
The Vision for King Salmon

King Salmon is a safe, sustainable community that values its people, cultures, and lands. It is a welcoming, vibrant community, offering its residents good jobs and a sound future. Families and individuals, both young and old, enjoy its pleasant, healthy environment, rich culture, majestic landscape, and convenient access to subsistence resources.

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INTRODUCTION

The King Salmon Community Plan was funded by the King Salmon Tribal Council through a Village planning grant from the Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation. The Plan was prepared in coordination with the Bristol Bay Borough and is the result of an open community planning process. The process included the following community involvement:

- Community-focused group interviews
- Community-wide visioning and priorities identification session
- Review and input from the community
- Community review and comment on draft document

The Plan's development was guided by the community's values and aspirations. It is a product of both qualitative and quantitative analyses regarding the physical, social, economic, and cultural issues important to supporting a good quality of life in King Salmon. Following is a brief overview of the Plan document.

PART I DEFINING THE COMMUNITY

Chapter 1 Community Overview

Chapter 1 offers an overview of the community's setting, history, and population.

Chapter 2 Community Values and Vision

Chapter 2 presents the community's values. These values are the foundation of the Plan and define the community's vision. They reflect what is most important to the people who live in King Salmon and serve as a guide for future decisions that shape how the community will change.

Chapter 3 Existing Conditions

Chapter 3 provides a current snapshot of existing conditions within the community. It reviews the status of King Salmon's social, environmental, physical, and economic infrastructure. It provides useful base data for understanding where the community is today.

Chapter 4 Critical Issues

Chapter 4 outlines the critical issues related to King Salmon's sustainable growth and development. These issues reflect the challenges and opportunities that exist today. These issues help define the plan's focus and priorities. Understanding and effectively addressing these issues, in relation to the community's values and existing conditions, is a central mission of the Plan.

PART II BUILDING THE PLAN

Chapter 5 Key Strategies for Change

Chapter 5 brings together King Salmon's values, existing conditions, and critical issues into broad strategies. These strategies define the general changes the plan intends to bring about. The strategies are intended to protect the community's valued characteristics while, at the same time, bring about changes that will result in new, positive community development.

Chapter 6 Goals, Objectives, and Actions

Chapter 6 presents the plan's goals, key objectives, and actions for completing these goals. Goals are based on community values, existing conditions, and critical issues. Objectives and actions break the goals down into understandable and doable steps. Together, goals, objectives, and actions provide the framework of the plan.

PART III TAKING ACTION

Chapter 7 Implementation and Action

Chapter 7 is focused on implementation tools to leverage limited community time and resources and maximize community development efforts. It also presents a Priorities Action and Resource Matrix that lists priorities in terms of long and short-term efforts, and includes the identification of funding and potential partners. Finally, the matrix is a useful tool for the community to use in tracking the implementation of the plan's progress.

Chapter 8 Summary of Demographic, Economic, Education, and Housing Indicators

Chapter 8 presents a summary of demographic, economic, education, and housing indicators for King Salmon and the Bristol Bay Borough. The graphs and tables reflect current indicators in housing and education as well as changes in the population and economy that have occurred between 1990 to the present.

Chapter 9 King Salmon Community Maps

Chapter 9 contains local and sub-regional maps. The Bristol Bay Borough and the State of Alaska are undertaking a community mapping initiative that will create up-to-date King Salmon community maps. They should be inserted in this section of the plan as soon as they are available. Those maps will significantly enhance the implementation of this plan.

APPENDIX

This Plan includes an Appendix with references, credits, glossary and contacts. An insert has also been provided to file related community planning documents such as community housing plans, road plans, and important, planning-related correspondence.

PART I DEFINING THE COMMUNITY

Chapter 1 Community Overview

The following Community Overview presents the community's setting, history, and population as a background and starting place from which to build the Plan.

Place

Originally known as the historical village of Savonoski, today King Salmon is a vibrant and active Southwest Alaska regional hub community. It sits on the north bank of the Naknek River just 15 miles from Bristol Bay. Its location has allowed it to be a center for the regional fishing industry for almost a century. It serves as a key government, transportation, and commercial center for many villages in the eastern region of Bristol Bay. King Salmon's access to both international air and marine transportation routes positions it to be an important center for the region's existing red salmon and recreational visitor industries, as well as the region's emerging oil, gas, and mineral extraction industries.

Located on the Alaska Peninsula, 284 miles southwest of Anchorage, King Salmon is approximately 15 miles upriver from the neighboring communities of Naknek and South Naknek. Together, these three communities make up the unincorporated Bristol Bay Borough.

People

King Salmon is an ethnically diverse community of Aleuts, Indians, Eskimos, and non-Native people. Thirty-one percent of King Salmon's population is Alaska Native or part Native. The 2000 U.S. Census shows a population of 442, including 243 males and 199 females. The median age in the community is 37.8 with 326 adults over the age of 18. Children from King Salmon travel by bus to a grade school, middle school/high school located 15 miles away in Naknek. There are 114 students and eleven teachers at Bristol Bay Middle/High School in Naknek, which serves King Salmon, Naknek, and South Naknek.

See Chapter 8, Summary of Demographic, Economic, Education, and Housing Indicators.

History

More than 6,000 years ago, the abundant resources in the Bristol Bay area attracted settlers to the region. Hunting camps along the Naknek River date back from 3,000 to 4000 B.C. In the early 1800's, the region was under Russian control and Russian fur traders occupied the area. In 1867, the region was part of the Russian sale of Alaska to the United States of America. In 1890, the first cannery opened on the Naknek River and Scandinavian and Italian seamen, along with Chinese and Filipino cannery workers, migrated to the area.

In 1912, after being displaced by the massive volcanic eruptions of Mt. Katmai and Novarupta, the ancestors of today's King Salmon tribal members relocated to King Salmon. In the 1940's, Norwegian Laplander reindeer herders ran a cooperative in the area. By the beginning of World War II, the U.S. built an Air Force Base in the community, and in 1949, a King Salmon post office was established. For over forty years, the Base provided many local jobs and served as an important economic engine for the communities in the Bristol Bay Borough. It played a key role in the expansion of the local economy and contributed to the growth of the community.

The Air Force Base went into a caretaker status in 1993. The change in status resulted in a major loss of local jobs that negatively affected King Salmon's economic base. The Air Force Base is still maintained and operated at a minimum level by Chugach Development Corporation, through a contract with the U.S. Air Force. Today it continues to support limited military-related activities, including the U.S. Coast Guard, law enforcement, and search and rescue missions.

King Salmon houses the headquarters for the Lake & Peninsula Borough. The Borough serves seventeen small and widely scattered communities in the surrounding region. The U.S. Park Service, Federal Aviation Administration, and Air Force Base also have offices and quarters in the community. These regional and federal offices bring core jobs that contribute to the overall economy, and have led to an expansion of the number of non-Native residents in the community.

Chapter 2 Community Values and Vision

Although this is a brief chapter, it provides the foundation for the Plan. King Salmon's shared values reflect what matters to the community and are the essential things that the community holds in common. A plan is a simple, useful tool designed to help the community guide and manage change in ways that protects and grows what it values most. Shared values provide the underpinning of all good plans; together they define the community's vision.

Values are unifying factors that reflect the shared and essential principles that matter to King Salmon residents. They are useful in measuring the costs and benefits of proposed changes against what really matters to the community. They form a strong and reliable guide for all future community development decisions and are very useful in building a sustainable community plan. As long as decisions support and enhance these values, King Salmon will change in ways that enrich and strengthen the community.

Community Values

King Salmon residents identified the following as their core values:

- Welcoming, small, sustainable town
- Quiet, friendly, great place to live
- Safe and healthy place to enjoy life and raise a family
- Free, rural lifestyle connected to land and the environment
- Respect for ourselves, our ancestors, culture, and land
- Good employment opportunities for ourselves and our children

Community Vision

Together, community members agreed upon the core community values that created the unifying base, that in turn shaped King Salmon's Vision:

King Salmon is a safe, sustainable community that values its people, cultures, and lands.

It is a welcoming, vibrant community, offering residents good jobs and a sound future. Families and individuals, both young and old, enjoy its pleasant, healthy environment, rich culture, majestic landscape, and convenient access to subsistence resources.

Chapter 3 Existing Conditions

In order to plan the future, it is important to understand where the community is today. The Existing Conditions chapter provides a current snapshot of the community. It presents the status of King Salmon's social, environmental, physical, and economic infrastructure. This information helps define the community's existing resources, limitations and strengths, and it provides important and useful base data for the Plan.

Housing

Based on the 2000 US Census there are 343 housing units in the community. Of those, 196 are occupied full-time and 147 are vacant but used seasonally. It should be noted that 106 of the vacant units are used only seasonally. Quality of the housing is mixed, including high-standard and private homes, solid standard homes funded by the tribal housing authority, and sub-standard homes that are used both year-round and seasonally. (See Chapter 8, Summary of Demographic, Economic, Education, and Housing Indicators)

In 1974, Alaska Statutes created the Bristol Bay Housing Authority to administer low-income housing programs funded by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The programs are governed by the terms of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self Determination Act. In 1996, Congress revamped the Indian Housing Programs with the passage of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self Determination Act (NAHASDA).

The two programs authorized for Indian tribes under NAHASDA are the Indian Housing Block Grant (IHBG), which is a formula-based grant program, and the Title VI Loan Guarantee, which provides financing guarantees to Indian tribes for private market loans to develop affordable housing. The Indian Housing Block Grant (IHBG) Program is a formula grant program that provides a range of affordable housing activities on Indian reservations and in Indian areas. In Alaska, eligible IHBG recipients are federally recognized Indian tribes or their tribally designated housing entity (TDHE). Eligible activities under the programs include housing development, assistance to housing developed under the Indian Housing Program, housing services to eligible families and individuals, crime prevention and safety, and model activities that provide creative approaches to solving affordable housing problems.

The King Salmon Village Council has chosen Bristol Bay Housing Authority (BBHA) as their Tribally Designated Housing Entity, as provided for in NAHASDA. BBHA passes through to the Council one-half of the "Need" funds provided by a formula allocation under NAHASDA. BBHA maintains a "Regional Pool" with the other half of the funds from each village participating in the "Pool", and constructs new homes on an annual basis from a ranked village list. BBHA monitors sub-recipient activity for provision of housing services and programs administered by the individual tribes who use BBHA as their Tribally Designated Housing Entity. Regionally, BBHA has participated in an IRS Section 42 Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) housing program, administered in Alaska by the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation.

The regional LIHTC inventory includes one in King Salmon. According to the FY06 NAHASDA funding formula, the "need" component as computed by HUD through BBHA for King Salmon is \$25,000. In fiscal year 2007, and beyond, the estimated amount will be \$50,000, because of recent regulation changes adopted by a nationwide HUD Negotiated Rule Making Committee. One-half of these funds stay in a regional pool for construction of homes in accordance with a ranked regional list of villages. The other half of the funds are passed through to the Village Council of King Salmon for locally-administered programs, such as rental subsidies for the LIHTC project in King Salmon, rehabilitation of village residents' owned homes, and youth programs.

There is no elderly project in King Salmon, although there is an elderly project funded by USDA and AHFC Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC) in Naknek. The Southwest Elders Home accepts eligible residents from any community in the region.

Utilities

Following is an overview of King Salmon's current water and septic, electric, telephone, Internet, and media utilities:

— Water and Septic

The majority of the residents do not have access to a community-wide water public system. Residents use wells, streams, and other surface waters as their primary water sources. Approximately, 80% of households in the community are fully plumbed and have individual wells. FAA housing is served by its own well and treatment system. There are some local concerns

regarding water stream and well quality due to potential groundwater contamination associated with the Air Force Base.

The Borough operates a piped sewage system that serves most residents on the core road system. The former Air Force Base has an independent piped sewage system and lagoon. The Borough operates a landfill, incinerator, and bale fill located between King Salmon and Naknek. A private firm is contracted to provide garbage collection.

— Electric

Naknek Electric, operated by REA Co-op, provides the local electricity service. The power source is diesel; the rate per Kilowatt-hour is 16.9 cents/KWH, which is significantly higher than that of Anchorage. There is a power cost equalization (PCE) subsidy. The rising cost of fuel power generation is extremely expensive and contributes to the overall high cost of living in the region.

— Telephone, Internet, and Media

Bristol Bay Telephone Co-op provides local telephone and Internet services. GCI, AT&T, or Bristol Bay Telephone Co-op provides long distance telephone service. The local television station is ARCS and the cable provider is Bristol Bay Telephone Co-op. There are two, local radio stations picked up in the area, KAKN-FM and KDLG-AM.

Healthcare and Emergency Services

Local emergency health services have limited highway, coastal, air, and river access. As a result, major procedures or complex services rely on air links to the hospital and services in Dillingham and/or Anchorage.

— Healthcare

Bristol Bay Borough Area Health Corporation provides area health services through the King Salmon Health Clinic and the Camai Medical Center in Naknek. King Salmon is classified as an isolated village.

— Emergency Services

Volunteers and a health aide provide emergency services. The community is in Emergency Medical Service (EMS) Region 2I in the Bristol Bay Region.

Bristol Bay Borough Emergency Services and Camai Medical Center in Naknek provide auxiliary healthcare services and a phone link for Suicide Prevention services. The Emergency Medical Services and the Fire Department are headed by one, paid position, the Chief/EMS Coordinator. They also operate under a combined budget. Volunteers receive stipends for call-outs, medevacs, and training sessions required to maintain certification.

Three volunteer emergency medical squads staff three ambulances, one for each community. The ambulance squads at this time provide Basic Life Support Services. There are approximately 20 year-round EMS volunteers. In the summer months, the peak call-out season, the local volunteers are augmented by a hired staff of six to eight EMTs.

Patients needing emergency medical care are transported to Camai Medical Center. However, if more in-depth critical care is needed, patients are often medevaced to large, hospitals in Anchorage or Seattle. The transport of critically ill patients to larger medical facilities can be difficult and at times impossible due to poor or hazardous weather.

Public Safety

— Police

There is an Alaska State Trooper's post in King Salmon along with the Borough Police Department. The Police Department's primary mission is to support and enforce state laws and Borough ordinances. It is intended to uphold the peace and keep the community a safe place to live. The department dispatches police, EMT's, firefighters, and state troopers, and provides oversight of the prisoners in the detention facility.

The Police Department currently has nine employees: a chief, two officers (one of whom resides in South Naknek) and six dispatchers. The department is located on the Air Force Base in King Salmon.

The Police Department's secondary mission is to assist police officers, state troopers, state court system personnel, the district attorney, and other attorneys with administrative, secretarial, and clerical responsibilities. The Department also offers full-time motor vehicle services through a local D.M.V. office.

The police department also conducts the search and rescue missions within the Bristol Bay Borough area.

— Fire Protection and Search and Rescue

King Salmon has multiple levels of fire protection concerns including basic local fire protection for private and public structures, and sub-regional forest fire protection that address forest fires. Each level of fire protection requires a different scale of fire fighting tools, equipment, and training. Local emergency fire services are provided through Bristol Bay Borough Emergency Services.

King Salmon, South Naknek, and Naknek each have Volunteer Fire Battalions with apparatus appropriate for local firefighting needs. Each community stores and performs minor maintenance on its own equipment in heated "Fire Station" type facilities. In King Salmon, the majority of the Borough's fire fighting apparatus is stored in the Air Force's Fire Station, rather than in a separate building.

However, given the right conditions, the local firefighting capacity can be overwhelmed. In 2006, a fire engulfed the King Salmon, Quinnat Landing Hotel. Fanned by high winds, the \$2 million, 48-room hotel facility quickly burned to the ground. Although no one was injured, the fire was a major economic loss for the owner and community.

Forest fire management is provided through the State Department of Forestry. The U.S. Coast Guard provides Search and Rescue services from their headquarters at the Air Force Base in King Salmon.

Cultural and Recreational Facilities

The community has limited cultural facilities. There are no tribal or public places large enough to allow for community-wide gatherings. There is no movie theater or public gym. The community drives 15 miles to Naknek to access the school library in the Naknek High school. Subject to the approval of Base management, the Air Force Base Comserfac Building currently serves as the community's meeting place, but that site is limited and not readily available for a wide variety of community and regional meeting needs.

Employment

Government jobs, transportation, and fishing-related employment are the backbone of the King Salmon economy. King Salmon is a major air transportation center for the Bristol Bay salmon industry and regional services. Air services employ many residents in the community.

The Bristol Bay red salmon fishery is the largest in the world, although there have been poor seasons and salmon prices have declined in recent years. Fishing for salmon and rainbow trout is one of the area's top attractions, both commercial and recreational. Thirty residents hold commercial fishing permits.

The King Salmon Airport is the hub in summer for wilderness and fishing adventures. It is the departure point for thousands of tourists visiting the region's three National Parks, two National Wildlife Refuges, and numerous, designated, Wild and Scenic Rivers and State Critical Habitat Areas, such as the McNeil River State Game Sanctuary. (Chapter 8, Summary of Demographic, Economic, Education, and Housing Indicators)

— Workforce and Employment

The 2000 U.S. Census shows that of the 247 employed residents in the community, major areas of occupation were in management/ professional (84), sales/office (61), or service (41) categories. Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities industries employ the most residents (54), followed by Public Administration (47), and Education, Health and Social Services (43).

Unemployment and seasonality of employment are important factors in the community's economy. In 2000, the potential workforce, age 16 plus, was 346. Of residents age 16 plus, 247 were employed and 24 were unemployed (8.9%), while 75 were not in the labor force. Of those employed, 149 were private wage and salary workers, 12 were self-employed, and 86 were government workers.

— Income Levels

The 2000 Census showed the median household income in 1999 was \$54,375. Per capita income was \$26,755, with 55 individuals or 12.4% considered below the poverty level.

The King Salmon unemployment rate was 8.86%, although 28.61% of all adults were not in the workforce.

— Employers and Businesses

Following is a list of the major King Salmon employers and businesses:

FAA	Local Charter Airlines
U.S. Parks Service	Native Corporation
Air Force Base	Health Services- Bristol Bay Area
U.S. Fish & Game	Health Corporation (BBAHC)
Child Services	Airport
U.S. Weather Bureau	Lake & Peninsula Borough
Bristol Bay Borough Police	University of Alaska
Refuse Pick up and Land Fill	Bristol Bay Housing Authority
Alaska State Troopers	Bristol Bay Native Association
Peninsula Airlines	Lodge Owners
Bristol Bay Telephone	Bristol Bay Contractors – SAC

Local and Regional Economy

King Salmon is closely connected to the Bristol Bay region's economy, which is currently undergoing significant and complex changes. A major decline in the Bristol Bay regional fisheries is partnered with new and emerging resource development opportunities. These changes bring with them many complex challenges and opportunities. The region is undergoing major exploration in the areas of hard rock mining, and oil and gas development. The King Salmon Village Council has expressed full support for Bristol Bay gas and mining development, subject to the development's successful environmental impact assessments. (See Chapter 8, Summary of Demographic, Economic, Education, and Housing Indicators)

Salmon prices have declined in recent years. Fishing for all five species of salmon and rainbow trout are one of this area's top attractions. The King Salmon Airport is the summer hub for wilderness and fishing adventures in the area. Following is a brief overview of the major industries that play a role in defining the region's economy:

— Bristol Bay Fishery

The Bristol Bay fishery is a core element of the region's economy. Fishing has provided a cultural and economic underpinning for the region for more than

one hundred years. The Bristol Bay red salmon fishery is the largest in the world. It remains an important economic engine for the region. However, since the 1990s, the region's fisheries have been in a steep decline. Current data continues to point to a substantial reduction of the total value of the Bristol Bay fishery since the early 1990s. The effects on the local residents and the economy include the following:

- Lower annual fishery-based incomes;
- Lower value of vessels, equipment, and permits;
- Fewer fish processing companies operating in the region;
- Higher number of residents seeking other work opportunities, particularly during non-fishing seasons;
- Out-migration of regional residents for employment and educational opportunities; and
- Need for training and education in and out of the region for displaced anglers and individuals who would, under past circumstances, participate in the Bristol Bay fishing industry.

The combined impact of these effects has significantly slowed the economy in King Salmon. However, there is a growing commitment of State and regional resources toward the development of increased capacity in added fish processing. The ability for the region to deliver high-quality salmon to high-end niche markets is increasingly important to competing in national and international markets.

Local and regional efforts are underway to address the issue. A locally led fishing association/coop has recently been formed in the King Salmon/Naknek/South Naknek communities. Bristol Bay regional entities, including Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation, are working with villages to provide the infrastructure to support high-quality salmon delivery.

— Oil and Gas

In July 2003, the State of Alaska announced that its five-year, oil and gas-leasing program would be revised to include annual, onshore, area-wide, lease sales on State and Native Corporation lands on the Alaska Peninsula. The State has steadily proceeded toward the lease sale. The actual impact of these activities is presently unclear. It is expected that the exploratory phase could result in some preliminary assessment work by a number of oil and gas companies.

Depending on the results of these exploratory efforts, the leasing phase could result in more exploratory, and possibly, development-related work. If these activities occur, they would result in additional direct and indirect employment opportunities for regional residents and businesses. Like all extraction industries, the success of these efforts is dependent upon internationally driven markets, other investments by competing companies, as well as the cost of drilling and transportation.

— Hard Rock Mining

Hard rock mining is considered a new industry to the region. Northern Dynasty Minerals, Ltd. has indicated that the resources at its Pebble Mine deposit could contain as much as 26.5 million ounces of gold and 16.5 billion pounds of copper. The project is expected to cost over \$1 billion to develop and employ 700 to 1,000 workers during production, and over 2,000 during the two years of construction. The project will require between 100 to 150 megawatts of power. The resource base is sufficient to support 45 to 50 years of mining. Prior to commencement of actual mining development, it will take several years to obtain all necessary permits, followed by an additional two-year construction period.

This project could mean a substantial increase in traditional construction employment as well as increased direct and indirect employment in the mining industry. A number of the employment opportunities would be available to trained local residents. At this stage, the actual project breakdown of the employment needed is spoken of in only general terms. However, based on similar projects such as the Interior's Ft. Knox project, various traditional skilled construction crafts will be essential for the life of the project.

— New Construction

A review of projects planned in the Bristol Bay Region by the State of Alaska indicates that there will be approximately \$145 million worth of public construction in the next three years. This number is, of course, subject to project delays, cancellations, and even expansion. Moreover, it does not include private projects and additional federal and State projects.

Public construction will be central to the region's economy and jobs for the next three to five years. Construction industries seek, and generally require, skilled and certified, trained personnel. Most work scheduled for the Bristol Bay Region entails roads, water and sewer, schools, and housing projects. All projects commonly use heavy equipment operators, truck drivers, carpenters,

and administrative and technology staff. Currently, most construction training is done outside the region.

Additionally, non-residents hold a sizable number of construction jobs in the region. To reverse this trend, Southwest Alaska Vocational & Education Center (SAVEC), which is located in King Salmon, is working to coordinate its curriculum to respond to the job needs of future projects.

— Tourism

King Salmon is rich with majestic wilderness landscapes and abundant birds, fish, and wildlife. It is a departure point for the parks and preserves, which attract tourists from around the world. For example, Katmai National Park and Preserve, which includes the McNeil River State Game Sanctuary, Brooks Camp, and the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes, receives hundreds of tourists each year.

The region surrounding King Salmon includes many small and large fishing and hunting lodges. “Tourism and recreational activities are the second most important industries in the Borough, and are rapidly increasing in economic importance. The Borough contains over 60 hunting and fishing lodges. Approximately 100 professional guides are registered to operate within Borough boundaries.” (www.lakeandpen.com)

Tourism in Bristol Bay is roughly divided into two large groupings: small, individual, and community-based operations, and larger, typically outside-owned lodges and related facilities. Both industries and the number of tourist visits to the region’s national and state parks indicate a steady, although at times, uneven growth pattern. Opportunities for future tourist-related development and employment are steadily growing. Large and small tourism groups are potential markets that can be attracted to the region. The industry offers a wide range of employment opportunities that require varied skill levels.

— Service Sector

In the last ten years, increases in federal spending and new tribal government abilities and responsibilities have resulted in steady growth in the region’s service sector. This growth has meant an increase in both quality and quantity of services to residents in King Salmon and in many good, full time, and year-round jobs. Most of these jobs are associated with the delivery of Tribal or federal program and health services. Training in health care, information

technology, and new service facility construction and maintenance, continue to be important for local residents' ability to obtain these year-round, permanent, employment opportunities.

Southwest Alaska Vocational and Educational Center (SAVEC)

SAVEC is designed to serve as a technical training institution that meets the current and emerging needs of the Southwest Region of Alaska. It is actively working to monitor the employment and training needs associated with the region's new, and existing industries.

The Center is located in a remodeled facility on the Air Force Base in King Salmon. It began services in June 2000, and it has three, full-time employees. The Center has provided training to over 2000 residents, most of whom were Alaska Natives from the Bristol Bay Region. As a new organization, the Center is working to stabilize its long-term funding strategy and to define a training curriculum that best responds to the needs and opportunities presented by the region's economy.

Transportation

— Regional Transportation

The Bristol Bay Region is not accessible by ground transportation. All food, supplies, construction materials, and commercial and residential goods must be shipped or flown into the region. The lack of ground transportation results in a significantly higher cost of living in King Salmon than in Anchorage.

As a key component in Bristol Bay's regional transportation network, King Salmon offers an 8,500-foot paved, lighted runway at the former Air Force Base, and a 4,000-foot asphalt/gravel, crosswind runway and FAA air traffic control tower. Scheduled jet flights and charter services run to and from Anchorage. Construction on the King Salmon Airport for a full runway safety area is approved for summer 2005. It will be completed in summer 2006. Both tribal and community leaders have actively sought State and federal support for the construction of ground transportation to Anchorage and the Alaska road system. An interior railbelt and road connecting the region to Pacific ports have also been proposed.

Cargo goods are delivered to Naknek by barge and trucked upriver to King Salmon. Four docks are available on the Naknek River, owned by the U.S.

Park Service, U.S. Fish & Wildlife, Alaska State Troopers, and the Bristol Bay Borough.

— Local Transportation

The ground transportation between King Salmon and Naknek relies primarily on the Alaska Peninsula Highway. Vehicles are the typical means of local transportation. Taxis are regularly used by visitors to access local services in King Salmon or Naknek. There is no public bus system between the two communities. Privately owned skiffs are commonly used during summer to connect to nearby communities. King Salmon's students attend school in Naknek and are limited by the school bus schedule for participation in before and after school extra-curricular activities. Most roads in the community are unpaved. Depending on the season, roads can be extremely dusty, muddy, or impassable because of snow.

— Sub-Regional Transportation

In 2002, as a component of the Alaska Statewide Transportation Plan, the State of Alaska Department of Transportation completed the Southwest Alaska Transportation Plan. The report indicated that a bridge spanning the Naknek River and connecting the three communities of the Bristol Bay Borough was desirable, and it recommended a further study. The 2005 follow-up study, Naknek Crossing Intermodal Economic Impact and Airport Use Study, compared several possible scenarios considering various bridge and no-bridge options over a 20-year evaluation period. It showed that the proposed river crossing, in coordination with the closure of the Naknek community airport, would result in improved transportation services to users and support regional economic benefits that would more than offset the project costs.

The 2005, U.S. Federal Highways Bill, signed into law in August, 2005, included funding for the Naknek bridge project in the amount of \$6 million, plus it required a 9% State match, for a total of \$6,540,000. To date, a total of approximately \$10 million has been set aside for the project. The initial funding is being used for Planning, Design, and Environmental Study (PD&E). It is estimated the total project will cost between \$22 - 30 million.

The project received additional funding in 2006. According to the State's DOT, work has begun on a Reconnaissance Report, which will provide more detail about where the bridge will be located, geo-technical base information, and preliminary environmental concerns. It is anticipated that the Federal

Highway Administration will ask for a formal Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). It is estimated that the EIS will take three years to complete. After it is completed, the design will be prepared, and then, construction will commence. The DOT Regional Planner estimated it would take approximately five years to complete all the preliminary work and begin construction, which will then take another two years.

Lands and Use

— Land Status -Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA)

King Salmon was not originally included in the 1972 Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). However, the King Salmon Tribe became a federally recognized entity on December 29, 2000. That designation positions the tribe to access a menu of tribal community development resources. The King Salmon Tribe withdrew eight tribal service agreement contracts from BBNA (the regional native nonprofit service provider) and the tribe is currently managing and delivering those services.

— Description of Existing Land Use

Commercial and public facilities in the community extend along an approximately three-mile stretch of the Alaska Peninsula Highway that runs, from Naknek, directly through King Salmon. This commercial/industrial and public facility strip is loosely spread out and includes the Post office, local grocery store, restaurants and hotels, gas stations, storage yards, and public and private offices.

There is a mix of tribal, public, and private land available for development. Most residential development is located within two miles of the Alaska Peninsula Highway along a 3-mile stretch that includes the length of the community. Many residential units are on tribal land. The National Park Service employees have their own residential subdivision located on the northwest side of the highway.

King Salmon's Public Airport is located along the northeast side of the highway within the three-mile strip. There is a small visitor information center, store, restaurants, and an espresso stand within walking distance of the airport.

King Salmon's Air Force Base lies north of the Airport. The majority of the Base's development lies just east of the Alaska Peninsula highway and runs parallel to the highway for approximately two miles. The Base includes a substantial amount of military-related development as well as the housing and support facilities that served the troops and personnel that were stationed there.

— Physical Constraints and Local Soils Capacity

King Salmon is situated in the Bristol Bay lowland that rises from sea level to 500 feet. The lowlands are defined as bound to the North by the Kuskokwim Mountains, to the Northwest by the Ahklum Mountains, and to the Southwest by the Aleutian Range. The landscape is generally flat with low, rolling, long hills. It is mostly wet-shrub tundra consisting of Alders, Willow, Shrub Birch, and sedge tussocks. Although there are essentially no trees, isolated stands of Spruce and other hardwoods are often found in well-drained sites. (L. Selkregg, 1976)

There are sufficient good lands in King Salmon suitable for further construction. However, site selection for new projects should be done with care. According to the United States Geological Survey, the lands in and surrounding the community are classified by the Survey as a zone of sporadic permafrost. This means that the soils are capable of supporting the existing structures; however, drainage is considered marginal. During wet weather, water often remains on the surface, forming mud, and making foot and automobile traffic movement somewhat difficult. It can pose drainage problems for foundations and road construction.

The land in and around the community is also very sensitive to the impacts of casual uses and is easily affected by motorized vehicles. The capacity of the terrain to withstand vehicular traffic and the weight of structures is directly related to the amount of water retained in the upper part of the soil. Disruption of surface vegetation results in long-term changes to surface vegetation.

Environmental Safety

— Pollutants and Environmentally Hazardous Materials

Environmental quality is an extremely important factor in King Salmon, as a result of pollutants and environmentally hazardous materials associated with the King Salmon Air Force Base. According to the State Department of

Environmental Conservation (DEC) web site, hazardous and potentially hazardous substances were used and stored at the facility. The substances included diesel fuel and gasoline, oil, antifreeze, solvents for servicing and cleaning equipment, pesticides, and electrical transformers containing polychlorinated biphenyls.

The Air Force is responsible for cleaning up the sites in accordance with the federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, that specifies standards for protecting people, animals, and the environment. The DEC oversees the cleanup to assure it meets the State of Alaska's standards. The Air Force and DEC are working with community members through a Restoration Advisory Board to address remedial actions.

The result of pollutants and environmentally hazardous substances include:

- Soil and groundwater are contaminated by petroleum and trichloroethene (TCE) from a former tank farm, two former dry wells, and various individual sites. The contaminated groundwater has migrated to Eskimo Creek.
- Petroleum releases and spills from former underground storage tanks have affected soil and groundwater.
- Petroleum-contaminated groundwater from a former tank farm has seeped into the wetlands near the Naknek River.
- Petroleum and TCE contamination from the former fire training areas has impacted Red Fox Creek. Red Fox Creek is currently on the State's list of impaired water bodies.
- Buried drums and dumped items in the North and South Bluff sites could potentially impact King Salmon Creek and the adjacent wetlands.
- Buried drums and dumped items in the Lake Camp dump, and petroleum contaminants from the former generator pad may potentially affect the adjacent wetlands.

People may be exposed to pollutants through vapor inhalation, direct contact with the skin, or accidental ingestion of contaminated soil or water at these sites. No private or public drinking water wells have been adversely impacted by these contaminated sites.

The facility has been divided into seven zones based on similarities in groundwater movement, contaminants of concern, geology, and location. These zones include the five areas within the King Salmon vicinity and two recreational areas east of King Salmon. Forty Installation Restoration Program (IRP) sites and 15 areas of concern have been identified at King Salmon Air Station and are at various stages of investigation, cleanup, monitoring, or closure.

The choice of cleanup methods has been completed for five of the seven zones, and the remaining two are in the preparation stage. Ten remediation systems will continue to operate until State and Federal cleanup levels are met. Additional debris and soil removal actions are scheduled for 2006; petroleum-contaminated soil will be remediated in the facility's cells. Investigative studies to delineate the extent of contamination and to investigate sites not yet explored are scheduled for 2006. Monitored natural attenuation and long-term monitoring at several sites will continue to be evaluated to demonstrate sustained reduction in contaminant levels. ¹

Community involvement continues through fact sheets/newsletters, public meetings, DEC e-mail updates, and restoration advisory board meetings with DEC, the Air Force, and the community. There are a number of individual "contaminated sites" on the Air Force Base, and reports on the status of each site are available on DEC's website.

— Insect Control

There is currently no comprehensive insect control program in the Bristol Bay Borough. Much of the area surrounding King Salmon is wet, boggy landscape with many small and large sites of freestanding water. These sites offer good spring, summer, and fall breeding locations for insects such as mosquitoes and flies.

The area's insect problem is compounded by global warming-related temperatures. Warmer summers and shorter, generally warmer winters have result in a longer insect season as well as increased population of insects that attack and kill the area's trees. The reduction in winter temperatures has played a key role in the area's current infestation of Spruce Bark Beetles.

¹ Environmental Safety information is from the website: <http://www.dec.state.ak.us>

Chapter 4 Critical Issues

Critical Issues reflect the current challenges and opportunities related to King Salmon's sustainable growth and development. They are the core areas that require thoughtful decision-making. To ensure the community's ability to build and implement a sustainable future, the critical issues require ongoing attention and focused strategies. Following are key issues that are critical to King Salmon's future.

People in Motion

King Salmon residents understand that Alaska's rural people are in motion. There are many families and individuals leaving rural areas for jobs and opportunities in bigger communities. This is particularly true for young individuals and families. Like many communities in the Bristol Bay Region and rural Alaska, King Salmon's downturn in the fishing industry has resulted in a loss in population over the last 15 years. However, the job loss in King Salmon has been compounded by the local Air Force Base closure. Today, population loss continues to be a critical issue for the community. Many residents have chosen to leave the community due to a lack of good-paying jobs.

King Salmon is at a point where it must retain its existing residents and attract new residents. Its geographic location and exciting transportation infrastructure positions it to be a regional hub. To be a viable hub it must be an attractive and vibrant community, with a viable economy. It is important that King Salmon be a healthy place that offers a mix of good jobs as well as a good social life, services, housing, environmental quality, and resources management.

Jobs and Economy

In order to maintain and attract new residents, the community needs more, good-paying jobs. In light of the community's population losses due to the Air Force Base closure and downturn of the salmon industry, it is important that the community actively work to expand and diversify its job base. It is critical to actively work to maximize and access job opportunities currently associated with existing services and industries. It is also important to provide local high school and college students with the education and training that will position them for good paying jobs in the community and region.

Economic diversity is central to a sustainable economy. King Salmon has several viable local and regional economic engines that, if developed, could provide good, local businesses and jobs.

See Chapter 8, Summary of Demographic, Economic, Education, and Housing Indicators.

Tourism

Tourism offers one of the best opportunities available to revitalize King Salmon's Economy. There are significant, untapped opportunities associated with the region's tourism industry. These opportunities are accessible and important to the community's future.

Each year, close to a 100,000 visitors from State, national, and international locations pass through the community on their way to Katmai National Park and Preserve, McNeil River State Game Sanctuary, Brooks Camp, and Lake Clark. Visitors typically spend little time or money in the community.

VISITATION TO SOUTHWEST ALASKA NATIONAL PARKS (Recreation Visits)			
	KATMAI	BROOKS CAMP	LAKE CLARK
1980	11,824	5,280	N/A
1985	25,142	6,412	1,2701
1990	40,778	10,231	10,195
1991	41,417	10,791	4,133
1992	46,196	13,920	9,233
1993	53,274	13,392	12,153
1994	55,728	14,294	12,143
1995	N/A	13,159	12,698
1996	N/A	14,140	12,727
1997	18,802	13,621	9,173
1998	45,470	13,079	11,335
1999	51,399	13,183	6,190
2000	71,389	12,702	6,493

Source: National Park Service, State Dept of Labor, AK Economic Trends, July 1997

King Salmon is the region's point of entry for the area's lodge owners, and individual anglers and hunters, as well as hunting and fishing expeditions. The region contains over 60 hunting and fishing lodges. Many of the lodges are expensive, elite, private destinations for wealthy visitors. Lake and Peninsula Borough has 100 professional guides registered to operate within Borough boundaries. Many of the lodge owners do not live in Bristol Bay and have not hired local residents or used local businesses and services.

There has been an active effort on the part of the many lodge owners to work against development of the Pebble Mine. They have expressed concerns about the mine's impacts on the environment, rivers, and fishing. The mine controversy offers an opportunity for communities in Bristol Bay to have a clear and formal discussion with major lodge owners and guiding services regarding how they plan to offer jobs and share the economic opportunities of the tourism industry with the people of Bristol Bay.

King Salmon has not been proactive about developing and marketing itself to visitors. Although there are numerous tourism opportunity sites in King Salmon, most of the sites are not developed and not accessible.

— Resource Development

Drilling of oil and gas and hard rock mining are regional economic development efforts currently under consideration in Bristol Bay. There are mixed opinions regarding the community and regional support for these emerging industries. It is important for the community to track and understand the opportunities and costs associated with each of these developments.

King Salmon's geographic location, as well as the Bristol Bay Borough port's infrastructure and the King Salmon Airport are important factors for future opportunities. While Newhalen and Iliamna may be best positioned to benefit from hard rock mining, there is no community in Bristol Bay better positioned than King Salmon to benefit from development of the region's offshore oil and gas.

If resource development industries are pursued in the region, it is important that King Salmon address the following opportunities:

- Maximize the opportunities associated with the region's location and airport as an employee and supply-staging center to new, remote work sites.

- Develop new, small businesses that provide supplies and related services associated with construction and operations for the new, economic development projects.
- Develop new, small businesses that provide support services associated with new and emerging industries, such as housing, shower and laundry, barber and beautician, as well as food and variety stores.
- Develop new, small businesses that support management services associated with new and emerging industries, such as work-related, medical-related, employee drug and alcohol testing requirements.
- Provide industry-based employment training and licensing resources through expanded SAVEC training programs.

— Fishing

The ability for the region to deliver high-quality salmon to high-end niche markets is a central element to competing in national and international markets. High-quality salmon requires new fishing techniques, tools, and infrastructure, as well as effective transportation support systems that ensure a rapid delivery of the fresh or fresh-frozen catch.

In order to provide the quality and quantity of high-end Bristol Bay fish needed to build a significant niche in the national or world market, the region must coordinate its resources, delivery, and marketing. A strong commitment of public and private resources at the State and regional levels is essential to increase the region's capacity to process and deliver high-end and value-added fish. It is important that King Salmon's Tribal and municipal leadership support local and regionally coordinated efforts to promote a high quality salmon industry in the Bristol Bay Region.

Transportation

Although King Salmon enjoys the benefits of both a regional Airport as well as access to the ocean docks in Naknek, it is not accessible by ground transportation. The lack of connectivity to the Alaska road system is a critical challenge for the community. All food, supplies, construction materials, and commercial and residential goods are shipped or flown in to the community. Transportation costs associated with air and shipping contributes to a significant increase in the community's cost of living. It is particularly apparent in the cost of fuel and food.

Currently, many community and tribal leaders are working to gain State and federal support for the construction of a ground transportation route that would connect King Salmon to the Alaska road system. Both an Interior rail belt and a road connection have been proposed.

— Competitive Airlines

King Salmon's air connection in and out of the community and to the rest of the world is through Anchorage. Currently there is only one, regular carrier to and from Anchorage. The lack of competing airlines results in high airfares and limited choices in travel times.

— Better Local Ground Transportation

Many residents of King Salmon work in Naknek, and many residents of Naknek work in King Salmon. There is no public transportation between the two communities. Taxis are expensive and their availability is limited. King Salmon's students attend school in Naknek and are limited by the school bus schedule for participation in before and after school extra-curricular activities.

Residents from surrounding villages often pass through the King Salmon Airport on their way in and out of the region or between villages. Without a car, they are stuck at the airport and unable to shop or do business in the community. This situation also exists for tourists as they pass through the community. The community has indicated that a basic shuttle system from the airport to downtown King Salmon and downtown Naknek would be very helpful in meeting a variety of community transportation needs.

Community Unity and Social Activities

King Salmon's social network is an important issue. Today it is somewhat fragmented. Engagement between residents often fits into existing cultural or work-related social structures. The children in the community attend the same school, so they often cross the community's cultural and workspace structures to play or socialize with one another. However, it is common for adults to stay within their existing social framework.

There are few, community-wide formats or choices in entertainment, recreation, and cultural activities. To create a sense of community unity and friendship, it is important that there be a menu of activities to support community-wide social involvement.

There is a particular concern that there should be more healthy recreational choices for teenagers. The community identified a lack of organized, healthy activities and programs, such as movies, art shows, bowling, cultural gatherings, dances, social occasions, and athletic events. There is a clear need for the development of a community building that is large and flexible enough to support a broad menu of community activities.

Public Services

Several local service areas need improvement including the following:

- Public water system

Residents have expressed significant concern about potential ground and surface water contamination associated with the old Air Force Base. Most residents do not have access to a public water system and consequently rely on wells, streams, and other surface waters as their primary water source. There are potentially significant environmental issues related to the hazardous substances that were used and stored at several sites on the Air Force Base. A Borough-wide water system would help alleviate community concerns and address the potential health problems that may be associated with drinking from local wells, streams, and surface waters.

- Medical Care

Local medical care has significant limitations. Emergency health services are limited to highway, coastal, air, and river access. Serious injuries, major procedures, or complex services must rely on air links to the hospital and services in Dillingham and/or Anchorage. The lack of direct access, and the increased time before medical treatments, can result in negative outcomes or death. This lack of direct availability to a full menu of medical services presents a serious limitation for the community.

- Insect Control

The community has expressed frustration over the lack of insect control in the area. Much of the land surrounding King Salmon is wet and boggy with small and large sites of freestanding water. These sites are breeding locations for insects such as mosquitoes, flies, and other annoying insects.

The insect problem is compounded by global warming-related warmer temperatures that result in a longer insect season as well as increased population of insects such as Bark Beetles that attack and kill the area's trees. The dead trees increase forest fire hazards, an ongoing concern in the region. There is currently no comprehensive insect control program in the Bristol Bay Borough.

Environmental Protection

— Air Force Base Environmental Cleanup

Environmental health and quality is a critical issue for the community. Many hazardous substances were used and stored at several sites on the local Air Force Base. There is community concern regarding potential negative health impacts associated with the exposure of the local population and environment to pollutants.

Pollutants on the Base have the capacity to be carried through water, vapor inhalation, direct contact with the skin, or accidental ingestion of contaminated soil or water at these sites. (See *Community Description, Environmental Safety*)

Currently it is believed that no private or public drinking water wells have been located in contaminated sites. However, the community has expressed concern that the level and scope of monitoring in lands surrounding the Base has not been adequately done to ensure the area's environmental safety.

The Air Force is responsible for cleaning up the sites with DEC's oversight. Community members are working with the Air Force and DEC through a Restoration Advisory Board to address remedial actions. The Board serves as a primary source of information and public input regarding the cleanup effort.

Community knowledge of the locations and levels of pollution and associated impacts, as well as the degree of success of the cleanup efforts, are essential to the community's understanding and oversight of the problem. Members of the community have expressed concern about the lack of broad, systematic analyses and shared information regarding the status of seepage of the hazardous substances into King Salmon ground and surface waters.

Culture and Subsistence

Traditional art, crafts, language, food preparation, and elder knowledge are essential elements for the tribal cultural underpinnings of the community. They are one of the primary reasons tribal residents choose to live in the community. Cultural and subsistence activities offer enjoyment and important life experiences that are not available in the urban areas of the State. In addition, many of these activities bring the community together and create opportunities to expand and support healthy relationships.

King Salmon is not solely a tribal community. Although, thirty-one percent of King Salmon's population is Alaska Native or part Native, it is an ethnically and culturally mixed community. It is made up of a diverse mix of Aleuts, Indians, and Eskimos, whose cultural traditions often interface with non-Native, western values. This interface can be complex and challenging; however, it also offers an opportunity for healthy diversity and respect. The teaching and sharing of Aleut, Indian, and Eskimo traditional practices and values are important to the cultural sustainability of the tribe. Tribal elders hold important knowledge that is best shared through language, stories, art, and traditional behavior and values. As a result, it is essential that new generations spend time doing traditional activities with tribal Elders.

Lack of Community Identity

Today, King Salmon's commercial and public facilities are scattered randomly along the Alaska Peninsula Highway that runs directly through the community. Unlike the nearby community of Naknek, King Salmon has no concentrated commercial area or town center where members of the community gather regularly for meetings, shopping, services, or business. Instead, residents see each other occasionally at the post office, gas station, stores, or at school-related events.

A village or town core area is important to building and maintaining a sense of community. Clustering business and services near one another creates a place where members of the community have increased opportunities to see each other as part of their regular life. Meeting with other members of the community naturally as part of daily life creates a sense of community unity. Unity helps a community work together on things they agree are important.

The community is scattered, and lacks an identity. Many commercial and residential buildings need renovation and painting. Most community streets are not paved, and

in certain seasons, they can be extremely muddy. A downtown improvement project is an important component to building a vibrant place to live and would help attract businesses as well as tourists and new residents.

- Downtown Redevelopment

Downtown does not have a strong central core. It is spread out along the highway and not easily walkable or identifiable as a town center. The community would benefit from a downtown street improvement and a new signage and public trail improvements. It is also important to target new community related business development in the core.

See Chapter 6, Goals, Objectives, and Actions, Objective 2 Downtown Redevelopment.

Housing and Infrastructure Needs

There is a need for significant improvement and expansion of public infrastructure. Following are some key elements addressed in this plan:

- Housing

Although, the Bristol Bay Native Housing Authority has been actively engaged in meeting the local housing needs, the community still has a substantial need for new and rehabilitated housing. It is important to recognize that due to national priorities, including the war, there are diminishing resources at the federal level; therefore, it is becoming more difficult to meet the current housing needs in the community and the region as a whole. (See *Chapter 8, Summary of Demographic, Economic, Education, and Housing Indicators*)

There is an ongoing need in King Salmon for locally administered programs, such as rental subsidies for the Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC) project in King Salmon, rehabilitation of village residents' homes, and youth programs. There is also no elderly project in King Salmon. There is a limited amount of elderly housing funded by USDA and AHFC (LIHTC) in Naknek.

- A Bristol Bay Meeting and Educational Center

Currently there is no facility on the Bristol Bay Peninsula large enough to hold region-wide village meetings, large public conferences, or large, traditional gatherings. There is also a significant need for a community center and youth facility for the three villages in the Bristol Bay Borough. A regional meeting

facility could meet both local and regional needs. It could serve as an excellent hub for regional trainings, retreats, conventions, or meetings. It could also provide a place to promote and provide access to locally and regionally owned ecotourism, and fishing and hunting opportunities in Bristol Bay. If it includes a Bristol Bay history and cultural exhibit, and if it were located near the airport, it could serve as a tourism anchor that provides visitors to the community.

— SAVEC Phase II

SAVEC is in need of a building large enough to serve as a modular construction fabrication facility. The new facility (SAVEC II) will allow SAVEC to train students in building modular panels and trusses. This training was a central element in the original SAVEC training and development plan. The building is intended to serve as a regional construction site that provides low-cost panels for village housing and community facilities. It will allow for employment training for village residents so that they can work on local construction projects. The SAVE II site criterion requires that it be located very near to the port so that the panels and trusses can be easily loaded on barges for transport to their destination villages.

PART II BUILDING THE PLAN

Chapter 5 Key Strategies for Change

King Salmon's Values, Existing Conditions, and Critical Issues imply four essential strategies for change that are designed to achieve the long-term sustainability and well being of the Community. Good strategies weave together the community's goals, objectives, and actions to bring about broad and genuine change. Together, the strategies provide direction for King Salmon to be a vibrant, sustainable community that attracts new residents while retaining existing residents.

Following is an overview of key strategies for change in King Salmon:

Downtown Development, Community Unity, and Local Businesses

Strategy:

Develop a well-defined downtown core that celebrates the King Salmon community and cultural identity and serves as an inviting business and service hub for the local residents, surrounding villages, and visitors.

King Salmon's location and regional airport positions the community to be a sub-regional commercial hub as well as a tourist destination. To attract visitors from nearby villages and tourists, the community needs to create an accessible, commercial hub. This could be accomplished through the redevelopment of a one-mile to one and one-half mile core district along the Alaska Peninsula Highway that includes the post office as well as the airport.

The redevelopment will allow the community to feature new, tourist-related businesses. It will also play an important role in building and maintaining a sense of community for residents of King Salmon. Clustering businesses and services near one another creates increased opportunities for residents to see or meet each other as part of their daily lives. Regularly interacting with other members of the community creates unity between residents. It also builds in residents awareness about things that are happening in town and thereby, encourages involvement. Unity is a valuable element of a healthy community.

Leverage Local and Regional Resources

Strategy:

Leverage local and regional resources to maximize power around major and essential issues that effect King Salmon and Bristol Bay as a whole.

King Salmon is effected by and is part of a larger network of issues that impact Bristol Bay as a whole. Those regional issues range from basic services and infrastructure, to the cost of heating and electricity, to access to transportation, to good paying jobs. The most successful path to ensure community vitality and sustainability is to work together on agreed-upon, common regional issues. By working together, local and regional entities create a stronger voice and increase their own effectiveness when dealing with state, federal, and industrial entities. Challenges that require many resources and seem extremely difficult can be more easily conquered when multiple entities leverage their combined power.

It is important to maintain a close working relationship with the Borough leadership and staff. The community is part of the Bristol Bay Borough. The Borough provides the municipal structure for the community, it is a valuable and essential partner that can significantly help build local infrastructure and provide needed services.

Support and Promote Local Assets

Strategy:

Supporting the existing community assets is smart community building. Following are examples of community assets that should be protected and promoted because they offer opportunities for the community:

- SAVEC is an educational asset and economic engine for the community.
- Maximize the opportunities associated with King Salmon's location and the fact that it is a sub-regional hub with a major airport.
- Build a meeting and educational facility large enough to hold regional meetings.
- Expand services to meet sub-regional community needs, such as stores, medical care, and education and training opportunities.
- Build an infrastructure that supports and attracts tourists and visitors.
- Promote new businesses that support tourists' needs.

Build Better Housing and Public Infrastructure

Strategy:

Pursue the implementation of a community-wide housing and public infrastructure capital improvement plan.

Work with the Bristol Bay Borough and the Bristol Bay Native Housing Authority, as well as other funding and resource partners to refine and implement the plan. The Housing and Public Infrastructure Capital Improvement Plan should address:

- Public infrastructure for the downtown redevelopment
- New and improved roads
- A public water system and public sewer system
- Good, safe, traditional and special-needs housing

Sustain and Protect Cultural Knowledge and Values

Strategy:

Develop and support a menu of community cultural activities and programs that engage King Salmon residents in learning about the Alaska Native heritage as well as the new, emerging community culture.

Cultural values are kept alive by actively using them. Community programs and activities that engage residents from young to old in the celebration of cultural values help define a sense of community unity. King Salmon has a strong, important history that includes the Alaska Native cultures as well as the emerging cultural values that exist in the community today. Both of these aspects of community culture are important to building community unity.

It is important to talk about, teach, use, and enjoy the insights and knowledge intrinsic in the historical and traditional Alaska Native values, as well as the new and emerging values of a modern King Salmon.

Promote Environmental Integrity

Strategy:

Insure that there is a trusted, on going and comprehensive, community program that monitors, protects, and promotes the community's health and environmental quality as it relates to environmental pollutants.

King Salmon's environmental integrity is essential to the health and well being of the community. Clean air, water, and soils are basic requirements for community sustainability. The serious pollution sites associated with the Military Base pose important, long-term challenges for the community. It is vital that the community develops and maintains a strategy to monitor, promote, and sustain a thorough environmental cleanup of the village and all areas related to its ecosystem.

It is also important that the community monitor potential health issues for local residents associated with toxic waste in and near the Air Base. (See Chapter 4, Air Force Base Environmental Clean up)

Chapter 6 Goals, Objectives & Actions

The community's Goals, Objectives, and Actions provide a map for guiding change. They provide the framework for the plan and reflect the changes it wants to bring about.

Goals are the aspirations of the community. They are based on community values, existing physical, social, and economic conditions, as well as the critical issues.

Objectives are the specific outcomes that the community aims to accomplish. They usually can be measured based on the degree to which they are accomplished.

Actions reflect what needs to be done in order to achieve the goals and objectives.

Together the Goals, Objectives, and Actions create broad strategies for encouraging and guiding changes in the community that reflect the community's values and intent.

Prioritizing the goals, objectives, and actions help the community determine how to focus its time and resources towards completing the plan.

GOAL 1: Improve Local and Regional Economics and Increase Job Opportunities

Participate in local and regional efforts to leverage strengths and resources towards building a sustainable and diverse community and regional economy that offers King Salmon residents choices for good paying jobs.

Objective 1—Partnerships

Work with other Bristol Bay municipal and tribal partners to maximize regional development opportunities and to speak with one voice at the Federal, State, regional and local levels on agreed-upon critical issues related to the growth of the Bristol Bay Borough's economy.

(Funding: USDA Rural Development, EPA, EDA)

Action 1—Work with partners to pursue agreements with major employers that will result in local hire at full pay and use of locally owned services and businesses.

Action 2—Track the need for new business development opportunities associated with existing and new industries in the region, and actively support local ownership and development of those new businesses.

Action 3—Work with other local and regional partners to define, plan, and pursue key development initiatives that address the critical issues related to working and living in the region, including: Transportation, Energy, and Public Services.

Objective 2—Downtown Redevelopment

Create a downtown redevelopment project that establishes King Salmon as a vibrant, sub-regional hub, which meets the services, commercial, meetings facilities, and cultural needs of its residents, as well as the needs of residents in nearby villages, and tourists from outside the region.

(Funding: EDA, HUD, State Mini Grant, ANA)

Action 1—Establish a 1 to 1½ mile-long King Salmon Community Center Redevelopment District that extends along the Alaska Peninsula Highway and includes the post office as well as the airport.

Action 2—Action Define and adopt street and pedestrian improvements in the Redevelopment District that support safe, year-round pedestrian use of the street.

(Funding: Alaska DOT, USDA Rural Development)

Action 3—Define and adopt a Redevelopment District Public and Private Infrastructure Development Plan that will support the revitalization efforts.

(See Capital Improvement Summary: Chapter 5)

Action 4—Develop a year-round King Salmon Tourism Destination Plan. Include in the Plan developments such as the following:

(Funding: State and Federal Park Service, Forest Service and EDA)

- Cultural and Arts Center (Fishing Museum)
- Bird watching at Rapids Camp
- Walks along the river and King Salmon Creek
- Develop and promote a winter camping destination
- Develop and promote Park Service cabins
- Develop winter snow machine trails and map
- Visitor Information Center
- Local Art Gallery and Crafts Shop

Action 5—Define and adopt a *Redevelopment District Signage Plan*, that explains the areas history and natural resources and directs visitors to downtown services, places of interest, and tourist-related activities, such as the following:

(Funding: State and Federal Park Service Forest Service, EPA and EDA, Rasmuson Foundation)

- Local fishing, boating, hiking, and other recreational activities
- Points of interest visitors can access from the Airport by foot or by taxi
- Local visitor services such as stores, restaurants, hotels, and Laundromat, as well as other key community sites

Objective 3—Promote Locally Owned Businesses

Expand and promote locally owned businesses to meet the needs of residents and visitors.

(Funding: State Department of Commerce, SBA, EDA, USDA Rural Development)

Action 1—Define market needs and opportunities associated with existing and potential increases in residents, tourists, visitors from nearby villages, and workers associated with local industries. Consider the following potential opportunities:

- Guiding and air taxi services to surrounding tourist sites
- Processing of sports fish including fish and game packing for air transport
- Tourist support services including showers, Laundromat, temporary storage, freezer units for fish and game
- Winter rental business for snow machines and warm clothing
- Summer rental business- canoe, small boats, fishing gear
- Local fishing lodges
- Restaurants, bed and breakfasts, and hotels
- Industry employment-related services such as drug testing, driver licensing
- Regional convention and public meeting facility

Action 2—Promote development of new and existing, locally owned small businesses.

- Establish a locally controlled, community development, (re-lending institution) low interest loan fund for small business development.
- Whenever possible, use local services and expertise on all community development projects and services.

Action 3—Encourage and promote a locally owned art gallery and crafts shop.

(Funding: Rasmuson Foundation, USDA Rural Development, EDA)

- Explore art local coop models used in Homer, Alaska and other communities around the state.
- Locate the art gallery and crafts shop in close proximity to the airport and Tourist Information Center.

Objective 4—Regional Convention & Meeting Center

Develop and promote a Regional Convention and Public Meeting Center that also serves as a Visitor Cultural and Educational Facility, and as a hub for regional gatherings and trainings.

Design the facility to coordinate with and support SAVEC's need for a meeting room large enough to serve as a site for regional trainings. Locate the new facility with easy access to the airport and include the following amenities:

- A meeting room capable of seating 250 people
- A meeting room stage and audio visual equipment
- Five breakout rooms capable of seating 35 people each
- A food preparation and service area
- Science display and gallery space

(Funding: USDA Rural Development, State of Alaska Community Development mini-grant, EDA)

Objective 5—Support SAVEC's Growth

Support SAVEC's growth and reorganization as an effective, regional job-training center that serves King Salmon, Bristol Bay residents, and rural residents statewide.

(Funding: USDA, HUD)

Action 1—Lobby for and support additional SAVEC funding that will ensure that the Center has the resources and infrastructure to continue to grow and provide effective and relevant job training programs for local and regional residents.

Action 2—Support SAVEC's and the Borough's efforts to secure funding for the design and construction of SAVEC II (a new building large enough to train students to build modular panels and trusses for village housing and community facilities).

Action 3—Work with and support SAVEC's efforts to track jobs associated with existing and emerging industries in the region,

including but not limited to, fishing, new construction, tourism, service sector, hard rock mining, and oil and gas extraction.

Action 4—Encourage King Salmon residents and high school students to use SAVEC’s educational training to prepare for available, good paying jobs.

GOAL 2: Public Services, Housing, & Infrastructure

Ensure that King Salmon residents have access to good, public infrastructure and services. (See Capital Improvement Summary List Chapter 7)

Objective 1—Safe Public Water System and Sewer System

Develop a clean, safe, public water system and sewer system that will serve the entire community of King Salmon.

(Funding: EPA, DEC, USDA Rural Development, HUD, State DEC, Village Safe Water, BIA)

Action 1—Work with the Bristol Bay Borough to pursue State and Federal funding for an area-wide, public sewer and water project.

Action 2—Contact the State of Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation to initiate a Municipal Matching Grant for the planning design and construction of a comprehensive public water system and sewer system.

Objective 2—Increase Good Housing

Work with Bristol Bay Native Housing Authority and the Bristol Bay Borough to develop new funding strategies and partners that meet King Salmon’s housing needs.

(Funding: USDA, HUD)

Action 1—Survey and evaluate the existing status of the King Salmon housing stocks and identify current and future King Salmon housing needs. Consider:

- Current quality and size
- Need for safety and rehabilitation improvements
- Special needs housing
- Current and future housing needs
- Other essential elements important to evaluating and meeting current and future housing needs in the community

Action 2—Work with Bristol Bay Native Housing Authority to develop a Bristol Bay Borough Housing Plan that supports new initiatives, which address the needs and priorities of King Salmon and the Bristol Bay Borough as a whole.

- Consider housing strategies that the matched the demographic and special needs of the community.
- Identify key areas within the community that are appropriate for new, residential subdivision development.
- Include housing rehabilitation strategies.
- Address criteria for safety and building standards.

Action 3—Work with Bristol Bay Native Housing Authority to identify federal, State, non-profit, and local housing development funding strategies and partnerships.

Consider maximizing local skills in coordination with SAVEC, USDA, and HUD self- help housing programs.

GOAL 3: Transportation

Build a safe and convenient ground, water, and air transportation system that provides King Salmon with connectivity to local, regional, State and national destinations.

Objective 1—Improve local community roads

(Funding: USDA Rural Development, BIA, DOT)

Action 1—Work with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, State Department of Transportation, and the Bristol Bay Borough to develop and implement a community road plan that identifies and prioritized local road needs.

Objective 2—Support the Southwest Alaska Transportation Plan project for a bridge spanning the Naknek River and connecting the three communities of the Bristol Bay Borough.

Objective 3—Work with the Bristol Bay Borough and the State Department of transportation to develop a 7 am to 11 am hourly shuttle system from the airport and downtown King Salmon to downtown Naknek and the Bristol Bay Middle/High School.

(Funding: State DOT, Visitor’s tax, State Department of Education)

Objective 4—Promote the expansion of the Alaska road system to Bristol Bay Borough.

(Funding: State DOT)

Action 1—Build a Bristol Bay Region-wide coalition that supports a state transportation strategy that will provide connectivity between Bristol Bay and the Alaska road system.

Action 2—Develop a coordinated Bristol Bay Borough-wide effort to encourage the Alaska State legislators, Governor, and Congressional Delegation to support a Long-range Plan for road development to the Bristol Bay Region that includes connectivity between key communities and to the Alaska Road system.

Action 3—Work with other entities in the Bristol Bay Region to establish a long-term cost benefit analysis associated with connectivity between Bristol Bay and the Alaska road system.

Objective 5—Develop and improve small boat harbor and local dock.

(Funding: DOT, USDA, Army Corps of Engineers)

Action 1—Work with State to assess the needs and feasibility for the development and improvement of King Salmon’s Small Boat Harbor and dock.

GOAL 4: Environmental Quality

Ensure the long and short-term environmental safety and sustainability for the land, air, water, plants, animals, and people in or near King Salmon.

Alaska State Department of Environmental Conservation and US Forest Service

Objective 1—Monitor the level of environmental occurrence of illness in Bristol Bay Borough associated with pollutants that have been found at the King Salmon Air Force Base.

Objective 2—Work with the Bristol Bay Borough and use the Forest Service to develop and implement a comprehensive insect control program in the Bristol Bay Borough.

Objective 3—Encourage local and State environmental conservation services, local high school science classes, and local non-profits to develop a regular newsletter that addresses Bristol Bay Borough’s Environmental Quality issues as well as ongoing information regarding the King Salmon Air Force Base environmental clean-up.

Objective 4—Encourage and work with the Bristol Bay Borough to develop a comprehensive Borough-wide insect control program.

GOAL 5: Celebrate Culture, Diversity, and Community Unity

Develop and enjoy a strong sense of community unity that sustains and celebrate the community’s unique diversity and traditional cultural values.

Objective 1—Work with the school, tribal council, major employers, local non- profits, for-profit service organizations, and interested citizens to build a menu of community programs and activities that engage residents from young to old in the celebration of community and cultural values.

(Funding: Rasumson Foundation, Alaska Humanities Forum, Alaska Council for the Arts)

Action 1—Develop a community activity committee to plan and promote seasonal community events and celebration.

Action 2—Work with the school, local Elders, and Tribal Council to build in the community a hands-on youth and elder program that teaches the skills and meaning of subsistence-related activities associated with each season of the year.

Action 3—Work with the local school, Elders, Tribal Council, and interested citizens to develop a community art, music, and dance cooperative that provides traditional and modern art, music, and dance classes.

- Hold arts and craft sales

- Display and sell arts and crafts as part of the new, downtown tourist-related development.
- Hold community concerts and dance presentations.
- Design for pay local concerts and dance productions as part of summer visitor and tourist activities.

PART III TAKING ACTION

Chapter 7 Implementation and Action

The Priority Actions Matrix summarizes the plan's priorities. The Matrix includes the timing, goals, objectives, funding partners, and the lead entities for the key steps that need to be taken in order to implement the plan. It is simply a tool to help the community focus its resources in an orderly manner.

- The matrix should be reviewed and revised annually to ensure that local efforts and resources stay focused on agreed-upon priorities.
- As items on the matrix are completed, they should be removed and new items added.
- The matrix format can be adjusted to include new information like benchmarks or completion dates.
- The matrix can be printed separately and attached to the agenda of the regular Tribal Council or Bristol Bay Borough meetings as a simple tool to keep track of and report on progress toward each goal.
- New goals can be added or revised.
- There are limits to what can be put on the matrix; it does not reflect the details listed in the Plan.

Priorities, Actions and Resource Matrix

As the plan is implemented, it is useful and important to refer to the Existing Conditions, Critical Issues, Strategies, Goals, Objectives, and Actions.

Some goals are not outlined in the Matrix because they represent over-arching strategies that need to be negotiated and supported on an ongoing basis. For example, currently a central strategy in the King Salmon Plan is to build and support partnerships between local and regional entities so they can leverage their resources and maximize power around shared issues that effect King Salmon and Bristol Bay as a whole. Building these partnerships is important to the success of most every aspect of the plan. (See Chapter 5, Key Strategies and Goals and Objectives.)

It is important for the community to regularly review, revise, and adjusted the Priority Actions, Funders, Partners, Lead and Timing, based new knowledge, needs and local capacity.

Priority Actions	Funders	Partners	Lead	Timing
GOAL 1: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT				
1. Downtown Development (Objectives 2, 3)				
1.1 Draft funding application for Downtown Redevelopment Plan that addresses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Street improvements • Downtown signage Small business development strategies	State Mini-grant, BB Borough, KS Tribal Council	BBB, KS Tribal Council	KS Tribal Council & BBB	04/07
1.2 Prepare Downtown Plan	USDA, EDA, State Department of Commerce	BBB, KS Tribal Council	BBB, KS Tribal Council	08/07
1.3 Apply for funding to Implement Downtown Plan	USDA, US Forst Service, BIA, DOT	State and Federal Parks Service, DOT, USDA, HUD, US Forest Service	BBB, KS Tribal Council	08/08
1.4 Prepare King Salmon Tourism Development Plan	State & Federal Parks Service, US Forest Service, EDA	BBB, KS Tribal Council	KS Tribal Council	04/07
1.5 Promote locally owned business development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define market needs/opportunities • Promote new and existing locally owned small businesses • Promote locally owned art gallery and crafts shops 	State Department of Commerce, SBA, EDA, USDA Rural Development	BBB, KS Tribal Council		
2. Regional Meeting Facility				
2.1 Support funding application for planning and design of facility	BBB, State Mini Grant	BBB, KS Tribal Council	BBB	03/07
2.2 Seek funding for project	USDA, EDA, Rasmuson	BBB, KS Tribal Council	BBB	11/07
3. Support SAVEC's Growth (Objective 5)				
3.1 Build SAVEC II	USDA, HUD	SAVAC, BBB, KS Tribal Council	SAVEC	01/07

Priority Actions	Funders	Partners	Lead	Timing
GOAL 2: PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE				
1. Public Water and Sewer System (Objective 1)				
1.1 Initiate KS Sewer and Water Project	USDA, Village Safe Water, HUD, BIA	BBB, KS Tribal Council	KS Tribal Council	09/07
2. Increase Housing				
2.1 Conduct needs survey	HUD, USDA	BBNHA, KS Tribal Council, BBB	BBNHA, Tribal Council	09/07
2.2 Prepare Housing Plan				
GOAL 3: TRANSPORTATION				
1. Community Road Plan (Objectives 1-5)				
1.1 Complete KS Transportation Plan	USDA RD, BIA, DOT	BBB, KS Tribal Council	BBB, KS Tribal Council	11/07
1.2 Prepare local community road plan to include a public ground transportation strategy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hourly shuttle system from airport and downtown KS to Naknek and BB school. 	AK DOT, Visitor's Tax, AK Department of Education, BIA	BBB, KS Tribal Council, Naknek, South Naknek	KS Tribal Council, BBB	11/07
1.3 Promote expansion of the Alaska road system to Borough is ongoing	AK DOT, BIA	BBB, KS Tribal Council, Naknek, South Naknek	KS Tribal Council, BBB	Ongoing
1.4 Support SW Alaska Transportation Plan for bridge spanning Naknek River	AK DOT, BIA	BBB, KS Tribal Council, Naknek, South Naknek	KS Tribal Council, BBB	Ongoing
1.5 Improve Boat Harbor / Dock <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess needs Implement improvements 	DOT, USDA	KS Tribal Council, BBB	BBB, KS Tribal Council	10/07

Priority Actions	Funders	Partners	Lead	Timing
GOAL 4: ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY				
1. Develop and fund program to monitor levels of illness related to pollutants (Objective 1)	NIH/IHS, EPA, ANTHC	Camai Hospital, BBAHC, BBB, KS Tribal Council	Camai or BBAHC	04/08
2. Develop insect control program	BLM, US Forest Service	BBB, KS Tribal Council	US Forest Service, BBB	04/08
3. Design and produce a newsletter of environmental issues to distribute to public (Objective 3)	EPA, Local non-profit?	Local non-profit, KS Tribal Council	Local non-profit	04/08

Priority Actions	Funders	Partners	Lead	Timing
GOAL 5: CULTURE AND DIVERSITY				
1. Set up community activity committee to plan and promote community events and celebrations	KS Tribal Council, City of KS	KS Tribal Council, City	KS Tribal Council, City	05/07
2. Build youth and elder program for subsistence skills, activities	KS Tribal Council	BBNA, KS Tribal Council	KS Tribal Council	01/07
3. Develop community art, music, dance coop	Borough School District and School, KS Tribal Council	BBSD, KS Tribal Council	BBSD	02/07

Capital Improvement Summary List

Following is a list of the King Salmon capital improvements identified by the community in the planning process. The Plan Strategies, Goals, and Objectives address the priority capital improvements in more detail. This summary list should be seen as a work list that the community reviews every year and revises every five years.

1. Cultural/ Regional Meeting Center
 - Community Center/Meeting Hall
 - Stage and audio visual equipment
2. Recreation Facilities
 - Gym
 - Kitchen
3. King Salmon Dock Improvements
 - Commercial and Sport Fishing
 - Power to dock facilities
 - Restrooms
4. Boat Ramp
5. Community Water and Sewer System
6. Float Plane Dock
7. Community Road Improvements
8. Mini Processing Plant for Fish and Game
 - Ice for fish and game
9. Public Park Improvements
10. Shooting Range
11. Road Improvements
 - Downtown Street and Pedestrian Improvements

- Residential and Other Road Improvements
- 12. Recreational Trail Development and Improvements
 - Path Finding and Signage
- 13. Improved Housing

Chapter 8 Summary of Demographic, Economic, Education, and Housing Indicators

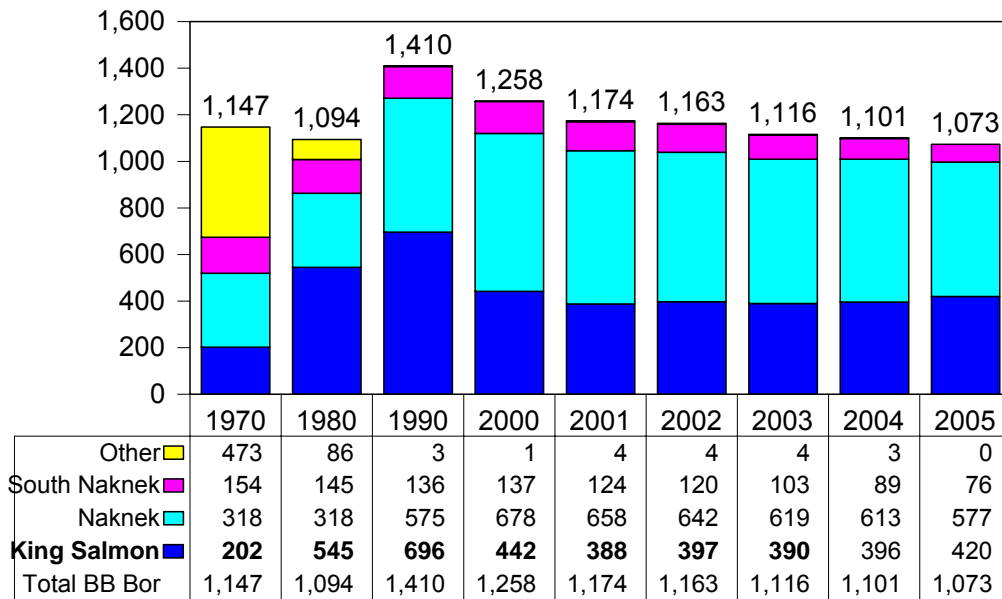
The following is a summary of the demographic, economic, education, and housing indicators for King Salmon and the Bristol Bay Borough. The information relies primarily on census data; however, it also includes recent data available from State and federal sources.

Demographic Indicators

The graphs and tables reflect current indicators in housing and education as well as changes in the population and economy that have occurred between 1990 and the present. This information is important support data for funding applications.

Bristol Bay Population

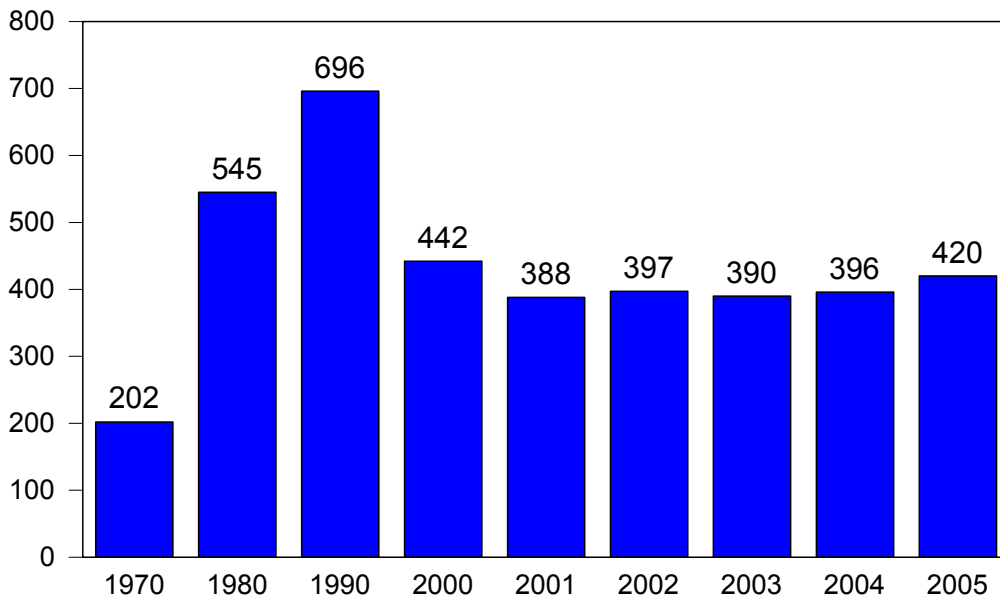
By Community - 1970-2005



Sources: 1970 to 2000 from U.S. Census; 2005 estimates made by Alaska Department of Labor, Demographics Unit.

King Salmon Population

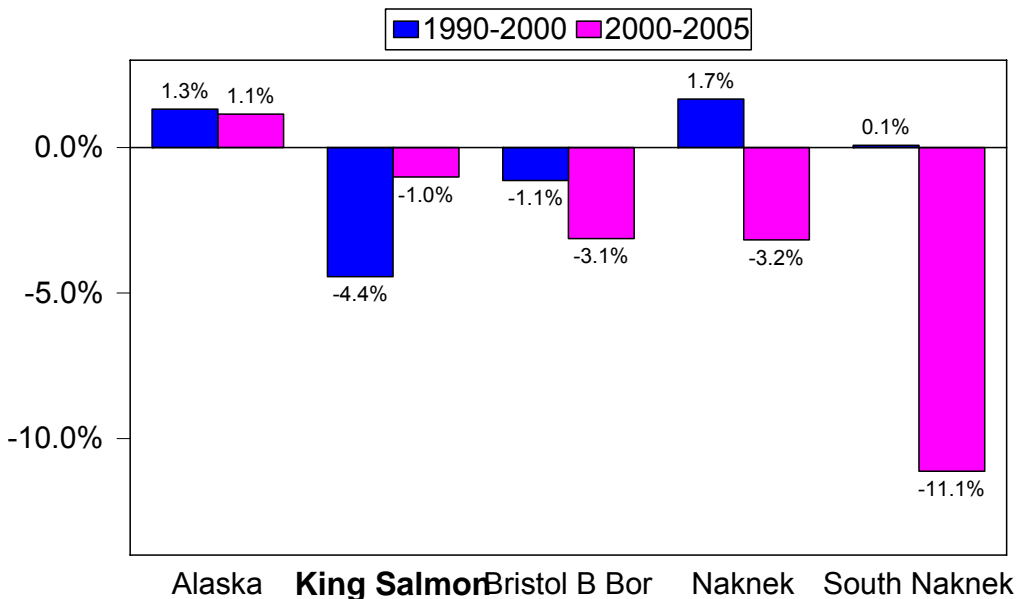
1970-2005



Sources: 1970 to 2000 from U.S. Census; 2005 estimates made by Alaska Department of Labor, Demographics Unit.

Avg. Annual %Population Change

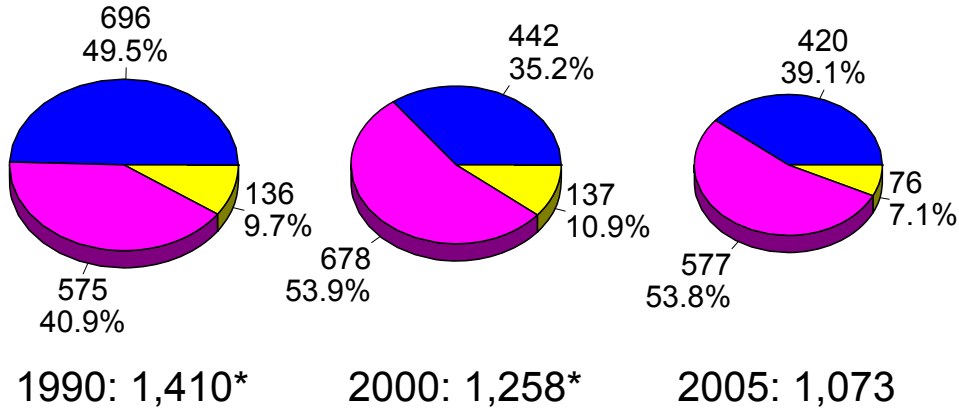
AK & Bristol Bay Communities



Bristol Bay Borough Population

By Community -1990, 2000 & 2005

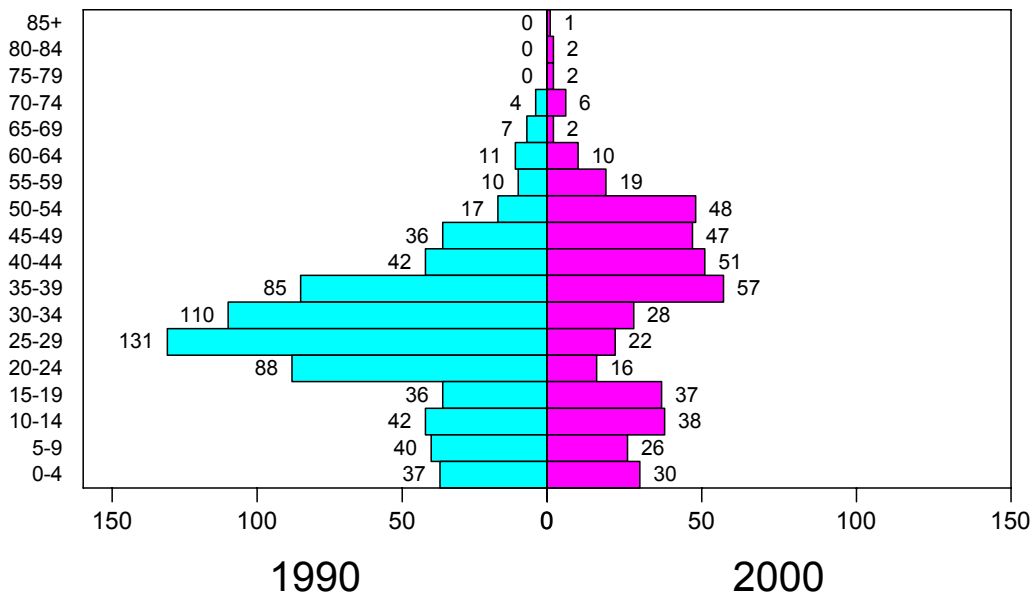
King Salmon Naknek South Naknek



Sources: 1990 & 2000 from U.S. Census; 2005 estimate made by Alaska Department of Labor, Demographics Unit
 Total for 1990 includes one person living outside these communities; 2000 includes 3 persons living outside.

Age Distribution Comparison

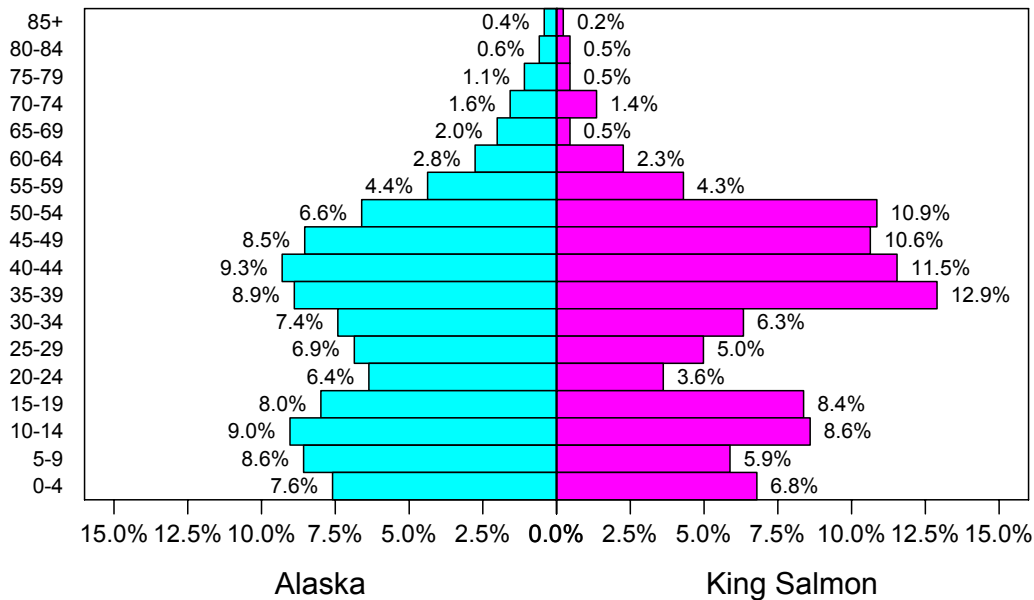
King Salmon 1990 & 2000



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Summary File 1, 100% data.

Age Distribution Comparison

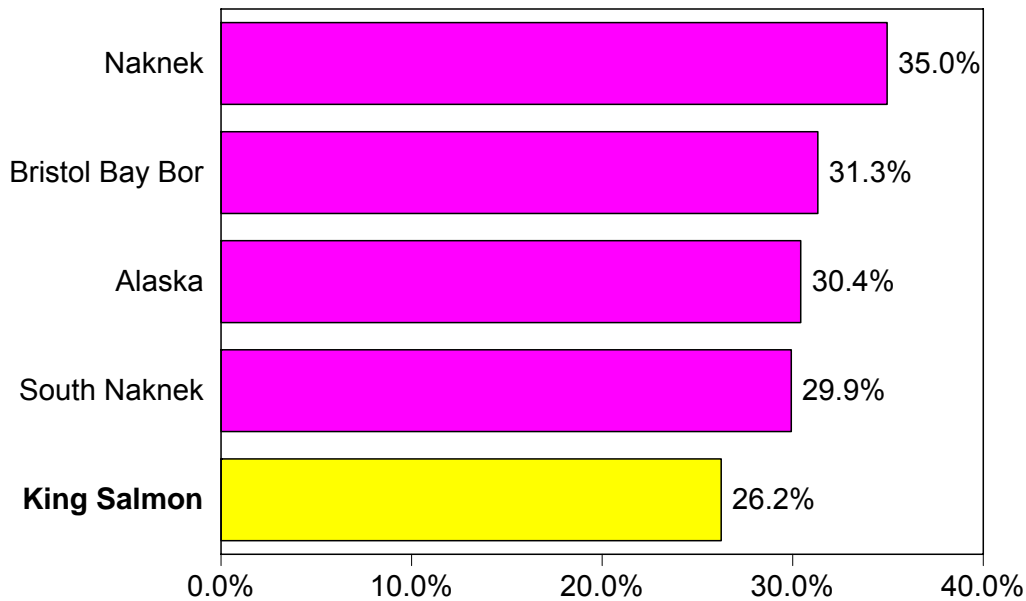
Alaska & King Salmon - 2000



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Summary File 1, 100% data.

% Population Under 18 Years

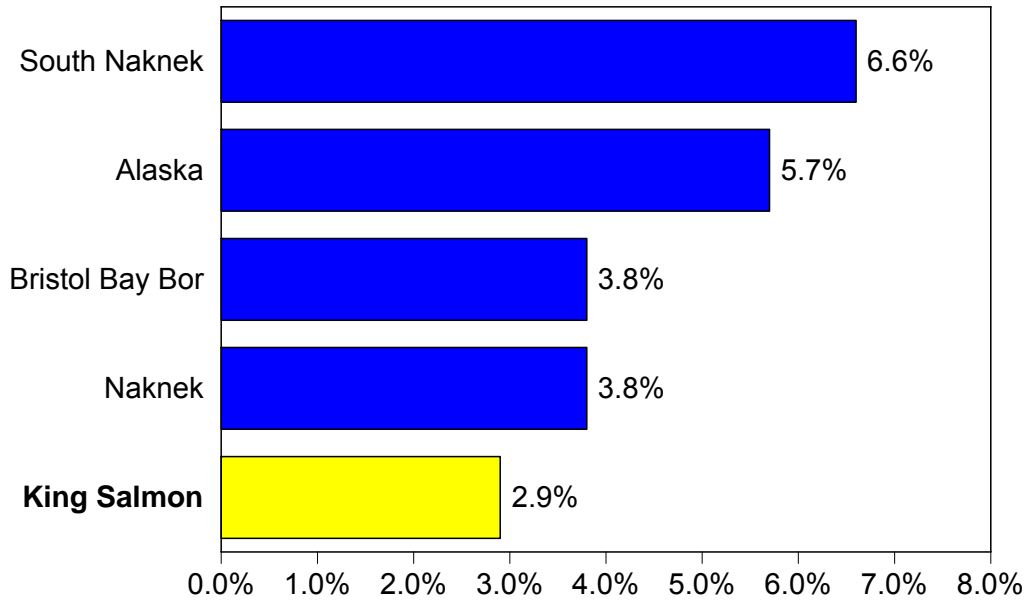
Alaska & Bristol Bay - 2000



Source: US Census, Summary File 1, 100% data.

% Population 65 & Older

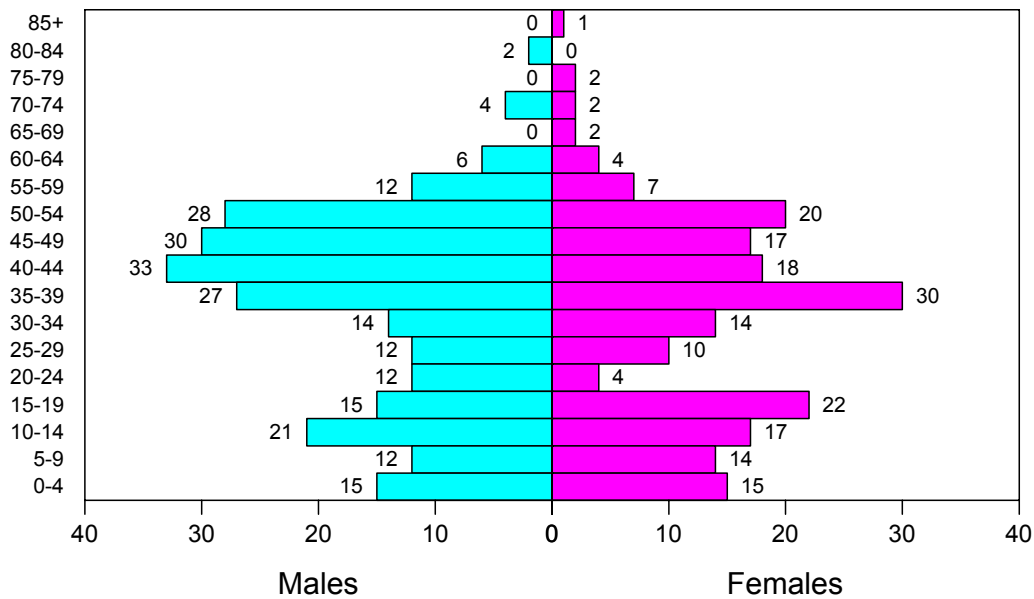
Alaska & Bristol Bay - 2000



Source: US Bureau of the Census, Summary File 1, 100% data.

Age Distribution Comparison

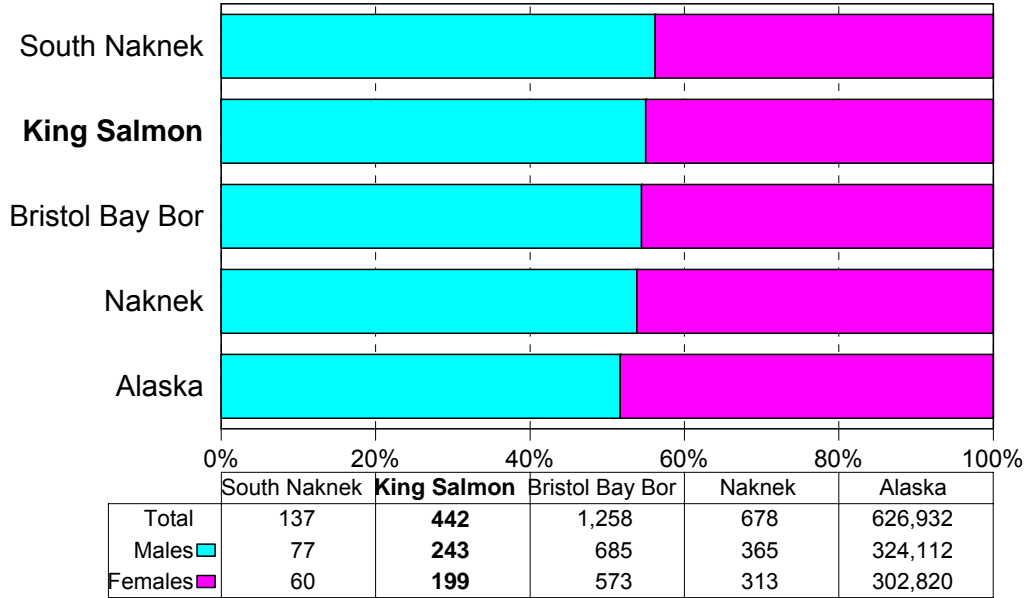
King Salmon Males & Females - 2000



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Summary File 1, 100% data.

Males and Females

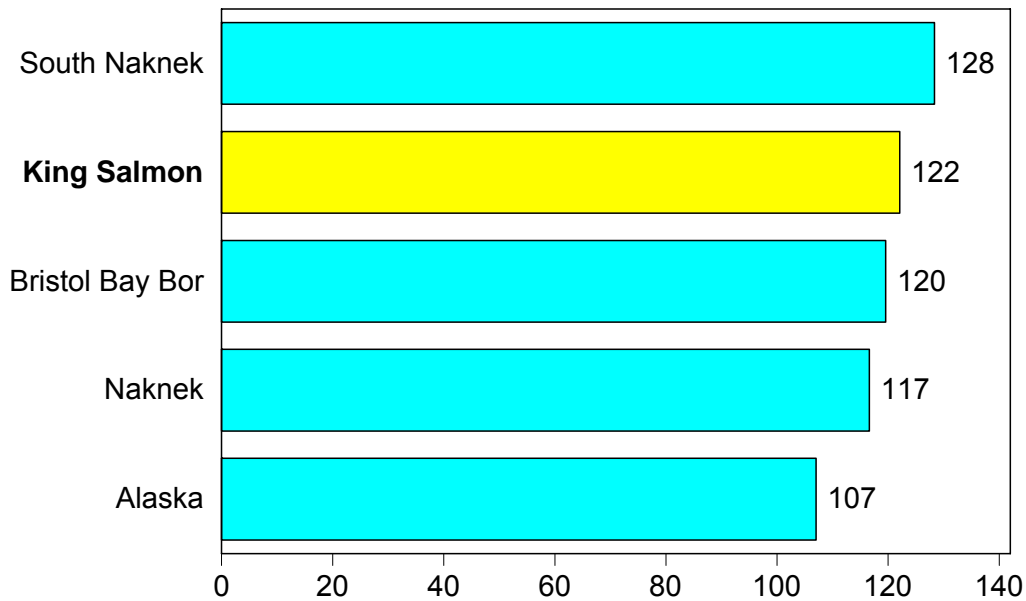
Alaska & Bristol Bay Communities - 2000



Source 2000 Census, Summary File 1, 100% Data.

Males per 100 Females

Alaska & Bristol Bay Communities - 2000

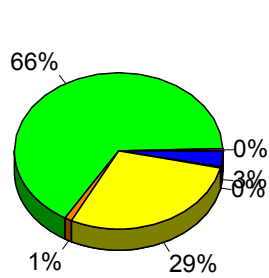


Source 2000 Census, Summary File 1, 100% Data.

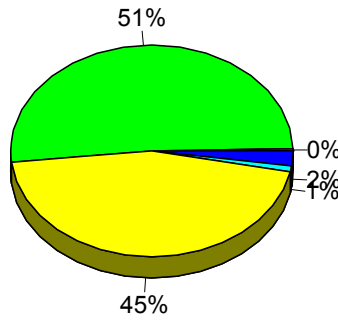
Race & Ethnicity

Bristol Bay Communities - 2000

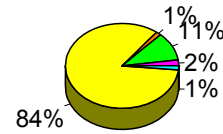
■ Hispanic
 ■ White*
 ■ Black*
 ■ AK Native*
 ■ Asian/Pac*
 ■ Other/Multi*



King Salmon
442 Persons



Naknek
678 Persons

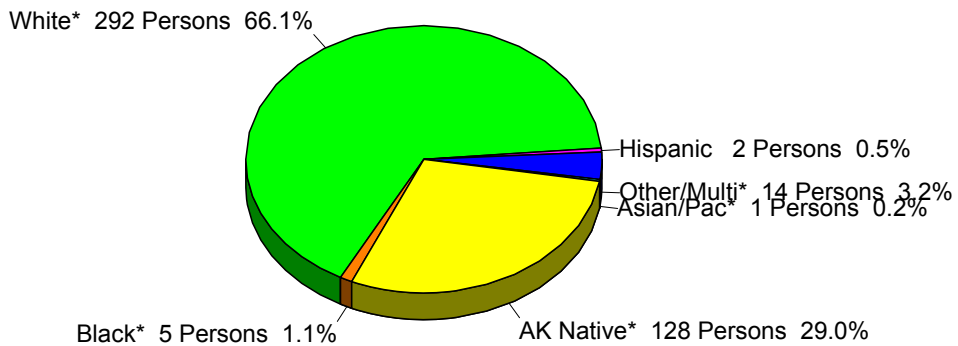


South Naknek
137 Persons

Source: 2000 US Census, Summary File 1, 100% Data. *Non-Hispanic.

Race & Ethnicity

King Salmon - 2000



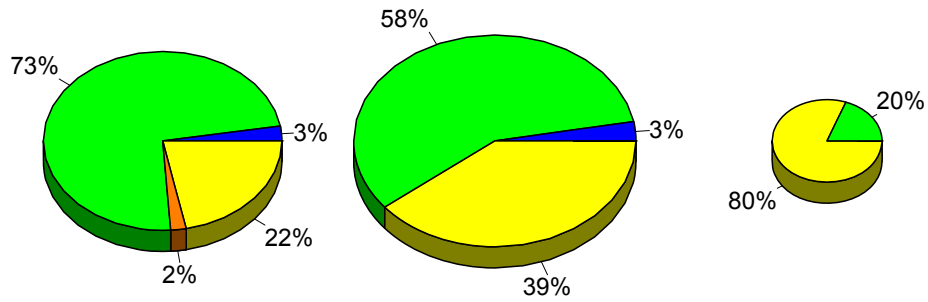
Total: 442 Persons

Source: 2000 US Census, Summary File 1, 100% Data. *Non-Hispanic.

Households by Race of Head

Bristol Bay Communities - 2000

Other/Multi White Black AK Native Asian/Pac



King Salmon
196 HHs

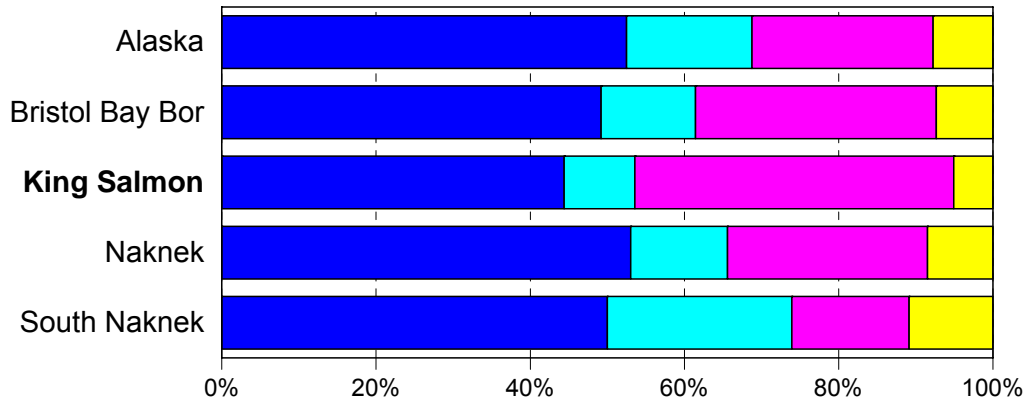
Naknek
247 HHs

South Naknek
46 HHs

Source: 2000 US Census, Summary File 1, 100% Data.

Households by Type

Alaska & Bristol Bay Communities - 2000



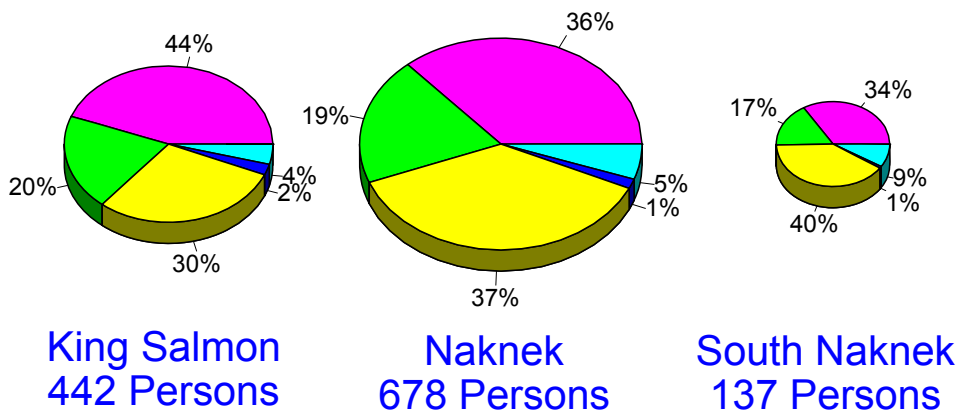
	Alaska	Bristol Bay Bor	King Salmon	Naknek	South Naknek
All Households	221,600	490	196	247	46
Married Couples	116,318	241	87	131	23
Other Family	36,019	60	18	31	11
One Person	52,060	153	81	64	7
Non-Fam 2+	17,203	36	10	21	5

Source: 2000 US Census, Summary File 100% Data.

Household Relationship

Bristol Bay Communities - 2000

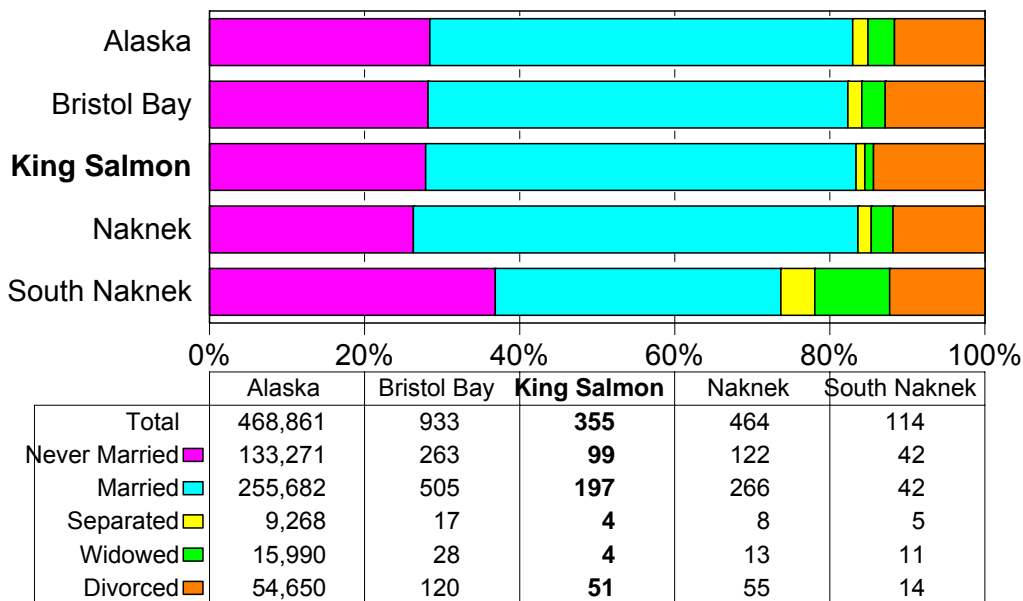
Householder Spouse Child Oth Relative Non-Relative



Source: 2000 US Census, Summary File 1, 100% Data.

Marital Status

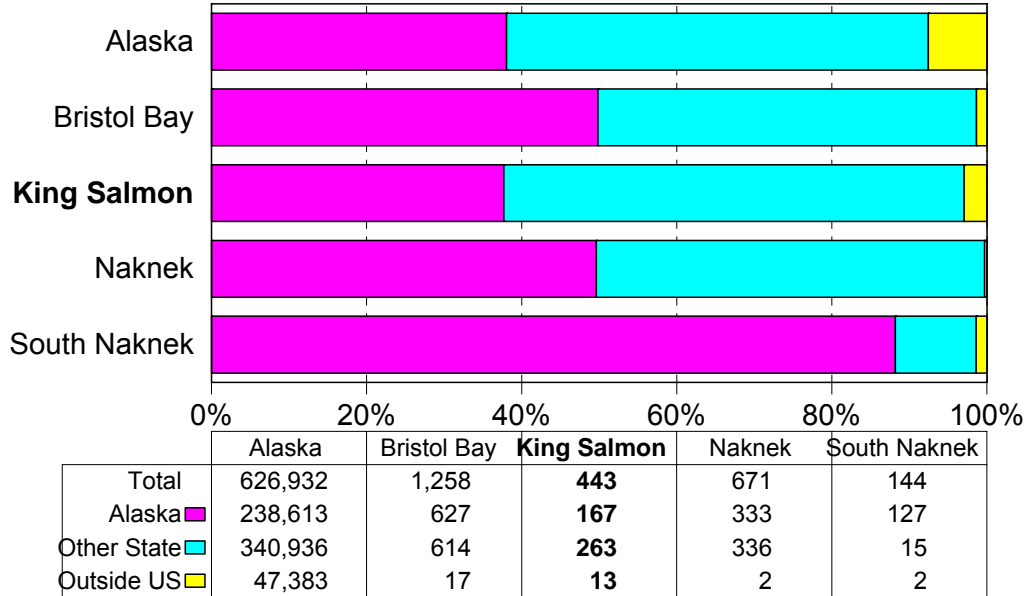
Alaska & Bristol Bay Persons 15 & Older - 2000



Source: US Census, sample data, Summary File 3.

Place of Birth

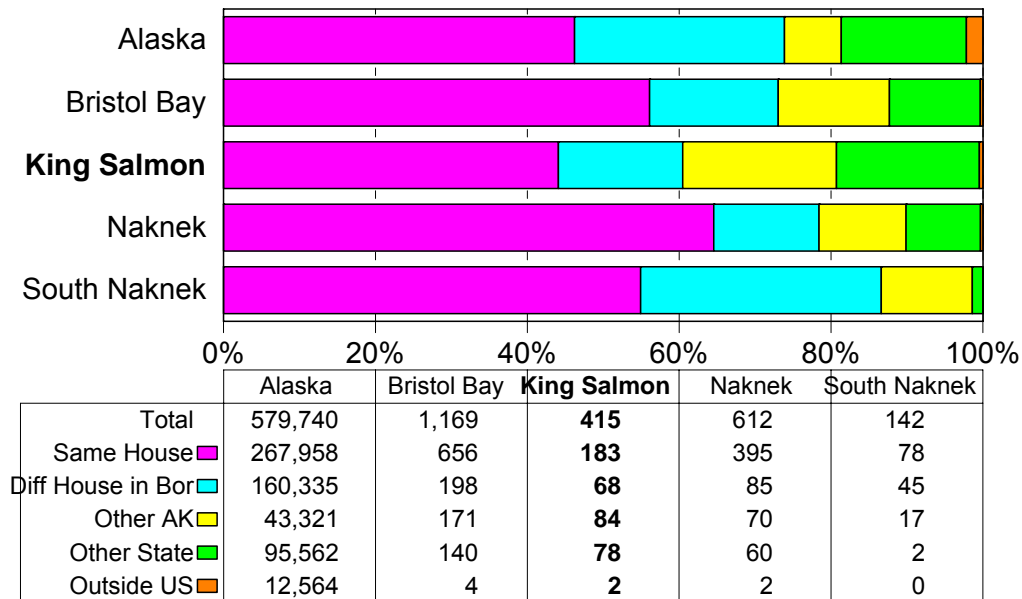
Alaska & Bristol Bay Population - 2000



Source: US Census, sample data, Summary File 3.

Place of Residence 5 Years Ago

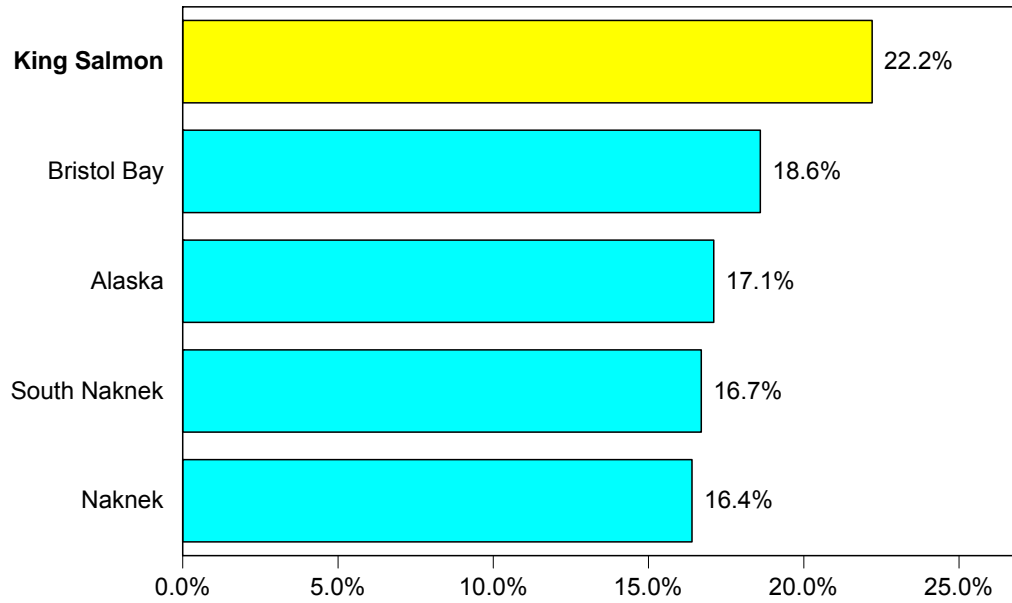
Alaska & Bristol Bay Persons 5 & Older - 2000



Source: US Census, sample data, Summary File 3.

% Veterans

Alaska & Bristol Bay Civilians 18 & Over - 2000

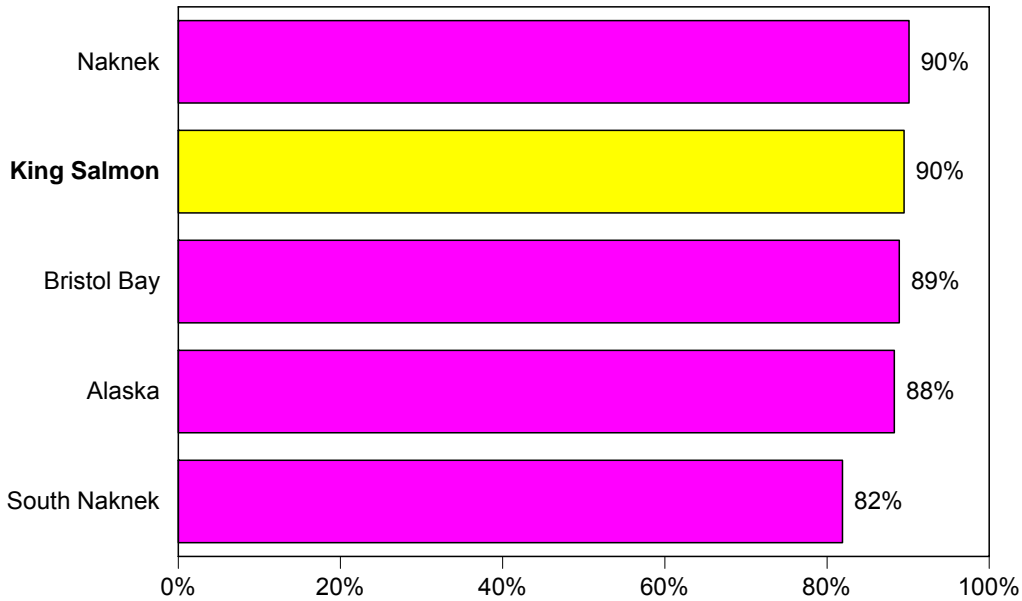


Source: US Census, sample data, Summary File 3.

— EDUCATION INDICATORS

% High School Graduates

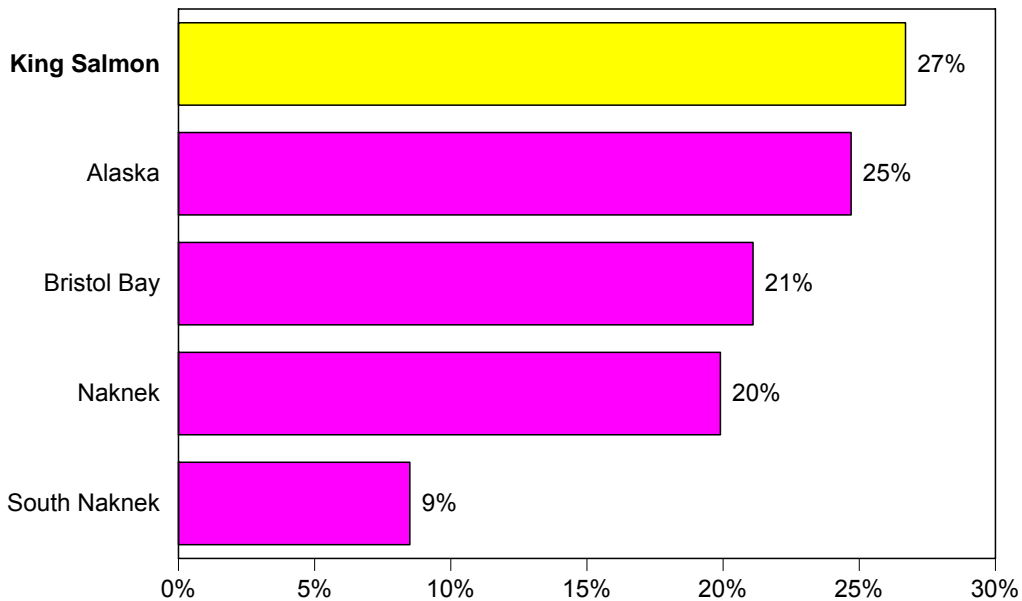
Alaska & Bristol Bay Persons 25 & Older - 2000



Source: US Census, sample data, Summary File 3.

% College Graduates

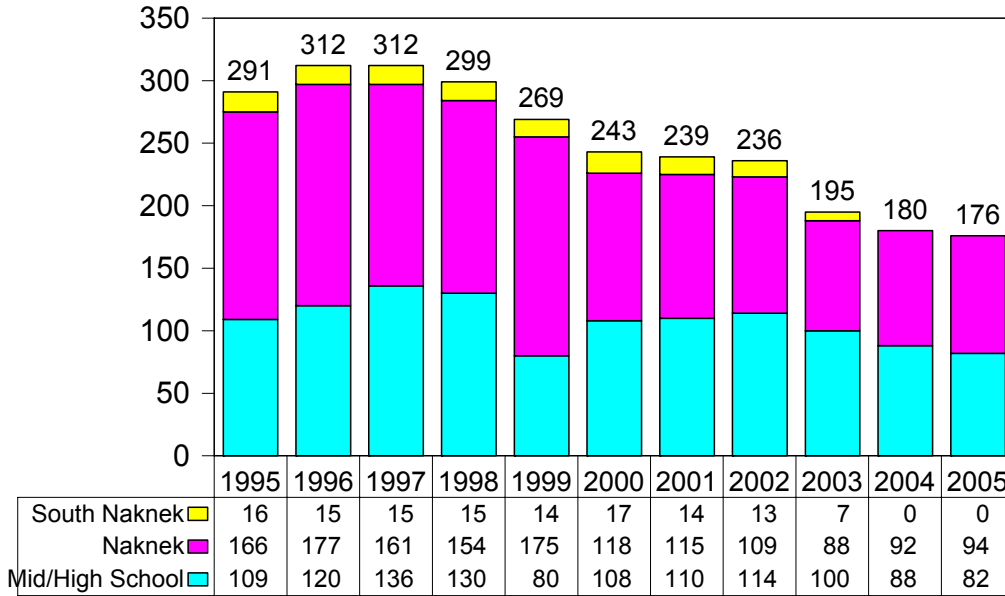
Alaska & Bristol Bay - Persons 25 & Older - 2000



Source: US Census, sample data, Summary File 3.

Bristol Bay School Enrollment

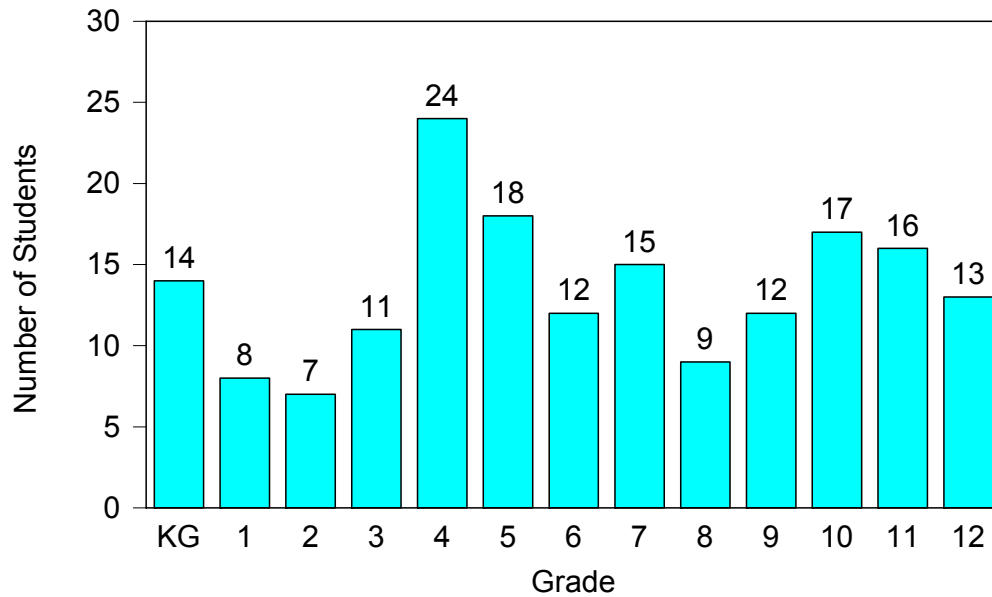
Oct. 1 for 1995-2005, By School



Source: Alaska Department of Education.

Bristol Bay School Enrollment

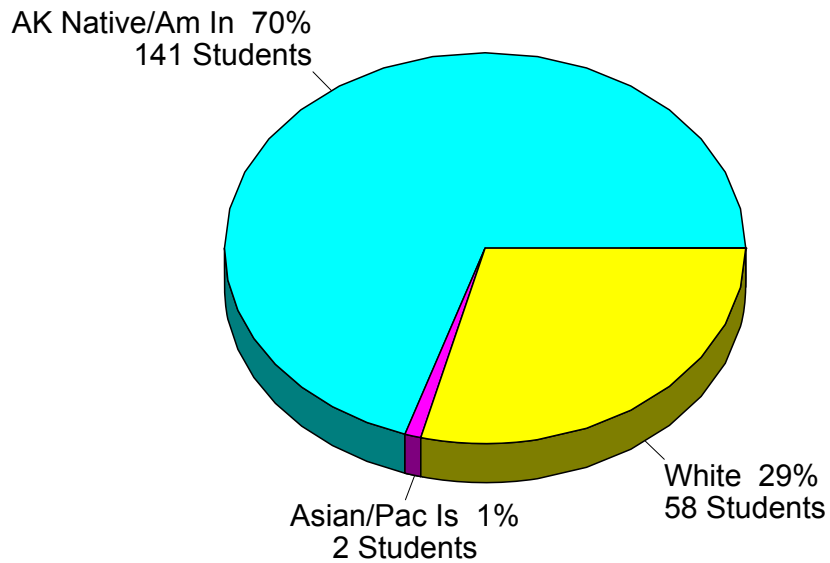
October 1, 2005, By Grade



Source: Alaska Department of Education.

Bristol Bay Students by Race

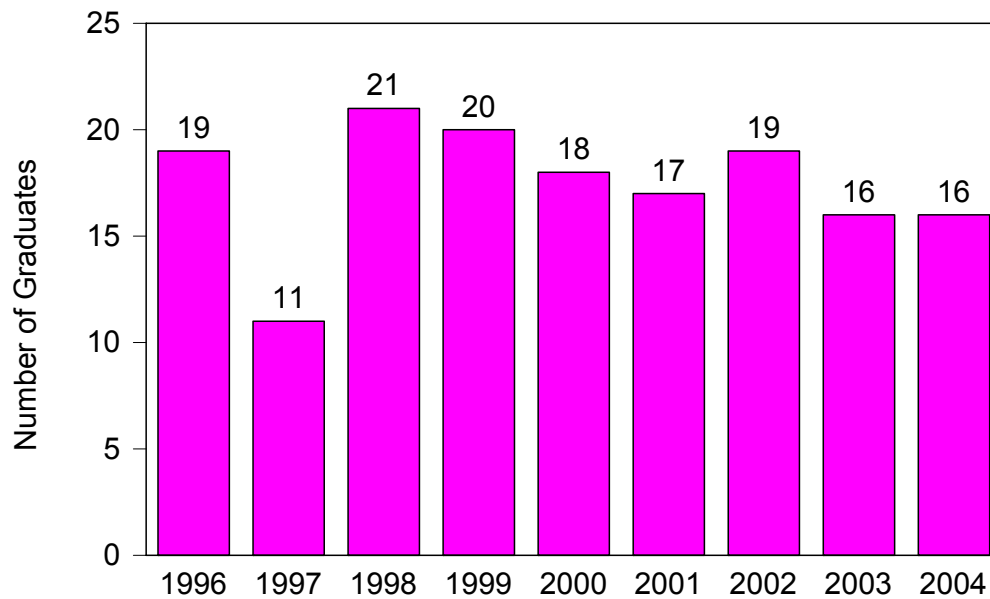
October 1, 2005



Source: Alaska Department of Education.

Bristol Bay High School Graduates

Fiscal Year 1996-2004

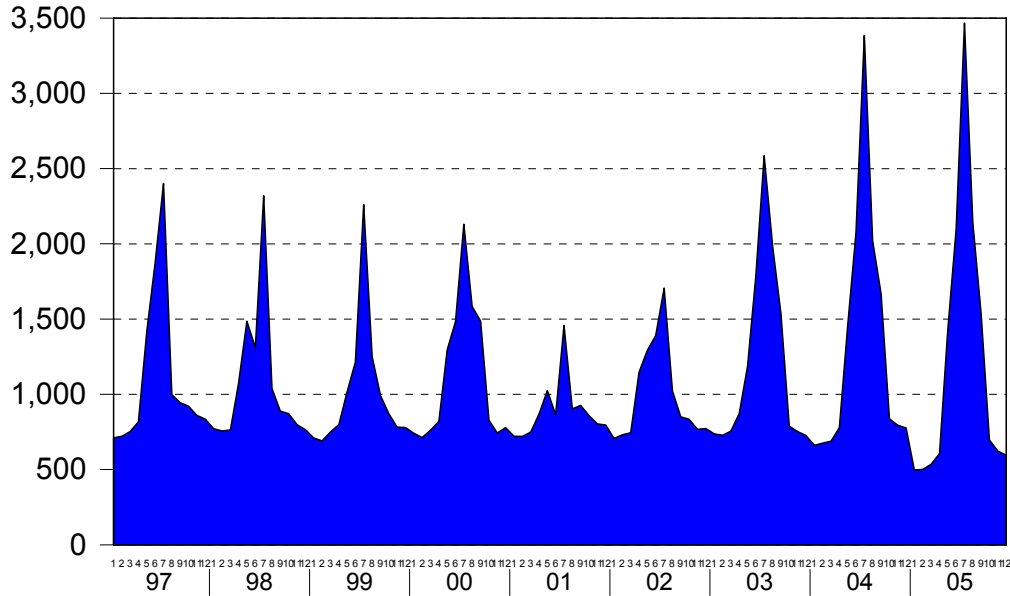


Source: Alaska Department of Education.

— ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Average Monthly Employment

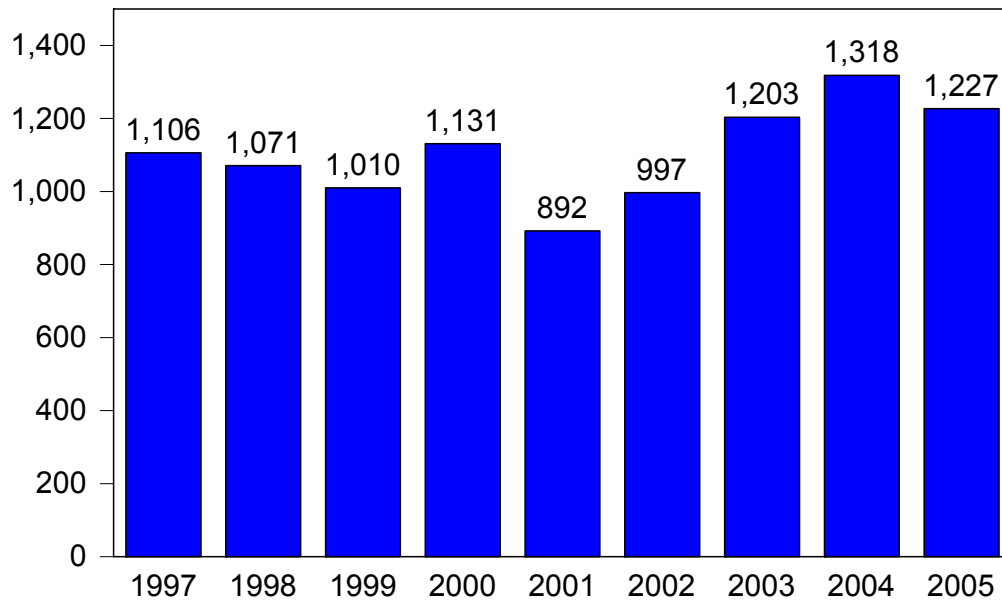
Bristol Bay Borough 1997-2005



Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis.

Average Annual Employment

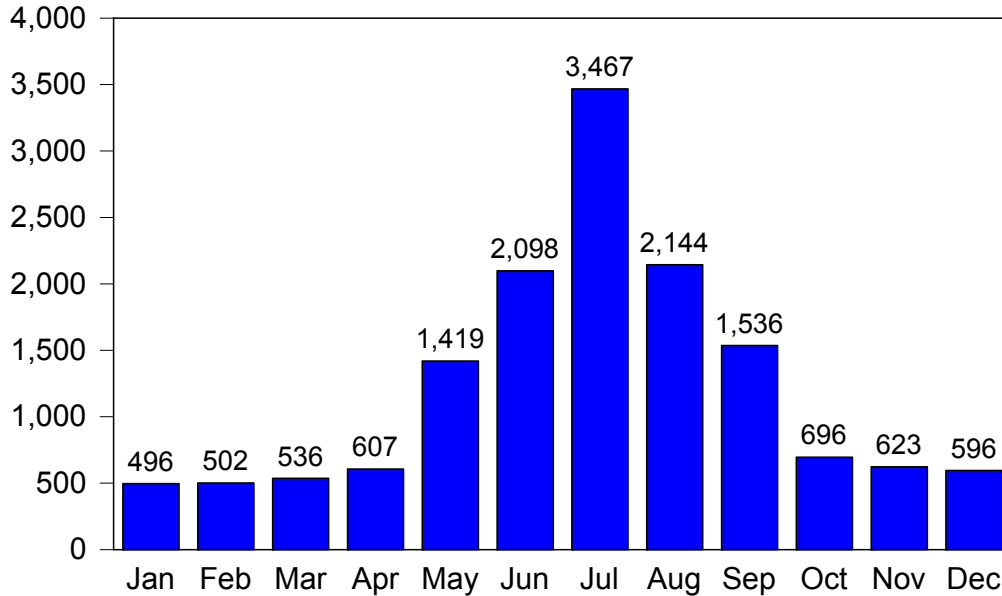
Bristol Bay Borough - 1997-2005



Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis.

Average Monthly Employment

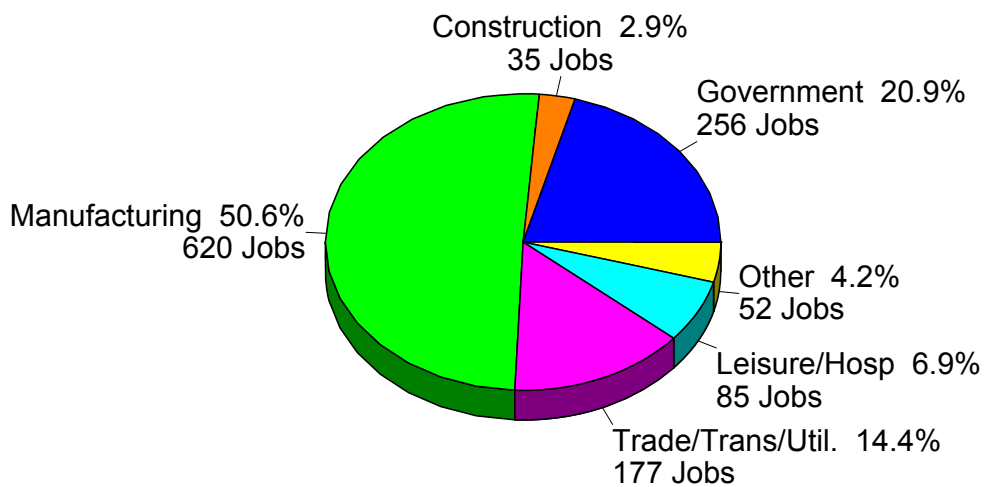
Bristol Bay Borough - 2005



Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis.

Employment by Industry

Bristol Bay Borough - 2005

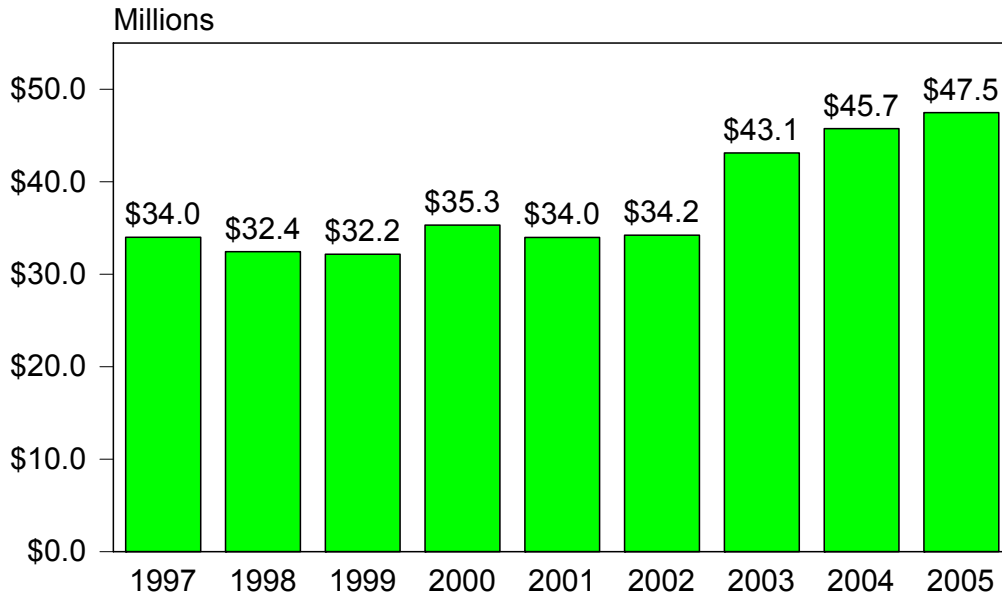


Average Employment: 1,227 Jobs

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis.

Total Annual Wages in \$Millions

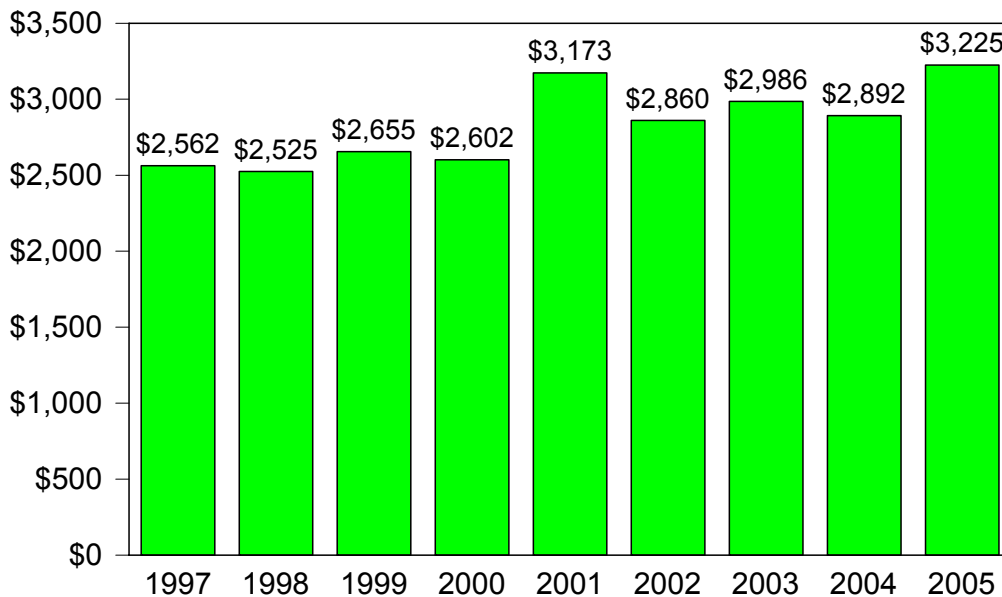
Bristol Bay Borough - 1997-2005



Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis.

Average Monthly Wages

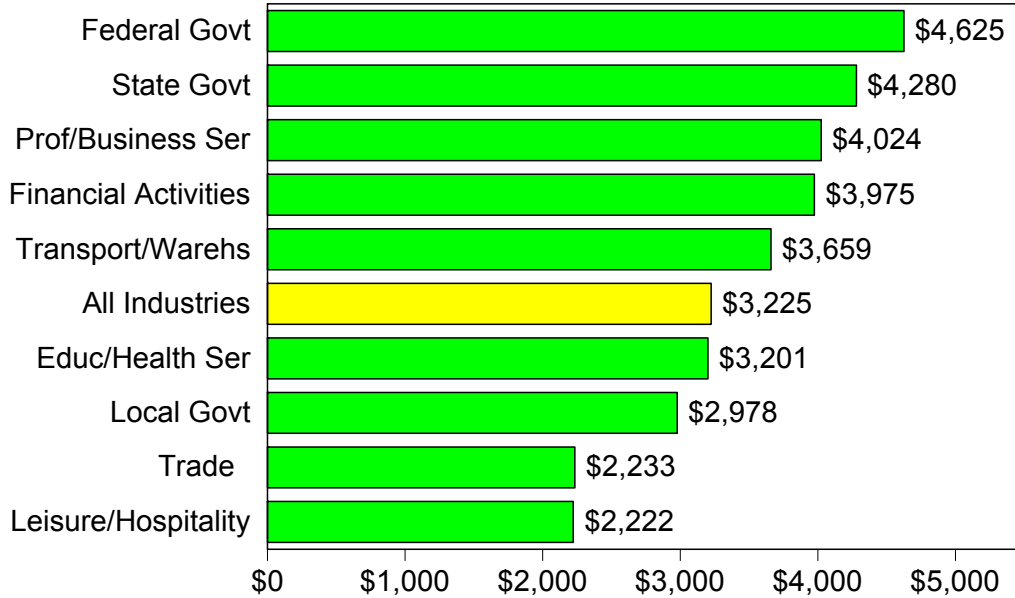
Bristol Bay Borough - 1997-2005



Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis.

Average Monthly Wage by Industry

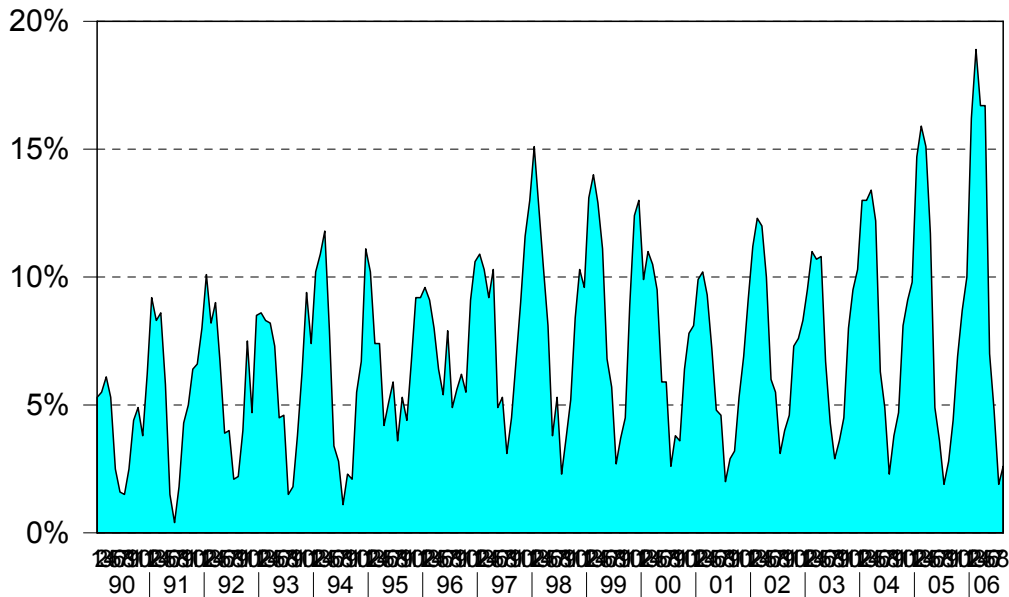
Bristol Bay Borough - 2005



Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis. Note: Average wages for construction and manufacturing are not available due to disclosure regulations.

Monthly Unemployment Rate

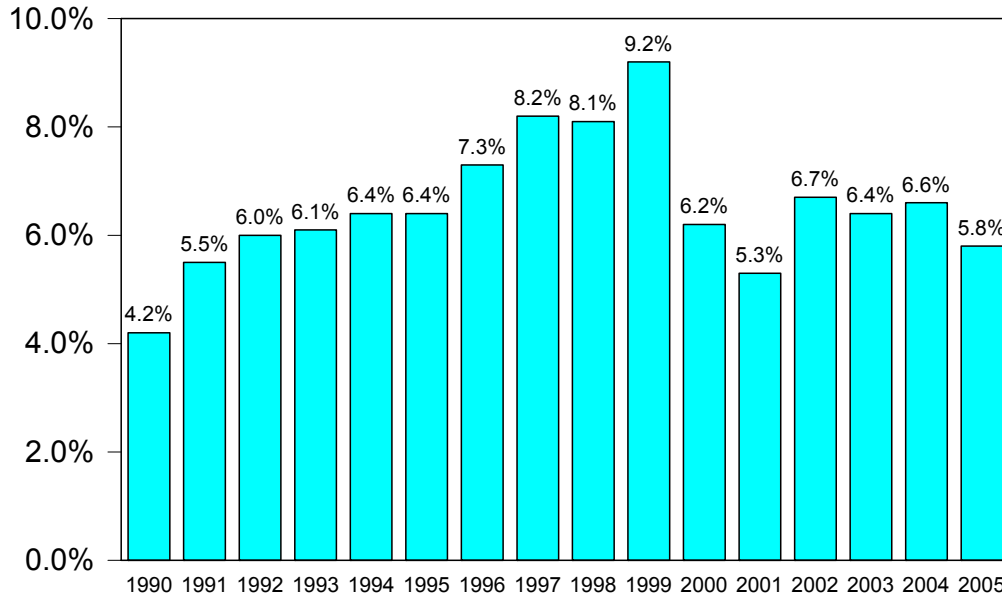
Bristol Bay Borough - 1990-2006, By Month



Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis.

Average Annual Unemployment Rate

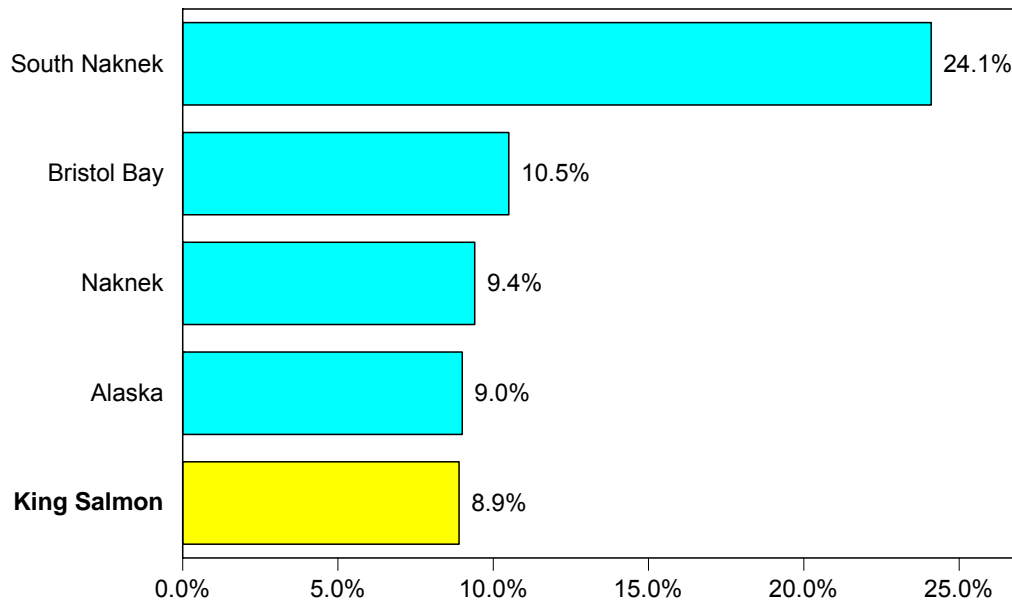
Bristol Bay Borough - 1990 - 2005



Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis.

% Unemployment

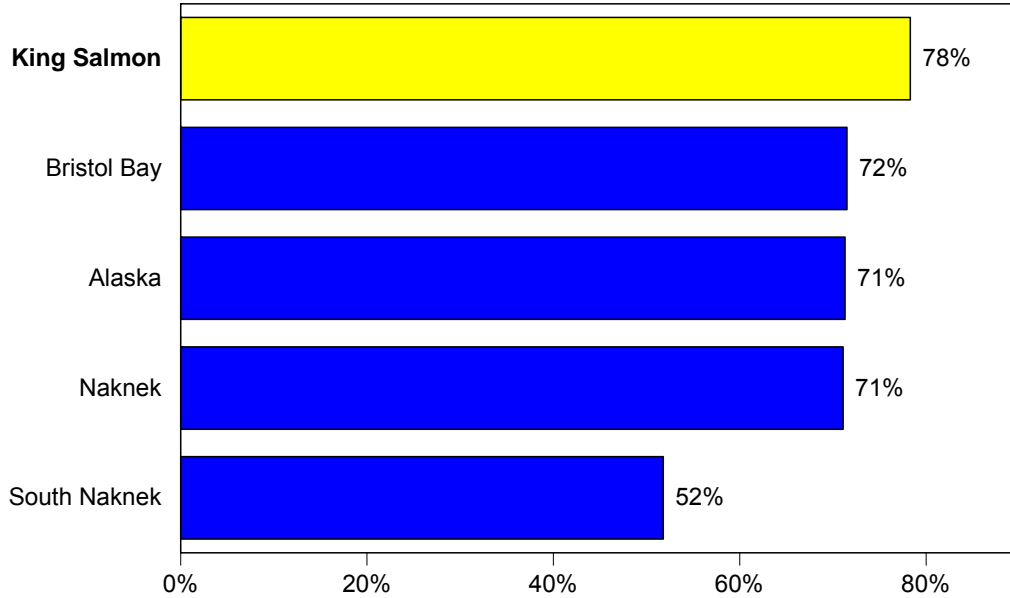
Alaska & Bristol Bay Persons 16 & Over - March 2000



Source: US Census, sample data, Summary File 3.

% In Labor Force

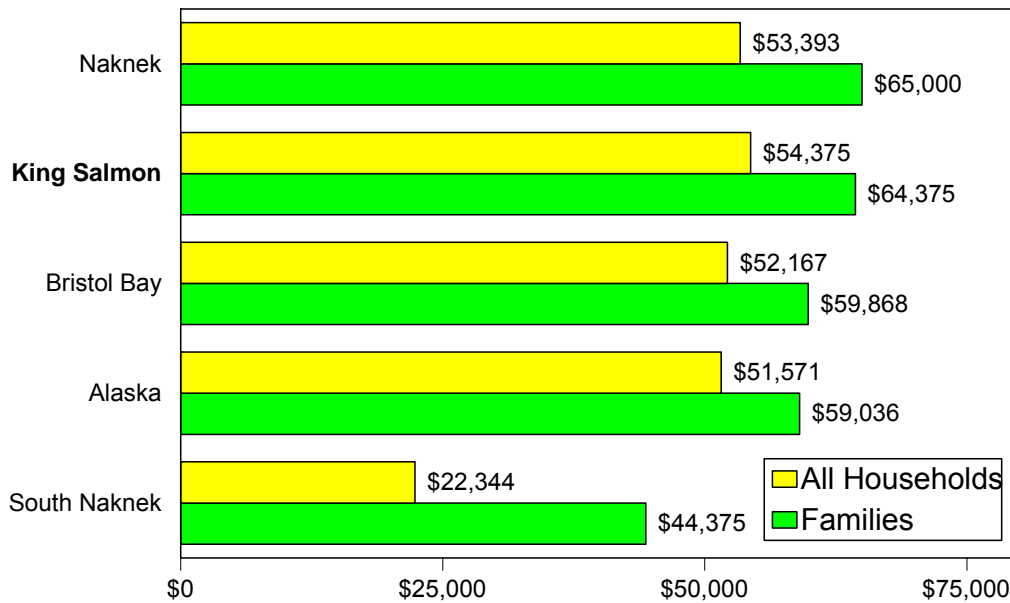
Alaska & Bristol Bay Persons 16 & Over - 2000



Source: US Census, sample data, Summary File 3.

Median Household Income

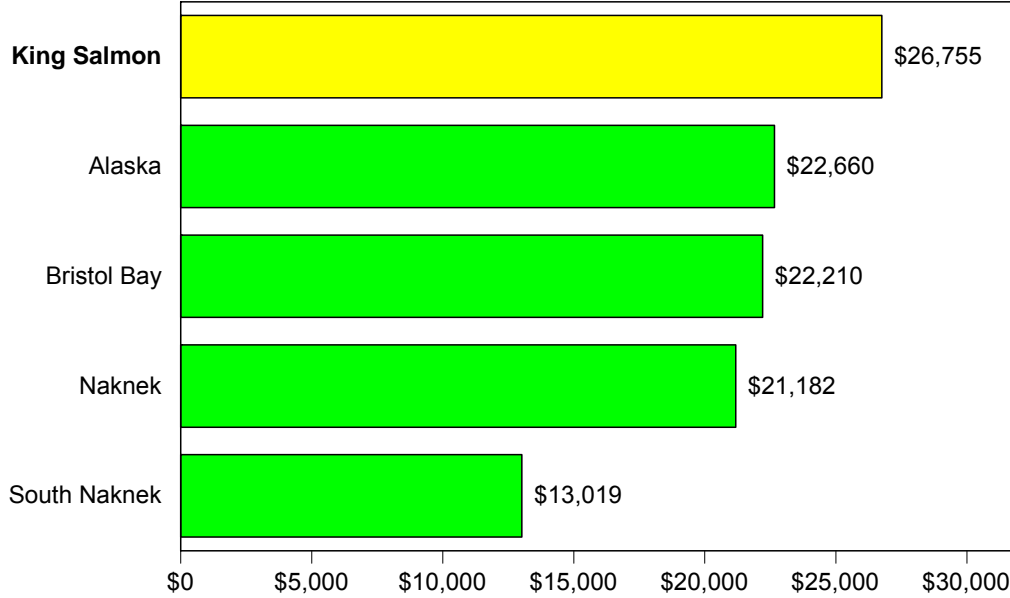
Alaska & Bristol Bay Communities - 1999



Source: US Census, sample data, Summary File 3.

Per Capita Income

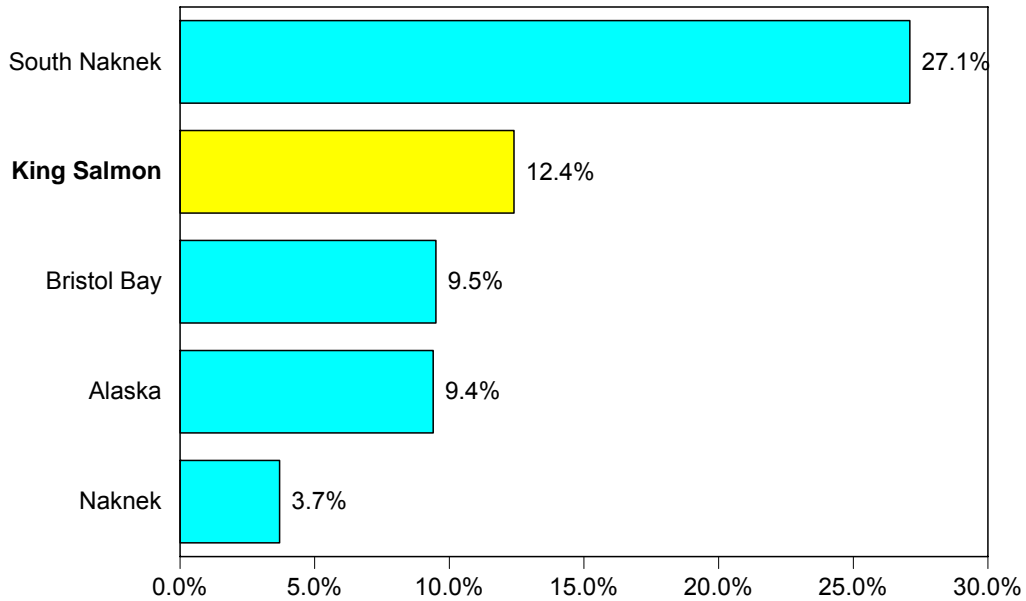
Alaska & Bristol Bay Communities - 1999



Source: US Census, sample data, Summary File 3.

% Persons Below Poverty Level

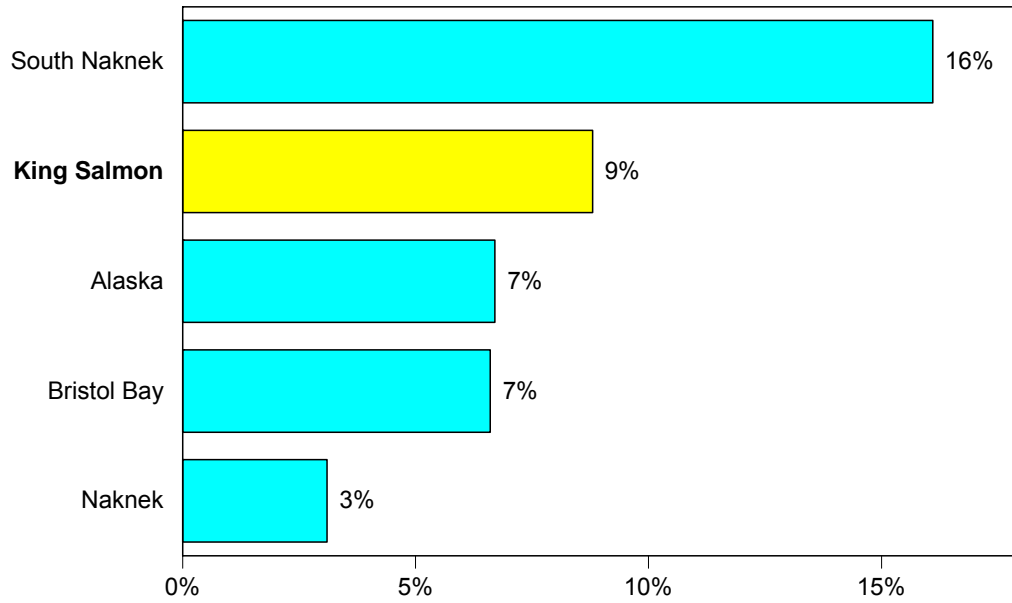
Alaska & Bristol Bay Communities - 1999



Source: US Census, sample data, Summary File 3.

% Families Below Poverty Level

Alaska & Bristol Bay Communities - 1999

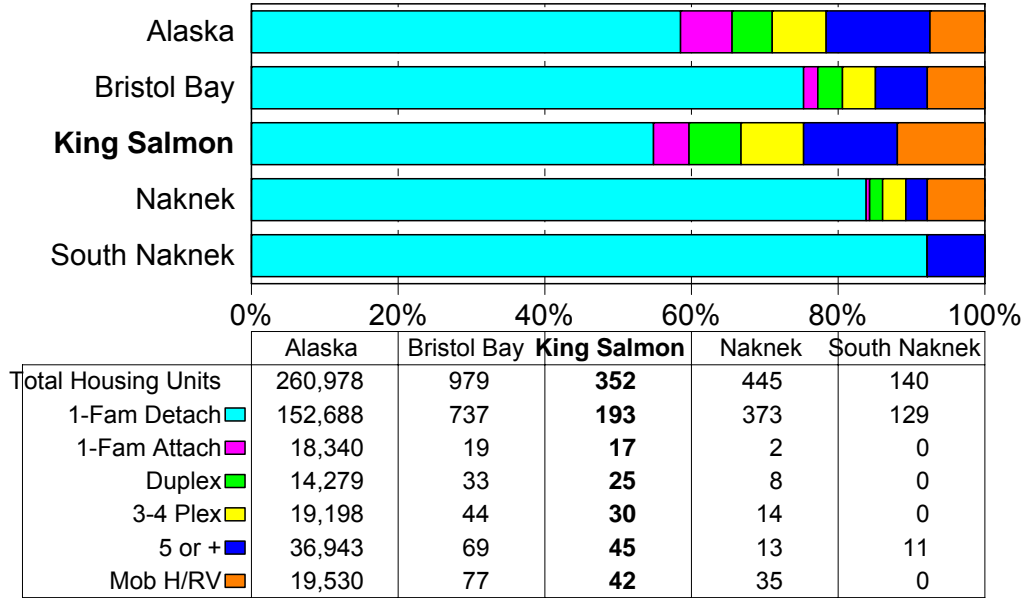


Source: US Census, sample data, Summary File 3.

— HOUSING INDICATORS

Housing Stock by Type

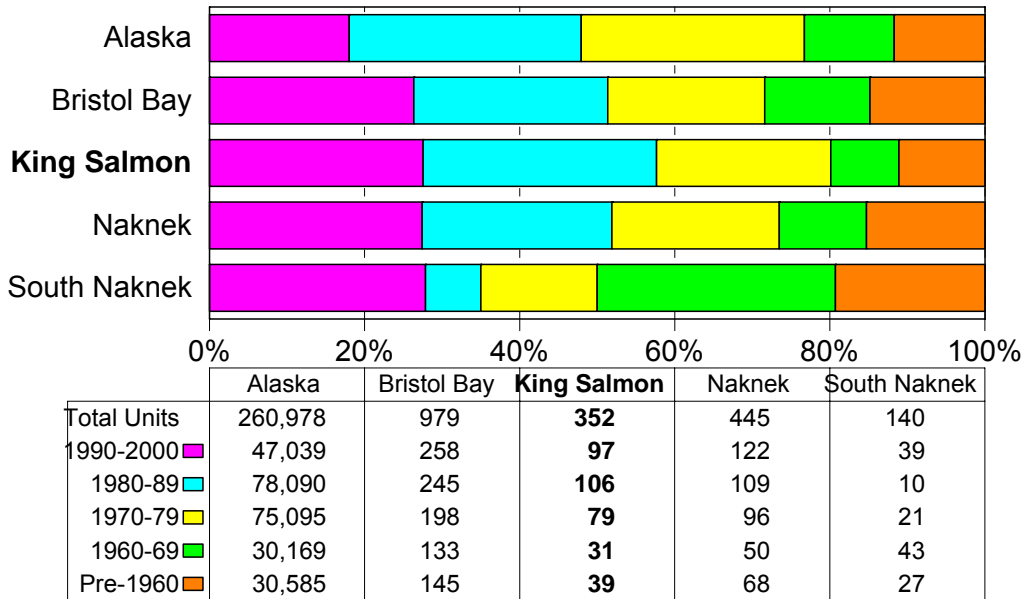
Alaska & Bristol Bay - 2000



Source: US Census, sample data, Summary File 3.

Housing Units by Year Built

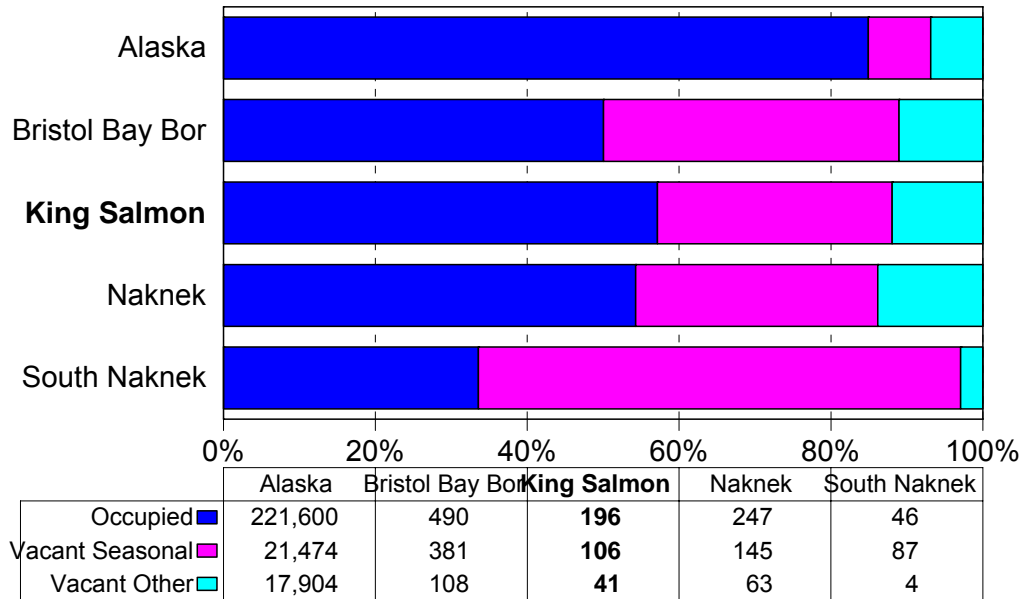
Alaska & Bristol Bay - 2000



Source: US Census 2000, sample data, Summary File 3.

Occupied & Vacant Housing Units

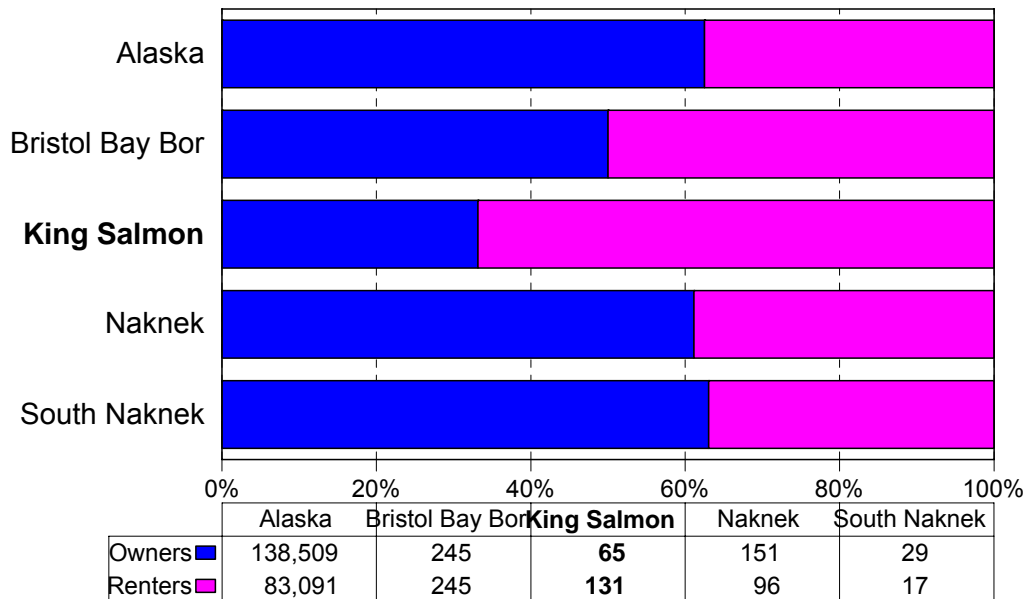
Alaska & Bristol Bay Communities - 2000



Source: US Census 2000 Summary File 1.

Owners vs. Renters

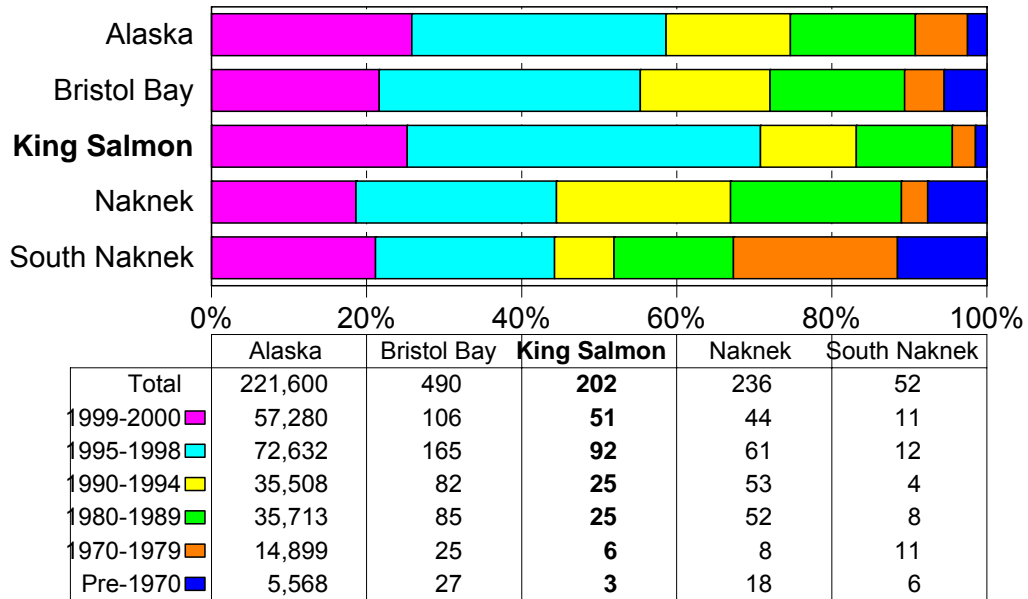
Alaska & Bristol Bay Communities - 2000



Source: US Census 2000 Summary File 1.

Year Householder Moved Into Unit

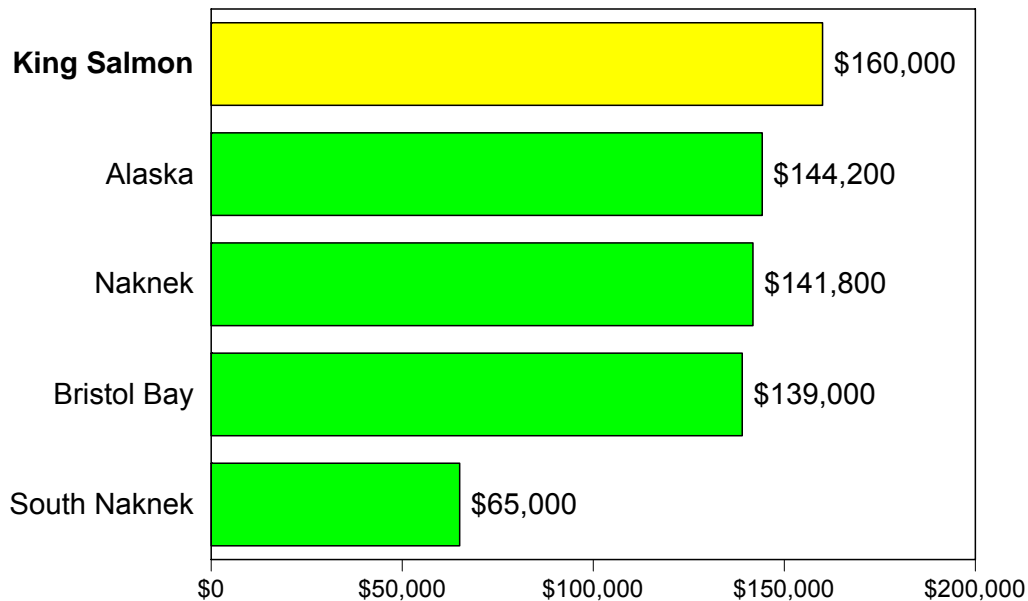
Alaska & Bristol Bay - 2000



Source: US Census, sample data, Summary File 3.

Median Value Owner-Occupied Units

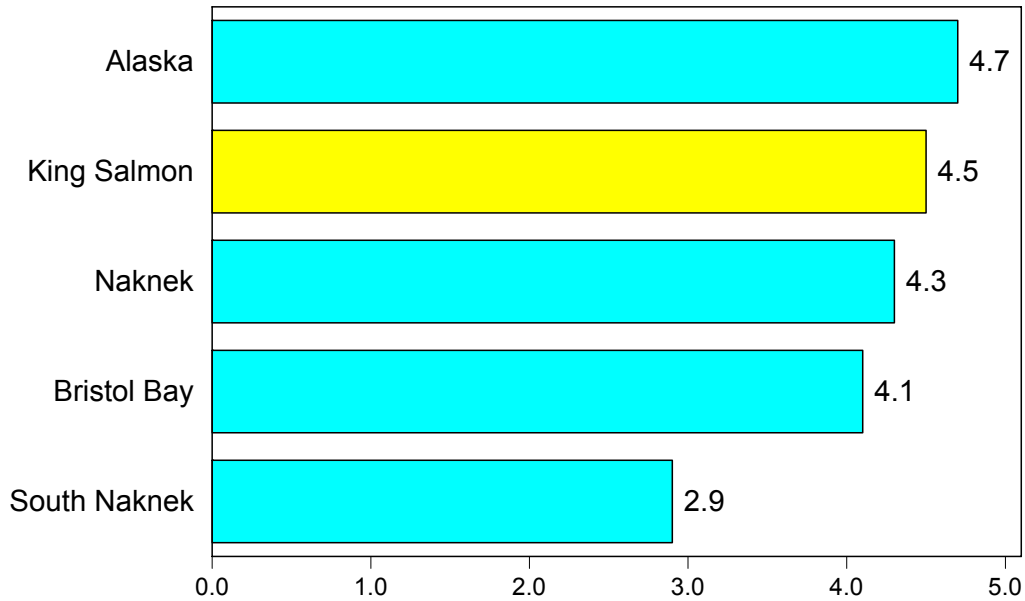
Alaska & Bristol Bay Housing - 2000



Source: U.S. Census, sample data, Summary File 3.

Median Number of Rooms

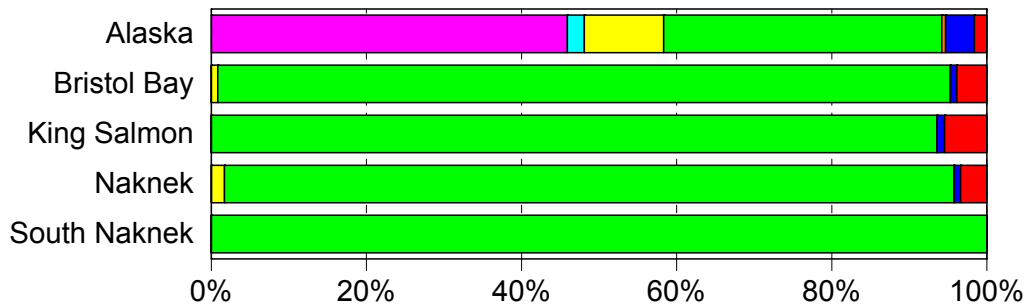
Alaska & Bristol Bay Housing Units - 2000



Source: U.S. Census, sample data, Summary File 3.

Heating Fuel

Alaska & Bristol Bay - 2000

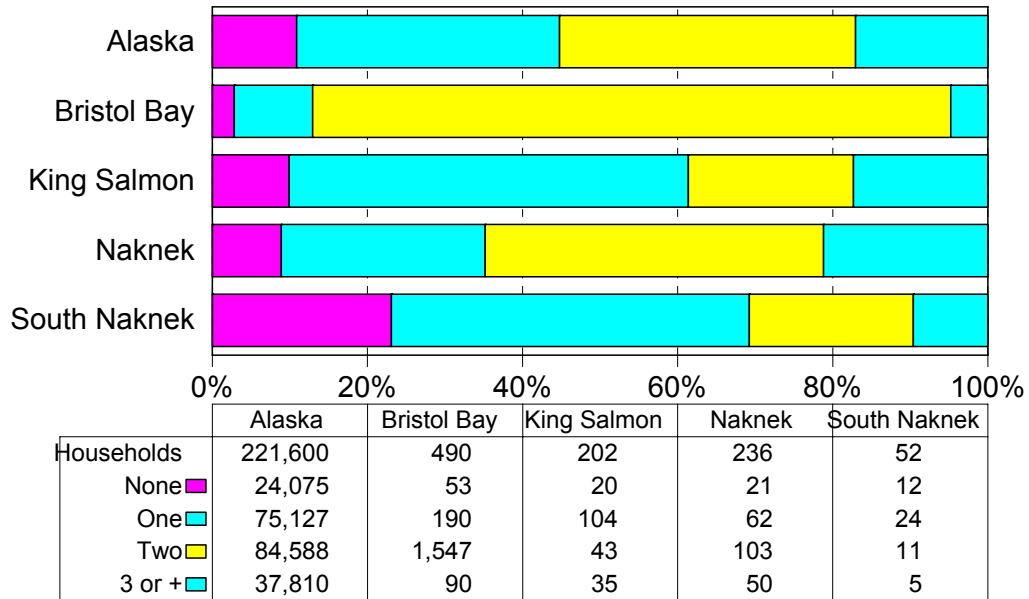


	Alaska	Bristol Bay	King Salmon	Naknek	South Naknek
Total Units	221,600	490	202	236	52
Utility Gas	101,703	0	0	0	0
Propane	4,873	0	0	0	0
Electricity	22,697	4	0	4	0
Heating Oil	79,429	463	189	222	52
Coal	1,090	0	0	0	0
Wood	8,202	4	2	2	0
Other	3,606	19	11	8	0

Source: US Census 2000 Summary File 3.

Vehicles Available to Household

Alaska & Bristol Bay Households - 2000



Source: US Census, sample data, Summary File 3.

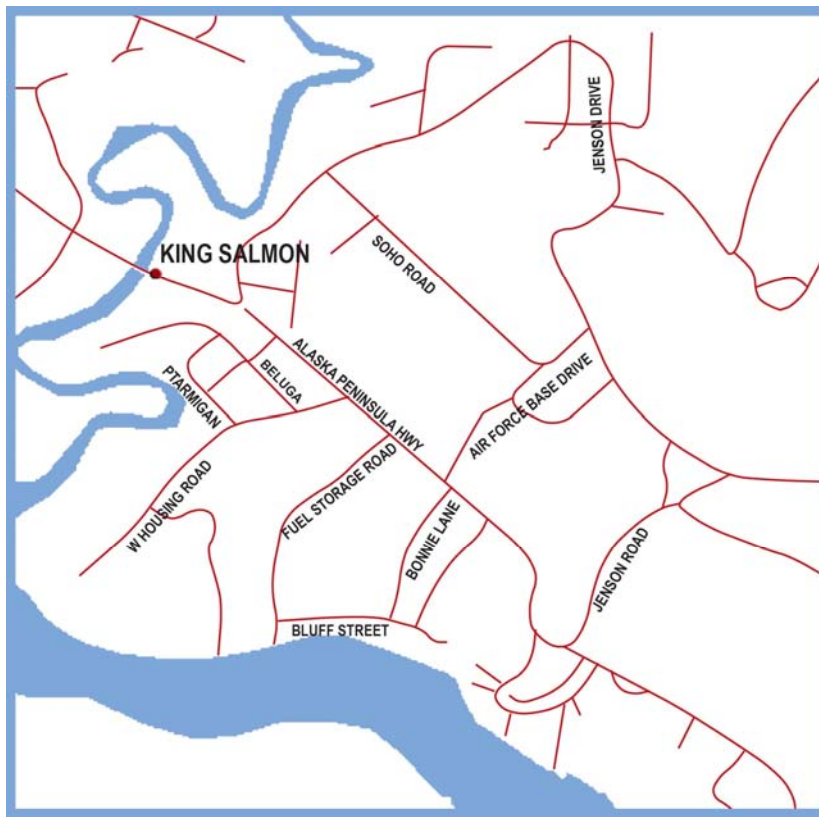
Chapter 9 Community Maps

The Bristol Bay Borough and the State of Alaska are currently undertaking a community mapping initiative that will provide up-to-date King Salmon community maps. Those maps should be inserted in this section of the plan when the new maps are completed.

When these new maps arrive, the community should use them to mark areas of environmental concern, culturally sensitive areas, and areas that are critical to community berry picking or subsistence related activities. This mapping information should be included in the plan. Those areas were marked on large aerial map overlays in the community planning process. Those aerial maps and overlays remained with the community.

As the community develops additional planning maps, such as a downtown redevelopment, transportation, or sewer and water maps, they can also be stored in this section.

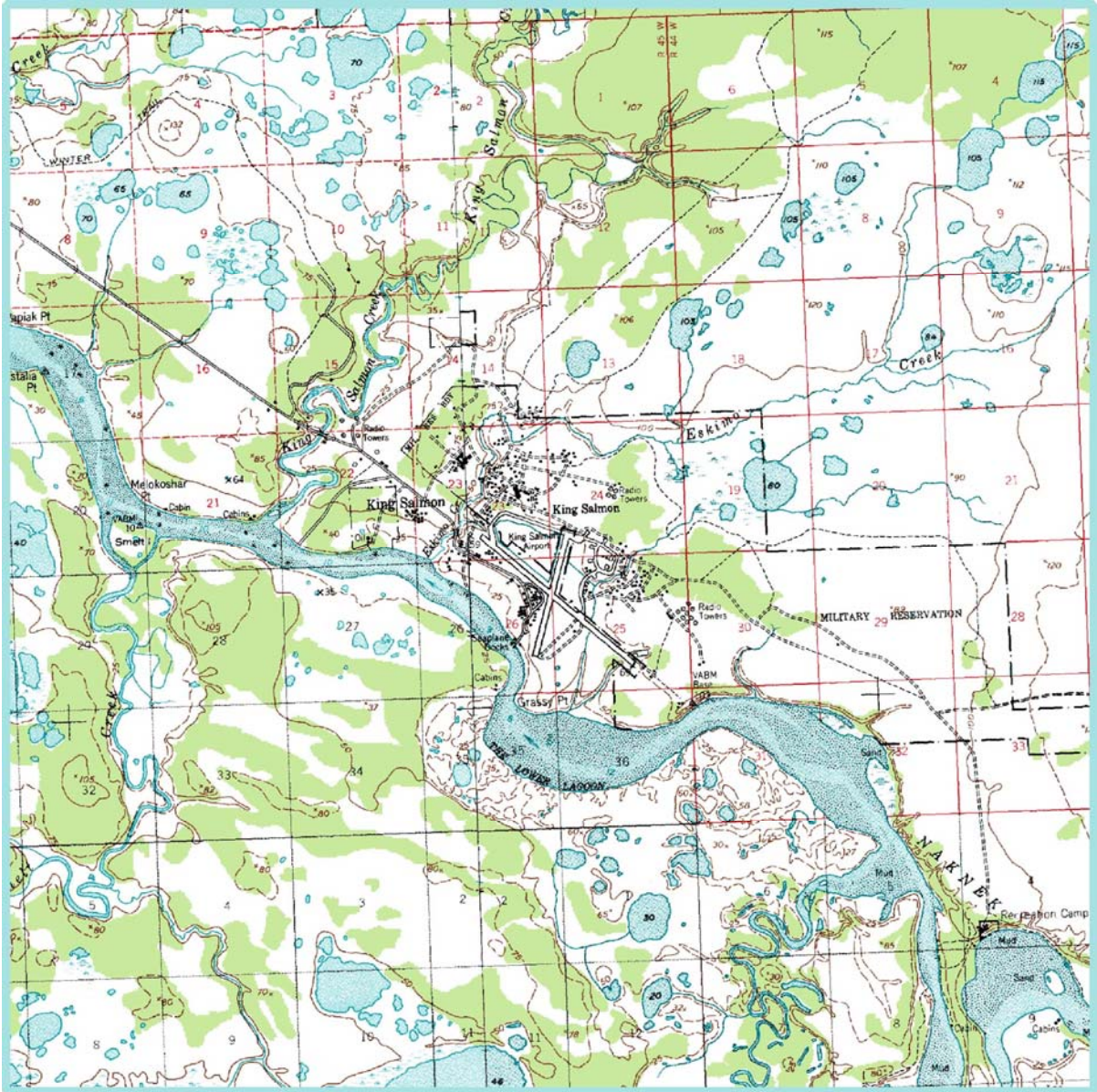
STREET MAP



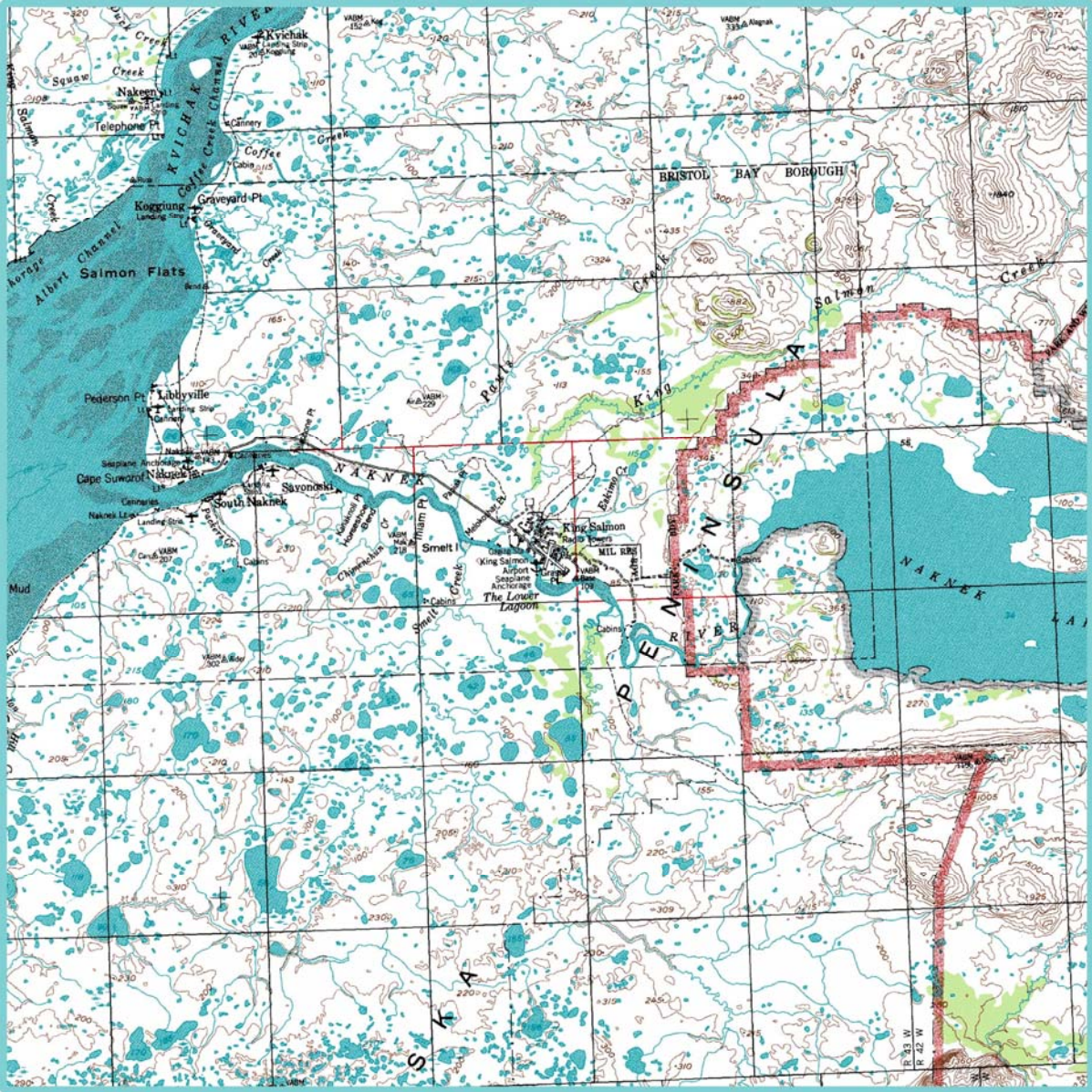
LOCATION IN THE STATE



COMMUNITY MAP



SUB-REGIONAL MAP



APPENDIX

References

1. Lidia Selkregg. 1979 Alaska Regional Profiles, Southwest Region, Volume III, University of Alaska, Arctic Environmental, and Information Data Center
2. Alaska Department of Community and Economic Development (DCED), 2006 Community Profiles Online, Alaska Community Data Website: <http://www.dced.state.ak.us/>
3. Bristol Bay Native Association (BBNA), 2006, Website <http://bbna.com/kokhanok.html>
4. United States Census, 1990 & 2000
5. Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC), 2006 Website <http://www.dec.state.ak.us/spar/csp/sites/rapidscamp.htm#health>
6. Bristol Bay Tourism Development - Regional Strategies and Investment Opportunities (Fall 1995). Prepared by Christopher Beck and Associates for the Bristol Bay Native Corporation, Second Edition
7. Rural Alaska Tourism Assessment (June 1991). Community Enterprise Development Corporation of Alaska
8. Rural Alaska Tourism Infrastructure Needs Assessment (March 1997).
9. Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference
10. Department of Commerce and Economic Development: Divisions of Trade and Development and Tourism

Credits

Summary of Demographic Economic, Education, and Housing Indicators were prepared by Fison and Associates, 2006

Glossary and Contacts

Following is a glossary of terms, acronyms, and organizations referred to in the plan. Wherever possible, a contact is included.

ORGANIZATION	CONTACT INFORMATION
ANA	www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ana/ Administration for Native Americans Located in the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children & Families. Through grant programs and initiatives, the ANA promotes the goal of social and economic self-sufficiency of American Indians, Alaska Natives, and other Native peoples.
Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (ADOT&PF)	www.dot.state.ak.us/ State of Alaska Department of Transportation & Public Facilities
ANCSA	Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 Most Native claims to Alaskan lands were exchanged for approximately 1/9 of Alaska lands and \$962.5 million. Twelve regional corporations were formed to administer the settlement.
Alaska Parks Service	www.nps.gov/akso/ US Department of Interior, National Parks Service, Alaska Region
National Park Service	www.nps.gov/ US Department of Interior, National Parks Service
Army Corps of Engineers	www.usace.army.mil/ US Army Corps of Engineers Alaska Division: www.poa.usace.army.mil/hm/default.htm
BBAHC	www.bbahc.org Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation A non-profit corporation working to improve the health of the area's residents.
BBANC	manages Kakanak Hospital, 29 village clinics, and provides a wide range of community health services throughout the region.

ORGANIZATION	CONTACT INFORMATION
BBEDC	www.bbedc.com Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation Mission is to promote the economic growth and opportunities for member communities through sustainable use of Bering Sea resources.
BBHA	www.bbha.org Bristol Bay Housing Authority Works to provide affordable housing options for residents of the region. King Salmon Village Council's Tribally Designated Housing Entity (TDHE)
BBNA	www.bbna.com Bristol Bay Native Association The regional Native non-profit service provider represents 30 village tribes. BBNA's mission is to promote self determination of the tribes, and the betterment, well being, culture, and interest of Native peoples of Bristol Bay.
BBNC	www.bbnc.com Bristol Bay Native Corporation One of the 12 regional for-profit corporations set up to manage ANCSA settlement monies for its shareholders
BIA	www.doi.gov/bureau-indian-affairs.html Bureau of Indian Affairs
DEC/ EPA	www.epa.gov/ US Department of Environmental Conservation, Environmental Protection Agency Alaska DEC www.dec.state.ak.us/ Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
DOE	www.eed.state.ak.us/ Alaska Department of Education & Early Development
EDA	www.eda.gov/ U.S. Department of Commerce- Economic Development Administration
FAA	www.faa.gov Federal Aviation Administration Within the US Department of Transportation, the FAA is charged with ensuring the safety of civil aviation.

ORGANIZATION	CONTACT INFORMATION
HUD	www.hud.gov/local/index.cfm?state=ak U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Alaska Division
IRP	www.denix.osd.mil/denix/public/library/cleanupofc/derp/irp.html Installation Restoration Program Environment cleanup program under the US Department of Defense; set up to clean up hazardous materials left on designated military sites. (40 sites at King Salmon Air Force Base)
LIHTC	Low Income Housing Tax Credit program LIHTC is an IRS program administered by Alaska Housing Finance Corporation.
NAHASDA	www.hud.gov/offices/pih/ih/nahasda Native American Housing Assistance and Self Determination Act Two programs are authorized under the Act: (1) IHBG- (Indian Housing Block Grant) a formula based grant program providing a range of affordable housing activities in Indian/Alaska Native areas (2) Title VI Loan Guarantee- Provides financing guarantees to Indian tribes for private market loans to develop affordable housing
REA Coop	Rural Electric Association Cooperative Provides local electricity
SAVEC	www.savec.org Southwest Alaska Vocational & Education Center Technical training institute located in King Salmon
SBA	www.sba.gov/ US Small Business Administration Alaska SBA www.sba.gov/ak/index.html Anchorage SBA Alaska SBDC www.aksbdc.org/ Alaska Small Business Development Center
State Forest Service	http://forestry.alaska.gov/ State of Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Forestry

ORGANIZATION	CONTACT INFORMATION
State Mini-Grant	www.dced.state.ak.us/dca/grt/minigrant.htm Offered by partnership of the Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic development, the Division of Community Advocacy (DCA) and the Denali Commission. Eligible communities must have 5,000 or fewer residents. Funds are to be used to generate new income for a community, create jobs, or improve the economy long term.
TCE	Petroleum and Trichloroethene Contaminants found in soil and groundwater
USDA	www.rurdev.usda.gov/
Rural Development	US Department of Agriculture, Rural Development Alaska's office: www.rurdev.usda.gov/ak/
US Forest Service	www.fs.fed.us/ US Department of Agriculture, Forest Service Alaska Region: www.fs.fed.us/r10/