

Adak Telephone Utility Story

Attachment B

ADAK TELEPHONE UTILITY STORY

As told by Larry Mayes, Founder, President and CEO

Adak Island is part of the Aleutian Chain of islands located 1,300 miles southwest of Anchorage Alaska in the Bering Sea. It is the most southern community in Alaska. Adak lies in the subpolar oceanic climate zone, characterized by persistently overcast skies, high winds, and frequent cyclonic storms. Winter squalls produce wind gusts in excess of 100 knots (120 mph; 190 km/h). During the summer, extensive fog forms over the Bering Sea and the North Pacific. Average temperatures range from 20 to 60 °F (-7 to 16 °C), but wind chill factors can be severe. Total precipitation is 64 inches (1,600 mm) annually, with an average accumulated snowfall of 100 inches (2,500 mm). With 263 rainy days per year, Adak has the second highest rainy day number of any inhabited locality in the United States after the city of Hilo in Hawaii.

Adak Island was the home of over 6,000 Navy personnel before it was selected for closure in 1996. The Aleut Corporation (TAC), which is an Alaska Native corporation, traded other land they owned with the government to get Adak Island and the transfer took place March 17, 2004. The idea of TAC was to rebuild the community that was once a military base into a fishing community. I had just retired from the US Military (Army) in December 1996 and in February 1997 was contacted by a representative of one of TAC's subsidiary companies to work on Adak Island as a Telecommunications Technician. This contract was to maintain the following telecommunication systems: telephone, pager, VHF/UHF radio, cable TV, and computer. I worked with six other telecommunications personnel to maintain the telecommunication systems on Adak. As the land transfer was just about to become a reality, the other personnel started looking for other employment because the Navy support funding of the land transfer was coming to an end. I was the only one left there to take care of the telecommunications systems on Adak.

The reason I stayed was because of my belief in what TAC wanted to do with the old Navy military base. Adak Reuse Corporation (ARC), which was one of the TAC subsidiary companies that took over the operation of Adak, planned to turn the Navy Base into a community once the Navy presence was gone. Adak could be used by the fishing industry as a refueling location and fish processing plant, and by the airlines as an emergency landing location with 7,600 and 7,800 foot runways.

The telephone system (Central Office and Outside Plant) that the Navy had left in place was antiquated and needed replacement badly. Because I was the only technician on Adak, I was regularly called back to the island to fix problems. I would fly out of Adak to visit my family for two weeks but often had to return on the next flight to Adak because of problems with the telephone switch and outside plant. I was always on the phone with Digital Voice Company (the switch manufacturer) to fix problems and get the system back up and running correctly. The Digital Voice switch was a military PBX equivalent without the required features of a civilian switch. A temporary switch was leased from Digital Voice when the older switch could not function further. Amazingly, the switch manufacturer was able to supply the replacement switch and we were able to install it within a two month period. It was a simple switch that functioned but did not have all the nuances of the modern switches.

The outside plant's twisted pair copper wiring was a huge mess. I had to put my tone on a pair of wires at one demarcation point and go from that demarcation point to another one to find a good pair that would go back to the switch to be used for telephone service. I would do this until a good pair was found. I was only one person to maintain those communications systems while working alone and no matter what the weather was like or what was needed to do to complete the installation or fix a situation, I did it as well as I could.

What you find normal in the lower 48 to fix a circuit and install new service is not what you will find in a remote rural area like Adak. Adak is infested with rodents (Norwegian Rat) that we regularly encountered when we needed to crawl under customer houses or in a building crawl space to install or fix a cable.

The weather is not your friend on Adak, and it is not consistent. The island has a saying: "If you don't like the weather, just wait five minutes and it will change." So when you have good weather, you better use it to your advantage. When the grass is wet and the sun is shining, that creates a lot of small flying bugs that get into your eyes and mouth when you are trying to work.

TAC and ARC approached two or three other Alaskan telephone providers to take over the telephone system because neither TAC nor ARC was capable of running a telephone company, and they wanted to create other businesses on Adak Island besides TAC companies. Two of the companies visited Adak to assess the system, and I gave them tours and provided them with maps of the entire system. While both companies were significantly experienced in rural operations, both telecommunications companies declined to serve Adak Island as a telephone company.

After TAC or ARC could not get a telephone company that was already in business to serve Adak Island, they approached me and asked if I would like to run the telephone system on Adak Island. I agreed to take over the telephone system on Adak Island since I had been working the system for many years alone and knew the system intimately.

Once I had the telephone system, I set up an office in my home and I had my family help with invoices and paperwork. Before long, I needed someone to help with accounting so I hired Mrs. Andilea Weaver to do the accounting. We both were new to this regulated industry. I informed Mrs. Weaver that we were just starting out and we had a very small customer base. Also, I informed her there was going to be a lot of work and that I could only pay her when I could – and that was not regularly. I used my retirement funds, family savings, small loans from banks, and maxed out my credit cards to get started.

I worked all day and spent many hours at night into the next morning trying to draft the application for the certificate of public convenience and necessity (CPCN) to provide local exchange service in Alaska for Adak Eagle Enterprises, LLC (AEE) d/b/a Adak telephone Utility (ATU). The Regulatory Commission of Alaska (RCA) staff knew me pretty well because I had called and visited their office many times to learn how to fill out the application. Once I thought I had completed the application for CPCN, I turned the application into the RCA for review. After the RCA had reviewed the CPCN application, the staff recommended that I hire a consultant to help out with the CPCN application.

In 2000, ARC had hired Kenneth Trout (KET, Inc.) to submit an application to RCA for a new certificate of public convenience for the Adak Study area. Since it had been a government base, the Navy didn't have a certificate from RCA. RCA issued ARC a Temporary Operation Certificate. I contacted KET, Inc. and asked Kenneth if he would help with the drafting and filing of the CPCN application for AEE. Kenneth came in and helped with the application and then he recommended Dean Thomson, a lawyer with the law firm of Kemppel, Huffman & Ellis, P.C., who is experienced with filing and regulatory issues.

There was much work to be done, and there were limited funds to this, but both firms came to fulfill our need to set up a telephone company. While we were going through this procedure, they suggested that we apply for a Rural Utility Service (RUS) loan to rebuild the telephone system infrastructure on Adak. RUS was contacted, and we were put in touch with Doug Devore and Mike Riley of Mid-State Consultants, who helped to prepare the documentation to apply for an RUS loan. Wes Lannen, our field representative from RUS, also assisted us in completing the RUS loan application. Reeve Engineering had taken pictures of the facilities and completed an on-site review, and had determined that the entire plant should be replaced.

Jim Rowe and the Alaska Telephone Association (ATA) members were great mentors in letting ATU join the association and taking a young inexperienced company under their wing.

In 2005, while talking with Doug Devore about needing some help on Adak, he stated that he might know of a technician who would be willing to work on Adak. So Doug had Michael Eickoff call me and we worked out a deal for him to work on Adak with me.

We submitted a loan package to RUS for over six (6) million dollars to replace the entire telephone system on Adak. RUS based the approval contingent upon the FCC'S granting of waivers into the National Exchange Carrier Association, Inc. (NECA pools) and inclusion in the Universal Service Administrative Pools (USF). (See Schedule I of RUS loan.) After the FCC orders granting those items, the processing of the loan continued and RUS approved our loan package request for over 6 million dollars. With these funds RUS funds, AEE was able to rebuild the communication system with modern technology (Class 5 Switch, FTTH, DSL, and ONT). The first draw was finally available in July 2006. Without RUS approving the AEE loan request, the Adak community would still be having problems with the old military switch, and corroded twisted pair outside plant wiring.

RUS, RCA, FCC, consulting firms, lawyers, ATA and their members have been a blessing to a small community like Adak.

Building the system and coordinating logistics was a challenge because of the need to coordinate materials and equipment arriving from the lower 48 states into Alaska, and then having to further coordinate shipping to Adak on a Navy barge that assisted in the initial process. There were no direct barges from the lower 48 to Adak. Bad weather occasionally kept the contractors and equipment from arriving on time. Airline scheduling had to be worked out and efforts had to be made to get a reliable schedule in place. Scheduling an airline that would be willing to go all the way to Adak was a significant task. Currently, airline travel is only possible on Thursdays and Sundays from Anchorage to Adak, with the help of Alaska Airlines.

Construction included such challenging tasks as obtaining local sand and gravel for repairs of road crossings and obtaining and using equipment for washing the sand and gravel so that it would perform properly in the concrete. Due to the remoteness of Adak Island, a ready source of these items could not be called upon to truck material to the sites.

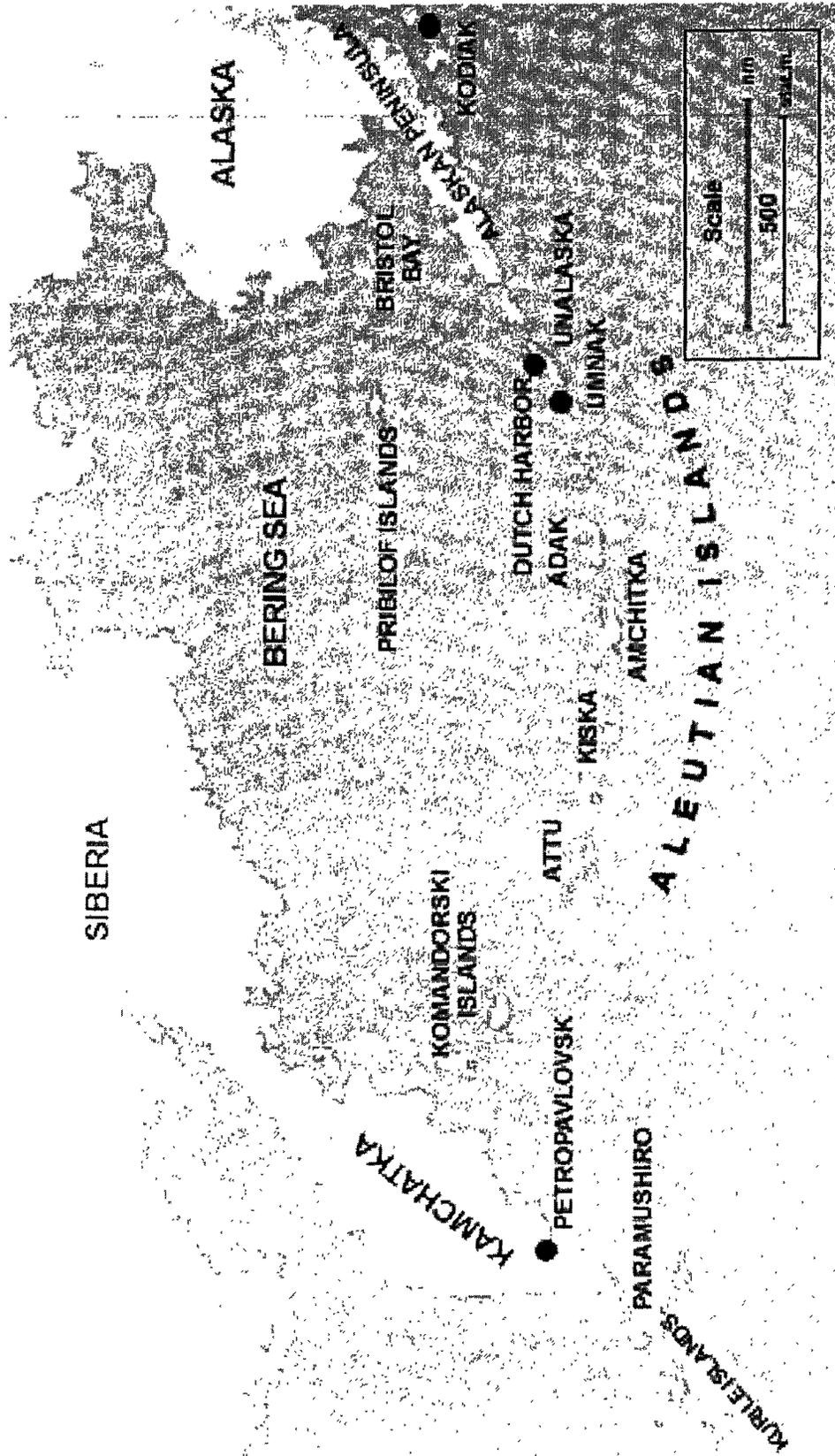
Building the fiber optic network included waiting for the manufacturer to build file jumpers, making sure hazmat regulations were followed while shipping batteries, and coordinating construction crews' arrival along with the housing needed to accommodate them.

Ongoing power supply and infrastructure has been a significant issue while the TAC and the Adak city government worked to have reliable power. At one point, the residents were cautioned to leave the island due to the prospects of possible power shutdowns. Meanwhile, Adak Tel brought in a generator to supply power for phones and the company used this in their central office.

Today, with the USF support provided, and because of RUS loans, the telecommunications on the island provided by AEE include facilities for wireline, which includes voice, broadband, and television, as well as wireless. This system provides significant parts of the infrastructure needed for the community to survive and for the economy to grow, consistent with the vision of The Aleut Corporation.

Density, Geographic Characteristics of Study Area

Exhibit 1



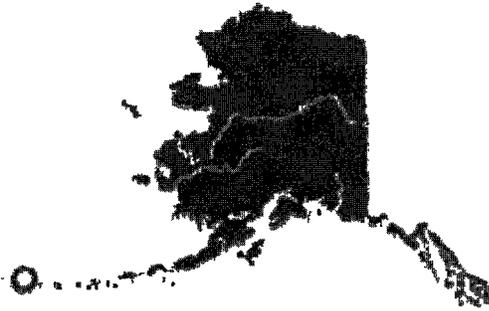
Services Staff Directory

Commerce

Find

Alaska Community Database Community Information Summaries (CIS)

State of Alaska > Commerce > DCRA Home Page > Community Database Online > CIS > Results



Adak

(A-dack); formerly Adak Station

For Photos of Adak click here

Current Population:	331 (2011 Alaska Department of Labor Estimate)
Incorporation Type:	2nd Class City
Located In:	Aleutians West Census Area
Taxes:	Sales: 4%, Property: None, Special: 5% Transient Lodging Tax

Location and Climate

Adak is located on Kuluk Bay on Adak Island. It lies 1,300 miles southwest of Anchorage and 350 miles west of Unalaska or its port Dutch Harbor in the Aleutian Island Chain. Flight time to Anchorage is three hours. Adak is the southern-most community in Alaska, on the latitude of Vancouver Island in Canada. The community lies at approximately 51.872500° North Latitude and -176.628610° West Longitude. (Sec. 10, T096S, R195W, Seward Meridian.) Adak is located in the Aleutian Islands Recording District. The area encompasses 122.4 sq. miles of land and 4.9 sq. miles of water.

Topographic
map of
Adak
area

Adak lies in the maritime climate zone, characterized by persistently overcast skies, high winds, and frequent cyclonic storms. Winter squalls produce wind gusts in excess of 100 knots. During the summer, extensive fog forms over the Bering Sea and North Pacific. Average temperatures range from 20 to 60 °F. Total precipitation is 64 inches annually, with an average accumulated snowfall of 100 inches.

TopoZone.com

History, Culture and Demographics

The Aleutian Islands were historically occupied by the Unangas. The once heavily-populated island was eventually abandoned in the early 1800s, as the Aleutian Island hunters followed the Russian fur trade eastward, and famine set in on the Andreanof Island group. The Native population continued to actively hunt and fish around the island over the years, until World War II broke out. Adak's military installations allowed U.S. forces to mount a successful offensive against the Japanese-held islands of Kiska and Attu. After the war, Adak was developed as a Naval Air Station, playing an important role during the Cold War as a submarine surveillance center. Large earthquakes rocked the island in 1957, 1964, and 1977. The naval station officially closed on March 31, 1997. The Aleut Corporation acquired Adak's facilities under a land transfer agreement with the Department of the Interior and the U.S. Navy branch of the Department of Defense. In 2001, a community formed as a second-class city.

After World War II, the U.S. Navy developed facilities and recreation opportunities at Adak. The base was a full service base. At its peak, the station housed 6,000 naval personnel and their families. As of 2009, all of naval installations were closed. Ownership of the facilities passed to the Aleut Corporation and the City of Adak.

According to Census 2010, there were 500 housing units in the community and 44 were occupied. Its population was 5.5 percent American Indian or Alaska Native; 19.6 percent white; 4 percent black; 52.5 percent Asian; 1.5 percent Pacific Islander; 10.7 percent of the local residents had multi-racial backgrounds. Additionally, 8.9 percent of the population was of Hispanic descent.

Facilities, Utilities, Schools and Health Care

Water is derived from Lake Bonnie Rose, Lake De Marie, and Nurses Creek, stored in any of the seven water tanks throughout the community, and piped to facilities and housing units. The wastewater treatment system discharges through a marine outfall line to Kuluk Bay. Husky Road landfill is a class III permitted landfill. Electricity is provided by City of Adak. There is one school located in the community, attended by 20 students. Local hospitals or health clinics include Adak Medical Clinic. Adak Medical Center is a qualified Emergency Care Center and Primary Health Care facility. The clinic is staffed by a physician's assistant and provides emergency care family practice and referral services. Lab pharmacy and public health services are available. Adak is an isolated town/sub-regional center located in the Southern EMS Region. Emergency Services have coastal and airport access to Adak. Auxiliary health care is provided by Adak Volunteer Fire Dept. (907-592-4513).

Economy

Adak provides a fueling port and crew transfer facility for foreign fishing fleets, and an airport, docks, housing facilities, restaurant, grocery store, and ship supply store are available. The seafood processing facility can process more than 5,000 pounds of fish per day. In 2010, two residents held commercial fishing permits.

The 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS) estimated 39¹ residents as employed. The local unemployment rate was 2.5%¹. The percentage of workers not in labor force was 9.1%¹. The ACS surveys established that average median household income (in 2010 inflation-adjusted dollars) was \$75,417 (MOE +/- \$30,563)¹. The per capita income (in 2010 inflation-adjusted dollars) was \$36,947 (MOE +/- \$10,869)¹. About 1.7%¹ of all residents had incomes below the poverty level.

¹ All ACS statistics are published with their respective margin of error (MOE). Some of the statistics here are calculated from the original ACS data. The MOE was unable to be carried through the calculations

For additional ACS information please click [here](#).

For current Local Labor Market information please click [here](#)

Transportation

Adak Airport is a State of Alaska owned & maintained certificated airport. It has two asphalt paved runways; one measures 7,790' long by 200' wide, and the other runway measures 7,605' by 200' wide. Alaska Airlines operates passenger and cargo jet service. There are three deep water docks and fueling facilities. In 2009, the city was in the process of expanding the Sweeper Cove small boat harbor to include new breakwaters, a 315' dock, and new moorage floats. Adak has approximately 16 miles of paved roads, as well as gravel and dirt roads.

Organizations with Local Offices

City - City of Adak
P.O. Box 2011
Adak, AK 99546
Phone 907-592-4500
Fax 907-592-4262
E-mail clerk@adak-ak.gov; Manager@adak-ak.gov
Web www.adak-ak.us

Electric Utility - TDX Adak Generating LLC
10082 Hillside Blvd
Adak, AK 99546
Phone 907-592-2490
Fax 907-592-4262
E-mail serviceTAG@tdxpower.com

School District - Aleutian Region School District
P.O. Box 92230
Anchorage, AK 99509

Phone 907-277-2648
Fax 907-277-2649
E-mail aleutreg@aleutregion.org
Web <http://www.aleutregion.org>

Regional Organizations

School District - Aleutian Region School District
P.O. Box 92230
Anchorage, AK 99509
Phone 907-277-2648
Fax 907-277-2649
E-mail aleutreg@aleutregion.org
Web <http://www.aleutregion.org>

Regional Native Health Corporation - Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association, Incorporated
1131 E. International Airport Rd.
Anchorage, AK 99518
Phone 907-276-2700
Fax 907-279-4351
E-mail apiai@apiai.org
Web <http://www.apiai.org>

Native Housing Authority - Aleutian Housing Authority
520 E. 32nd Ave
Anchorage, AK 99503
Phone 907-563-2146
Fax 907-563-3105
E-mail dand@aleutian-housing.com
Web <http://www.aleutian-housing.com/>

Regional Development - Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference
3300 Arctic Blvd., Suite 203
Anchorage, 99503
Phone 907-562-7380
Fax 907-562-0438
E-mail avarner@swamc.org
Web <http://www.swamc.org>

Services Webmaster

Adak, Alaska

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Adak (ⁱ/ˈeɪdæk/), formerly **Adak Station**, is a city in the Aleutians West Census Area, Alaska, United States. At the 2010 census the population was 326. It is the westernmost municipality in the United States and the southernmost city in Alaska.^[1] (See Extreme points of the United States.) The city is the former location of the Adak Army Base and Adak Naval Operating Base, NavFac Adak. There are no radio stations within 200 miles (320 km) of Adak; radio can be received in Adak only through satellite or shortwave receivers.

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Location and climate

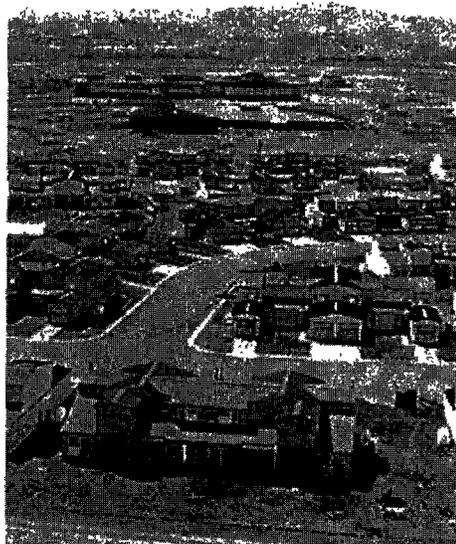
Adak is located at 51.872° North﻿ / ﻿176.636° West (Sec. 10, T096S, R195W, Seward Meridian).^[2] Adak is located in the Aleutian Islands Recording District, and the 3rd Judicial District.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the city has a total area of 127.3 square miles (330 km²), of which, 122.4 square miles (317 km²) of it is land and 4.9 square miles (13 km²) of it (3.87%) is water.

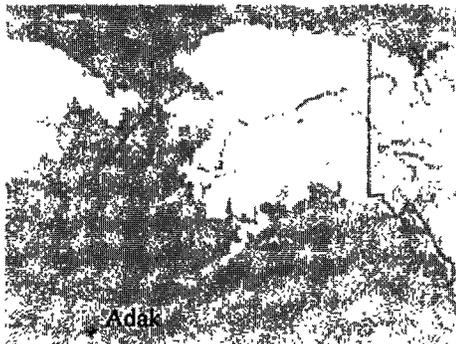
Adak is located on Kuluk Bay on Adak Island in the Andreanof Islands group of the Aleutian Islands. It lies 1,200 miles (1,930 km) southwest of Anchorage and 450 miles (724 km) west of Dutch Harbor, near the Russian end of the arc that

Adak

— CDP —



Adak



Location in Alaska

Coordinates: 51°53′0″N 176°38′42″W

Country	United States
State	Alaska
Census Area	Aleutians West

Area	
• Total	127.3 sq mi (329.7 km ²)
• Land	122.4 sq mi (316.9 km ²)
• Water	4.9 sq mi (12.8 km ²)

makes up this volcanic island chain. Flight time to Anchorage is three hours or longer depending on weather. Adak is the southern-most community in Alaska and on the same latitude as Vancouver Island in Canada, and Brussels, Belgium.

Adak lies in the subpolar oceanic climate zone, characterized by persistently overcast skies, moderated temperatures, high winds, and frequent cyclonic storms. Winter squalls produce wind gusts in excess of 100 knots (120 mph; 190 km/h). During the summer, extensive fog forms over the Bering Sea and North Pacific. Average

temperatures range from 20 to 60 °F (-7 to 16 °C), but wind chill factors can be severe. Total precipitation is 64 inches (1,600 mm) annually, with an average accumulated snowfall of 100 inches (2,500 mm), which however tends to melt soon after falling. With 263 rainy days per year, Adak has the second highest number of any inhabited locality in the United States after Hilo in Hawaii.

Elevation	164 ft (50 m)
Population (2010)	
• Total	326
Time zone	Hawaii-Aleutian (HST) (UTC-10)
• Summer (DST)	HDT (UTC-9)
ZIP code	99546
Area code(s)	907
FIPS code	02-00065

History and culture

The Aleutian Islands were historically occupied by the Unanga, more commonly known now as the Aleuts. The once heavily-populated island was eventually abandoned in the early 19th century as the Aleutian Island hunters followed the Russian fur trade eastward, and famine set in on the Andreanof Island group. However, they continued to actively hunt and fish around the island over the years, until World War II broke out. Adak Army installations allowed U.S. forces to mount a successful offensive against the Japanese-held islands of Kiska and Attu. After the war, Adak was developed as a naval air station, playing an important role during the Cold War as a submarine surveillance center. Large earthquakes rocked the island in 1957, 1964 and 1977.

At its peak, the station housed over 6,000 naval and Coast Guard personnel and their families. In 1994, the base was downsized, and both family housing and schools were closed. The station officially closed on March 31, 1997. The Aleut Corporation purchased Adak's facilities under a land transfer agreement with the Department of the Interior and the U.S. Navy/Department of Defense. This agreement was finalized in March, 2004. About 30 families with children relocated to Adak in September 1998, most of them Aleut Corp. shareholders, and the former high school was reopened at that time as a K-12 institution. The community incorporated as a second-class city in April 2001. Substantially all of the infrastructure and facilities on Adak are owned by Aleut Corporation, who is currently developing Adak as a commercial center via their subsidiary companies. For example, properties in active use are leased by Adak Commercial Properties, LLC.

Since World War II, the U.S. Navy and Coast Guard developed facilities and recreation opportunities at Adak. At its peak, Adak had a college, a McDonalds restaurant, movie theater, roller skating rink, swimming pool, ski lodge, bowling alleys, skeet range, auto hobby shop, photo lab, and racquetball and tennis courts. A new \$18-million hospital was built in 1990, just seven years prior to the closure of the station. By March 2003, six years after the closure of the station, most of these facilities had closed. For a time, Adak became a virtual ghost town. In recent years, trespassing and vandalism have been problematic for the Aleut Corp. The harsh Aleutian wind and weather have all but destroyed the majority of facilities remaining on Adak that are not in active use.

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Record high °F (°C)	50 (10)	51 (11)	51 (11)	56 (13)	65 (18)	67 (19)	73 (23)	75 (24)	71 (22)	61 (16)	57 (14)	55 (13)	75 (24)
Average high °F (°C)	37.2 (2.9)	37.0 (2.8)	38.6 (3.7)	41.3 (5.2)	45.1 (7.3)	49.1 (9.5)	54.0 (12.2)	55.8 (13.2)	52.3 (11.3)	46.9 (8.3)	41.4 (5.2)	38.0 (3.3)	44.7 (7.1)
Average low °F (°C)	28.9 (−1.7)	28.5 (−1.9)	30.1 (−1.1)	32.9 (0.5)	36.6 (2.6)	40.8 (4.9)	44.7 (7.1)	46.6 (8.1)	43.6 (6.4)	38.2 (3.4)	33.0 (0.6)	29.9 (−1.2)	36.2 (2.3)
Record low °F (°C)	3 (−16)	3 (−16)	12 (−11)	20 (−7)	20 (−7)	29 (−2)	33 (1)	34 (1)	28 (−2)	22 (−6)	12 (−11)	8 (−13)	3 (−16)
Precipitation inches (mm)	6.74 (171.2)	5.43 (137.9)	6.14 (156)	4.33 (110)	4.84 (122.9)	3.34 (84.8)	2.99 (75.9)	4.30 (109.2)	5.52 (140.2)	7.00 (177.8)	7.33 (186.2)	7.66 (194.6)	65.62 (1,666.7)
Snowfall inches (cm)	18.1 (46)	18.4 (46.7)	20.1 (51.1)	10.0 (25.4)	1.5 (3.8)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.1 (0.3)	1.5 (3.8)	10.4 (26.4)	19.3 (49)	99.4 (252.5)
Avg. precipitation days (≥ 0.01 inch)	24	22	25	22	22	17	16	19	21	25	25	25	263

Source: WRCC^[3]

Demographics

As of the census^[5] of 2000, there were 316 people, 159 households, and 61 families residing in the city. The population density was 2.6 people per square mile (1.0/km²). There were 884 housing units at an average density of 7.2 per square mile (2.8/km²). The racial makeup of the city was 49.68% White, 1.27% Black or African American, 35.13% Native American, 9.81% Asian, 1.90% Pacific Islander, and 2.22% from two or more races. 5.06% of the population were Hispanic or Latino of any race.

Historical populations

Census	Pop.	%±
1970	2,249	—
1980	3,315	47.4%
1990	4,633	39.8%
2000	316	−93.2%
2010	326	3.2%

There were 159 households out of which 18.2% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 28.9% were married couples living together, 2.5% had a female householder with no husband present, and 61.6% were non-families. 46.5% of all households were made up of individuals and none had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 1.99 and the average family size was 2.90.

In the city the population was spread out with 18.7% under the age of 18, 9.5% from 18 to 24, 44.3% from 25 to 44, 26.3% from 45 to 64, and 1.3% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 35 years. For every 100 females there were 184.7 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 188.8 males.

The median income for a household in the city was \$52,727, and the median income for a family was \$53,889. Males had a median income of \$46,429 versus \$35,000 for females. The per capita income for the city was \$31,747. About 3.3% of families and 4.7% of the population were below the poverty line, none of whom were under the age of eighteen or over the age of sixty-five.

Utilities, schools, and health care

Water is derived from Lake Bonnie Rose, Lake De Marie, and Nurses Creek, stored in seven water tanks throughout the community, and piped to facilities and housing units. The wastewater treatment system discharges through a marine outfall line to Kuluk Bay. The permitted landfill, Roberts Landfill, is a Class 2 with balefill. Electricity is provided by TDX Adak. There is one school located in the community, attended by 18 students.

Local hospitals or health clinics include Adak Community Health Center, managed by Eastern Aleutian Tribes, Inc (EAT). The health center provides Family Medicine, Chronic Care and Acute Emergency Care services and is staffed by a physician's assistant and a community health practitioner. Behavioral Health is also provided via tele-video and quarterly site visits. EAT sends a Dentist one week per year to provide limited dental services, otherwise, dental services must be referred outside of Adak. Tele-Radiology(Xray)and Tele-Medicine are also present. Limited lab, pharmacy, and public health services are also available. The pharmacy medications are limited to acute medications. Filling of prescriptions from outside facilities can be accommodated. However, all visitors should bring plenty of their own medications as the health center stocks a very limited supply of chronic medications. Adak is classified as an isolated town/sub-regional center, located in EMS Region 2H in the Aleutian/Pribilof Region. Emergency Services have coastal and airport access to Adak. Auxiliary health care is provided by Adak Volunteer Fire Department/EMS.

Facilities, economy and transportation

A land exchange between Aleut Corp., the U.S. Navy, and the Department of the Interior transferred most of the former naval facilities to the Aleut Corp. in March 2004. A portion of the island remains within the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge, managed by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. The U.S. Navy retains part of the north end of Adak Island (Parcel 4) and does annual sweeps of the Andrew Lake Seawall for unexploded ordnance. Their website lists the Institutional Controls in place for all of Adak as part of the land exchange or Interim Conveyance. The Navy provides the trail maps as part of the ordnance awareness information required to be shown to all Adak residents and visitors. Adak currently provides a fueling port and crew transfer facility for a combination of Seattle and Alaskan based fishing fleet — an airport, docks, housing facilities, restaurant, grocery, and ship supply store are available. Adak Fisheries, LLC, an employer of a large seasonal staff, processes Pacific cod, pollock, mackerel, halibut, snow and king crabs. Four residents hold commercial fishing permits, primarily for groundfish. However, commercial fishing vessels based out of Seattle and other parts of Alaska provide most of the work for the fish plant by regularly offloading their catch in Adak.

Because of its naval aviation past, Adak has an unusually large and sophisticated airport for the Aleutian Islands. The airport is currently operated by the State of Alaska Department of Transportation. Complete with an Instrument Landing System, Adak Airport has no control tower and two 200' wide asphalt paved runways at 19' elevation. One runway measures 7,790' long while the other runway measures 7,605'. Alaska Airlines operates twice weekly 737-400 Combi passenger and cargo jet service from Anchorage. At present, flights operate each Sunday and Thursday (weather permitting). Occasionally, extra seasonal flights are operated to meet the demand of the fishing season. Other facilities in Adak include three deep water docks and fueling facilities. The city has requested funds to greatly expand the Sweeper Cove small boat harbor, including new breakwaters, a 315-foot (96 m) dock and new moorage floats. There are approximately 16 miles (26 km) of paved and primitive roads on Adak, all privately owned by the Aleut Corporation.

The Aleut are also seeking to develop the water system which has been well maintained and designed for a larger Naval population as an export industry.

Tourism

Land use permits are required for all non-residents visiting Aleut Corporation land. Permits can be obtained from the Aleut Enterprise LLC office in Anchorage, or from the Harbormaster at the Port of Adak.

Aleutian Housing Authority (AHA) is the only provider of lodging on Adak, and offers both long-term and short-term accommodations in former Naval officer housing. Housing units are heated, furnished, and include local telephone and cable TV service. It is advisable to make reservations in advance.

The cabins once maintained within the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge have fallen into disrepair and are unsafe to occupy. The cabin at Three Arm Bay sits on an archaeological site that was transferred to the Aleut Corporation, and is no longer available for rental to the general public.

Camping is possible without a permit on Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge lands, but is generally not recommended due to the harsh climate. The wind on Adak is highly variable and often unpredictable. Gusts can exceed 100 knots (190 km/h) or more (the record speed is unknown because the wind ripped the anemometer off of the tower). During the calmer summer months, sustained wind speeds average in the low double digits gusting to 50 knots (93 km/h) or more.

Adak offers 16 miles (26 km) of paved and gravel roads. These can be explored on foot, by bicycle, or by renting a truck. There is only one vehicle rental business on Adak.

Hunting and fishing are bountiful sports in Adak. Hunters particularly prize Adak caribou, the largest of which can exceed 700 pounds. There is no bag limit for cows, but in 2007, the Board of Game passed new regulations for bulls. If you want to get to the South end of the island where the majority of the caribou are there are currently two licensed local boat charter services - Aleutian Adventure Tours and Homeward Bound Charters. Anglers can find large to enormous halibut in the Kagalaska Straits. Hunters must possess an Alaska state hunting license and a harvest ticket for each animal taken. Non-residents of Alaska must also possess the appropriate big game tag. Anglers require a sport fishing license. All areas of the island with roads are owned by the Aleut Corporation, and a special permit is required for all non-residents accessing this private property. No ATVs are permitted within the wildlife refuge and the Aleut Corporation only allows ATVs on the roads and trails - not on the tundra. Under Alaska state law, wastage is illegal.

Audubon enthusiasts generally do not consider Adak as exciting as Attu. That being said, the high winds are a blessing for birders; many vagrants from Asia and elsewhere can be spotted. Indigenous (but often rare) shore birds abound, and eagles are ubiquitous. Visitors not insistent upon scoring "First North America" sightings will find plenty of variety to enjoy.

Developed trails are limited and most are not maintained. It is possible to hike on the tundra, but visitors are advised both to prepare for frequent weather changes and to never hike alone.



At Kuluk Bowl for bowling August 2007

Nightlife and dining opportunities are few on Adak. The Aleutian Sports Bar and Grill (aka ASBAG) is located in the former VFW hall. In addition to a fully licensed bar, ASBAG offers a typical bar menu. Across town is a liquor store. Adak General Store operates out of the former Housing Community Center, as does the Cold Rock Cafe which is open for breakfast and lunch during weekdays only. The bowling alley (Kuluk Bowl), as of 2009, opens for summers only.

Education

Adak is served by the Aleutian Region Schools.

The Adak School serves grades K-12.

References

- [^] Attu Station, Alaska is technically east and is not incorporated.
 - [^] "US Gazetteer files: 2010, 2000, and 1990" (<http://www.census.gov/geo/www/gazetteer/gazette.html>) . United States Census Bureau. 2011-02-12. <http://www.census.gov/geo/www/gazetteer/gazette.html>. Retrieved 2011-04-23.
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 - [^] "American FactFinder" (<http://factfinder.census.gov>) . United States Census Bureau. <http://factfinder.census.gov>. Retrieved 2008-01-31.
- State of Alaska, Division of Community Advocacy, Community Information Summary (http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CIS.cfm?Comm_Boro_Name=Adak)
 - Aleut Corporation's official Adak page (<http://www.adakisland.com/>)
 - Adak Maps (<http://climate.gi.alaska.edu/history/aleutians/adak.html>)
 - Community Photos (http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/photos/comm_photos.cfm?comm=Adak)
 - Fish and Wildlife Service information for Adak hunters (<http://alaskamaritime.fws.gov/visitors-educators/caribhunting/adak.htm>)
 - US Navy site documenting Adak environmental hazards (<http://www.adakupdate.com/>)
 - Alaska Journal: Aleut seek to export Adak Water (http://www.alaskajournal.com/stories/082010/loc_adw.shtml)

External links

- Article and pictures of visit to Adak July 2006 by retired Navy veteran (<http://navycthistory.com/adakhoyt01.html>)
- Narrative travelogue of Adak trip taken August, 2006 (<http://www.tprophet.org/dialtone/adak.htm>)
- Pictures of Adak taken August, 2006 (<http://www.tprophet.org/alaska2006/adak/>)
- Marine Barracks Adak (http://www.geocities.com/kwajsurf/Marine_Barracks_Adak_Alaska.html) (Archived (<http://www.webcitation.org/query?id=1256430686471312>) 2009-10-25)

- Photographs of Adak from 1944 from many contributors. (<http://www.ornl.gov/Adak>)
- Adak Memoirs (<http://www.adakmemoirs.com>) Memoirs and photos of Adak wanted to preserve history, Nov 2011]

Retrieved from "http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Adak,_Alaska&oldid=483475940"

Categories: [Populated places in Aleutians West Census Area, Alaska](#) | [Cities in Alaska](#)

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DP-1

Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics: 2010

2010 Demographic Profile Data

NOTE: For more information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/dpsf.pdf>.

Geography: Adak city, Alaska

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	326	100.0
Male	13	4.0
Female	16	4.9
Hispanic or Latino	5	1.5
White	2	0.6
Black or African American	17	5.2
Asian	23	7.1
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	25	7.7
Two or more races	27	8.3
Hispanic or Latino and White	33	10.1
Hispanic or Latino and Black or African American	39	12.0
Hispanic or Latino and Asian	33	10.1
Hispanic or Latino and Two or more races	39	12.0
White and Black or African American	36	11.0
White and Asian	13	4.0
White and Two or more races	5	1.5
Black or African American and Asian	0	0.0
Black or African American and Two or more races	0	0.0
Asian and Two or more races	0	0.0
Hispanic or Latino and Black or African American	45.5	(X)
Hispanic or Latino and Asian	291	89.3
Hispanic or Latino and Two or more races	291	89.3
White and Black or African American	287	88.0
White and Asian	38	11.7
White and Two or more races	18	5.5
Black or African American and Asian	199	61.0
Black or African American and Two or more races	6	1.8
Asian and Two or more races	11	3.4
Two or more races and Black or African American	1	0.3
Two or more races and Asian	2	0.6
Two or more races and Two or more races	6	1.8
Hispanic or Latino and White	14	4.3
Hispanic or Latino and Black or African American	16	4.9
Hispanic or Latino and Asian	12	3.7
Hispanic or Latino and Two or more races	22	6.7
White and Black or African American	19	5.8
White and Asian	25	7.7
White and Two or more races	25	7.7
Black or African American and Asian	26	8.0
Black or African American and Two or more races	9	2.8
Asian and Two or more races	5	1.5
Two or more races and Black or African American	0	0.0
Two or more races and Asian	0	0.0
Two or more races and Two or more races	0	0.0

Subject	Number	Percent
Median age (years)	48.5	(X)
16 years and over	180	55.2
18 years and over	180	55.2
21 years and over	176	54.0
62 years and over	31	9.5
65 years and over	14	4.3
Female population	127	39.0
Under 5 years	7	2.1
5 to 9 years	5	1.5
10 to 14 years	4	1.2
15 to 19 years	0	0.0
20 to 24 years	11	3.4
25 to 29 years	9	2.8
30 to 34 years	9	2.8
35 to 39 years	15	4.6
40 to 44 years	11	3.4
45 to 49 years	20	6.1
50 to 54 years	8	2.5
55 to 59 years	14	4.3
60 to 64 years	10	3.1
65 to 69 years	4	1.2
70 to 74 years	0	0.0
75 to 79 years	0	0.0
80 to 84 years	0	0.0
85 years and over	0	0.0
Median age (years)	40.7	(X)
16 years and over	111	34.0
18 years and over	111	34.0
21 years and over	111	34.0
62 years and over	7	2.1
65 years and over	4	1.2
RACE		
Total population	326	100.0
One Race	291	89.3
White	64	19.6
Black or African American	13	4.0
American Indian and Alaska Native	18	5.5
Asian	171	52.5
Asian Indian	3	0.9
Chinese	2	0.6
Filipino	159	48.8
Japanese	0	0.0
Korean	0	0.0
Vietnamese	3	0.9
Other Asian [1]	4	1.2
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	5	1.5
Native Hawaiian	0	0.0
Guamanian or Chamorro	0	0.0
Samoan	5	1.5
Other Pacific Islander [2]	0	0.0
Some Other Race	20	6.1
Two or More Races	35	10.7
White; American Indian and Alaska Native [3]	22	6.7
White; Asian [3]	0	0.0
White; Black or African American [3]	0	0.0
White; Some Other Race [3]	0	0.0
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races: [4]		
White	90	27.6
Black or African American	13	4.0
American Indian and Alaska Native	46	14.1

Subject	Number	Percent
Asian	178	54.6
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	10	3.1
Some Other Race	28	8.6
HISPANIC OR LATINO		
Total population	326	100.0
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	29	8.9
Mexican	29	8.9
Puerto Rican	0	0.0
Cuban	0	0.0
Other Hispanic or Latino [5]	0	0.0
Not Hispanic or Latino	297	91.1
HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE		
Total population	326	100.0
Hispanic or Latino	29	8.9
White alone	5	1.5
Black or African American alone	0	0.0
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	0.0
Asian alone	0	0.0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0
Some Other Race alone	20	6.1
Two or More Races	4	1.2
Not Hispanic or Latino	297	91.1
White alone	59	18.1
Black or African American alone	13	4.0
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	18	5.5
Asian alone	171	52.5
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	5	1.5
Some Other Race alone	0	0.0
Two or More Races	31	9.5
RELATIONSHIP		
Total population	326	100.0
In households	109	33.4
Householder	44	13.5
Spouse [6]	20	6.1
Child	33	10.1
Own child under 18 years	31	9.5
Other relatives	0	0.0
Under 18 years	0	0.0
65 years and over	0	0.0
Nonrelatives	12	3.7
Under 18 years	4	1.2
65 years and over	0	0.0
Unmarried partner	4	1.2
In group quarters	217	66.6
Institutionalized population	0	0.0
Male	0	0.0
Female	0	0.0
Noninstitutionalized population	217	66.6
Male	143	43.9
Female	74	22.7
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE		
Total households	44	100.0
Family households (families) [7]	26	59.1
With own children under 18 years	14	31.8
Husband-wife family	20	45.5
With own children under 18 years	9	20.5
Male householder, no wife present	2	4.5
With own children under 18 years	2	4.5
Female householder, no husband present	4	9.1
With own children under 18 years	3	6.8

Subject	Number	Percent
Nonfamily households [7]	18	40.9
Householder living alone	15	34.1
Male	9	20.5
65 years and over	1	2.3
Female	6	13.6
65 years and over	0	0.0
Households with individuals under 18 years	14	31.8
Households with individuals 65 years and over	3	6.8
Average household size	2.48	(X)
Average family size [7]	3.04	(X)
HOUSING OCCUPANCY		
Total housing units	500	100.0
Occupied housing units	44	8.8
Vacant housing units	456	91.2
For rent	20	4.0
Rented, not occupied	2	0.4
For sale only	39	7.8
Sold, not occupied	182	36.4
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	33	6.6
All other vacants	180	36.0
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent) [8]	15.5	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent) [9]	55.6	(X)
HOUSING TENURE		
Occupied housing units	44	100.0
Owner-occupied housing units	30	68.2
Population in owner-occupied housing units	75	(X)
Average household size of owner-occupied units	2.50	(X)
Renter-occupied housing units	14	31.8
Population in renter-occupied housing units	34	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied units	2.43	(X)

X Not applicable.

[1] Other Asian alone, or two or more Asian categories.

[2] Other Pacific Islander alone, or two or more Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander categories.

[3] One of the four most commonly reported multiple-race combinations nationwide in Census 2000.

[4] In combination with one or more of the other races listed. The six numbers may add to more than the total population, and the six percentages may add to more than 100 percent because individuals may report more than one race.

[5] This category is composed of people whose origins are from the Dominican Republic, Spain, and Spanish-speaking Central or South American countries. It also includes general origin responses such as "Latino" or "Hispanic."

[6] "Spouse" represents spouse of the householder. It does not reflect all spouses in a household. Responses of "same-sex spouse" were edited during processing to "unmarried partner."

[7] "Family households" consist of a householder and one or more other people related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. They do not include same-sex married couples even if the marriage was performed in a state issuing marriage certificates for same-sex couples. Same-sex couple households are included in the family households category if there is at least one additional person related to the householder by birth or adoption. Same-sex couple households with no relatives of the householder present are tabulated in nonfamily households. "Nonfamily households" consist of people living alone and households which do not have any members related to the householder.

[8] The homeowner vacancy rate is the proportion of the homeowner inventory that is vacant "for sale." It is computed by dividing the total number of vacant units "for sale only" by the sum of owner-occupied units, vacant units that are "for sale only," and vacant units that have been sold but not yet occupied; and then multiplying by 100.

[9] The rental vacancy rate is the proportion of the rental inventory that is vacant "for rent." It is computed by dividing the total number of vacant units "for rent" by the sum of the renter-occupied units, vacant units that are "for rent," and vacant units that have been rented but not yet occupied; and then multiplying by 100.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

Description of Density Characteristics and Subscribership Levels

Windy City Cellular ("WCC") and Windy City Broadband ("WCB") Total Number of Customers (as of 12/31/2011):

WCC: 80 customers
WCB: 51 customers

Square Mile Characteristics

Total Square Miles: 127.3 square miles
Population Density: 2.6 people per square mile
Subscribers Per Square Mile
WCC: 1.59 subscribers per mile
WCB: 2.5 subscribers per mile

Road Mile Characteristics

Paved Miles: 16 miles
Unpaved Miles: 44 miles
Total Road Miles 60 miles
Subscribers Per Road Mile
WCC: .75 subscribers per road mile
WCB: .85 subscribers per road mile