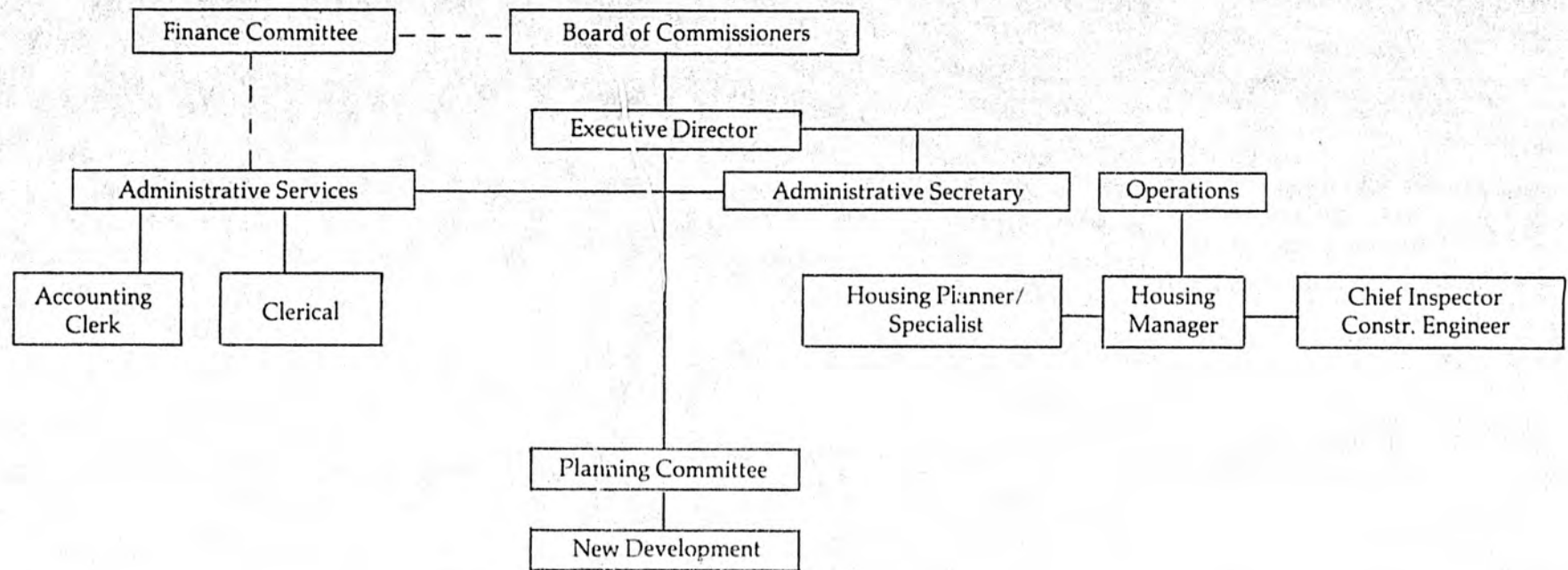


ALASKA LEGISLATURE SPECIAL COMMITTEE / SUBJECT FILES 86 / 2

343 SCOMM10: LOCAL GOVERNMENT STUDY 1979

AVCP HOUSING AUTHORITY



NUNAM KITLUTSISTI ORGANIZATION, 1978-79

ASSOCIATION OF VILLAGE COUNCIL PRESIDENTS

NUNAM KITLUTSISTI BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OFFICE MANAGER
Alex Oscar

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
Tony Vaska

DIRECTOR
Harold Sparck

SECRETARY
Rachel Martinez

SPECIAL PROJECTS
Norman Cohen

LANDS COORDINATOR
Chuck Hunt

FIELD OFFICES

LOWER YUKON LIAISON
Harry Wilde, Sr.
Mountain Village

CENTRAL BERING SEA LIAISON
Isaac B. Amik
Kipnuk

LOWER KUSKOKWIM LIAISON
Paul Guy
Mapaskiak

MIDDLE KUSKOKWIM LIAISON
Sinka Williams
Lower Kalskag

Lower Yukon Fish and
Game Advisory Committee:

Central Bering Sea Fish
and Game Advisory Committee

Lower Kuskokwim Fish and
Game Advisory Committee

Middle Kuskokwim Fish and
Game Advisory Committee

Russian Mission
Marshall
Pilot Station
St. Mary's
Andreafski
Pitka's Point
Mountain Village
Kotlik
Chuloonawik
Emmonak
Alukanuk
Sheldon's Point

Scammon Bay
Hooper Bay
Chevak

Newtok
Tununak
Toksook Bay
Mekoryuk
Nightmute
Chefnak
Kipnuk
Kwigillingok
Kongiganak

Quinhagak
Platinum
Goodnews Bay

Tululsak
Akiak
Akiachuk
Kwethluk
Bethel
Oscarville
Napaskiak
Napakiak
Atmauthluak
Nunapitchuk
Kasigluk
Tunutuliak
Eek

Lower Kalskag
Upper Kalskag
Aniak
Chuathbaluk
Crooked Creek
Georgetown
Red Devil
Sleetmute
Stony River
Lime Village

Yukon Delta
Vista

Hooper Bay
area Vista

Michael Hunt
Kotlik

Joe Paniyak
Chevak

Nelson Island
Vista

Anna Sipary
Toksook Bay

Quinhagak
area Vista

Jesse Foster
Quinhagak



Tim Anderson, Deputy Director
AVCP Employment & Training



Arduce Turner, Receptionist



Linda Joule, Arlene Andrews, James Akeratria



Eddie Hoffman



Danny Laughlin, AVCP Vice President



John George Peter, AVCP Controller

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Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

JOINT SENATE AND HOUSE
COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
LOCAL GOVERNMENT STUDY

Co-Chairmen
Senator Arliss Sturgulewski
Representative Bill Parker

Address all
correspondence to:

LOCAL GOVERNMENT STUDY

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

MONTHLY NEWSLETTER AUG.-SEPT.

The Local Government Symposium was highly successful and more than met the expectations and hopes of the Chairmen. Thirty-eight individuals (see enclosed list) participated in the discussions and identified legislative approaches which can be considered in the development of local/regional government in Alaska.

Several distinct avenues for dealing with local government problems were discussed with priority given to the need for regional governmental units in the unorganized borough. A report of the Symposium will be mailed to you prior to the public hearings with a specific outline of the concepts to be discussed at the hearings.

Bethel	Friday, September 28
Hooper Bay	Saturday, September 29
Dillingham	Sunday, September 30
New Stuyahok	Monday, October 1
Kotzebue	Thursday, October 11
Noorvik	Friday, October 12
Fort Yukon	Thursday, October 18
Venetie	Friday, October 19
Glennallen	Saturday, October 27

The schedule provides for a hearing in a rural regional center and in an accompanying village. Airplane reservations will be made for the group from Anchorage, but we would like those travelling from points beyond to arrange for their own connecting flights. Charter flights have been arranged for the village hearings. Accommodations in the smaller villages will probably be in a school, so please bring a sleeping bag.

ITINERARY

Friday, September 28 --- Depart Anchorage 7:20 A.M. Wien, #27
Arrive Wien 8:35 A.M. in Bethel
Public Hearing 7:00 P.M.
Kuskokwim Community College

Saturday, September 29 - Charter to Hooper Bay
Public Hearing

Sunday, September 30 --- Charter from Hooper Bay to Dillingham
Public Hearing

Monday, October 1 ----- Charter to New Stuyahok
Public Hearing

Tuesday, October 2 ----- Charter back to Dillingham
Wien Flight #5; 2:25 P.M. from Dillingham
to Anchorage
Arrive Anchorage 3:30 P.M.

Reservations have been made for the group September 28 to Bethel on Flight #27, Wien; and again for the return flight from Dillingham to Anchorage on October 2. Tickets for those portions of the trip will be available at the Wien counter on September 28. PLEASE BRING YOUR TRAVEL REQUEST BOOKS SO THAT YOU CAN PURCHASE YOUR TICKETS AT THAT TIME.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

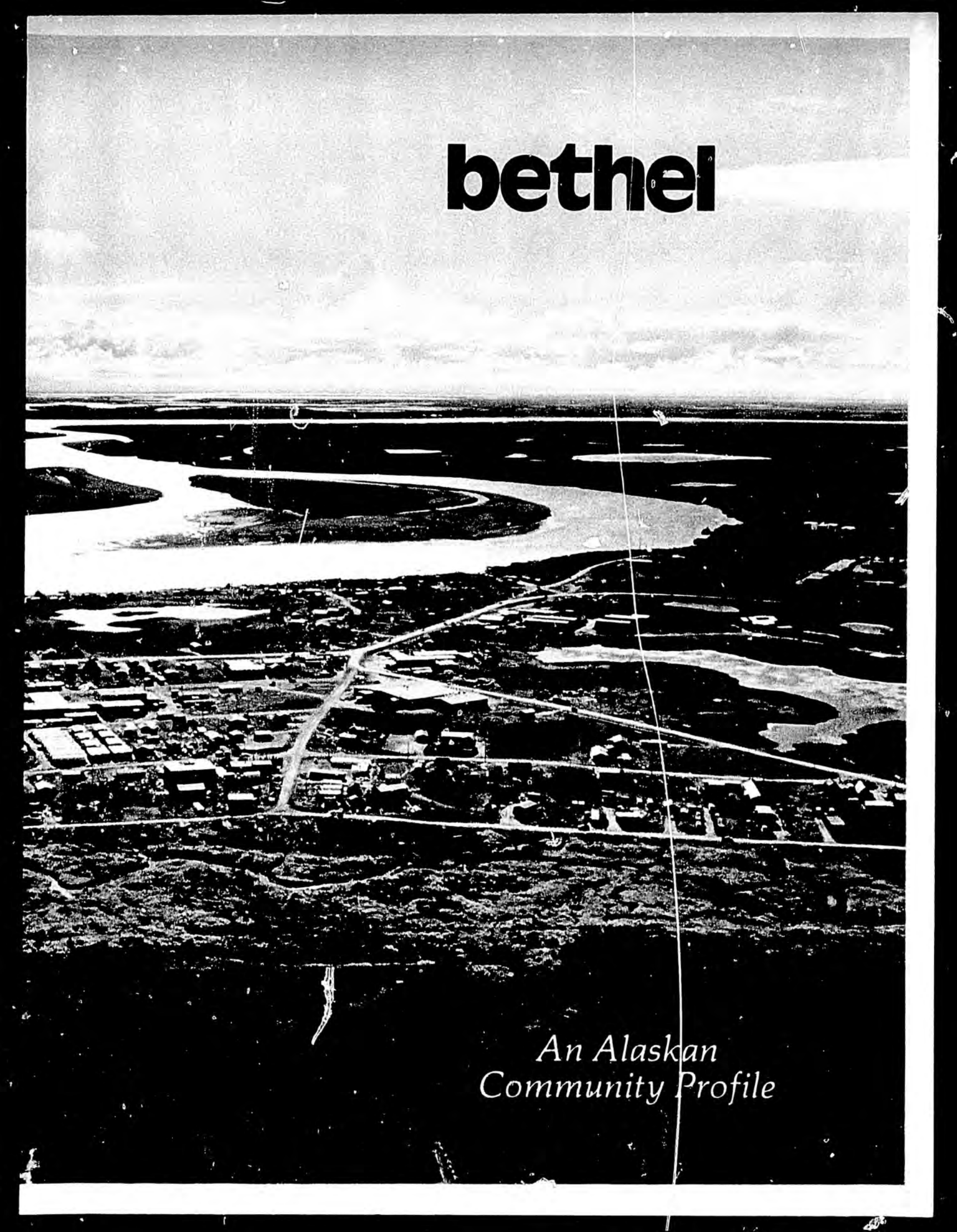
Enclosed is a packet of general information on each of the communities we will be visiting. Included is:

Bethel, An Alaskan Community Profile
Dillingham, An Alaskan Community Profile
Census material compiled in 1975 on Hooper Bay
Community Project Matrix, Department of Commerce and Economic
Development, March 1979. (See Community Projects Matrix for
Dillingham, Bethel, Bristol Bay Native Association based on
community priority of needs.

Also, the material developed for the Symposium which was mailed to you last month is basic reading for the public hearings.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact the staff in Juneau at 465-3712 or 465-3758.

bethel

An aerial photograph of Bethel, Alaska. The image shows a large river, likely the Yukon River, winding through the landscape. A town is visible in the lower half of the image, with various buildings and roads. The surrounding area is a mix of open land and some vegetation. The sky is cloudy.

*An Alaskan
Community Profile*

bethel

Location

Bethel is located 90 miles from the mouth of the Kuskokwim River in Southwestern Alaska. By air, Bethel is 5 hours 50 minutes from Seattle, and 4 hours 15 minutes from Juneau with an overnight stop usually required in Anchorage. Flying time from Anchorage is 1 hour.

Population

Greater Area	20,000
Within City Limits	3,500

Transportation

Rail: None

Truck: None

Air: Two daily flights between Anchorage and Bethel by Wien Air Alaska, Inc. plus six charter services.

Water: Downtown dock and warehouse facilities operated by United Transportation. Other companies include Foss Alaska, Alaska Cargo Lines and Black Navigation.

Bus: Intra-city: Ample taxi and one limousine service.

Climate

Average Temperature

Period	Min.	Mean	Max.
January	-1.5	6.1	13.6
July	46.9	54.6	70.0
Annual	21.4	29.1	41.8

Average Annual Precipitation 18.4 inches

Elevation 125 feet

Prevailing Wind Direction NNE

Mean Hourly Speed 12.9 mph

Community Facilities

Medical/Dental: Comprehensive Health Care Center includes 50 bed hospital with extensive out-patient facilities staffed by 260 health workers; 16 doctors; 6 dentists; 80 nursing personnel. The hospital serves 50 villages in the Yukon/Kuskokwim Delta Area.

Education:	Classroom	Pupils	Teachers
Elementary	32	535	40
Jr. High	7	165	9
Sr. High	28	460	34
Community College		700	50

Communications: Radio station: KYUK (Educational Broadcasting Commission). Television station: KYUK. Newspaper: Tundra Drums - bi-weekly.

Recreation: Movie theater; V. F. W. Bldg.; National Guard Armory (gymnasium); Teen Center; Kuskokwim Valley Native Association Bldg. (community building); boating; camping; swimming; fishing; hunting; ice skating; cross country skiing; and bingo.

General: A public library with 17,000 vols., movies, and records. 12 churches in the following denominations: Yupik Assembly of God Church; Catholic Church; Pentecostal Holiness Church; Church of God of Prophecy; First Baptist Church of Bethel; Bethel Evangelical Covenant Church; Moravian Church; Russian Orthodox Church; Baha'i Faith; Mormons; Seventh Day Adventists; and Episcopal Church.

The Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corp. serves the Bethel Area with the following programs and services: Health Aide Training/Services; Dental/Mental Health; Emergency Medical Services; Accident Prevention; Health Education; Alcohol Program; Community Health Representative Program; Eye Care; Strep Program; Maternal/Child Health; Family Planning; Community Liaison Program; and Nutrition.

Housing

1 bedroom apartment rental	\$150/\$480
2 bedroom apartment rental	\$175/\$569
1-2 bedroom house rental	\$350-\$500
3+ bedroom house rental	\$400/\$600

1-2 bedroom sale\$25,000/\$50,000
 3+ bedroom sale\$40,000/\$65,000

Hotels/Motels: Kuskokwim Inn

Industry

Bethel serves as a transportation hub to the many Eskimo villages of the Kuskokwim-Yukon Delta. Supporting the area's economy are government facilities for the neighboring villages.

Estimated Area Employment

Federal Government	229 - 250
State Government	168 - 238
Local Government	399 - 400
Non-Profit Private Organizations	86
Transportation	152 - 210
Fishing Related	6 - 85+
Construction Related	22+
Power Related	20
Communications	29
Food Service	56
Stores	145
Miscellaneous	51
Total Employed	1359 - 1597

Industrial Sites Available

Commercial lots designated by the City of Bethel.

Currently the City of Bethel has five lots for commercial development, and in 1977-78 will be subdividing additional land for commercial and multi-family development.

Industrial Utilities Available

Water:

Supplier: P.H.S./City of Bethel
 Source: Deep well
 Average Daily Consumption: 250,000 gallons
 Rates: Based on maximum capacity and frequency of delivery.

Sewer:

The Bethel sewer system is limited. Most areas are served by honey bucket system.

Electricity:

Supplier: Bethel Utility, Inc.

Range of Electrical Rates

Residential

First 50 kwh	\$.133/kwh
Next 200 kwh	\$.111/kwh
Over 250 kwh	\$.083/kwh

Commercial

First 50 kwh	\$.133/kwh
51 - 500 kwh	\$.100/kwh
501 - 3,000 kwh	\$.089/kwh
3,001 - 25,000	\$.083/kwh
Over 25,000 kwh	\$.080/Flat rate

Telephone:

Supplier: General Telephone Company

Rates: Business: \$16.00 - \$20.00
 Residential: \$ 9.00 - \$13.00

Local Government

City: Second-Class city with a Council/City Manager form of government.

	Property Tax	Valuation
Real Property	None	N/A

City Sales Tax: 3%

Police Department: Five Alaska State Troopers and 10 City Policemen.

Fire Department: Three paid firemen and 20 volunteers. Equipment: Two pump trucks with five water supply vehicles available.

*For further
information
contact:*

Mayor
City of Bethel
Box 537
Bethel, Alaska 99559

State of Alaska
Department of Commerce &
Economic Development
Division of Economic Enterprise
Pouch EE
Juneau, Alaska 99811



Produced By:

City of Bethel
and
State of Alaska
Division of Economic Enterprise



BETHEL

P.O. Box 388
Bethel, Alaska 99559

Second Class City

Phone: (907) 543-2097 or 543-2297

INCORPORATION DATE: August 1957
POPULATION: 3,608
REGULAR ELECTION: First Tuesday in October
SALES TAX: 3%
CITY COUNCIL MEETS: Second and Fourth Mondays of each month

MAYOR: Donald Elliott 1979

CITY COUNCIL MEMBERS

Louise Charles	1979
Mary Gregory	1979
Peter Twitchell	1980
Bob Hoffman	1980
Diane Carpenter	1980
Edward Hoffman, Sr.	1979

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

Virginia Burrego	1980
Pat Harrington	1980
Rosemary Porter	1979
Bob Carpenter	1980
Jay Livey	

CLERK.....	Irene Williams
FINANCE DIRECTOR.....	Ralph Engebretth
CITY MANAGER.....	Lyman Hoffman
ASSISTANT CITY MANAGER.....	Nancy Kraning
ATTORNEY.....	Dickson, Evans, Eshe & Papas
CHIEF OF POLICE.....	Randall Cry
FIRE CHIEF.....	John Sanchez
PLANNING DIRECTOR.....	Jay Livey
PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR.....	Gary Volkman
ALCOHOL TREATMENT CENTER DIRECTOR.....	Bob Buttane
PARKS AND RECREATION DIRECTOR.....	John Alder
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.....	Al Weinburg

HOOPER BAY

P.O. Box 37
Hooper Bay, Alaska 99604

Second Class City

Phone: (907) 329-8001

INCORPORATION DATE: February 7, 1966
POPULATION: 648
REGULAR ELECTION: Second Tuesday in October
SALES TAX: 2%
CITY COUNCIL MEETS: As required

MAYOR: Richard Nanuk 1980

CITY COUNCIL MEMBERS

Bosco Olson	1980
Arthur Lake	1980
Gabriel Seton	1981
Theodore Hunter, Sr.	1980
August Seton	1979
Carl Smith	1980

ADVISORY SCHOOL BOARD

Bosco Olson
Christopher Lake
Dolores Kawagley
Theodore Hunter, Sr.

CLERK.....	Josephine Smith
TREASURER.....	Gabriel Seton
ADMINISTRATOR.....	Agnes Hoelscher
CHIEF OF POLICE.....	Larry Lake
HEALTH AIDE DIRECTOR.....	Magdalene Smith
AVEC OPERATOR.....	Phillip Smart
AIRPORT MANAGER.....	Harold Smith
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.....	Laverne Etter

DRAFT

ALASKA COASTAL COMMUNITY PROFILES

Prepared for

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Water Programs
Environmental Analysis Section

Prepared by

Homan Associates
Juneau, Alaska

December 1975

COMMUNITY PROFILE # _____

MAP REFERENCE PAGE # _____

Hooper Bay, 99604

LOCATION

Latitude: 61° 32'N
Longitude: 166° 06'W

Borough: Unorganized
Native Regional Corporation Within Which Located: Calista
Township: 17N
Range: 93W
Meridian: Seward

CLIMATE

See Scammon Bay for approximate weather data

Average Daily Maximum Temperature for January: NA
Average Daily Minimum Temperature for January: NA
Average Monthly Temperature for January: NA

Average Daily Maximum Temperature for July: NA
Average Daily Minimum Temperature for July: NA
Average Monthly Temperature for July: NA

Highest Recorded Temperature: NA Date: NA
Lowest Recorded Temperature: NA Date: NA

Degree Days at Base 65°F: Heating: NA Cooling: NA Date: NA

Mean Annual Precipitation: NA
Highest Monthly Precipitation Recorded: NA Date: NA
Lowest Monthly Precipitation Recorded: NA Date: NA

Mean Annual Snowfall: NA
Highest Monthly Snowfall Recorded: NA Date: NA

Mean Hourly Speed of Wind: NA
Fastest Recorded Wind Speed: NA Date: NA
Prevailing Wind Direction: Winter: NA Summer: NA
Climatological Data Base: NA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Date of Incorporation: 1966
Form of Government: 2nd Class

LOCAL GOVERNMENT - continued

Property Tax: None

Sales Tax

Rate: 2% Date: 1974

Assessed Value of Real Property: None

Assessed Value of Personal Property: None

Local Police

Full-time: None

Part-time: 2

Date: 1973

State Troopers: From St. Marys Date: 1975

Local Constables: None Date: 1975 .

Judiciary

Number: 1

Type: Magistrate

Date: 1974

Firefighters

Paid: NA

Volunteer: NA

Date: 1975

Number of Pieces of Firefighting Equipment: NA Date: 1975

Ambulances: NA

Fire Insurance Classification: 10

PEOPLE

Population

1950: 307

1960: 460

1970: 490

Latest Population Estimate: 556 Date: 1974

Population Projections: NA Date: NA Source: NA

1970 Population Statistics

Native Population: 477

Non-native Population: 13

Male Population: 245

Female Population: 245

Male Median Age: 14.4

Female Median Age: 13.3

Males Under Five Years of Age: 35

Females Under Five Years of Age: 37

Total Children Under Five Years of Age: 72

Males 5-19 Years of Age: 119

Females 5-19 Years of Age: 121

Total Persons 5-19 Years of Age: 230

PEOPLE - continued

Males 20-44 Years of Age: 56
Females 20-44 Years of Age: 60
Total Persons 20-44 Years of Age: 116

Males 45-64 Years of Age: 29
Females 45-64 Years of Age: 25
Total Persons 45-64 Years of Age: 54

Males Over 65 Years of Age: 6
Females Over 65 Years of Age: 2
Total Persons Over 65 Years of Age: 8

Main Industries: NA

Employment

Total Employment: NA
Percent Unemployed: NA
Source: NA
Date: NA

Number Employed In

Agriculture: NA
Construction: NA
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate: NA
Government: NA
Mining: NA
Manufacturing/Processing: NA
Service: NA
Trade--Wholesale/Retail: NA
Transportation: NA
Miscellaneous: NA

Business Licenses Issued Within ZIP Code Area

Number: 12
Date: 1974

Gross Business Receipts Within ZIP Code Area

Gross Business Receipts: \$37,757
Date: 1973

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

Highway Links to Other Parts of Alaska: None

Number of Miles of Locally Maintained Roads in 1975: NA (1.6 mi State roads in Area)

Number of Vehicles Registered in ZIP Code Area - 1975

Total Number of Vehicles Registered: 4

Automobiles: 3
Motorcycles: 0
Pickups: 1
Trucks: 0
Busses: 0
Mobile Homes: 0
Commercial Trailers: 0
For Hire: 0
Farm: 0
Off Highway: 0
State: 0
City/Borough: 0

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES - continued

Rail Service: None

Airfields

Length
4000'

Width
100'

Surface Composition
Asphalt

Operator
City

Air Carriers Serving Community

Scheduled Air Carriers
Wien Air Alaska

Frequency of Service
5 per week

Locally Based Non-scheduled Air Carriers: 2

Bus Lines: None

Taxi Companies: None

Local Surface Freight Carriers: None

Waterborne Carriers: BIA - NORTH STAR III

Docks: Lighter to beach

Alaska Marine Highway Service: No

Cruiseship Port of Call: No

Breakwaters: None

Small Boat Harbors

Number of Small Boat Harbors: 1

Number of Moorage Spaces: Open Moorage

Typical Method(s) of Access to the Community From Elsewhere in Alaska: Air

UTILITIES

Water

<u>Source</u>	<u>Supplier</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Consumption/Production Data</u>
Community Well with CL & FL	City	10M GPD to Watering Point	NA

Sewer

<u>Treatment Type and/or Disposal Method</u>	<u>Operator</u>	<u>System Capacity</u>
Honeybuckets to Bunkers	NA	NA

Electricity

<u>Source</u>	<u>Supplier</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>No. of Consumers</u>
Diesel	AVEC	425 KW	97

Solid Waste Disposal

<u>Type of Solid Waste Disposal</u>	<u>Operator</u>
NA	NA

COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES

Telephone: None

Radio-Telephone

<u>Operator</u>	<u>Call Sign or Phone Number</u>
State	KWE 58
RCA	NA
ADMA	NA
BIA	NA
PHS	NA

COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES - continued

Television Stations Received: KYUK-TV, Public, From Bethel

Cable Television: None

Radio

<u>Station</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Type (AM, FM, Public, Military - Local)</u>
KYUK	580 KZ	AM, Public - From Bethel
AFRS	1240 KZ	AM, Military - From Cape Romanzof

Newspapers: None

Post Office

Class: 3rd

Number of Deliveries: 80

HEALTH FACILITIES

Hospitals: None

Clinics or Health Centers: Clinic

Total Doctors: None

Total Licensed Nurses: None

Total Dentists: None

Nursing Homes: None

Other Medical Facilities: None

Other Medical Personnel: 3 Health Aides, PH Nurse from Bethel

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

Name of College/University: None

Number of Secondary Schools: None

Number of Intermediate Schools (Junior High School): None

Number of Elementary Schools: 1

<u>Grades</u>	<u>Operator</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>Teachers</u>	<u>Facilities Open to Public</u>
K-9	BIA	192	12	NA

Name of Vocational Schools: None

COMMUNITY AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Libraries: 1

Banks: None

Savings and Loan Institutions: None

Churches: 2

Campgrounds: None

Theaters: 1

Ski Areas: None

Other Facilities: Community Hall

HOUSING FACILITIES

1970 Housing (Census)

Total Housing Units: 74

Single Units: 70

Two or More Units: 4

Mobile Homes: 0

Vacancies: 1

1975 USPHS Housing Data or Other Housing Estimate (Total Units): NA

Hotel/Motels: None

OTHER GOVERNMENT FACILITIES

Federal: Post Office

State: NA

Local: Jail

Military: Armory

FOOTNOTES

None

SOURCES OF COMMUNITY INFORMATION

Mayor

City of Hooper Bay

General Delivery

Hooper Bay, Alaska 99604

Phone 543-2029

HOOPER BAY

P.O. Box 37

Hooper Bay, Alaska 99604

Second Class City

Phone: (907) 329-8001

INCORPORATION DATE: February 7, 1966
POPULATION: 648
REGULAR ELECTION: Second Tuesday in October
SALES TAX: 2%
CITY COUNCIL MEETS: As required

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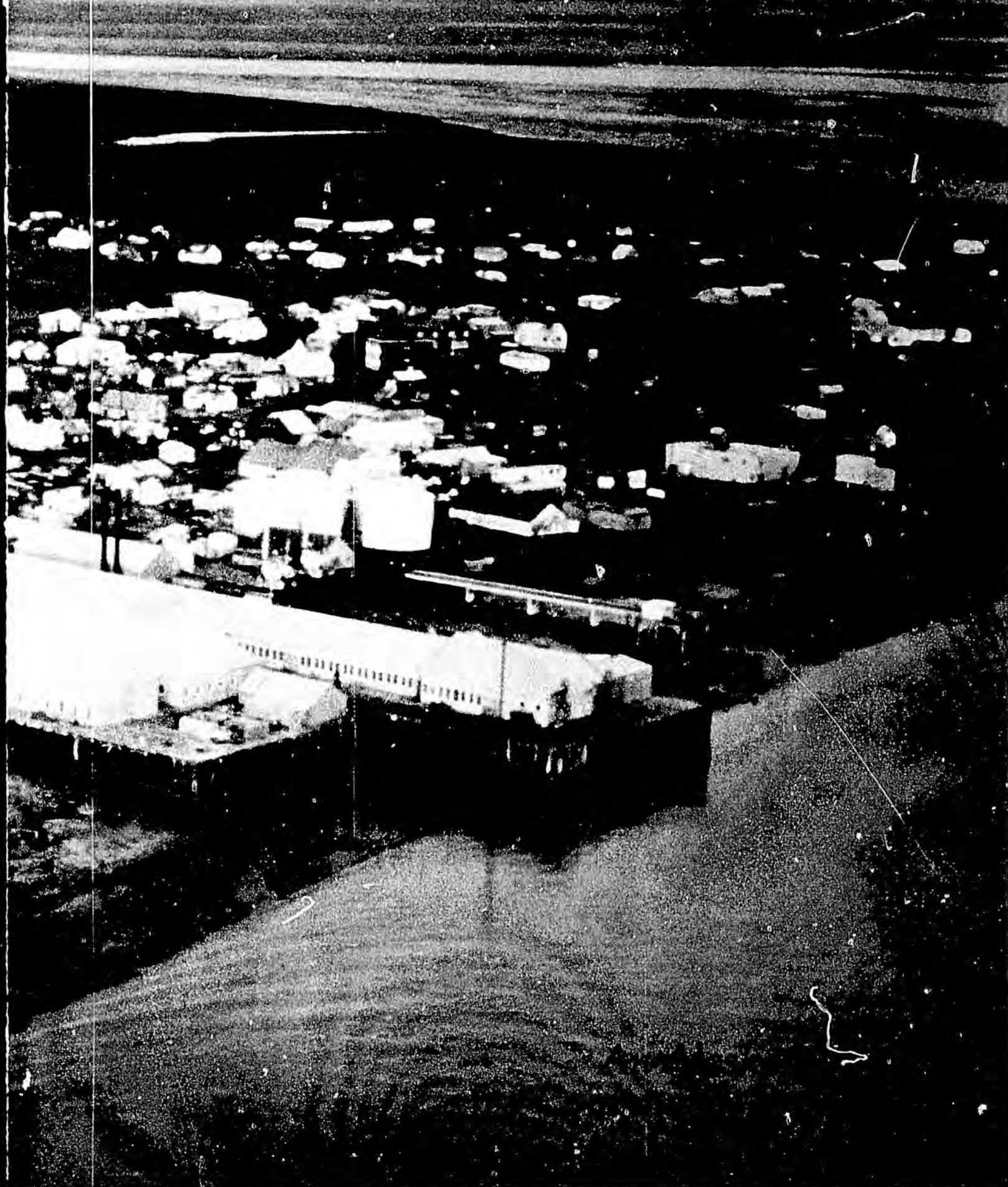
Bosco Olson 1980
Arthur Lake 1980
Gabriel Seton 1981
Theodore Hunter, Sr. 1980
August Seton 1979
Carl Smith 1980

ADVISORY SCHOOL BOARD

Bosco Olson
Christopher Lake
Dolores Kawagley
Theodore Hunter, Sr.

CLERK.....Josephine Smith
TREASURER.....Gabriel Seton
ADMINISTRATOR.....Agnes Hoelscher
CHIEF OF POLICE.....Larry Lake
HEALTH AIDE DIRECTOR.....Magdalene Smith
AVEC OPERATOR.....Phillip Smart
AIRPORT MANAGER.....Harold Smith
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.....Laverne Etter

dillingham



dillingham

Location

Dillingham is located in Western Alaska at the confluence of the Wood and Nushagak Rivers. It is on the northern shores of Bristol Bay and the Ahklun Mountains, a spur of the Alaska Range, lie to the west. By air, Dillingham is 8 hours from Seattle and 7 hours, 20 minutes from Juneau, including stopovers. Flight time from Anchorage is 50 minutes.

Population

Greater Area	3,200
Within City Limits	1,200

Transportation

Rail: None

Truck: None

Air: Wien Consolidated Airlines has daily flights to Anchorage. Local air service is available from Armstrong Air Service, Harris Air Service, Kodiak and Western Alaska Airlines Inc.

Water: Four barge lines make scheduled trips from Seattle. There are dock facilities provided by the City. Lighterage service is available to nearby villages.

Climate

Average Temperature

Period	Min.	Mean	Max.
January	8.5	15.7	22.9
July	45.6	55.1	64.7
Annual	25.7	34.1	42.5

Average Annual Precipitation 25.8 inches

Elevation Sea level to 40 feet

Prevailing Wind Direction North

Mean Hourly Speed N/A

Community Facilities

Medical/Dental: One private clinic staffed by one medical doctor; and two PHS nurses located in Dillingham; 29-bed USPHS hospital located at Kanakanak, six miles by road, with four doctors and two dentists, 13 nurses, a pharmacist and a social worker.

Education: Classrooms Pupils Teachers

Elementary	11	180	12
High School	13	236	17
Private	1	7	1

Communications: Radio station KDLG. Weekly Newspaper: Bristol Bay By-Lines. TV from King Salmon Air Force Base.

Recreation: School gymnasium is the center of activity which include movies, bingo, dances, wrestling, basketball games and community use. In season, skiing, boating, skating, camping, hunting and fishing.

Other: Five church denominations, one public library and one financial institution.

Housing

1 bedroom apartment rental \$250/month

1-2 bedroom house rental \$150-200/month

There are few houses for sale in Dillingham.

Hotels/Motels: Dillingham Hotel.

Industry

Dillingham is the principal settlement and source of supply to the important fishery of the Bristol Bay area.

Estimated Area Employment

Agriculture	0
Construction	30
Finance	10
Government	350
Mining	0
Manufacturing/Processing (High 2,000 - Low 30)	300
Service	50
Trade	60
Transp., Comm., Utilities	100
Other (Fishing Included)	425
Total	1,325

Industrial Sites Available

Excellent sites are available. Interested persons should write directly to the City Manager, P.O. Box 191, Dillingham 99576

Industrial Utilities Available

Water/Sewer:

Water Supplier: City of Dillingham
Source: Drilled wells
Maximum Water Capacity: 100,000 gallon storage tank
Size of Water Mains: 6 inches
Average Daily Consumption: 31,000 gallons
Size of Sewer Lines: 8 inches
Method of Treatment: Primary

Electricity

Electricity:

Supplier: Nushagak Electric Co-operative, Inc.

Installed capacity: 2900 KW
Type: Diesel Internal Combustion

Range of Electrical Rates

Residential

Minimum 50 KWH/MO@\$.220/KWH
Next 50 KWH/MO@\$.150/KWH
Next 400 KWH/MO@\$.115/KWH
Over 500 KWH/MO@\$.105/KWH
Plus: Fuel Surcharge

Commercial

A. When billing demand is less than 20 KW
Minimum 50 KWH/MO@\$.220/KWH
Next 50 KWH/MO@\$.150/KWH
Next 2900 KWH/MO@\$.120/KWH
Over 3000 KWH/MO@\$.105/KWH

B. When billing demand is 20 KW or more, demand charge all KW@ \$3.50/KW and
First 5000 KWH/MO@\$.115/KWH
Next 20000 KWH/MO@\$.105/KWH
Over 25000 KWH/MO@\$.95/KWH
Plus: Fuel Surcharge for A & B above.

Telephone:

Supplier: Nushagak Telephone Co-operative, Inc. REA financed, subscriber owned telephone utility.

Rates: Business 1 party: \$24/MO
Residential 1 party: \$16/MO

Labor

The labor force drawn from Western Bristol Bay and Nushagak Bay from Togiak to Koliganek, includes a large number of available workers in all months except July.

Local Government

City: First-class city with city council and City Manager form of government.

	Property Tax	Valuation
Real Property	17 mills	\$9,659,245
Personal Property	17 mills	\$5,588,379

City Sales Tax: 3%

Police Department: One Police Chief, three city patrolmen and one State Trooper. Resident magistrate handles misdemeanors.

Fire Department: 20 volunteer members

Insurance Classification: 9

Borough: Dillingham is not within a borough.

*For further
information
contact:*

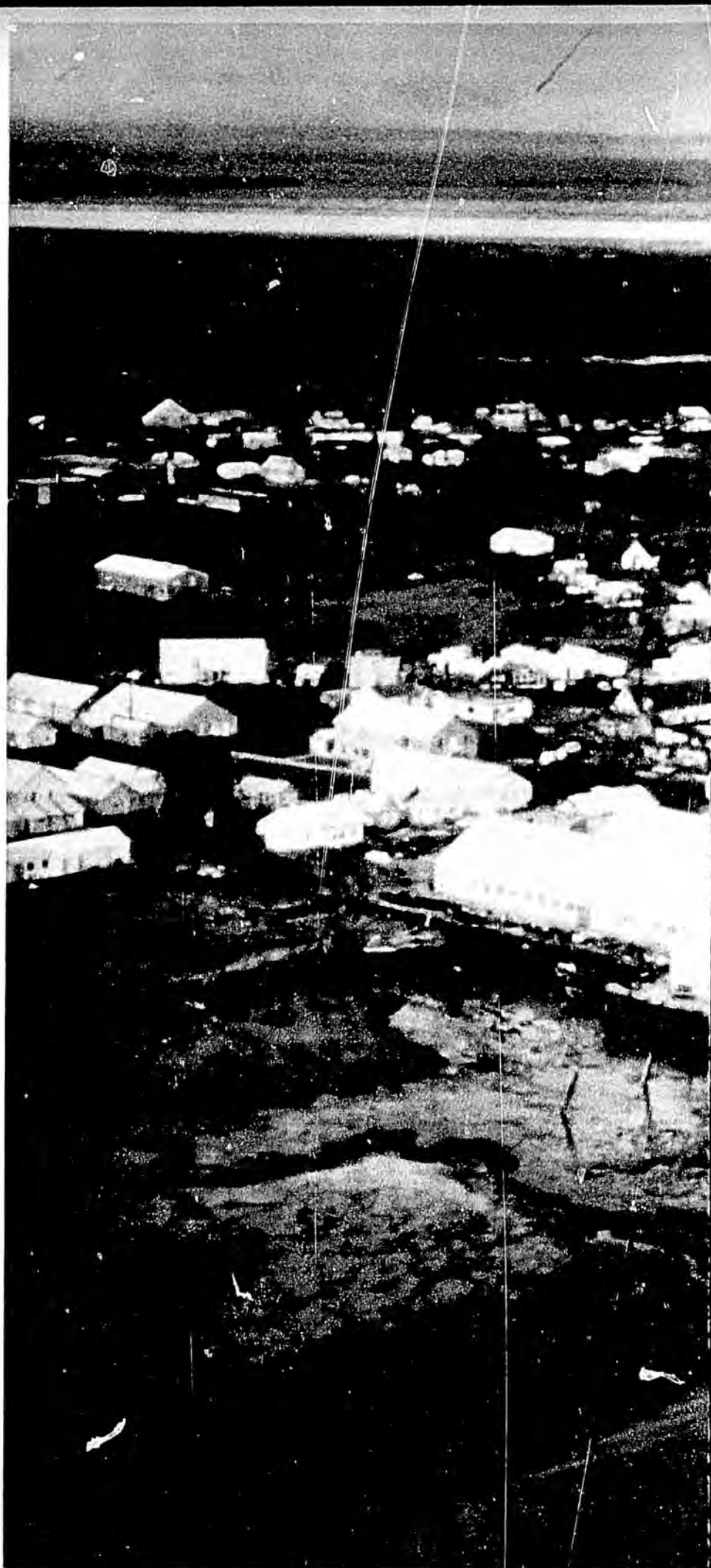
City Manager
City of Dillingham
P.O. Box 191
Dillingham, Alaska 99576

State of Alaska
Department of Commerce &
Economic Development
Division of Economic Enterprise
Pouch EE
Juneau, Alaska 99811



Produced by:

City of Dillingham
and
State of Alaska
Division of Economic Enterprise



DILLINGHAM

P.O. Box 191
Dillingham, Alaska 99576

First Class City

Phone: (907) 842-5211

INCORPORATION DATE: July 12, 1963
POPULATION: 1,360
GENERAL ELECTION: First Tuesday in October
SALES TAX: 3%
CITY COUNCIL MEETS: First and third Thursdays of each month

MAYOR: David Carlson 1981

CITY COUNCIL MEMBERS

B. Sue Lowy	1981
Orris Welch	1981
William Johnson	1981
Duane Bell	1979
Kenneth Wren	1979
Jim Bingman	1979

SCHOOL BOARD

Jeri Nelson, Pres.	1980
Judi Nelson	1979
Vi Hasti	1981
Daniel O'Connell	1979
Richard Clark	1980

PLANNING AND ZONING COMMISSION

Dan O'Brien, Chrm.	1979
Lyman Smith	1980
John Pearson	1980
Andrew Golia	1980
William Johnson	1979
Jim McConnell	1981
Leon Braswell	1981

MUNICIPALLY OWNED UTILITIES

Water
Sewer
Dock

CLERK.....	Lois Hermansen
TREASURER.....	Lila Tubbs
CITY MANAGER.....	Laura Schroeder
ATTORNEY.....	Gary Thurlow
CHIEF OF POLICE.....	Harry Brink
FIRE CHIEF.....	William Darling
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS DIRECTOR.....	Harry Brink
PUBLIC WORKS FOREMAN.....	Lester Lines
PORT DIRECTOR.....	Lester Lines
PUBLIC UTILITY MANAGER.....	David Bouker
WATER & SEWER SUPERINTENDENT.....	Lester Lines
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.....	Herbert Oba
PURCHASING AGENT.....	Laura Schroeder
ASSESSOR.....	David McCabe

NEW STUYAHOK

New Stuyahok, Alaska 99636

Second Class City

Phone: (907) 246-3369

INCORPORATION DATE: 1972

POPULATION: 230

REGULAR ELECTION: First Tuesday of October

SALES TAX: . None

CITY COUNCIL MEETS: Second Sunday of each month

(no other information reported)

PLEASE NOTE: THE PRECEDING PAGES WERE TREATED
AS A UNIT IN THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT.

C O N T R A C T F O R S E R V I C E S

C O M P R E H E N S I V E P L A N N I N G A S S I S T A N C E P R O J E C T

B E T W E E N

D I V I S I O N O F C O M M U N I T Y P L A N N I N G

D E P A R T M E N T O F C O M M U N I T Y A N D R E G I O N A L A F F A I R S

A N D

T H E C I T Y O F B E T H E L

March 1, 1979

APPENDIX A.

SCOPE OF SERVICES

Introduction

Bethel is located in the lower Kuskokwim River delta, nearly 400 air miles west of Anchorage. Roads do not connect any of the numerous villages in the region. The surrounding communities consist primarily of Yupik Eskimo relying heavily on subsistence activities for their livelihood.

Bethel itself was traditionally a subsistence community and small trading post, but because of its central regional location and proximity to the upper limit of navigation for ocean-going vessels on the Kuskokwim River, the community has evolved into a center for regional trade and governmental services. Rapid growth in government and commercial activities is leading to accelerated construction, and rapid change in the culture, character and composition of the community.

Bethel's recent growth rate has been steadily increasing. According to state revenue sharing figures, Bethel showed a population increase in excess of 300 people between 1976 and 1977, a growth rate of about 11%. Indications are that this year's growth has been at least that rate.

Rural conditions provide special challenges to physical development. Permafrost, river erosion, lack of local materials, and engineering design constraints lead to cost and logistics problems. Social effects of rapid cultural change also need to be considered. The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act has significantly affected land tenure. Lack of an accurate and complete data base and a stated set of community development policies has made effective local control of activities impacting Bethel difficult and fragmented.

As Bethel and the surrounding region continue to develop, Bethel's position as a regional center will be reinforced, which in turn will provide an impetus of its own for Bethel's growth. The potential of future economic activities of sizeable proportions and external origin (e.g., OCS development, bottomfisheries) may have even more of an impact on Bethel than recent growth.

City residents and officials have long recognized Bethel's predominant role in the region and the need for addressing and managing in a rational manner the varied effects of the City's growth. Bethel faces a variety of constraints and considerations with respect to growth and development. Suitable sites for development, land availability, river bank erosion, inadequate housing and unemployment are a few of the considerations that need to be addressed in Bethel.

The comprehensive development plan, presented here in work program form, is to address these issues, identify the goals and objectives as expressed by Bethel residents and develop a coherent set of policies and management techniques for guiding the future development of Bethel. The plan will provide a framework within which development decisions will be made by Bethel, its inhabitants, and public and private entities operating in

and near Bethel.

The tasks to be accomplished are listed in the following outline:

I. Identify Local Goals and Objectives

These are to be collected and prepared in a manner and format which will relate directly to policies prepared at the end of the project. The goals and objectives should be as concrete as possible so that they can be distributed to city, state and federal officials as useful and effective statements of desired future conditions in Bethel. They should be written as action guides.

The goals and objectives of the residents of Bethel should be expressed, at a minimum, for the following elements of the comprehensive plan:

- A. Economic Development
- B. Population Growth and Distribution
- C. Land Use and Availability
- D. Housing
- E. Transportation and Communications
- F. Capital Improvements and Utilities
- G. Social Services and Issues
- H. Culture, Heritage and Lifestyle
- I. Local Government
- J. Education
- K. Recreation
- L. Natural Hazards

II. Inventory

A. Physical Environment

Basic to the preparation of a community development plan is the identification, collection and display of physical data necessary for meaningful plan preparation. Therefore, the following information, at a minimum, shall be collected:

- 1. Water quality, quantity and location (surface and ground)
- 2. Soils and Permafrost
- 3. Floodplains (100-year)
- 4. Weather including microclimates
- 5. Mineral deposits including gravel
- 6. Topography and drainage patterns
- 7. Erosion and other natural hazards
- 8. Vegetation
- 9. Fish and wildlife habitats and migration routes
- 10. Geology

B. Socioeconomic Environment

In addition, current socioeconomic information is necessary to establish existing community characteristics and provide a basis for reasonable projections. At a minimum, the following information shall be collected:

PLEASE SIGN - IF YOU WISH TO TESTIFY AT THIS HEARING

Bethel 9/23/79

NAME	MAILING ADDRESS	GROUP NAME OR ORGANIZATION IF REPRESENTING SUCH
x Corey Flintoff	KVUK	
1 Martin Wassilie	P.O. Box 41	
1 James Stewart	P. Box 1155 Bethel	Self
NORMAN COHEN	RURAC CAP, Anch	RURAC CAP
Harold Spack	NUNAM KITLUUTSI	
James Carter	Orion Heights, AK	
x Joe [unclear]	Bethel	AUCLP
George [unclear]	P.O. Box 368 Bethel	KCC
x [unclear]	Box 355 [unclear]	City of Bethel
David S. Elliott	Box 68	Manus. Bethel
	[unclear]	Ch. 1, Bethel
DANT BOVETTE	Box 215 Bethel	AUCLP
JOHN ANGAIK	Box 343	AUCLP [unclear]
John Carter	KCC Dorn	Student -
Fred [unclear]	KCC Dorn	[unclear]
[unclear]		STF/10 - 1
[unclear]		
[unclear]		
[unclear]	Box 801	AUCLP
[unclear]	[unclear]	[unclear]
Terry Hoeller	Box 348	Self
[unclear]	Box 1295	Self
Rosie Porter	Box 868	Bethel, AK 99555

Peter Mapoleon
Peter [unclear]

[unclear]

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John Pearson	1980
Andrew Golia	1980
William Johnson	1979
Jim McConnell	1981
Leon Braswell	1981

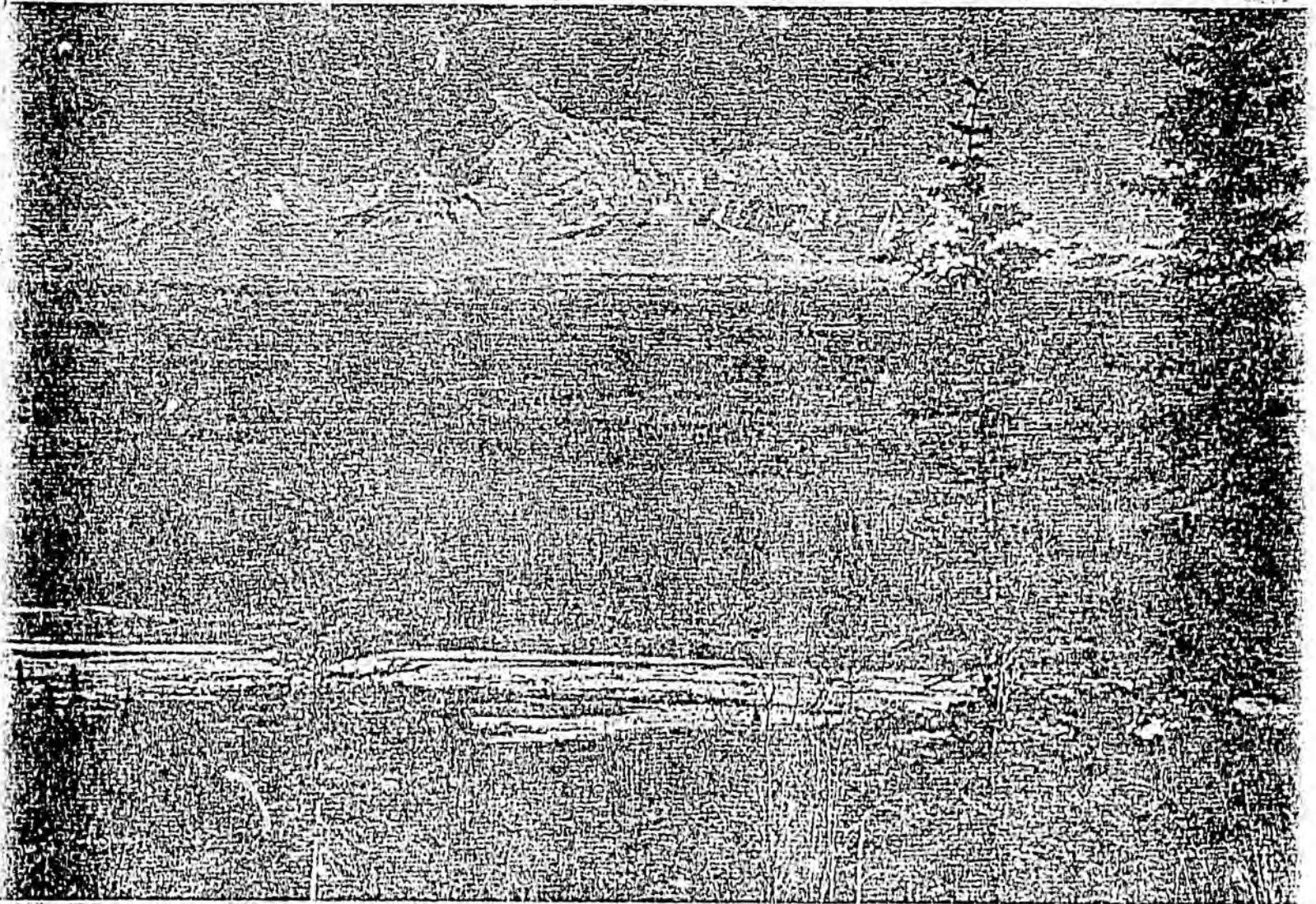
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Sewer
Dock

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WATER & SEWER SUPERINTENDENT.....	Lester Lines
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.....	Herbert Oba
PURCHASING AGENT.....	Laura Schroeder
ASSESSOR.....	David McCabe

Blair Allen

The Ahtna Region



Background for Regional
and Community Planning

Div. of Community Planning

THE AHTNA REGION

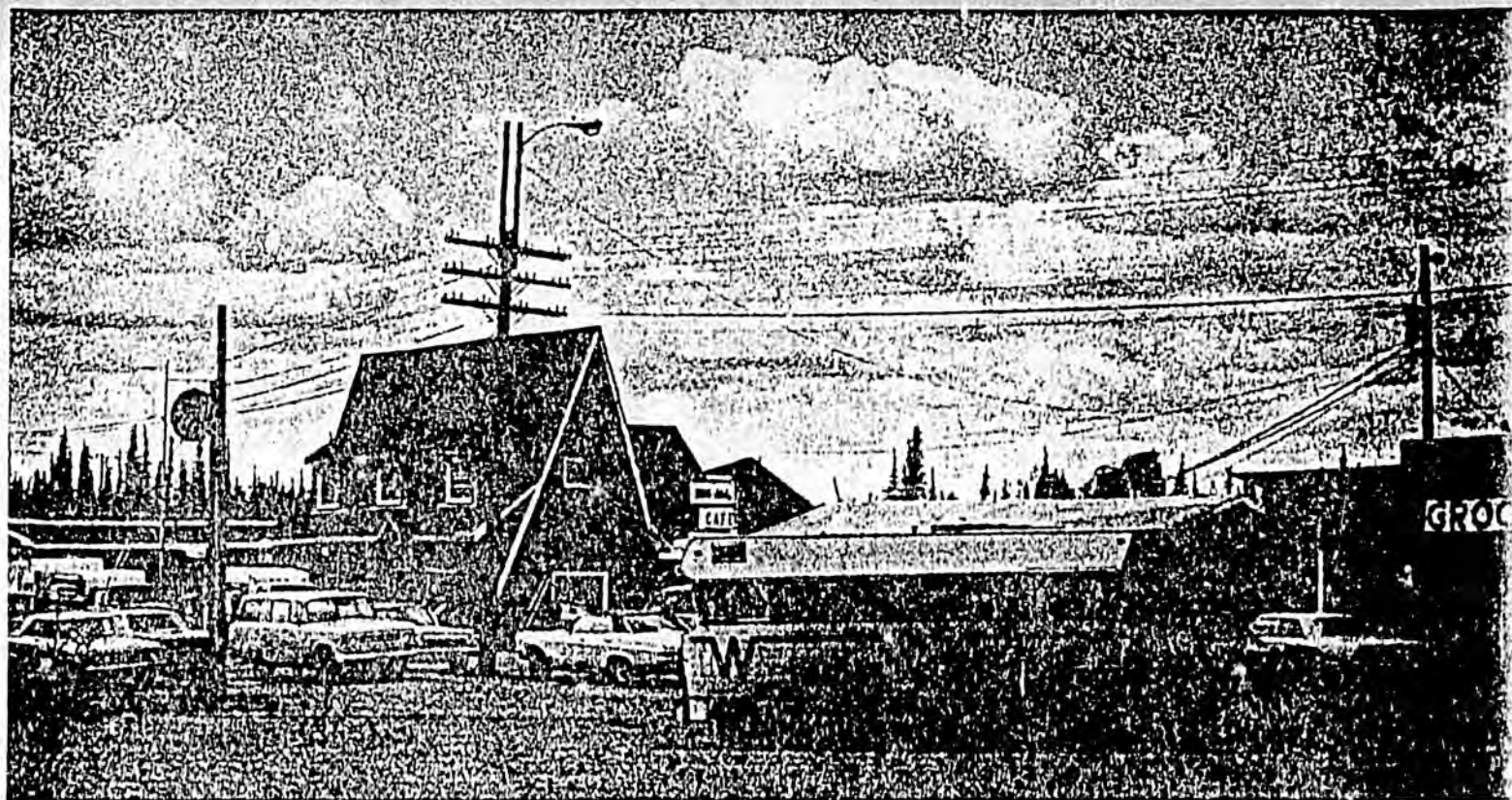
Background for Regional and Community Planning

Prepared by the AHTNA, Inc.

with the assistance of

The Arctic Environmental Information and Data Center
University of Alaska
October, 1973

The preparation of this report and all maps contained herein was financed in part through a comprehensive planning grant from the Department of Housing and Urban Development, under provision of Section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954 as amended, and administered through the Community Research and Planning Division of the Alaska State Department of Community and Regional Affairs.



GLENNALLEN

By HERBERT SMELCER

Location: Glennallen is located on the Glenn Highway, two miles west of the junction of the Glenn and Richardson Highways, in the Copper River Basin. It is in the Valdez-Chitina-Whittier Census District.

History: Glennallen is a road stop and highway junction. Its name is derived from the combined last names of Capt. Edwin F. Glenn and Lt. Henry Tureman Allen, both leaders in early exploration of the Copper River region.

Economy: Glennallen is the center of growth in the AHTNA region. Most of its economy is based on highway oriented businesses and governmental services.

Climate: The Copper River Basin is a smooth plain 1,000 to 2,000 feet above sea level, trenched by the 100- to 500-foot valleys of the Copper River and its tributaries. To the southwest is the Lake Louise Plateau, a 2,200- to 3,500-foot-high upland with morainal and stagnant ice topography. The surrounding mountains block any maritime influences; the

climate is rather continental. The annual temperatures range from -16° to 68° . Precipitation amounts to twelve inches annually. Snow measures 42.4 inches per winter. The prevailing wind blows from the southeast at a mean hourly rate of 6.5 mph. The growing season is only seventy-eight days long.

Floods: Glennallen itself is at an altitude of 1,572 feet above sea level. It has no serious flood problems, although local drainage leaves something to be desired.

Soil: Permafrost present in the Glennallen area has caused problems with settlement of foundations and construction of roads.

Water: There is no central water system. Individual wells average about 150 feet in depth. Water is difficult to obtain and, when found, it is reported to be highly mineralized. (The Road Commission has an eight-inch well, 185 feet deep which supplies 50,000 gallons per day).

Liquid waste: Individual seepage pits and septic tanks are used for waste disposal.

Solid waste: Commercial pickup and disposal service—dumping in a gravel pit site.

Telephone: The Copper Valley Telephone Cooperative provides telephone services for Glennallen. The monthly rates are between \$16 and \$18 for businesses and between \$10 and \$12 for residential.

Electricity: The Copper Valley Electric Association provides electricity for Glennallen. The annual total KWH is 3,699,990; installed capacity is 2,400 KW (internal combustion). Rates are as follows: Under 2500 KWH @ \$0.085/KWH; over 2500 KWH @ \$0.065/KWH. For the first 10 KW, there is no demand charge; \$3 per KW over 10 KW of demand.

Fire Protection: There is a volunteer fire department with an approximately sixteen-man force. State fire protection revenue sharing is received.

Schools: Elementary and secondary education is provided by a State Operated School (SOS) rural school. There are 319 students in kindergarten through twelfth grade. Alaska Bible College has three full-time and seven half-time faculty members, and thirteen full-time and two half-time students.

Library: Library services are provided by the State Library Mail Service and School Mail Service.

Business: There are sixty-eight businesses licensed to operate in Glennallen.

Community Facilities

Medical/Dental: Faith Hospital and Clinic has seven beds and two doctors. There is one dentist. However, dental care is obtained primarily in Anchorage and Palmer.

General: There are three churches, newspapers from Anchorage, and one financial institution (National Bank of Alaska).

Community Hall: The high school is used for movies, meetings, etc., and by business and social organizations, such as the Lions, PTA, etc.

Recreation: There are several campgrounds for campers, hunting, fishing, and numerous scenic views.

Radio/Television: KCAM radio is located in Glennallen, and Cable TV and radio broadcasts are received from other communities.

Police Protection: There are six State Troopers serving the whole region.

Planning Considerations

We have included information on Glennallen, the present regional growth center, because the future of this community is of great importance to the physical, economic, and social planning of the whole region.

To date, Glennallen's growth has been scattered and without the guidelines of an overall community plan, (Figure 51).

The impact of the pipeline construction will result in quick expansion of residential, commercial, and industrial sites. Unless coordinated through an overall community growth plan, the present random, scattered pattern of land use will be compounded. The result will be great cost to private and public owners for the development of services and facilities, and a general deterioration of the landscape.

The Glennallen area has great potential for becoming the main distribution center of the whole region. It is at the crossroad of major highways, and is in an area where long-lasting tourist potential will continue to attract people for many years. The mineral potential of areas which gain access through these major highways is still untapped. Decisions made in response to the temporary developments for pipeline-oriented uses, should give consideration to the long-range potential of this community. Controls should be developed for land use to allow for both the functional use of the land and protection of the environment. In areas such as this, where tourism is based upon the beauty of physical features, protection of the environment means dollars.

Glennallen should join the Native community in their concern for development of long-lasting land use development policies. No local government is presently available in the area to set guidelines for orderly growth. Lack of government will prevent effective assistance from the State and Federal government during the next critical years of pipeline construction. People will come to the area with and without jobs. These people will bring an increased demand for governmental services and controls.

The possibility of developing a municipal corporation should be considered and assistance should be sought from the State Department of Community and Regional Affairs to evaluate governmental alternatives and to develop a long-range community development plan which would consider the physical, social, and economic needs of this area.

Table 56

GLENNALLEN

SELECTED CENSUS DATA, 1970Age and Sex of Population

<u>Age</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Under 5	22	19
5-9	28	25
10-14	20	29
15-19	16	22
20-24	11	9
25-34	26	30
35-44	28	27
45-54	16	13
55-64	12	8
65+	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	180	183
Median Age	22.0	19.3

Total Population by Race

White	326
Non-white	<u>37</u>
Total	363

HOUSING DATACount of Housing Units

Owner-Occupied	40
Renter-Occupied	51
Vacant	<u>18</u>
Total Year-round Housing	109
Seasonal Housing	<u>0</u>
Total Housing Units	109

Plumbing Facilities

With all plumbing facilities	67
Lacking one or more plumbing facilities	<u>42</u>
Total	109

Occupancy - Persons Per Room (ppr)

	<u>No. of Units</u>
1.00 ppr or less	63
1.01-1.50 ppr	12
1.51 ppr or more	<u>16</u>
Total	91

Type of Structure (Year-round Housing)

1 Unit	58
2 or More Units	25
Occupied Mobile Home/Trailer	<u>26</u>
Total	109

Toilet Facilities

Flush toilet for own use	67
Shared flush toilet	3
No flush toilet	<u>39</u>
Total	109

Value of Owner-Occupied Units

<u>Value</u>	<u>Number</u>
Less than \$5,000	5
\$5,000 - \$9,999	1
\$10,000 - \$14,999	4
\$15,000 - \$19,999	2
\$20,000 - \$24,999	0
\$25,000 - \$34,999	1
\$35,000 - \$49,000	1
\$50,000 or more	<u>0</u>
Total	14
Total Owner-Occupied	40

Prepared by the State Department of Community and Regional Affairs.

Table 57

GLENNALLEN

LOCATION AND REGION

Lat. 62°07' N. Long. 145°33' W.
 Twn. 4N Rnge. 2W Mer. Copper River

COMMUNITY UTILITIES-FACILITIES

Water source/system/quality analysis:
 Obtained from central watering point
 (Old Highway Camp). Individual wells.
 Water in most homes.

Sewerage system/disposal:
 Septic tanks and privies.

Power:
 Copper Valley REA.

Community Building Yes Churches 3
 Alaska Bible College, Catholic,
 Pentacostal.

GOVERNMENT

Local Unincorporated
 Borough Unorganized

Townsite
 Elec. Dist: Old 8 New 6
 Census Division Valdez-Chitina

TRANSPORTATION-COMMUNICATION

Airport: Loc. 12 m. from Glennallen
 Class Civ. Elev. 1574 Beacon/Ltg Yes
 Lgth & Surf. 5200 Asphalt
 Bush plane based/community Yes
 (comm'l services 5 days per week).

Land: Road/trail/rail/connections
 A road stop and highway junction,
 Glenn & Richardson Highways.
 Served by freight transportation companies.

MANPOWER--State Department of Labor

Category	Primary Occupations, Surveyed Population		
	Total	Em- ployed	Unem- ployed
Total	130	66	64
Prof/Tech/Mgt	29	21	8
Cler. & Sales	22	10	12
Service	17	9	8
Farm/Fish/Forest	4	1	3
Processing	1	0	1
Machine Trades	6	3	3
Bench Work	1	0	1
Structural	29	15	14
Miscellaneous	10	7	3
Not Identified	11	0	11

Age Distribution, Surveyed Population		Years of School Completed	
Range	Total	Range	Total
Total	130	Total	130
16-17	7	1-4	3
18-21	49	5-6	5
22-35	50	7-8	16
36-49	21	9-12	64
50-65	2	13-16	26
65+	1	16+	15
Unknown		Unknown	1

MINERALS

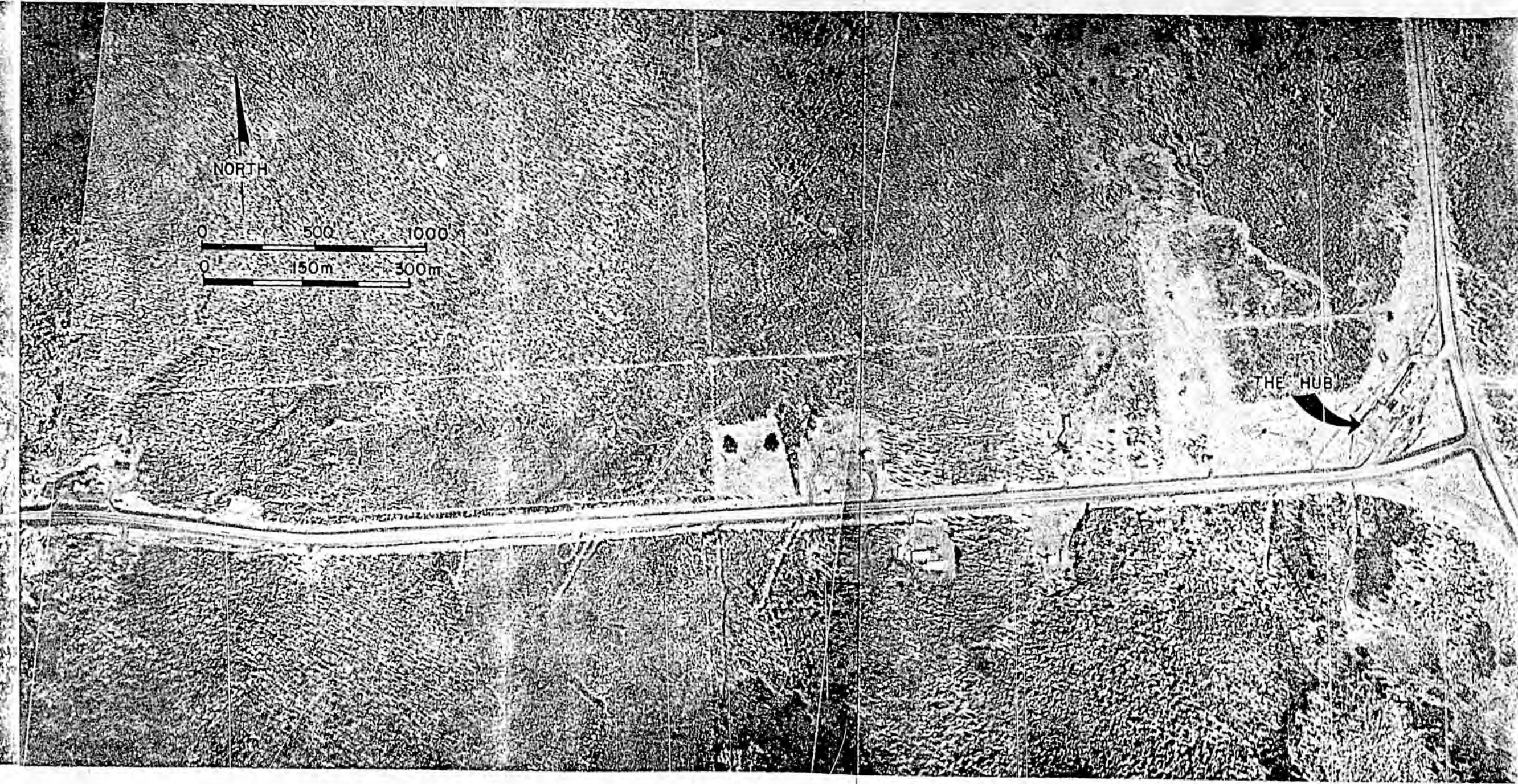
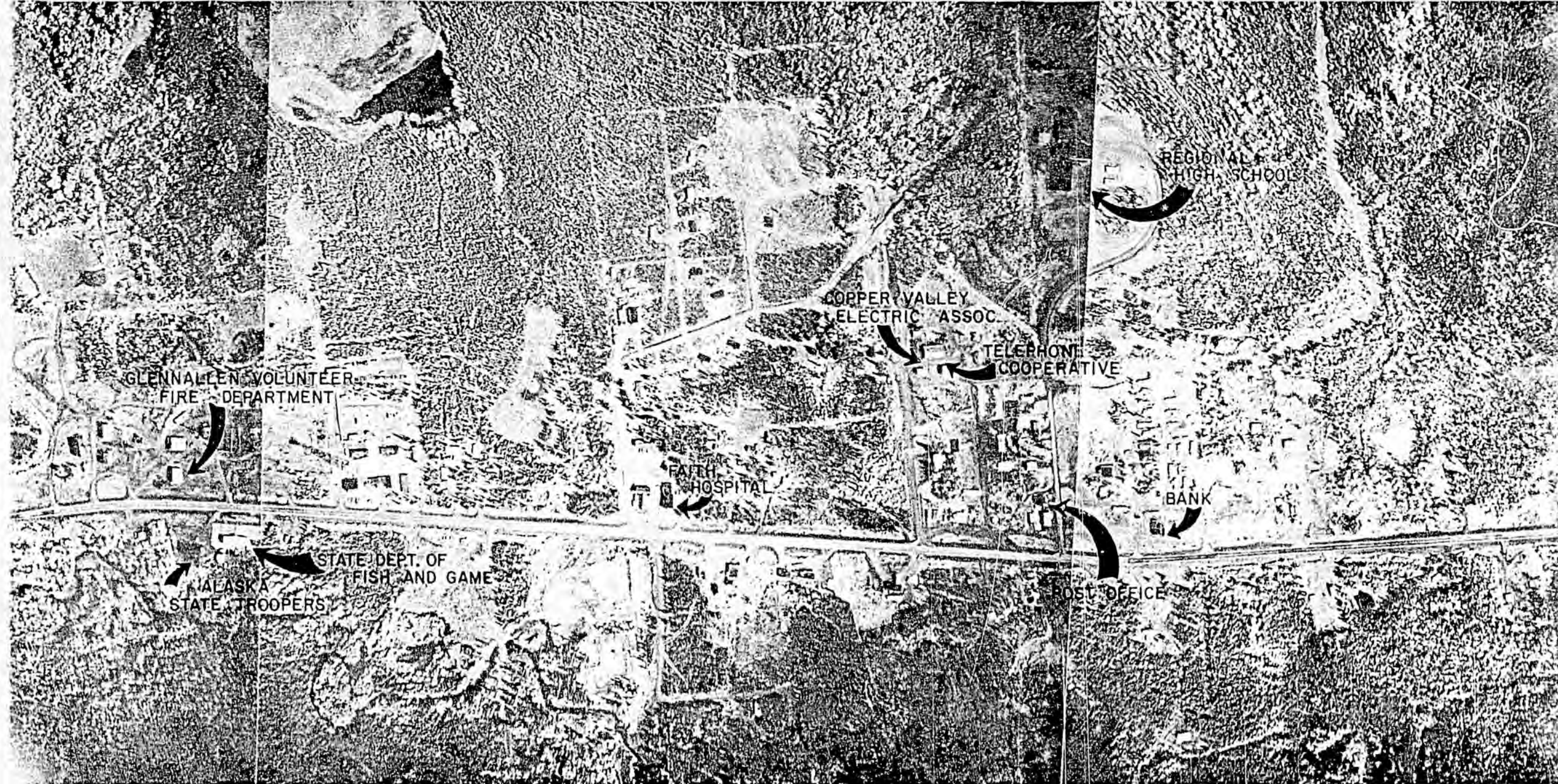
Metallic: None reported.
 Nonmetallic: None reported.
 Coal: None reported.
 Petroleum: Drilling in the area to
 date has resulted in dry
 holes.

FISHERIES - Subsistence: Burbot,
 grayling, salmon, sucker, trout,
 whitefish.

WILDLIFE - Subsistence: Black bear,
 beaver, caribou, coyote, red fox,
 hare, land otter, lynx, marten, mink,
 moose, muskrat, porcupine, Dall sheep,
 ground squirrel, weasel, wolverine,
 wolf. Ducks, geese, ptarmigan,
 spruce hen, grouse.

FORESTS - VEGETATION - Subsistence:
 Berries, greens/roots. Timber is
 utilized for firewood.

Extracted from tables developed by the Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission.



HOOPER BAY

P.O. Box 37
Hooper Bay, Alaska 99604

Second Class City

Phone: (907) 329-8001

INCORPORATION DATE: February 7, 1966
POPULATION: 648
REGULAR ELECTION: Second Tuesday in October
SALES TAX: 2%
CITY COUNCIL MEETS: As required

MAYOR: Richard Nanuk 1980

CITY COUNCIL MEMBERS

Bosco Olson	1980
Arthur Lake	1980
Gabriel Seton	1981
Theodore Hunter, Sr.	1980
August Seton	1979
Carl Smith	1980

ADVISORY SCHOOL BOARD

Bosco Olson
Christopher Lake
Dolores Kawagley
Theodore Hunter, Sr.

CLERK.....	Josephine Smith
TREASURER.....	Gabriel Seton
ADMINISTRATOR.....	Agnes Hoelscher
CHIEF OF POLICE.....	Larry Lake
HEALTH AIDE DIRECTOR.....	Magdalene Smith
AVEC OPERATOR.....	Phillip Smart
AIRPORT MANAGER.....	Harold Smith
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.....	Laverne Etter

Hager Bay

DRAFT

ALASKA COASTAL COMMUNITY PROFILES

Prepared for

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Water Programs
Environmental Analysis Section

Prepared by

Homan Associates
Juneau, Alaska

December 1975

COMMUNITY PROFILE # _____

MAP REFERENCE PAGE # _____

Hooper Bay, 99604

LOCATION

Latitude: 61° 32'N
Longitude: 166° 06'W

Borough: Unorganized
Native Regional Corporation Within Which Located: Calista
Township: 17N
Range: 93W
Meridian: Seward

CLIMATE

See Scammon Bay for approximate weather data

Average Daily Maximum Temperature for January: NA
Average Daily Minimum Temperature for January: NA
Average Monthly Temperature for January: NA

Average Daily Maximum Temperature for July: NA
Average Daily Minimum Temperature for July: NA
Average Monthly Temperature for July: NA

Highest Recorded Temperature: NA Date: NA
Lowest Recorded Temperature: NA Date: NA

Degree Days at Base 65°F: Heating: NA Cooling: NA Date: NA

Mean Annual Precipitation: NA
Highest Monthly Precipitation Recorded: NA Date: NA
Lowest Monthly Precipitation Recorded: NA Date: NA

Mean Annual Snowfall: NA
Highest Monthly Snowfall Recorded: NA Date: NA

Mean Hourly Speed of Wind: NA
Fastest Recorded Wind Speed: NA Date: NA
Prevailing Wind Direction: Winter: NA Summer: NA
Climatological Data Base: NA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Date of Incorporation: 1966
Form of Government: 2nd Class

LOCAL GOVERNMENT - continued

Property Tax: None

Sales Tax

Rate: 2% Date: 1974

Assessed Value of Real Property: None

Assessed Value of Personal Property: None

Local Police

Full-time: None

Part-time: 2

Date: 1973

State Troopers: From St. Marys Date: 1975

Local Constables: None Date: 1975

Judiciary

Number: 1

Type: Magistrate

Date: 1974

Firefighters

Paid: NA

Volunteer: NA

Date: 1975

Number of Pieces of Firefighting Equipment: NA Date: 1975

Ambulances: NA

Fire Insurance Classification: 10

PEOPLE

Population

1950: 307

1960: 460

1970: 490

Latest Population Estimate: 556 Date: 1974

Population Projections: NA Date: NA Source: NA

1970 Population Statistics

Native Population: 477

Non-native Population: 13

Male Population: 245

Female Population: 245

Male Median Age: 14.4

Female Median Age: 13.3

Males Under Five Years of Age: 35

Females Under Five Years of Age: 37

Total Children Under Five Years of Age: 72

Males 5-19 Years of Age: 119

Females 5-19 Years of Age: 121

Total Persons 5-19 Years of Age: 230

PEOPLE - continued

Males 20-44 Years of Age: 56
Females 20-44 Years of Age: 60
Total Persons 20-44 Years of Age: 116

Males 45-64 Years of Age: 29
Females 45-64 Years of Age: 25
Total Persons 45-64 Years of Age: 54

Males Over 65 Years of Age: 6
Females Over 65 Years of Age: 2
Total Persons Over 65 Years of Age: 8

Main Industries: NA

Employment

Total Employment: NA
Percent Unemployed: NA
Source: NA
Date: NA

Number Employed In

Agriculture: NA
Construction: NA
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate: NA
Government: NA
Mining: NA
Manufacturing/Processing: NA
Service: NA
Trade--Wholesale/Retail: NA
Transportation: NA
Miscellaneous: NA

Business Licenses Issued Within ZIP Code Area

Number: 12
Date: 1974

Gross Business Receipts Within ZIP Code Area

Gross Business Receipts: \$37,757
Date: 1973

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

Highway Links to Other Parts of Alaska: None

Number of Miles of Locally Maintained Roads in 1975: NA (1.6 mi State roads in Area)

Number of Vehicles Registered in ZIP Code Area - 1975

Total Number of Vehicles Registered: 4

Automobiles: 3
Motorcycles: 0
Pickups: 1
Trucks: 0
Busses: 0
Mobile Homes: 0
Commercial Trailers: 0
For Hire: 0
Farm: 0
Off Highway: 0
State: 0
City/Borough: 0

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES - continued

Rail Service: None

Airfields

<u>Length</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Surface Composition</u>	<u>Operator</u>
4000'	100'	Asphalt	City

Air Carriers Serving Community

<u>Scheduled Air Carriers</u>	<u>Frequency of Service</u>
Wien Air Alaska	5 per week

Locally Based Non-scheduled Air Carriers: 2

Bus Lines: None

Taxi Companies: None

Local Surface Freight Carriers: None

Waterborne Carriers: BIA - NORTH STAR III

Docks: Lighter to beach

Alaska Marine Highway Service: No

Cruiseship Port of Call: No

Breakwaters: None

Small Boat Harbors

Number of Small Boat Harbors: 1

Number of Moorage Spaces: Open Moorage

Typical Method(s) of Access to the Community From Elsewhere in Alaska: Air

UTILITIES

Water

<u>Source</u>	<u>Supplier</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Consumption/Production Data</u>
Community Well with CL & FL	City	10M GPD to Watering Point	NA

Sewer

<u>Treatment Type and/or Disposal Method</u>	<u>Operator</u>	<u>System Capacity</u>
Honeybuckets to Bunkers	NA	NA

Electricity

<u>Source</u>	<u>Supplier</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>No. of Consumers</u>
Diesel	AVEC	425 KW	97

Solid Waste Disposal

<u>Type of Solid Waste Disposal</u>	<u>Operator</u>
NA	NA

COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES

Telephone: None

Radio-Telephone

<u>Operator</u>	<u>Call Sign or Phone Number</u>
State	KWE 58
RCA	IIA
ADMA	NA
BIA	NA
PHS	NA

COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES - continued

Television Stations Received: KYUK-TV, Public, From Bethel

Cable Television: None

Radio

<u>Station</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Type (AM, FM, Public, Military - Local)</u>
KYUK	580 KZ	AM, Public - From Bethel
AFRS	1240 KZ	AM, Military - From Cape Romanzof

Newspapers: None

Post Office

Class: 3rd

Number of Deliveries: 80

HEALTH FACILITIES

Hospitals: None

Clinics or Health Centers: Clinic

Total Doctors: None

Total Licensed Nurses: None

Total Dentists: None

Nursing Homes: None

Other Medical Facilities: None

Other Medical Personnel: 3 Health Aides, PH Nurse from Bethel

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

Name of College/University: None

Number of Secondary Schools: None

Number of Intermediate Schools (Junior High School): None

Number of Elementary Schools: 1

<u>Grades</u>	<u>Operator</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>Teachers</u>	<u>Facilities Open to Public</u>
K-9	BIA	192	12	NA

Name of Vocational Schools: None

COMMUNITY AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Libraries: 1

Banks: None

Savings and Loan Institutions: None

Churches: 2

Campgrounds: None

Theaters: 1

Ski Areas: None

Other Facilities: Community Hall

HOUSING FACILITIES

1970 Housing (Census)

Total Housing Units: 74

Single Units: 70

Two or More Units: 4

Mobile Homes: 0

Vacancies: 1

1975 USPHS Housing Data or Other Housing Estimate (Total Units): NA

Hotel/Motels: None

OTHER GOVERNMENT FACILITIES

Federal: Post Office

State: NA

Local: Jail

Military: Armory

FOOTNOTES

None

SOURCES OF COMMUNITY INFORMATION

Mayor

City of Hooper Bay

General Delivery

Hooper Bay, Alaska 99604

Phone 543-2029

HOOPER BAY

P.O. Box 37

Hooper Bay, Alaska 99604

Second Class City

Phone: (907) 329-8001

INCORPORATION DATE: February 7, 1966
POPULATION: 648
REGULAR ELECTION: Second Tuesday in October
SALES TAX: 2%
CITY COUNCIL MEETS: As required

MAYOR: Richard Nanuk 1980

CITY COUNCIL MEMBERS

Bosco Olson	1980
Arthur Lake	1980
Gabriel Seton	1981
Theodore Hunter, Sr.	1980
August Seton	1979
Carl Smith	1980

ADVISORY SCHOOL BOARD

Bosco Olson
Christopher Lake
Dolores Kawagley
Theodore Hunter, Sr.

CLERK.....	Josephine Smith
TREASURER.....	Gabriel Seton
ADMINISTRATOR.....	Agnes Hoelscher
CHIEF OF POLICE.....	Larry Lake
HEALTH AIDE DIRECTOR.....	Magdalene Smith
AVEC OPERATOR.....	Phillip Smart
AIRPORT MANAGER.....	Harold Smith
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.....	Laverne Etter

NEW STUYAHOK

New Stuyahok, Alaska 99636

Second Class City

Phone: (907) 246-3369

INCORPORATION DATE:	1972
POPULATION:	230
REGULAR ELECTION:	First Tuesday of October
SALES TAX:	None
CITY COUNCIL MEETS:	Second Sunday of each month

(no other information reported)

PLEASE NOTE: THE FOLLOWING PAGES WERE TREATED
AS A UNIT IN THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT.

FORT YUKON

P.O. Box 260
Fort Yukon, Alaska 99740

Second Class City

Phone: (907) 662-2479

INCORPORATION DATE: February 17, 1959
POPULATION: 637
REGULAR ELECTION: First Tuesday of April
SALES TAX: 3%
CITY COUNCIL MEETS: First Monday of each month

MAYOR: Jonathan Solomon 1979

CITY COUNCIL MEMBERS

David Shewfelt	1981
Sam Hughes, Sr.	1980
Nancy James	1980
Cliff Fairbanks	1979
Richard Carroll	1979
Mark Williams	1981

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

David Shewfelt
W.J. Lamoureux
Cliff Fairchild
Walter Peter

ADVISORY SCHOOL BOARD

Daisy Stevens
David Shewfelt
Emma Flitt
Alice Carroll
Marylou Lamoureux

CLERK/TREASURER.....	Mae B. Peter
CITY MANAGER.....	W.J. Lamoureux
ATTORNEY.....	Richard Burke
CHIEF OF POLICE.....	Cliff Christensen
FIRE CHIEF.....	Grafton Bergman
MAGISTRATE.....	W.J. Lamoureux
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.....	James Whitt

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
Alaska Region

April 8, 1977



TO THE READER

The Alaska Native Land Claims Settlement Act, the Resources Planning Act of 1974 and National Forest Management Act of 1976, greatly strengthen the opportunities for improved management of the Nation's forest and rangelands.

This Area Guide considers the possibility of the Porcupine National Forest which was recommended by the Secretary of the Interior and inter-agency planners during 1973-1976. The Secretary's proposal also recommends a system of National Parks, National Wildlife Refuges and Wild and Scenic Rivers. These opportunities are particularly important in Alaska as lands pass to State and private ownership and areas are designated into these four systems.

The changes that can occur as lands move from passive stewardship to active management can be profound. It is essential that the impacts of these changes be assessed as early as possible and management tailored to meet the needs of the people and the land.

To do this will require close working relationships with the State of Alaska, Native organizations, community leaders and citizens, and Federal agencies. The Forest Service commits itself to an open process of public involvement so that we may be responsive to local as well as National needs. I sincerely urge you to carefully study this preliminary Area Guide and become involved in its revision.

John A. Sandor
JOHN A. SANDOR
Regional Forester

Recognizing the State's responsibilities in land-use planning, the Forest Service has attempted to relate its planning efforts to those of the State.

In order to identify planning units within the State we have coordinated with the Alaska Division of Policy Development and Planning. While our planning units may not be identical to the State's, we will move in that direction.

Since the planning area is the largest geographic zone that can address local issues, it must contain elements that lead to similar management opportunities and constraints.

The planning areas have been determined by dividing the State into areas similar in resources, physical characteristics, economic and social needs.

In Alaska as elsewhere, resources vary according to climate, latitude, marine influence, elevation and drainage. Major resource divisions exist between the Arctic slope; the western, south central and southeastern coasts; and the interior.

Physical characteristics vary from broad river deltas on the west coast to high mountain ranges, uplands and intervening river valley lowlands of the interior.

Economic conditions are related to the demand for resources, transportation systems and the relationship of market demand to source of supply. Some of the major economic divisions are roaded vs. unroaded areas and urban vs. bush (rural) areas.

Social needs are also varied. Native ethnic differences, both linguistic and tribal exist. Political associations and lifestyle are some major divisions related to Village and Regional corporations and to urban-rural differences.

From the onset it was recognized that delineating an area suitable for every purpose was impossible. Different boundaries are chosen to serve different purposes. In Alaska, organized boroughs have planning authority. However, most of the State is in the unorganized borough for which the Legislature is the governing body. Native corporations, formed under ANCSA, have distinct geographic boundaries for which they are accumulating planning data. Census divisions, in many instances, follow the organized borough lines and to some extent the Native regional corporation boundaries. In turn, these boundaries correspond in part to hydrographic regions for which resource data has been gathered by the LUPC.

PLANNING AREA

SCALE

0 50 100 150 200 MILES

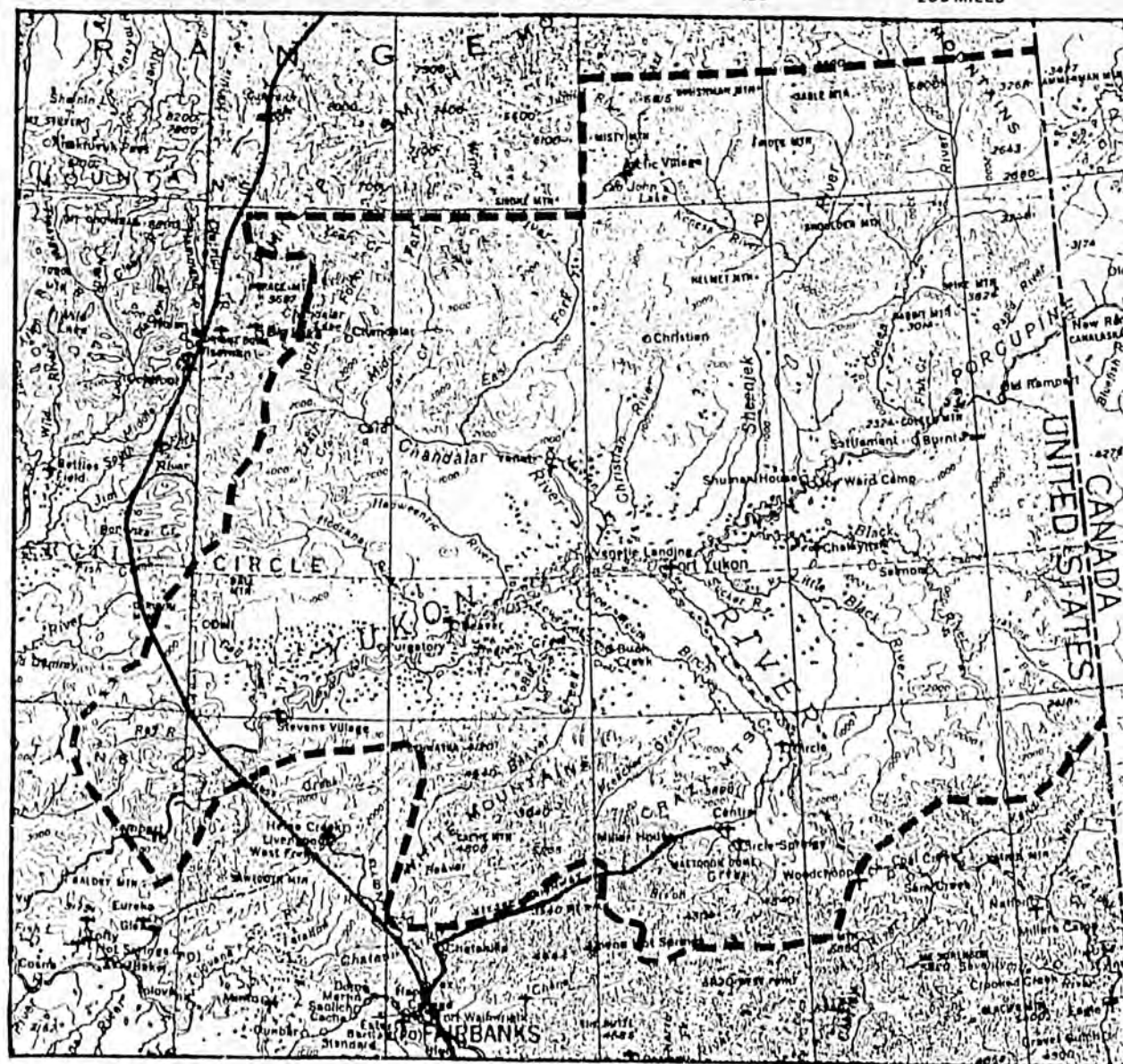
23

The 31 million acre Yukon-Porcupine Planning Area lies astride the Arctic Circle. It is rimmed on the north by the Brooks Range, on the east by the Canadian Boundary, on the south by the Yukon Uplands north of the Kandik River, the Tanana Hills at Circle and the White Mountains. The western edge of the Area ends at Rampart.

Year-around access to the Area and its communities is primarily by scheduled and chartered air service. In the summer, however, river travel is possible. The Trans-Alaskan pipeline and its associated haul road crossing below Stevens Village and the Steese Highway between Fairbanks and Circle, provide road access to the southern and western edge of the Area. Various old trails linking villages and serving traplines may be used for winter travel.

The gentle uplands and low mountains of the Porcupine plateau comprising the northern and eastern portion of the Area and the vast Yukon Flats lying to the southwest are major landscape features.

The Porcupine River entering from the east in Canada flows southwest through the spectacular Rampart Canyon before it winds onto the Yukon Flats joining the Yukon River at Fort Yukon. The Coleen and Sheenjek rivers are its major tributaries flowing south out of the Brooks Range across the highlands in broad valleys. Tributaries from the south, the Black and other lesser streams meander out of the low hills across broad flats. The great Yukon courses into the Area from the southeast literally dividing the Area in two



YUKON-PORCUPINE

To the west and south, the hill country merges almost imperceptibly into the Yukon Flats, a vast lake-dotted alluvial flood plain extending below Stevens Village. Meandering tributary streams such as Birch and Beaver Creeks drain the White Mountains and Tanana Hills which rim the southern boundary of the Area. From the north, the Christian, Chandalar, Hadweenzik and the Hodzana rivers work their way out of the Brooks Range onto the Flats before joining the Yukon. The thousands of lakes, ponds, sloughs and oxbows, often linked by winding creeks and minor waterways characterize the Flats. The extensive fire patterned taiga forests of the Flats and lowlands give way gradually to the tundra uplands and forested foothills of the mountains.

The largest center of economic importance is Fort Yukon. Other communities are Rampart, Stevens Village, Beaver, Circle, Central, Birch Creek, Chalkyitsik, Venetie and Arctic Village.

Native Village corporations at Rampart, Stevens Village, Beaver, Fort Yukon, Circle and Chalkyitsik will select about 668,160 acres of land. Doyon, Ltd. the Regional Native Corporation could select up to 4.7 million acres. Venetie and Arctic Village have chosen to accept fee title to their reservation in settlement of their claims.

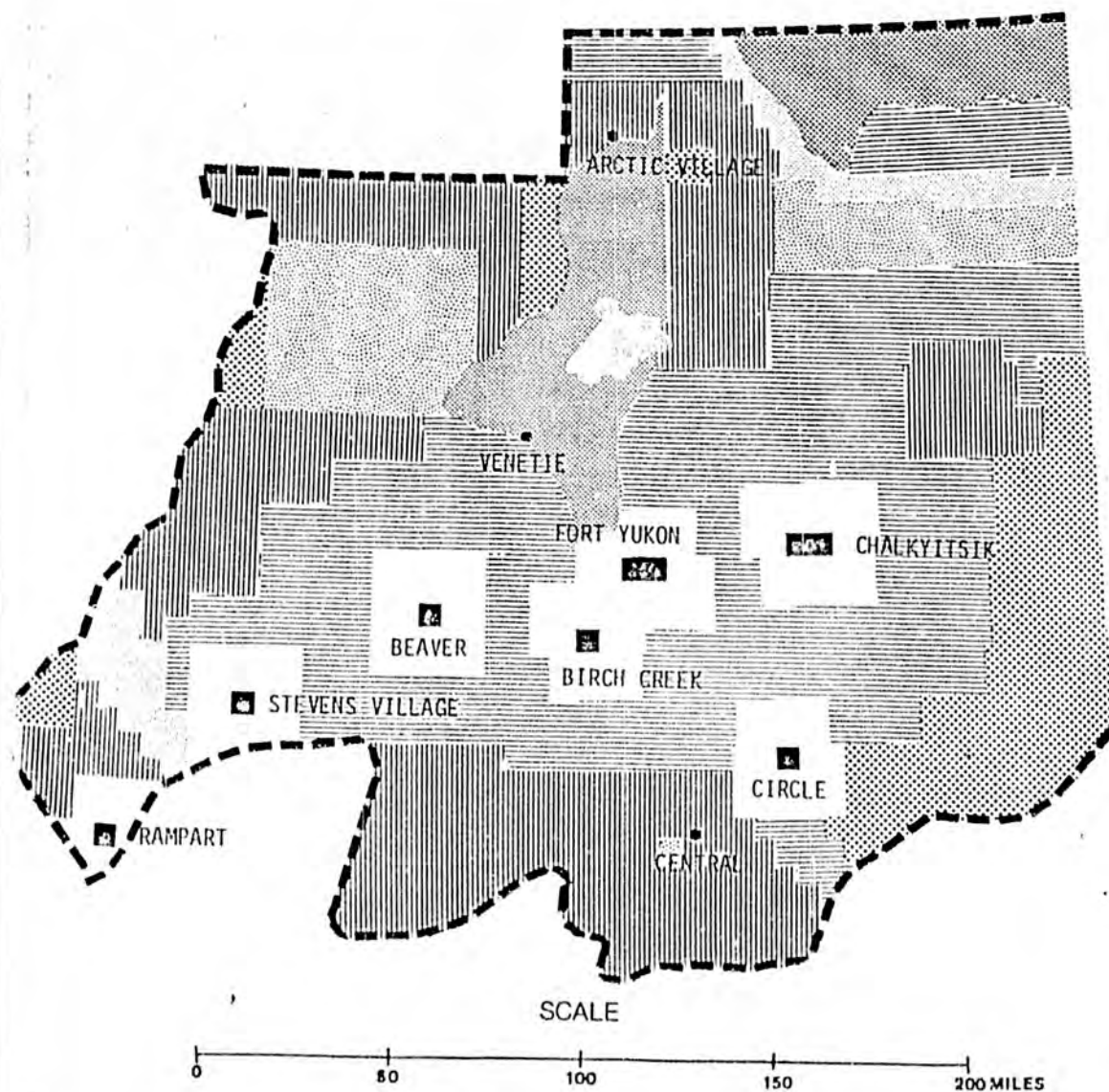
Within this planning area, 5.5 million acres have been proposed for the Porcupine National Forest including the additions of the lower portions of the Porcupine and Sheenjek to the National Wild and Scenic River System. Two other proposed National Wild Rivers, Birch and Beaver Creeks are within the Area.

The 3.6 million acre Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge, 200,000 acres of the Yukon-Charley National Rivers and 1.7 million acres of additions to the existing Arctic Wildlife Range are also proposed. There are also 1.3 million acres of the existing Arctic Wildlife Range included.

LAND STATUS PROPOSED UNDER ANCSA Yukon-Porcupine Planning Area

31 MILLION ACRES	STATE OF ALASKA AND PRIVATE HOLDINGS	9.7 million acres
	NATIONAL FOREST	5.5 million acres
	NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE AND RANGE	6.7 million acres
	OTHER FEDERAL LANDS	9.1 million acres

LAND STATUS—31 MILLION ACRES



LEGEND

	STATE SELECTIONS
	UTILITY CORRIDOR
	VENETIE RESERVE
	WITHDRAWALS FOR NATIVE VILLAGES
	REGIONAL DEFICIENCY WITHDRAWALS
	ARCTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE RANGE
	NATIONAL INTEREST WITHDRAWALS
	PUBLIC INTEREST WITHDRAWALS

OTHER PLANNING EFFORTS

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game is developing (1) wildlife management plans for the Area including a species-by-species wildlife problems identification (2) Federal Aid in Fish and Wildlife Restoration studies which include information gathering projects such as inventories, hunter harvest and game movements; inventory and cataloging of sport fish habitat (3) Shee fish life history study (4) annual subsistence fishery survey (5) salmon spawning surveys and salmon tagging and recovery program on the Sheenjek and Chandalar Rivers and (6) annual assessment of commercial salmon catch.

The Alaska Department of Natural Resources is conducting State lands selection studies and broad resource inventories, on a township-by-township basis.

The University of Alaska is conducting a community survey to determine how such factors as employment, use of natural resources, migration of people, and education may be affected by various types of management activities. This is to be completed by April 1977. They are also working on a socioeconomic overview and issues analysis in cooperation with the U.S. Forest Service, and have recently completed a study of the Yukon River crossing for the BLM.

The Bureau of Land Management is currently updating corridor planning from the Yukon River north.

The National Park Service has completed a preliminary Master Plan for the Yukon-Charley National Rivers. This conceptual plan outlines general management philosophy and identifies management problems. The agency is currently collecting resource data and conducting antiquities and historic sites inventories.

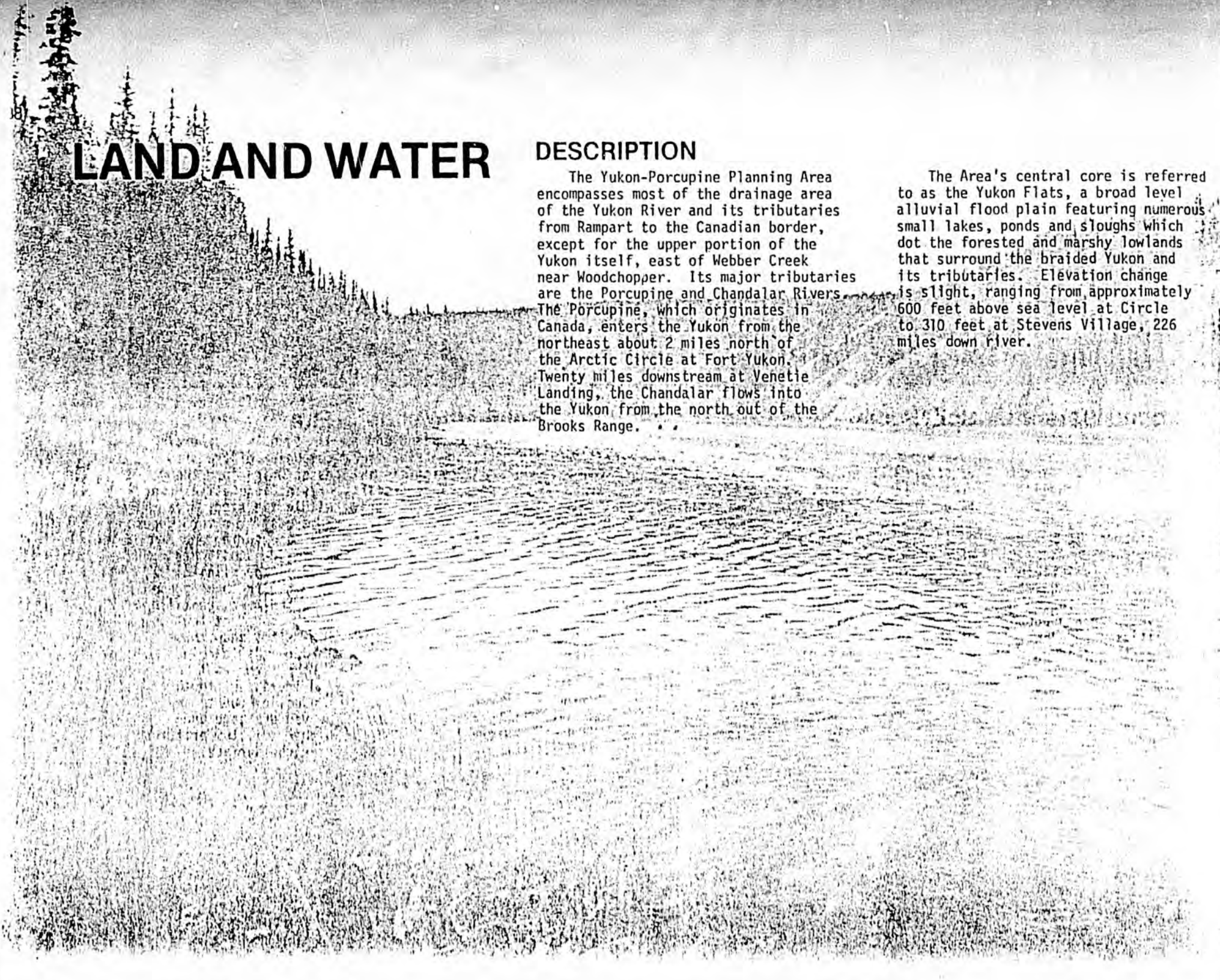
The Fish and Wildlife Service is conducting a subsistence use study in cooperation with the University of Alaska. They also conduct an annual waterfowl breeding ground study to

determine waterfowl production and trends and other periodic special waterfowl studies in the Area.

The Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission is directing a study of use alternatives of the pipeline haul road north of the Yukon River and their effects.

The community of Fort Yukon has hired the consulting firm of CH2M Hill to do a Master Plan. It is to be completed March 1977.





LAND AND WATER

DESCRIPTION

The Yukon-Porcupine Planning Area encompasses most of the drainage area of the Yukon River and its tributaries from Rampart to the Canadian border, except for the upper portion of the Yukon itself, east of Webber Creek near Woodchopper. Its major tributaries are the Porcupine and Chandalar Rivers. The Porcupine, which originates in Canada, enters the Yukon from the northeast about 2 miles north of the Arctic Circle at Fort Yukon. Twenty miles downstream at Venetie Landing, the Chandalar flows into the Yukon from the north out of the Brooks Range.

The Area's central core is referred to as the Yukon Flats, a broad level alluvial flood plain featuring numerous small lakes, ponds and sloughs which dot the forested and marshy lowlands that surround the braided Yukon and its tributaries. Elevation change is slight, ranging from approximately 600 feet above sea level at Circle to 310 feet at Stevens Village, 226 miles down river.

South of the Yukon Flats lie the Yukon-Tanana uplands which are composed of even topped, rounded ridges with gentle slopes. These merge into the White Mountains which have some peaks that exceed 5000 feet.

The Porcupine plateau rises north of the Flats and is characterized by low ridges with gentle slopes and rounded flattened summits, some reaching 3500 feet. The irregular valleys of the upper reaches of the Porcupine and Chandalar and their tributaries dissect the plateau. The Ogilvie Mountains which straddle the US-Canadian border connect the Yukon-Tanana uplands with the Porcupine plateau east of the Flats. ^{11/} The northwest portion of the Area reaches the Brooks Range and features steep, rugged mountains that rise abruptly from narrow valleys to elevations exceeding 6500 feet.

The present landscape is the result of erosion of sedimentary, volcanic, metamorphic and intrusive, igneous rocks in the highlands and deposition in the basin of the Yukon Flats. Glaciation has occurred in the foothills of the Brooks Range and glacial outwash

has added considerably to the total sediment accumulation in the basin although no glaciation occurred within the Flats themselves. Sedimentary deposits in the form of alluvial fans, terraces, flood plains, and dunes form the surface of the Yukon Flats and extend to a depth of 148 feet at Fort Yukon. These deposits are underlain by more than 290 feet of silt and silty sand probably representing ancient lake deposits. ^{10/}

Wind-laid silts mantle low plains and terraces surrounding the Flats. The moderate to steep slopes of the highland and the long slopes south of the Brooks Range are mantled with coarse and fine grained materials. Coarse rubble deposits and bedrock occupy the steep mountain slopes. ^{12/}

The Area lies within a discontinuous zone of permafrost. Permafrost occurring in the unconsolidated deposits and bedrock is broken by unfrozen zones which occur beneath water bodies and under well drained sites. Perennially frozen fine grain sediments in poorly drained localities contain abundant veins or masses of ground ice. Ground ice is common in silt deposits especially where they are covered by muskeg. ^{10/}

The climate is characterized by low precipitation and great annual temperature variations. In the winters extended periods of -50 to -60 degrees Fahrenheit are common and -75 degrees has been recorded. The summers are short but warm with temperatures reaching the 80's and occasionally the 90's. However, freezing temperatures can be experienced

in all months. Precipitation ranges from 6 to 10 inches annually. ^{4/} Generally, precipitation is greater in July and August and at a minimum between February and May. Snowfall comprises about 40% of the total precipitation. ^{10/} The degree of flooding, which occurs with the spring thaw, is determined by the water in the snow pack, rate of melting and jams of river ice. There is little ground water storage to reduce stream flow fluctuations because of permafrost. High water follows the breakup and rains maintain the flow throughout the summer. Winter flows diminish steadily until the next spring thaw. ^{12/}

Records show this Area to be especially susceptible to wildfire and very large areas have been burned. Over the past 35 years, 3.5 million acres have burned, an average of 100,000 acres yearly. ^{4/}



11. Warren, T. C. & V. Fisher. *Draft Interim Report - Yukon Crossing Study Regional Analysis*. 1976.

12. LUPC. *Resources of Alaska - A Regional Summary*. 1974.

RESOURCE SUPPLY

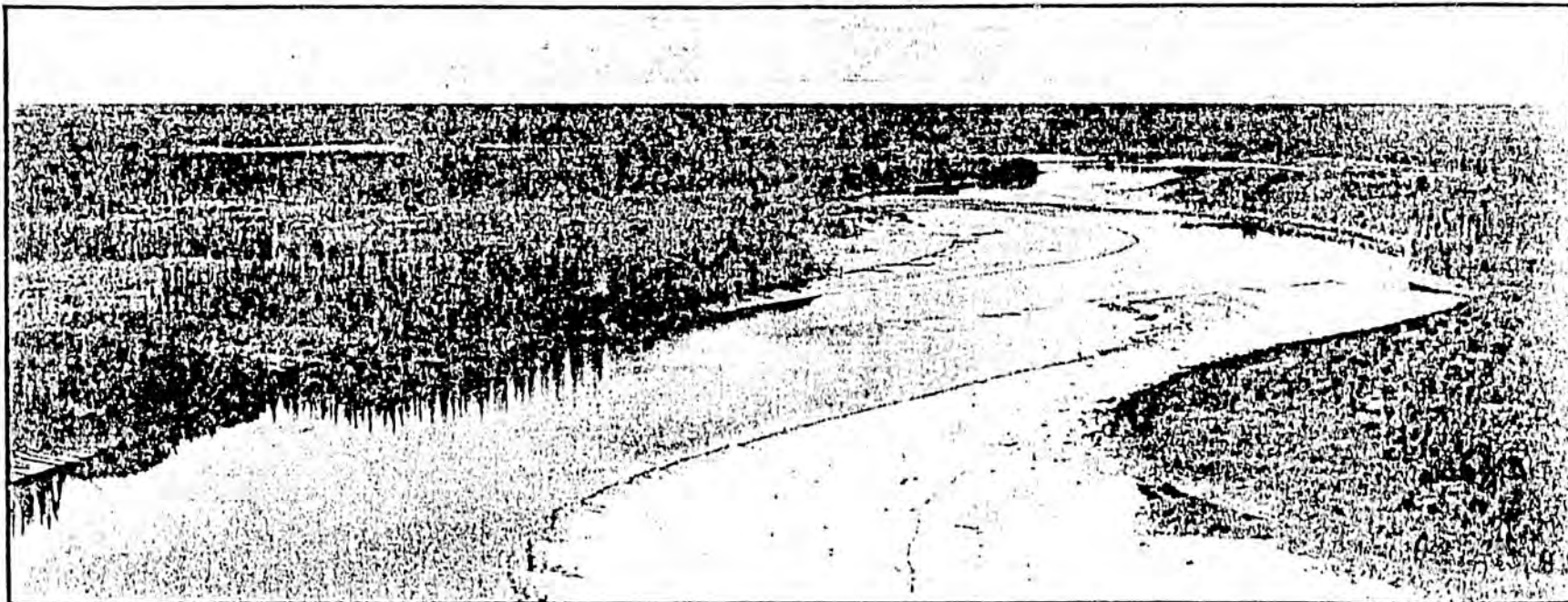
Nearly all of the land has been encumbered by withdrawal, selection, patent or application. These include Native village and regional deficiency withdrawals, patented State lands, military reserves, wildlife refuges, utility corridors, power project classifications, road and trail rights-of-way, patented homesteads and mining claims, and pending State selections and Federal public and National interest selections.

Not until the final land allocations are made under the provisions of ANCSA and the Alaska Statehood Act will the disposition and management of large segments of this Area be determined.

Although precipitation is low, seasonal snow pack and numerous pothole lakes provide significant annual water storage. Surface waters may be hard, but are acceptable quality for domestic uses. Ground water is largely unavailable due to permafrost conditions. However, some ground water occurs near and beneath streams. Aquifers apparently

do not exist although some springs do. The best known is at Circle Hot Springs. Ground water when obtained may also be hard, and is generally high in dissolved solids content. It is acceptable for most uses but may require softening.

Hydroelectric power potential exists at sites on both the Yukon and Porcupine Rivers. Rampart, a site at the lower end of Rampart Canyon, is recognized as having the greatest hydroelectric potential in Alaska. Annual flow of the Yukon through Rampart Canyon has been estimated at 81,000,000 acre-feet. 12/



RESOURCE DEMAND

PAST

Very few demands were placed on the land and water resources due to isolation, relative inaccessibility, small resident population and the limited season of activity. Some mining activity occurred in scattered small scale operations. Early oil explorations left a number of seismic trails on the Yukon Flats. These were about the only activities that had any visible man-made impact on the landscape other than some very limited attempts at local truck gardening. No attempts were made to develop water resources since the surface water supply was adequate to meet the needs of the people living there. Utilization of fish, game, and wood products for subsistence was the major activity of the residents and the supply of resources was entirely adequate to meet their demands.

PRESENT

Interest in the development or utilization of the land and water resources has increased in recent years but so far the actual demand has not been strong. The resident population is about the same as it was in the past and the need for development of local water supplies has not been strong. The Rampart hydroelectric project which had been studied in depth, recently has been found to be unfeasible at present due to the lack of demand for such large blocks of power, availability of more favorable alternatives and the recognition of adverse effects on other resource values. 4/

The major impact on the Area has been the establishment of the oil pipeline. Its construction has necessitated remedial measures to protect the area affected from soil erosion and water quality deterioration.

FUTURE

The data base for ground water development is poor but the possibility exists that more communities or industries could use this source. There is sufficient land suitable for a variety of resource development if the demand for these resources is strong enough and the resulting expansion in community development and transportation improvement is realized. Adverse conditions of cold climate, short growing season, permafrost, and soil characteristics will largely dictate where various resource uses will take place and what the cost will be.



HUMAN AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

DESCRIPTION

The resident population is small and widely separated in 10 small communities located along the Yukon River, its tributaries, and the Steese Highway. Statistics from the Census Bureau and other sources showed a 1970 population of 1106 people, of whom 939 were Alaska Natives primarily of Athapascan origin. Eight of these communities are linked only by air or water and are Native villages with relatively few non-Native residents. Four are located along the Yukon River: Rampart (population 36), Stevens Village (74), Beaver (101), and Fort Yukon (448). Two others, Arctic Village (85), and Venetie (112), lie along the Chandalar River. Birch Creek (40) is situated along

a small tributary to the Yukon of the same name and Chalkyitsik (130) is on the Black River, a tributary of the Porcupine River. Circle (54) and Central (26) are linked to the outside by the summer-maintained Steese Highway. Circle has a mixed ethnic population and Central is largely non-Native. 11/

Economically, the people are primarily dependent upon government jobs and programs, income from the sale of furs, arts and crafts, and from subsistence use of resources. Median family income is about \$6,500 with about one-fourth earning less than the national poverty level of \$3,745 for a non-farm family of 4. In 1969, approximately 10% of the families earned less than \$1,000. 4/

ANCSA provided for the establishment of 12 regional Native corporations to conduct the business of Natives on those lands selected by them under Section 7. ^{4/} Doyon Limited, the Regional Native corporation in the Yukon-Porcupine Planning Area, plus individual Native Village Corporations will play important roles in determining economic planning and policy.

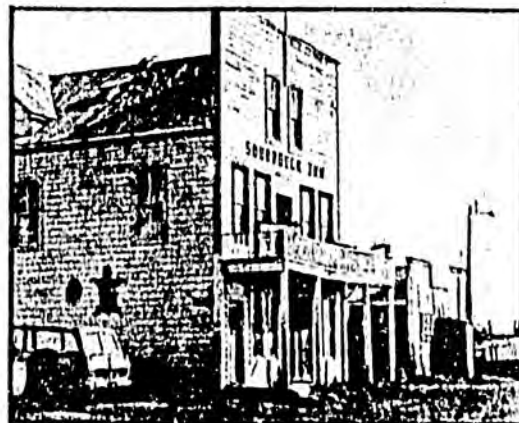
RESOURCE SUPPLY

Air carrier service from Fairbanks is the principal mode of transportation for both passengers and cargo. Regularly scheduled air service is provided to all communities by an air taxi operator under contract to Wien Air Alaska. ^{11/} Air charter service, operating out of Fort Yukon provides the principal air transportation among the region's villages.

Cargo is also transported seasonally by water. The Yukon River is navigable by shallow draft barge up to 4 months of the year. However, water depth above Fort Yukon is a limiting factor.

The Porcupine River is navigable only during high water periods. ^{13/} Principal service is provided by Yutana Barge Lines operating out of Nenana. At least 3 barges are scheduled to Fort Yukon and intermediate river points each season but whether they stop at Rampart, Stevens Village or Beaver each trip depends upon the amount of freight for those communities. Arctic Village and Venetie have no regular barge service but smaller rivercraft are used to transport freight to Venetie. Hun Navigation operates a 100' by 18' barge out of Fort Yukon or Circle and usually schedules a trip to Chalkyitsik and Birch Creek once a season transporting fuel and other freight as space allows. In 1975, the barge was able to navigate the Black River to Chalkyitsik twice. ^{11/}

Existing roads consist of 50 miles of the Steese Highway from Fairbanks



to Circle and 20 miles of the road along the pipeline route from Livengood to the Yukon River.

Outside telephone service is available to Fort Yukon and Birch Creek. Other local communication forms include radio and radio-telephone. The only regional newspaper is the Arctic Village Echo published in Arctic Village.

All villages except Central have schools with classes from the first through eighth grade. Fort Yukon and Chalkyitsik offer kindergarden classes also. There is also a high school at Fort Yukon with about 80 students and 9 teachers. Some high school students are drawn from the other area villages and board in Fort Yukon. Others attend high schools elsewhere in the State. ^{4/} All of the schools are operated under the Yukon Flats School District headquartered in Fort Yukon, except those at Beaver and Venetie which are run by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

None of the communities have a hospital but medical clinics are established at Fort Yukon, Venetie and Stevens Village. Fort Yukon is the only village that provides public water and electricity. All of the communities depend upon individual systems for sewage disposal. ^{14/} Many houses are built of local logs and finished with local and imported lumber. Most are one or two rooms; typical size being 20 by 20 feet. More recently community housing projects are providing pre-fab homes in communities such as Fort Yukon.

13. McMahon, G. C. Resources Inventory - Yukon Region - Transportation, Communications and Utilities. 1974.

14. Nathan, Robert R., Associates. 2(c) Report: Federal Programs and Alaska Natives, Tasks I - III with Introduction. 1975.

PLEASE NOTE: THE PRECEDING PAGES WERE TREATED
AS A UNIT IN THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT.

Selawik's 'broke,' but the mayor has dreams

By DON HUNTER
Daily News reporter

SELAWIK — On Saturday morning, Grant Ballot sits down to breakfast with his wife and their three children. The kids are scrubbed clean, quick with a smile, polite to strangers, a bit shy. Along one wall, book shelves are lined with inspirational and do-it-yourself volumes and a collection of Readers' Digest condensed books several years in the making. Time and U.S. News and World Report rest beneath a Bible on an end table.

The scene is as all-American as a Norman Rockwell sketch of a Kansas farm family preparing for a day of plowing fields, canning preserves, feeding chickens.

But when Ballot pulls on his boots and steps out the door, the image falls like the face of the cherubic 4-year-old when Rockwell's brush-black mitt swipes the ice cream cone.

Ballot steps outside his house onto the sidewalks of Selawik, Alaska. There's not a cow in sight, not even a barn. No fields to be tilled, no chickens squawking in the yard.

Even the sound of his boots clomping on the town sidewalk strikes a strange chord. In this town, located about 80 miles southeast of Kotzebue, the sidewalk is made of wood.

Ballot — 38 years old, lean, black-haired, brown-eyed, face and hands strong — is a man of endless uncontrived surprises. A writer trying to describe him struggles against an impulse to resort to the trite language of the science fiction buff, to say that Ballot seems caught in a vortex of time, with images and ideas of staggered centuries, different worlds, swirling about him.

A high school drop-out from about as far back in the sticks as you can get in this country, Ballot is more articulate than many a campaign advance man. As far removed as any American citizen from Pennsylvania Avenue — and without benefit of Cronkite's nightly analysis — he wonders if you've heard Tip O'Neill's nickname for the president's right-hand honcho: "Hannibal Jerkin." He is, for the most part, calm, intelligent, unassuming, meticulous, impressive as hell.

Ballot is the mayor of Selawik, a village with more problems than people, and a lot more people than solutions.

Virtually all of the problems, one way or another, are tied to rural Alaska's attempts to shift into the 20th century. Many are directly the result of a modern economy's most widely-distributed symbols — bills.

"Slowly, our people are becoming more and more indebted," Ballot says. The bills mount up — of the 90 or so families in Selawik, only one is not hooked up to the generating system installed by the Alaska Village Electrical Cooperative.

Ballot says his family is "very conservative with electricity, yet our

bills run \$65 to \$70 a month. It's quite a bit higher in the winter."

When a new water and sewer system is completed, villagers will decide whether to hook up to it. Most, probably, will. Telephones arrived a year back. According to some, they took some Selawik residents by surprise: Not everyone realized the relatively low monthly charge did not cover long-distance calls. At least not until the phone bills started mounting into the post-\$100 range. Service isn't what it's cracked up to be, either. One phone had been out of order for three weeks. Repair crews have yet to respond.

The city itself is not in any better financial shape. Selawik's local revenues average about \$1,500 a month, based on a 3 percent sales tax. Property taxes — the staple of most local-government appetites — would be meaningless in Selawik, where all but one or two pieces of property are still federally owned. The city's small work force — all of it — is funded by the federal Comprehensive Employment and Training Act, at \$833 a month per employee.

In Ballot's word, Selawik is, for all practical purposes, "broke." Ballot, however, has a couple of dreams he'd like to see brought to

"My father kept our family fairly well off," Ballot says. "We always had something to eat, but that lifestyle didn't require money as it does now. Now, everything that comes into Selawik requires money."

fruition. One is an agricultural project. Ballot thinks the arctic farm could be situated on a 300-acre chunk of land about 12 miles from the village.

"We've found good topsoil there. We figure we can grow potatoes, garden vegetables. We believe we can at least grow enough to give us potatoes and some vegetables through the winter."

That, says Ballot, could take a big load off Selawik's food budget, now about treble that of Anchorage because of the cost of transporting goods. But he acknowledges that farming may not be an easy idea to sell to a people more accustomed to hunting and fishing for subsistence.

"We have to educate our young people to grow up with this new idea."

And, even if the people of Selawik come to accept the idea, there apparently is a mountain of red tape between the village and the farm.

A road is needed to link the two. And the state, says Ballot, has serious questions whether a road can be built across the sensitive arctic tundra. Especially at a cost approaching \$1 million a mile.

Another plan for encouraging Selawik's embryonic economy is development of a local parka squirrel fur-farming industry. That, Ballot says, might be an ideal solution for some of the village's woes. "They're

Grant Ballot is the mayor of a community plagued by problems, most of which are linked with rural Alaska's attempts to join the 20th century.

easy to catch, eat little or nothing and hibernate in the winter."

Development of some sort of local economy is, in Ballot's view, the first step in curing the social ills that have taken hold.

Most of the money in the village comes in one form of welfare or another, and Ballot says that's no good. Picking up a monthly check at the Post Office does not compare favorably with having to go one-on-one with nature in a year-round battle for survival. The resulting culture shock undermines traditional social relationships and is a prime cause of the village's chronic alcoholism problem — a situation that has led, in Selawik, to an emergency 60-day ban on alcohol in the village.

"We find that we cannot maintain the present lifestyle we've been put into," he notes.

But why can't villagers simply go on living the same lives their ancestors had known for hundreds, probably thousands, of years in the arctic northland? A good question, but one, Ballot suggests, that might also be asked of people elsewhere. Why don't the people of Kentucky still dress in buckskins and live in log houses?

In his own lifetime, Ballot has watched Selawik make changes that other cultures achieved over a period of centuries. "When my father raised the 11 of us — there were 13 originally and only nine now alive — we wouldn't see any money for months. He used to get, say, \$3,000 in season, muskrat trapping. The hardest part of the year was February, March. If you didn't do a good job of storing up food, you got hungry. My father kept our family fairly well off; we always had something to eat, but that lifestyle didn't require money as it does now. Now, everything that comes into Selawik requires money."

"We've been forced into a money economy when we don't have any way to make money, and that's not good."

"When ASHA housing came in, everybody opted to have oil heat." Not only did fuel oil require money — it now costs about \$70 a barrel; an average family needs two to four barrels a month during winter — but it also cut back on an existing barter system.

Ballot's father used to haul wood to the village and trade it for other goods. "His way of life was wiped out, and he finally had to ask for welfare. There was nothing he could do about it. The same thing has happened to a lot of people here."

Back in Kotzebue — in itself fully qualified to be a "remote outpost" but, as a town of about 3,000, years more advanced in luxuries than Selawik — a young woman approaches in a restaurant. She is pretty, with an Iowa drawl and a bible-belt blush. She, too, has just been to Selawik.

A teacher?

No, she says she is a representative of the Unification Church. Doing missionary work?

No, "fund-raising, mostly..."

Selawik

TELEPHONE: 849-8001
ZIP CODE: 99781

Upper Yukon Sub-Region
November, 1978

VENETIE

LOCATION: Venetie is located on the pristine Chandalar River, 140 air miles north of Fairbanks at the confluence of the Chandalar and East Fork Rivers.

DESCRIPTION: The Yukon Flats is a marshy, lake-dotted flood plain, 300 feet in elevation in the west, sloping to 600 to 900 feet to the north and east. The Chandalar River heads in the Brooks Range and flows southeast across the Porcupine Plateau to the gentle slopes of the Yukon Flats.

The climate is arctic continental, with mean annual temperatures ranging from -20°F to 72°F. Precipitation and snow measure 8 and 45 inches respectively per year. Prevailing vegetation is spruce, willow, cottonwood, birch, brush, and berries.

Floods caused by ice jams, glaciation, and stream overflow occur on a 20 to 30 year frequency. Permafrost is present.

HISTORY: This is an original Natsitkutchin or "strong people" Indian village, settled in 1900. Some of the people have ancestors who were Teachinkutchin Indians, a sub-group of the Natsitkutchins. These people have historically engaged in trade with the coastal Eskimos, especially those of the Thule Culture living between Barter Island and the MacKenzie River Delta.

A Post Office was established there in 1938.

Venetie is a traditional village. People subsist on fish, moose, bear and annual migration of the Porcupine caribou herd, as their fundamental diet. Venetie and their cultural neighbors in Arctic Village chose to retain status as the Venetie Indian Reservation under ANCSA, therefore, they are not entitled to the benefits of the act, and thus are responsible for administering their own economic and social programs.

INCORPORATION CLASSIFICATION: Traditional (IRA Village)

COMMUNITY OFFICIALS

Lawrence Roberts, Chief
Venetie Village Council

November, 1978

<u>POPULATION</u>				<u>HOUSING</u>	
	1970				
	Census	1976	1978		1976
Total	112	160*	148	Total Units	30*
Native	108	160*	146	Owner Occupied	25*
White	4	0*	2	Renter Occupied	4*
Other	0			Vacant	1*
				Seasonal	0

*Community supplied estimates

TCC Housing Improvement Program completed 1 new home here in 1976, and 1 is in progress.

The tribal government constructed 9 log homes in 1978.

VILLAGE CORPORATION

None (Retained Reservation Status)
Robert Frank, Sr., President, Venetie Indian Corporation

EDUCATION FACILITIES

SCHOOL: BIA Day School PRINCIPAL: Dick Banker
DIRECTOR, BIA DAY SCHOOL OPERATIONS: Dick Wiegand
PRINCIPAL: Josh Lewis
REAA: Yukon Flats School District SUPERINTENDENT: Jim Whitt
NUMBER OF STUDENTS: 29 STUDENT CAPACITY: 30
EDUCATION LEVEL: 1-8 (plans for early childhood) NUMBER OF TEACHERS: 3

POWER SOURCE: The school has its own generator. Two new 15 kw Lister will be operational in January.

WATER/SEWAGE SYSTEMS: Water is hauled from the Chandalar River by water truck to storage tanks. Septic tank. The new PHS system will be connected to the school.

PLANNED EXPANSION OF FACILITIES: New high school should be completed in 1979.

November, 1978

HEALTH CARE

LOCAL HEALTH CARE PROVIDER: Jessie Williams, Health Aide
Maggie Roberts, Albert Frank, Alternates

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSE: Claudia Davis, Fairbanks

LOCAL HEALTH CARE FACILITY: Clinic is held in the health aide's home.
Power is available but not running water.

MEDICAL COMMUNICATIONS: ATS-1; RCA medical phone in health aide's home

NEAREST HOSPITAL: AMHS Tanana or Fairbanks

COMMUNICATIONS

TELEPHONE: RCA Alascom small earth station (849-8001); public phone
is located in council office.

SATELLITE RADIO: ATS-1

VHF/HF RADIO: BIA; State Military Affairs

NEWSPAPER: Fairbanks Daily News-Miner; All Alaska Weekly; River Times

WATER/SEWER/WASTE DISPOSAL

Water is currently hauled from the Chandalar River. Privies. Construction is scheduled for the summer of 1979 for a watering point, laundry-type facility. Construction is on-going for a community pipe system to homes and individual septic tanks.

ELECTRIC POWER

Community 10 KVA generator

BULK FUEL STORAGE FACILITIES

None

TRANSPORTATION

AIR SERVICE:

Carrier: Air North

November, 1978

Origin of Flight: Fairbanks (via Ft. Yukon)
Days of Service: Monday - Friday

AIRCRAFT LANDING FACILITIES:

Elevation: 550 feet
Length and Width: 4,400 x 50 feet (first 700 feet of runway 21 unusable, first 150 feet of runway 3 unusable)
Surface: Dirt
Services: None

BARGE SERVICE: None

LOCAL SERVICE ROADS: The Department of Highways plans on building a firewood area access road in 1977 if funding is available.

MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

Armory

OTHER FACILITIES OR SERVICES

Post Office
State Military Affairs (National Guard)
RCA

COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISES

Retail fuel store
One private store
One co-op store

CHURCHES/LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

Episcopal Church (Reverend Paul Tritt)

BETHEL

P.O. Box 388
Bethel, Alaska 99559

Second Class City

Phone: (907) 543-2097 or 543-2297

INCORPORATION DATE: August 1957
POPULATION: 3,608
REGULAR ELECTION: First Tuesday in October
SALES TAX: 3%
CITY COUNCIL MEETS: Second and Fourth Mondays of each month

MAYOR: Donald Elliott 1979

CITY COUNCIL MEMBERS

Louise Charles	1979
Mary Gregory	1979
Peter Twitchell	1980
Bob Hoffman	1980
Diane Carpenter	1980
Edward Hoffman, Sr.	1979

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

Virginia Burrego	1980
Pat Harrington	1980
Rosemary Porter	1979
Bob Carpenter	1980
Jay Livey	

CLERK.....	Irene Williams
FINANCE DIRECTOR.....	Ralph Engebret
CITY MANAGER.....	Lyman Hoffman
ASSISTANT CITY MANAGER.....	Nancy Kraning
ATTORNEY.....	Dickson, Evans, Eshe & Papas
CHIEF OF POLICE.....	Randall Cry
FIRE CHIEF.....	John Sanchez
PLANNING DIRECTOR.....	Jay Livey
PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR.....	Gary Volkman
ALCOHOL TREATMENT CENTER DIRECTOR.....	Bob Buttane
PARKS AND RECREATION DIRECTOR.....	John Alder
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.....	Al Weinburg

Construction Booms in Yukon - Kuskokwim Delta

by Corey Flintoff

Spring has come to the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta region of Alaska, and with it, an unprecedented boom in construction. Industry forecasters are predicting that over \$37 million dollars in new construction will be underway in the area by summer.

Virtually unnoticed during the bustle of pipeline construction days, the vast and barren Delta region has been developing at a strong and steady rate for the past two decades. According to state revenue-sharing figures, the population of Bethel has grown at a rate of 11 percent a year for the past several years.

Bethel is the regional transportation center, as well as the headquarters for various governmental agencies that provide services to the area's 17,000 widely scattered inhabitants. Most of these are Yup'ik Eskimos who rely on subsistence activities for their livelihoods. Much of the construction in the area is State- and Federally funded activity, designed to bring these citizens better housing, health, and education.

By far the largest single project to get underway this summer will be the state-funded construction of 17 village high schools and school additions in the Lower Kuskokwim School District. That project, with a total budget of over \$27 million, is currently out to bid.

Approximate budgets for the individual school buildings vary widely according to conditions in each village. The planned high school in Nunapitchuk, however, is fairly representative: the plan, budgeted at about \$1.6 million, calls for a facility of 8,800 square feet, designed to serve about 39 students in grades 9 through 12.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs is also building school additions and teachers' quarters in several villages. The largest of these contracts, held by Lath Moving and Construction, Inc., of Bethel, calls for a \$1.4 million addition to the BIA school at Napakiak. Contracts for the construction of quarters in Tooksook Bay and Nunapitchuk are to be opened to bid within the next two months.

Public housing is probably the second largest category of new construction in the Delta area. The Association of Village Council Presidents' Housing Authority will put up 67 units of HUD-funded housing in three area villages this summer. The bidding on that project, estimated by Authority Director Marlin Knight at a

total cost of around \$4.2 million, opened on April 6th.

The authority is also planning for an additional 79 units in the near future. Wick Construction Company, of Seattle, recently completed a 92-unit project for AVCP Housing with a total price tag of \$5.7 million.

The Housing Authority is also planning a 24-unit apartment complex for the elderly in Bethel. The \$1.2 million project will go to bid within the next two months.

Other major projects in the city of Bethel that are, or soon will be out to bid are a \$1.6 million city jail, a \$650,000 sewer and water project, and a \$1.5 million college vocational educational building.

In addition to this season's new construction, there will be major continuing work as Hoffman Construction Company of Portland puts the finishing touches on a \$30 million hospital constructed in Bethel for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Builders in Bethel are understandably cheerful about prospects in the Delta area. Says Chet Adkins, President of Adkins Steel, "It's a good spot to be. The construction business is better here right now than it is anywhere else in the state." Adkins went on to say "Its not really booming, just gradually getting bigger, as it has been for the past twenty years."

Native-owned construction businesses are among the leaders in building the



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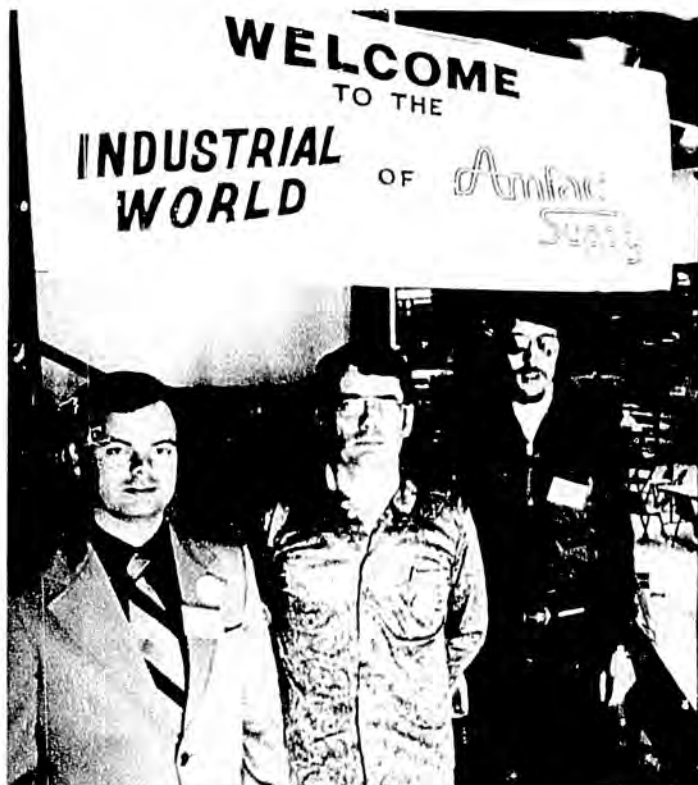
EDITH RUSSELL of the Fairbanks office of Senator Mike Gravel, and the Senator chat with a conference participant aboard the riverboat Discovery II. The Chena-Tanana River tour was hosted by Sohio B.P.



THE OSBORN MANUFACTURING COMPANY of Cleveland, Ohio came a long way to sponsor a booth in Fairbanks. The company manufactures tools of interest to those in construction.



BOB DEMPSEY, chairman of the Fairbanks Chamber of Commerce Economic Development Committee, discusses the success of the conference with the local media. The event was covered live each day by radio station K1AK in the Fairbanks area.



AMFAC SUPPLY REPRESENTATIVES (l. to r.) Jim Norman, Royal Bidwell and Kelly Hartley helped assure the success of the trade show, coordinating some 125 booths representing many industries.



DANA FOSTER, the Nutone Company area sales representative, is shown assembling one of his company's products—a burglar alarm called the "Intruder Detector."

BUILDING ALASKA



THEY STAND BEHIND THEIR PRODUCTS. Anaconda Wire and Cable Division Area Manager, Bill Crowl, (left) and 3M Sales Representative Gordon Latimer, show an impressive display of products.

region. Among the leaders are Earth Moving and Construction, Cal-Mar Company, NANA Construction, and BNC Construction.

While rewards can be substantial for contractors in the Delta region, the challenges are as great as those anywhere in the state. Architects and builders must contend with permafrost, flooding and erosion problems, extreme temperature variations, and some of the severest wind loads in the world.

Materials, and, in some cases even gravel, must be barged up from Seattle at the beginning of the construction season. Because few villages have adequate docking facilities, materials must often be lightered to shore and sometimes even hand-carried to the site.

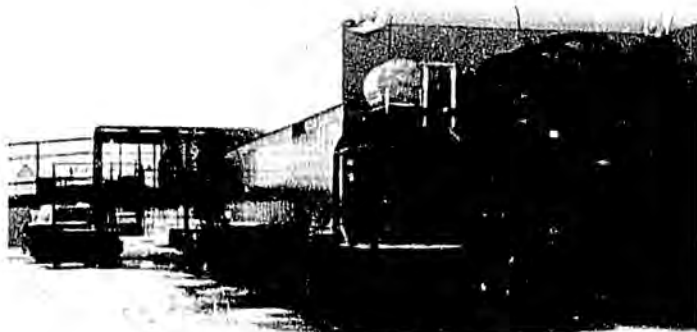
Despite drawbacks such as these, however, observers are predicting a long period of continued growth for the area. The Federal Government has tentatively scheduled three areas in the Bering Sea

for oil and gas lease sales; off-shore exploration would call for greatly expanded port, warehouse, and supply facilities. Other industries with great potential for the region include bottomfish processing, and, in the upper Kuskokwim region, agriculture.

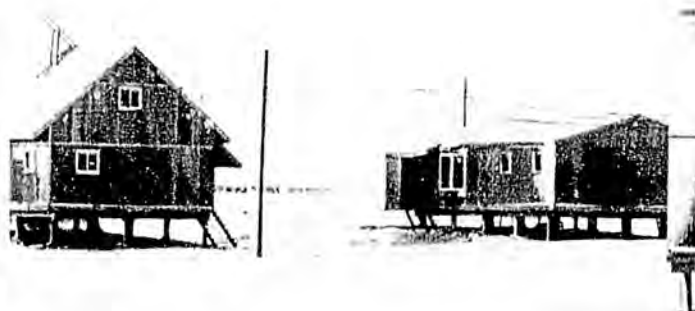
Whatever direction development in the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta takes, it will mean continued opportunities for Alaska builders.



NEW PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE HOSPITAL currently being completed in Bethel by Hoffman Construction Company. The \$30 million structure is mounted on some 350 steel pilings. The 94,000 square foot hospital is one of the many construction projects underway in the Delta area.



INTERIOR WORK CONTINUED on the hospital during the winter months. The modular type construction is designed to withstand some of the most severe wind loads in the world.



HOMES CONSTRUCTED BY BNC CONSTRUCTION Company for the Association of Village Council Presidents' Housing Authority in Bethel. Supplier was Bethel's Guinn Lumber Co.

PHOTOS BY JOHN A. McDONALD, BETHEL, ALASKA

COMMISSION REPORT



by James Magowan

Many builders place themselves, or their projects in double jeopardy. These builders obtain real estate licenses. Some builders are their own brokers; some are salesmen. Most seem to feel that they gain because they get the "listing" commission when their property is sold. There are some obvious weaknesses in this reasoning, but that is the subject of another discussion.

The builder without a real estate license is civilly liable if he does not do what he promises in the construction and completion of a building. The buyer may sue to force the builder to complete the "punch list," for example. The builder-licensee on the other hand may have a charge filed against him with the real estate commission if he fails to perform as promised. When a licensee makes statements, or promises that he or she cannot live up to this, it often constitutes misrepresentation and dishonesty in real estate dealings and may be grounds for a hearing to revoke or suspend the real estate license.

A real estate licensee must maintain proper records of transactions if he or she is a broker. If the licensee is a salesman the records must be maintained by the broker. This applies to all real estate transactions including those for the licensee's own benefit or involving his/her own property.

A major pitfall for the builder licensee is the disclosure provision of the Real Estate License Act. A real estate licensee must disclose any and all financial interest in a real estate transaction to all parties to the transaction. Look at the case of broker Jones who is a stockholder and officer of Dirt Development Corp. DDC lists its houses with broker Jones. One of broker Jones' salesmen brings an offer on a DDC house to Jones. Jones signs the acceptance J. P. Jones, President, Dirt Development Corp. Nowhere has Jones made proper disclosure to the buyers of his role as broker and seller. Many times buyers and sellers have no idea who the broker of a firm is and the name J. P. Jones may not mean anything to them.

It might be wise for licensed sellers to sign all offers with a statement such as: "broker of P.D.Q. Realty," or "a licensed salesman with P.D. Q. Realty."

The benefits to a builder or developer of having a real estate license are accompanied by some heavy responsibilities and liabilities. In many cases it may be beneficial to all parties for the builder to have a real estate license as long as the builder-licensee is familiar with and lives up to the responsibilities that go with the license.

James L. Magowan has a broad background in real estate and is presently Executive Secretary of the Alaska Real Estate Commission.

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Local Gov Study

*From: Jindra Dunn
Ronie Pites.*

REPORT
TO
UNITED STATES ARMY CORP OF ENGINEERS
ALASKA DISTRICT ENGINEER
DECEMBER 1977 WITH CALENDER YEAR 1978 SUPPLEMENT
ON THE
COST/BENEFIT OF A PERMANENT EROSION PROJECT
AT
BETHEL, ALASKA

PREPARED BY:

City of Bethel, Office of
Planning and Citizens Committee
on Erosion Control.

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