

COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN
NAUKATI WEST INCORPORATED

April 1998

Introduction

As a benefit to communities that are dependent on forestry, wood products, and forest-related industries, and that are proximate to national forest land administered by the United States Forest Service, the United States Forest Service offers the Economic Recovery Program. Timber dependent communities are helped to diversify their economies by financial assistance provided through this program. Communities are intended to strengthen their economies through diversification achieved through the Economic Recovery Program as directed by the Food, Agriculture, Conservation and Trade Act of 1990.

On September 24, 1996, Naukati West, Inc. a nonprofit corporation, applied to the United States Forest Service for financial assistance under the Economic Recovery Program. The United States Forest Service notified Naukati West, Inc. on November 22, 1996, of acceptance into the program. \$5,000 was awarded as an Economic Recovery Program grant. Of that amount, \$4,250 has been set aside for production of this Economic Recovery Program Plan.

In order to receive funds, communities must establish a local Action Team and produce an Action Plan. The Action Plan is part of this Economic Recovery Program Plan. The local Action Team is introduced on a final page of the Introduction.

The Action Plan is the work product of the Action Team and incorporates viewpoints and ideas from the entire community. Community involvement is the most essential ingredient to any process which is aimed toward solving community problems.!

Community economic problems are solved by building on the existing economy while identifying and utilizing new opportunities that make sense. Long term economic stability will prove elusive for many communities in Alaska but Naukati has a reasonable chance to be among the leading small communities.

Perhaps particularly in Alaska, economic stability requires the full participation of the public as well as the private sector. The public sector provides:

- police response
- funding of sewer and water, power systems, and other utilities
- training and education
- regulation, land use planning, and permitting
- transportation infrastructure
- access to publicly-owned resources needed for economic development
- capital

The private sector provides:

- initiative and skill to produce an economy
- capital
- labor
- training and education

The Planning Area

Unlike other plans, this Economic Recovery Program Plan makes no effort to elevate projects and initiatives within community boundaries to the exclusion of projects and initiatives nearby but outside of the community. Instead, the general location of Naukati is the primary focus for economic development and diversification initiatives.

General Location

Naukati West is generally located at 133 degrees 9 minutes West, 55 degrees 52 minutes North. Soils are moderately to poorly drained as is typical of Coastal Alaska. Although somewhat broken in physical character, the land has a generally southern aspect, sloping down to Naukati Bay, which is a north/south offshoot of Tuxekan Passage on the west coast of Prince of Wales Island. Compared with almost any coastal community on the west coast of North America, Naukati enjoys very protected waters suitable for almost any sort of marine endeavor.

An estimated 245 people live in the Naukati area. Most of the people moved there after purchasing residential building lots from the State of Alaska. Approximately 80 lots were offered for sale and about 65 of those have been sold. Separate from the community of Naukati West, Ketchikan Pulp Co. maintains a logging camp with family and bunkhouse housing. About 106 people currently live in the logging camp, which has historically been called Naukati. The community of Naukati West and the Naukati logging camp are together generally called Naukati. A separate and smaller community known as Naukati East also is composed of lots sold by the state but that community has less infrastructure and generally poorer access for development.

The Naukati area has long been recognized as one of the best sites for growth of cedar, western hemlock and Sitka spruce in Alaska. A variety of age classes in these species is evident in and around Naukati.

Prince of Wales Island is the second largest island in Alaska, being approximately 130 miles long and 45 miles wide. It has a road system of about 1,000 miles of improved to unimproved road. Naukati is on this road system. The road system is connected to the rest of North America by the Alaska Marine Highway System which provides ferry service (including space for vehicles) on a daily

basis.

Many communities on Prince of Wales Island originated as remote logging camps. Twenty to thirty years ago, Thorne Bay, another community of Prince of Wales Island, was the 30th largest community in Alaska and was generally understood to be the largest logging camp in the world. Naukati continues to be among the larger logging locations in Alaska. Although some level of logging is likely to continue, much of that logging is scheduled to end by 1999.

Many communities and to a large extent the south southeast Alaska region as a whole face the same situation as that facing Naukati West. Most of those communities are looking in the same directions to find replacement enterprises. Indeed, tourism seems to be generally expected to be the economic savior of southeast Alaska and so far as the timber industry is concerned, the term 'value-added' has gone from a buzzword to a mantra among public officials.

A. Description of Local Situation.

As a community, Naukati West is too young to have what can be properly called a traditional economy. However, the area does have a tradition of timber harvesting and that tradition has continued to this day.

The community exists because of a decision by the State of Alaska to sell residential lots. The road system which connects Naukati West with other Prince of Wales Island communities (and beyond the Island through the Alaska Marine Highway System) was developed in conjunction with the United States Forest Service timber sale program which included a major logging camp at Naukati.

The logging camp, owned by Ketchikan Pulp Co. and situated on Tongass National Forest land managed by the United States Forest Service, remains an important part of the economy in the Naukati area, including Naukati West. The camp is scheduled to be closed during the 1999 logging season, with all personnel relocated at the end of the year and all facilities removed by the end of the following June. The camp includes infrastructure for marine transportation, water and sewer, and is the site of the Naukati School. The camp includes roadways, driveways and housing pads which could be important to future developments related to tourism and transportation. The school serves the logging camp and Naukati West. A large equipment repair facility, dining facility, bunkhouses and facilities for employees' families are part of the logging camp. Also, an important part of what economy now exists at Naukati West depends upon the jobs and population represented by the Ketchikan Pulp Co. camp.

The Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs collects population numbers for communities around Alaska. The 1997 estimated population for Naukati was 136. As with almost all of rural Alaska, there is no reliable estimate of personal income, banking activity or other financial indicators for the Naukati area.

While the Ketchikan Pulp Co. camp will not remain for the long term due to timber sale contract developments, some of the people now living at the camp are employed in construction jobs not related to supplying Ketchikan Pulp Co. with timber. However, those jobs can be relocated to other parts of Alaska on a yearly basis and as of the beginning of 1998, one of the major construction contractors had no large projects for 1998. Ketchikan Pulp Co. currently employs between 30 and 35 people who work out of Naukati West or the Ketchikan Pulp Co. camp.

Decisions by government are and will remain an intractable part of the prospects for change and ongoing changes in the economy of Naukati West. Land use classifications, timber sale and other forest management decisions, education funding, road maintenance

and many other important government prerogatives will be part of Naukati West dynamics for the foreseeable future.

Government employment is important to Naukati West. The school system employs about seven on a full time equivalent basis. As with many small Alaska communities, the school system (in this case a part of the Southeast Island School District which provides the school and school staff) provides important employment but depends upon a continuing student body for the employment to continue. During 1997, the number of school age children was estimated to be 47, of which 37 attended the Naukati school, 10 were homeschooled and one attended a state boarding school in Sitka. About half of the students attending the Naukati school come from the Ketchikan Pulp Co. logging camp.

At least two people work for government at Thorne Bay and divide their time between Naukati West and Thorne Bay. Currently, none of the public land management agencies locate any employees at Naukati on a full-time basis. While the United States Forest Service does maintain employees and offices at a number of Prince of Wales Island communities, the nearest Alaska Department of Natural Resources office is in Ketchikan. Unlike many Prince of Wales communities, there is no local government and therefore (perhaps) no local government employees.

There are a few small sawmills situated at Naukati West. One of those is in the process of expanding to plane and dry lumber and to take advantage of 3-phase power becoming available. The existence of 3-phase power is significant as is the upgraded power plant that Alaska Power & Telephone has scheduled for installation in 1998.

The viability of lumber manufacture depends upon the willingness of government land managers to sell timber that is economic to mill at Naukati West. Lumber manufacture provides approximately 4 to 8 full-time-equivalent jobs.

The road system is essential to the operation of small sawmills for a variety of reasons. One reason is that while the technology has long existed and been utilized in Southeast to put even small volumes of logs in and out of the water in order to access marine transportation, the permitting processes now required for utilizing that technology is prohibitively expensive for small volumes. Another reason is that the Viking Lumber sawmill in Klawock is likely to be the only medium-sized mill on Prince of Wales Island for the foreseeable future. That mill will be of primary importance in ensuring that small logging contractors continue to operate on the road system provided that timber is available.

Several Prince of Wales Island communities have some development aimed at tourism. One family at Naukati West operates a substantial floating resort-type lodge and a separate land-based grocery store and gas station. The floating lodge employs 4 to 5

people on a seasonal basis. The retail store employs 5 to 6 people on a full-time-equivalent basis.

Recent elections in some Southeast municipalities favor a new ferry system to directly link Prince of Wales Island with Wrangell and Petersburg. This proposal has implications for increased access by visitors to Naukati West.

A small private nursery is established at Naukati West. The nursery employs 2 people seasonally.

Naukati West is served by one scheduled air carrier (utilizing float-planes only), giving direct linkage to Ketchikan International Airport (although that linkage is weather-dependent). The probable closure of the Ketchikan Pulp Co. logging camp will likely have negative implications for continuance of regular air service to Naukati not only because of decreased demand but because of potential loss of the floatplane dock and the permits and tideland lease that the dock requires. The nearest airport is the Klawock Airport.

The greater Naukati area had 14 business licenses issued by the state at the beginning of 1998. The licenses represented logging, mariculture, tourism and general services.

Permits and tideland leases associated with air and marine transport are only part of the infrastructure which while now directly under the purview of the logging camp owners, is important to Naukati West as a viable community. The Ketchikan Pulp Co. shop represents the only industrial facility in the Naukati area.

Many opportunities for industrial development will disappear if the shop is dismantled. The high fixed cost of putting an industrial building at any site and the concern that lenders would have about the limited alternative uses of any building at Naukati may make the existing shop almost a one-time opportunity for Naukati West. Many of the small businesses situated at other Southeast communities and described elsewhere in this document could be adapted to the Ketchikan Pulp Co. shop.

The waters surrounding Naukati include 4 oyster farms. Those oyster farms and one or more fishing lodges sometimes use Naukati as a transfer point between air and marine transportation for people and commodities. It's unclear whether the planned mineral development at Calder could bring economic activity to Naukati but with the possible exception of employment, the Calder development will not likely impact Naukati.

Naukati was serviced by a marine freight company before the road system was connected. The MV Island Trader brought goods from Ketchikan as ordered by Naukati residents and certain classes of U.S. mail on a weekly basis during the logging season and monthly

during the winter shut-down. Connecting Prince of Wales Island communities by road and connecting the road system to Ketchikan through the Alaska Marine Highway System brought an end to a need for scheduled weekly marine transport. However, there was no long term plan for maintenance of existing roads let alone upgrading logging roads to meet contemporary standards expected by the tourism and transportation industries.

Perhaps one of the more distinguishing characteristics of Naukati West is that it is not an old enough community to have experienced a major economic loss. While the Naukati logging camp originated as an answer to an industrial need, like many Alaska communities Naukati West did not originate because of some economic need or advantage. However, many residents have a long history of working in the forest industry throughout Southeast and diminishing timber production therefore has significant implications for the community (as does the lack of any clear economic advantage).

While Naukati is trying to find a replacement economy as area timber harvests from the Tongass National Forest continue to diminish and harvests from other ownerships are unable to take up the slack, there is time to partially mitigate the effects of that loss. The State of Alaska Department of Natural Resources has begun a land reclassification project for south Southeast which is expected to make more state land available for forest management. This effort has promulgated an update of the Prince of Wales Island Area Plan which incorporates an effort to include timber harvest in more land use designations within the entire area (with specific changes for Naukati proposed). The US Congress is considering creation of five more Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act village corporations. Many Southeast village corporations selected timberland for its timber value rather than geographic proximity to the village and one or more of these new village corporations, if authorized, could select timber to be harvested near Naukati. Significantly, unlike existing Native corporations, these new corporations might be required to process their timber within Alaska. Therefore, there is more likelihood of a direct benefit to communities such as Naukati.

Most people would agree that ANCSA corporations are more likely to harvest timber than would be the case if the same land remained under federal management. At the same time, any community might want to decide now whether to enter into the process that will help determine whether a large block of nearby timberland might be made available to an Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act corporation.

Like many small communities in Alaska, there is a culture at Naukati West of being able to do much for oneself. Most of the homes have been built by the owners who now occupy them and virtually all of the road through the community was built by Naukati West residents. A much higher percentage of the families own small construction equipment than is the case in a larger

community, even a larger community on Prince of Wales Island. While private property is at the core of its existence, there are no large blocks of private land within or close by Naukati West..

Notwithstanding that a major economic loss has not been experienced and that there is a culture of being able to do much for oneself, the Action Team requested a mention of transfer payments to individuals through various programs, namely Aid to Families with Dependent Children through the Alaska Department of Health and Social Services and the US Department of Agriculture foodstamp program administered through the same state agency. An estimated 9 or 10 individuals and families take advantage of these transfer payments on a full-time or seasonal basis. Changes in eligibility requirements mandated by the federal government will reduce the availability of these transfer payments in the future which will have an impact on Naukati West. While no data is available, Naukati West probably relies on state and federal entitlements such as the Longevity Bonus Program, the Permanent Fund Dividend, Social Security and Medicaid to about the same extent as any other Alaska community and those entitlements are therefore important.

The surrounding waters and forests provide a significant amount of food for many of the families. The erratic and inconsistent judgements made under the name of subsistence by governmentally designated boards can be a concern to Alaskans. For instance, Craig has a significant commercial infrastructure (including a BurgerKing restaurant, grocery stores and the nearby Klawock shopping mall) yet a resident of Craig receives the same subsistence rights on federal land as does a resident of a tiny community such as Naukati. Subsistence can continue to be a mainstay of the community culture and economic well-being only so long as reasonable public resource regulation and management takes place. The insistence by the federal government on including a community such as Craig, which has significant commercial infrastructure, in the same subsistence category as Naukati endangers an important resource for rural Alaskans who do not have practical access to alternatives.

Federal policies put some resources at risk in Southeast Alaska and may therefore have long term implications for Naukati. For example, despite sound science from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game showing the need for very low harvest levels of the Stikine River moose herd in 1997, the federal government administered a Stikine River moose hunt that while restricted to local residents (excluding Naukati West residents for instance), did not restrict the total harvest except in the size of male moose that could be legally harvested. Likewise, while the harvest of marine mammals is restricted to people who are part Alaska Native or somehow affiliated with an Alaska Native tribe or village, there is no management of marine mammals; no limits on harvest and no monitoring of harvest using sound science. The lack of management and discrimination against Naukati West (which is not an Alaska

Native village and has no tribal affiliation) endangers subsistence use by Naukati West residents and ultimately, by all Alaskans.

Naukati West does not have the ability to impose any taxes given it's current status nor is there any land owned by Naukati West. There is currently no ability to finance infrastructure by establishing improvement district liens on Naukati West property and no known proposal to change Alaska law to enable doing so. Naukati West owns a firetruck and an ambulance.

Like all Alaska communities, Naukati West is very dependent upon the availability of state petroleum revenue and expenditure decisions made in Juneau. State petroleum production peaked in 1989 at about 2.1 million barrels per day. Petroleum production is currently about 1.3 million barrels per day. State government expenditures have not declined at the same rate (by most measures not declining at all) and therefore now exceed state revenues by about \$500 million to \$800 million each year. There is a general belief among many state officials and others that expenditures will one day be reduced to match revenues, that petroleum revenues may be augmented by a broad-based tax once expenditures are reduced and that the budget will be balanced at a level of expenditures that is lower than the current level (albeit perhaps after adjustment for population increases and inflation).

The continued decline in petroleum production and the resultant annual spending deficit may mean that basic governmental services now provided at Naukati West by state government will not be maintained at the current level. State trooper response has already been removed from larger municipalities in Alaska. Larger municipalities are requesting increases in the statutory limits on their contribution to their school systems. Road maintenance has been reduced in many parts of the state. Some state permits now require payment of a fee and other processes are being handed over to private contractors who then charge a user fee.

Separately, the United States Forest Service is experimenting with user fees on some parts of the Tongass National Forest and increasing the fees charged for visiting at least one remote tourist attraction. The success Naukati West has in attracting job-creating enterprise could be greatly impacted by decisions and events in Juneau and in Washington D.C. and that may be particularly true for decisions that are fiscally driven. One ramification is that economic development should not be predicated on the assumption that governmental services now delivered for free will continue unchanged. Programs that rely solely on federal funding or state petroleum revenues will continue to be reduced or eliminated.

B. Description of Desired Future Condition.

The general desire at Naukati West is to have enough economic

stability and diversification to ensure continued viability of the community and provide a reasonable level of infrastructure without destroying the rural Southeast Alaska lifestyle that is important to current residents. While a single very large economic development might change the community in ways that are not desired, Naukati West need not and should not become a community that is so small and economically weak that it is always on the verge of losing its school due to lack of students and constantly experiencing reductions in other government services. Residents also very much want mail service to continue and would like continued availability of marine transportation (which likely requires some type of dock structure on state tidelands).

The expected loss of the Ketchikan Pulp Co. camp poses certain questions for Naukati West that will need to be better defined during the next 2 years. Dependence on one employer or even on one industry brings a degree of risk to a community. Diversification brings a higher level of stability.

Governmental infrastructure is needed if Naukati West is to remain a viable community. The current school is on property leased to Ketchikan Pulp Co. and the building is in very poor condition. Therefore, a different school will need to be located on a different site. Construction of a \$2.9 million school at Naukati has been adopted from the Alaska Department of Education plan and placed in the legislation accompanying Building Alaska for the 21st Century, a project completed for the 20th Alaska Legislature by the Deferred Maintenance Task Force (see page 5:8 of that report). The project is currently listed for FY 2003 (the year ending June 30, 2003), and therefore would need to be moved forward to fit into the scheduled shutdown of Ketchikan Pulp Co. facilities at Naukati. A more expedient or perhaps a temporary solution would be to move a school that may no longer be needed in a former logging community (such as the John Green School now at Long Island) to Naukati. Reductions in logging activity and potentially, an increase in the minimum school size to be funded by the state as now being considered by the Alaska Legislature, may make more school buildings available within the Southeast Island School district.

There is currently little apparent desire among Naukati West residents to become a second class municipality. At the same time, there is some concern that a Prince of Wales Island Borough would take away the autonomy of the very small communities such as Naukati West, Coffman Cove, Whale Pass, and Thorne Bay. A Prince of Wales Island Borough could centralize power among the three cities of Craig, Klawock and Hydaburg. Naukati West residents might prefer a North Prince of Wales Island Borough over a borough government that was located in Craig, Klawock or Hydaburg. The need to consolidate school systems and thereby save administration costs may drive many Southeast communities to join or form boroughs.

Schools are not the only concern that is related to formation of a municipality. Ketchikan Pulp Co. and local residents currently contribute mightily to road maintenance, including snowplowing, but much of the ability to maintain roads will disappear with the demise of the Naukati logging camp.

Road maintenance is a particular concern to Naukati area residents. The main road, particularly north of the junction with the road to Coffman Cove is not being maintained. At the same time, a logging operation far north of Naukati is using the main road as a haul road with no provision for the road to be maintained by anyone. In general, no long term planning for road maintenance responsibility has been done. Furthermore, there is no planning for long term road maintenance to continue as federal timber sale activity (which has often been the provider of periodic road maintenance) diminishes.

Formation of a local government begins with requesting a procedural outline from the Local Boundary Commission, a state agency which is administratively housed in the Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs. Initial scoping should include estimates of where proposed boundaries might be disputed by adjacent communities or where they might impact boundary changes planned by adjacent communities. Contact with the legislative delegation for Naukati West is also a preliminary step.

Decisions on these issues perhaps need not be made in the near future but some change in political boundaries in the future is almost a certainty. Land entitlements, certain changes in governmental control structures, local control over education issues and other benefits associated with borough formation will promote formation of municipalities in south Southeast. These decisions will ultimately impact the ability of Naukati West to attract governmental services, resolution of land use issues, and jobs.

C. Opportunities to Improve, Diversify and Revitalize Local Economies

Infrastructure

Local economies require infrastructure and Naukati West is not an exception. A community of what may become as many as 70 to 75 homes largely situated on less than one square mile of land (much of it poorly drained) can require water and sewer (residents have made individual investments, some quite substantial, in on-site facilities). Road access to the road system and to Naukati Bay (most of the lots do not have water frontage) is important. Continuation of the school is important. A planned emergency station and fire hall will need to be continually upgraded as the community grows. A community center is needed (and will become particularly important after Ketchikan Pulp Co. removes all of its

facilities by June 30, 2000). The power transmission line now being installed and the power source will need to be maintained, predominately by collected fees, but will also need to be upgraded. Some economic development may need land in amounts and types that is not found among the residential lots as originally sold by the state (some of which are now owned by the Alaska Mental Health Trust and controlled by their Land Unit).

Changes in technology are eliminating at least some of the remoteness that has historically come with living in small Alaska villages. Telephone technology has developed to allow access in virtually all parts of Southeast. With telephone technology comes access to the Internet. The Internet offers libraries, entertainment, banking, shopping, education, advertising capability and general communication without regard to location and at very low cost. At this time, Internet access still requires a toll call and is therefore prohibitively expensive for noncommercial applications.

Communication technology is now recognized as enabling the transportation of ideas and information much as other transportation systems enable the transportation of goods. While some services still require transportation of either the customer or the provider, some services are transported using new communication technology. For instance, motor vehicle registration in Alaska can now be done on the Internet.

The barriers that at one time accompanied remoteness are being broken down by technology. Improvements in communication eliminate some of the remoteness in other ways. For instance, most major universities, particularly some state universities, offer many degree programs over the Internet. Unexpected changes in regulations often bring economic benefits to unlikely locations. The Cayman Islands are the fifth largest banking center in the world due to technology which allows remote banking to be practical and regulations that promote banking at that particular location and now the State of Montana is attempting to attract some of that banking business. Similarly, a law enacted by the Alaska Legislature last year makes protection of assets through a self-directed trust to be more effective in Alaska than in any other state. At this time there are firms in the Lower 48 promoting the creation of trusts in Alaska. Alaska may become the trust center of the United States.

Much less dramatic but still noteworthy has been the continued development in tools and appliances that make a remote lifestyle easier. Off-road-vehicles have continued to be improved and to increase in the diversity of models offered. Units for on-site power generation and small appliances that do not require electrical power have been improved over time. The number and diversity in available small sawmills has never been greater. Nightvision and satellite navigation technology together with

continually improving rotor-wing aircraft technology allow access by emergency crews at almost all times.

The following table reveals the inter-connectedness of most economic initiatives with each other and with general infrastructure. Transportation enhancements include continued road system improvements and maintenance, improved ferry service (potentially including a North Prince of Wales Ferry), improvements to the Klawock Airport, and other transportation improvements.

Referring to the following table, general infrastructure needs include suitable land availability (and perhaps an associated community or local land use plan), medical facilities, continual upgrades to the school facilities, fire protection and police response. All economic initiatives would be enhanced by improvements to general infrastructure. Over time, people come to expect more and more facilities and infrastructure. With each decade, a higher level of facilities becomes the minimum acceptable standard. However, in some respects this trend conflicts with the long term fiscal outlook for the State of Alaska.

PROJECT	ECONOMIC CATEGORY OR SECTOR AFFECTED			
	Transportation Enhancements	Manufacture and Mariculture	Other Serv including tourism	General Infra-structure
Barge Transport	X	X	X	X
* Dock Project	X	X	X	X
* Barge Ramp	X	X	X	X
* Fuel Facility	X	X	X	X
* Tideland Leases	X	X	X	X
Wood Products	X	X		X
* Custom Planing	X	X		X
* Custom Drying	X	X		X
* Secondary Mfr	X	X		X
* Commercial Forest Nursery	X	X		X
RV Park	X		X	X
Commercial Fish Fac	X	X	X	X
Restaurant	X		X	X
Motel/Lodge	X		X	X
Tourism add-ons	X		X	X
* Auto rentals	X		X	X
* ORV, watercraft & bike rentals	X		X	X
* Guides	X		X	X
* Remote tentsites	X		X	X
Commercial Fish Services	X	X	X	X
* Dock Project	X	X	X	X
* Fuel Facility	X	X	X	X
* Tideland Leases	X	X	X	X
* Gridiron	X	X	X	X

NOTE: Of the above projects, the Barge Transport, RV Park Commercial Fish Facilities and Commercial Fish Services can require both a public/private partnership and require government action. Other projects are or tend to be purely private enterprise. Needed government infrastructure not listed above includes a new school (as currently contemplated by the Alaska Legislature and other entities), a firehall/EMS building (which is partly underway), and facilities for water and sewer. Also, the community needs a way to keep the existing KPC shop, now owned by KPC and sitting on USFS land.

Top Naukati West Priorities - A Visioning Process

The community of Naukati went through a visioning process, examining the question, "What will Naukati be like in the years 2003 - 2007?" The residents first met for discussions on September 20, 1997. As of this writing, eight results from associated questionnaires (presumably representing eight families) are available.

Infrastructure such as a dock, barge facility and boat ramp were either very important or somewhat important to all of the respondents. Other economic development projects were also listed as very important.

Quality of life issues were expressed as being of paramount importance. Next to those issues were the very related concerns about the school system and water and sewer. These concerns are somewhat related to the planned loss of the Ketchikan Pulp Co. logging camp. The school is now located within the campsite in temporary buildings. Naukati residents very much want and need a permanent school on a site established for that purpose.

The logging camp currently has a treated water system operating under a state permit. It also has an approved primary sewage treatment system. While these facilities are not now used by Naukati West, parts of the system may need to be adopted or duplicated by Naukati West, by the time the camp is shut down.

D. Existing or Planned Coordination Efforts with other Local, State and Federal Planning Activities.

Coordination.

Most information collected for this Action Plan and by far the most useable information was collected through conversations with Action Team members. Other information was collected through conversations with many other people, particularly public officials. At the same time, many documents were useful, particularly in the coordination effort. Among the documents not listed here but used nonetheless are Alaska Statutes, especially Titles 29 and 43, regarding law governing municipalities and their formation.

Other documents used for this effort include:

1. United States Forest Service Tongass Land Management Plan, 1997 Revision.
- X. Alaska Department of Labor, "Economic Trends," a monthly publication, various issues.
1. Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Prince of Wales Area Plan, December, 1988.
2. Art Anderson Associates, Service Alternatives for Alaska Marine Highway System Ferry Service in the Prince of Wales Island Service Area, February, 1994.
- X. Baichtal, James E. Management of the Karst Areas with the Ketchikan Area of the Tongass National Forest, Southeastern Alaska.
- X. Chesire, C.L., Prince of Wales Island Economic Development Strategy, August, 1994.
- X. Chesire, C.L., and University of Alaska Southeast, Southeast Alaska Economic Database, June 1991.
- X. City of Craig, Alaska, Project Plan: Kasaan Bay and Whale Pass Ferries, August, 1994.
- X. City of Craig, Alaska, Reconnaissance Design of Passenger/Vehicle Ferry Vessels and Terminals - Prince of Wales Island Ferry Project, January, 1996.

In addition to the above, Denali Data, a private business data base offering information on Alaska developments and economies, was used.

E. Responsibilities.

All public community projects listed in the Recovery Plan are the responsibility of the Naukati West Incorporated, an Alaskan nonprofit homeowner's corporation.

F. Funds Needed for Implementation of the Proposed Action Plan Projects.

PROJECT	ESTIMATED POSSIBLE COST OF EACH COMPONENT TO COMPLETION			
	Scoping	Design	Engineering	Construction
	Dollars in Thousands			
Barge Transport				
* Dock Project	25	30	180	>1,000
* Barge Ramp	6	10	25	290
* Fuel Facility	20	10	15	1-2,000
* Tideland Leases	5	0	0	N/A
Wood Products				
* Custom Planing	5	varies	varies	varies
* Custom Drying	5	varies	varies	varies
* Secondary Mfr	5	varies	varies	varies
* Commercial Forest Nursery	2	varies	varies	varies
RV Park	5	varies	varies	varies
Commercial Fish Fac	20	varies	varies	varies
Restaurant	varies	varies	varies	varies
Motel/Lodge	varies	varies	varies	varies
Tourism add-ons				
* Auto rentals	varies	varies	varies	varies
* ORV, watercraft & bike rentals	varies	varies	varies	varies
* Guides	varies	varies	varies	varies
* Remote tentsites	varies	varies	varies	varies
Commercial Fish Services				
* Dock Project	25	30	180	1,000
* Fuel Facility	25	10	15	1-2,000
* Tideland Leases	5	0	0	N/A
* Gridiron	10	10	25	175
Government Services				
* Fire hall/EMS	done	10	10	150
* School	->	->	->	2,900
* Sewer & Water	20	350	350	3,000

G. Discussion of Technical and Economic Feasibility of Planned Projects.

Introduction

The three industries covered by the economic projects are fishing/mariculture, tourism and wood products. Other projects are either necessary or are at the least, important infrastructure that would touch one or more of the three industries (as shown in tables under items C and J).

Unlike the case in many other parts of North America, there is no likely level of activity in these three industries that would begin to exclude another of the industries. For instance, there is no likely level of fishing/mariculture, even if the ban on fish farming in Alaska were lifted, that would make tourism unattractive. Likewise, intensive forestry and logging in the past has not measurably reduced opportunities in either fishing/mariculture or tourism. Now that forestry and logging is diminishing there seems to be no likelihood that other industries will be negatively impacted by forestry.

Positive impact is however what any action plan is partly about. Much of the infrastructure that exists at Naukati today has come as a result of the timber industry. The development of other industries is likely to have a similar kind of peripheral benefit.

A dollar of sales is not the same in all industries so far as the impact of that dollar on a community. Different industries have different multipliers (although establishing multipliers is beyond the scope of this Action Plan). Much of a dollar spent for locally logged and milled lumber stays in a community for at least one turn or cycle. The same dollar spent on a packaged good at a retail store all but leaves the community upon the next payment for replenishing inventory. This partly explains why a forest products, commercial fishing or agricultural sector can employ only a few people but still be more important to the support of a community than a much larger service sector or another industry such as tourism which often substantially relies on the sale of goods produced elsewhere.

Much of the information used in this section of the Action Plan comes from Denali Data, a private business data base offering information on Alaska developments and economies.

Tourism

Over the past 10 years, the number of tourists coming to Alaska has increased at an annual rate of almost 10 percent. Most of those tourists come by tour ship and tour ships have also been responsible for most of the growth (counting all visitors, most

growth of bed and breakfast operations in Southeast is believed to be an indicator of the extent of independent travel.

Tourism is definitely in an expansion mode in Alaska, with new hotels either recently completed, under construction or announced for Ketchikan, Juneau, Anchorage, Denali and Fairbanks. The cruise industry's big three - Carnival, Royal Caribbean and Princess - combined for a record \$1 billion in operating profit for 1996 and may have exceeded that amount in 1997.

Many capital-intensive tourism start-ups in Alaska have used Native corporation resources. Goldbelt, Inc., a Native corporation based in Juneau, has formed partnerships that built and now operate a tram on Mount Roberts, operate tourboats around Southeast, and operate the only lodge at Glacier Bay National Park. Goldbelt has recently purchased the Westmark Hotel. Nana, the regional ANCSA corporation for Kotzebue and surrounding villages, has created a joint venture with the Marriott hotel chain. The joint venture has revenue of \$40 million and about 500 employees. Lacking a Native corporation, Naukati is at a disadvantage in attracting capital for tourism investments.

Not all tourism developments are capital intensive. An individual in Juneau began a dogsled ride business on a nearby glacier during 1997. The business opened on July 4, and by July 22, more than 120 tourists had paid the \$275 to fly by helicopter to the dogsled site and spend about 20 minutes doing a 2-mile dogsled loop. Another Juneau business, one with two employees and virtually no capital investment, has successfully operated a business offering fly-fishing trips and fly-fishing instruction for the past 5 years. Juneau has several firms that offer hiking trips to tourists, with an estimated 8,000 hiking-clients per season. Other low-capital businesses offer rafting and bicycle trips of one to five hours duration. Most of these businesses however, take advantage of the hundreds of thousands of tour ship visitors that are in Juneau for stays of less than 24 hours, often as short as 12 hours. Most communities in Southeast have a charter-fishing fleet but those operations are considered capital-intensive due to the high cost of a boat compared with annual revenue.

Tourism can help a business that might not be focused entirely on the visitor industry. The Gastineau Salmon Hatchery was not designed as a tourist attraction but now its estimated 50,000 paying visitors a year are essential to its continued operation.

An estimated 5,000 to 10,000 visitors come to Prince of Wales Island each year. The largest segment is tourists going to fishing lodges.

There are relatively few facilities for the independent traveler on Prince of Wales Island. The United States Forest Service maintains 21 cabins, only a few of which are accessible directly from the

road system. Many of the communities have cabins and/or motels. There are a number of bed and breakfasts scattered around the island. Coffman Cove has an RV park (13 spaces recently constructed on about 2 acres). There is probably little doubt that a vehicle-carrying ferry having Coffman Cove as a port of call would benefit Naukati (although not of course to the extent that it would benefit Coffman Cove).

A material portion of the independent travelers to Southeast communities come by personally-owned boat. Naukati lacks the facilities that attract this type of visitor, namely moorage (with water and electric utility hook-ups), fuel, laundromat and possibly a grid. One of the first stops in town when an independent traveler leaves his/her boat is the barber/hairdresser. Naukati does have protected waterways and excellent fishing. Also, Naukati is well-situated to offer a stopping place for visitors that prefer a small village over Craig, Klawock and Hydaburg. In 1995, an estimated 191 pleasure vessels visited Craig for a total of 911 days.

At least part of the pleasureboat industry has developed differently in Anchorage than it has in Southeast. Many Anchorage boaters leave their boats in towns like Seward, Whittier and Homer year-round, having them hauled out, winterized and stored outside in those towns, thereby avoiding a long run down Cook Inlet or a haul down the Seward Highway (or on the Alaska Railroad to Whittier) for fishing in the Gulf. It's unclear whether high moorage rates and poorer fishing around Ketchikan might create an opportunity for boat location in Naukati or whether any boaters from the Lower 48 might be willing to try leaving a boat in a community like Naukati. What is clear is that any business looking to Ketchikan residents will be less viable today than would have been the case before the Ketchikan Pulp Co. pulp mill shut down.

A number of vendors in many communities rent kayaks and canoes. Many also offer guided sea kayaking. Naukati is better situated from the standpoint of protected waters than any of the larger Southeast communities and most of the small communities for sea kayaking. In the Lower 48, some firms renting canoes and kayaks also own one or more kayak moulds, allowing them to offer kayaks for sale. For 1998, the nonprofit group that was the successful bidder for operating the federally-owned Five Finger Lighthouse has scheduled a \$2,400 course which includes meals, lodging and the building of a kayak in which the guest can then (presumably) paddle away at the end of the course.

Sometimes a modest private investment can help a community gain attention from the visitor industry. Several years ago a farmer built a sporting clays (sort of a golf course for shotgun shooters) facility in Delta Junction, Alaska. That investment brought national attention to Delta Junction, much to the advantage of several businesses there. The nearest sporting clays facility for

Southeast shooters is in Sequim, Washington.

Many communities in Alaska have originated or encouraged some sort of annual event to attract visitors. Haines has the Southeast State Fair, the Bald Eagle Festival (in November when Haines would not otherwise have many visitors), a beer festival and a theatre festival. Skagway promotes a number of annual athletic events including the Skagway to Whitehorse relay race (also in the 'off-season') which is beginning to attract national media attention and attracts thousands of runners (most of whom appear to spend more money in Whitehorse at the end of the race by the way).

Fishing and Mariculture

In 1993, 118.5 million pounds of salmon, halibut, herring, groundfish and shellfish with an ex-vessel value of \$38.8 million were harvested from the coastal waters of Prince of Wales Island. Most processing that occurs for these fish takes place in Ketchikan.

No known fishing permit holders currently reside at Naukati. However, the low prices paid to salmon fishermen in 1997 and expected low prices for 1998 have driven down limited entry permit prices. For instance, Southeast gillnet permits have sold for as much as \$80,000 or more in recent years but are now offered at less than half that. Therefore, there is a chance that some residents of a newly established community such as Naukati West will purchase a limited entry permit and thereby bring a part of the fishing industry to the community.

The Alaska fishing industry is experiencing tremendous uncertainty. Alaska is one of the few places left with very significant wild salmon harvests: In the five years ending in 1995, Alaska fishermen caught about 186 million fish per year compared with less than 5 million in the Pacific Northwest and Northern California. Yet real and even nominal prices have trended down; and that is true even in a year of low returns for some fisheries such as what occurred in 1997. At least part of the reason lies with salmon farming, a part of the industry that has grown from a small beginning barely 10 years ago to a market share of over 50 percent of the salmon market today. Importantly, many fish farms are now operating in Japan and Europe, historically major customers for Alaska salmon.

Many aspects of the Alaska salmon fishery have developed during a time when Alaska had little competition. Limits on boat size, net lengths, permit ownership and other aspects may continue to prevent the industry from responding to competition and keep the cost of harvesting Alaska fish high without regard to market price. On the positive side, as noted above, limited entry permit prices are at or near all-time lows, making transfers to residents of new communities such as Naukati West more likely and viable.

The Alaska delegation in the U.S. Congress has been able to sponsor federal subsidies to help the industry. These subsidies have included purchases of canned pink salmon by the federal government, special tax considerations and sometimes disaster relief designations when prices are low.

The halibut fishery has changed from one of three or four derby-like openings annually to fishing quotas which allow consolidation of catching rights, extended fishing times and fish deliveries to the location of the very highest price. The fishing and fish processing community of Pelican has been devastated by fishing quotas since halibut are no longer delivered to Pelican for processing. Halibut fishermen can now run to Juneau because there is no short-opening pressure to unload and return to the fishing grounds. The biggest cloud over the Alaska halibut fishery at this time is a possible closure of commercial halibut areas to allow for subsistence priorities identified by the federal government. Significantly, many parts of the world now have fish farms that raise halibut.

Other long-line fisheries have been dominated by large catcher-processors. A trend to watch is the move to shore-based processing by Tyson Foods, Inc. a firm based in Little Rock, Arkansas with very firm ties to public figures in Washington, D.C. Many small villages in coastal Alaska received community development fishing quotas. Now, some industry people are asking that some Southeast communities receive quotas and court challenges to the community quota system are likely. Communities like Naukati will need to be aware of community quota issues in order to not be left out.

The Alaska Legislature has been very supportive of small boutique fisheries, chiefly dive fisheries for obscure products, by funding the Department of Fish and Game to manage those fisheries.

While fish farming is illegal in Alaska, shellfish can be farmed and farms have developed in Southeast and in the Gulf of Alaska. Oysters, scallops, abalone and other species have been successfully farmed on the west coast of North America. In 1989 the Alaska Department of Natural resources began taking applications from Alaskans who want to lease tidelands as sites for shellfish farms. There are now an estimated 65 farms in some stage of development, most having been in production for at least 3 years.

In Whitehorse, Polar Sea Fisheries is farming arctic char, a species similar to dolly varden in Southeast, in a 5,000 square foot metal building with concrete floors. The estimated 200 ton annual production is mostly shipped to grocery store chains in Canada. For purposes of comparison, the largest fish farm in the Seattle area produces about 500 tons of Atlantic salmon.

While salmon farming is illegal in Alaska, salmon ranching has been tried for a number of years by state-owned hatcheries, non-profit

hatchery businesses and other entities. At this time, salmon ranching as an industry is in difficulty due to prices being much lower than forecasted. The state is making operating loans to keep some hatcheries from closing and continually extending the terms of existing loans. At least two of the hatcheries have sought protection from creditors under bankruptcy laws.

The opportunity for Naukati to take advantage of the fishing industry includes small businesses developing value-added products. Throughout Southeast many individuals and families are developing products and markets that are completely independent of the larger processing firms that have historically dominated the fish business.

Gustavus, a small community on the Chilkat Peninsula in northern Southeast, is quietly developing a fish-processing industry. Two commercial processors and one smokehouse offer jobs, income and a way to diversify beyond the cluster of bed and breakfasts and lodges that the unincorporated community is known for. Icy Passage Fish started as a family operation a number of years ago. They started out by contacting fish buyers in San Francisco and shipping out by small plane to Juneau for transfer to flights south. Now the company's plant has two ice machines, two blast freezers, refrigerator vans, crab cookers and 13 employees during the summer season. The firm ships about 150,000 live dungeness and tanner crab and 75,000 pounds of cooked crab each year. The crab leaves Gustavus at 5 p.m. and is for sale at Fisherman's Wharf in San Francisco at 10 a.m. the next morning.

The Salmon River Smokehouse, another Gustavus firm, started with a smoker fashioned out of a 55-gallon drum set in an unused outhouse. Now the growing retail operation supplies smoked salmon, halibut and salmon spread to walk-in tourists, lodges, restaurants, grocery stores and a growing list of mail-order customers (for which Federal Express is used as the carrier). The business employs five full-time and three part-time during the season.

There are some remarkable similarities between Gustavus and Naukati. While Gustavus is served by Alaska Airlines in the summer, that business is geared more toward passenger traffic and is limited to a short season. So just as with Naukati, Gustavus relies on small aircraft for freight that needs to be moved quickly. Both communities are surrounded by rich fisheries but would receive no benefit from those fisheries absent one or more entrepreneurs creating linkages to a market.

A small firm based in Juneau has developed a salmon sausage product which is currently listed for sale in the nationwide catalog of Williams-Sonoma, a gourmet food and upscale kitchen supply business. The product is made from chum salmon. Williams-Sonoma has guaranteed at least \$300,000 in sales of the product per year. Another firm developed and sells a product called Alaskabits, a

smoked salmon condiment sold in a 2-ounce shaker-type jar. Other people are processing salmon eggs for both human consumption and the sport-fishing markets, and producing pet food from chum salmon which are otherwise discarded after the roe has been stripped.

One of the most important ideas regarding fisheries enterprise for Naukati is that Naukati can offer a protected and efficiently located moorage between openings or fishing trips. The protected waters of Naukati Bay offer ready access to the entire west coast of Southeast. Even without further investment, ready access to a commercial welder, a bearing press, a telephone, etc. that are situated at Naukati at the present time would likely bring in some fishing boats if the industry knew of the infrastructure. Boats for the commercial salmon fishery can be left at Naukati while captain and crew drive or fly to other destinations for visits to home and to do commerce. Naukati could be a consolidation and transfer point for the long-line fisheries. Many of the needs for pleasure boats are the same as the needs of commercial fishing boats; moorage, fuel, groceries, laundry, and perhaps a gridiron.

Finally, every community needs to encourage local development of mariculture operations. At some point the ability to expand that industry will become restricted due more to public pressure than to markets. Having nearby sites already established will be important to Naukati at that time.

Wood Products

To an even much greater degree than the case with tourism and fishing, the wood products industry in Southeast is undergoing radical change. Most of that change will be a continued decline in employment. Briefly, during the past few years the annual allowable cut on the Tongass National Forest has gone from 450 million board feet to 267. During the same period of time, the only two pulp mills, representing the only in-state users of lower grade wood, have closed down for dismantling as has about half of the sawmill capacity.

Much of the timber volume loss has been supplanted (some years more than supplanted) by large private landowner harvests. However, those landowners sell almost all of their timber in round-log form for export to the Far East, providing only a small portion of the number of jobs that the same log would provide with in-state processing. Additionally, those private landowners will be unable to harvest as much timber in the future as they have done in the past because they have been harvesting at a much higher rate than what can be sustained over even part of a rotation.

Currently, the market for round logs exported from Alaska to the Far East is very poor. Volumes of some products has been so small that a market price really cannot be determined. Private landowners are responding by using helicopters to log only the

highest grades, foregoing roadbuilding but leaving a poor stand of timber from a forest management standpoint, and reducing production planned for 1998 and beyond.

The private land was previously part of the Tongass National Forest and much of it was selected to contain the highest value timber. Therefore the Tongass National Forest now contains a much lower quality of timber than would have been the case if it had been left in tact. That high quality timber could have supported an industry for a long time to come if it had been harvested at a sustainable rate and directed toward local processing jobs.

One of the biggest problems facing any timber processing industry now is the large volumes of lower grade wood which will develop from timber sales unless forest managers switch from a stand improvement method to one of high-grading. High-grading would have serious long-term implications for communities within the boundaries of the Tongass National Forest since it would ensure that processors would have difficult economics far into the future. As a community, Naukati has an interest in promoting good forest management by public land managers.

The large old growth component in Southeast timber sales is becoming an anomaly as public timber owners in the Lower 48 suspend harvests and private landowners in Alaska ship their logs overseas. Therefore, lumber grades that require fine straight grain will need to come from Southeast. That is particularly true for instrument tops, sounding boards and spars. Lower 48 industrial users of these items work hard to develop reliable suppliers of fine straight grain product.

Small mills (as opposed to large bandsaw headrigs) are particularly suited to maximize the amount of vertical grain from a log. The higher end uses of Sitka spruce all require vertical grain.

The chief wood products asset that Naukati has is a pool of people who are familiar with logging and milling equipment, and lumber manufacture and use. Value-added phraseology aside, the economies of scale in lumber manufacture will favor the mills that are already established as the industry waits to see what volume will be available to supply it. Mills that are too small to support a debarker will not be able to have a chipper and will therefore forego a source of income that would otherwise approximate labor costs at the mill. Mills that cannot afford the technology to strain headrigs to 20,000 or even 30,000 pounds and to maintain carbide saws at the millsite will always have pre-WWII recovery efficiency (notwithstanding the vertical grain discussion above). Left unrestrained by regulation and unsubsidized by government, logs can economically travel large distances to be milled at the most efficient mill. At the same time, the prospects for building another efficient mill in Southeast seem quite bleak at least until supply questions are answered.

Nonetheless, the labor supply at Naukati and the mills already in place, the owners of one of which already have firm plans to utilize the newly available 3-phase power to plane and dry lumber, mean that Naukati will have a better than even chance to gain jobs from small timber sales on the north end of Prince of Wales Island. Sitka spruce is a species that has a market for vertical grain clear lumber in very small quantities. Some of those products must be air dried (rather than kiln dried) and most are shipped green. Therefore, there are small specialty markets that a mill in Naukati can access in addition to the local construction market. The difficulty and threshold costs in putting in log transfer facilities will favor mills on the road system if landowners offer small timber sales.

A custom planing facility can sometimes support maintenance of a certified grader. A grader could allow product from the multitude of small mills to access the market for construction lumber in Ketchikan and beyond. Lumber graded by a certified grader can be sold to grade without the buyer needing to see the lumber. Lumber need not be dried to be graded and sold as graded. Construction grades and boards are planed before grading. Factory lumber is usually sold rough (and most often dry except for Sitka spruce and a few other species). The state is currently subsidizing the locating of a lumber grader in Alaska and that grader is available to mills in Naukati.

The State of Alaska Department of Natural Resources has begun a land reclassification project for south Southeast which is expected to bring more state land into forest management. The reclassification could raise the allowable cut on south Southeast state land from 4 million board feet to as much as 20 million board feet. Naukati needs to ensure that its citizens have an opportunity to participate in this process and that elected officials are kept informed of progress. Comments on the draft revisions to the Prince of Wales Island Area Plan are now due on May 12, 1998. Also in addition to providing input for resource decisions by public agencies, in Alaska, members of the public must sometimes provide needed coordination between governmental employees who manage publicly owned resources (such as land, fish and timber) and governmental employees who are involved in infrastructure development.

The large number of small portable sawmills on Prince of Wales Island will certainly result in development of a custom planer and perhaps a custom kiln. Throughout North America, the lumber industry has developed in a way that left some parts of lumber manufacture to be done as a centralized service. While most construction lumber can be used rough green (and until about 1930 all houses were built with green lumber), some applications are enhanced by lumber that has been surfaced on one or more sides. It doesn't matter how the lumber has been dried (although the moisture content - the efficacy of the drying - is important) but surfacing

is desirable for some lumber.

A sawmill is often the first installation in what one day becomes an industrial park. The power and access needs of a sawmill and the noise associated with a mill seem to grow industry on adjacent sites. At the same time, a sawmill would offer the most immediate support of a barge transfer facility at Naukati. Lumber is most often transported by barge when water access is available. More and more often, logs are transported by barge rather than being placed in log rafts and this trend is likely to continue. During a relatively short period of time, all water transport of logs has switched from rafts to barges in British Columbia. Barge sites will become difficult to permit as time goes by, just as log transfer sites have now become difficult, so a good and permitted site will become more valuable to a community.

H. Identification of Potential Sources of Grants, Cooperative Assistance or Contract Opportunities to Provide the Necessary Technical and Related Assistance to Implement the Action Plan.

Project	Assistance Sources
Dock Project	United States Forest Service - Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs, Mike Irwin, Commissioner - 465- 5546
	Mini-grant Program
	Alaska Cooperative Extension Community and Rural Development Program, Steve Bush, USFS Alaska Region Rural Community Assistance Coordinator - 276-2433
	Technical Assistance
	United States Department of Agriculture Rural Development - 745-2176
	Community Guaranteed Loans Program Emergency Community Water Assistance Grants Rural Business Enterprise Grants Water and Waste Disposal Loans and Grants Business and Industrial Loans
	United States Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration - 271-2272
	Economic Development Technical Assistance Long Term Economic Deterioration Program Public Works Impact Projects Grants for Public Works and Development Facilities
	United States Department of Commerce, Small Business Administration 271-4022
	Small Business Loan Program Business Development Assistance
	Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority, Randy Simmons, Executive Director, Bob Poe, Development Chief 269- 3000
	Loan Participation Program Business Assistance Program Development Finance Program

Alaska Department of Commerce and
Economic Development, Division of
Investments, Martin Richards, Director,
Geoff Whistler, Chief of Loans - 465-2510
Small Business Economic Development
Revolving Loan Fund

Alaska Department of Commerce and
Economic Development, Division of
Investments, Martin Richards, Director,
Geoff Whistler, Chief of Loans - 465-5466
Economic Development Matching Grant
Program

United States Department of Commerce
Small Business Administration, Juneau
Economic Development Council for
Southeast Alaska 463-3789
Small Business Development Centers

Alaska Department of Administration,
Division of Administrative Services,
Sharon Barton, Director - 465-5647
Municipal Capital Project Matching
Grants

Alaska Department of Community and
Regional Affairs, Division of Community
and Rural Development, Mike Irwin
Commissioner 452-4468
Community Development Block Grants

Alaska Department of Community and
Regional Affairs, Division of Community
and Rural Development, Mike Irwin,
Commissioner 269-4500
Rural Development Initiative Fund
Loan Program

Alaska Department of Community and
Regional Affairs, Division of Community
and Rural Development, Mike Irwin,
Commissioner 465-5539
Rural Development Assistance Grants
Rural Development Assistance Mini-
Grants

Alaska Department of Revenue, Municipal
Bond Bank Authority, Contact Forrest
Browne - 465-3750

Alaska Department of Commerce and

Economic Development, Alaska Science and
Technology Foundation, Contact Jamie
Kenworthy, 272-4333

Yarmon Investments, The Polaris Fund,
L.P. 276-4466
Venture Capital Assistance and
Funding

Alaska House of Representatives, Gail
Phillips, Speaker of the House, 258-8164.
Al Kookesh, District 5 Representative.

State of Alaska Senate, Mike Miller,
President, 488-0862. Jerry Mackie,
District C Senator.

Alaska Department of Transportation and
Public Facilities, Joe Perkins,
Commissioner, 465-3900
Marine Transportation Development
Assistance

Alaska Department of Transportation and
Public Facilities, Joe Perkins,
Commissioner, 465-3900
Marine Facilities Maintenance
Grants, Statewide Transportation
Improvement Program

Barge Ramp

United States Forest Service - Alaska
Department of Community and Regional
Affairs, Mike Irwin, Commissioner - 465-
5546

Mini-grant Program

Alaska Cooperative Extension Community
and Rural Development Program, Steve
Bush, USFS Alaska Region Rural Community
Assistance Coordinator - 276-2433
Technical Assistance

United States Department of Agriculture
Rural Development - 745-2176
Community Guaranteed Loans Program
Emergency Community Water Assistance
Grants
Rural Business Enterprise Grants
Water and Waste Disposal Loans and
Grants
Business and Industrial Loans

United States Department of Commerce,
Economic Development Administration -
271-2272

Economic Development Technical
Assistance
Long Term Economic Deterioration
Program
Public Works Impact Projects
Grants for Public Works and
Development Facilities

United States Department of Commerce,
Small Business Administration 271-4022
Small Business Loan Program
Business Development Assistance

Alaska Industrial Development and Export
Authority, Randy Simmons, Executive
Director, Bob Poe, Development Chief 269-
3000

Loan Participation Program
Business Assistance Program
Development Finance Program

Alaska Department of Commerce and
Economic Development, Division of
Investments, Martin Richards, Director,
Geoff Whistler, Chief of Loans - 465-2510
Small Business Economic Development
Revolving Loan Fund

Alaska Department of Commerce and
Economic Development, Division of
Investments, Martin Richards, Director,
Geoff Whistler, Chief of Loans - 465-5466
Economic Development Matching Grant
Program

United States Department of Commerce
Small Business Administration, Juneau
Economic Development Council for
Southeast Alaska 463-3789
Small Business Development Centers

Alaska Department of Administration,
Division of Administrative Services,
Sharon Barton, Director - 465-5647
Municipal Capital Project Matching
Grants

Alaska Department of Community and
Regional Affairs, Division of Community

and Rural Development, Mike Irwin
Commissioner 452-4468
Community Development Block Grants

Alaska Department of Community and
Regional Affairs, Division of Community
and Rural Development, Mike Irwin,
Commissioner 269-4500
Rural Development Initiative Fund
Loan Program

Alaska Department of Community and
Regional Affairs, Division of Community
and Rural Development, Mike Irwin,
Commissioner 465-5539
Rural Development Assistance Grants
Rural Development Assistance Mini-
Grants

Alaska Department of Revenue, Municipal
Bond Bank Authority, Contact Forrest
Browne - 465-3750

Alaska Department of Commerce and
Economic Development, Alaska Science and
Technology Foundation, Contact Jamie
Kenworthy, 272-4333

Yarmon Investments, The Polaris Fund,
L.P. 276-4466
Venture Capital Assistance and
Funding

Alaska House of Representatives, Gail
Phillips, Speaker of the House, 258-8164.
Al Kookesh, District 5 Representative.

State of Alaska Senate, Mike Miller,
President, 488-0862. Jerry Mackie,
District C Senator.

Alaska Department of Transportation and
Public Facilities, Joe Perkins,
Commissioner, 465-3900
Marine Development Assistance

Alaska Department of Transportation and
Public Facilities, Joe Perkins,
Commissioner, 465-3900
Marine Facilities Maintenance
Grants, Statewide Transportation
Improvement Program

Fuel Facility

United States Forest Service - Alaska
Department of Community and Regional
Affairs, Mike Irwin, Commissioner - 465-
5546

Mini-grant Program

Alaska Cooperative Extension Community
and Rural Development Program, Steve
Bush, USFS Alaska Region Rural Community
Assistance Coordinator - 276-2433

Technical Assistance

United States Coast Guard, Fuels
Management Officer - 228-0308

Technical Assistance

United States Department of Agriculture
Rural Development - 745-2176

Community Guaranteed Loans Program
Emergency Community Water Assistance
Grants

Rural Business Enterprise Grants
Water and Waste Disposal Loans and
Grants

Business and Industrial Loans

United States Department of Commerce,
Economic Development Administration -
271-2272

Economic Development Technical
Assistance

Long Term Economic Deterioration
Program

Public Works Impact Projects
Grants for Public Works and
Development Facilities

United States Department of Commerce,
Small Business Administration 271-4022

Small Business Loan Program
Business Development Assistance

Alaska Industrial Development and Export
Authority, Randy Simmons, Executive
Director, Bob Poe, Development Chief 269-
3000

Loan Participation Program
Business Assistance Program
Development Finance Program

Alaska Department of Commerce and
Economic Development, Division of
Investments, Martin Richards, Director,
Geoff Whistler, Chief of Loans - 465-2510
Small Business Economic Development
Revolving Loan Fund

Alaska Department of Commerce and
Economic Development, Division of
Investments, Martin Richards, Director,
Geoff Whistler, Chief of Loans - 465-5466
Economic Development Matching Grant
Program

United States Department of Commerce
Small Business Administration, Juneau
Economic Development Council for
Southeast Alaska 463-3789
Small Business Development Centers

Alaska Department of Administration,
Division of Administrative Services,
Sharon Barton, Director - 465-5647
Municipal Capital Project Matching
Grants

Alaska Department of Community and
Regional Affairs, Division of Community
and Rural Development, Mike Irwin
Commissioner 452-4468
Community Development Block Grants

Alaska Department of Community and
Regional Affairs, Division of Community
and Rural Development, Mike Irwin,
Commissioner 269-4500
Rural Development Initiative Fund
Loan Program

Alaska Department of Community and
Regional Affairs, Division of Community
and Rural Development, Mike Irwin,
Commissioner 465-5539
Rural Development Assistance Grants
Rural Development Assistance Mini-
Grants

Alaska Department of Revenue, Municipal
Bond Bank Authority, Contact Forrest
Browne - 465-3750

Alaska Department of Commerce and

Economic Development, Alaska Science and Technology Foundation, Contact Jamie Kenworthy, 272-4333

Yarmon Investments, The Polaris Fund, L.P. 276-4466
 Venture Capital Assistance and Funding

Alaska House of Representatives, Gail Phillips, Speaker of the House, 258-8164. Al Kookesh, District 5 Representative.

State of Alaska Senate, Mike Miller, President, 488-0862. Jerry Mackie, District C Senator.

Tideland Leases

Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Lands, Jane Angvik, Director 269-8503, Andy Pekovich, Regional Manager, 465-3400
 Lessor Services

State of Alaska, Office of the Governor, Division of Governmental Coordination, Diane Mayer, 465-3562
 Assembles State and Federal Concerns

Alaska Cooperative Extension Community and Rural Development Program, Steve Bush, USFS Alaska Region Rural Community Assistance Coordinator - 276-2433

United States Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration - 271-2272
 Economic Development Technical Assistance

Alaska House of Representatives, Gail Phillips, Speaker of the House, 258-8164. Al Kookesh, District 5 Representative.

State of Alaska Senate, Mike Miller, President, 488-0862. Jerry Mackie, District C Senator.

Custom Planing

United States Forest Service - Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs, Mike Irwin, Commissioner - 465-5546

Assistance Coordination

Alaska Cooperative Extension Community and Rural Development Program, Steve Bush, USFS Alaska Region Rural Community Assistance Coordinator - 276-2433

United States Department of Agriculture Rural Development - 745-2176
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United States Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration - 271-2272
 Economic Development Technical Assistance
 Long Term Economic Deterioration Program

United States Department of Commerce, Small Business Administration 271-4022
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Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority, Randy Simmons, Executive Director, Bob Poe, Development Chief 269-3000
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Alaska Department of Commerce and Economic Development, Division of Investments, Martin Richards, Director, Geoff Whistler, Chief of Loans - 465-2510
 Small Business Economic Development Revolving Loan Fund

Alaska Department of Commerce and Economic Development, Division of Investments, Martin Richards, Director, Geoff Whistler, Chief of Loans - 465-5466
 Economic Development Matching Grant Program

United States Department of Commerce
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Economic Development Council for
Southeast Alaska 463-3789
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Alaska Department of Commerce and
Economic Development, Alaska Science and
Technology Foundation, Contact Jamie
Kenworthy, 272-4333

Yarmon Investments, The Polaris Fund,
L.P. 276-4466
Venture Capital Assistance and
Funding

Alaska House of Representatives, Gail
Phillips, Speaker of the House, 258-8164.
Al Kookesh, District 5 Representative.

State of Alaska Senate, Mike Miller,
President, 488-0862. Jerry Mackie,
District C Senator.

Alaska Department of Natural Resources,
Natural Resource Conservation and
Development Board, John Shively,
Commissioner 269-8431
Soils and Community Planning
Assistance

Alaska Department of Natural Resources,
Board of Forestry, Ruth Tadda, Chief of
Staff 269-8475
Timber Planning and Regulation
Assistance

United States Forest Service, Pacific
Northwest Research Station, Forest
Sciences Laboratory, Rick Smith 586-8811
Timber Milling and Marketing
Information (mainly at Portland
Headquarters reached through Juneau
Lab)

University of Alaska - Fairbanks, Land
Resources/Community Development, Dr.
Irvin Skelton, Program Leader 474-6367
Wood Products Marketing Assistance

Alaska Forest Association, Jack Phelps,
Executive Director, 225-6114

Timber Marketing and Regulation
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Alaska Department of Commerce and
Economic Development, Office of
International Trade, Donna Logan, Trade
Specialist 561-5585
Timber Marketing Assistance

Custom Drying

United States Forest Service - Alaska
Department of Community and Regional
Affairs, Mike Irwin, Commissioner - 465-
5546

Assistance Coordination

Alaska Cooperative Extension Community
and Rural Development Program, Steve
Bush, USFS Alaska Region Rural Community
Assistance Coordinator - 276-2433

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Rural Development - 745-2176

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Kenworthy, 272-4333

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Alaska House of Representatives, Gail
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State of Alaska Senate, Mike Miller,
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District C Senator.

Alaska Department of Natural Resources,
Natural Resource Conservation and
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Commissioner 269-8431
Soils and Community Planning
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Alaska Department of Natural Resources,
Board of Forestry, Ruth Tadda, Chief of
Staff 269-8475
Timber Planning and Regulation
Assistance

United States Forest Service, Pacific

Northwest Research Station, Forest Sciences Laboratory, Rick Smith 586-8811
 Timber Milling and Marketing Information (mainly at Portland Headquarters reached through Juneau Lab)

University of Alaska - Fairbanks, Land Resources/Community Development, Dr. Irvin Skelton, Program Leader 474-6367
 Wood Products Marketing Assistance

Alaska Forest Association, Jack Phelps, Executive Director, 225-6114
 Timber Marketing and Regulation Information

Alaska Department of Commerce and Economic Development, Office of International Trade, Donna Logan, Trade Specialist 561-5585
 Timber Marketing Assistance

Secondary Manufacturing

United States Forest Service - Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs, Mike Irwin, Commissioner - 465-5546
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Alaska Cooperative Extension Community and Rural Development Program, Steve Bush, USFS Alaska Region Rural Community Assistance Coordinator - 276-2433

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State of Alaska Senate, Mike Miller,
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District C Senator.

Alaska Department of Natural Resources,

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Northwest Research Station, Forest
Sciences Laboratory, Rick Smith 586-8811
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University of Alaska - Fairbanks, Land
Resources/Community Development, Dr.
Irvin Skelton, Program Leader 474-6367
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Alaska Department of Commerce and
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International Trade, Donna Logan, Trade
Specialist 561-5585
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United States Forest Service - Alaska
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Alaska Department of Natural Resources,
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Resources/Community Development, Dr.
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Alaska Forest Association, Jack Phelps,
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Sharon Barton, Director - 465-5647
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Commissioner 452-4468
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Alaska Department of Community and
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Commissioner 269-4500
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Alaska Department of Community and
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Commissioner 465-5539
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Alaska Department of Commerce and
Economic Development, Alaska Science and
Technology Foundation, Contact Jamie
Kenworthy, 272-4333

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Alaska House of Representatives, Gail
Phillips, Speaker of the House, 258-8164.
Al Kookesh, District 5 Representative.

State of Alaska Senate, Mike Miller,
 President, 488-0862. Jerry Mackie,
 District C Senator.

Alaska Department of Transportation and
 Public Facilities, Joe Perkins,
 Commissioner, 465-3900
 Highway Development Assistance

Alaska Department of Transportation and
 Public Facilities, Joe Perkins,
 Commissioner, 465-3900
 Road Maintenance Grants, Statewide
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Alaska Department of Commerce and
 Economic Development, Alaska Tourism
 Marketing Council, Dave Karp, Executive
 Director, 269-8182
 Tourism Marketing and Development
 Assistance

Alaska Department of Commerce and
 Economic Development, Division of
 Tourism, Tom Garrett, Director 465-2012
 Tourism Marketing and Development
 Assistance

Alaska Department of Natural Resources,
 Natural Resource Conservation and
 Development Board, John Shively,
 Commissioner 269-8431
 Soils and Community Planning
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Alaska Department of Commerce and
 Economic Development, Office of
 International Trade, Donna Logan, Trade
 Specialist 561-5585
 Tourism Marketing Assistance

Commercial Fish Facility United States Forest Service - Alaska
 Department of Community and Regional
 Affairs, Mike Irwin, Commissioner - 465-
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Alaska Cooperative Extension Community
 and Rural Development Program, Steve
 Bush, USFS Alaska Region Rural Community
 Assistance Coordinator - 276-2433
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United States Department of Agriculture
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Director, Bob Poe, Development Chief 269-
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Sharon Barton, Director - 465-5647
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Commissioner 452-4468
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Commissioner 465-5539
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Alaska Department of Revenue, Municipal
Bond Bank Authority, Contact Forrest
Browne - 465-3750

Alaska Department of Commerce and
Economic Development, Alaska Science and
Technology Foundation, Contact Jamie
Kenworthy, 272-4333

Yarmon Investments, The Polaris Fund,
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Alaska House of Representatives, Gail
Phillips, Speaker of the House, 258-8164.
Al Kookesh, District 5 Representative.

State of Alaska Senate, Mike Miller,
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District C Senator.

Alaska Department of Transportation and

Public Facilities, Joe Perkins,
 Commissioner, 465-3900
 Marine Facilities Development
 Assistance

Alaska Department of Transportation and
 Public Facilities, Joe Perkins,
 Commissioner, 465-3900
 Marine Facilities Maintenance
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Alaska Department of Commerce and
 Economic Development, Alaska Seafood
 Marketing Institute, Executive Director
 position currently vacant, 465-5560
 Seafood Development Assistance and
 Marketing Information

Alaska Department of Natural Resources,
 Natural Resource Conservation and
 Development Board, John Shively,
 Commissioner 269-8431
 Soils and Community Planning
 Assistance

Alaska Trollers Association, Dale Kelley,
 Executive Director, 586-9400
 Seafood Marketing Information

Southeast Alaska Seiners Association,
 Kris Norosz, Executive Director, 772-4446
 Seafood Marketing Information

Alaska Department of Commerce and
 Economic Development, Office of
 International Trade, Donna Logan, Trade
 Specialist 561-5585
 Seafood Marketing Assistance

Restaurant

United States Forest Service - Alaska
 Department of Community and Regional
 Affairs, Mike Irwin, Commissioner - 465-
 5546

Alaska Cooperative Extension Community
 and Rural Development Program, Steve
 Bush, USFS Alaska Region Rural Community
 Assistance Coordinator - 276-2433
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Alaska Department of Community and
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Commissioner 465-5539
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Alaska Department of Commerce and
Economic Development, Alaska Science and
Technology Foundation, Contact Jamie
Kenworthy, 272-4333

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Venture Capital Assistance and
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Alaska House of Representatives, Gail
Phillips, Speaker of the House, 258-8164.
Al Kookesh, District 5 Representative.

State of Alaska Senate, Mike Miller,
President, 488-0862. Jerry Mackie,
District C Senator.

Alaska Department of Transportation and
Public Facilities, Joe Perkins,
Commissioner, 465-3900
Highway Development Assistance

Alaska Department of Transportation and
Public Facilities, Joe Perkins,

Commissioner, 465-3900
Road Maintenance Grants, Statewide
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Alaska Department of Commerce and
Economic Development, Alaska Tourism
Marketing Council, Dave Karp, Executive
Director, 269-8182
Tourism Marketing and Development
Assistance

Alaska Department of Commerce and
Economic Development, Division of
Tourism, Tom Garrett, Director 465-2012
Tourism Marketing and Development
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Alaska Department of Natural Resources,
Natural Resource Conservation and
Development Board, John Shively,
Commissioner 269-8431
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Alaska Department of Commerce and
Economic Development, Office of
International Trade, Donna Logan, Trade
Specialist 561-5585
Tourism Marketing Assistance

Motel/Lodge

United States Forest Service - Alaska
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Alaska Cooperative Extension Community
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Bush, USFS Alaska Region Rural Community
Assistance Coordinator - 276-2433
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Alaska Department of Administration,
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Sharon Barton, Director - 465-5647
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Commissioner 465-5539
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Alaska Department of Commerce and
Economic Development, Alaska Science and
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Kenworthy, 272-4333

Yarmon Investments, The Polaris Fund,
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Alaska House of Representatives, Gail
Phillips, Speaker of the House, 258-8164.
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District C Senator.

Alaska Department of Transportation and
Public Facilities, Joe Perkins,
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Alaska Department of Transportation and
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Commissioner, 465-3900
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Marketing Council, Dave Karp, Executive
Director, 269-8182

Tourism Marketing and Development Assistance

Alaska Department of Commerce and Economic Development, Division of Tourism, Tom Garrett, Director 465-2012
Tourism Marketing and Development Assistance

Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Natural Resource Conservation and Development Board, John Shively, Commissioner 269-8431
Soils and Community Planning Assistance

Alaska Department of Commerce and Economic Development, Office of International Trade, Donna Logan, Trade Specialist 561-5585
Tourism Marketing Assistance

Auto Rentals

United States Forest Service - Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs, Mike Irwin, Commissioner - 465-5546

Alaska Cooperative Extension Community and Rural Development Program, Steve Bush, USFS Alaska Region Rural Community Assistance Coordinator - 276-2433
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Kenworthy, 272-4333

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Alaska Department of Transportation and
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Alaska Department of Commerce and
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International Trade, Donna Logan, Trade
Specialist 561-5585
Tourism Marketing Assistance

ORV, Watercraft & Bike
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Alaska Cooperative Extension Community
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Authority, Randy Simmons, Executive Director, Bob Poe, Development Chief 269-3000

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Alaska Department of Commerce and Economic Development, Division of Investments, Martin Richards, Director, Geoff Whistler, Chief of Loans - 465-2510
Small Business Economic Development Revolving Loan Fund

Alaska Department of Commerce and Economic Development, Division of Investments, Martin Richards, Director, Geoff Whistler, Chief of Loans - 465-5466
Economic Development Matching Grant Program

United States Department of Commerce Small Business Administration, Juneau Economic Development Council for Southeast Alaska 463-3789
Small Business Development Centers

Alaska Department of Administration, Division of Administrative Services, Sharon Barton, Director - 465-5647
Municipal Capital Project Matching Grants

Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs, Division of Community and Rural Development, Mike Irwin Commissioner 452-4468
Community Development Block Grants

Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs, Division of Community and Rural Development, Mike Irwin, Commissioner 269-4500
Rural Development Initiative Fund Loan Program

Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs, Division of Community and Rural Development, Mike Irwin, Commissioner 465-5539
Rural Development Assistance Grants
Rural Development Assistance Mini-

Grants

Alaska Department of Commerce and Economic Development, Alaska Science and Technology Foundation, Contact Jamie Kenworthy, 272-4333

Yarmon Investments, The Polaris Fund, L.P. 276-4466
Venture Capital Assistance and Funding

Alaska House of Representatives, Gail Phillips, Speaker of the House, 258-8164.
Al Kookesh, District 5 Representative.

State of Alaska Senate, Mike Miller, President, 488-0862. Jerry Mackie, District C Senator.

Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, Joe Perkins, Commissioner, 465-3900
Highway Development Assistance

Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, Joe Perkins, Commissioner, 465-3900
Road Maintenance Grants, Statewide Transportation Improvement Program

Alaska Department of Commerce and Economic Development, Alaska Tourism Marketing Council, Dave Karp, Executive Director, 269-8182
Tourism Marketing and Development Assistance

Alaska Department of Commerce and Economic Development, Division of Tourism, Tom Garrett, Director 465-2012
Tourism Marketing and Development Assistance

Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Natural Resource Conservation and Development Board, John Shively, Commissioner 269-8431
Soils and Community Planning Assistance

Alaska Department of Commerce and

Economic Development, Office of
International Trade, Donna Logan, Trade
Specialist 561-5585
Tourism Marketing Assistance

Guides

United States Forest Service - Alaska
Department of Community and Regional
Affairs, Mike Irwin, Commissioner - 465-
5546

Alaska Cooperative Extension Community
and Rural Development Program, Steve
Bush, USFS Alaska Region Rural Community
Assistance Coordinator - 276-2433
Technical Assistance

United States Department of Agriculture
Rural Development - 745-2176
Community Guaranteed Loans Program
Emergency Community Water Assistance
Grants
Rural Business Enterprise Grants
Water and Waste Disposal Loans and
Grants
Business and Industrial Loans

United States Department of Commerce,
Economic Development Administration -
271-2272
Economic Development Technical
Assistance
Long Term Economic Deterioration
Program
Public Works Impact Projects
Grants for Public Works and
Development Facilities

United States Department of Commerce,
Small Business Administration 271-4022
Small Business Loan Program
Business Development Assistance

Alaska Industrial Development and Export
Authority, Randy Simmons, Executive
Director, Bob Poe, Development Chief 269-
3000

Loan Participation Program
Business Assistance Program
Development Finance Program

Alaska Department of Commerce and

Economic Development, Division of
Investments, Martin Richards, Director,
Geoff Whistler, Chief of Loans - 465-2510
Small Business Economic Development
Revolving Loan Fund

Alaska Department of Commerce and
Economic Development, Division of
Investments, Martin Richards, Director,
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Economic Development Matching Grant
Program

United States Department of Commerce
Small Business Administration, Juneau
Economic Development Council for
Southeast Alaska 463-3789
Small Business Development Centers

Alaska Department of Administration,
Division of Administrative Services,
Sharon Barton, Director - 465-5647
Municipal Capital Project Matching
Grants

Alaska Department of Community and
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and Rural Development, Mike Irwin
Commissioner 452-4468
Community Development Block Grants

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Commissioner 269-4500
Rural Development Initiative Fund
Loan Program

Alaska Department of Community and
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and Rural Development, Mike Irwin,
Commissioner 465-5539
Rural Development Assistance Grants
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Alaska Department of Commerce and
Economic Development, Alaska Science and
Technology Foundation, Contact Jamie
Kenworthy, 272-4333

Yarmon Investments, The Polaris Fund,

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Alaska House of Representatives, Gail
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Commissioner, 465-3900
Highway Development Assistance

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Commissioner, 465-3900
Road Maintenance Grants, Statewide
Transportation Improvement Program

Alaska Department of Commerce and
Economic Development, Alaska Tourism
Marketing Council, Dave Karp, Executive
Director, 269-8182
Tourism Marketing and Development
Assistance

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Tourism, Tom Garrett, Director 465-2012
Tourism Marketing and Development
Assistance

Alaska Department of Natural Resources,
Natural Resource Conservation and
Development Board, John Shively,
Commissioner 269-8431
Soils and Community Planning
Assistance

Alaska Department of Commerce and
Economic Development, Office of
International Trade, Donna Logan, Trade
Specialist 561-5585
Tourism Marketing Assistance

Remote Tent sites

United States Forest Service - Alaska
Department of Community and Regional

Affairs, Mike Irwin, Commissioner - 465-5546

Alaska Cooperative Extension Community and Rural Development Program, Steve Bush, USFS Alaska Region Rural Community Assistance Coordinator - 276-2433
Technical Assistance

United States Department of Agriculture Rural Development - 745-2176
Community Guaranteed Loans Program
Emergency Community Water Assistance Grants
Rural Business Enterprise Grants
Water and Waste Disposal Loans and Grants
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United States Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration - 271-2272
Economic Development Technical Assistance
Long Term Economic Deterioration Program
Public Works Impact Projects
Grants for Public Works and Development Facilities

United States Department of Commerce, Small Business Administration 271-4022
Small Business Loan Program
Business Development Assistance

Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority, Randy Simmons, Executive Director, Bob Poe, Development Chief 269-3000
Loan Participation Program
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Alaska Department of Commerce and Economic Development, Division of Investments, Martin Richards, Director, Geoff Whistler, Chief of Loans - 465-2510
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United States Department of Commerce
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Alaska Department of Administration,
Division of Administrative Services,
Sharon Barton, Director - 465-5647
Municipal Capital Project Matching
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Alaska Department of Community and
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Commissioner 452-4468
Community Development Block Grants

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Commissioner 269-4500
Rural Development Initiative Fund
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Rural Development Assistance Grants
Rural Development Assistance Mini-
Grants

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Technology Foundation, Contact Jamie
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Public Facilities, Joe Perkins,
Commissioner, 465-3900
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Alaska Department of Transportation and
Public Facilities, Joe Perkins,
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Director, 269-8182
Tourism Marketing and Development
Assistance

Alaska Department of Commerce and
Economic Development, Division of
Tourism, Tom Garrett, Director 465-2012
Tourism Marketing and Development
Assistance

Alaska Department of Natural Resources,
Natural Resource Conservation and
Development Board, John Shively,
Commissioner 269-8431
Soils and Community Planning
Assistance

Alaska Department of Commerce and
Economic Development, Office of
International Trade, Donna Logan, Trade
Specialist 561-5585
Tourism Marketing Assistance

Gridiron

United States Forest Service - Alaska
Department of Community and Regional
Affairs, Mike Irwin, Commissioner - 465-
5546
Mini-grant Program

Alaska Cooperative Extension Community
and Rural Development Program, Steve
Bush, USFS Alaska Region Rural Community
Assistance Coordinator - 276-2433
Technical Assistance

United States Department of Agriculture
Rural Development - 745-2176
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Small Business Administration 271-4022
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Small Business Economic Development
Revolving Loan Fund

Alaska Department of Commerce and
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Economic Development Matching Grant
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United States Department of Commerce
Small Business Administration, Juneau
Economic Development Council for
Southeast Alaska 463-3789

Small Business Development Centers

Alaska Department of Administration,
Division of Administrative Services,
Sharon Barton, Director - 465-5647
Municipal Capital Project Matching
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and Rural Development, Mike Irwin
Commissioner 452-4468
Community Development Block Grants

Alaska Department of Community and
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and Rural Development, Mike Irwin,
Commissioner 269-4500
Rural Development Initiative Fund
Loan Program

Alaska Department of Community and
Regional Affairs, Division of Community
and Rural Development, Mike Irwin,
Commissioner 465-5539
Rural Development Assistance Grants
Rural Development Assistance Mini-
Grants

Alaska Department of Revenue, Municipal
Bond Bank Authority, Contact Forrest
Browne - 465-3750

Alaska Department of Commerce and
Economic Development, Alaska Science and
Technology Foundation, Contact Jamie
Kenworthy, 272-4333

Yarmon Investments, The Polaris Fund,
L.P. 276-4466
Venture Capital Assistance and
Funding

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Phillips, Speaker of the House, 258-8164.
Al Kookesh, District 5 Representative.

State of Alaska Senate, Mike Miller,
President, 488-0862. Jerry Mackie,
District C Senator.

Alaska Department of Transportation and

Public Facilities, Joe Perkins,
 Commissioner, 465-3900
 Marine Transportation Development
 Assistance

Alaska Department of Transportation and
 Public Facilities, Joe Perkins,
 Commissioner, 465-3900
 Marine Facilities Maintenance
 Grants, Statewide Transportation
 Improvement Program

I. Identification of Education and Training Needs for Plan
 Implementation.

In 3 separate meetings among Naukati West residents, the Action Team and the planner, the most discussed need for training was related to using the Internet and the need for practical access to the Internet. Discussions with Alaska Power and Telephone indicate that both state-of-the-art and low cost Internet access is at least a year away for the Naukati area. Use of Internet access under development by the Southeast Island School District may be available for use by residents and is expected to come sooner.

Internet access and use can facilitate many features of this Action Plan. Specifically, all state and most federal agencies put some or all of their guidelines, addresses, etc. on the Internet. The State of Alaska puts all statutes and regulations, proposed bills of legislation, some resource development plans and other material on the Internet.

At least several of the agencies listed in Section H offer training and education either in addition to or along with the other assistance they offer. As an example, the Office of the Alaska Governor, Division of Governmental Coordination, offers annual training sessions in the permitting processes involved in determinations of consistency with the Coastal Zone Management Act. Each spring, the Division of Governmental Coordination trains local residents through Coastal Policy Council sessions in a program that usually lasts 3 days. Questions about permitting often came up in meetings with Naukati area residents.

What follows is a list of some of the education and training offered within Alaska.

Alaska Cooperative Extension Community and Rural Development Program - 276-2433

Training and technical assistance in many of the industries of interest to Naukati area residents and informational training in the Community Guaranteed Loans program, and access to water and waste disposal information.

United States Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration - 271-2272

Economic development technical assistance.

United States Department of Commerce, Small Business Administration 271-4022

Business development assistance and periodic training in small business issues such as taxation.

United States Department of Commerce Small Business Administration, Juneau Economic Development Council for Southeast Alaska 463-3789

Formal training through Small Business Development Centers.

Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs, Division of Community and Rural Development, 452-4468

Assistance with Community Development Block Grants, various loan programs and facilitation of some training for economic development.

Alaska Department of Revenue, Municipal Bond Bank Authority, 465-3750

Training in bonding for utility districts, governmental projects, etc.

Alaska Department of Commerce and Economic Development, Alaska Science and Technology Foundation, 272-4333

Training in various project funding at annual meeting and at other times.

Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, 465-3900

Marine transportation development assistance training. Also, some training related to transportation funding (chiefly grants).

United States Coast Guard, 228-0308

Technical assistance and training in marine issues including navigation, handling of oils and fuels and marine communication.

State of Alaska, Office of the Governor, Division of Governmental Coordination, 465-3562

Training as noted in narrative above.

Alaska Department of Natural Resources, 269-8431

Periodic training in soils, resource plans, community planning (usually offered in house so may require assistance of Governor's office, Legislators and others for Naukati residents to be able to attend.)

Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Board of Forestry, 269-8475

Training in timber planning and regulation.

United States Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Research Station,
Forest Sciences Laboratory, 586-8811
Training in timber milling, various forestry issues.

University of Alaska - Fairbanks, Land Resources/Community
Development, 474-6367
Information on training in this general area of expertise and
help with access to information on other educational
opportunities.

Alaska Department of Commerce and Economic Development, Office of
International Trade, 561-5585
Exporting information and training.

There is no one timeline for this education and training that can
be identified at this time. Naukati West residents have jobs and
families which draw heavily on their time, their ability to travel
to receive education and training, and funds.

J. Outline of Progress Review or Schedule for Updating the Plan
Based upon Short and Long Term Monitoring of Outcomes,
Feedback from the Community, etc.

(i) Upcoming deadlines/decision points:

GENERAL IDEAS

1998

May 12. End of comment period for update of Prince of Wales
Island Area Plan. Naukati West residents need to
ensure that resource access is maximized.

Mid-May. End of Legislative Session (and 20th Alaska
Legislature since this is the Second Session).
Naukati West residents need to review what projects
were approved and what issues have changed.
Projects and issues being considered that would
impact Naukati West include a new school for
Naukati, changes in how the state provides marine
transportation, many permitting issues, etc. One
way to have a timely review would be to ask a local
Legislator to visit or send a staffer to visit
Naukati to recap the Session.

Summer. Several important projects affecting Naukati West
will take place over the summer. While not
necessarily a comprehensive list, these projects
will include the installation of a new power plant,
an update of the Alaska Department of
Transportation 5-year plan, revision of the State

of Alaska 5 Year Schedule of Timber Sales, completion of the updated Prince of Wales Island Area Plan, decisions by the Southeast Island School District as to what schools will operate for the 1998-99 school year and what school buildings (if any) might be moved to Naukati.

1999 Decisions regarding facilities now owned by Ketchikan Pulp but situated on land managed by the United States Forest Service will need to be made in 1999. Disposition of the shop building, cookhouse and other buildings, as well as permits for the dock and other facilities will need to be decided.

(ii) Example of a Specific Schedule

The Naukati West Community Action Team meets regularly but has not yet reached a stage in which definitive assignments can be made within such a small group. The availability of time and expertise are a very difficult match when dealing with a small group; in this instance a small group of individuals that also need to make livings and raise families. What follows is a suggested draft schedule for projects presented here for the purpose of allowing further refinement. In some instances, this table points to the inter-connectedness of projects. In all cases, the table is silent on funding.

SUGGESTED TIMELINE FOR EACH COMPONENT TO COMPLETION

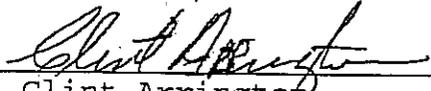
Possible Completion Dates

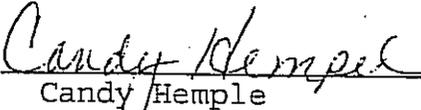
	Scoping	Design	Engineering	Construction
Barge Transport				
* Dock Project	12/98	6/99	6/00	9/01
* Barge Ramp	4/99	12/99	12/00	6/01
* Fuel Facility	6/99	12/99	6/00	10/00
* Tideland Leases	9/98	12/98	6/99	n/a
Wood Products				
* Custom Planing	prvt	prvt	prvt	prvt
* Custom Drying	prvt	prvt	prvt	prvt
* Secondary Mfr	prvt	prvt	prvt	prvt
* Commercial				
Forest Nursery	prvt	prvt	prvt	prvt
RV Park	prvt	prvt	prvt	prvt
Commercial Fish Fac	prvt	prvt	prvt	prvt
Restaurant	prvt	prvt	prvt	prvt
Motel/Lodge	prvt	prvt	prvt	prvt
Tourism add-ons				
* Auto rentals	prvt	prvt	prvt	prvt
* ORV, watercraft & bike rentals	prvt	prvt	prvt	prvt
* Guides	prvt	prvt	prvt	prvt
* Remote tentsites	prvt	prvt	prvt	prvt
Commercial Fish Services				
* Dock Project	prvt	prvt	prvt	prvt
* Fuel Facility	prvt	prvt	prvt	prvt
* Tideland Leases	prvt	prvt	prvt	prvt
* Gridiron	prvt	prvt	prvt	prvt
Government Services				
* Fire hall/EMS	done	done	11/98	6/99
* School	9/98	9/98	6/99	8/00
* Sewer & Water	12/98	9/99	5/00	10/00

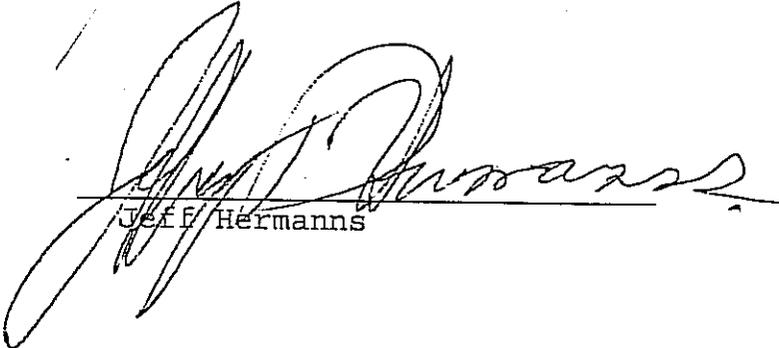
This Action Plan has been reviewed and approved by the Naukati West Incorporated Action Team.

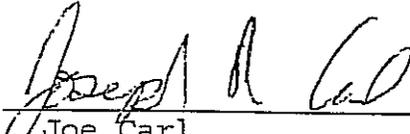
The Action Team


Ken Rollins 4/19/98


Clint Arrington


Candy Hemple


Jeff Hermanns


Joe Carl

Steve Igo

SUMMARY OF CERTAIN STATE AND FEDERAL PROCESSES, RESOURCES LAWS AND REGULATIONS FOR NAUKATI WEST.

INTRODUCTION

This summary is meant to address known interests of Naukati West residents. The interaction of the agencies that have control over land and other resources, or the permitting processes that can determine how development can or cannot take place, and the laws that direct those agencies are perhaps too complex to be understood by any one person. That may partially explain why so many resource issues are litigated and may also explain why so many court decisions are later overturned by higher courts. Proposals for new development are particularly disadvantaged in a legal environment that would disallow most of the industrial development, and some of the residential and public sector development that has taken place in the United States over the last two centuries.

REGULATION OF FORESTRY ON STATE, PRIVATE AND MUNICIPAL LAND

Overview

The Alaska Forest Resources and Practices Act of 1990 (FPA) (see AS 41.17) was once considered one of the strongest forest practices acts in the United States. It is chiefly a law to protect fish habitat and water quality. It requires reforestation on state, municipal and private land, except salvage sales (see 11 AAC 95.375 (b)(2)). Harvests must not exceed sustained yield on state and municipal land but there is no sustained yield requirement for private land. The Alaska Board of Forestry represents interest groups and the public on FPA issues.

For forestry work proposed where forestry uses will continue, including harvests, reforestation, roadbuilding and thinning, a notification of intended activity must be submitted to the Division of Forestry. FPA requires no permits. Notifications for the Naukati area should be submitted to the Ketchikan Office of the Division of Forestry. Notifications need to be submitted by the landowner or on behalf of the landowner. The address can be found elsewhere in this document.

Forest land for which the landowner is changing the use to something other than forestry need not comply with FPA. Therefore, timber harvests and roadbuilding can take place without FPA notification or meeting standards if forestry is intended to be discontinued.

Riparian Buffers

The FPA requires 66 foot buffers on either side of Type A water bodies in the Alaska coastal forest on private land. State and other public land must have a 100 foot buffer on either side of all anadromous or high value fish waters. South of the Alaska Range state land must also have an additional 200 foot of buffer for fish and wildlife. Legislation currently being considered by the 20th Alaska Legislature would modify buffers slightly, chiefly on water bodies other than Type A. Water body types are defined in the Act.

Variations from the Act are allowed, including removal of trees from buffers provided that a site-specific determination shows that the harm intended to be avoided by FPA will not occur and no significant harm to fish habitat and water quality will occur. Forestry has the responsibility to make this determination but due deference must be given to ADF&G and ADEC. Due deference is not a veto but ADF&G and ADEC can elevate disagreements to the commissioner level and then to the

Governor. Landowners/loggers can appeal a decision. There has been only a few instance of variation trees being elevated.

Additional Information

A longer summary of FPA was written by Alaska Board of Forestry Liaison Ruth Tadda and published by the Society of American Foresters in 1994. Copies of this summary and the Act and regulations as well as notification forms can be obtained by contacting Ruth Tadda at the Division of Forestry. (907) 269-8475.

COMMERCIAL TIMBER ON STATE LAND (and specifically in Southeast (SE))

Overview

State land ownership. The State of Alaska owns approximately 297,000 acres of forested land in SE Alaska, stretching from Dixon Entrance to the Canadian Border north of Haines. Of this total, only about 66,800 acres are considered available for timber management and the bulk of this land (49,231 acres) is located within the Haines State Forest. Further north along the coast the State owns 260,477 acres in the area known as Yakataga. Other lands have been selected for possible conveyance to the State throughout this part of Alaska.

Sustained yield of timber. Article VIII, Section 4, of the Alaska Constitution, AS41.17, AS 38.04, and 38.05 require sustained yield of timber from state land (see AS 41.17.950 and 38.04.910 for definitions of sustained yield). While not a rigid annual calculation, the derivation of the annual allowable cut cannot stray from sustained yield for long periods of time either from the standpoint of meeting the law or from that of good management of public resources. The sustained yield for state land in the Yakataga area is between 10 and 15 million board feet per year. The sustained yield for state land south of Yakataga i.e. the land between Dixon Entrance and the Canadian Border north of Haines, is about 10.2 million board feet, of which about 7 million board feet is from the Haines State Forest and the balance spread throughout South SE.

Many Naukati West residents are aware that the state has recently completed an evaluation of SE timber resources on state land that will result in some reclassification and an expected increase in the allowable cut. Naukati West needs to be alert to the potential for a few large timber sales absorbing all of the allowable cut for a decade or more, thereby eliminating timber sales that might result in logs being sawn in Naukati.

Ongoing forest management on state land. Most timber sold from state land in SE has been from the Yakataga area. However, DNR harvests the allowable cut from the Haines State Forest and occasionally sells small sales in other parts of SE. Most volume sold in recent years has been exported out of the United States and pulp logs have gone to pulp mills in the Lower 48.

The University of Alaska now controls all of the allowable cut on state land in the Yakataga area for at least the next 20 years as a result of a 1987 settlement between the state and the University (and the subsequent out-of-court settlement of the resulting lawsuit; City of Yakatat v. State of AK). At least in the near term, almost all of that volume can be expected to be exported out of the United States. Some utility logs might be sent to pulp mills in the Lower 48 or Canada. At this time there is no mill

to utilize pulp logs in Alaska except for chipping before shipment.

The Division of Forestry plans to sell an average 10.2 million board feet annually over the next 5 years in SE. Most of that will come from the Haines State Forest. Higher grade logs from Haines State Forest timber sales currently being operated are being exported and utility logs have been shipped to a pulp mill in Camas, Washington. The owners of the Sitka pulp mill (and the Wrangell sawmill) bid on but did not buy one Haines State Forest timber sale. The owners of the Ketchikan pulp mill did not bid on state sales.

How state timber sales are sold. Virtually all timber sold by DNR is sold by competitive auction. In SE, sealed bidding is usually used but oral bidding is sometimes used in the Interior. DNR has the ability to sell timber by choosing a buyer and negotiating a price. AS 38.05.115 allows negotiated timber sales of up to 500 thousand board feet to a single buyer. AS 38.05.118 allows negotiated timber sales of any size provided certain conditions of high unemployment, underutilized mill capacity and underutilized allowable cut are present. Only one AS 38.05.118 timber sales has been sold; to the Schnabel sawmill in Haines (and therefore these types of sales are called Schnabel sales).

During 1996, the Alaska Legislature enacted Senate Bill 180 (now see AS 38.05.123). SB180 was written by the Office of Governor Knowles and is intended to thwart the export of round logs from state land by allowing a price negotiation with a mill owner rather than a competitive sale which awards timber to the highest bidder. The state has yet to sell timber under SB180. However, the Kitkun sale near Tolstoi Bay, on Prince of Wales Island, is being negotiated with Steve Seley. Mr. Seley is building a sawmill in Ketchikan. The state is preparing at least one other SB180 timber sale and is interested in others. A list of firms interested in SB180 sales is kept at the Department of Natural Resources. DNR is working on regulations for AS 38.05.123 in order to better define procedures and criteria but there is no need for regulations to precede SB180 sales.

Timber sales from other ownerships in SE. State timber sales are dwarfed by timber sales from USFS and private lands. Historically, the USFS has sold from 250 to as much as 450 million board feet per year from the Tongass NF. Although the actual amount is very uncertain, the expectation this federal fiscal year is to sell up to 150 million board feet (subject to reduction by appeals and litigation) of which the major portion will go Ketchikan Pulp Co. to operate its sawmills in Ketchikan and Metlakatla. The balance will be available for competitive bidding. Almost all spruce and hemlock sold from the Tongass NF must be manufactured into pulp or woodchips or be sawn into lumber which is no wider than 8 3/4" in Alaska. Therefore, bidders on Tongass NF timber sales must control manufacturing capacity or sell their logs to manufacturers in Alaska.

Private landowners in SE sell between 500 and 800 million board feet of logs and stumpage per year. Most of that volume is exported from the United States as logs. However, an estimated 20 to 30 million board feet of sawlogs are shipped to the Lower 48 and a greater volume of pulp logs are shipped to Canada and the Lower 48.

Severe market uncertainty in early 1998 may mean that private land harvests drop to as little as 150 million board feet. Round log export prices have fallen as much as 30 percent during the past 6 months. Pulp log prices may have fallen about 10 percent during the same period.

Public Involvement & Benefits from State Timber Sales

How the public is involved. State law requires that DNR provide for meaningful public participation in the timber sale process. The public must have a genuine opportunity to influence the outcome on proposed sales. The public process is lengthy and expensive, but it is also essential on public land. Public concern about timber sales has affected the sale process and sale design, and reinforced DNR's commitment to careful harvest and reforestation.

Overall, the Division produces about 60 pages of sale-specific information for every million board feet produced. Also, there is about one public meeting for every million board feet. On the Kenai there are far more public meetings and documentation than the average.

The Division prepares a Five-Year Schedule of Timber Sales for the Southeast Areas each year. The schedule provides an overview of state proposals for timber harvest, reforestation, and transportation. A Forest Land Use Plan is also prepared for each individual sale. Schedules and plans are subject to review by agencies and the public before DNR adopts them.

Costs and benefits of SE timber sales. DNR requires that all timber sales bear the cost of harvesting, roads, and site preparation. Reforestation tends to rely on natural regeneration in management of forest lands in Southeast. It is unclear whether so-called SB180 (AS38.05.123) timber sales will be required to be cost-effective or what measures might be used for the determination.

The DNR Division of Forestry plans for timber management on state land in several phases. First, on state forests, a forest management plan is developed. Second, for almost all sales the Division publishes a summary of proposed sales in a Five-Year Schedule of Timber Sales for each area office. Third, detailed information on each individual sale is developed in a Forest Land Use Plan. Finally, the Division issues contracts with requirements that the operator must meet.

Step 1: State Forest Management Plans (for legislatively designated state forests only)

Alaska has two state forests – the Tanana Valley State Forest and Haines State Forest. The legislature designated these areas to perpetuate "personal, commercial, and other beneficial uses of resources through multiple-use management." For each state forest, the Division prepares an inventory and management plan, and reviews the plan at least every five years. Management plans must consider a wide range of land uses (the same uses covered by Forest Land Use Plans, below). State forests allow all these uses unless the plan specifies that a use is incompatible in a particular area.

Management plans describe how the Division will manage state forest lands, establish guidelines for ensuring that multiple uses occur compatibly, identify major access corridors, and set the annual allowable cut for timber harvests. Proposals for timber sales in a state forest must be consistent with the state forest management plan. (References: AS 38.095.112(d), AS 41.17.200-.230).

Step 2: Five-Year Schedule of Timber Sales

Each of the Division of Forestry's ten area offices prepares a Five-Year Schedule of Timber Sales

each year. The Schedules inform the public, timber industry, and other agencies of long-term plans for timber sales. They summarize information of proposed timber harvest areas, timber sale access, and reforestation plans.

Five-Year Schedules are subject to public and agency review. The review helps identify issues to address in detailed timber sale planning. After review and revision, DNR uses the schedules to decide where to proceed with timber sale planning.

Generally, the Division may not offer a timber sale unless it has appeared on the two adopted Five-Year Schedules preceding the sale. The law exempts only salvage sales from stands that will lose substantial economic value because of insects, disease or fire if not harvested within two years, timber on land to be cleared for conversion to nonforest uses, negotiated sales of 500 Mbf or less, and emergency sales in areas with fire, insect, or other natural threats from this requirement. Sales smaller than 160 acres are also exempt but state policy requires that those sales be included.

(References: AS 38.05.113, AS 38.05.117 and 11 AAC 71.010)

Step 3: Forest Land Use Plans

The Division of Forestry must prepare a Forest Land Use Plan (FLUP) for each proposed timber sale and personal use harvest area. Only isolated personal use harvests are exempt from this requirement. FLUPs present detailed information on the location, access, harvest methods, duration, and proposed reforestation for each sale.

All FLUPs must follow the principles of multiple use and sustained yield. FLUPs must consider past and potential uses of the proposed timber sale area, and local physical, economic, and social factors. Specifically, FLUPs must consider

- timber harvesting for commercial and personal use
- fish and wildlife habitat
- water bodies, water quality, and watersheds
- riparian, wetland, and ocean-shoreline vegetation
- recreation and tourism
- agriculture and grazing
- mining and material extraction
- soil characteristics.

FLUPs are subject to public and agency review. After review and revision, the Division decides whether to adopt the FLUP and go on with the sale, or to drop the sale. The FLUP also serves as the best interest finding required for disposal of state resources. For sales within the coastal zone, the Division includes the coastal consistency determination in the FLUP. (References: AS 38.05.112, AS 38.04.065(b), AS 38.05.035(e), and AS 46.40.096).

Step 4: Timber Sale Contracts

After a timber sale is awarded through bidding or negotiation, a contract is issued. The contract includes specific stipulations to implement the intent of the Forest Land Use Plan and be sure that the requirements of the Alaska Forest Resources and Practices Act are met. Examples of stipulations

include methods and timing of site preparation and road construction and maintenance instructions. The contract also specifies requirements for bonding from the operator to ensure compliance with the stipulations, and for operator insurance.

In the Lower 48, logs now move tremendous distances to mills. As a matter of fact, decks of logs from Chile, Russia and New Zealand can sometimes be found in the Pacific Northwest. Therefore, mills in Alaska could conceivably reach to any part of the state for part of their log supply. The Department of Natural Resources Division of Forestry handles most timber sale communications from the relevant area office rather than centrally. Therefore, interested parties need to contact the area office for timber sale information.

State Land Use Planning

As authorized by Title 38, the Department of Natural Resources Division of Land creates, maintains and updates a comprehensive area-wide land use plan for state land in every part of the state. State land use plans also affect uses of private land through the need for compatibility with land use designations in the area plan for obtaining state permits such as is required for tidelands uses. Area plans involve the public, usually require more than one year for completion and focus on designation of specific uses for every acre. State and federal agencies often drive the classification process since they have the resources to devote time and expertise for the sort of detailed input required. Copies of the plan for Prince of Wales Island can be obtained from the Division of Land. The Central Office of the Division of Land is in Anchorage; (907) 269-8503. The Juneau office phone number is (907) 465-3400, and covers all of Southeast including Prince of Wales Island.

For more information on timber sale schedules and plans, contact the Division of Forestry Area Office in the following areas.

Delta Area Office
P.O. Box 1149
Delta Junction, AK 99737
ph 895-4225 fax 895-4934

Fairbanks Area Office
3700 Airport Way
Fairbanks, AK 99709-4699
ph 451-2600 fax 451-2690

Haines Area Office
P.O. Box 263
Haines, AK 99827
ph 766-2120 fax 766-2120

Juneau/Icy Bay Area Office
400 Willoughby Ave.
Juneau, AK 99801
ph 465-5401 fax 586-3114

Kenai-Kodiak Area Office

NAUKATI WEST BRIEFING

HC 1, Box 107
Soldotna, AK 99669
ph 262-4124 fax 262-6390

Ketchikan Area Office
2230 Sea Level Drive, Suite 217
Ketchikan, AK 99901
ph 225-3070 fax 247-3070

Mat-Su Area Office
P.O. Box 520455
Big Lake, AK 99652
ph 892-6027 fax 892-7958

Southwest Area Office
P.O. Box 130
McGrath, AK 99627
ph 524-3010 fax 524-3932

Tok Area Office
P.O. Box 10
Tok, AK 99780
ph 883-5134 fax 883-5135

Valdez/Copper River Area Office
P.O. Box 185
Glennallen, AK 99588
ph 822-5534 fax 822-5539

FEDERAL LAWS AFFECTING RESOURCES AND LAND USES

Laws Affecting United States Forest Service Activities

Naukati West is surrounded by land owned by the federal government and managed by the United States Forest Service. Four basic laws guide the administration of the national forests.

- * the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act which established multiple-use and sustained yield policies for management of the national forests;
- * the National Environmental Policy Act which committed the federal government to a policy of creating and maintaining "conditions under which man and nature can exist in productive harmony."
- * The Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act which called for preparation of a strategic plan for all Forest Service activities every five years based upon an assessment of renewable natural resources on all land ownerships every ten years; and
- * The National Forest Management Act which provided standards and guidelines for national forest planning and management.

NAUKATI WEST BRIEFING

In addition to the above, two more recent laws are specific to Alaska and pertain to United States Forest Service land in Alaska:

- * the Tongass Timber Reform Act of 1990 sets the allowable cut and gives very specific direction for management of the forest; and
- * the Alaska National Interests Lands Act set aside federal land for restricted uses throughout Alaska, including land within the Tongass National Forest.

While it's somewhat difficult to draw a line between federal law which directly impacts federal forest land surrounding Naukati and federal law which does not (since all federal law has some impact on all land within the United States), at least two federal laws need to be mentioned:

- * the National Environmental Policy Act which requires environmental assessments for virtually all activities proposed for federal land or which may impact federal land (PL 91-90 83 Stat. 852); and
- * the Endangered Species Act of 1973, which can override all other land management considerations upon a determination by the Department of Interior (the United States Forest Service is part of the Department of Agriculture) (PL 93-205 87 Stat. 884).

Two of the most notable opportunities for public input are the public process for impacting agency decisions under the National Environmental Policy Act, including decisions on specific timber sales proposed for federal land, and determinations under the Endangered Species Act. Additionally, the Tongass Timber Reform Act requires the United States Forest Service to make certain findings and to publish economic determinations regarding the timber industry and those findings and determinations help drive decisions on resource development.

Another federal law which has a potential impact on many possible developments at Naukati West is the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (the so-called Clean Water Act) (PL 80-845; 62 Stat. 1155 as amended). Forestry operations are exempt as nonpoint sources so far as other state and federal law (such as the Alaska Forest Resources and Practices Act) are determined to meet the Clean Water Act. Other activities can require permits or might be prohibited. The Air and Water Quality Division of the Department of Environmental Conservation can guide a proposal through this process (907) 465-5260. In some cases, decision points for proposed activities under the Clean Water Act may first come to the attention of state and federal agencies during the process of gaining a consistency determination under the Coastal Zone Management Act (see below).

Coastal Zone Management Act

Alaska's Coastal Management Program is meant to ensure compliance with federal law. The central state agency, administratively housed in the Governor's Office, is called the Division of Governmental Coordination, does work that might one day be done by local coastal policy councils. Part of that work is to sort through conflicting authorities of a variety of state and federal agencies. All of Prince of Wales Island is within the Coastal Zone (under the federal law) and therefore most land development requires a formal determination by the central state agency. However, the consistency determination is not a replacement for various permits that might be needed. At the same time, the state agency can offer a comprehensive list of all needed permits for the proposed activity. The Division of Governmental Coordination can be reached at (907) 465-3562.