Coast Guard Ketchikan Dispensary
Klawock	785	Alicia Roberts Medical Center
Klukwan	102	Klukwan Clinic
Kupreanof	27	Petersburg Medical Center in Petersburg
Lutak	49	Haines Medical Clinic in Haines
Metlakatla	1318	Annette Island Family Medical Clinic
Meyers Chuck	17	n/a
Naukati Bay	124	n/a
Pelican	113	Pelican Health Center
Petersburg	3009	Petersburg Medical Center, Petersburg Public Health Center
Point Baker	15	n/a
Port Alexander	51	n/a
Port Protection	66	n/a
Saxman	420	Ketchikan General Hospital in Ketchikan
Sitka	8615	Mt. Edgecumbe/SEARHC Hospital, Sitka Community Hospital & U.S. Coast Guard Air Station
Skagway	846	Dahl Memorial Clinic
Tenakee Springs	99	Tenakee Springs Health Clinic
Thorne Bay	440	Thorne Bay Health Center
Whale Pass	48	Seaview Medical Center in Craig
Wrangell	2112	Wrangell Medical Center & Stikine Family Clinic
Yakutat	590	Yakutat Community Health Center

Source: AKDCCED

2.5 Economy in Southeast

Major economic sectors that bring money into Southeast Alaska (basic industries) include commercial fishing, timber, mining, tourism, and some government jobs (mostly State and Federal government). Manufacturing is also considered a basic industry and is made up mostly of businesses processing fish and timber products. Businesses which support the local population by providing goods and services also provide jobs and income in local communities. These support businesses also generate revenue through sales to visitors from outside the area, bringing new money into communities.

Employment and Earnings

Table 9 presents standard Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (DOL&WD) unemployment rates for February 2008, and January and February 2009 for boroughs and Census Areas of Southeast Alaska. According to DOL&WD definitions, a person is only considered unemployed by this count if they are unemployed and actively seeking work during that month. This table does not count discouraged workers who are unemployed but are not actively seeking work. Based on a seasonal cycle of employment that peaks in the mid-summer months, this table displays the time of lowest employment in that annual cycle.

TABLE 9
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN SOUTHEAST ALASKA
FEBRUARY 2008, AND JANUARY AND FEBRUARY 2009

Borough or Census Area	February 2008	January 2009	February 2009	% Change Feb 08 to Feb 09
Haines Borough	14.6%	14.7%	18.1%	24.0%
Juneau Borough	5.1%	5.1%	7.2%	41.2%
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	8.0%	7.5%	10.9%	36.3%
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan	19.6%	18.7%	23.3%	18.9%
Sitka Borough	7.2%	7.3%	8.1%	12.5%
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon	22.3%	24.0%	28.5%	27.8%
Wrangell-Petersburg	14.8%	15.6%	16.1%	8.8%
Yakutat Borough	12.1%	8.9%	16.5%	36.4%
Southeast Alaska Region	8.5%	8.4%	10.9%	28.2%

Source: AKDOLWD, 2009. Note: The unemployed for this count are defined as those without jobs but actively seeking work. Discouraged workers not actively seeking work are not counted here.

The increase in unemployment from February 2008 to February 2009 is likely a result of the worldwide economic downturn, as well as the recent drop in employment in the mining industry in Southeast Alaska.

Table 10 presents employment in Southeast Alaska for 2002, 2007 and 2008. Between 2002 and 2008, the region gained 1,425 jobs (3.5%), or about 0.6% job increase per year. The industries with the greatest job increases since 2002 are "Financial Activities", "Information", and "Transportation, Trade & Utilities". Manufacturing, Education and Health Services, and Other Services categories also had strong job growth over that time period. The largest job losses occurred in the Natural Resources and Mining industry (mainly timber harvest and mining), and in the Professional and Business Services industry.

TABLE 10
AVERAGE ANNUAL EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTHEAST ALASKA BY INDUSTRY
2002, 2007, AND 2008

Industry	2002	2007	2008	Percent Change 2002-2008	Percent Change 2007-2008
Natural Resources & Mining	835	879	765	-8.4%	-13.0%
Construction	1,611	1,584	1,566	-2.8%	-1.1%
Manufacturing	1,659	1,959	1,815	9.4%	-7.4%
Transportation, Trade, & Utilities	6,882	7,586	7,783	13.1%	2.6%
Information	494	562	571	15.6%	1.6%
Financial Activities	1,152	1,342	1,355	17.6%	1.0%
Professional & Business Services	1,415	1,315	1,298	-8.3%	-1.3%
Educational & Health Services	3,307	3,603	3,586	8.4%	-0.5%
Leisure & Hospitality	3,672	3,798	3,830	4.3%	0.8%
Other Services	1,124	1,149	1,209	7.6%	5.2%
Government	13,397	13,247	13,195	-1.5%	-0.4%
Total	40,781	41,972	42,206	3.5%	0.6%

Source: AKDOLWD, 2009. Note: Does not include self-employed persons such as sole proprietors and commercial fishers.

Table 11 presents average annual earnings by industry in Southeast Alaska between 2002 and 2008. Overall between 2002 and 2008, wages have kept pace with inflation - the Anchorage Consumer Price Index (CPI) grew by 20.3% during that time. Between 2007 and 2008, however, wage growth slowed to less than half the Anchorage CPI growth of 4.6%. It should be noted that much of that CPI increase resulted from extraordinarily high fuel prices during part of that year. Wage increases have been greatest in the Natural Resources and Mining, Financial Activities, Professional and Business Services, Construction, and Information industries. While manufacturing businesses had moderate wage growth since 2002, they actually lost value in wages earned between 2007 and 2008.

TABLE 11
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES IN SOUTHEAST ALASKA BY INDUSTRY
2002, 2007 AND 2008
(NOT ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION)

Industry	2002	2007	2008	Percent Change 2002- 2008	Percent Change 2007- 2008
Natural Resources & Mining	\$54,976	\$67,161	\$72,411	31.7%	7.8%
Construction	\$46,053	\$57,161	\$58,748	27.6%	2.8%
Manufacturing	\$29,251	\$33,426	\$33,007	12.8%	-1.3%
Transportation, Trade, & Utilities	\$26,407	\$29,686	\$30,598	15.9%	3.1%
Information	\$33,041	\$40,336	\$41,746	26.3%	3.5%
Financial Activities	\$31,628	\$40,285	\$41,556	31.4%	3.2%
Professional & Business Services	\$28,319	\$35,297	\$37,023	30.7%	4.9%
Educational & Health Services	\$31,077	\$35,966	\$36,775	18.3%	2.2%

**TABLE 11
CONTINUED**

Leisure & Hospitality	\$14,587	\$17,845	\$18,166	24.5%	1.8%
Other Services	\$19,110	\$20,973	\$21,512	12.6%	2.6%
Government	\$38,989	\$45,246	\$47,019	20.6%	3.9%
Total	\$28,036	\$32,996	\$33,689	20.2%	2.1%

Source: AKDOLWD, 2009. Note: Does not include self-employed persons such as sole proprietors and commercial fishers.

Table 12 shows what percentage of the workforce were non-resident workers in 2007 for each Southeast Alaska borough and Census area. Some of these workers are residents of other communities in Alaska, but the majority is from outside the State. Much of the non-resident workers are in Southeast Alaska during the summer season to work in the fish processing and tourism industries. Non-resident workers had 75.8% of the jobs in the Southeast Alaska fish processing industry in 2007.

**TABLE 12
PERCENT OF NONRESIDENT WORKERS IN SOUTHEAST ALASKA IN 2007
IN STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT, AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY**

Borough or Census Area	State Government	Local Government	Private Industry
Haines Borough	6.8%	14.7%	50.6%
Juneau Borough	11.6%	11.7%	31.5%
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	28.8%	20.3%	39.1%
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan	15.0%	17.5%	44.9%
Sitka Borough	18.3%	14.6%	39.0%
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon	8.6%	19.5%	62.7%
Wrangell-Petersburg	2.5%	10.7%	49.0%
Yakutat Borough	7.1%	20.0%	49.2%
Southeast Alaska Region	14.2%	15.2%	39.1%

Source: AKDOLWD, Nonresidents Working in Alaska, 2007. Note: For this count, nonresident workers include both workers from other Alaska locations, and workers from outside the state.

The employers with the highest number of workers in Southeast Alaska include:

- State of Alaska (except University of Alaska);
- Juneau School District;
- Southeast Alaska Regional Health Consortium (SEARHC);
- City and Borough of Juneau;
- University of Alaska;
- Bartlett Regional Hospital;
- Ketchikan Gateway Borough School District;
- City of Ketchikan;
- Peace Health – Ketchikan General Hospital; and
- Wal-Mart Associates, Inc.

Table 13 presents the occupations with the most employment of Southeast Alaska residents for 2008.

TABLE 13
TOP OCCUPATIONS IN THE SOUTHEAST ALASKA REGION, 2008
(SOUTHEAST ALASKA RESIDENTS ONLY)

Occupation	Number Employed	Percent Female
Retail Salespersons	1,412	67.0%
Cashiers	840	68.1%
Office Clerks, General	798	81.0%
Construction Laborers	756	7.9%
Bookkeeping, Accounting & Audit Clerks	691	85.5%
Meat, Poultry, & Fish Cutters & Trimmers	587	30.1%
Janitors & Cleaners (except maids)	542	31.5%
Teacher Assistants	531	84.4%
Combined Food Prep & Serving Workers	508	58.9%
Laborers & Material Movers, Hand	484	11.2%
Office & Administrative Support Workers	480	78.1%
Executive Secretaries & Admin Assistants	465	87.5%
Registered Nurses	409	92.4%
General & Operations Managers	401	34.8%
Maintenance & Repair Workers, General	396	4.3%
Elementary School Teachers, except Sp Ed.	384	80.2%
Tour Guides & Escorts	381	45.9%
Waiters & Waitresses	381	75.0%
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, & Attendants	366	87.7%
Carpenters	360	2.5%

Source: AKDOLWD, 2009.

Economic Sectors

The major economic sectors in Southeast Alaska include commercial fish harvest and processing, timber harvest and processing, mining, tourism, and government. Commercial fish harvest does not appear in the earlier industry employment counts because commercial fishers are considered self-employed, and so are outside the system requiring contributions to unemployment insurance for workers (the system that allows us to count numbers of workers by industry). Commercial fish and timber processing business employment and earnings is counted in the Manufacturing industry category. Much of the tourist industry employment is accounted for in the Leisure and Hospitality industry category; however, many other types of businesses in the region also derive employment and earnings from visitors to the region.

Commercial Fisheries

Counts for fish processing jobs and earnings are also included in regional totals in Tables 9 and 10. Table 14 presents the number of commercial fishing permits and crew licenses issued to Southeast Alaska residents in 2000 and 2008. Early in the decade, prices for commercially-caught fish dropped, but they have rebounded in the past few years. However, Southeast Alaska continues to lose commercial fishing permits and crew licenses to non-residents.

Between 2000 and 2008, regional residents lost a total of 107 (-12.3%) State-issued limited entry commercial fishing permits, and 295 (-10.5%) fewer residents held commercial fishing crew licenses. The largest losses in commercial fishing permits over that time were in the Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon Census Area (-24.1%), and the City and Borough of Juneau (-22.1%). Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area followed with a 17.6% loss in resident-owned permits. The City and Borough of Yakutat lost the most crew licenses (-37.0%), followed by the Haines Borough (-36.0%), and the Ketchikan Gateway Borough (-30.2%).

TABLE 14
SOUTHEAST ALASKA RESIDENTS WITH COMMERCIAL FISHING PERMITS AND CREW LICENSES
2000 AND 2008

Borough	2000 Permit Holders	2008 Permit Holders	2000 Crew License Holders	2008 Crew License Holders
Haines Borough	128	109	136	87
City and Borough of Juneau	521	406	412	413
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	391	343	424	296
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan	410	338	322	327
City and Borough of Sitka	583	551	565	547
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon	291	221	196	147
Wrangell-Petersburg	818	765	717	677
City and Borough of Yakutat	161	163	46	29
TOTAL	3,303	2,896	2,818	2,523

Source: AKCFEC, 2009.

Table 15 presents pounds and value of fish landed by commercial fishers residing in Southeast Alaska. These fish were not necessarily caught or landed in Southeast Alaska, but they were caught by Southeast Alaska residents, and the earnings accrue to those resident permit holders. The 2008 data is preliminary and may not report the total catch and earnings for that year. It is difficult to fully quantify the changes between years with missing data, however it appears from the table that the average dollars per pound of fish harvested generally dropped between 1990 and 2005, and rebounded somewhat after 2006. It is too early to say what the worldwide economic downturn will do to fish prices and regional fisher's earnings.

TABLE 15
COMMERCIAL FISHING ACTIVITY BY SOUTHEAST ALASKA RESIDENTS
1990 TO 2008

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2008 Prelim
Haines Borough (\$/lb)	\$1.48	\$0.72	\$0.60	\$0.75	\$0.91
Pounds Landed (1,000)	4,394.90	7,809.80	6,842.70	4,497.20	7,708.24
Dollar Value (\$1,000)	\$6,497.30	\$5,628.60	\$4,092.30	\$3,356.20	\$6,977.70
Juneau City and Borough (\$/lb)	\$1.38	\$0.99	\$0.94	\$0.79	\$1.23
Pounds Landed (1,000)	17,973.80	20,760.40	17,496.60	23,721.30	17,246.45
Dollar Value (\$1,000)	\$24,874.10	\$20,453.20	\$16,372.90	\$18,708.10	\$21,289.26
Ketchikan Gateway Borough (\$/lb)	\$0.80	\$0.55	\$0.51	\$0.35	\$0.72
Pounds Landed (1,000)	29,868.40	38,253.90	27,350.00	40,781.60	24,866.52
Dollar Value (\$1,000)	\$23,786.60	\$21,014.70	\$13,921.00	\$14,324.40	\$17,838.64
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan (\$/lb)	\$1.16	\$0.86	\$0.83	\$0.69	\$1.12
Pounds Landed (1,000)	10,523.70	11,809.00	8,739.90	13,105.90	11,547.99
Dollar Value (\$1,000)	\$12,188.80	\$10,172.40	\$7,277.20	\$9,005.80	\$12,915.01
Sitka City and Borough (\$/lb)	\$1.35	\$1.20	\$1.10	\$0.88	\$1.57
Pounds Landed (1,000)	22,682.30	26,302.00	29,144.60	37,958.30	22,813.43
Dollar Value (\$1,000)	\$30,564.10	\$31,639.60	\$32,041.10	\$33,425.90	\$35,872.70
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon (\$/lb)	\$1.36	\$1.23	\$1.32	\$1.30	\$1.81
Pounds Landed (1,000)	9,179.60	8,758.60	4,758.20	4,933.00	4,001.29
Dollar Value (\$1,000)	\$12,526.30	\$10,735.40	\$6,272.60	\$6,422.40	\$7,234.23
Wrangell-Petersburg (\$/lb)	\$1.03	\$1.01	\$0.89	\$0.62	\$1.15
Pounds Landed (1,000)	61,214.90	63,160.40	52,577.60	86,833.30	55,849.82
Dollar Value (\$1,000)	\$62,748.30	\$63,933.40	\$46,697.90	\$53,624.10	\$64,325.94
Yakutat City and Borough (\$/lb)	\$1.67	\$0.83	\$0.84	NA	\$1.41
Pounds Landed (1,000)	3,329.80	3,531.20	1,800.90	1,873.90	2,233.79
Dollar Value (\$1,000)	\$5,564.90	\$2,916.60	\$1,507.30	N/A	\$3,142.43
Southeast Region Total (\$/lb)	\$1.12	\$0.92	\$0.86	N/A	\$0.98
Pounds Landed (1,000)	159,167.40	180,385.30	148,710.50	213,704.50	158,179.80
Dollar Value (\$1,000)	\$178,750.30	\$166,493.90	\$128,182.20	N/A	\$155,127.45

Source: AKCFEC. Notes: Preliminary figures are generally low, so 2008 totals will likely increase. Some earnings data is not available to preserve confidentiality of earnings in small fisheries.

Seafood processing activity in Southeast Alaska has slowed since the early 2000s. In 2003, Wards Cove Packing Company ceased operation of nine salmon processing plants in Alaska (three in Southeast Alaska). However, the plants were purchased and are operating again, and seafood processing employment, despite some fluctuation, appears to be strong in the region. Average annual wages in this industry have dropped slightly in recent years. It is important to note that employment and earnings in the seafood processing industry are reported under the manufacturing category in Tables 9 and 10.

Mariculture and aquaculture farming are relatively new to Southeast Alaska, and have great potential for expansion. Out of the 56 farms in Alaska, about half of them are located in Southeast and most of those are in southern Southeast. Due to colder water climates that slow down maturation, oysters grown in Alaskan waters are of a higher quality and available year round. The growth of this industry in recent years has spurred private stakeholders to seek the development of a regional shellfish-processing facility. Currently, individual farms are processing their own product for distribution to the market. A regional facility would improve efficiency in costs, time it takes to get the goods to the market, and holding capacity for efficient transportation. In addition, several facilities produce shellfish seeds, or spat, for shipment to other farms outside the region. A regional shellfish processing facility will assist in the development and growth of the more than 15 farms currently producing 300,000-500,000 oysters each year with a farm gate value of \$2.5 million and create 40-50 new jobs in the area. Seventy cents of every dollar is spent in direct industry purchases remains in the local economy. Table 16 shows the unprocessed shellfish value against the number of farms.

TABLE 16
AQUATIC FARMING PRODUCTION AND FARM GATE VALUE*

Year	Farms	Productive Permitted Farms	Oysters (ea)	Sales	Clams (lb)	Sales	Other (lb)	Sales	Total Sales
1990	16	7	166,503	\$45,638	0	\$0	0	\$0	\$45,638
1991	26	7	160,376	\$44,440	0	\$0	0	\$0	\$44,440
1992	25	8	355,762	\$112,980	0	\$0	0	\$0	\$112,980
1993	21	11	328,290	\$114,908	0	\$0	150	\$288	\$115,196
1994	17	9	528,540	\$138,993	5,396	\$18,238	0	\$0	\$157,231
1995	15	11	599,106	\$185,723	8,319	\$28,118	0	\$0	\$213,841
1996	12	11	624,091	\$222,196	16,593	\$43,796	500	\$2,200	\$268,192
1997	13	11	553,694	\$202,965	24,814	\$93,869	0	\$0	\$296,834
1998	12	9	579,290	\$226,418	28,166	\$89,002	238	\$417	\$315,837
1999	11	9	489,421	\$187,605	38,666	\$124,054	0	\$0	\$311,659
2000	11	7	352,478	\$146,510	39,135	\$120,636	0	\$0	\$267,146
2001	15	8	247,289	\$105,018	35,700	\$105,071	10	\$150	\$210,239
2002	27	9	287,364	\$124,770	40,726	\$115,038	23	\$345	\$240,153
2003	25	10	396,684	\$163,908	61,658	\$148,924	14	\$210	\$313,042
2004	23	9	446,820	\$187,448	68,453	\$156,921	1,244	\$2,612	\$346,981
2005	34	10	538,116	\$233,215	43,234	\$103,772	0	\$0	\$336,987
2006	33	11	532,128	\$220,907	45,882	\$130,930	0	\$0	\$351,837
2007	33	10	468,018	\$199,796	14,374	\$40,198	0	\$0	\$239,994
2008	40	9	449,040	\$194,769	8,020	\$20,560	0	\$0	\$215,329

AKCFEC. Note: * Total Sales represent the total **farm gate value** that is defined as the unprocessed value, excluding the costs of packaging or transport of the product to its first point of sale.

Mining

Southeast Alaska has tremendous minerals resources. The region's mineral deposits are large and diverse. They include gold, silver, lead, zinc, copper, molybdenum, platinum, limestone, marble, uranium, and rare earth minerals. There are also substantial quantities of rock, sand, and gravel for use in construction around the region.

Mining has played a large role in the history of the region. Prince of Wales Island had the first gold mine in Alaska and supplied the world with first class marble for buildings for years. Gold was discovered in Juneau in 1880, and the area hosted one of the largest gold mine operations in the world. Currently, the Kennecott Green's Creek mine on Admiralty Island is the largest silver mine in North America and is one of the highest paying employers in the Juneau area. The Calder Mine (renamed the Admiral Mine) on Prince of Wales Island

was purchased from Sealaska by Tri-Valley in 2005. The mine is currently in a care and maintenance mode while Select Resources Inc., the mineral division of Tri-Valley Corp., organizes a customer base before restarting the mine. Kensington Gold Mine in Lynn Canal is awaiting a U. S. Supreme Court decision on a tailings disposal plan to complete its permitting process, and with a favorable ruling, could begin operations soon.

Undeveloped deposits of base metals in the region (iron, copper, zinc, and nickel) are small compared to some areas of Alaska (Red Dog Mine near Kotzebue, for instance), and will likely not see production for a long while. Precious metal deposits (gold, silver, and platinum) could see production if market prices rise. Uranium stockpiles worldwide are low, and more small reactors are being built, so the demand for uranium is high.

Mine development is mostly dependant on mineral market prices. Exploration and evaluation of undeveloped mineral bodies in the region has been ongoing, however, recent low mineral prices has slowed some of that progress. Gold prices seem to be holding at a higher level than other mineral prices, so gold mine operations and explorations of areas with gold ore are likely to continue. Operations and explorations focusing on other minerals have slowed. The Bokan Mountain area on Southern Prince of Wales Island holds commercial promise because of its deposits of rare earths and uranium, both of which continue to have strong market prices. Those deposits are currently being developed and could be in production by as early as 2012.

Natural resources and mining jobs in Southeast Alaska (most of which are mining jobs) paid an average annual wage of about \$72,411 in 2008, the highest wage industry in the region.

Tourism

Between the summer months of May and September of 2008, just over 1.7 million out-of-state visitors came to Alaska. Visits to Alaska dropped by 0.4% from 2007. Non-cruise visits alone dropped by 1.5% in summer 2008, following the 1.7% increase in 2007 over 2006.

The majority of the visitors made port calls at the larger communities, but a few traveled to more rural areas. Hoonah began receiving cruise ships in recent years, and visits to their facility will likely continue to grow. A 2006 survey of visitor activity, conducted for the Alaska Office of Tourism Development, estimated that visitors arriving by cruise ship spent an average of \$636 per person per trip in Alaska, mostly in Southeast Alaska. Cruise ship visitors spent an estimated \$600 million in the region in that year.

It is too early to tell how the worldwide economic downturn will impact visits of tourists by cruise ship in the 2009 season. Anecdotal evidence says that the ships are filling their cabins by deeply discounting their fares. Some industry officials believe that cruise ship visitors will spend far less money in ports than they have in the past. Table 17 presents the number of cruise ship passengers visiting Southeast Alaska ports from 1996 to 2008. The number of ships calling on Haines and Wrangell has dropped off dramatically since 2000.

TABLE 17
CRUISE SHIP PASSENGER VISITS TO SOUTHEAST ALASKA, 1996 - 2008

Community	1996	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	% Change 2000-2008
Haines	95,988	195,466	30,832	32,896	27,659	50,121	-74.4%
Juneau	464,484	640,477	948,226	951,431	1,017,341	1,032,274	61.2%
Ketchikan	425,104	572,464	921,429	838,880	901,595	941,910	64.5%
Petersburg	0	0	77,498	140,670	161,920	126,381	NA
Sitka	252,256	156,019	229,793	267,026	233,936	289,753	85.7%
Skagway	268,443	563,669	774,361	767,404	820,829	781,676	38.7%
Wrangell	24,426	6,702	44,760	5,766	5,192	4,002	-40.3%

Source: Cruise Line Agencies of Alaska, 2009.

Some of the businesses in the region that earn money from cruise ship passengers are owned and operated by non-Alaska residents and employ summer-only residents, so an undetermined portion of those earnings leaves the region. A 1999 study of visitor impact to the economy of Skagway (Alaska's third most popular visitor destination in 2006), indicated that 90% of the income in the visitor industry in that community was earned by non-Alaska businesses.

While visitors traveling by air, ferry, or highway tend to spend more per person than cruise ship passengers in the region, there are far fewer of them. It is difficult to judge the economic impact of travelers who travel to Alaska on the Alaska Marine Highway System (ferries) or by air because they are hard to differentiate from residents. The economic downturn will likely impact visits by independent travelers to Alaska, and the amount they will spend in the region in the 2009 season.

Although not strictly related to tourism in the same sense as the cruise industry, inter-community travel contributes to the regional economy. The larger communities in the region reap economic benefits from residents of surrounding communities who travel to the regional hubs for recreation, shopping, to obtain medical services, or to connect to transportation out of the region. These travelers rent hotel rooms and cars, eat at restaurants, and buy goods and services not available in their home communities. They often have a greater economic effect on the region's larger communities than out-of-region visitors because they make repeat visits and large purchases of goods and services.

Timber

The Tongass National Forest makes up about 80% of the land in Southeast Alaska. The U.S. Forest Service (USFS) let 50-year timber harvest contracts in the Tongass, which fed large pulp mills in Ketchikan and Sitka and other mills around the region for many years. Many small communities in the region began their lives as logging camps. In recent years reduced timber supply resulting from litigation and competition on world markets caused mills in Sitka and Ketchikan to close down in 1993 and 1997, respectively. Sawmills around the region also closed, and while some re-opened for a time, few are currently operating. Southern Southeast Alaska communities were the hardest hit by the loss of timber harvest and processing jobs in the region. Table 18 shows timber harvest in the Tongass National Forest between 1990 and 2008.

Timber issues in the 16.9-million-acre Tongass National Forest in Southeast Alaska remain contentious. On Feb. 15, 2008, the USFS published for public comment its Record of Decision and Final Environmental Impact Statement for the 10-year update of the Tongass Land Use Management Plan (TLMP). It supported 267 million board feet (mmbf) of timber harvest on lands which, according to some groups, consisted of low-value timber requiring high costs for extraction. The actual number of board feet harvest in recent years has been a fraction of this amount. Old-growth timber was given added protection, and a three-phase step-up process was developed to gradually increase timber harvest according to demand and industry performance. The first phase limits harvest to 567,000 acres of the forest's 5.7 million forested acres located outside roadless areas and wildlife habitat conservation areas. In 2008, there were 14 appeals to the new TLMP. All appeals were rejected by the US Forest Service.

There are approximately 20 sawmills, most of which are very small, operating in Southeast Alaska. Viking Lumber on Prince of Wales Island, however, is the largest private timber industry employer on the island. The Wrangell sawmill can employ up to 200 persons when it can receive enough timber to operate at full capacity. Sealaska, a regional Native corporation, has large timber holdings in Southern Southeast Alaska and generally harvests between 50 and 70 million board feet (MMBF) annually and accounts for approximately two-thirds of the region's timber activities. They expect to continue similar level of harvest into the future. A ban on export of unprocessed timber from Federal lands does not apply to State and private lands. Since the Asian market for round logs is strong, much of the timber harvested from non-Federal lands is exported in unprocessed form, and no local processing jobs are created in the region from this harvest.

During the past several years, Tongass timber harvests have been just a fraction of the allowable sale quantity (ASQ) of 267 mmbf—averaging less than 50 mmbf since 2001. Southeast also lacks the diversity in its processing facilities to allow for a more economical use of its harvest. Timber operators cite the instability of the industry as the greatest obstacle to receiving business loans. Veneer mills, for example, use smaller logs than those typically used by sawmills. The Ketchikan Veneer Mill started production and weekly shipments in September 2007 and employed 35 people, but was forced to suspend operations indefinitely in March 2008.

Many local areas are pursuing small-scale harvest to meet local and regional needs, and are seeking ways to increase value-added opportunities, rather than shipping raw logs out of the region.

The USFS still has substantial holdings of timber suitable for harvest. Although the current political climate has hindered sales of many USFS timber stands, a few small mills have been able to operate with what is available. The mills would prefer to have three year’s worth of timber on contract, but that has been difficult to obtain because nearly every timber sale has been subject to litigation by environmental groups.

The future harvest on USFS lands is largely dependant upon national politics, yet recent stronger markets for Alaskan wood products and pushes for more contract sales by regional and industry forces may also impact the availability of timber for harvest. Businesses in Ketchikan and Wrangell are considering re-opening mills there, and a recent study by the USFS and the University of Alaska Southeast has outlined the conditions and need for a Medium Density Fiberboard (MDF) plant to utilize mill waste and low quality wood in the region. A plan for inventorying the second-growth timber has been developed and will cost \$80,000. Money to fund the plan is being sought so that the inventory can be completed this year. This inventory is essential to determine when and where such timber will be and available commercially viable, so that a plan to transition to a second-growth timber economy can be made.

Meanwhile, spruce beetles and other destructive species are killing trees in parts of the Tongass and throughout other areas of Alaska. In the past 25 years, the Alaska Division of Forestry estimates that more than 2 billion board feet of spruce trees have been killed by spruce beetles Statewide. These dry, dead trees can be seen peppering the mountainsides in parts of northern Southeast Alaska.

A bright spot in the industry is that a small portion of wood waste is now successfully being used for fuel in the region. Hopefully this will expand to help sawmills so they can avoid paying expensive costs to dispose of wood waste. More recently, SEC has been asked to support the efforts of Alaska Mills Inc. to construct and operate pellet plants in Southeast Alaska.

Government

As is evident from Tables 10 and 11, the government sector has a major impact on the economy of the region. While both State and local government employment had declined in recent years, it appears to have rebounded slightly in the past couple of years. Federal Government employment has exhibited the opposite trend, showing growth until recently. Federal Government budget reductions may be a contributing factor to that trend. Continued Federal budget cuts will likely continue to impact Federal Government employment, and could also impact both State and local government programs in the future. Recent drops in the price of North Slope crude oil will negatively impact the State budget, and the worldwide economic downturn will put downward pressure on tax revenues for local governments. If plans for a gas pipeline through the State are

**TABLE 18
TIMBER HARVEST IN THE TONGASS NATIONAL
FOREST, 1990 – 2008
IN MILLIONS OF BOARD FEET (MMBF)**

Year	Tongass Harvest (MMBF)*
1990	470.7
1995	221.2
2000	146.9
2001	47.8
2002	33.8
2003	51.3
2004	46.0
2005	50.0
2006	43.0
2007	23.0
2008	30.0

Sources: U.S. Forest Service and Southeast Conference. Does not include harvest on State or private lands.

realized, the State will see increases in revenues that impact the entire economy of the region, especially the Capital City.

Other Economic Sectors

While retirement is not generally considered an industry, retirees are economic actors who have an effect on the regional economy. Those who settle in Southeast Alaska spend their retirement income to live as any other worker would spend a paycheck. Most retirement income originates outside of the community, classifying this group as a basic industry. Retirees are a significant portion of the clientele of the health care and social services sectors. They also tend to contribute much to their communities through volunteerism, and serve as an anchor for families who stay in the region to be near them. In 2008, 6,805 people age 65 and over lived in Southeast Alaska, making this group larger than both the State government and the local government sectors, which employed 5,444 and 5,966 people respectively in the region in that year. Senior citizens receive income from retirement benefits, Social Security, Medicare, investments and savings, private annuities and insurances, and other sources that they spend in Southeast Alaska.

The health and social services sector is one of the fastest growing in the State and the region. In 2006, 4,226 people were employed in this industry, including 3,489 in the private sector and 737 in the government sector. Major health care employers in the region include Southeast Alaska Regional Health Consortium (SEARHC), Bartlett Regional Hospital, and Ketchikan General Hospital. Trained health care professionals are in high demand in the region, and continued growth in the industry is expected.

Tribal governments and Native Corporations in the region also generate economic activity. In 2008, tribal governments employed an annual average of 887 workers in the region. Jobs with Native corporations and other Native organizations are more difficult to isolate, as they are categorized under several industries along with non-Native entities. These businesses and organizations work in the Hospitality and Leisure, Transportation, Manufacturing, and other industries in the region.

Regional Native Corporation: Sealaska Corporation

Of the 200 Native Village Corporations in the State of Alaska there are 12 in the Southeast region. Village Councils (Federally Recognized Tribes) are listed in each community's section.

Native Village Corporation & Community

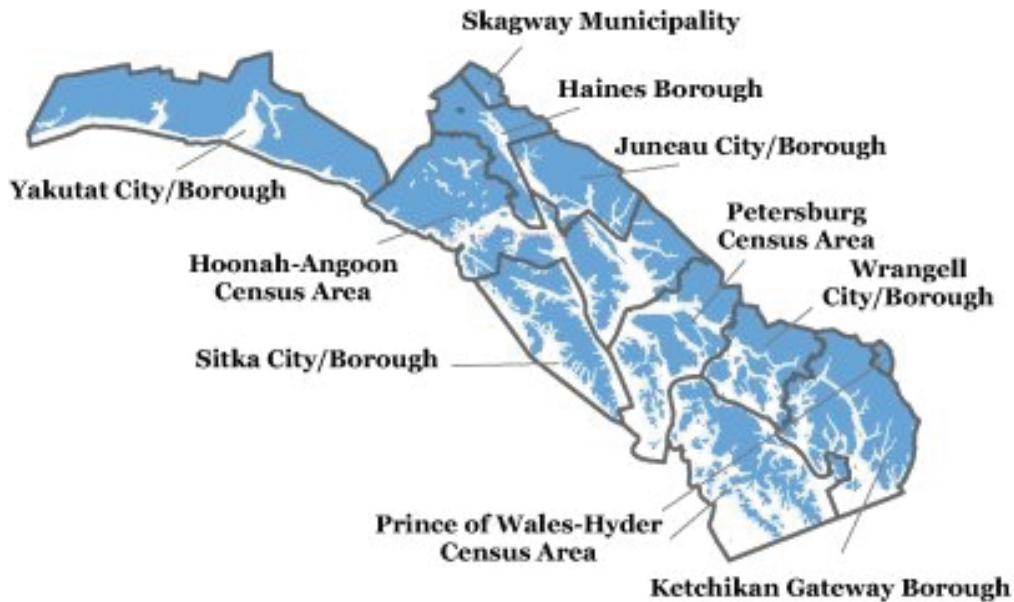
Cape Fox Corporation, Saxman
Goldbelt Inc., Juneau
Haida Corporation, Hydaburg
Huna Totem Corporation, Hoonah
Kake Tribal Corporation, Kake
Kavilco Inc., Kasaan

Klawock Heenya Corporation, Klawock
Klukwan, Inc., Klukwan
Kootznoowoo Inc., Angoon
Shaan-Seet Inc., Craig
Shee Atiká, Inc., Sitka
Yak-tat Kwaan Inc., Yakutat

3.0 Community Profiles & Project Lists

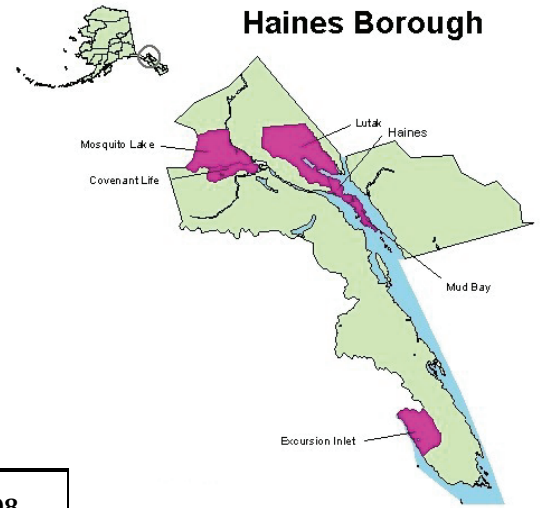
In this section you will find economic data, a brief outline, and a list of projects for each of the communities in Southeast Alaska. Communities are listed alphabetically by Borough and Census Area; incorporated communities are outlined first and then unincorporated communities. Strategies referenced in community project lists are outlined in section 5.0 **Goals, Objectives, and Strategies**.

Although not included in the regional data, Southeast Conference works closely with communities to the north and south of the region on many common interests. Due to a connection to the Alaska Highway and Klondike Highway through Haines and Skagway there is an almost constant flow of commerce with Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, Canada located 161 and 80 miles from each community respectively. Cordova, Alaska and Prince Rupert, British Columbia, Canada share links to the Alaska Marine Highway System with the Southeast region of Alaska. Efforts toward shipping Southeast Alaska goods through the Port of Prince Rupert have started to gain momentum as communities and individuals collaborate to reach larger world-wide markets. Though these communities are not physically or politically part of Southeast Alaska, they share similar challenges and concerns.



3.1 Haines Borough

The Haines Borough contains the communities of Covenant Life, Excursion Inlet, Haines, Lutak, Mosquito Lake, and Mud Bay. The borough school district, retail trade, business and transportation services are the main employment sources. This is supplemented by seasonal tourism. Haines is a major trans-shipment point because of its ice-free, deep water port and dock, and year-round road access to Canada and Interior Alaska. Unemployment Rate for March 2009: 18.3%.



Government: Home Rule Borough

Haines Economic Indicators	2000	2008
Population	2,392	2,310
Employment	1,225	999
Population 16+	1,864	1,882
Unemployment Rate	7.9%	8.9%
Key Industry Employment		
Construction	131	93
Manufacturing	28	20
Transportation, Communications, Utilities & Trade	195	190
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	31	25
Education, Social Services & Health Services	171	118
Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry & Mining	57	37
Services	306	197
Other	73	27
Government Employment	233	291
Commercial Fishing Permit Holders	109	127
Estimated Gross Earnings	\$3,720,277	\$6,977,696
Per Capita Personal Income	\$22,090	\$44,210 ¹
School Enrollment	425	319
<small>Statistical data sources: US Census, Alaska DOLWD, AKDEED, AKCFEC. Infrastructure information source: AKDCRA. Data not seasonally adjusted. Based on residency. ¹Per capita data is 2000 Census & 2006 AKDCRA.</small>		

State of Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development indicates that the top employers for the Haines Borough are:

- State of AK, Dept. of Admin.
- Haines Borough School Dist.
- Haines Borough
- SEARHC
- Cornerstone Home Health

Electric Utility: Haines: Alaska Power Company. Power source: diesel. Kilowatt capacity: 7,445. Rate per kilowatt hour: ¢21.2/KWH. Covenant Life & Mosquito Lake: Inside Passage Electric Cooperative (IPEC). Excursion Inlet: Individual diesel generators.

Water & Sewer Utilities: Lily Lake and Piedad Springs water is treated, stored, and then distributed throughout Haines. Sewage receives primary treatment before discharge through two ocean outfalls with the exception of a few homes that have wells and septic tanks. Covenant Life residents derive water from the well at the Covenant Life Center. A central septic tank or individual tanks are used for sewage disposal. Lutak community uses individual wells and septic systems.

Mosquito Lake community is half water wells. The remaining draw water or have it delivered.

Solid Waste: City-operated landfill and refuse collection: Haines Sanitation. Access granted to all communities to landfill, refuse collection only in Haines area.

Transportation Facilities: Deep water dock, year round road access to Canada and Interior Alaska, and a 4,600ft runway. Excursion Inlet has a public seaplane base.

Transportation Services: Accessible via State-operated marine highway, small plane, seaplane, boat, and is also connected to the Alaska Highway via the Haines Highway. Excursion Inlet is only accessible via seaplane or small boat.

Schools: Within the Haines Borough School District, there are 4 schools. Three are located in Haines K-12 and a home school program. Mosquito Lake has Mosquito Lake Elementary School K-9. Student-teacher ratio for the district: %13.2

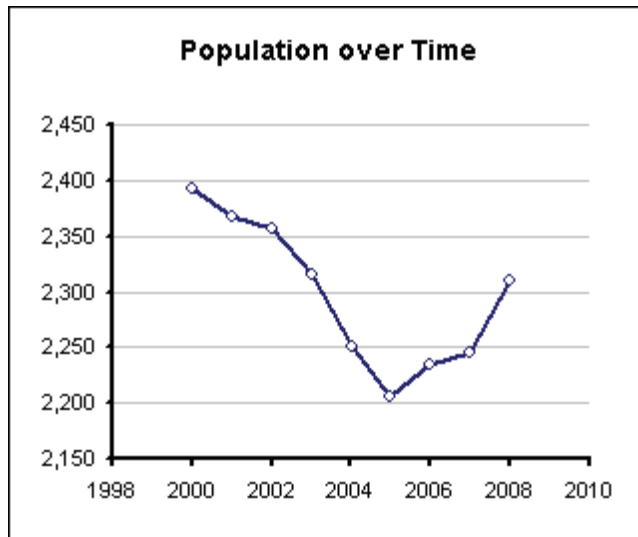
Health Care: SEARHC Haines Health Center. Haines Public Health Center. Haines Volunteer Fire Dept./EMS.

Federally Recognized Tribe: Chilkoot Indian Association.

List of Projects:

Community	Priority	Tribal	Strategy	Project	Contact	Estimated Cost	Project Status	Potential Funding Sources
Haines	1		1.1.C	Boat Harbor Expansion	Haines Borough 907-766-2231	\$32 m	Preconstruction, Design	CORPS, RD, AKDOT/PF
2009 Project List	2		1.1.C	PH 2 Harbor Repairs & Upland Development		\$3 m	Design, Construction	Federal, State & Local
	3		1.1.R	Water & Sewer Upgrades (various)		\$3 m	All Stages	RD, Denali, EPA, DEC
	4		1.1.C	Road Development & Upgrades		\$24 m	All Stages	Local, AKDOT, Federal
	5		2.3.X	Fish Processing		\$6 m	All Stages	EDA, CDBG, RD
	6		1.1.C	Marine Industrial Park & Transshipment Facility		\$200 k	Planning	AIDEA, RD, Federal
	7		1.1.M	Central Wood Heat Feasibility		\$140 k	Investigation	Local, State AEA
	8		2.2.F	Value-Added Timber, Natural Resources Development		\$100 k	Concept	USFS, AKDNR, Federal
	9		1.1.C	Port Chilkoot Waterfront Improvements		\$750 k	Design,	Federal, State, Local
	10		1.2.A	Haines Community Fitness & Wellness Center		\$150 k	Planning	Federal, State, Local
	11		2.1.E	Community Recreation & Trail Development		\$3 m	All Stages	Denali, EDA, RD
	12		1.1.R	Downtown Development		\$40 k	Planning (in progress)	Local
	13		1.1.M	Alternate Energy & Energy Conservation		\$250 k	Concept/Planning	Federal, State, Other
	14		1.1.C	Lutak Port Development		\$17 m	Design, Construction	Federal, State, Other

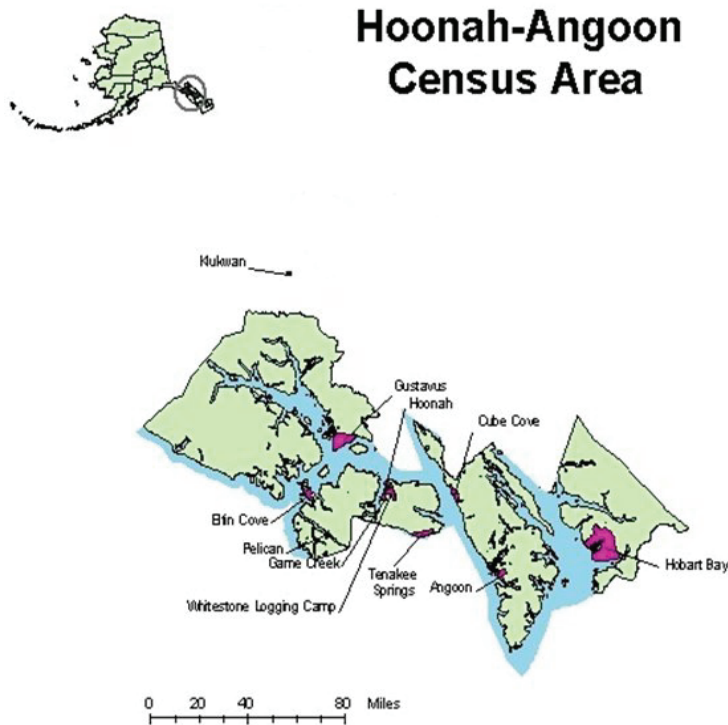
CHART B



Source: AKDOLWD

3.2 Hoonah-Angoon Census Area

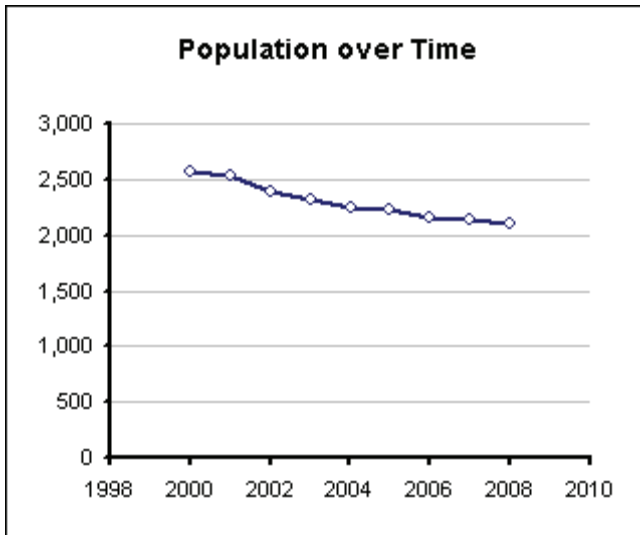
The Municipality of Skagway incorporated on June 20, 2007. The boundary of the original Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon Census Area has been redrawn and renamed. Much of the statistical data will continue to reflect the original census area, including Skagway, until the 2010 Census. The Hoonah-Angoon Census Area is made up of scattered coastal communities in northern Southeast Alaska, (*this section lists all the communities within the Hoonah-Angoon Census Area*). Commercial fishing and subsistence lifestyle remains the primary focus in most of these. Gustavus and Hoonah rely on tourism to fuel their economies. Klukwan is a Tlingit village located on the Chilkat River near Haines. Tenakee Springs, on Chichagof Island has developed into a retirement and vacation community. Unemployment rate for March 2009: 27.3%



Source: Alaska Department of Labor And Workforce Development, Research and Analysis and US Census Bureau, 2000 Tigerline files.

Hoonah-Angoon & Skagway Census Area Economic Indicators	2000	2008	Skagway 2008
Population	3,436	2,100	846
Employment	1,752	936	431
Population 16+	2,624	1,730	708
Unemployment Rate	9.6%	13.0%	←combined
Key Industry Employment			
Construction	130	28	27
Manufacturing	77	68	7
Transportation, Communications, Utilities & Trade	346	136	164
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	37	25	14
Education, Social Services & Health Services	271	82	6
Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry & Mining	213	30	*
Services	281	218*	92
Other	116	10	10
Government Employment	430	336	110
Commercial Fishing Permit Holders	290	221	←combined
Estimated Gross Earnings	\$1,863,474	\$7,234,229	←combined
Per Capita Personal Income	\$29,104	\$37,880 ¹	←combined
School Enrollment	664	312	110
<small>Statistical data sources: US Census, Alaska DOLWD, AKDEED, AKCFEC. Infrastructure information source: AKDCRA. Unemployment rate is seasonally adjusted, all other data not seasonally adjusted. Based on residency. Data reflects prior census area: Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon Census Area for 2000 & Hoonah Angoon Census Area for 2008 with data column added for Skagway Municipality. * Data (or portions of it) suppressed. ¹Per capita data is 2000 Census & 2006 AKDCRA. 2000 data includes Skagway.</small>			

CHART C



Source: AKDOLWD

State of Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development indicates that the top employers for the Hoonah Angoon Census Area are:

- Point Sophia Dev Co LLC
- Chatham School District
- Hoonah City Schools
- State of AK Dept of Admin
- Hoonah Cold Storage

*Excluding Municipality of Skagway

3.2.a Incorporated Cities

Angoon

Angoon is a Tlingit village with a commercial fishing and subsistence lifestyle. Possession of alcohol is banned in the community.

Government: 2nd Class City

Angoon Economic Indicators	2000	2008
Population	572	430
Employment	226	193
Population 16+	394	334
Key Industry Employment		
Construction	14	*
Manufacturing	3	0
Transportation, Communications, Utilities & Trade	32	19
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	10	12
Education, Social Services & Health Services	77	33
Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry & Mining	10	13
Services	33	41
Other	16	*
Government Employment	87	70*
Commercial Fishing Permit Holders	56	28
Per Capita Income (averaged)	\$11,357	¹
School Enrollment	146	91
<small>Statistical data sources: US Census, AKDOL, AKDEED AKCFEC. Infrastructure information source: AKDCRA. Data not seasonally adjusted. Based on residency * Data (or portions of it) suppressed. ¹Per capita data is 2000 Census, no 2008 data for non census areas</small>		

State of Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development indicates that the top employers for the City of Angoon are:

- Chatham School District
- Whalers Cove Lodge
- City of Angoon
- Angoon Trading Co Inc
- SEARHC

Electric Utility: Inside Passage Electric Cooperative Kilowatt Capacity: 1,830. 2008 average rate: ¢54.7/KWH.

Water & Sewer Utilities: Water is provided by Tillinghast Lake reservoir then treated at the Tillinghast Lake Water Treatment Plant before being piped to the 95% of the community that has complete plumbing. Sewage is processed at a secondary treatment plant that flows to an ocean outfall.

Solid Waste: City-operated sewage system, refuse collection & landfill.

Transportation Facilities: State-owned sea-plane base in Kootznoowoo Inlet, deep draft dock, small boat harbor with 45 berths, and the State ferry terminal. Angoon ferry landing is scheduled for modifications to enable landing of other ferries, currently only able to accommodate one vessel in the AKHS fleet. DOT is proceeding with Angoon Airport procedural schedule; it is currently in the FAA phase of planning.

Transportation Services: Accessible by float plane or boat.

Schools: Angoon School is in the Chatham Schools District K-12. Student-teacher ratio: 9.6

Health Care: Angoon Heath Center, operated by SEARHC.

Federally Recognized Tribe: Angoon Community Association.

List of Projects: City reports no change to their Project List for 2009 and maintains the 2008 submission.

Community	Priority	Tribal	Strategy	Project	Contact	Estimated Cost	Project Status	Potential Funding Sources
Angoon	1	1	1.1.M	Hydroelectric Project	City of Angoon 907-788-3653	\$ 8.3 m	Design, Construction	AEA, DC
2008 Project List	2	9	2.3.Q	Cold Storage Fish Buying Station, Phases I & II	Angoon Comm. Assn. 907-788-3411	\$ 4 m	Construction, Planning	CDBG, DOT/PF, AMHS
	3	2	2.5.I	Bottled Water Facility		\$ 865 k	Design, Construction	CDBG
	4	4	1.1.R	Multi-Purpose Community Service Building		\$ 1.24 m	Design, Construction	CDBG, EDA, RD
	5	5	1.1.K	Road to Hood Bay		\$ 3 m	Construction	DOT/PF
	6	2	1.1.R	Permanent Drinking Water Source		\$70 k	Feasibility Study	VSW, Indian Health Services, USDA/Rural Utility Services
		7	2.5.I	Micro Finance Development		TBD	Feasibility Study	SBA
	7	6	3.1.A	Landfill Restoration		\$ 500 k	Ongoing	DEC, USFS, EPA, ANHC
	8	8	1.1.R	Flood Protection (Front St. Riprap)		\$ 104.15 k	Design, Construction	FEMA
	9	10	2.1.E	Museum Renovation		\$ 145 k	Construction	CDBG, HUD, ICDBG, RD
	10	14	2.3.A	Commercial Canning of Blue Mussels			Concept	RD, DCED
	11		1.1.R	Boat Launch Ramp		\$ 175 k	Design, Construction	F&G
	12		2.5.A	Airport Development			Ongoing	DOT/PF, FAA
	13	12	1.1.O	Roads, water, sewer infrastructure for home sites		\$50 k	Feasibility Study	DOT/PF
	14	11	1.1.R	Housing for pub safety officer		\$50 k	Feasibility Study	HUD, NAHASDA
	15		1.1.C	Ferry Terminal Upgrade		\$75 k	Planning	DOT/PF
	16		1.1.M	Power Plant Upgrade		\$75 k	Planning	DCED Energy Grant
	17	13	2.1.E	Tourism		\$50 k	Planning	CDBG, SBA, ECDBG, RD
	18	15	2.5.I	Berry Farm - SB Dev.		\$50 k	Planning	SBA, ANA, ICDBG, RD
	19	16	1.1.R	Community Garden		TBA	Feasibility Study	
	20	3	1.1.R	Hike/Bike Trail		TBA	Feasibility Study	

Gustavus

Gustavus is a community with a number of seasonal-use homes for Juneau residents. The nearby Glacier Bay Park is a major recreation and tourist attraction in Southeast. Many of the residents who have relocated here chose Gustavus for the lifestyle, the nearness to natural resources, the beauty of the area, and for the subsistence activities available.

Government: 2nd Class City

Gustavus Economic Indicators	2000	2008
Population	429	448
Employment	221	135
Population 16+	348	343
Key Industry Employment		
Construction	23	9
Manufacturing	7	0
Transportation, Communications, Utilities & Trade	26	53
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	2	*
Education, Social Services & Health Services	26	9
Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry & Mining	7	*
Services	82	20*
Other	17	*
Government Employment	75	35
Commercial Fishing Permit Holders	31	32
Per Capita Income (averaged)	\$21,089	¹
School Enrollment	56	49
<small>Statistical data sources: US Census, Alaska DOLWD, AKDEED, AKCFEC. Infrastructure information source: AKDCRA. Data not seasonally adjusted. Based on residency * Data (or portions of it) suppressed. ¹Per capita data is 2000 Census, no 2008 data for non census areas.</small>		

State of Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development indicates that the top employers for the City of Gustavus are:

- Gustavus Electric Inc
- Chatham School District
- State of AK Dept of Admin
- City of Gustavus Alaska
- Air Excursions LLC

Electric Utility: Gustavus Electric Company (Private). Power source: diesel. Kilowatt capacity: 500. Rate per kilowatt hour: ø52.3/KWH. Hydroelectric plant to start service in 2009, and will replace diesel generation.

Water & Sewer Utilities: Water is either individually collected by private well or from a community well. School purchases water from the US Park Service. Individual septic systems are also used. Concerns have been raised about water safety, due to shallow wells and individual septic systems.

Solid Waste: City-operated landfill with no refuse collection program.

Transportation Facilities: State-owned and operated 6,700' and 3,010" asphalt runways. Seaplane base located 10 miles outside of town. There is a road connection to Bartlet Cove in Glacier Bay National Park. Freight and transit dock upgrade in 2009-2010.

Transportation Services: Accessible by small aircraft and boat/small ferry. Alaska Airlines provides seasonal service.

Schools: Chatham Schools District; Gustavus School K-12. Student-teacher ratio: 8.0

Health Care: Gustavus Community Clinic. Gustavus Emergency Response.

List of Projects:

Community	Priority	Tribal	Strategy	Project	Contact	Estimated Cost	Project Status	Potential Funding Sources
Gustavus 2009 Project List	1		1.1.C	Replace Dock With Freight/Ferry Facility	City of Gustavus 907-697-2451	\$21 m	On STIP list. Construction Phase	DOT/PF, City, US Dept. Interior
	2		1.1.C	Replace Main Dock Small Vessel Floats		\$1 m	Search for Funds Planning Complete	Denali & Federal
	3		1.1.R	Replace Fuel Tank Farm		\$1.3 m	Funding, planning complete. Construction Phase	Denali
	4		1.1.M	Support Falls Creek Hydro Project		\$5.7 m	Construction Phase	Denali, Grant, RUS
	5		1.3.E	Community Clinic Operating Expenses		\$30 to 50 k	Searching for Funds	City
	6		1.1.R	Upgrade Wilson/Rink Creek Road		\$2.2 m	Requesting placement on STIP List	DOT/PF, Denali
	7		1.2.D	Basic Clinic Equipment		\$19 k	Searching for Funds	Rasmussen, Denali
	8		1.1.R	Testing Program for Safe Drinking Water		\$4.2 k annually	Ongoing	City
	9		1.1.Q	GCN Upgrade to Broadband		\$300 k	Planning Phase	Grants, Rasmussen, Denali, City, Rural AK Broadband Internet Access Program
	10		1.1.R	Public Restrooms		\$97 k	Searching for Funds	Grant, Denali
	11		1.1.R	Multi-Facility Building		\$20 k	Concept	Denali, DCCED
	12		3.1.A	Relocate Landfill, Sewage Disposal, Hazard. Waste Storage & Transfer options		\$400 k	Discussion	Grants, City Funding
	13		1.2.D	Digital X-ray Facility & Clinic Expansion		\$600 k	Discussion	Rasmussen, Denali

Hoonah

Hoonah is the largest Tlingit village in Alaska. Commercial fishing and logging have supported the population, and most residents maintain a subsistence lifestyle.

Government: 1st Class City

Hoonah Economic Indicators	2000	2008
Population	860	823
Employment	399	429
Population 16+	656	692
Key Industry Employment		
Construction	10	9
Manufacturing	36	59
Transportation, Communications, Utilities & Trade	64	39
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	6	9
Education, Social Services & Health Services	74	32
Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry & Mining	75	9
Services	23	145*
Other	29	5
Government Employment	103	121
Commercial Fishing Permit Holders	115	86
Per Capita Income (averaged)	\$16,097	¹
School Enrollment	236	134
<small>Statistical data sources: US Census, Alaska DOLWD, AKDEED, AKCFEC. Infrastructure information source: AKDCRA. Data not seasonally adjusted. Based on residency * Data (or portions of it) suppressed. ¹Per capita data is 2000 Census, no 2008 data for non census areas.</small>		

State of Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development indicates that the top employers for the City of Hoonah are:

- Point Sophia Dev Co LLC
- Hoonah City Schools
- Hoonah Cold Storage
- Hoonah City Offices
- Wards Cove Packing Co

Electric Utility: Inside Passage Electric Cooperative. Kilowatt capacity: 3,055. 2008 average rate: ¢54/KWH.

Water & Sewer Utilities: Water is derived from Gartina Creek, treated and piped to all homes and facilities. Piped sewage is processed in a sewage treatment plant. 98% of all homes are fully plumbed.

Solid Waste: City-operated refuse collection and landfill operations.

Transportation Facilities: State-owned and operated 2,997ft asphalt runway, seaplane base, and ferry terminal and harbor/dock area.

Transportation Services: Accessible by small plane, seaplane, and the State operated Alaska Marine Highway System.

Schools: Hoonah City Schools District; Hoonah Elementary K-6 & Hoonah Jr/Sr High School 7-12. Student-teacher ratio: 10.3

Health Care: Hoonah Medical Clinic operated by Hoonah Indian Association.

Federally Recognized Tribe: Hoonah Indian Association.

List of Projects:

Community	Priority	Tribal	Strategy	Project	Contact	Estimated Cost	Project Status	Potential Funding Sources
Hoonah 2009 Project List	1		1.1.M	Alternative Energy Sources	City of Hoonah 907-945-3663	unknown at this time	planning	Denali, Federal , State
	2		1.1.R	Raw Water Transmission Line		\$5 m	Phase 1 of 3, design, funding	Denali, Federal , State
	3		1.1.C	Boat Haul Out		\$7.4 m	Phase 2 of 3 , design, funding	City, EDA Grant, State
	4		1.1.T	City Park		\$2.5 m	Funding	Denali, Federal , State
	5		1.1.R	Feasibility Study/Design Multi-Purpose Building		\$250,000		Denali, Federal , State

Pelican

“The Pelican City Council works hard to preserve its commercial fishing lifestyle and places great emphasis on protecting this quality of life.”

Pelican is a fishing community. There is a seasonal population influx of commercial fishermen and cold storage plant workers.

Government: 1st Class City

Pelican Economic Indicators	2000	2008
Population	163	113
Employment	90	49
Population 16+	127	98
Key Industry Employment		
Construction	2	*
Manufacturing	25	7
Transportation, Communications, Utilities & Trade	10	*
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	0	0
Education, Social Services & Health Services	16	*
Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry & Mining	21	0
Services	2	*
Other	5	0
Government Employment	13	35
Commercial Fishing Permit Holders	39	40
Per Capita Income (averaged)	\$29,347	¹
School Enrollment	36	16
<small>Statistical data sources: US Census, Alaska DOLWD, AKDEED, AKCFEC. Infrastructure information source: AKDCRA. Data not seasonally adjusted. Based on residency * Data (or portions of it) suppressed. ¹Per capita data is 2000 Census, no 2008 data for non census areas.</small>		

State of Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development indicates that the top employers for the City of Pelican are:

- City of Pelican
- VSW Pelican Project
- Ed Bahrt & Associates LLC
- Pelican School Board
- SEARHC

Electric Utility: Pelican Utility Company (Private). Power source: hydro & diesel. Kilowatt capacity: 2,660. Rate undisclosed.

Water & Sewer Utilities: A subsidiary of Pelican Seafoods, owned by Kake Tribal Corporation, operates the piped water system. Water is derived from a dam and reservoir on Pelican Creek, and is treated. 58 of 75 residences are connected to the piped system. Approximately 75% of the homes are piped into a City sewage system with an ocean outfall. Four 10,000 gal septic tanks are used from which the sludge is pumped from about 4 times a year.

Solid Waste: City owned and operated garbage collection services, recycling, and incinerates the refuse at the landfill.

Transportation Facilities: State-owned seaplane base, small boat harbor, dock, and State ferry dock and terminal.

Transportation Services: Accessible by small plane, seaplane, and the State operated Alaska Marine Highway System.

Schools: Pelican City School District; Pelican School K-12. Student-teacher ratio: 9.1

Health Care: Pelican Health Center, operated by SEARHC. Pelican Volunteer Fire & EMS.

List of Projects:

Community	Priority	Tribal	Strategy	Project	Contact	Estimated Cost	Project Status	Potential Funding Sources
Pelican 2009 Project List	1		3.1.F	Water System Improvements	City of Pelican (907) 735-2202	\$7,525,000	Construction	Alaska DEC/VSW, EPA STAG grant, Legislative Grant
	2		3.1.F	Waste Water discharge		\$1,200,000	Design	Alaska DEC/VSW, EPA STAG grant, Legislative Grant
	3		1.1.L; 1.1.R	Hydroelectric Retrofit		\$2,500,000	Construction	Denali Commission, Alaska Energy Authority
	4		1.1.C	Harbor Tee Floats		\$565,000	Construction	Denali Commission, CBJDBG
	5		1.1.C	Reconstruct Boardwalk		1,100,000	Planning, Permitting, Construction	Denali Commission, DOT/PF
	6		1.1.C	State of Alaska Ferry Dock		\$800,000	Nominated to STIP	DOT/PF
	7		1.1.C	Road Drainage		\$25,000	Nominated to STIP	DOT/PF
	8		1.1.R	Pelican Utility District/Fuel Dock		\$500,000	Planning	Federal
	9		1.1.L	Energy Intertie Pelican to Hoonah			Concept	Federal and State
	10		1.1.C	Multi-use Barge Landing		\$5,000,000	Appropriation request	Federal and State DOT/PF
	11		1.1.C	Boat Launch Ramp		\$1,202,740	CIP list	DOT/PF, ADFG Sport Fish Division
	12		2.5.A	Airplane ramp		TBD	CIP list	DOT/PF
	13		1.1.Q	Cell Phone Repeater or Tower		TBD	CIP list	Alaska private industry
	14		1.1.C	Culvert diversion		\$70,000	CIP list	DOT/PF
	15		1.1.C	Pile Support Deck Turnout		\$400,000	CIP list	Denali Comm., DOT/PF
	16		2.3.N	Salmon Hatchery		TBD	Concept	NSRRA

Skagway, Municipality- see section 3.8

Tenakee Springs

It is predominantly a retirement community and summer retreat for Juneau and Sitka residents. Many residents practice a subsistence lifestyle and actively exchange resources with their neighbors. The 108-degree sulfur hot springs is the social focus of the community. Bathing times are posted for men and women.

Government: 2nd Class City

Tenakee Springs Economic Indicators	2000	2008
Population	104	99
Employment	51	43
Population 16+	70	94
Key Industry Employment		
Construction	2	*
Manufacturing	0	*
Transportation, Communications, Utilities & Trade	13	7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	0	0
Education, Social Services & Health Services	4	0
Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry & Mining	5	*
Services	9	*
Other	11	0
Government Employment	21	30
Commercial Fishing Permit Holders	0	9
Per Capita Income (averaged)	\$20,482	¹
School Enrollment	15	10
<small>Statistical data sources: US Census, Alaska DOLWD, AKDEED, AKCFEC. Infrastructure information source: AKDCRA. Data not seasonally adjusted. Based on residency * Data (or portions of it) suppressed. ¹Per capita data is 2000 Census, no 2008 data for non census areas.</small>		

State of Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development indicates that the top employers for the City of Tenakee Springs are:

- Tenakee Springs City of
- State of AK Dept of Admin
- Alaska Seaplane Service LLC
- Chatham School District
- Temsco Helicopters Inc

Electric Utility: City of Tenakee Springs. Power source: diesel. Kilowatt capacity: 226. Snyder's Mercantile Store owns and operates a diesel generator, and the City owns the electrical distribution system. There is local interest in developing hydroelectric at Indian River. Rate undisclosed. Community is looking into potential geothermal opportunities for their future needs.

Water & Sewer Utilities: There is no community water or sewer. Residents haul water from local streams or use individual wells. Homes in the community are not fully plumbed. Privies are used for waste disposal. Tenakee Springs Bathhouse is a community bathhouse with alternating times for men and women.

Solid Waste: N/A or individual.

Transportation Facilities: State-owned and operated ferry dock-no vehicle landing facilities. City owned seaplane base, heliport, and small boat harbor.

Transportation Services: Accessible by seaplane and State operated Alaska Marine Highway System for passengers only. With only 3 miles of road local transportation is primarily by bicycle or ATV.

Schools: Chatham School District; Tenakee Spring School K-12. Student-teacher ratio: 8.0

Health Care: Tenakee Springs Health Clinic, operated by SEARHC. www.searhc.org Tenakee Springs Volunteer Fire/EMS.

List of Projects:

Community	Priority	Tribal	Strategy	Project	Contact	Estimated Cost	Project Status	Potential Funding Sources
Tenakee Springs				The community reports that there are no projects for this year's CEDS	City of Tenakee Springs 907-736-2207			

3.2.b Unincorporated Communities

Cube Cove

Cube Cove was a working logging camp, including families, through 2002. It is no longer in use. The school has been closed. Current population: 0.

Elfin Cove

Elfin Cove is historically a fish-buying and supply center for the commercial fishing fleet. More recently sport fishing and tourism have emerged as key economic components. Most residents participate in commercial fishing, sport fishing, tourism lodging or charter services, so the economy is highly seasonal. Summer lodges and local retail businesses also provide seasonal employment. Economic growth is limited primarily by the availability of cost effective energy and transportation. Current population: 22.

Electric Utility: Elfin Cove Utility Commission. Power source: diesel. Kilowatt capacity: 354. Rate per kilowatt hour: ¢52/KWH. A hydroelectric project has been engineered and community is seeking funding.

Water & Sewer Utilities: Homes are fully plumbed served from a community installed spring water system. Waste water is managed individually by beach outfall or septic tank with beach outfall.

Solid Waste: N/A or individual. Due to the geography of the area, a landfill does not exist and is not feasible. To address this, community has started talks with local barge company and SEC.

Transportation Facilities: State-owned seaplane base. State operated small boat harbor with moorage for 25 vessels. Primary means of local transportation is by skiff. There are no roads, a boardwalk runs throughout the community.

Transportation Services: Accessible by seaplane and small boat.

Schools: Due to declining enrollment, the school was closed for the 1998/99 school year, and currently there are no school aged children.

Health Care: No health care facilities are located in this community. Elfin Cove EMS - recent equipment upgrades and continuous training of EMS volunteers.

List of Projects:

Community	Priority	Tribal	Strategy	Project	Contact	Estimated Cost	Project Status	Potential Funding Sources
Elfin Cove 2009 Project List	1		1.1.R	Drinking Water Enhancement	Community of Elfin Cove 907-239-2221	\$350,000	Planning, Construction	VSW, Denali
	2		1.1.M	Hydroelectric Project/Upgrade Diesel Generation		TBD	Planning, Design	AEA, DOA RUS, US Dept. Of Energy, Denali, State
	3		1.1.Q	Broadband Internet		TBD	Planning, Construction	Denali Comm., USDA
	4		3.1.A	Solid Waste Incineration		\$250,000	Planning, Construction	VSW, Denali
	5		1.1.R	Sewer System		\$1,000,000	Planning, Construction	VSW, Denali
	6		1.1.M	Tidal Power		\$2,900,000	Planning	Denali Comm., USDA

State of Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development indicates that the top employers for the community of Elfin Cove are:

- Elfin Cove Utility
- Community of Elfin Cove
- State of AK Dept of Admin
- Silver Bow Construction
- Pizza Express

Game Creek

Game Creek was named in 1901 by E.F. Dickins of the U.S. Coast & Geodetic Survey. Aside from the historical use of the area by local Tlingits, the site was first settled by members of a separatist religious group called "The Farm." Members collectively pool individual assets and income for the good of the community. Population growth spurred a new community near Haines. Current population: 18.

Top Employer: Tideland Tackle & Marine.

Game Creek Continued

Government: Residents are members of a religious ministry.

Electric Utility: Individual generators. Power source: diesel.

Water & Sewer Utilities: Residents haul water from a central safe water point in Hoonah. Homes are not plumbed.

Solid Waste: Use of landfill in Hoonah.

Transportation Services: Access to community via Hoonah.

Health Care: Hoonah Medical Clinic. Game Creek EMS.

Hobart Bay

Hobart Bay is a logging camp operated by Goldbelt, Inc. The Juneau-based Native Corporation owns nearly 23,000 acres in the area. Ninety percent of the logging is done by helicopter. The work force has been scaled back considerably since 1990. The school was closed prior to the 98/99 school year. Since the logging camp has been closed, employment is now limited to caretaking of the facilities. Current population: 1.

Klukwan

Klukwan is a traditional Tlingit village, well known for its Chilkat blankets and dance robes woven from mountain goat hair and cedar bark. Fishing, logging and subsistence activities support the community. Current population: 102.

Electric Utility: Inside Passage Electric Cooperative (IPEC). Kilowatt capacity: 1,165. 2008 average rate: ¢54/KWH.

Water & Sewer Utilities: Water is derived from a groundwater infiltration gallery and is stored in a 126,000 gal tank operated by the village council. Approximately 90% of homes are connected to the piped water and sewer system and are fully plumbed.

Solid Waste: Village Council owns and operates refuse collection and landfill. A recycling center is also available.

Transportation Facilities: Haines Highway. Community is dependent on the transportation infrastructure of Haines for goods, services, and travel.

Transportation Services: Accessible by road to nearby Haines.

Schools: Chatham School District; Klukwan School K-12. Student enrollment increased from 12 to 23 between 2000 and 2008. Student-teacher ratio: 11.9

Health Care: Klukwan Clinic, operated by SEARHC. www.searhc.org. Klukwan EMS.

Federally Recognized Tribe: Chilkat Indian Village of Klukwan.

List of Projects: A 2009 Project List was not provided.

Community	Priority	Tribal	Strategy	Project	Contact	Estimated Cost	Project Status	Potential Funding Sources
Klukwan 2008 Project List		\$1	1.3.A	Jilkaat Kwaan Cultural Heritage Center Culture Center and Bald Eagle Observatory	Chilkat Indian Village 907-767-5505	\$5,500,000	Planning	EDA, HUD, USDA, Private
		\$2	1.3.A	JKCHC Hospitality House		\$2,000,000	Construction	EDA
		\$3	1.1.R	Fire Department Equipment Purchase and Building Upgrade		\$1,500,000	Concept	State, FEMA
		\$4	1.3.A	JKCHC Traditional Knowledge Camp, Phase 3, and Camp Projects		\$75,000	Construction Underway	UAS,SEARHC, SHI

Whitestone Logging Camp

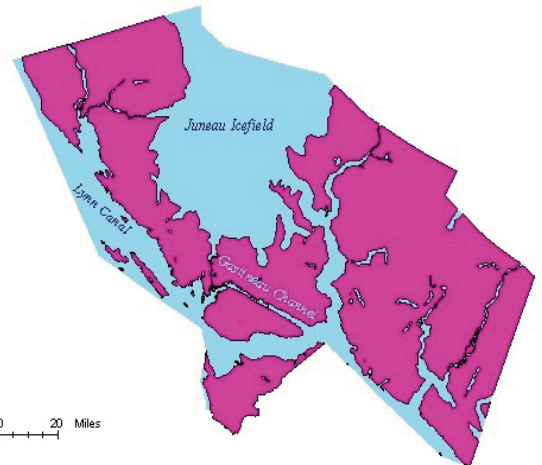
Whitestone Logging Camp is adjacent to Hoonah and Pelican. Apart from the historical use of the area by Tlingit, the camp was first settled for logging operations. The estimated population for 2008 is 11, a loss of about 105 persons. At the present time, there are no logging operations taking place. Current population: 11.



Juneau Borough

3.3 Juneau, City & Borough

Juneau is the largest city in Southeast Alaska and the third largest in the State. It is the State capital and relies heavily on government employment. Juneau is a transportation hub and a regional service center for the area. Tourism is a significant contributor to the private sector economy during the summer months, providing a \$130 million income and nearly 2,000 jobs. Over 690,000 visitors arrive by cruise ship, and another 100,000 independent travelers visit Juneau each year. The Mendenhall Glacier, Juneau Icefield air tours, Tracy Arm Fjord Glacier, State Museum, and Mount Roberts Tramway are local attractions. Unemployment rate for March 2009: 7.2%



0 5 10 20 Miles

Source: Alaska Department of Labor And Workforce Development, Research and Analysis and US Census Bureau, 2000 Tigerline files.

Government: Unified Home Rule Municipality

Juneau Economic Indicators	2000	2008
Population	30,711	30,427
Employment	17,623	15,601
Population 16+	23,342	22,822
Unemployment Rate	4.5%	4.8%
Key Industry Employment		
Construction	1,035	867
Manufacturing	199	234
Transportation, Communications, Utilities & Trade	2,935	3,242
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	723	636
Education, Social Services & Health Services	3,383	1,358
Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry & mining	854	316
Services	2,992	2,174
Other	3,735	474
Government Employment	6,587	6,289
Commercial Fishing Permit Holders	521	406
Estimated Gross Earnings	\$14,877,602	\$21,289,256
Per Capita Income (averaged)	\$26,719	\$42,640 ¹
School Enrollment	5,699	5,109

Statistical data sources: US Census, Alaska DOLWD, AKDEED, AKCFEC. Infrastructure information source: AKDCRA. Data not seasonal adjusted. Based on residency. ¹Per capita data is 2000 Census & 2006 AKDCRA.

State of Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development indicates that the top employers for the Juneau Borough are:

- Juneau School District
- Juneau City & Borough
- Bartlett Regional Hospital
- University of AK
- Fred Meyer Stores Inc

Electric Utility: Alaska Electric Light & Power Company (Private). Power source: hydro, diesel. Kilowatt capacity: 214,610. Rate from ¢9 to ¢12/KWH.

Water & Sewer Utilities: The municipal water supply is obtained from the Last Chance Basin well field on Gold Creek and the Salmon Creek Reservoir, and is treated and piped to over 90% of Juneau households. Juneau's water demand is 5 million gallons per day. The Borough's piped sewage system serves almost 80% of residents, and receives secondary treatment. Sludge is incinerated. North Douglas Island residents use individual septic tanks, and funds have been provided to begin planning a sewer main extension to this area.

Solid Waste: Refuse collection, the landfill and incinerator are owned by a private firm, Waste Management Co. Juneau has a sludge site, hazardous waste collection facility, and local organizations also provide recycling programs.

Transportation Facilities: Marine facilities include a seaplane landing area at Juneau Harbor, two deep draft docks, five small boat harbors and a State ferry terminal. The municipal-owned airport includes a paved 8,457' long by 150' wide runway and a seaplane landing area.

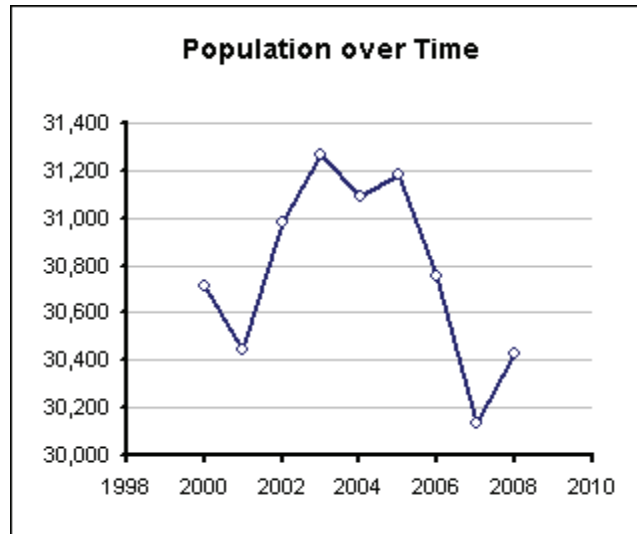
Transportation Services: Juneau is accessible by major airline and State-owned Alaska Marine Highway System as well as small air and water craft.

Schools: Within the Juneau School District, there are a total of 14 schools; six elementary with two offering pre-school classes, two middle schools, and three high schools. There is also a home school program, a correspondence program, as well as grades 9-12 offered through the Johnson Youth Center. Student-teacher ratio: 15.6. University of Alaska Southeast, Juneau Campus.

Health Care: Bartlett Regional Hospital. SEARHC Medical/Dental Clinic. Juneau Public Health Center. The hospital is a qualified Acute Care facility and Medevac Service. Long Term Care: Juneau Pioneers' Home; St. Ann's Nursing Home. Specialized Care: Juneau Recovery Hospital/Bartlett; Aiding Women in Abuse & Rape Emergencies. US Coast Guard Dispensary.

Federally Recognized Tribe: Central Council Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska (Represents Tlingit and Haida Indians in all of Southeast and parts of the continental United States.), Douglas Indian Association, and Aukquan Traditional Council.

CHART D



Source: AKDOLWD

List of Projects:

Community	Priority	Tribal	Strategy	Project	Contact	Estimated Cost	Status	Potential Funding Sources
Juneau 2009 Project List			3.1.G	JD Aeration Basin Repairs & Improves Ph 1	Sewer Utility	\$350,000		Temporary Sales Tax Appropriation Jan-March 2009 <i>Total Cost: \$3,800,000</i>
			3.1.G	MWTP Major Mechanical Repairs	Sewer Utility	\$158,000		
			3.1.G	Twin Lakes Pump Station Improvements	Sewer Utility	\$462,000		
			3.1.G	Biosolids Minimization, Handling & Disposal Assessment	Sewer Utility	\$70,000		
			3.1.G	JD Incinerator Major Repairs & Replacement	Sewer Utility	\$110,000		
			3.1.G	Berners Ave Sewer	Sewer Utility	\$100,000		
			1.1.R	LCB Well Field Improvements	Water Utility	\$150,000		
			1.1.T	DPAC Resistance Channel	Parks & Recreation	\$400,000		
			1.1.T	DPAC GSHP Loan	Parks & Recreation	\$2,000,000		
				1.1.R	IT Server Room Fire Suppression	Administration	\$50,000	
			2.1.E	Mountain/Lift Operations/Electrical Improvements	Eaglecrest	\$100,000		
			1.1.C	West Juneau - Douglas Highway Access Study	Engineering	\$75,000		
			1.1.R	East Valley Drainage	Engineering	\$150,000		
			1.1.C	Lemon Flats 2nd Access Right-of-Way	Lands	\$225,000		
			1.2.K	Sportsfield Improvements/Repairs	Parks & Recreation	\$255,000		
			1.1.R	Auke Lake Launch Ramp	Parks & Recreation	\$250,000		
			1.1.C	Pavement Management	Street Maintenance	\$1,180,000		
			1.1.C	Gold Creek Flume	Street Maintenance	\$100,000		
			1.1.C	Areawide Snow Storage	Street Maintenance	\$250,000		
			1.1.C	Main Street - 2nd to 7th	Street Maintenance	\$1,500,000		
			1.1.C	Casey Shattuck Phase V	Street Maintenance	\$1,400,000		
			1.1.C	Wood Duck Avenue Improvements	Street Maintenance	\$1,375,000		
			1.1.C	Long Run Drive - Safe Routes to School	Street Maintenance	\$300,000		
			1.1.C	Montana Creek Road Closure/Parking Mods	Street Maintenance	\$100,000		
			1.1.C	Capital Transit Bus Shelters	Capital Transit	\$100,000		
			1.1.R	Mendenhall River Bank Stabilization (Melvin Park)	Public Works	\$100,000		
			1.1.C	West Juneau/Dougals Storm Drain Improvements	Street Maintenance	\$150,000		
			3.1.G	Main Street - 2nd to 7th	Sewer Utility	\$40,000		
			3.1.G	Casey Shattuck Phase V	Sewer Utility	\$300,000		

List of Projects: Continued.

Community	Priority	Tribal	Strategy	Project	Contact	Estimated Cost	Status	Potential Funding Sources
Juneau continued			1.1.R	Street Light LED Upgrade	Public Works	\$200,000		Manager's Budget-Sustainability Line Item
	2009 Project List							<i>Total Cost: \$200,000</i>
			1.1.C	JIA Terminal Renovation	Airport	\$1,200,000		FY 2010 Temporary Sales Tax-2007 Ballot Approval
			1.1.C	Deferred Building Maintenance	Building Maint.	\$800,000		<i>Total Cost: \$7,320,000</i>
			1.1.R	School Debt Retirement	Schools	\$720,000		
			1.1.R	Consolidated Public Works Shop (TAN Repayment)	Public Works	\$4,600,000		
			1.1.R	PRISM Lease	Administration	\$564,500		FY 2010 General Tax
			2.1.E	Mountain/Lift Operations/Electrical Improvements	Eaglecrest	\$90,000		<i>Total Cost: \$1,000,000</i>
			2.1.E	Lodge Major Maintenance	Eaglecrest	\$110,000		
			2.1.E	Treadwell Ditch Trail	Parks & Recreation	\$125,000		
			2.1.E	Park & Playground Repairs	Parks & Recreation	\$110,500		
			1.1.C	Shoreside Power	Docks	\$300,000		FY 2010 Marine Passenger Fees
			1.1.C	Cruise Ship Berth Maintenance/Improvements	Docks	\$1,343,750		<i>Total Cost: \$1,868,750</i>
			1.1.C	Columbia Lot Staging	Docks	\$100,000		
			2.1.E	Downtown Historic District Design Development	CDD	\$35,000		
			1.1.R	JDCM Drop-Off Zone	Parks & Recreation	\$90,000		
			1.1.C	Cruise Ship Berth Maintenance/Improvements	Docks	\$1,750,000		FY 2010 Port Development Fee
								<i>Total Cost: \$1,750,000</i>
			2.4.C	Lemon Creek Rock Quarry	Engineering	\$25,000		FY 2010 Lands Fund
			1.2.J	Lemon Creek Subdivision	Lands	\$250,000		<i>Total Cost: \$475,000</i>
			1.2.J	Peterson Hill Access/Development Plan	Lands	\$200,000		

List of Projects: Continued.

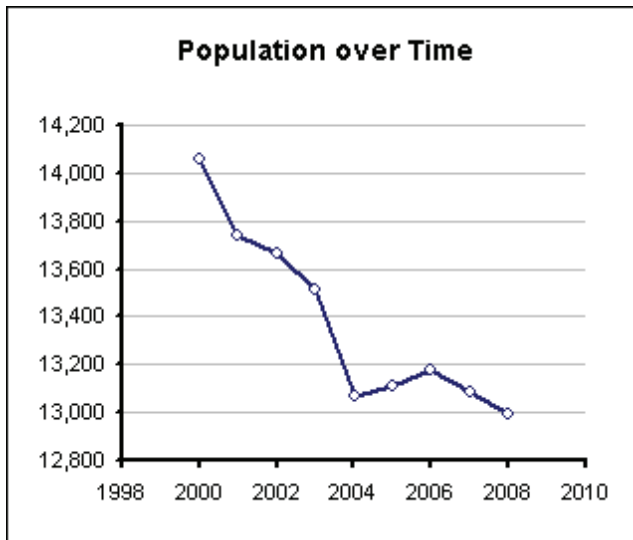
Community	Priority	Tribal	Strategy	Project	Contact	Estimated Cost	Status	Potential Funding Sources
Juneau continued 2009 Project List			1.1.R	Reservoir Painting & Repairs	Water Utility	\$300,000		FY 2010 Water Enterprise
			1.1.R	Water Utility Shop & Office EEO Improvements	Water Utility	\$400,000		<i>Total Cost: \$2,420,000</i>
			1.1.R	LCB Well Field Improvements	Water Utility	\$1,150,000		
			1.1.R	Salmon Creek Secondary Disinfection	Water Utility	\$50,000		
			1.1.R	Casey Shattuck Phase V	Water Utility	\$400,000		
			1.1.R	Berners Avenue Reconstruction	Water Utility	\$20,000		
			1.1.R	Bear Creek Road, Drainage, Dam Improvements	Water Utility	\$100,000		
FY 2010 Sewer Enterprise				No Appropriation This Year		\$0		
			1.1.C	Runway Safety Area Mitigation	Airport	\$5,000,000		FY 2010 Pending Grants
			1.1.C	Runway Safety Area Earthwork	Airport	\$36,000,000		AIP, Passenger Facility Charges, DOT, royalty
			1.1.C	Snow Removal Equipment Building	Airport	\$22,500,000		match and State Grants-Not Appropriated This Action
			1.1.C	SWPPP/SPCC/Concession/DBE/COOP Planning Reporting Rqmnts.	Airport	\$450,000		
			1.1.C	Douglas Harbor Float Replacement (State Harbor Grant)	Harbor	\$2,044,230		
			1.1.C	Taku Harbor Improvements (ADF&G)	Harbor	\$93,000		
			1.1.C	Amalga Harbor Kayak Ramp Improvements (ADF&G)	Harbor	\$135,000		
			1.2.K	3rd Floor Patient Rooms/Same Day Care Unit	BRH	\$8,000,000		FY 2010 Unscheduled Funding BRH-Not Appropriated This Action
			1.2.K	Parking Improvements	BRH	\$400,000		
			1.2.K	Landscaping	BRH	\$50,000		
			1.2.K	Behavioral Health Building	BRH	\$40,000,000		
			1.2.K	64-128 CT Slice Scanner	BRH	\$1,200,000		
			1.2.K	Siding & Painting	BRH	\$300,000		
			1.2.K	Ultrasound Equipment	BRH	\$200,000		
			1.2.K	Information Systems Upgrades/Replacements	BRH	\$400,000		
			1.2.K	Laundry Facility	BRH	\$250,000		
			1.2.K	Roof Repairs	BRH	\$400,000		

3.4 Ketchikan Gateway Borough

The geography of this borough changed May 31, 2008 when it annexed some of the area from the Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area. Communities located within the Borough include Ketchikan and Saxman and are outlined below. The borough is a regional hub of commercial trade, medical services, and government for the area. Tourism has grown in importance, with large numbers of visitors arriving via tour ships over the summer season. Unemployment rate for March 2009: 10.2%



CHART E



Source: AKDOLWD

Ketchikan Gateway Borough	2000	2008
Economic Indicators		
Population	14,070	12,993
Employment	7,772	6,239
Population 16+	10,567	9,719
Unemployment Rate	6.1%	5.9%
Key Industry Employment		
Construction	557	362
Manufacturing	415	298
Transportation, Communications, Utilities & Trade	1,685	1,660
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	378	323
Education, Social Services & Health Services	1,323	638
Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry & Mining	330	82
Services	1,553	1,001
Other	776	130
Government Employment	1,886	1,742
Commercial Fishing Permit Holders	390	343
Estimated Gross Earnings	\$12,927,749	\$17,839,583
Per Capita Income (averaged)	\$23,994	\$23,590 ¹
School Enrollment	2,643	2,274

Statistical data sources: US Census, Alaska DOLWD, AKDEED, AKCFEC. Infrastructure information source: AKDCRA. Data not seasonally adjusted. Based on residency * Data (or portions of it) suppressed. ¹Per capita data is 2000 Census & 2006 AKDCRA.

State of Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development indicates that the top employers for the Ketchikan Gateway Borough are:

- State of AK Dept of Admin
- KTN Borough School Dist
- KTN City Offices
- Ketchikan General Hospital
- KTN Gateway Borough

List of Projects: In addition to supporting the individual projects for the cities of Ketchikan and Saxman, the Borough also furthers a borough-wide project list for 2009:

Community	Priority	Tribal	Strategy	Project	Contact	Estimated Cost	Project Status	Potential Funding Sources	
Ketchikan Gateway Borough 2009 Project List	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT								
			1.2.J	Housing Authority	Ketchikan Gateway Borough		Conceptual	KGB	
			1.2.K	Regional Fire Training Center for Southern Southeast Alaska	KGB	\$692 k	Construction	State	
			1.1.R	Whitecliff Building--State Mandated Operations Facility	KGB	\$9.5 m	Acquisition	State	
			3.1.F	Whitman Lake to Roosevelt Dr. Water Sys.	KGB	\$1.4 m	Pre-construction	State	
			1.1.C	Revillagiedo Island road access, Harriet Hunt Lake to Shelter Cove Rd. connection	U.S. Forest Service 907-225-3101/ DOT	\$20 m	Environmental Impact Analysis in Progress	State, Federal	
			1.1.R	Rainbird Community Broadcasting Corp. replacement facility	Rainbird Comm. Broadcasting Corp. KRBD 907-225-9655	\$200,000	Acquisition/build studio	State, private, Federal	
			1.2.K	New Aquatic Facility	KGB	15,000,000	Planning	KGB	
			1.3.A, 2.6.B	Education and cultural center	Ketchikan Indian Community 907-228-4941	\$75 k	Construction	KGB, BIA	
			2.1.E	Skate Park Project		\$105 k	Construction	KGB, State, Federal	
			2.1.E	Ice Skating Rink	Ketchikan Gateway Borough 907-228-6625	\$500,000	Conceptual	KGB, City	
			2.1.E	Coast Guard Beach	KGB	\$3 m	Acquisition	KGB, State, Federal, Private	
			2.1.E	Batting cages and indoor training facility	Ktn Little League	\$160 k	Construction	KGB, Volunteers, State	
			2.1.E	Facility improvements	Ktn Rod & Gun Club 907-247-8400	\$44 k	Construction	Volunteers, State	
			1.1.C	Ketchikan International Airport Debt Retirement	KGB	3,786,156	Planning for Funding	KGB, Federal	
			1.1.C	Ketchikan senior housing access road	Ktn Senior Services 907-225-1994	\$300 k	Design/Construction	KGB, State	
			1.1.C	Gravina Access Project	KGB		Planning	State, Federal	
			1.1.C	Southern Gateway Shuttle Ferry	KGB	\$50.7 m	Construction	State, Federal	
	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT								
		2		1.1.M	Renewable Energy Projects	KGB	\$1,500,000	Conceptual	DOE, Other Federal, State, KGB
	8		2.2.H	Value Added Wood Products Business Development Center	KGB	\$500,000	Conceptual	HUD Rural Housing and Ec. Dev. Grant, CDBG, EDA, USDA, Private	
			2.3.Q	Regional Marketing Strategy	KGB, Ketchikan Visitors Bureau 907-228-6625	\$167,000	Conceptual	State, Private	
	7		2.3.Y	Geoduck Hatchery	KGB	\$973,000	Conceptual	Private Co-op, USDA Value Added Producers Grant	
	6		2.5.H	Economic Development Revolving Loan Fund	KGB	\$3,000,000	Conceptual	Federal, KGB	
	1		2.5.I	Ketchikan Shipyard Expansion and Improvement	Alaska Ship & Drydock, Inc. 907-225-7199	\$70,000	Construction--Dry Dock 2 completed	Federal, State	
	5		2.5.I	Recruit Businesses	KGB	\$100,000	Planning	Federal, State, KGB	
				Increase Commercial Fishing Vessel Fleet in Ketchikan	KGB	TBD	Planning	Federal, State, KGB	
			2.5.K	ROPES/SBDC Business Counselor	ROPES, Ketchikan Chamber of Commerce, City of Ketchikan, University of AK SE, SBA	\$150,000	Position Advertised	SBA, City of Ketchikan, Federal	
	3		2.5.L	Business Technical Assistance	KGB	\$400,000	Conceptual	USDA Rural Business Enterprise Grant, Other grants	
			2.5.I	Business Expansion and Retention Program	KGB	\$75,000	Conceptual	Federal, State, KGB	
	4		2.5.I	Marine/Light Manufacturing Industrial Development	KGB	\$2,000,000	Ongoing conceptual development	Federal, State, Private	
			3.1.B	Coastal Marine Habitat Cleanup	KGB	\$2,300,222	Grant Submitted	NOAA	
			2.3.A	OceansAlaska	OceansAlaska Marine Science Ctr 907-225-7900	\$32 m	Construction	State, Federal, Private	

3.4.a Incorporated Cities

City of Ketchikan

Ketchikan is a diverse community. Most Native residents are Tlingit. The largest collection of totem poles in the world is found here at Totem Bight State Historical Park, Saxman Native Village, and the Totem Heritage Center Museum.

Government: Home Rule City

City of Ketchikan Economic Indicators	2000	2008
Population	7,922	7,508
Employment	4,320	3,621
Population 16+	6,092	5,556
Key Industry Employment		
Construction	276	189
Manufacturing	219	228
Transportation, Communications, Utilities & Trade	605	969
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	229	194
Education, Social Services & Health Services	731	399
Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry & Mining	170	33
Services	928	591
Other	393	71
Government Employment	982	945
Commercial Fishing Permit Holders	390	343
Per Capita Income (averaged)	\$22,484	¹
<small>Statistical data sources: US Census, Alaska DOLWD, AKDEED, AKCFEC. Infrastructure information source: AKDCRA. Data not seasonally adjusted. Based on residency * Data (or portions of it) suppressed. See Borough data for school enrollment. ¹Per capita data is 2000 Census, no 2008 data for non census areas.</small>		

Electric Utility: Ketchikan Public Utilities. Power source: hydro with diesel backup. Kilowatt capacity: 64,050. Rate ¢9.58/KWH.

Water & Sewer Utilities: Water is derived from a dam on Ketchikan Lake, is chlorinated, stored, and piped to homes within the City's boundaries. The Borough operates a water treatment facility at Mountain Point, south of the City. A few homes use rain catchment systems. The City owns a central sewage collection system with primary treatment. A Borough sewage treatment plant is located at Mountain Point. 98% of homes are fully plumbed.

Solid Waste: The Deer Mountain landfill has an incinerator, balefill system, recycling and resource re-use, and household hazardous waste collection events. The City also ships baled refuse out-of-state.

Transportation Facilities: State-owned Ketchikan International Airport with a paved, lighted 7,500x150 runway. Four seaplane/float plane landing facilities, deep draft dock, five small boat harbors, and a State-owned and operated ferry terminal. Large dry dock for ship repair.

Transportation Services: Accessible by major airline, State-owned Alaska Marine Highway System, and small air and water craft.

Schools: Within the Ketchikan Gateway School District, there are a total of 10 schools; five elementary school with three offering pre-school classes, one middle school 7-8, one Jr./Sr. high school 7-12, and one high school 7-12. There is also a correspondence school and grades 5-12 offered through the Ketchikan Regional Youth Facility. Student-teacher ratio: 14.9. University of Alaska Southeast, Ketchikan Campus.

Health Care: Ketchikan General Hospital. Ketchikan Indian Community Tribal Health Clinic (operator: Ketchikan Indian Corporation). US Coast Guard Ketchikan Dispensary.

Federally Recognized Tribe: Ketchikan Indian Community.

List of Projects:

Community	Priority	Tribal	Strategy	Project	Contact	Estimated Cost	Project Status	Potential Funding Source
Ketchikan 2009 Project List			1.1.M, 1.1.L, 1.1.R	Whitman Lake Hydro Electric Project	City of Ketchikan 907-225-3111	\$17,400,000	FERC License received, internal review in progress	Federal, State, Local
			3.1.F	UV Chloramination Facility		\$8,000,000	ADEC approved, Under construction	Federal, State, Local
			1.1.C, 2.1.E	Port of Ketchikan Berth I & II Replacement		\$30,000,000	Design in progress	Federal, State, Local
			3.1.F	Tongass Ave. Water/Sewer Phases II & III		\$5,900,000	Design Complete, SFY09 Loan Phase II Request Submitted	Federal, State, Local
			3.1.F	Baranof Reservoir Replacement		\$4,250,000	Design in Progress	Federal, State, Local
			1.2.K	Construction of a New Public Library		\$11.5-12.5 m	Design to 35% In progress	Federal, State, Local
			1.1.R	Parking Garage		\$10,200,000	Design in Progress	Federal, State, Local
			1.1.R	Fire Station #1 Replacement		\$10,650,000	Design in Progress – Site Selection in Progress	Federal, State, Local
			1.1.Q	Fiber to the Home Project		\$10,000,000	Phase 2 construction to begin in June, 2009 (represents approx 20% of total project) 5 phases	Federal, State, Local
			4.3.V	Construction of a New Electric Division Warehouse		\$5,250,000	Planning Phase	Federal, State, Local
			1.1.A	Repair/Replacement of Municipal Bridges and Trestles		\$19,100,000	Design in Progress	Federal, State, Local
			1.1.A	Reconstruction of Municipal Streets and Infrastructure		\$1,900,000	Design in Progress	Federal, State, Local
			3.1.F	Upgrade Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Jackson Street, 4 th and 7 th Avenues		\$4,850,000	SFY10 ADEC Grant Submitted	Federal, State, Local
			1.1.M, 1.1.L, 1.1.R	Ketchikan-Metlakatla Electric Intertie		\$6,900,000	Planning Phase	Federal, State, Local
		1.2.K	Ketchikan General Hospital Expansion		\$76,000,000	Master Plan Completed	Federal, State, Local	

City of Saxman

Government: 2nd Class City

City of Saxman Economic Indicators	2000	2008
Population	431	420
Employment	234	210
Population 16+	349	332
Key Industry Employment		
Construction	19	11
Manufacturing	7	*
Transportation, Communications, Utilities & Trade	32	50
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	18	11
Education, Social Services & Health Services	16	11
Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry & Mining	8	*
Services	13	47*
Other	21	*
Government Employment	36	65
Commercial Fishing Permit Holders	0	0
Per Capita Income (averaged)	\$15,642	¹
<small>Statistical data sources: US Census, Alaska DOLWD, AKDEED, AKCFEC. Infrastructure information source: AKDCRA. Data not seasonally adjusted. Based on residency * Data (or portions of it) suppressed. See Borough data for school enrollment. ¹Per capita data is 2000 Census, no 2008 data for non census areas.</small>		

Electric Utility: Ketchikan Public Utilities. Power source: hydro & diesel.

Water & Sewer Utilities: Water is derived from a dammed reservoir, is treated and stored in a 128,000-gal tank. The City of Saxman operates a piped water and sewer system. All homes are plumbed. A few homes use individual septic tanks.

Solid Waste: Refuse is collected by a private company and disposed of at the Ketchikan landfill.

Transportation Facilities: Saxman and Ketchikan are connected by the South Tongass Highway. A dock and commercial barge off-loading

facilities are available at the Saxman Seaport.

Transportation Services: The community relies on Ketchikan for its boat moorage, air travel, and State ferry services.

Schools: There is not a school located in Saxman. Students are enrolled in the Ketchikan Gateway School.

Health Care: Ketchikan General Hospital and other facilities located in Ketchikan.

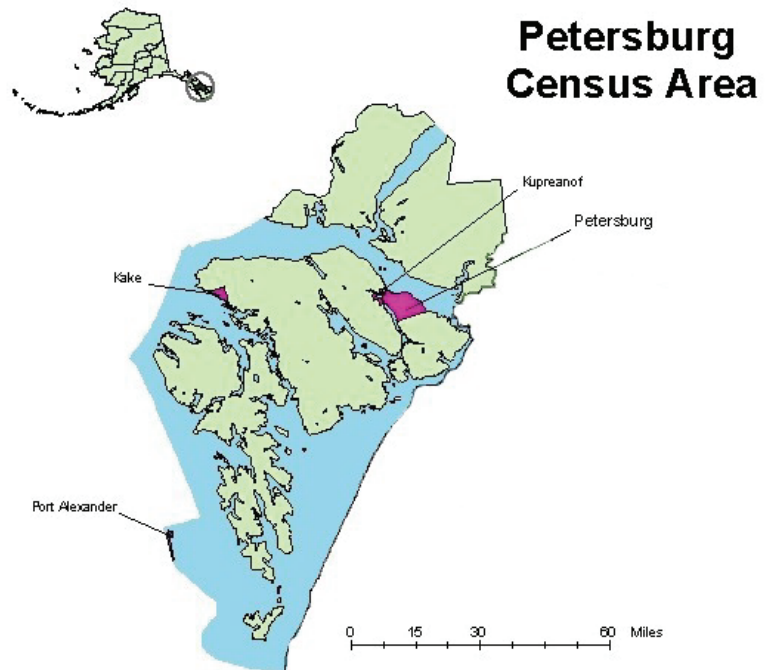
Federally Recognized Tribe: Organized Village of Saxman.

List of Projects:

Community	Priority	Tribal	Strategy	Project	Contact	Estimated Cost	Project Status	Potential Funding Sources
Saxman 2009 Project List	1	1	1.2.K	Community Hall/Youth Study Center	COS 225-4166	\$400,000 Hall/\$70,000 Youth Center	Development-Hall/Planning & Dev.-Study Center	ADEED, Private Funding
	2	2	3.1.F	Water & Sewer Infrastructure Systems	COS 225-4166	TBD	Development	VSW, DEC
	3	3	2.1.E	Seaport Roof	COS 225-4166	\$550,000	Development	TBD
	4	4	1.1.C	Roads & Housing Master Plan	Joint COS 225-4166 & IRA 247-2502	\$25,000 Master Plan/\$1,500,000 Roads		THRHA, NAHASDA,IRR
	5	5	1.1.L	Mahoney Lake Hydroelectric Project	COS 225-4166	\$20,000,000	Planning Design	State, Federal, Foundations
	6	6	1.1.C	Waterfront Development	COS 225-4166	\$150,000	Planning	EDA, DOT&PF, ANA, others
	7	7	2.1.E	Tourism Expansion Master Plan with Museum & Library	Joint COS 225-4166 & IRA 247-2502	\$50,000 Tourism/\$50,000 Museum/\$50,000 Library	Planning	EDA, ANA, Borough
	8	8	1.1.R	Tribal Office		\$550,000	Planning Development	EDA, ICDBG, ANA, Rasmusson
	9	9	2.1.E	Carving Center Expansion	COS 225-4166	\$85,000	Development	EDA, ANA, ICDBG
	10	10	1.1.C	AMHS Saxman Ferry Terminal-Ketchikan Metalakatla Transportation Corridor	COS 225-4166	TBD	Planning	DOT&PF, IRR
	11	11	1.1.R	Community Recreation Master Plan	Joint COS 225-4166 & IRA 247-2502	\$25,000/Plus \$85,000 for Outdoor BB Court	Planning Development	ANA, SEARHC, State, Federal, Borough
	12	12	1.1.R	Tribal Cemetary	IRA 247-2502	\$25,000	Planning Design	VA, State Cemetary Grant
	13	13	1.1.R	Charter School	IRA 247-2502	\$50,000	Planning Design	State DOE

3.5 Petersburg Census Area

The Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area ceased to exist on May 30, 2008 when the City & Borough of Wrangell incorporated as a Unified Home Rule Borough. The boundaries were redrawn and the remaining area is called Petersburg Census Area. The Petersburg Census Area includes the communities of Petersburg, Kupreanof, Kake and Port Alexander (*all communities within the Petersburg Census Area are outlined below*). Seafood harvesting and processing occupy a central economic role throughout the area. Petersburg has seen increases in tourist related industries such as fishing lodges, and charter boat operations. Unemployment rate for March 2009: 15.3%



Source: Alaska Department of Labor And Workforce Development, Research and Analysis and US Census Bureau, 2000 Tigerline files.

Petersburg & Wrangell Census Areas Economic Indicators	2000	2008	Wrangell 2008
Population	6,684	3,847	1,943
Employment	3,406	1,535	846
Population 16+	4,928	2,976	1,595
Unemployment Rate	9.5%	10.6%	←combined
Key Industry Employment			
Construction	222	89	73
Manufacturing	234	190	57
Transportation, Communications, Utilities & Trade	519	307	167
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	54	46	20
Education, Social Services & Health Services	597	188	95
Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry & Mining	544	52	24
Services	476	181	98
Other	289	30	24
Government Employment	906	452	288
Commercial Fishing Permit Holders	818	765	←combined
Estimated Gross Earnings	\$42,033,579	\$64,327,833	←combined
Per Capita Personal Income	\$23,494	\$37,201 ¹	←combined
<small>Statistical data sources: US Census, Alaska DOLWD, AKDEED, AKCFEC. Infrastructure information source: AKDCRA. Unemployment rate is seasonally adjusted, all other data not seasonally adjusted. Based on residency. Data reflects prior census area: Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area for 2000 & Petersburg Census Area for 2008 with data column added for Wrangell. * Data (or portions of it) suppressed. ¹Per capita data is 2000 Census & 2006 AKDCRA and includes Wrangell.</small>			

3.5.a Incorporated Cities

Kake

Traditional customs are important to the residents of Kake. The world's largest totem pole was commissioned by Kake and carved by Chilkats in 1967 for Alaska's centennial celebration. The 132-foot totem pole now stands on a bluff overlooking town.

Government: 1st Class City

City of Kake Economic Indicators	2000	2008
Population	710	519
Employment	330	250
Population 16+	491	417
Key Industry Employment		
Construction	34	9
Manufacturing	10	10
Transportation, Communications, Utilities & Trade	41	39
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	3	10
Education, Social Services & Health Services	57	29
Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry & Mining	34	25
Services	37	18*
Other	32	6
Government Employment	79	97*
Commercial Fishing Permit Holders	67	47
Per Capita Income (averaged)	\$17,411	'
School Enrollment	166	102
<small>Statistical data sources: US Census, Alaska DOLWD, AKDEED, AKCFEC. Infrastructure information source: AKDCRA. Data not seasonally adjusted. Based on residency * Data (or portions of it) suppressed. *Per capita data is 2000 Census, no 2008 data for non census areas.</small>		

State of Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development indicates that the top employers for the City of Kake are:

- Kake City School District
- City of Kake
- Kake Organized Village
- SOS Value-Mart Inc
- SEARHC

Electric Utility: Inside Passage Electric Cooperative. Kilowatt capacity: 3,385. 2008 average rate: ¢54/KWH.

Water & Sewer Utilities: In July 2000, the dam at Gunnuck Creek failed and a make-shift system of pumps supply City water. The City also operates a piped sewer system and primary treatment plant. Almost all households are fully plumbed.

Solid Waste: City provides refuse collection recycling and hazardous waste disposal.

Transportation Facilities: City has a State-owned 4,000' x 100' lighted paved runway west of town and two seaplane bases. Facilities also include a small boat harbor, boat launch, deep water dock and State-owned/operated ferry terminal.

Transportation Services: Accessible by air with small craft and sea on the Alaska Marine Highway System.

Schools: Kake City Schools District. Kake Elementary and High School K-12. Student-teacher ratio: 12.1

Health Care: Kake Health Center (operator: SEARHC).

Federally Recognized Tribe: Organized Village Kake.

List of Projects:

Community	Priority	Tribal	Strategy	Project	Contact	Estimated Cost	Project Status	Potential Funding Sources
Kake 2009 Project List				Kake-Petersburg Intertie Project	City of Kake 907-785-3804	\$29m (construction)	Design & Permitting	Federal, State, Other
				Kake Elementary Schools ventilation system upgrades			Funding Pending	State
				City Shop Upgrades & Equipment Purchases		\$804,500	Funding Pending	State
				Replacement of Public Safety Building		\$1m	Funding Pending	State
				City Hall & Community Center Electrical & Heating Replacement		\$1.7m	Funding Pending	State
				Gunnuk Creek Hatchery Upgrades		\$2.2m	Funding Pending	State

Kupreanof

Kupreanof is a small, closely-knit non-Native community near Petersburg. All of the homes are built on the waterfront; there are no roads. Residents use skiffs to travel to Petersburg for schooling, goods and services. The majority of the working residents are self-employed. Some commute by boat to jobs in Petersburg. Subsistence and recreational uses of resources around Kupreanof supplement household incomes; deer, salmon, halibut, shrimp and crab are favorites. The City has no full-time staff, few services, and no public utilities. Kupreanof residents share an unusually well-defined lifestyle and community. It is a community where residents live in a rural low density setting, pay minimal taxes, receive few urban services, have minimal impact on their environment, and limited entrance from the outside world. Residents want to protect their environment from any changes which might infringe on existing lifestyles.

Government: 2nd Class City

City of Kupreanof Economic Indicators	2000	2008
Population	23	27
Employment	21	6
Population 16+	28	20
Key Industry Employment		
Construction	0	*
Manufacturing	0	*
Transportation, Communications, Utilities & Trade	5	0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	0	0
Education, Social Services & Health Services	4	*
Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry & Mining	4	0
Services	8	*
Other	0	0
Government Employment	8	0
Commercial Fishing Permit Holders	0	0
Per Capita Income (averaged)	\$26,650	1
<small>Statistical data sources: US Census, Alaska DOLWD, AKDEED, AKCFEC. Infrastructure information source: AKDCRA. Data not seasonally adjusted. Based on residency * Data (or portions of it) suppressed. *Per capita data is 2000 Census, no data for non censuses areas.</small>		

State of Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development indicates that the top employers for the City of Kupreanof are:

- Sprague Richard E DMD
- Petersburg Shipwrights Inc
- Petersburg Medical Center
- Murrison Incorporated
- Coastal Cold Storage Inc

Electric Utility: Individual generators.

Water & Sewer Utilities: There are no public utilities in Kupreanof and no central electric. Residents pipe water from nearby creeks; individual septic tanks or pit privies are used for sewage disposal.

Solid Waste: Household refuse is composted, recycled, burned and buried.

Transportation Facilities: There are no community transportation facilities; small water craft are privately owned.

Transportation Services: Accessible only by small boat. City relies on the City of Petersburg for access to air service and State-owned and operated Alaska Marine Highway System.

Schools: There is not a school located in the City of Kupreanof. Students transport independently to nearby Petersburg City Schools District.

Health Care: Residents rely on services from Petersburg Medical Center in Petersburg. The medical center is accessible via skiff.

List of Projects: Development is exclusively residential. New houses are owner-built or custom-built. Housing is not contractor-financed. Residences are single family and are located on very large lots along the shoreline. Taxes have never been levied by the City of Kupreanof. Residents prefer a low tax, low service lifestyle. A balance is sought between a need for revenues to provide for a self-sufficient local government, and a desire not to burden households which are subsistence oriented.

Petersburg

“ The Petersburg City Council, its Boards, Commissions and staff are dedicated to enhancing the quality of life for people in our community by providing a superior level of service in the most effective and efficient manner. We value open communication, community consultation, honesty, fairness, unity, and teamwork.”

The community maintains a mixture of Tlingit and Scandinavian history. It is known as "Little Norway" for its history and annual Little Norway Festival during May.

Government: Home Rule City

City of Petersburg	2000	2008
Economic Indicators		
Population	3,224	3,009
Employment	1,703	1,201
Population 16+	2,404	2,327
Key Industry Employment		
Construction	75	75
Manufacturing	136	172
Transportation, Communications, Utilities & Trade	282	255
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	25	34
Education, Social Services & Health Services	268	146
Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry & Mining	301	24
Services	323	147
Other	118	24
Government Employment	389	324
Commercial Fishing Permit Holders	467	473
Per Capita Income (averaged)	\$25,827	¹
School Enrollment	701	558
<small>Statistical data sources: US Census, Alaska DOLWD, AKDEED, AKCFEC. Infrastructure information source: AKDCRA. Data not seasonally adjusted. Based on residency * Data (or portions of it) suppressed. ¹Per capita data is 2000 Census, no 2008 data for non census areas.</small>		

State of Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development indicates that the top employers for the City of Petersburg are:

- Icicle Seafoods Inc
- Petersburg School District
- Petersburg City
- Petersburg Medical Center
- State of AK Dept of Admin

Electric Utility: Petersburg Municipal Power & Light. Power source: hydro; diesel backup. Kilowatt capacity: 10,600. Rate ¢11.8/KWH.

Water & Sewer Utilities: Water is supplied by Cabin Creek dam, a 50-million gallon water reservoir, then is treated, stored in a 600,000-gal tank and distributed via pipes to 80% of households. A few homes use individual wells or water delivery. Nearly all homes are plumbed. Piped sewage receives primary treatment.

Solid Waste: City-owned/operated landfill and refuse collection, shipping baled refuse to Washington State.

Transportation Facilities: The State-owned James A. Johnson Airport (6,000' x 150' asphalt) and Lloyd R. Roundtree Seaplane Base. Harbor facilities include three docks, two petroleum wharves, two barge terminals, three boat harbors with moorage for 700 boats, a boat launch and boat haul-out.

Transportation Services: Accessible by air with regular jet and float/small plane service and sea via the State-operated Alaska Marine Highway System.

Schools: Within the Petersburg City School District there are three schools; elementary K-5, middle 6-8 and high school 9-12. Student-teacher ratio 14.5

Health Care: Petersburg Medical Center. Petersburg Public Health Center.

Federally Recognized Tribe: Petersburg Association.

List of Projects:

Community	Priority	Tribal	Strategy	Project	Contact	Estimated Cost	Balance Needed	Project Status	Potential Funding Sources
Petersburg 2009 Project List	1		1.1.R	New Fire / EMS Facility	City of Petersburg 907-772-4519	\$8.4 m	\$6.74 m	Design	Federal, State, Local
	2		1.1.R	New Public Library		\$ 5.8 m	\$ 5.25 m	Design	State, Local
	3		1.1.E	Energy Conservation Measures - Muni Buildings		\$ 4.0 m	\$ 3.3 m	Design	Federal, State, Local
	4		3.1.F	Cabin Creek Reservoir Pipeline Repairs		\$ 1.4 m	\$853 k	Design	Federal, State, Local
	5		1.1.C	Commercial Dock Expansion/Repair		\$12.0 m	\$9.0 m	Planning/Construction	Federal, State, Local
	6		1.2.D	Medical Center Clinic Expansion		\$1.1 m	\$500 k	Design	Federal, Local
	7		1.1.M	Ruth Lake Hydro Project		\$2 m		Planning/Permitting	State, Federal, Other
	8		1.1.C	Airport By-Pass Road		\$9 m	\$8.9 m	Feasibility	Federal, State, Local
	9		3.1.F	Water Plant Improvements, Phase 3		\$1.8 m	\$1.8 m	Planning	Federal, State, Local
	10		1.1.R	Back-up Diesel Generators		\$3 m	\$2.4 m	Planning	Federal, Local
		1	1.2.K	Renovation and Remodel of the Elizabeth Peratrovich Building	Petersburg Indian Association 907-772-3636	\$800 k	\$400 k	Underway	Federal, Local
		2	2.6.C	Entrepreneurial and Small Business Development and Support		\$600 k	\$600 k	Planning	Federal, Local
		3	2.6.F	Teleconferencing Center/ Virtual Classroom		\$100 k	\$100 k	Planning	Federal, Local
	1		1.1.C	Scow Bay Marine Services Development	Petersburg Econmic Development Council 907-772-4042	\$6.0 m	\$6.0 m	Feasibility / Design	Federal, State, Local
	2		1.1.C	Commercial Dock Expansion/Repair		\$12.0 m	\$9.0 m	Planning/Construction	Federal, State, Local
	3		1.1.M	Oil to Electric Heat Conversions		\$550 k	\$550 k	Pending Funding	Federal, Local
	4		2.7.A	Regional Marketing		\$500 k	\$500 k	Underway	State, Local
	5		2.6.A	Entrepreneurial and Small Business Development and Support		\$600 k	\$200 k	Pending Funding	Federal, Local

List of Projects: Continued.

Community	Priority	Tribal	Strategy	Project	Contact	Estimated Cost	Balance Needed	Project Status	Potential Funding Sources
Petersburg continued 2009 Project List	1		1.1.R	Re-side Elementary School	Petersburg School District 907-772-4271	\$950 k	\$665 k	Planning	State; Local
	2		1.1.R	Digital HVAC Controls		\$225 k	\$158 k	Planning	State; Local
	3		1.1.R	Elementary School Lunchroom Rehab		\$625 k	\$438 k	Planning	State; Local
	4		1.1.R	Covered Sidewalks & Entrances		\$531 k	\$372 k	Planning	State; Local
	5		1.1.R	Lighting Retrofit		\$881 k	\$617 k	Planning	State; Local
	6		1.1.R	School Traffic Safety Improvements		\$996 k	\$996 k	Planning	State; Local
	7		1.1.R	School Fire Alarm Systems		\$375 k	\$263 k	Concept	State; Local
	8		1.1.R	School Electrical System Upgrades		\$577 k	\$404 k	Concept	State; Local

Port Alexander

Port Alexander is a fishing community with a quiet, family-oriented lifestyle. The sale of alcohol is prohibited, although importation and possession are allowed. Commercial fishing and subsistence uses of marine and forest resources constitute the economic base. 35 residents hold commercial fishing permits. The City, school and post office provide the only year-round cash employment. Deer, salmon, halibut, shrimp and crab are favorite food sources. The city is encouraging more lodging industries. The population of Port Alexander has dropped by 30 persons since the 2000 Census.

Government: 2nd Class City

City of Port Alexander Economic Indicators	2000	2008
Population	81	51
Employment	32	21
Population 16+	48	41
Key Industry Employment		
Construction	4	0
Manufacturing	2	0
Transportation, Communications, Utilities & Trade	0	*
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	0	0
Education, Social Services & Health Services	4	*
Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry & Mining	5	0
Services	9	*
Other	5	0
Government Employment	15	15
Commercial Fishing Permit Holders	35	23
Per Capita Income (averaged)	\$14,767	¹
School Enrollment	21	12
<small>Statistical data sources: US Census, Alaska DOLWD, AKDEED, AKCFEC. Infrastructure information source: AKDCRA. Data not seasonally adjusted. Based on residency * Data (or portions of it) suppressed. ¹Per capita data is 2000 Census, no 2008 data for non census areas.</small>		

State of Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development indicates that the top employers for the City of Port Alexander are:

- Port Alexander City of
- SE Island School Dist
- Laughing Raven Lodge LLC
- JPS Inc
- Center for Community

Electric Utility: Individual diesel generators.

Water & Sewer Utilities: Water is derived from Dirty Dick Dam and is treated, stored in a tank and piped to households. One home uses a rain catchment system. Individual septic tanks, honey buckets, or outhouses are used for sewage disposal.

Solid Waste: Aluminum is shipped to Sitka for recycling. There are no other solid waste services.

Transportation Facilities: State-owned/operated sea/float plane base. The facilities include a breakwater, dock and small boat harbor for moorage.

Transportation Services: Accessible by float plane or small boat. The facilities include a breakwater, dock and small boat harbor for moorage.

Schools: Port Alexander School is in the Southeast Island School District and offers K-12 classes. Student-teacher ratio: 11.0

Health Care: There are no health care facilities for this community.

List of Projects: A 2009 Project List was not provided.

Community	Priority	Tribal	Strategy	Project	Contact	Estimated Cost	Project Status	Potential Funding Sources
Port Alexander	1		III.1	Upgrade waters system to comply with new regulations	City of Port Alexander 907-568-2211	\$ 75 k	Planning	Seeking Funding
2008 Project List	2		I.1	Cedar Street Boardwalk		TBD	Concept	Seeking Funding
	3		I.1	North End Boardwalk		\$10 k	Concept	Seeking Funding
	4		I.1	Tract B Skiff Float		TBD	Concept	Seeking Funding

3.6 Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area

The Ketchikan Gateway Borough annexed 4,510 acres from the Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area May 31, 2008. This moved the fishing village Meyer’s Chuck to the City & Borough of Wrangell Census Area. The boundary of the Census Area was redrawn and the area is named Prince of Wales-Hyder Censuses Area. The Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area lies at the southern end of the Alaska panhandle. It includes the communities of Craig, Klawock, Metlakatla, and several other small settlements. Metlakatla, on Annette Island near Ketchikan, is the only Federally Recognized Indian Reservation in Alaska. Many of the communities on Prince of Wales Island are connected by a road system. A paved, lighted small jet capable airport is located at Klawock and serves the road connected communities. Ferry service for the Island to Ketchikan is available in Hollis via the Inter-Island Ferry Authority (IFA). Unemployment rate for March 2009: 21.7%

Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area
Census 2000 Places



Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area Economic Indicators	2000	2008
Population	6,146	5,360
Employment	3,075	2,377
Population 16+	4,477	4,037
Unemployment Rate	13.9%	14.1%
Key Industry Employment		
Construction	263	189
Manufacturing	137	99
Transportation, Communications, Utilities & Trade	523	466
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	40	86
Education, Social Services & Health Services	546	166
Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry & Mining	507	105
Services	387	212
Other	129	26
Government Employment	854	1,026
Commercial Fishing Permit Holders	408	338
Estimated Gross Earnings	\$6,454,848	\$12,915,123
Per Capita Income (averaged)	\$18,395	\$23,590 ¹

Statistical data sources: US Census, Alaska DOLWD, AKDEED, AKCFEC. Infrastructure information source: AKDCRA. Data not seasonally adjusted. Based on residency * Data (or portions of it) suppressed.
 2000 Census data includes numbers for Meyer’s Chuck, 3 persons where noted in the labor force under services. 2008 does not show Meyer’s Chuck data. Total population for 2000 was 21. ¹Per capita data is 2000 Census & 2006 AKDCRA.

3.6.a Incorporated Cities

Coffman Cove

Logging support services and the local school provide the majority of employment. Coffman Cove is one of the major log transfer sites on Prince of Wales Island. Logs are tied together and towed to trans-shipment points for export. Oyster farming also occurs in Coffman Cove.

Government: 2nd Class City

City of Coffman Cove Economic Indicators	2000	2008
Population	199	141
Employment	124	78
Population 16+	167	132
Key Industry Employment		
Construction	19	25
Manufacturing	0	0
Transportation, Communications, Utilities & Trade	6	8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	0	0
Education, Social Services & Health Services	7	*
Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry & Mining	56	10
Services	15	*
Other	8	0
Government Employment	18	26
Commercial Fishing Permit Holders	5	4
Per Capita Income (averaged)	\$23,249	¹
School Enrollment	108	77
<small>Statistical data sources: US Census, Alaska DOLWD, AKDEED, AKCFEC. Infrastructure information source: AKDCRA. Data not seasonally adjusted. Based on residency * Data (or portions of it) suppressed. ¹Per capita data is 2000 Census, no 2008 data for non census areas.</small>		

State of Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development indicates that the top employers for the City of Coffman Cove are:

- Bicknell Inc
- City Of Coffman Cove
- SE Island School Dist
- Southeast Road Builders Inc
- All Cut

Electric Utility: Alaska Power Company (Private). Power source: diesel. Kilowatt capacity: 740. Rate per kilowatt hour: ¢39/KWH.

Water & Sewer Utilities: Coffman Cove uses a piped sewage system, surface water source, and water treatment system and storage tank supply the piped water system. 69 homes now have complete plumbing.

Solid Waste: Refuse collection operations: Road-Run-R Sanitation. The City burns refuse, the ash is hauled to Thorne Bay along with bales of non-combustibles.

Transportation Facilities: A State-owned float/sea plane base, boat launch and dock are available. State Highway connects Coffman Cove to most other communities on the Island. Inter-Island Ferry Authority (IFA) also provides service to the Island.

Transportation Services: Accessible by float/sea plane or small water craft. IFA service currently suspended.

Schools: Howard Valentine School is in the Southeast Island Schools District offering K-12 classes. Student-teacher ratio: 7.5

Health Care: Seaview Medical Center located in Craig.

List of Projects: A 2009 Project List was not provided.

Community	Priority	Tribal	Strategy	Project	Contact	Estimated Cost	Project Status	Potential Funding Sources
Coffman Cove 2008 Project List	1		1.1.R	Expansion of Small Boat Harbor	City of Coffman Cove 907-329-2233	\$1.6 m	Construction	Army Corp of Engineers, Denali
	2		1.1.M	Extension of Power Lines		\$4 m	Construction	Denali, Dept. of Energy, RD
	3		1.1.R	Purchase of Garbage Truck		\$45 k		DCED, RD
	4		1.3.D	Clinic & EMT Building		\$500 k	Construction	Denali
	5		1.1.R	New Water Source/Storage		\$3 m	Construction	RD, VSW
	6		1.1.R	New Multipurpose Building w/Library		\$750 k	Planning	
	7		1.1.R	Barge Terminal & Log Transfer		\$1.5 m	Planning, Construction	
	8		1.1.R	Water & Sewer Improvements		TBD		
	9		1.1.O	Water & Sewer to New Subdivisions		TBD		
	10		1.1.R	New School & Gym		\$3.5 m	Construction	State
	11		2.2.H	Pellet Mill in SE AK		\$30 k	Feasibility Study	DCED, RD
	12		2.2.H	Sorting Facility for Ethanol Plant in Ktn.		\$2 m	Planning, Construction	
	13		1.1.R	Boat Repair & Storage Facility		\$800 k		AIDEA, DCED, RD
	14		1.1.R	Pave City Street		\$800 k		DOT/PF, USDA, RD
	15		2.0.0	Promote Economic Dev				
	16		1.3.C	Archeological Project		\$1.2 m	Phase II	
	17		1.1.R	Bike & Foot Trails		\$350 k	Phase II	DOT/PF
	18		1.1.R	Harbor Master Building		\$75 k	Construction	CDBG, DOT/PF, RD
	19		1.1.E	Community Beautification Project		\$25 k		
	20		1.1.S	Boat Haul Out		\$250 k		CDBG, RD

Craig

“The future of Craig includes the growth of our population, a stable economy, and an improved quality of life. Balanced development, resource use and quality of life improvements will facilitate this.”

The economy in Craig is based on the fishing industry, logging support, and sawmill operations. A fish buying station and a cold storage plant are located in Craig.

Government: 1st Class City

City of Craig	2000	2008
Economic Indicators		
Population	1,397	1,117
Employment	790	541
Population 16+	1,023	846
Key Industry Employment		
Construction	57	34
Manufacturing	34	34
Transportation, Communications, Utilities & Trade	149	136
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	11	19
Education, Social Services & Health Services	127	49
Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry & Mining	174	25
Services	130	60*
Other	37	7
Government Employment	166	173
Commercial Fishing Permit Holders	196	157
Per Capita Income (averaged)	\$20,176	1
School Enrollment	420	754
<small>Statistical data sources: US Census, Alaska DOLWD, AKDEED, AKCFEC. Infrastructure information source: AKDCRA. Data not seasonally adjusted. Based on residency * Data (or portions of it) suppressed. †Per capita data is 2000 Census, no data for non census areas.</small>		

State of Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development indicates that the top employers for the City of Craig are:

- Craig City School District
- Craig City
- AK Commercial Co
- State of AK Dept of Admin
- Ruth Ann’s Restaurant

Electric Utility: Alaska Power Company (Private). Power source: hydro. Kilowatt capacity: 5,000. Rate per kilowatt hour: ¢19.2/KWH. Craig Wood Waste Boiler heats city pool, pool building, and community schools.

Water & Sewer Utilities: Water is supplied by a dam on North Fork Lake, then is treated, stored in a tank, and piped to homes. Sewage is collected by a piped gravity system, and receives primary treatment before discharge into Bucareli Bay. All households are fully plumbed.

Solid Waste: Refuse is collected and taken to the Klawock transshipment facility for shipment to the lower 48.

Transportation Facilities: A City-owned seaplane base and U.S. Coast Guard heliport. The IFA ferry terminal is located in Hollis 30 miles by State/City Highway. Two small boat harbors, at North Cove and South Cove, a small transient float and dock in the downtown area, and a boat launch ramp at North Cove.

Transportation Services: Accessible by float/sea plane and IFA ferry service via Hollis.

Schools: Within the Craig City School District there are 5 schools: one elementary P-5, one middle school 6-8, one high school 9-12, as well as a correspondence school K-12 and an alternative high school. Student-teacher ratio: 21.7

Health Care: Craig Medical Clinic. Craig/Prince of Wales Health Center. Craig EMS & Prince of Wales Island Area EMS.

Federally Recognized Tribe: Craig Community Association.

List of Projects:

Community	Priority	Tribal	Strategy	Project	Contact	Estimated Cost	Project Status	Potential Funding Sources
Craig 2009 Project List	1		1.1.C	Street Improvements	City of Craig 907-826-3275	\$5.6 m	Final Design, Construction	DOT/PF, Fed Hwy, Denali, IRR
	2		1.1.R	Utility Improvements		\$1 m	Final Design, Construction	ANTHC, Village Safe Water, DEC, EPA
	3		1.1.C	Harbor Improvements		\$5 m	Planning, Design, Environmental Review	USACE, DCCED, DOT/PF
	4		1.1.R	Craig Public Safety Building		\$5 m	Concept, Planning	DHS, Public Safety
	5		1.1.R	Heavy Equipment Replacement		\$500 k	Planning	
	6		2.3.N	Fish Enhancement/Community Drinking Water – Water Source Imp.		\$750 k	Assessment	ANTHC, DEC, VSW
	7		2.3.X	Fish Processing Capacity		\$4 m	Construction	EDA, DCCED, RD, USFS
	8		3.1.A	Recycling and Solid Waste Management (Cleaner- Greener Community)		TBD	Assessment	
	9		1.3.C	Borough Discussion		TBD	Assessment	
	10		1.1.T	Indoor/Outdoor Recreational Facilities		\$250 k	Assessment	
	11		1.1.R	Library Expansion		\$2.5 m	Assessment	
	12		1.1.C	Development of Cannery Site Uplands		\$5 m	Planning, Design	USACE, EDA, RD, USFS
	13		1.1.M	Alternate Energy Programs & Energy Conservation: This project also includes various efforts to conserve energy, especially in municipal facilities		TBD	Assessment	DOE, EDA, RD, USFS
	14		1.1.C	Port St. Nicholas Road Upgrade		\$6 m	Construction	BIA, DOT/PF, HUD, EDA
	15		1.3.D	Expand Health Services		\$4 m	Construction	Denali, DHSS, DCCED
	16		1.1.R	Prince of Wales Emergency Resources (POWER) Facility		TBD	Assessment	
	17		1.1.C	Float Plane Terminal Access and Parking		\$200 k	Concept, Assessment	FAA, DOT/PF, RD, EDA
	18		1.1.T	Craig – Klawock Separated Bike Trail		\$4 m	Assessment	Fed Hwy, DOT/PF
	19		2.6.F	Community College/Community Center/Vocational Training		TBD	Concept	
	20		1.1.O	Residential Land Availability		TBD	Concept	HUD, RD
	21		2.3.F	Community Quota Entity		\$250 k	Funding	Rasmusson, DCCED, RD

Hydaburg

Hydaburg is the largest Haida village in Alaska. Residents maintain a subsistence and commercial fishing lifestyle. A totem park, developed in the 1930s, is located in the village.

Government: 1st Class City

City of Hydaburg Economic Indicators	2000	2008
Population	382	341
Employment	131	156
Population 16+	267	262
Key Industry Employment		
Construction	11	19
Manufacturing	0	*
Transportation, Communications, Utilities & Trade	15	45
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	3	*
Education, Social Services & Health Services	40	18
Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry & Mining	5	7
Services	9	*
Other	7	*
Government Employment	54	50*
Commercial Fishing Permit Holders	38	33
Per Capita Income (averaged)	\$11,401	¹
School Enrollment	108	77
<small>Statistical data sources: US Census, Alaska DOLWD, AKDEED, AKCFEC. Infrastructure information source: AKDCRA. Data not seasonally adjusted. Based on residency * Data (or portions of it) suppressed. ¹Per capita data is 2000 Census, no 2008 data for non census areas.</small>		

State of Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development indicates that the top employers for the City of Klawock are:

- SE Stevedoring Corp
- Hydaburg Cooperative Assoc IRA
- Hydaburg City School Dist
- Hydaburg Cooperative -SEARHC

Electric Utility: Alaska Power Company (Private). Power source: hydro with diesel back-up. Kilowatt capacity: 1,020. Rate per kilowatt hour: ¢19.2/KWH.

Water & Sewer Utilities: The Hydaburg River provides water, which is treated and piped throughout the City. Piped gravity sewage is treated at a secondary treatment plant, with an 800' outfall to Sukkwaw Strait. Over 95% of all homes are plumbed.

Solid Waste: City-operated refuse collection and landfill.

Transportation Facilities: State-owned sea plane base, emergency heliport base. City owned dock and small boat harbor. State/City Highway connects the community to Most of the other communities on the Island.

Transportation Services: Accessible by float/sea plane and small water craft. Through Hollis, IFA ferry service.

Schools: Within the Hydaburg City School District there is one school, Hydaburg School K-12. Student-teacher ratio: 7.5

Health Care: Hydaburg Clinic (operator: SEARHC). Hydaburg EMS.

Federally Recognized Tribe: Hydaburg Cooperative Association.

List of Projects:

Community	Priority	Tribal	Strategy	Project	Contact	Estimated Cost	Project Status	Potential Funding Sources
Hydaburg 2009 Project List	1	1	1.1.R	Bulk Fuel Facility	City of Hydaburg 907-285-3761			
	2	2	1.1.R	Multi-use Facility				
	3	3	1.1.L	Reynolds Creek Hydro Project				
	4	4	3.1.G	Waste Water System				
	5	5	2.3.E	CQE Development Plan				
	6	6	2.1.E	Tourism Master Plan				
	7	7	2.2.H	Special Forest Products				
	8	8	1.2.K	Create Food Co-op				

Kasaan

"To maintain, sustain, and improve services provided to city residents."

Kasaan was traditionally a Haida village, but the population has become mixed, with Haidas, Tlingits, Eskimos and non-Natives. Subsistence activities are a major contributor to villagers' diets.

Government: 2nd Class City

Kasaan Economic Indicators	2000	2008
Population	39	54
Employment	20	23
Population 16+	34	39
Key Industry Employment		
Construction	2	0
Manufacturing	3	0
Transportation, Communications, Utilities & Trade	2	*
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	0	0
Education, Social Services & Health Services	2	*
Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry & Mining	2	*
Services	0	*
Other	5	*
Government Employment	11	12*
Commercial Fishing Permit Holders	1	2
Per Capita Income (averaged)	\$19,743	¹
School Enrollment	13	12
<small>Statistical data sources: US Census, Alaska DOLWD, AKDEED, AKCFEC. Infrastructure information source: AKDCRA. Data not seasonally adjusted. Based on residency * Data (or portions of it) suppressed. ¹ Per capita data is 2000 Census, no 2008 data for non census areas.</small>		

State of Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development indicates that the top employers for the City of Kasaan are:

-Organized Village of Kasaan
-State of AK Dept of Admin
-City Of Kasaan
-SEARHC
-SE Island School Dist

Electric Utility: Alaska Power Company (Private). Power source: hydro with diesel back-up. Kilowatt capacity: 246. Rate per kilowatt hour: ¢19.2/KWH.

Water & Sewer Utilities: Water is derived from a water infiltration gallery at Linkum Creek, treated and piped to all homes in the core area. Homes use individual septic tanks. 95% are fully plumbed.

Solid Waste: The City collects refuse weekly and ships it to the Thorne Bay landfill.

Transportation Facilities: State-owned seaplane base, city dock and a small boat harbor. The community is connected to the island road system.

Transportation Services: Accessible by float/sea plane and small water craft. Small wheeled aircraft service in Klawock. IFA ferry service in Hollis.

Schools: Kasaan School is in the Southeast Island School District K-12. Student-teacher ratio: 10.2

Health Care: Kasaan Clinic. Operator: SEARHC. Kasaan EMS.

Federally Recognized Tribe: Organized Village of Kasaan.

List of Projects:

Community	Priority	Tribal	Strategy	Project	Contact	Estimated Cost	Project Status	Potential Funding Sources
Kasaan 2009 Project List	1		1.1.R	Vehicle Maintenance Shop	City of Kasaan 907-542-2212	\$100,000	Steel building is purchased	CDBG, DOT/PF, HUD, BIA
	2		1.1.R	New Water Treatment Plant and Tank		\$2,700,000	Design Obtaining funding	VSW, RD, ANTHC, DCED, BIA
	3		1.1.C	Kasaan Road, Goose Creek, Road Improvement		\$17,200,000	Planning	DOT, BIA, FHWA, FLHWA
	4		1.1.C	Tolstoi Bay Deep Sea Port Development			Funding Stage	City of Kasaan & Thorne Bay
	5		1.1.T	Community Playground		\$750,000	Design	Private, DOT/PF, HUD, BIS, SISD
	6		1.1.R	Community Hall Remodel		\$200,000	Planning	DCED
	7		3.1.G	Water and Sewer mains, community septic tanks for East Kavalco SD		\$2,200,000	Planning, Feasibility Study	BIA, DCED RD, ANTHC VSW

Klawock

Klawock is a mixed Tlingit and non-Native city. The Island has been greatly influenced by logging operations. Most residents pursue a subsistence lifestyle to provide food sources. The community takes great pride in its Totem Park, which displays 21 restored totem poles and replicas from the old village. The Totem Park includes a Heritage Center and Long House.

Government: 1st Class City

City of Klawock Economic Indicators	2000	2008
Population	854	785
Employment	441	361
Population 16+	616	584
Key Industry Employment		
Construction	41	26
Manufacturing	24	34
Transportation, Communications, Utilities & Trade	105	92
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	6	22
Education, Social Services & Health Services	53	52
Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry & Mining	50	14
Services	69	31
Other	24	5
Government Employment	57	84
Commercial Fishing Permit Holders	47	40
Per Capita Income (averaged)	\$14,621	¹
School Enrollment	203	137
<small>Statistical data sources: US Census, Alaska DOLWD, AKDEED, AKCFEC. Infrastructure information source: AKDCRA. Data not seasonally adjusted. Based on residency * Data (or portions of it) suppressed. ¹Per capita data is 2000 Census, no data for non census areas.</small>		

State of Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development indicates that the top employers for the City of Klawock are:

- AK Commercial Co
- Klawock City School District
- SE Stevedoring Corp
- SEARHC
- Viking Lumber Company Inc

Electric Utility: Alaska Power Company (Private). Power source: hydro with diesel back-up. Kilowatt capacity: 1,375. Rate per kilowatt hour: ¢19.2/KWH.

Water & Sewer Utilities: Water is derived from a dam on Half Mile Creek, then treated, stored in a tank, and piped throughout Klawock. Most homes have piped sewage collection, which receives secondary treatment. Over 90% of homes are fully plumbed.

Solid Waste: The City provides refuse collection which is hauled to the Klawock transshipment facility for shipment to the lower 48. Community also owns a plastics baler that is currently not being used.

Transportation Facilities: A 5,000ft x 100ft paved, lighted, small jet capable runway. Klawock has a small boat harbor and boat launch ramp. A deep draft dock is located at Klawock Island, which is primarily used for loading timber. The community is connected to the State/City Highway on the Island.

Transportation Services: Accessible by wheeled and float/sea plane and small water craft. Access to IFA ferry terminal via Hollis 23 miles away.

Schools: Klawock City School is in the Klawock City Schools District K-12. Student-teacher ratio: 11.1

Health Care: Alicia Roberts Medical Center. Owner/Operator: SEARHC. Klawock Volunteer Fire/EMS.

Federally Recognized Tribe: Klawock Cooperative Association.

List of Projects: A 2009 Project List was not provided.

Community	Priority	Tribal	Strategy	Project	Contact	Estimated Cost	Project Status	Potential Funding Sources
Klawock 2008 Project List	1		1.1.R	School Building Rehabilitation	City of Klawock 907-755-2261	\$3.2 m	Concept	ADOE
	2		2.6.B	Cultural Heritage Civic Center		\$20 m	Conceptual Planning	Federal, USDA/RD, Tribal, State
	3		1.1.C	Harbor Expansion			Conceptual Planning	AIDEA, COE, EDA, FWS, HUD, RD
	4		3.1.F	1/2 Mile Creek Dam Replacement			Conceptual Engineering	AIDEA, COE, EDA, FWS, HUD, RD
	5		1.1.R	Phase II Public Safety Building		\$3 m	Designed	USDA/RD
	6		1.1.R	Sidewalk & Walkway Along Klawock/Hollis Hwy from Klawock River to Bell Tower		\$1 m	Design	DOT/PF, BIA, RD
	7		1.1.R	Firehall Expansion Training Center			Planning	CDBG, HUD, USDA/RD
	8		1.1.C	Airport		\$5 m	Design	FAA, AIDEA, DOT/PF, EDA, RD

Thorne Bay

“Be a community that provides high paying jobs that retain families.”

Employment is primarily in small sawmills and U.S. Forest Service, with some commercial fishing, tourism and local government employment. Thorne Bay is one of the log transfer sites on the Island. To supplement incomes, residents fish and trap. Deer, salmon, halibut, shrimp and crab are popular food sources

Government: 2nd Class City

City of Thorne Bay Economic Indicators	2000	2008
Population	557	440
Employment	315	201
Population 16+	457	376
Key Industry Employment		
Construction	33	24
Manufacturing	16	10
Transportation, Communications, Utilities & Trade	43	40
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	2	*
Education, Social Services & Health Services	61	7
Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry & Mining	53	6
Services	30	28
Other	31	0
Government Employment	120	78
Commercial Fishing Permit Holders	22	20
Per Capita Income (averaged)	\$20,836	¹
School Enrollment	203	137
<small>Statistical data sources: US Census, Alaska DOLWD, AKDEED, AKCFEC. Infrastructure information source: AKDCRA. Data not seasonally adjusted. Based on residency * Data (or portions of it) suppressed. ¹Per capita data is 2000 Census, no 2008 data for non census areas.</small>		

State of Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development indicates that the top employers for the City of Thorne Bay are:

-SE Island School Dist
 -Thorne Bay City of
 -Williams Inc
 -Cooke Bay Adventures LLC
 -Southeast Road Builders Inc

Electric Utility: Alaska Power Company (Private). Power source: hydro with diesel back-up. Kilowatt capacity: 2,025. Rate per kilowatt hour: ¢19.2/KWH.

Water & Sewer Utilities: Water Lake, north of Thorne Bay, supplies water, which is treated and stored in a tank before piped distribution. The gravity sewage system includes secondary treatment before discharge into the Bay. Approximately 75% of households are connected to the piped systems and are fully plumbed. Residents on the south side of the community use rain catchment, streams or springs.

Solid Waste: The City provides refuse collection services, a regional baler, a recycling facility and landfill, and participates in annual hazardous waste disposal events.

Transportation Facilities: A breakwater, dock, small boat harbor and grid, boat launch and State-owned seaplane base are available. The State Highway provides access to most other Prince of Wales communities. A runway and ferry terminal is available on Prince of Wales Island.

Transportation Services: Accessible via float/sea plane and small water craft. Access to the State/City Highway provides service to IFA ferry terminal in Hollis and most of the other communities on the Island.

Schools: Thorne Bay School is in the Southeast Island Schools District K-12. Student-teacher ratio: 11.1

Health Care: Thorne Bay Health Center. Operator: SEARHC. Thorne Bay Volunteer Rescue Squad/EMS.

List of Projects: A 2009 Project list was not provided.

Community	Priority	Tribal	Strategy	Project	Contact	Estimated Cost	Project Status	Potential Funding Sources
Thorne Bay 2008 Project List	1		I.2	Upgrade Water Treatment Plant	City of Thorne Bay 907-828-3380	\$ 303 k	Planning	Legislative Grant
	2		I.1, II.1, II.5	Improving South Side Roads		\$191 k	Construction Ready	CDBG, DOT/PF, RD
	3		I.1, II.1, II.5	Thorne Bay Clinic Replacement		\$1.9 m	Planning, Funding	Denali
	4		I.1, II.1, II.5	Davidson Landing Harbor Restoration		\$ 675 k	Construction Ready	Denali, DOT/PF, Legis. Grant
	5		II.1, II.3	Library Replacement		\$1.5 m	Design	CDBG, State
	6		I.1, II.1, II.5	Waterfront Master Plan		\$280 k	Concept	Denali, State
	7		I.1, II.1, II.5	Fire Dept. Building for new truck		\$35 k	Planning, Funding	City
	8		I.1	Freeman Drive Sidewalk		\$ 8 k	Design	City
	9		I.1, I.2	Thorne Bay Cemetery		\$ 30 k	Design	USDA, FS
	10		I.1, II.1, II.5	EMS / Public Safety Office		\$ 35 k	Planning, Funding	City, State, Federal
	11		I.1, I.4	City Park and Ball Field Development		\$ 155 k	Design, Constr	DEC, Denali, State
	12		I.1, II.1, II.5	Choker Setter Circle Road Construction		\$ 80 k	Construction Ready	City DOT
	13		I.1, I.2, II.1	Steep Road Power Installation		\$ 125 k	Concept	CDBG
	14		I.1, II.2	Wally Greentree Memorial Park		\$ 30 k	Concept	City, Denali, Federal
	15		I.1, II.1	Terminal Fishery in Thorne Bay		\$150 k	Funding	ADF&G, Foundation
	16		I.1, I.2, I.3	Tolstoi Bay Development		\$732 K	Planning, Design	City, Denali, State, USDA Rural Development
	17		I.1, III.1	Regional Solid Waste Site Development		\$ 6 k	Planning, Design	
	18		I.1, I.2, I.3	Downtown Commercial Subdivision Design		\$ 10 k	Planning, Design	City
	19		I.1, I.2	Goose Creek Telephone Service Upgrade		\$ 100 k	Planning, Design	Denali, State
	20		I.1, II.2	Wood Biomass Industry Development		\$76 k	Planning, Design	Denali, USDA Rural Develop.
	21		I.2, I.3, II.6	Vocational Education Facility		\$ 1 m	Planning, Design	City, Denali, USDA Rural Dev.
	22		I.1, I.2	Ocean View Subdivision		\$ 537 k	Planning, Design	City, State,
	23		I.1, II.5	Renovate KPC Shop Building		\$125 k	Planning, Design	City, State

3.6.b Unincorporated Communities

Edna Bay

Edna Bay is a fishing community, originally named by the U.S. Coast & Geodetic Survey in 1904. Ten residents hold commercial fishing permits, supplying a fish buyer stationed there seasonally. There are no community facilities. All residents use individual untreated water sources, such as springs or rain catchment. Transportation and cargo are provided by float plane or boat from Craig, Ketchikan or Petersburg. Edna Bay is not connected to the State/City Highway in the Island. A dock and harbor with breakwater are available. There are 10 commercial fishing permits held by residents. Current population: 40.

Schools: Edna Bay School is in the Southeast Island Schools District K-12. In 2000, the school reported an enrollment count of 11. No enrollment numbers are available for the following years.

Hollis

Hollis is a non-native residential community whose residents are largely employed in Craig and Klawock. Hollis is the location of the Inter-Island Ferry Authority (IFA) landing for Prince of Wales Island. There are no central community facilities. Residents use rain catchment or surface water, and only 10% of occupied homes are fully plumbed. A State-owned seaplane base, harbor, dock and boat ramp are available on nearby Clark Bay. Community leaders say; *“A bridge to Gravina Island would allow for future growth of the community”*. Current population: 172.

Schools: Hollis School is located in the Southeast Island School District. Between 2000 and 2009 enrollment dropped from 29 to 11. Student-teacher ratio: 11.2

List of Projects:

Community	Priority	Tribal	Strategy	Project	Contact	Estimated Cost	Project Status	Potential Funding Sources
Hollis 2009 Project List	1		1.2.D	Emergency Services Facility	Hollis Comm. Coun. 907-530-7033	\$250 k	Planning, Design	State, Grants
	2		1.1.R	Graveyard Restoration, Picnic-park Site		\$50 k	Planning, Design	State, Grants
	3		1.2.J	Land Acquisition		\$100k	Planning	State, Grants
	4		1.1.C	Harris River Bridge		\$100k	Planning	State, Grants
	5		1.1.T	Harris River Foot Trail		\$70k	Planning, Design	State, Grants
	6		1.2.D	Emergency Heliport		\$60k	Planning	State, Grants
	7		1.1.R	Community Center		\$300k	Planning	State, Grants
	8		1.1.T	Community Parks		\$200k	Planning	State, Grants
	9		1.1.R	Library		\$250 k	Planning	State, Grants
	10		1.1.T	Youth Center		\$200k	Planning	State, Grants
	11		1.1.C	Boat Dock Extension		\$60k	Planning	State, Grants
	12		1.1.T	Visiter's Center		\$150k	Planning	State, Grants
	13		1.1.C	Canoe Pass Road Upgrade		\$80k	Planning	State, Grants
	14		1.1.C	Clark Bay Road Upgrade		\$80k	Planning	State, Grants
	15		1.1.C	Harris River Road & Harris River West Road Upgrade		\$160k	Planning	State, Grants
	16		1.1.C	Peninsula Road Extension & Upgrade		\$250k	Planning	State, Grants

Hyder

Hyder is one of the Southeast communities connected to the continental road system, and is largely dependent on tourism from highway visitors. Hyder continues to pay homage to its mining roots and is known as the "Friendliest Ghost Town in Alaska." Due to its isolation from other Alaskan communities and its close proximity to Stewart, British Columbia (population 500), Hyder has many cultural ties with Canada and also receives electric and telephone service from Canadian companies, thus it uses the (250) area code. Hyder is the only community in Alaska not using the (907) area code. The Hyder economy is based primarily on tourism today; visitors cross the border from Canada. Four of the five largest employers are tourist-related, and visitor services are shared with Stewart, B.C. A bottled water business employs local residents. Nearly all residences have individual wells and septic tanks and are fully plumbed. The remainder hauls water and use outhouses. There are 2 commercial fishing permits held by residents. Current population: 94.

School: Hyder School is located in the Southeast Island School District. Between 2001 and 2009, student enrollment dropped from 18 to 13. Student-teacher ratio: 10.1

List of Projects: A 2009 Project List was not provided.

Community	Priority	Tribal	Strategy	Project	Contact	Estimated Cost	Project Status	Potential Funding Sources
Hyder 2008 Project List	1		1.1.A	Dock: Multi-purpose Marine Facility	Hyder Comm. Assn 250-636-9148	\$8 m	Planning	State, Federal
	2		1.1.A	Ferry: Promote Hyder as Alaska Sea Roads port		\$50 k	Planning	State, Private Sector
	3		1.1.R	Town Dike Repair		\$1.5 m	Planning	State, Federal COE
	4		1.1.R	Harbor and Float Repair		\$600 k	Planning	ADOT/PF
	5		3.1.A	Solid Waste Disposal, Recycling		\$50 k	Planning	State, Denali
	6		1.1.Q	Community Wireless Internet		\$10 k	Planning	Private sector, State
	7		1.1.M	Three-phase Power Availability to Town		\$1 m	Planning	State, Federa;
	8		2.4.C	Aggregate Extraction and Export Feasibility Study		\$5 k	Concept, Development	State
	9		3.1.F	Sanitation Improvements		\$4 m	Planning, Design	State
	10		3.1.D	Mosquito Control		\$50 k	Concept, Development	State

Metlakatla

Metlakatla is a traditional Tsimshian community on the Federal Annette Island Reserve. It is the only American Indian reservation in the State. The Metlakatla economy is based primarily on fishing, fish processing and services. Because it is a Federal Indian Reservation, there are no local taxes. The community built a salmon hatchery on Tamgas Creek which releases millions of fry of all five salmon species. The largest employer is the Metlakatla Indian Community, which operates the hatchery, the tribal court, and all local services. Annette Island Packing Co. is a cold storage facility owned by the community. There are 39 commercial fishing permits held by residents.

Metlakatla Economic Indicators	2000	2008
Population	1,375	1,318
Employment	633	657
Population 16+	982	1,014
Key Industry Employment		
Construction	54	21
Manufacturing	41	6
Transportation, Communications, Utilities & Trade	3	76
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	89	28
Education, Social Services & Health Services	149	8
Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry & Mining	36	*
Services	43	17*
Other	76	*
Government Employment	286	495
Commercial Fishing Permit Holders	4	3
Per Capita Income (averaged)	\$16,140	¹
School Enrollment	374	290
<small>Statistical data sources: US Census, Alaska DOLWD, AKDEED, AKCFEC. Infrastructure information source: AKDCRA. Data not seasonally adjusted. Based on residency * Data (or portions of it) suppressed. ¹Per capita data is 2000 Census, no 2008 data for non census areas.</small>		

State of Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development indicates that the top employers for the Metlakatla Indian Community are:

- Metlakatla Indian Community
- Annette Island Packing Company
- Annette Island School Dist
- State of AK Dept of Admin
- Leask Market Inc/Island Food

Electric Utility: Metlakatla Power & Light (Community). Power source: hydro. Kilowatt capacity: 8,242. Community currently reports having an excess of 9 megawatts of hydro power. Rate ¢9.2/KWH.

Water & Sewer Utilities: Community is served by two water sources; Chester Lake and Yellow Hill Lake. Chester Lake provides water to a 200,000-gal. water tank in the main part of the community. In the main community, a piped gravity sewage system provides primary treatment in an aerated lagoon with effluent discharge through an ocean outfall. 485 homes and the school are served by the system, and all are fully plumbed. However, some areas of the community use individual septic tanks. The community's water system and landfill do not require State permits, because the reserve is not within State jurisdiction.

Solid Waste: Community offers refuse collection and landfill operations.

Transportation Facilities: Annette Island Airport is owned and operated by the community, with a 7,500' asphalt runway (currently unused) and a 5,700' gravel crosswind runway. Two seaplane bases are available-one State-owned, and one community-owned at Port Chester. Port facilities include a dock with a barge ramp, two small boat harbors, and two marine ways. Waldon Point Road connects Metlakatla to the northeast portion of the Island. An Alaska Marine Highway ferry terminal is located at Metlakatla and a new terminal is planned for the end of Waldon Point Road for a closer ferry crossing to Ketchikan.

Transportation Services: Accessible via float/sea plane and road from Ketchikan. State-owned Alaska Marine Highway System services this community.

Schools: Within the Annette Island School District, there are three schools, elementary K-6, middle 7-8 and high 9-12. Student-teacher ratio: 10.4

Health Care: Annette Island Family Medical Clinic. Facility has been upgraded to a 33,000sq ft building. Operator: Metlakatla Indian Community. Metlakatla Volunteer Fire/EMS/Ambulance.

List of Projects:

Community	Priority	Tribal	Strategy	Project	Contact	Estimated Cost	Project Status	Potential Funding Sources
Metlakatla 2009 Project List		1	1.1.C	Construction of Walden Point Road, Paving	Metlakatia Indian Community 907-886-4441	\$10 m	Construction	DOT/PF, USDA, RD, BIA, US Army
		3	1.1.R	City Dock Improvements		\$1.6m	Planning	ICDBG, BIA
		14	1.1.C	Runway Preservation Measures		\$750 k	Planning	DOT/PF
		5	1.1.C	Emergency Road Preservation Repair		\$910k	Planning	DOT/PF
		14	2.1.E	Visitors Bureau & Tourism Office		\$500k	Planning	ICDBG
		2	1.1.L	Funding Assistance for SE Intertie		\$7.6m	Planning	DCED
		4	1.1.M	Engineering study for Triangle Lake & design		\$500k	Planning	DEC
		6	2.5.G	Engineering study for Economic Zone Expansion		\$100k	Construction	DEC
		8	3.1.F	Solid Waste Disposal Incinerator		\$5 m	Planning	DEC
		7	3.1.F	Sewage System Pump Upgrade		\$350k	Planning	DEC
		9	1.1.R	Plan & Construct Justice Complex		\$5m	Planning	DHSS
		10	2.6.B	Museum of Tribal History & Culture		\$5m	Planning	DCED, USDARD, ICDBG
		11	2.3.a	Laboratory MIC Branch of Fish & Wildlife		\$750k	Planning	DNR
	12	2.2.f	Forestry Center & Shop		\$250k	Planning	DNR	
	13	2.1.d	Fish Trap		\$2m	Planning	DCED	

Naukati Bay

"To preserve a rural lifestyle while providing resources to create a wholesome, viable community."

Naukati residents are logging families and homesteaders. Two community non-profit associations have been organized for planning and local issue purposes. Sale of alcohol is restricted to the local package store. Small sawmills and related logging and lumber services are the sole income sources. Employment is seasonal. Naukati is a log transfer site for several smaller camps on the Island. Homesteading families arrived in the 1990s. In 2002 Naukati Bay needed funds to assist in the community financial needs and obtained a grant from the State of Alaska, and with financial help from the United States Forest Service, built an "Oyster Nursery". The Oyster Nursery raises oyster spat (seed) from as small as 3mm to a marketable 18mm-25mm (1") and sells the larger healthy oysters to the grow-out farms in the area and across Alaska. Naukati Bay's Oyster Nursery has been the only successful nursery in Alaska and provides the oyster farmers with a premium product that gives the farmers a one-year head-start to bring their product to market as well as having a dramatically reduced mortality rate. The Naukati Oyster Nursery provides the community with more than \$20,000 a year in revenue to be used for everything from supporting youth to repairing roads. Current population: 124.

Electric Utility: Alaska Power Company (Private). Power source: diesel. Kilowatt capacity: 533. Rate per kilowatt hour: ¢48.4/KWH.

Water & Sewer Utilities: Water is derived from rain catchment and several small streams. The 9 logging camp homes are connected to a piped water and sewer system with full plumbing. The 27 homesteaders collect rainwater or haul water and use outhouses. Feasibility studies are currently being conducted for individual water systems and sewers.

Solid Waste: The community burns its refuse and ships the ash to Thorne Bay's landfill.

Transportation Facilities: Community owned sea/float plane base. The community is connected to the island road system.

Transportation Services: Naukati is accessed primarily by float plane or off of the North Island Road. A small boat dock has been built and is now operated by Naukati West Inc. Wheeled plane service is available at Klawock and IFA ferry service at Hollis.

Schools: Naukati School is in the Southeast Island Schools District K-12. Student-teacher ratio: 6.6

Health Care: Naukati EMS.

List of Projects:

Community	Priority	Tribal	Strategy	Project	Contact	Estimated Cost	Project Status	Potential Funding Sources
Naukati 2009 Project List	1		1.1.R	Waterfront Development	Naukati West Homeowners Assn 907-629-4266	\$ 3 m	Design, Planning	COE, CDBG, DOT/PF, EDA, HUD/ICDBG, RD
	2		1.1.C	Road Improvements		TBD		DOT/PF
	3		2.3.Q	Regional Shellfish Processor		\$45k	Construction	EPA, DCED, USDA
	4		3.1.F	Water and Sewage		\$ 100 k	Construction	CDBG, DEC, HUD/CDBG, EPA
	5		1.1.R	Multi-use Facility		\$ 75 k	Design, Planning	DCED, USDA

State of Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development indicates that the top employers for the Naukati Bay are:

- SE Island School Dist
- KTN Ready Mix & Quarry Inc
- Community Connections Inc
- Ruth Anns Restaurant
- Communities Organized For Health Options

Point Baker

Point Baker is a small fishing community. There is no community school in Point Baker. Children are home-schooled with correspondence courses. Subsistence and recreational food sources include deer, salmon, halibut, shrimp and crab. There is no central water system -- residents obtain water from rain catchment or springs. A public water source is available at the dock. No homes are plumbed. Privies are used for sewage disposal. There is no central electric system. Point Baker is accessible by float plane, helicopter, barge and skiff. A State-owned seaplane base and heliport serves chartered flights from Ketchikan. The community has a dock and boat harbor. Barges deliver cargo from Wrangell. There is no direct access to the Prince of Wales road system, airport or ferry. There are 16 commercial fishing permits held by residents. Current population: 15.

Port Protection

Port Protection is a small non-Native fishing community. Residents cherish the seclusion and serenity of their community. There are no roads, and most homes lie along the waterfront. Port Protection experiences a highly-seasonal economy. Fourteen residents hold a commercial fishing permit. Some residents provide sport fishing charters. Local food sources include deer, salmon, halibut, shrimp and crab. Spring water is available from a water tank maintained by the Port Protection Community Assoc. Homes are fully plumbed. Most residents use outdoor privies or outfall pipes for sewage disposal, although a few individual septic tanks exist. There is no central electric system; individual generators supply power. The community is accessible by float plane and skiff. A State-owned seaplane base is available. Skiffs are used for local travel, and there is a boat harbor and launch ramp. Port Protection does not have direct access to the Prince of Wales road system, airport or ferry. Residents travel to Point Baker for mail. Freight arrives by chartered boat or floatplane. There is 1 commercial fishing permit held by a resident. Current population: 54.

Schools: Port Protection School is in the Southeast Island School District K-12. Student-teacher ratio: 9.5

Whale Pass

The area has been the site of logging camps continuously since 1964. In the early 1980s, the last camp moved out, and the area was permanently settled as the result of a State land disposal sale. The logging road was completed in 1981, and private phones were installed in 1992. Many Whale Pass residents are homesteaders and enjoy a subsistence lifestyle. Due to declining enrollment, the school was closed for the 98/99 school year. Students are home-schooled. Logging operations, related services, and the school provide the only steady employment. Subsistence activities and public assistance payments supplement income. Most homes draw untreated water from a creek and have individual water tanks. Privies and septic tanks are used for sewage disposal. Almost all houses have complete plumbing. One-third of the homes are used only seasonally. The community's landfill is no longer in operation. The community has access to the island road system. The IFA ferry is accessible from Hollis. Float planes and boats are also prevalent means of transportation. The Whale Pass Homeowner's Assoc. operates the State-owned seaplane base, dock, boat slips and launch ramp. There is 1 commercial fishing permit held by a resident. Current population: 42.

3.7 Sitka, City & Borough

“Committed to providing services that enhance our quality of life.”

Tlingit culture, Russian influences, arts and artifacts remain a part of the local color. Sitka has year-round access to outdoor recreation in the Gulf of Alaska and Tongass National Forest. Unemployment rate for March 2009: 7.9%

Government: Unified Home Rule Municipality



Sitka Borough



City & Borough of Sitka Economic Indicators	2000	2008
Population	8,835	8,615
Employment	4,934	3,842
Population 16+	6,700	6,189
Unemployment Rate	4.7%	5.8%
Key Industry Employment		
Construction	253	219
Manufacturing	189	201
Transportation, Communications, Utilities & Trade	775	760
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	148	139
Education, Social Services & Health Services	1,414	765
Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry & Mining	407	46
Services	909	518
Other	257	117
Government Employment	1,192	1,076
Commercial Fishing Permit Holders	582	551
Estimated Gross Earnings	\$29,128,085	\$35,876,218
Per Capita Income (averaged)	\$23,622	\$34,762 ¹
School Enrollment	1,746	1,400
<small>Statistical data sources: US Census, Alaska DOLWD, AKDEED, AKCFEC. Infrastructure information source: AKDCRA. Data not seasonally adjusted. Based on residency * Data (or portions of it) suppressed. ¹Per capita data is 2000 Census & 2006 AKDCRA.</small>		

State of Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development indicates that the top employers for the City & Borough of Sitka are:

- SEARHC
- Sitka School Dist
- State of AK Dept of Admin
- Sitka City & Borough
- Sitka Community Hospital

Electric Utility: Sitka Electric Department. Power source: hydro with diesel back-up. Kilowatt capacity: 34,840. Rate ¢14.2/KWH.

Water & Sewer Utilities: Water is drawn from a reservoir on Blue Lake and Indian River, is treated, stored, and piped to nearly all homes in Sitka. The maximum capacity is 8.6 million gallons per day, with 197 million gallons of storage capacity. 95% of homes are connected to the piped sewage system, which receives primary treatment.

Solid Waste: Refuse is collected by a private firm, under contract to the City, and is incinerated. The ash is then disposed of at the permitted, lined landfill. The community participates in annual hazardous waste disposal events.

Transportation Facilities: The State-owned Rocky Gutierrez Airport on Japonski Island has a 6,500' x 150' paved and lighted runway, an instrument landing system, and a 24-hour FAA Flight Service Station. Over the past five years, the community has continued to improve airport facilities. City & Borough operates five small boat harbors with 1,350 stalls. A seaplane base on Sitka Sound and Baranof Warm Spring Bay. There is a breakwater at Thompson Harbor, but no deep-draft dock. A boat launch, haul-out, boat repairs and other services are available. Cruise ships anchor in the Harbor and lighter visitors to shore; a new lightering facility is needed. The Alaska Marine Highway ferry terminal is located 7 miles north of town.

Transportation Services: Accessible via major airline, small air craft, State-owned Alaska Marine Highway System. Daily jet service is provided, and several scheduled air taxis, air charters and helicopter services are available. The fast ferry M/V Fairweather serves Sitka twice a week with a 6-hour run to Juneau. The US Coast Guard Air Station Sitka provides search and rescue services throughout the State.

Schools: Community has recently completed upgrades to the high school auditorium. Sitka Borough School District. There are two elementary schools-one offering preschool and 1st grade the other 2-5, one middle school 6-8, three high schools 9-12, and a correspondence course that offers K-12 classes. Student-teacher ratio: 13.0 University of Alaska Southeast, Sitka Campus.

Health Care: Mt. Edgecombe/SEARHC Hospital. Sitka Community Hospital. Sitka Fire Dept./Ambulance/Rescue. SEARHC Air Medical. US Coast Guard Air Station/Medevac.

Federally Recognized Tribe: Sitka Tribe of Alaska.

List of Projects:

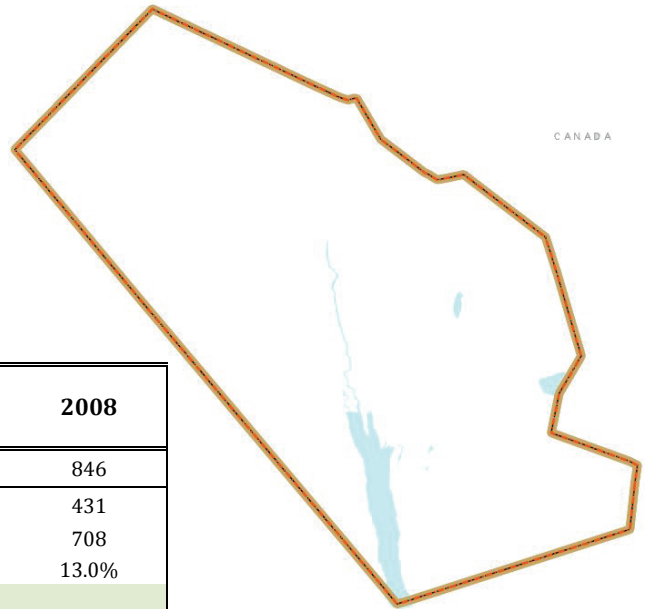
Community	Priority	Tribal	Strategy	Project	Contact	Estimated Cost	Project Status	Potential Funding Sources
Sitka 2009 Project List	1		1.1.C	Airport Improvements	Jim Dinley, City & Borough of Sitka 907-747-1812	\$61m	Final EIS	DOT/PF, FAA
	1	1	1.1.C	Community Ride Public Transit & Maintenance Facility		\$4k annually \$125k capital	In operation	Fed Highway, JARC, AK Mental Health Trust, Sec. 5310, IRR, Sec. 3511, Tribal Transit, IRR Program
	1	1	1.1.R	Sitka Tribe of Alaska Admin-Justice Bldg		\$1.5m	Feasibility Status Submitted	USDA Rural Dev., TribalCommunity Block Grant
		2	1.3.E	Community Expansion Project		\$750k	Feasibility Study Grants Submitted	Rasmussen, Murdock, ANA
		1	2.5.I	Tribal Tannery		\$1m for free standing facility	Phase II-Tannery Expansion and Facility Design and Engineering	Proposal awarded by the Administration for Native Americans (ANA) for expansion/proposal under review by EDA for preliminary Design and Engineering
	1		1.1.C	Sawmill Cove Industrial Park Waterfront Development		\$16.7m	Prelim engineering done	Federal, State grants, private
	1		1.1.C	Japonski Island Infrastructure Upgrades		\$7.55m	Design 5 projects; construction complete on rest of \$26m projects 5 projects no yet funded	Federal and State sources
	3		3.1.F	Solid Waste Disposal		\$11.5m	Prelim Feasibility Done	ADEC, EPA, EDA

List of Projects: Continued.

Community	Priority	Tribal	Strategy	Project	Contact	Estimated Cost	Project Status	Potential Funding Sources
Sitka continued 2009 Project List	3		1.2.J	Mt. Edgecumbe High School Housing		\$3m	Planning Construction	State
	3		1.2.J	Benchlands Housing Project		\$3.5m	Water tower in construction	State
	1		1.1.L	Blue Lake Hydro Expansion Project		\$65m	FERC Licensing	State, Federal Bond
	1		1.1.L	Takatz Lake Hydro Project		\$2.2m	Feasibility Study Grants Submitted	Federal, State
	2		1.1.R	Kattleson Memorial Library Expansion		\$9.8m	Design	State, local
	2		1.2.K	Moller Park Baseball Field Improvements		\$3.275m	Partial Construction	State, local
	2		3.1.F	UV Disinfection Facility for Drinking Water		\$5.5m	Design	Federal, State, local

3.8 Skagway Municipality

The Municipality of Skagway incorporated June 20, 2007. The boundary for the Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon Census Area has been redrawn and the areas are named Hoonah-Angoon Census Area and Skagway Municipality Census Area. Unemployment rate for March 2009: 26.8%



Government: 1st Class Borough

Skagway Municipality Economic Indicators	2000	2008
Population	862	846
Employment	556	431
Population 16+	705	708
Unemployment Rate	9.6%	13.0%
Key Industry Employment		
Construction	69	27
Manufacturing	0	7
Transportation, Communications, Utilities & Trade	187	164
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	14	14
Education, Social Services & Health Services	52	6
Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry & Mining	2	*
Services	119	92
Other	32	10
Government Employment	109	110
Commercial Fishing Permit Holders	4	3
Per Capita Income (averaged)	\$27,700	\$37,880 ¹
School Enrollment	133	110
<small>Statistical data sources: US Census, Alaska DOLWD, AKDEED, AKCFEC. Infrastructure information source: AKDCRA. Data not seasonally adjusted. Based on residency * Data (or portions of it) suppressed. Estimated gross earnings for fishing permits included with Angoon-Hoonah Census Area. ¹Per capita data is 2000 Census & 2006 AKDCRA and includes Angoon-Hoonah Census Area.</small>		

State of Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development indicates that the top employers for the Municipality of Skagway are:

- Skagway City
- Skagway City School District
- AK Power & Telephone Co
- State of AK Dept of Admin
- Fairway Market Inc

Electric Utility: Alaska Power Company (Private). Power source: diesel & hydro. Kilowatt capacity: 4,840. Rate per kilowatt hour: ¢21.2/KWH.

Water & Sewer Utilities: Water is derived from three wells near 15th and Alaska Streets, is stored in a tank and piped throughout Skagway. Piped sewage receives primary treatment with an ocean outfall. Demands of the system nearly double each summer, with the influx of tourism business operators. Almost all homes are fully plumbed. Some houses use individual wells and septic systems.

Solid Waste: The landfill is closed; however, the City operates an incinerator, baler, and ash fill facility. The community participates in recycling and annual hazardous waste disposal events.

Transportation Facilities: The Klondike Highway and Alaska Highway provide a connection through British Columbia and the Yukon Territory, Canada, to the lower 48 States or north to Interior Alaska. The State owns the 3,550' x 75' paved runway and a seaplane base at the boat harbor. A breakwater, ferry terminal, cruise ship dock, small boat harbor, boat launch, and boat haul-out are available. The White Pass and Yukon Route Company owns two deep draft docks for cargo loading and storage. Private rail connection to Yukon Territory and British Columbia, Canada.

Transportation Services: Accessible by small aircraft, road, State-owned Alaska Marine Highway System, and private seasonal rail tours to Lake Bennett, and Carcross, Canada.

Schools: Skagway City School is located in the Skagway City Schools District K-12. Student-teacher ratio: 8.8

Health Care: Dahl Memorial Clinic. Operator: Bartlett Memorial Regional Hospital. Skagway Volunteer Fire Dept/EMS.

Federally Recognized Tribe: Skagway Traditional Council.

List of Projects:

Community	Priority	Tribal	Strategy	Project	Contact	Estimated Cost	Project Status	Potential Funding Sources
Skagway 2009 Project List	1		1.1.M	Renewable Energy Projects/Energy Conservation (West Creek & Burro Creek, Kasidya Creek)	Municipality of Skagway 907-983-2297	West Cr \$50m Burro Cr \$5-10m	All phases (feasibility to construction)	Federal, State, Other
	2		3.1.F	Sewer Treatment Plant	Municipality of Skagway 907-983-2297	\$5 M	Planning, Design	Municipal, State, Federal
	3		1.1.C	Renovation of Small Boat Harbor	Municipality of Skagway 907-983-2297	\$10 M	Planning, Design	Municipal, State, Federal, Denali
	4		1.1.C	Port Development	Municipality of Skagway 907-983-2297	\$35 M	Planning	Municipal, State, Federal, Private
	5		1.1.C	Partial Penetrating Wave Barrier	Municipality of Skagway 907-983-2297	\$3.5 M	Construction	Municipal, State, Federal
	6		1.1.R	Main Street Sidewalk Replacement	Municipality of Skagway 907-983-2297	\$1 M	Planning, Design	Municipal, State
	7		1.1.R	Public Safety Building	Municipality of Skagway 907-983-2297	\$5 M	Design, Planning	Municipal, State, Federal
	8		1.1.C	Liarsville Bike Path	Municipality of Skagway 907-983-2297	\$2 M	Planning	Municipal, State
	9		1.1.C	AMHS Ferry Terminal Sidewalk/Gateway-Valley Walkway Connections	Municipality of Skagway 907-983-2297	\$1.5 M	Design, Planning	Municipal, State, Federal
	10	1	1.2.D	Elder Health Care Service Planning	Skagway Traditional Council 907-983-4068	\$250 K	Planning	SEARHC, CCTHITA, AFN, BIA
	11	3	2.1.E	Tlingit Tribal House, Cultural Tour and Museum	Skagway Traditional Council 907-983-4068	\$1 M		CCTHITA, ANA, BIA
	12	4	1.1.C	Road Upgrades	Skagway Traditional Council 907-983-4068	TBD	Planning	STC, USEDA, BIA
	13		1.1.C	Main Street Repaving	Municipality of Skagway 907-983-2297	\$3 M	Design	Municipal, State
	14	2	1.2.J	Housing Development Infrastructure	Skagway Traditional Council 907-983-4068	\$600 K	Planning	NAHASDA (HUD), ICDBG
			6	Skagway Traditional Council Tribal Community Center Revitalization, Energy Efficient & Modernization Project	Skagway Traditional Council (907) 983-4068	\$200K	Planning	BIA/ANA/Federal, USDA
		7	Tribal Cultural Workshop	Skagway Traditional Council (907) 983-4068	\$200K	Planning	BIA/ANA/Federal/Denali/Rasmussen Comm.	
		5	Tribal Learning Center-Internet Lab	Skagway Traditional Council (907) 983-4068		Planning	CCTHITA/ANA/Federal / Rasmussen/Denali	

3.9 Wrangell, City & Borough

The Wrangell Borough incorporated in May 30, 2008. The boundary for the Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area has been redrawn and the areas are named Petersburg Census Area and Wrangell Census Area. Unemployment rate for March 2009: 15.3%

Government: Unified Home Rule Borough



City & Borough of Wrangell Economic Indicators	2000	2008
Population	2,308	2,112
Employment	1,181	897
Population 16+	1,740	1,734
Unemployment Rate	10.6%	9.5%
Key Industry Employment		
Construction	98	82
Manufacturing	78	64
Transportation, Communications, Utilities & Trade	173	175
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	23	22
Education, Social Services & Health Services	238	99
Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry & Mining	176	27
Services	274	102
Other	108	24
Government Employment	368	302
Commercial Fishing Permit Holders	249	222
Per Capita Income (averaged)	\$23,494	\$37,201 ¹
School Enrollment	505	350
<small>Statistical data sources: US Census, Alaska DOLWD, AKDEED, AKCFEC. Infrastructure information source: AKDCRA. Data not seasonally adjusted. Based on residency * Data (or portions of it) suppressed. Data includes the unincorporated communities of Meyers Chuck and Thoms Place. Some data includes Petersburg Census Area. ¹Per capita data is 2000 Census & 2006 AKDCRA.</small>		

State of Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development indicates that the top employers for the City & Borough of Wrangell are:

- Wrangell City
- Wrangell Public Schools
- Alaska Island Community Services
- State of AK Dept of Admin
- Wrangell Medical Center

Electric Utility: Wrangell Municipal Light & Power. Power source: hydro with diesel backup. Kilowatt capacity: 32,700. Rate ¢12.6/KWH.

Water & Sewer Utilities: Approximately 95% of households are fully plumbed. Two surface reservoirs south of town supply 64 million gallons of water, which is filtered, treated and piped to most households. Sewage receives secondary treatment at the Shoemaker Bay plant. About 20% of residences have individual septic tanks.

Solid Waste: The City provides garbage collection service, a recycling facility, an incinerator and annual hazardous waste disposal events.

Transportation Facilities: The State-owned 6,000' x 150' paved, lighted runway enables jet service. A seaplane base is adjacent to the runway. The marine facilities include a breakwater, deep draft dock, State ferry terminal, two small boat harbors with 498 slips, and boat launch.

Transportation Services: Accessible via major airline, small aircraft, and State-owned Alaska Marine Highway System.

Schools: Wrangell City School District. Within the district, there are three schools: elementary K-5, middle 6-8, and high school 9-12. Student-teacher ratio: 12.7

Health Care: Wrangell Medical Center. Stikine Family Clinic (private). Wrangell Volunteer Fire Dept./Rescue.

Federally Recognized Tribe: Wrangell Cooperative Association.

List of Projects:

Community	Priority	Tribal	Strategy	Project	Contact	Estimated Cost	Project Status	Potential Funding Sources
Wrangell 2009 Project List	1		1.1.C	Cassier/Weber/Meridian Street Road and Pedestrian Improvement Upgrades	City and Borough of Wrangell 907-874-2381	\$2 m	Design	DOT, City, IRR, EPA, DEC
	2		2.1.E	Evergreen Road rehabilitation, Sidewalk construction to Petroglyph Beach		\$1m	Planning	City, IRR
	3		3.1.A	Garbage Trucks and Cans with recycling program		\$500,000		
	4		3.1.F	Water Treatment Plant upgrades and Storage Tank		\$2.3m		
	5		1.1.M	Electrical System Upgrades and Replacement for Industrial, commercial district, medical campus, Institute Devel.		\$1.3m	Funding, construction	
	6		1.1.R	Streetsweeper				
	7		1.1.M	Electrification of Municipal Buildings			Design	
	8		1.1.L	Ruth Lake Hydro Power				
	9		1.1.L	Surise Lake Electrical and Water Supply				
	10		1.1.L	Dam Replacment		\$3 m (est. \$50m for construct.)	EA phase with COE	
	11		1.1.L	Bradfield Road/AK-BC Intertie		\$5 m	Need EIS	
	12		3.1.A	Solid Waste Facility Closure and improvements		\$600,000	Planning	
	13		2.1.E	Recreational Facility Improvements & Equipment Replacement (Pool Bldg)		\$800,000	Construction Ready	
	14		1.1.C	Marine Service Center Upgrades (land improvements, utilities, storm water)		\$2.554m	Construction	
	15		1.1.C	Harbor Improvements: Floats, piers and uplands				
	16		1.2.K	Carving Shed		\$750,000	Planning	WCA, City, Chamber, USFS,
	17		1.2.K	Chief Shakes Tribal House Reconstruction		\$1 m+	Assessment is completed	WCA
	18		1.1.R	Downtown Revitalization(completion of Phase I and Phase II: Lynch St, Shakes St, Landscaping, utilities)		\$4 m	Engineering Design	DOT/PF, City, State,EPA, DEC

List of Projects: Continued.

Community	Priority	Tribal	Strategy	Project	Contact	Estimated Cost	Project Status	Potential Funding Sources	
Wrangell continued 2009 Project List	19		1.1.R	Community Center Rehabilitation		\$1m			
	20		1.2.K	Public Safety Bldg Renovations		\$800,000			
	21		1.1.C	Port Staging Area Fill/IFA terminal		\$4 m	Funding, Design		
	22		1.1.R	Etolin Road/Hemlock/Shaqteen Road and Sidewalk Rehabilitation			Design	City, IRR	
	23		1.1.R	Industrial Park Expansion			Planning, Site analysis		
	24		1.1.C	Heritage Harbor Phase III construction		\$4m	Construction		
	25		1.1.C	City Dock Improvements (cruise dock repairs, catwalk extension, wastewater, summer float, upland improvements)		\$4.1	Funding, Construction	State Head Tax	
	26		3.1.A	Regional Waste Reduction Facility(Analysis and Feasibility)			Concept, Funding		
	27		1.1.R	Institute Property Development			Concept		
	28		1.3.C	Comprehensive Plan & Borough mapping			Planning	State	
	29		1.1.R	Medical Campus			Planning		
	30		2.1.E	Track Area Capping & Resurfacing			Planning, Designated RCD project		
	31		1.1.Q	Communication Infrastructure to remote communities in new borough			Planning		
	32		1.2.D	Pat's Lake Management & Ownership Plan			Planning with Mental Health		
	33		2.1.E	Park and Trail Upgrades, Improvements, and development		\$40 k			
	34		2.1.E	Golf Course Expansion			Concept		
	35		1.3.C	Land Trade with Trust for Public Lands			Planning		
	36		1.1.M	Spur Road Utility Extension & Loop Connection		\$112.5 k	Construction Ready		
	37		1.1.C	S. Wrangell Terminal and Fool's Inlet Road Improvements			Concept		
	MEYERS CHUCK	1		1.1.C	Dock Upgrade	City and Borough of Wrangell 907-874-2381		Planning	DOT
		2		1.1.Q	Communication Infrastructure Upgrades (phone, cell, internet)				
		3		3.1.F	Water System Upgrades				

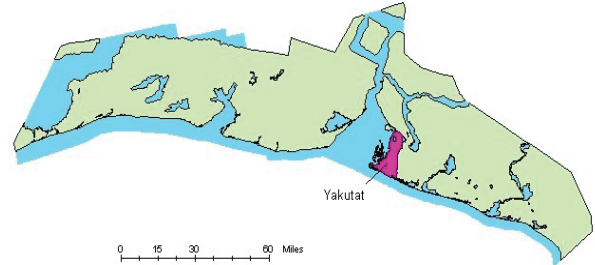
3.10 Yakutat, City & Borough

“Encouraging economic growth and prosperity through development of the tourism industry, responsible harvesting of natural resources, small business endeavors; while maintaining the integrity of a small village atmosphere and natural beauty of the environment and the subsistence lifestyle.”

The area maintains a traditional Tlingit culture with influences from the original Eyak Athabascans, as well as Russian, English and American traders and miners. Fishing and subsistence activities are prevalent. Unemployment rate for March 2009:17.5%



Yakutat Borough



Source: Alaska Department of Labor And Workforce Development, Research and Analysis and US Census Bureau, 2000 Tiesline files.

Government: Home Rule Borough

City & Borough of Yakutat	2000	2008
Economic Indicators		
Population	808	592
Employment	477	319
Population 16+	613	482
Unemployment Rate	6.8%	7.5%
Key Industry Employment		
Construction	32	14
Manufacturing	25	20
Transportation, Communications, Utilities & Trade	85	58
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	9	15
Education, Social Services & Health Services	62	9
Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry & Mining	136	*
Services	61	62*
Other	30	*
Government Employment	102	133
Commercial Fishing Permit Holders	161	163
Estimated Gross Earnings	\$1,372,739	\$3,143,006
Per Capita Income (averaged)	\$22,579	\$39,274 ¹
School Enrollment	159	122
<small>Statistical data sources: US Census, Alaska DOLWD, AKDEED, AKCFEC. Infrastructure information source: AKDCRA. Data not seasonally adjusted. Based on residency * Data (or portions of it) suppressed. ¹Per capita data is 2000 Census & 2006 AKDCRA.</small>		

State of Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development indicates that the top employers for the City & Borough of Yakutat are:

- Yakutat Tlingit Tribe
- Yakutat School District
- City and Borough of Yakutat
- Glacier Bear Lodge Inc
- Yakutat Seafoods LLC

Electric Utility: Yakutat Power. Power source: diesel. Kilowatt capacity: 3,505. Rate per kilowatt hour: \$41.1/KWH.

Water & Sewer Utilities: \$1m upgrade is in progress. Water is derived from four wells, treated and piped to all 191 homes in the community and the schools. Several wooden storage tanks provide pressure to the water system; three need replacement. Piped sewage receives primary treatment; a secondary treatment facility is nearing completion.

Solid Waste: A private firm collects refuse, and the Borough operates the landfill.

Transportation Facilities: The State owns two jet-certified runways; one is 6,475' x 150' of concrete, the other is 7,745' x 150' of asphalt. A seaplane base is available 1 mile northwest. The U.S. Forest Service owns five airstrips in the vicinity, and the National Park Service operates one at East Alsek River. The Borough

operates the State-owned boat harbor and the Ocean Cape dock. Monti Bay is the only sheltered deep water port in the Gulf of Alaska. New multi-purpose dock to replace floats and planks at small boat harbor has been completed. State operated ferry terminal is also available.

Transportation Services: Accessible via major airline, small aircraft, and State-owned Alaska Marine Highway System provides whistle stop service.

Schools: Yakutat School District provides K-12 class through the one school in the community. Student-teacher ratio: 9.7

Health Care: Yakutat Community Health Center. Yakutat Volunteer EMS/Rescue.

Federally Recognized Tribe: Yakutat Tlingit Tribe.

List of Projects: City reports no change to their project list from last year.

Community	Priority	Tribal	Strategy	Project	Contact	Estimated Cost	Project Status	Potential Funding Sources
Yakutat 2008 Project List	1		I.1	Renewable Alternative Energy Source Study	City & Borough of Yakutat 907-784-3323	\$1 m	Planning, Funding	AEA, US DOE, BIA
	2		I.1	Multipurpose Office Facility(Phase I, Planning & Phase II, Construction)	Yakutat Tlingit Tribe (907) 784-3238	\$7.02 m (Phase I \$20k, Ph II \$5-7m)	Concept, Planning	ICDBG, CDBG,RD,Rasmuson
	3		II.1	Tourism Development/Ecotourism Plan/Training	CBY/YTT	\$60 K	Planning	DCCED,RD,ANA,SEAtails,AK Parks,USFS,RAC,Non-profits
	4		II.2	Fisheries Development/Training/Habitat Restoration	CBY/YTT/Yak-Tat Kwaan, Yakutat Salmon Board	\$150 k, then \$50k annually	Planning, Funding	ASMI,DCCED,USFS, RAC,NOAA,EPA,DNR,NRCS
	5		I.1	Construct and Maintain Local Roads	CBY	\$1-3 m	Planning	BIA, IRR, AK DOT/PF, FHA, Denali
	6		II.2	Timber Development/Value Added Prog./Land Lease - Small Business Development	Chamber of Commerce, USFS, CBY	\$1 M	Planning	National Forest Foundation, USFS
	7		I.1	Boat Harbor Improvements(restrooms, fuel dock)	CBY	\$2.92 M	Funding, Construction	DCCED, USFS RAC
	8		II.5	Small Business Development, Training, Industrial Economic Development Zone	YTT,CBY	\$26 k +	Planning	EDA, RD,DCCED, SBA,SBDC,BIA
	9		II.6	Voch-Tech Education/GED	CBY,YTT	\$40 k +	Planning	Dept. of Ed, YTT, RDA,SBA,SBDC,SCORE
	10		I.2	Emergency Medical Services Training	CBY	\$45 k annually	Planning	State

4.0 Southeast Alaska Regional Project List

Community	Priority	Tribal	Strategy	Project	Contact	Estimated Cost	Project Status	Potential Funding Sources	
SE AK Regional Projects 2009 Project List			I.1	Southeast Alaska Energy Plan: develop G&T energy infrastructure including alternative energy sources	Southeast Conference 907-523-2310			AIDEA, DOE, DOT/PF, RD	
			I.1	AMHS Organizational Plan	SEC		Planning	AMHS, State	
			IV.1 & III.1	Regional Solid Waste Mgt. Plan & Facility	SEC		In Progress	DEC, RD, Congress	
			II.5, II.7 & IV.1	Economic Inventory of SE Alaska communities	SEC	\$50 k	In Progress	EDA	
			II.3	Fisheries - Shellfish Industry Development	SEC			COE, EDA, FWS, RD	
			II.5	Sea Otter Tannery & Training Facility	CCTHITA		Concept		
			I.1	BIA Roads	BIA/CCTHITA				
			I.1	Community Mapping	THRHA		Concept		
			II.3	Fisheries Revitalization	CCTHITA				
			I.2	Wellness Center	THRHA		Concept		
			II.5 & IV.1	SE Industrial Parks Business & Promotional Initiative	SEC	\$ 150 k	Concept	Legis., USDA, EDA, Local Community, Regional Industry, JEDC	
			II.3	Value added Fish Waste Protein Stabilizing System & Consumer Product Mfg. Plant	SEC	\$ 8.5 m	Concept	Legis., USDA, EPA, DEC, Local Community, Industry	
			II.7	Regionally Produced/Processed Products Promotional Initiative	SEC	\$ 250 k	Concept, Planning	Legis., USDA, DNR, Industry Groups, Local Communities, Congress	
			I.1	Freight Consolidation	SEC				
			I.2	Temporary Housing & Assisted Living Facility	BIHA, SEARHC, THRHA			Design	RD, Denali, HIS
			II.7	SE Alaska Film & TV Production	SEC	\$ 100 k	Concept	Legis., Local Chambers & Communities, Industry	
			II.2	Secondary Wood Products Manufacturing Facility	SEC	\$ 250 k	Feasibility Study		
			IV.1	New Regional Industry Opportunities Study & Additional Opportunities by Intertie	SEC		Concept	Legis., USDA, EDA, Local Community, JEDC	
			III.1	Village Safe Water Initiative					
			II.3	PSP Lab	SEC		Feasibility		
		II.5.B	Fiber Optics Technology Connectivity of Communities	SEC		Concept			
			Port Development Process for minerals, freight, fisheries transshipment	Municipality of Skagway, ADEA, mining companies		TBD	Concept, Planning		
		II.5	Business Incubator & Central Location Building for Economic Development Groups	Juneau Economic Develop. Council 907-463-3662		Concept			

Southeast Alaska Regional List of Projects: Continued.

Community	Priority	Tribal	Strategy	Project	Contact	Estimated Cost	Project Status	Potential Funding Sources
Northern Southeast			I.2	Bartlett Regional Hospital Expansion	Bartlett Hospital 907-586-2611		In Progress	
			I.1	Access between Juneau, Haines & Skagway	SEC	\$ 200 m+	Concept, Planning	DOT/PF, Congress
			II.5	Agricultural Product Development	SEC		Concept	
			II.5	Linkage of Proposed Natural Gas Line to SE AK at Haines	Haines Borough 907-766-2231 Haines Chamber of Commerce, SEC		Concept	
Southern Southeast			I.1.G	Portland Canal Marine Infrastructure	Ketchikan, Saxman, Hyder 907-789-1402	\$ 11.2 m	Planning	T-21, DOT/PF, Congress, AK Legis., Local, USFS
			II.5	Tongass Coast Aquarium & Marine Science Laboratory/Study Center	Tongass Coast Aquarium, Inc. 907-225-9605	\$ 20 m	Land Design, Planning	Federal, State, Private, Public
			I.1	Container Ship Loading Facilities			Concept	
			I.1	Bradfield Road	SEC		Concept	DOT/PF, Congress
Prince of Wales	1		I.1	Peratrovich Airport Improvements	Prince of Wales Community Advisory Council 907-826-3870	\$ 5 m	Design	FAA, RD, TEA-21, DOT/PF
	2		II.3	Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning Testing Laboratory		\$ 500 k	Concept	ADF&G, DEC, HIS
	3		I.1	Tolstoi Bay Deep Seaport Development		\$ 2.5 m	Planning	EDA, RD, USACE
	4		I.2	Expanded Island Wide Healthcare Services		\$ 2 m	Design/Planning /Construction	HIS, ANTHC, AMHT
	5		IV.1	Island Wide Economic Planning		\$ 55 k	Concept	JEDC, DCED, Denali
	6		I.1	Bicycle & Pedestrian Paths along POW Roads		\$ 600 k	Planning	DOT/PF, STIP, TEA-21, USFS
	7		IV.3	Borough Study		\$ 55 k	Concept	
	8		I.1	Intertie		\$ 5 m	Concept	AEA, DOE
	9		I.1	North POW Campground		\$ 2.5 m	Concept	USFS
	10		I.1	Island-wide Transportation Plan & Implementation System		\$ 3 m	Planning, Funding & Implementation	STIP, USFS, DOT/PF
	11		I.1	West Coast Kayak & Skiff Route		\$ 150 k	Planning	USFS, Denali
	12		II.2	Dry Kiln Facility		\$ 850 k	Concept	USFS
	13		III.1	Solid Waste Facility		\$ 750 k	Concept	EDA, RD, USACE
	14		III.3	Island-wide Cold Storage		\$ 100 k	Concept	EDA, RD, State, Denali
	15		I.1	Cultural Interpretive Center & Museum		\$ 100 k	Concept	ANS, BIA & Tribes
	16		I.1	Kidco Dock Upgrades (25 acres) & Dev.Plan		\$ 150 k	Concept	AIDEA

5.0 Goals, Objectives & Strategies

2009 Strategies List

Goal I. Community Development

Support and assist communities, boroughs, and other organizations in efforts to improve the region as a good place to live and work.

Objective 1. INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

Southeast Conference will undertake, advocate, support, and assist in development, maintenance, and enhancement of public infrastructure throughout the region.

- Strategy I.1.A.** Continue to monitor and review implementation of the Southeast Alaska Transportation Plan, including participation in DOT process, and provide committee feedback to DOT.
- Strategy I.1.B.** Continue to work with the Marine Transportation Advisory Board to improve ferry service and schedules and advocate for annual appropriations to the vessel replacement fund and forward funding for fuel costs
- Strategy I.1.C.** Advocate for ferry, port and harbor, road and air transportation system enhancements as requested by the region's communities.
- Strategy I.1.D.** Prohibit substantive amendments to the Southeast Transportation Plan without concurrence of the affected communities.
- Strategy I.1.E.** Encourage more community and private sector participation in the operation and maintenance of public facilities and transportation services.
- Strategy I.1.F.** Encourage the establishment of local and regional authorities to develop and operate transportation facilities and services.
- Strategy I.1.G.** Support completion of the Juneau Access EIS and a long range plan to promote informed discussion of northern southeast transportation options.
- Strategy I.1.H.** Advocate for full exploration of all potential highway corridors for linking Southeast with the mainland highway system.
- Strategy I.1.I.** Support implementation of a formal, collaborative process for air transportation planning throughout the region.
- Strategy I.1.J.** Encourage the establishment of increased services in airfreight and marine shipping opportunities to communities and businesses in the region.
- Strategy I.1.K.** Advocate the level of road construction and maintenance necessary in the Tongass to support a viable forest products industry, meet identified tourism and recreation needs and provide access to subsistence resources.
- Strategy I.1.L.** Advocate full implementation of the Southeast Alaska Electric Intertie Plan. Bring affordable hydro power to communities where this is technically and economically feasible to reduce dependence of fossil fuels, incorporating connecting with B.C. Hydro, if appropriate.
- Strategy I.1.M.** Work with member communities/utilities to develop adequate energy infrastructure including alternative energy sources (geo-thermal, biomass, wind, tidal, hydrogen) to meet future needs.
- Strategy I.1.N.** Examine the energy requirements to support mining and other industry activity, especially in remote locations.

- Strategy I.1.O.** Support programs and projects that contribute to the development of an adequate supply of affordable housing throughout the region.
- Strategy I.1.P.** Support further development of enhanced telemedicine capabilities in the region.
- Strategy I.1.Q.** Support the extension of fiber optic service, or other appropriate communications technology, to as many communities in the region as possible.
- Strategy I.1.R.** Support a systematic approach to providing and maintaining critical infrastructure in small communities.
- Strategy I.1.S.** Participate with communities, agencies, and other groups expanding plans for regional maritime infrastructure projects
- Strategy I.1.T.** Promote development of infrastructure needed to improve recreational opportunities and support tourism industry development, especially in smaller communities.

Objective 2. QUALITY OF LIFE IMPROVEMENTS

Support efforts to develop, maintain and enhance health care, education, public safety and needed community services and facilities throughout the region.

- Strategy I.2.A.** Advocate general education about the importance of social service and health care to our economy and the general health of our communities.
- Strategy I.2.B.** Support development of more senior/elder care facilities in the region, particularly in rural communities.
- Strategy I.2.C.** Support further development of enhanced telemedicine capabilities and intergraded current systems in the region as well as telecommunications upgrades for smaller rural communities.
- Strategy I.2.D.** Encourage partnering among health care providers to better maximize service delivery and achieve economies of scale.
- Strategy I.2.E.** Encourage new models of health care delivery that harness private, State, local government, Federal and tribal resources, including licensure and credentialing, to create a comprehensive and integrated system of care that meets the challenge of delivering health care to the region.
- Strategy I.2.F.** Advocate Tobacco Settlement dollars to be reinvested in local health care and health education.
- Strategy I.2.G.** Recognize and strengthen the critical linkage between health care access and transportation planning.
- Strategy I.2.H.** Support efforts that ensure a local voice in the development and management of community health care facilities. Encourage participation in the Statewide information 211 program.
- Strategy I.2.I.** Promote programs to train local people to work in all aspects of education, social services and health care industry.
- Strategy I.2.J.** Support programs and projects that contribute to the development of an adequate supply of affordable housing throughout the region.
- Strategy I.2.K.** Support a systematic approach to providing and maintaining critical infrastructure in small communities.
- Strategy I.2.L.** Support the continued subsidy of essential air service communities in Southeast Alaska.

Objective 3. CAPACITY BUILDING

Assist local governments and community organizations develop leadership skills and the ability to successfully carry out economic and community development activities.

- Strategy I.3.A.** Recognize the opportunities and strengths engendered by the region's diverse cultures and populations.
- Strategy I.3.B.** Support the Examination of the potential for "New Pioneers" type programs.
- Strategy I.3.C.** Support the achievement of community goals through cooperative partnerships among regional, State and Federal agencies.
- Strategy I.3.D.** Support efforts that ensure a local voice in the development and management of community health care facilities.
- Strategy I.3.E.** Encourage more community and private sector participation in the operation and maintenance of public facilities and transportation services.
- Strategy I.3.F.** Encourage the establishment of local and regional authorities to develop and operate transportation facilities and services.

Goal II. Economic Development

Provide support and assist in planning and implementing local and regional economic development projects and initiatives.

Objective 1. TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

Initiate activities and support efforts to promote responsible development of the tourism sector of the region's economy.

- Strategy II.1.A.** Advocate a regional strategy to work in concert with the cruise industry to maximize benefits to the region's communities and businesses and insure against intraregional competition for cruise industry visitation.
- Strategy II.1.B.** Continue the role of Southeast Conference as a facilitator in communications between the region's communities and the cruise industry.
- Strategy II.1.C.** Advocate a regional approach to taxation and regulatory issues associated with the visitor industry.
- Strategy II.1.D.** Support new opportunities to promote dispersal of high visitor concentrations by developing hub and satellite programs with outlying communities.
- Strategy II.1.E.** Promote development of infrastructure needed to improve recreational opportunities and support tourism industry development, especially in smaller communities.
- Strategy II.1.F.** Promote return visits by cruise ship passengers as independent travelers.
- Strategy II.1.G.** Support further examination of the structure and goals of the Southeast Alaska Tourism Association to insure opportunities for participation and benefit by small, outlying communities.
- Strategy II.1.H.** Support the development of appropriate scale cruise programs to small communities.

- Strategy II.1.I.** Encourage marketing efforts that promote small group, small community visitation and the use of local guides and service providers.
- Strategy II.1.J.** Encourage partnering between small village corporations and larger Native or tourism industry corporations to foster tourism development in appropriate locations.
- Strategy II.1.K.** Support programs to train residents for seasonal and year-round jobs in the visitor industry.
- Strategy II.1.L.** Insure that State-supported tourism marketing programs provide appropriate representation of all regions of the State and all segments of the industry.
- Strategy II.1.M.** Encourage point-to-point travel on the AMHS to increase visitation and economic benefit to each community.
- Strategy II.1.N.** Support marketing of the region to potential visitors by way of a Regional Tourism Marketing Program

Objective 2. TIMBER DEVELOPMENT

Initiate activities and support efforts to promote responsible development of the timber sector of the region's economy.

- Strategy II.2.A.** Continue to participate in efforts to establish a predictable, reliable timber supply from Federal lands sufficient to sustain the region's timber economy and communities.
- Strategy II.2.B.** Achieve certainty in the Tongass Land Management Plan to allow the timber industry to restructure itself and implement strategies for long-term stability.
- Strategy II.2.C.** Urge the USFS to offer an amount not less than the full allowable sale quantity (ASQ) at each annual Tongass timber offering.
- Strategy II.2.D.** Support efforts that halt further erosion of timber industry jobs in the region.
- Strategy II.2.E.** Advocate the level of road construction and maintenance necessary in the Tongass to support a viable forest products industry, meet identified tourism and recreation needs and provide access to subsistence resources.
- Strategy II.2.F.** Encourage increased small and micro timber sales in support of value-added processing in the region.
- Strategy II.2.G.** Support efforts to halt the spread of beetle infestations into Southeast forests.
- Strategy II.2.H.** Support efforts to develop alternative wood products-based industries on Prince of Wales Island and throughout the region.
- Strategy II.2.I.** Support development of a demonstration sustainable forest plan on private or public lands.
- Strategy II.2.J.** Support the expansion of designated State lands for timber development.

Objective 3. FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT

Initiate activities and support efforts to promote responsible development of the fisheries sector of the region's economy.

- Strategy II.3.A.** Support research, infrastructure development, training and technology to develop a strong, sustainable shellfish industry that will enhance the economies and employment opportunities for coastal Alaska communities.
- Strategy II.3.B.** Support efforts to equitably settle conflicts and allocation disputes among developing fisheries and resource user groups.
- Strategy II.3.C.** Support regimes that strengthen the role of local advisory boards and maximize local participation in fishery resource management decisions.
- Strategy II.3.D.** Support the examination of the feasibility of regional transportation and marketing cooperatives for fishery products.
- Strategy II.3.E.** Support the establishment of community, nonprofit organizations to purchase halibut and black cod quotas and hold them in trust for "rent" by local residents.
- Strategy II.3.F.** Support insurance that any fishery permit "buy back" program targets nonresident permits to the benefit of resident fishermen.
- Strategy II.3.G.** Support the full analysis of Community Trust Quotas by the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council.
- Strategy II.3.H.** Monitor government agency review of permit requirements for the use of "whole fish" and the disposal of fish waste.
- Strategy II.3.I.** Support the examination of the feasibility of "live fish" marketing and other value-added opportunities.
- Strategy II.3.J.** Support continued assessment and development of the Southeast dive fishery.
- Strategy II.3.K.** Support efforts of dive fishers and shellfish growers to improve PSP testing protocols and establish a regional test lab for shellfish.
- Strategy II.3.L.** Support projects that use fish waste in the manufacture of value-added products.
- Strategy II.3.M.** Advocate continuing education programs for fishermen on proper handling, packaging and transport of fish to meet market standards.
- Strategy II.3.N.** Support implementation of fishery management policies based on sustainability.
- Strategy II.3.O.** Support and promote the Marine Stewardship Council's certification of Alaska salmon as a "Sustainable Fishery."
- Strategy II.3.P.** Support access to the Commercial Fisheries Revolving Loan Fund for direct marketing programs.
- Strategy II.3.Q.** Support efforts by fishermen to directly access the market for their fishery products.
- Strategy II.3.R.** Encourage and support regional identity marketing strategies, using successful models like "Copper River Kings," to promote the region's unique qualities.
- Strategy II.3.S.** Support the establishment of product standards that qualify products for participation in regional marketing programs.
- Strategy II.3.T.** Support the use of regional fish brokers and on-line auction houses for product outlets.

- Strategy II.3.U.** Support the examination of a coordinating or expediting function for small processors to coordinate shipments for better southbound container rates.
- Strategy II.3.V.** Support designation of wild Alaska seafood as “organic” by USDA.
- Strategy II.3.W.** Support tax incentives for processors doing value-added processing in State.
- Strategy II.3.X.** Support development of technology that increases opportunities for value-added processing.
- Strategy II.3.Y.** Support the development of shellfish mariculture, including construction of shellfish nurseries and training for farmers.

Objective 4. MINERALS DEVELOPMENT

Initiate activities and support efforts to promote responsible development of the minerals sector of the region’s economy.

- Strategy II.4.A.** Support the potential and implications of establishing “mining districts” and/or some other land designation in Alaska that allows for fast track development of mining projects.
- Strategy II.4.B.** Support continued geophysical mapping of the region’s mineral resources.
- Strategy II.4.C.** Support continued identification and development of other mining products in the region such as marble, aggregate and strategic minerals.
- Strategy II.4.D.** Support use of the Coeur-Alaska model of working with stakeholder groups prior to completion of a project’s design.
- Strategy II.4.E.** Support continued study of the potential for sub-marine tailings disposal.
- Strategy II.4.F.** Support continued transshipment of Canada-sourced ore through Southeast ports.
- Strategy II.4.G.** Examine the energy requirements to support mining activity, especially in the region’s remote locations.

Objective 5. BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Initiate activities and support efforts aimed at business retention and expansion, the development of new enterprises, and ensuring the availability of appropriate technical assistance and financial resources.

- Strategy II.5.A.** Encourage increased air and water transportation services to small communities.
- Strategy II.5.B.** Support the extension of fiber optic service, or other appropriate communications technology, to as many communities in the region as possible.
- Strategy II.5.C.** Encourage the regionalization and privatization of appropriate public services.
- Strategy II.5.D.** Advocate responsible legislation that removes barriers to economic development.
- Strategy II.5.E.** Advocate more aggressive implementation of the Community Reinvestment Act in the region.

- Strategy II.5.F.** Examine opportunities for mutually beneficial, cross-border business and industrial development with Southeast's Yukon and British Columbia neighbors.
- Strategy II.5.G.** Support the development of international trade zones in appropriate locations in the region.
- Strategy II.5.H.** Examine ways to increase access to private capital for business and economic development.
- Strategy II.5.I.** Advocate programs to support and stimulate the growth of local businesses; keeping local dollars circulating in the region.
- Strategy II.5.J.** Examine the need and appropriate locations for small business incubators in the region.
- Strategy II.5.K.** Support development of a one-stop clearinghouse for information on business and economic development resources.
- Strategy II.5.L.** Advocate increased State assistance for market analysis and development for Alaska products.

Objective 6. HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Initiate activities and support efforts to ensure a skilled workforce comprised of local residents is available for employment opportunities throughout the region.

- Strategy II.6.A.** Identify the region's top occupational needs and the opportunities available to meet those needs.
- Strategy II.6.B.** Recognize the opportunities and strengths engendered by the region's diverse cultures and populations.
- Strategy II.6.C.** Partner closely with State of Alaska Department of Labor and the Alaska Workforce Investment Board to develop more vocational education facilities and training programs consistent with existing and anticipated job opportunities in the region. Support employers that are willing to train or apprentice new employees. Identify the weakness and strength of the region. Use available resources to train and maintain a workforce that can support the communities in the region.
- Strategy II.6.D.** Support programs to encourage students, skilled workers and professional Alaskans to return to the region to invest their talents in its development.
- Strategy II.6.E.** Continue efforts to fund scholarships for students at the University of Alaska Southeast.
- Strategy II.6.F.** Support programs to train local residents to work in all aspects of the workforce. Encourage organizations and employers to participate in the apprentice and training programs offered by the State.

Objective 7. REGIONAL MARKETING

Support efforts to increase economic opportunity and market access through coordinated and cooperative marketing of the region's products and services.

- Strategy II.7.A.** Establish a database of industrial, manufacturing and transportation capacity as a regional marketing tool.

- Strategy II.7.B.** Insure coordination between Alaska Marine Highway System scheduling and marketing and regional transportation authorities.
- Strategy II.7.C.** Encourage point-to-point travel on the AMHS to increase visitation and economic benefit to each community.
- Strategy II.7.D.** Support the examination of successful models for the establishment of marketing cooperatives that may be appropriate for Southeast products and/or services.
- Strategy II.7.E.** Support the examination of possible changes to Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute's regulations to allow direct promotion of regional products or regional tie-ins to Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute's marketing efforts.
- Strategy II.7.F.** Advocate increased State assistance for market analysis and development for Alaska products.
- Strategy II.7.G.** Advocate for a Regional Tourism Marketing Program.

Goal III. Environmental Enhancement

Provide support and assist communities, boroughs and other organizations in efforts to sustain and improve the quality of the region's natural environment.

Objective 1. ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Initiate activities and support efforts to appropriately handle solid waste and hazardous materials disposal, to insure a safe water supply and guard against threats to the region's natural assets.

- Strategy III.1.A.** Encourage a comprehensive, regional approach to solid waste management that includes a recycling component.
- Strategy III.1.B.** Insure adequate safeguards to protect water quality and fisheries habitat throughout the region.
- Strategy III.1.C.** Support efforts to halt the spread of beetle infestations into Southeast forests.
- Strategy III.1.D.** Support watershed planning efforts in which the stakeholders within a watershed are involved in the development, wise use and conservation of natural resources and the restoration of habitat.
- Strategy III.1.E.** Help advance a carbon sequestration process that uses protocols meeting D.O.E., E.P.A. and U.S.D.A. standards. Encourage participation by private landowners, industry and businesses in the region.
- Strategy III.1.F.** Support Federal and State financial and technical assistance for maintaining and improving the water and sewer facilities in the region's communities.
- Strategy III.1.G.** Encourage agencies, communities and marine and land-based industries to participate in programs that reduce the amount and impact of discharge of sewage, gray water and other waste into the marine environment.
- Strategy III.1.H.** Work with the Department of Environmental Conservation and Southeast's communities to continue implementation of the Household Hazardous Waste collection program.
- Strategy III.1.I.** Encourage communities, private landowners and other groups to develop local and sub-regional conservation districts as a tool to implement conservation programs on private lands.

- Strategy III.1.J.** Urge the USFS to expeditiously facilitate the cleanup of KPC encumbered lands on Prince of Wales Island and release them to the affected communities.
- Strategy III.1.K.** Support efforts to assess and schedule clean-up of abandoned hazardous waste sites that are detrimental to the region's natural environment.

Goal IV. Organizational Development

Expand and strengthen the organization's ability to advance the economic, social and environmental interests of the region's people, communities and businesses.

Objective 1. REGIONAL PLANNING

Initiate and support efforts to unite the region and advance the economic development goals of its communities and organizations through a coordinated, regional planning process.

- Strategy IV.1.A.** Institutionalize a sustainable process for continuing the production and implementation of the Southeast Alaska Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy.

Objective 2. COMMUNICATION

Expand and strengthen the communication and cooperation among communities, boroughs and other organizations in an effort to build consensus and advance the economic, social and environmental interests of the region.

- Strategy IV.2.A.** Disseminate information about the organization, its programs and projects, and other matters of concern to members and to the public at large.
- Strategy IV.2.B.** Sponsor or participate in conferences, workshops or meetings designed to inform the region's people, businesses and communities about matters of social, political or economic importance.

Objective 3. GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Initiate activities and support efforts to advance the economic, social and environmental interests of the region at the local, State and Federal government levels.

- Strategy IV.3.A.** Prohibit substantial amendments to the Southeast Alaska Transportation Plan without the concurrence of affected communities.
- Strategy IV.3.B.** Resist continued emphasis on Alaska Marine Highway System achieving economic self-sufficiency; a condition not required of other State transportation corridors.
- Strategy IV.3.C.** Support completion of the Juneau Access EIS and Long Range Plan to allow informed discussion of Northern Southeast transportation options.
- Strategy IV.3.D.** Support implementation of a formal, collaborative process for air transportation planning throughout the region.
- Strategy IV.3.E.** Advocate Tobacco Settlement dollars be reinvested into local health care and health education programs.

- Strategy IV.3.F.** Support efforts to equitably settle conflicts and allocation disputes among developing fisheries and resource user groups.
- Strategy IV.3.G.** Support regimes that strengthen the role of local advisory boards and maximize local participation in fishery resource management decisions.
- Strategy IV.3.H.** Support the establishment of community nonprofit organizations to purchase limited entry permits and hold them in trust for “rent” by local residents.
- Strategy IV.3.I.** Support the insurance that any fishery permit “buy back” programs target nonresident permits to the benefit of resident fishermen.
- Strategy IV.3.J.** Support the full analysis of Community Trust Quotas by the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council.
- Strategy IV.3.K.** Monitor government agency review of permit requirements for the use of “whole fish” and the disposal of fish waste.
- Strategy IV.3.L.** Support implementation of fishery management policies based on sustainability.
- Strategy IV.3.M.** Support access to the Commercial Fisheries Revolving Loan Fund for direct marketing programs.
- Strategy IV.3.N.** Support USDA designation of wild Alaska seafood as “organic.”
- Strategy IV.3.O.** Support tax incentives for processors doing value-added processing in State.
- Strategy IV.3.P.** Achieve certainty in the Tongass Land Management Plan to allow the industry to restructure itself and implement strategies for long term stability.
- Strategy IV.3.Q.** Urge the USFS to offer an amount not less than the full allowable sale quantity (ASQ) at each annual Tongass timber offering.
- Strategy IV.3.R.** Urge the USFS to expeditiously facilitate the cleanup of KPC encumbered lands on Prince of Wales Island and release them to the affected communities.
- Strategy IV.3.S.** Support establishment of a Region 11 in Alaska for the EPA, USFW, USFS, BLM and other Federal agencies with significant management and regulatory responsibilities in the State.
- Strategy IV.3.T.** Examine possible changes to ASMI regulations to allow direct promotion of regional products or regional tie-ins to ASMI marketing efforts.
- Strategy IV.3.U.** Advocate increased State assistance for market analysis and development for Alaska products.
- Strategy IV.3.V.** Support a systematic approach to providing and maintaining critical infrastructure in small communities.
- Strategy IV.3.W.** Encourage regulatory agencies to maintain personnel within the regions they regulate.
- Strategy IV.3.X.** Encourage the Alaska Mental Health Trust to move ahead with implementation of its plans for the development of trust lands.
- Strategy IV.3.Y.** Urge State and Federal agencies to strive for consistency and simplicity in the design and administration of grant programs.
- Strategy IV.3.Z.** Advocate the elimination of State-mandated, local tax exemptions and other unfunded mandates.
- Strategy IV.3.AA.** Encourage State policies be supportive of economic development.
- Strategy IV.3.BB.** Advocate responsible legislation that removes barriers to economic development.

- Strategy IV.3.CC.** Support the achievement of community goals through cooperative partnerships among regional, State and Federal agencies.
- Strategy IV.3.DD.** Encourage support for the continued subsidy of essential air service to southeast communities.
- Strategy IV.3.EE.** Encourage the incorporation of traditional knowledge with western science in resource management regimes.
- Strategy IV.3.FF.** Advocate a regional approach to taxation and regulatory issues associated with the visitor industry.
- Strategy IV.3.GG.** Insure that State-supported tourism marketing programs provide appropriate representation of all regions of the State and all segments of the industry.

6.0 Fiscal Year 2010 Work Plan

GOAL 1

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

- Infrastructure Development
- Quality of Life Improvements
- Capacity Building

GOAL 2

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- Tourism
- Timber
- Fisheries
- Minerals
- Business and Industrial Development

GOAL 3

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSISTANCE

- Environmental Quality

GOAL 4

ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

- Communications
- Development Planning
- Efficiency and Effectiveness

For a complete understanding of the Goals, Objectives, and Tasks included in this Work Plan, it should be read in the context of the Five Year *Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy* that was adopted by the Conference Board on June 30, 2006 with CEDS updates to be completed in FY07, FY08, and FY09 and FY10 and FY11.

GOAL 1 - COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Support and assist communities, boroughs, and other organizations in efforts to improve the region as a good place to live and work.

Objective 1 - Infrastructure Development - Southeast Conference will undertake, advocate, support, and assist in development, maintenance, and enhancement of public infrastructure throughout the region.

In pursuit of this Objective, during FY-10 Southeast Conference will:

Task 1 Continue to monitor and review implementation of the Southeast Alaska Transportation Plan, including participation in DOT process, and provide committee feedback to DOT.

Assigned to: Transportation Committee / Staff

Performance Period: 7/1/09 - 6/30/10

Performance Measure: Periodic meetings with tangible results such as resolutions, policy decisions, or action items.

Task 2 Continue to work with the Marine Transportation Advisory Board (MTAB) to improve ferry service and schedules and advocate for annual appropriations to the vessel replacement fund and forward funding for fuel costs.

Assigned to: Transportation Committee / Executive Director

Performance Period: 7/1/09 - 6/30/10

Performance Measure: Meetings attended with tangible results such as resolutions, policy decisions, or action items; participation on the Board.

Task 3 Implement the *Southeast Alaska Electrical Intertie Plan*. Maintain the Energy Coordinator position and focus on development of the Kake/Petersburg Intertie; coordinate and assist SE Alaska communities with the development of hydro and other energy projects; assist in developing a strategy for obtaining funds needed to construct the Intertie project and fund other energy projects in SE communities. Coordinate with Energy Committee members in providing technical assistance and project review for energy projects in smaller SE communities; Facilitate AEA activities in southeast: Serve as a resource of information for the membership, public, Legislature and Administration.

Assigned to: Energy Committee / Energy Coordinator

Performance Period: 7/1/09- 6/30/10

Performance Measure: Progress of work on renewable energy projects.

Measures

The Energy Coordinator assisted efforts to obtain local, State and Federal funding for regional energy and power grid projects (HB 152 invested over \$17 million in southeast Alaska this year). The Kake – Petersburg Intertie Study has been updated and a draft report is pending final review by the Energy Committee and SEC Board of Directors. Regular meetings held with the SEC energy committee. Meetings also held with AEA and other State officials in Juneau and community meetings facilitated in Wrangell, Kake, Angoon and Hoonah. The Energy Coordinator was invited to testify before Legislative committee hearings and worked with Legislators on a number of energy issues and legislation. Worked with regional utilities to advance their projects and develop strategic plans for the development of renewable energy resources in southeast

Task 4 Participate with communities, agencies, and other groups expanding plans for regional maritime infrastructure projects.

Assigned to: Economic Development Committee / Executive Director

Performance Period: 7/1/09 -6/30/10

Performance Measure: Meetings attended with tangible results such as resolutions, policy decisions, or action items; information provided, and status of program:

Objective 2 - Quality of Life Improvements - Support and assist communities, boroughs, and other local organizations in efforts to develop, maintain, and enhance health care, education, safety, and community services throughout Southeast Alaska.

In pursuit of this Objective, during FY-10 Southeast Conference will:

Task 1 Maintain Southeast Conference Scholarship committee and provide scholarships for students at University of Alaska Southeast.

Assigned to: Board of Directors / Executive Director

Performance Period: 7/1/09- 6/30/10

Performance Measure: Number & amount of scholarships provided.

Task 2 Build the scholarship endowment fund.

Assigned to: Board of Directors / Executive Director

Performance Period: 7/1/09 -6/30/10

Performance Measure: Increase annual proceeds to endowment through auctions and other income sources.

Task 3 Examine ways to increase, improve and support existing health care infrastructure and programs in Southeast Alaska, including grant assistance.

Assigned to: HESS Committee / Executive Director

Performance Period: 7/1/09 -6/30/10

Performance Measure: Participation in health care events, organizations; Meetings held with tangible results such as resolutions, policy decisions, or action items.

Task 4 Assist Southeast Alaska Emergency Planning organizations to coordinate emergency response to natural and man-caused emergencies and disasters among communities in Southeast Alaska, including the establishment of emergency evacuation routes and tsunami warning siren systems.

Assigned to: RC&D Coordinator

Performance Period: 7/1/09 -6/30/10

Performance Measure: Continued planning effort to create committee.

Task 5 Assist communities in Southeast Alaska with improvement of community fire protection services, using a variety of local, regional and national resources. Emphasis will be on community education to prevent fires and on firefighter training to enhance structure fire suppression.

Assigned to: RC&D Coordinator

Performance Period: 7/1/09 -6/30/10

Performance Measure: Procure funding for the project.

Task 6 Assist communities in the planning, development, and maintenance of bike paths, walking trails, recreational facilities such as track and field, and other facilities to promote physical fitness activities and improved health.

Assigned to: RC&D Coordinator

Performance Period: 7/1/09 -6/30/10

Performance Measure: Assist with grant applications to fund projects and with community and planning meetings on Prince of Wales Island and other locations.

Task 7 Assist communities in the planning, development and maintenance of shooting ranges to promote recreation, firearm safety, and youth instruction in responsible firearms ownership.

Assigned to: RC&D Coordinator

Performance Period: 7/1/09 -6/30/10

Performance Measure: Assist with grant applications to fund projects and with community and planning meetings on Prince of Wales Island and other locations.

Objective 3 - Capacity Building - Southeast Conference will engage, support and assist communities in developing leaders and organizations to perform local and regional economic and community development activities

In pursuit of this Objective, during FY-10 Southeast Conference will:

Task 1 Provide communities, businesses, and organizations advice, consulting assistance, and facilitation services in strategic planning, project management, and economic renewal.

Assigned to: Executive Director / RC&D Coordinator

Performance Period: 7/1/09 -6/30/10

Performance Measure: Number of entities served.

Task 2 Support the Southeast Alaska Conference of Mayors in their efforts for the betterment of the region; facilitate and provide administrative support as needed.

Assigned to: Board of Directors / Executive Director

Performance Period: 7/1/09 -6/30/10

Performance Measure: Meetings attended with tangible results such as resolutions, policy decisions, or action items; other facilitative functions.

Task 3 Support the Southeast Alaska Legislative Caucus in its effort to support legislation that shares the goals of the Conference; facilitate and provide support as needed.

Assigned to: Board of Directors / Executive Director

Performance Period: 7/1/09 -6/30/10

Performance Measure: Supported legislation passed. Meetings attended with tangible results such as resolutions, policy decisions, or action items; other functions.

Task 4 Support the Southeast Alaska Conference of Chambers in their efforts to support each other and work for the betterment of the region; facilitate and provide administrative support at the mid-session summits and at the annual SEC meetings.

Assigned to: Board of Directors / Executive Director

Performance Period: 7/1/09 -6/30/10

Performance Measure: Meetings attended with tangible results such as resolutions, policy decisions, or action items; other facilitative functions.

Task 5 Support and assist Native organizations such as the Tlingit and Haida Central Council, Sitka Tribes, and Kake Tribal in their efforts for the betterment of the region.

Assigned to: Board of Directors / Executive Director

Performance Period: 7/1/09 -6/30/10

Performance Measure: Communities assisted with tangible economic development results.

GOAL 2 - ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Support and assist in planning and execution of local and regional economic development efforts and projects.

Objective 1 - Tourism Development - Southeast Conference will encourage and assist in responsible development in the tourism sector of Southeast Alaska's economy.

In pursuit of this Objective, during FY-10 Southeast Conference will:

Task 1 Maintain Tourism Committee to address a broad array of tourism issues. Support community leaders and representatives of the tourism industry to help promote the tourism potential of the region.

Assigned to: Tourism Committee / Executive Director

Performance Period: 7/1/09 -6/30/10

Performance Measure: Meetings held with tangible results such as resolutions, policy decisions, or action items; progress made on projects, problems, and issues.

Objective 2 - Timber Development - Southeast Conference will initiate activities, encourage and assist in responsible development in the timber segment of Southeast Alaska's economy.

In pursuit of this Objective, during FY-10 Southeast Conference will:

Task 1 Continue to participate in efforts to establish a predictable, reliable timber supply from Federal lands sufficient to sustain the region's timber economy and communities. Work with mayors, Forest Service, and Governor's office to stay informed on Tongass Land Management Plan changes, as well as other site specific land-use management changes and court decisions. Achieve certainty in the Tongass Land Management Plan to allow for restoration of an integrated timber industry and implement strategies for long-term stability. Support efforts that halt further erosion and start rebuilding timber industry jobs in the region. Advocate the level of road construction and maintenance necessary in the Tongass to support a viable forest products industry, meet identified tourism and recreation needs, and provide access to subsistence resources. Support development of a demonstration Forest Management Plan allowing for the sustainable use of natural resources on private or public land.

Assigned to: Timber Committee / Executive Director

Performance Period: 7/1/09- 6/30/10

Performance Measure: Communications with mayors, the State efforts to track Federal regulations, and advocate for responsible, sustainable forest industry. Informational brochures distributed; public speaking events completed.

Task 2 Assist the Southeast Alaska educational institutions in the development of a vocational-technical curriculum based on the manufacture of forest products such as modular/kitchen homes using locally produced wood products to the maximum extent possible. The project will teach local young adults a skill in the building trades, will enhance the local timber industry, will make low-cost timber products available to Southeast Alaska communities, encourage increased small and micro timber sales in support of value-added processing in the region, and will support efforts to develop alternative wood products-based industries on Prince of Wales Island and throughout the region.

Assigned to: RC&D Coordinator

Performance Period: 7/1/09-6/30/10

Performance Measure: Assist with grant applications to fund projects and with community and planning meetings

Task 4 Work with the Alaska Delegation in Washington, DC, the Governor's Office, local governments and the SEC member communities pursuing the opportunity for the State to select additional Federal lands in Southeast as part of the Statehood Act land entitlement for various purposes including renewable resource management, mining, developed recreation, community expansion and road/utility infrastructure development.

Assigned to: Timber Committee / Executive Director

Performance Period: 7/1/09 - 6/30/10

Performance Measure: Meetings held with tangible results such as resolutions, policy decisions, or action items; work produced

Task 5 Continue to work with the U.S. Forest Service and the State of Alaska to complete all easement permits to allow for the orderly development and use of log transfer facilities by the Forest Service and the survey and eventual development of all identified road and utility corridors by the State,

Assigned to: Timber Committee / Executive Director

Performance Period: 7/1/09 - 6/30/10

Performance Measure: Meetings held with tangible results such as resolutions, policy decisions, or action items; work produced

Objective 3 - Fisheries Development - Southeast Conference will encourage and assist in responsible development in the fisheries sector of Southeast Alaska's economy.

In pursuit of this Objective, during FY-10 Southeast Conference will:

Task 1 Work with Southeast Alaska communities interested in developing the aquaculture industry, including shellfish nursery operation, shellfish farms, PSP testing, and marketing/shipping of product. Support research, infrastructure development, training and technology to develop a strong, sustainable shellfish industry that will enhance the economies and employment opportunities for coastal Alaska communities.

Assigned to: Fisheries Committee / Executive Director / RC&D Coordinator

Performance Period: 7/1/09 -6/30/10

Performance Measure: Assist with grant applications to fund projects and with community and planning meetings on Prince of Wales Island and other locations.

- Task 2** Assist communities and hatchery groups with salmon enhancement projects.
- Assigned to:** Fisheries Committee / Ex. Dir. / RC&D Coordinator
- Performance Period:** 7/1/09 -6/30/10
- Performance Measure:** Funding applications, assisting with project planning; Work with POW Hatchery Assoc. and other groups.
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- Task 3** Work with Southeast Alaska communities and the Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute, the Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation and industry groups to develop salmon markets and new products where there is a potential to increase the quality, the value, volume and the utilization of the fish delivered by the fishing industry.
- Assigned to:** Fisheries Committee / Executive Director / RC&D Coordinator
- Performance Period:** 7/1/09 -6/30/10
- Performance Measure:** Meetings held with industry, community representatives, ASMI and AFDF with tangible results.
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- Task 4** Work with Southeast Alaska communities, businesses, air carriers, and Port of Prince Rupert to continue development of a program to provide increased affordable transportation capacity of fresh Alaska fish to travel to markets outside of the region.
- Assigned to:** Fisheries Committee / Executive Director / RC&D Coordinator
- Performance Period:** 7/1/09 -6/30/10
- Performance Measure:** Meetings held between Alaska Airlines, McDowell Group and industry representatives with reports documenting problems, areas of improvements, and progress made, and weight of fish transported.
-
- Task 5** Work with the regional seafood development association, Rainforest Wild, in Southeast Alaska to promote marketing of the region's seafood products.
- Assigned to:** Fisheries Committee / Executive Director / RC&D Coordinator
- Performance Period:** 7/1/09 -6/30/10
- Performance Measure:** Support Rainforest Wild, where appropriate, and help coordinate communication between communities, industry, State of Alaska and other interested parties.

Task 6 Work with regional facilities to support research, infrastructure development, training and technology to develop a strong, sustainable shellfish farming industry that will enhance the economies and employment opportunities for coastal Alaska communities."

Assigned to: Fisheries Committee / Executive Director / RC&D Coordinator

Performance Period: 7/1/09 -6/30/10

Performance Measure: Meetings held with industry, community representatives, training facilities with tangible results.

Objective 4 - Minerals Development - Southeast Conference will encourage and assist in responsible development in the mining sector of Southeast Alaska's economy.

In pursuit of this Objective, during FY-10 Southeast Conference will:

Task 1 Work with economic development organizations and member mineral organizations to support minerals development in Southeast Alaska.

Assigned to: Economic Development Comte / Executive Director

Performance Period: 7/1/09 -6/30/10

Performance Measure: Assistance provided.

Objective 5 - Business and Industrial Development - SEC will assist in promoting the continuation of existing businesses and development of new enterprises and will aid in ensuring that financial resources needed for community and economic development are available.

In pursuit of this Objective, during FY-10 Southeast Conference will:

Task 1 Coordinate with the economic development organizations in recruiting new businesses into the region.

Assigned to: Executive Director / RC&D Coordinator

Performance Period: 7/1/09 -6/30/10

Performance Measure: Specific coordination efforts.

Task 2 Support utilization of the Juneau Economic Development Council's regional revolving loan fund to ensure organizations throughout the region are aware of it and participate in it if they find it to their benefit. Work with the Small Business Administration to encourage and assist in the development of new business in the region.

Assigned to: Economic Development Comte / Executive Director

Performance Period: 7/1/09 -6/30/10

Performance Measure: Referrals made.

Task 3 Support potential new businesses in Southeast Alaska by maintaining the business opportunity guide (economic inventory) that describes available infrastructure, transportation, labor pool, natural resources, facilities and other factors influencing business development. Work with EDA or other sources for grant funds to maintain and update the inventory project.

Assigned to: Economic Development Comte / Executive Director /RC&D Coordinator

Performance Period: 7/1/09-6/30/10

Performance Measure: Update the economic inventory.

GOAL 3 - ENVIRONMENTAL ASSISTANCE

Support and assist communities, boroughs, and other organizations in efforts to sustain and improve the quality of the region's environment.

Objective 1- Environmental Quality - Southeast Conference will encourage and assist in responsible and balanced local and regional resource development and conservation efforts.

In pursuit of this Objective, during FY-10 Southeast Conference will:

Task 1 SEC has set an objective, in March of 2007, to pursue development of a regional solid waste authority. Cities were invited, as FY07 drew to a close, to participate and to designate representatives for a steering committee. In FY08, FY09 & FY10, SEC will lead creation of this committee and host its functions until an independent entity is formed, supported, and operating.

Assigned to: Environment Committee / Executive Director

Performance Period: 7/1/09 -6/30/10

Performance Measure: Steering Committee formed and operating

Task 2 Assist communities with the development of recycling and composting programs. Look for funding opportunities.

Assigned to: Environment Committee / RC&D Coordinator

Performance Period: 7/1/09 -6/30/10

Performance Measure: Grants funding and programs established; programs maintained.

Task 3 Work with Prince William Sound Economic Development Council (PWSEDC), State agencies and communities to continue delivery of the Household Hazardous Waste Collection program and look for funding opportunities.

Assigned to: Environment Committee / Executive Director

Performance Period: 7/1/09 -6/30/10

Performance Measure: Collection program completed; plans developed for subsequent year. Secure new funding.

Task 4 Work with communities, school districts, educators, private consultants and Federal and State agencies to explore the possibility of utilizing timber industry wood waste for heating and other energy uses, including biomass projects.

Assigned to: Environment Committee / Executive Director / RC&D Coordinator

Performance Period: 7/1/09 -6/30/10

Performance Measure: Determine feasibility of project and prepare planning documents.

Task 5 Work with communities, school districts, educators, private consultants, State and Federal agencies (such as USDA RACs) to eradicate invasive plants that threaten to displace native vegetation

Assigned to: RC&D Coordinator

Performance Period: 7/1/09 -6/30/10

Performance Measure: Determine feasibility of project and prepare planning documents.

GOAL 4 - ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Expand and strengthen the Conference's ability to advance the economic, social, and environmental interests of Southeast Alaska's people, communities, and businesses.

Objective 1 - Communications - Southeast Conference will increase communication among Conference members, non-member people, communities and businesses in the region, and local, State, and Federal agencies with respect to economic, social, and environmental conditions, events, and possibilities in Southeast Alaska.

In pursuit of this Objective, during FY-10 Southeast Conference will:

Task 1 Provide the Conference's Board of Directors and standing committees information about local, State, and Federal government activities that may affect the region's communities or businesses, particularly while the Alaska Legislature is in session.

Assigned to: Executive Director

Performance Period: 7/1/09 -6/30/10

Performance Measure: Reports and other communications, as needed.

Task 2 Maintain the Southeast Conference website and issue newsletters and other information about economic development, community development conditions, events, and possibilities in Southeast Alaska.

Assigned to: Executive Director

Performance Period: 7/1/09 -6/30/10

Performance Measure: Website maintenance and newsletters distributed.

Task 3 Publish an annual report fulfilling the requirements of the RC&D Area Plan, and the ARDOR program.

Assigned to: Executive Director / RC&D Coordinator

Performance Period: 7/1/09 -6/30/10

Performance Measure: Committee and subcommittee meetings attended; annual report published.

Task 4 Develop website links and other features to assist in attracting business development in the region.

Assigned to: Executive Director

Performance Period: 7/1/09 -6/30/10

Performance Measure: Web links established.

Task 5 Hold a Membership Mid-Session Summit.

Assigned to: Board of Directors / Executive Director

Performance Period: March of 2010

Performance Measure: One meeting held.

Task 6 Hold a Membership Conference and an Annual Meeting.

Assigned to: Board of Directors / Executive Director

Performance Period: September of 2009

Performance Measure: One annual meeting held.

Objective 2 - Development Planning - Southeast Conference will prepare, maintain, and execute a single integrated regional development strategy, work plan, and budget that satisfies requirements set by the Conference's Board of Directors, the State's Alaska Regional Economic Development Program, the USDA's Resource Conservation and Development Program, and the EDA's Economic Development Program.

In pursuit of this Objective, during FY-10 Southeast Conference will:

Task 1 Participate in the activities of potential or established regional and national community development, economic development, and resource conservation and development organizations and associations.

Assigned to: Board / Executive Director / RC&D Coordinator

Performance Period: 7/1/09 -6/30/10

Performance Measure: Conferences and meetings held with tangible results such as resolutions, policy decisions, or action items.

Task 2 Prepare the FY10 CEDS annual report update in cooperation with Central Council of Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska.

Assigned to: Economic Development Committee / Executive Director / RC&D Coordinator

Performance Period: 7/1/09 -6/30/10

Performance Measure: 2006 - 2011 CEDS document updated.

Task 3 Seek grant funding for community planning team to assist in CEDS community project development and implementation.

Assigned to: Executive Director

Performance Period: 7/1/09 -6/30/10

Performance Measure: Working with communities, businesses and funding agencies.

Task 4 Provide outreach and technical assistance to communities and groups on a regular basis.

Assigned to: RC&D Coordinator

Performance Period: 7/1/09 -6/30/10

Performance Measure: Visits, meetings and speaking engagements with tangible results such as resolutions, policy decisions, or action items with city assemblies and other community organizations.

Objective 3 - Efficiency and Effectiveness - Southeast Conference will strengthen and streamline its organization and operations to minimize overhead and maximize service to members and to the region.

In pursuit of this Objective, during FY-10 Southeast Conference will:

Task 1 Keep Board informed of day-to-day efforts, activities, and accomplishments.

Assigned to: Executive Director

Performance Period: 7/1/09 -6/30/10

Performance Measure: Emails, phone calls, newsletters distributed.

- Task 3** Budget, track and administer grants
- Assigned to:** Executive Director/Committee Chairs/ Board of Directors
- Performance Period:** 7/1/09 -6/30/10
- Performance Measure:** Timely and accurate reports to funding agencies.
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- Task 4** Recruit new members and develop recruiting tools. Retain existing members.
- Assigned to:** Board of Directors / Executive Director
- Performance Period:** 7/1/09 - 6/30/10
- Performance Measure:** Membership increased.
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- Task 5** Develop recurring revenue sources.
- Assigned to:** Board of Directors / Executive Director
- Performance Period:** 7/1/09 -6/30/10
- Performance Measure:** Reduce reliance on grant funds for routine operations.
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- Task 6** Evaluate SEC staff members' performances
- Assigned to:** Executive Director and Board of Directors
- Performance Period:** 7/1/09 -6/30/10
- Performance Measure:** Evaluations as scheduled.
-
- Task 7** Keep Board informed of activities (administration, grants and RC&D) on a regular basis.
- Assigned to:** Executive Director / RC&D Coordinator / Timber Coordinator / Energy Coordinator
- Performance Period:** 7/1/09-6/30/10
- Performance Measure:** Written and oral reports to the SEC / RC&D Board monthly basis.

References

AKDCCED-State of Alaska Department of Community, Commerce & Economic Development

AKCFEC-State of Alaska Department of Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission

AKDCRA-State of Alaska Division of Community & Regional Affairs

AKDOLWD-State of Alaska, Department of Labor & Workforce Development

AKEED-State of Alaska Department of Education & Early Development

ARDOR-Alaska Regional Development Organization

EDA-United States Economic Development Administration

EDD-Economic Development District

IFA-Inter-Island Ferry Authority

IPEC-Inside Passage Electric Cooperative

RC&D-Regional Conservation & Development Council

SEARHC-Southeast Alaska Regional Health Consortium

TLMP-Tongass Land Management Plan

TNF-Tongass National Forest

USFS-United States Forest Service

SOUTHEAST CONFERENCE

MAILING: P.O. Box 21989, JUNEAU, AK 99802

OFFICE LOCATION: 612 W. WILLOUGHBY AVE., SUITE B

(907) 523-4350

(907) 463-5670 FAX

WWW.SECONFERENCE.ORG

INFO@SECONFERENCE.ORG