

ALASKA LEGISLATURE SPECIAL COMMITTEE/SUBJECT FILES 8672

2410 SCOMM 101 LONG RANGE FINANCIAL PLANNING COMMISSION, 1995

ATMAUTLUAK

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 273
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Calista Corp.



Geographic Information

Atmautluak lies on the west bank of the Pitmihtakik River in the Yukon-Kuskokwim delta, 20 miles northwest of Bethel. It lies at approximately 60° 85' N. Latitude and 162° 26' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 1.7 sq. miles of land and .0 sq. miles of water. The area averages 16 inches of precipitation, with snowfall of 50 inches. Summer temperatures range from 62 to 42; winter temperatures 19 to -2.

Socioeconomic Information

Yupik Eskimos have inhabited this region for thousands of years due to the area's rich resources, however Atmautluak itself was not settled until the 1960s. People moved to this site on higher ground to avoid flooding and for the rich resources of the area.

Atmautluak is a traditional Yupik Eskimo village with a subsistence and fishing lifestyle. The city government was abandoned in 1986 in favor of the traditional village council government, and in 1994 the city was conditionally dissolved by the Local Boundary Commission. 96.9% of the population are Natives.

The school, retail businesses and the village government provide cash income to supplement the subsistence lifestyle. 31 residents hold commercial fishing permits. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 53 occupied households, and 21.0% of all houses were vacant. 68 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 25.3%. 84 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 55.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$15,833, and 47.6% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Lower Kuskokwim REEA. There is one school in the community, serving 84 students, and staffed by 8 certified teachers.

A 2,500' gravel airstrip is available for chartered or private planes year-round. Locals use skiffs in the summer to travel to Bethel and other area villages, and snowmachines, ATVs and dog sleds in the winter.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Water is hauled from a community well or from the Pitmihtakik River. The well is in poor condition. Honeybuckets are disposed of in sewage bunkers and the lagoon; outhouses are also used. Homes have no plumbing, so residents are dependent upon the washeteria for bathing and laundry. The village has requested funds to replace bunkers with a honeybucket haul system, including boardwalks and a new washeteria with force main. The school has asked that its sewage lagoon be closed (it lies in the center of town), and that it be connected to a central septic system and the City water plant. Two new lift stations will need to be added. The landfill does not meet DEC standards. A washeteria is available. Refuse collection services are provided. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: Atmautluak Joint Utilities. Electricity is generated by Oil. Rates are subsidized through the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: School (62,250 gals.); Electric Utility (53,750); Village Corp. (67,500).

The Regional Native Health organization is Yukon Kuskokwim Health Corp. Local Health Clinic: Atmautluak Health Clinic.

In-State telephone service is provided by United Utilities Inc. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom.

Local Contacts

Village Corporation - Atmautluak Limited, General Delivery, Atmautluak, AK 99559
Village Council - Village of Atmautluak, P.O. Box ATT, Atmautluak, AK 99559 (553-5610)

* This information has been extracted from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs Community Database. For a complete Community Profile, or for data in an electronic format, contact the JCRA Research & Analysis Section, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division, at 465-4750.

ATQASUK

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population	240
Incorporation Type	2nd Class City
Borough Located In	North Slope Borough
Native Village	Yes
Regional Native Corp.	Arctic Slope Regional Corp.



Geographic Information

Atkasuk lies 60 miles southwest of Barrow. It lies at approximately 70° 46' N. Latitude and 157° 40' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 41.2 sq. miles of land and 3.5 sq. miles of water. The climate is arctic. Temperatures range from -56 to 78. Precipitation is light, at 5 inches, with snowfall averaging 22 inches.

Socioeconomic Information

The area has traditionally been hunted and fished by Inupiaq Eskimos. The name means "the place to dig the rock that burns." During World War II, bituminous coal was mined and freighted to Barrow for use by government and private facilities.

Most of the population immigrated from Barrow. It is a traditional Inupiaq Eskimo village. Subsistence activities are important to the lifestyle. 93.1% of the population are Natives.

Education and other government services provide the majority of full-time employment in Atkasuk. Subsistence activities provide food sources. Residents trap and sell furs to supplement cash income. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 52 occupied households, and 19.0% of all houses were vacant. 78 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 29.7%. 64 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 45.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$56,352, and 15.2% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Borough. There is one school in the community, serving 59 students, and staffed by 7 certified teachers.

Air travel provides the only year-round access, while land transportation provides seasonal access. "Cat-trains" are sometimes used to transport freight overland from Barrow during winter months.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

The North Slope Borough provides all utilities in Atkasuk. Most residents haul treated water from the central storage tank and dump honeybuckets in bunkers. Many homes have water storage tanks for kitchen use. Water usage is approaching capacity limits, and funds have been requested to construct a second water storage tank, at 500,000 gallons. The City has also requested funds to design and implement a piped water and sewer system, including household plumbing, flush toilets, and showers. A washeteria is available. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: North Slope Borough Power & Light System. Electricity is generated by Oil. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: Atkasook Corp./Eskimos Inc. (240,000 gals.); School (78,000); Olympic Construction (200,000); NSB Utilities (85,000); NSB/HEMF (10,500); NSB/USDW (14,000).

The Regional Native Health organization is North Slope Regional Health Corp. Local Health Clinic: Atkasuk Health Clinic. Alternative care is provided by First Responder: Atkasuk Volunteer Fire Dept. (633-6814).

In-State telephone service is provided by Arctic Slope Telephone Assoc. Co-op. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom. Cable TV is provided by the Community.

Local Contacts

City - City of Atkasuk, P.O. Box 91119, Atkasuk, AK 99791 (633-6811)

Village Corporation - Atkasuk Corporation, P.O. Box 91021, Atkasuk, AK 99791 (633-6414)

Village Council - Atkasuk Village, General Delivery, Atkasuk via Barrow, AK 99723

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BARROW

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population	3,986
Incorporation Type	1st Class City
Borough Located In	North Slope Borough
Native Village	Yes
Regional Native Corp.	Arctic Slope Regional Corp.



Geographic Information

Barrow, the northernmost community in North America, is located on the Chukchi Sea coast, 10 miles south of Point Barrow from which it takes its name. It lies at approximately 71° 26' N. Latitude and 156° 80' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 18.8 sq. miles of land and 2.2 sq. miles of water. The climate of Barrow is arctic. Temperatures range from -56 to 78. Precipitation is light, averaging 5 inches, with snowfall 20 inches.

Socioeconomic Information

Barrow is named for Sir John Barrow, 2nd Secretary of the British Admiralty. Barrow is known as Ukpeagvik (place where owls are hunted.) The Inupiat traditionally depended on subsistence marine mammal hunting, supplemented by inland hunting and fishing.

The majority of residents are Inupiat Eskimos. Traditional marine mammal hunts and other subsistence practices are an active part of the culture. 63.9% of the population are Natives.

Barrow is the economic center of the North Slope Borough, the city's primary employer, and numerous businesses provide support services to oil field operations. State and federal agencies also provide employment. The midnight sun has attracted tourism, and arts and crafts provide some cash income. Four residents hold commercial fishing permits. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 1,059 occupied households, and 11.0% of all houses were vacant. 1,594 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 11.5%. 696 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 30.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$56,688, and 7.5% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Borough. There are 3 schools in the community. They serve 1,002 students, and are staffed by 82 certified teachers.

Regularly-scheduled air travel provides Barrow's only year-round access. Marine and land transportation provide seasonal access.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

The member-owned Barrow Utilities Cooperative operates water and sewage treatment plants, generates and distributes electric power, and distributes piped natural gas for home heating. The North Slope Borough provides all other utilities. Most residents have piped water, but nearly one-half use honeybuckets for sewage disposal. Garbage collection services are provided by the North Slope Borough. The Barrow Power Plant is operated under natural gas. A washeteria is available. Refuse collection services are provided. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: Barrow Utilities & Electric Cooperative, Inc. Electricity is generated by Natural Gas. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: Eskimos Inc./Barrow Airport (27,000 gals.); MarkAir (240,000).

The Regional Native Health organization is North Slope Regional Health Corp. Local Hospital: PHS Alaska Native Hospital. Hospital is a qualified Acute Care facility and State-certified Medevac Service. NSB Search & Rescue provides Critical Care Air Ambulance Service. Alternative care is provided by Ambulance: Barrow Volunteer Fire Dept. (852-0234); North Slope Borough Search & Rescue (852-2822).

In-State telephone service is provided by GTE Alaska Inc. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom. Cable TV is provided by Barrow Cable TV.

Local Contacts

City - City of Barrow, P.O. Box 629, Barrow, AK 99723 (852-5211)
Education - North Slope Borough Schools, Box 169, Barrow, AK 99723 (852-5311)
Housing Authority - ASRC Housing Authority, P.O. Box 409, Barrow, AK 99723 (852-0290)
Regional Native Non-Profit - Alaska Eskimo Whaling Comm., P.O. Box 570, Barrow, AK 99723 (852-2392)
Village Corporation - Ukpeagvik Inupiat Corporation, P.O. Box 427, Barrow, AK 99723 (852-4460)
Village Council - Native Village of Barrow, P.O. Box 1139, Barrow, AK 99723 (852-4411)
Village Council - Inupiat Community of Arctic Slope, P.O. Box 1232, Barrow, AK 99723 (852-6907)

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BEAVER

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 113
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Doyon Ltd.



Geographic Information

Beaver is located on the north bank of the Yukon River, approximately 60 miles southwest of Fort Yukon and 110 miles north of Fairbanks. It lies at approximately 66° 33' N. Latitude and 147° 31' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 19.2 sq. miles of land and 4.3 sq. miles of water. Beaver has a continental subarctic climate characterized by great seasonal extreme temperatures. Winters are long and harsh, summers warm and short. Rainfall averages 6.5 inches; snowfall 43.4 inches. Summer temperatures range from 65 to 80, winter temperatures -70 to 0.

Socioeconomic Information

Gold discoveries in the Chandalar region in 1907 led to the founding of Beaver. It was established as the Yukon River terminus for miners heading north to the gold fields.

The population of Beaver is predominantly mixed Athabascan Indian and Eskimo. Subsistence is an important source of food items. 95.1% of the population are Natives.

Almost all Beaver residents are involved in subsistence activities. Most wage employment is part-time or seasonal by the school, post office, clinic and village council, or through BLM fire fighting, construction, producing handicrafts or the sale of cut firewood. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 43 occupied households, and 17.0% of all houses were vacant. 24 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 22.6%. 42 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 64.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$20,313, and 32.2% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Yukon Flats REAA. There is one school in the community, serving 31 students, and staffed by 3 certified teachers.

Beaver receives two flights a day except on Sundays. Fuel, store goods and school supplies are shipped to Beaver by barge once a month during the summer season. Trucks and ATV's are used by many residents.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Residents haul water from a central point or use surface water. Honeybuckets are used for sewage disposal in all homes. With no household plumbing, villagers rely on the washeteria for bathing and laundry. The school operates a piped water and sewer system. The central well is running dry due to a change in the Yukon River channel. Funds have been requested to conduct a feasibility study for a piped or truck haul water and sewer system. A washeteria is available. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: Beaver Joint Utilities. Electricity is generated by Oil. Rates are subsidized through the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: School (28,700 gals.); Electric Utility (30,000).

The Regional Native Health organization is Tanana Chiefs Conference. Local Health Clinic: Beaver Health Clinic.

In-State telephone service is provided by United Utilities Inc. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom.

Local Contacts

Village Corporation – Beaver Kwit'Chin Corporation, P.O. Box 73602, Fairbanks, AK 99707 (456-2464)

Village Council – Beaver Village, P.O. Box 24029, Beaver, AK 99724 (628-6126)

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BETHEL

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population	5,009
Incorporation Type	2nd Class City
Borough Located In	Unorganized
Native Village	Yes
Regional Native Corp.	Calista Corp.



Geographic Information

Bethel is located at the mouth of the Kuskokwim River, 40 miles inland from the Bering Sea. It lies 400 air miles west of Anchorage. It lies at approximately 60° 76' N. Latitude and 161° 77' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 44.3 sq. miles of land and 5.8 sq. miles of water. Precipitation averages 16 inches a year in this area, with snowfall of 50 inches. Summer temperatures range from 62 to 42; winter temperatures 19 to -2.

Socioeconomic Information

Bethel was first established by Yupik Eskimos who called the village "Mumtrekhlogamute," meaning "Smokehouse People," named for the nearby fish smokehouse. There were 41 people in Bethel during the 1880 U.S. Census. At that time, it was an Alaska Commercial Company Trading Post. The Moravian Church established a mission in the area in 1884. The community was moved to its present location due to erosion at the prior site. A post office was opened in 1905. Before long, Bethel was serving as a trading, transportation and distribution center for the region, which attracted Natives from surrounding villages. Over time, federal and state agencies established regional offices in Bethel.

The region is fortunate in that rapid development did not occur before the importance of protecting the Native culture was realized. The traditional Yupik Eskimo practices and language remain predominant in the area. Subsistence and commercial fishing are major contributors to residents' livelihoods. 63.9% of the population are Natives.

Bethel serves as the regional hub for 56 villages in the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta. Food, fuel, transportation, medical care and other services for these villages are provided by businesses in Bethel. 50% of the jobs in Bethel are in government positions. Commercial fishing is an important source of income. 209 residents hold commercial fishing permits; primarily for salmon and herring roe net fisheries. Subsistence activities contribute substantially to villager's diets. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 1,432 occupied households, and 12.0% of all houses were vacant. 2,021 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 9.0%. 1,165 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 37.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$42,232, and 12.2% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Lower Kuskokwim REAA. There are 5 schools in the community. They serve 1,090 students, and are staffed by 82 certified teachers.

Bethel is served by two major airlines and numerous air taxi services. The airport ranks third in the state for total number of flights. River travel is the primary means of local transportation in the summer, and is a 28-mile ice road to surrounding villages in the winter. A barge service based in Bethel provides goods to the Kuskokwim villages. There are 16 miles of local roads.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Most residents are on the central piped water distribution system. Others haul water from a central well source or have individual wells. Less than half of all homes are connected to the central piped sewage system; many use honeybuckets or individual septic tanks. The City provides sewage pumping and honeybucket hauling services, and for health reasons ruled in May 1994 that residents can no longer dump their own honeybuckets, but must use the City-operated collection service. New piped systems are currently under phased construction for the Bethel Heights and City Subdivisions. The City has requested funds for a water and sewer Master Plan to expand the piped system City-wide, a new sewage treatment facility and lagoon. A washeteria is available. Refuse collection services are provided. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: Bethel Utilities Corporation. Electricity is generated by Oil. Rates are subsidized through the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: MarkAir Express (120,500 gals.); Bethel Utilities Corp. (51,000); U.S. DOT/FAA (44,000).

The Regional Native Health organization is Yukon Kuskokwim Health Corp. Local Hospital: Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta Regional Hospital (PHS). Hospital is a qualified Acute Care facility. Alternative care is provided by Ambulance: Bethel Fire Dept./Ambulance (543-2131).

In-State telephone service is provided by GTE Alaska Inc. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by

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Alascom. Cable TV is provided by Prime Cable of Alaska; Bethel Cablevision.

Local Contacts

City – City of Bethel, P.O. Box 388, Bethel, AK 99559 (543-2047)
Economic Development – Lower Kusko. Econ. Dev. Council, P.O. Box 219, Bethel, AK 99559 (543-3521)
Economic Development – Bethel Chamber of Commerce, P.O. Box 329, Bethel, AK 99559 (543-2911)
Education – Lower Kuskokwim Schools, Box 305, Bethel, AK 99559 (543-4800)
Housing Authority – AVCP Regional Housing Authority, P.O. Box 767, Bethel, AK 99559 (543-3121)
Regional Native Corporation – Calista Corporation, 601 W. 5th Ave., #200, Anchorage, AK 99501 (279-5516)
Regional Native Non-Profit – Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corp., P.O. Box 528, Bethel, AK 99559 (543-3321)
Regional Native Non-Profit – Assoc. of Village Council Presidents, P.O. Box 219, Bethel, AK 99559 (543-3521)
Services/Other – Cenaliurrit Coastal Management, P.O. Box 219, Bethel, AK 99559
Village Corporation – Bethel Native Corporation, P.O. Box 719, Bethel, AK 99559 (543-2124)
Village Council – Orutsararmuit Native Council, P.O. Box 927, Bethel, AK 99559 (543-2608)

BETTLES

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 43
Incorporation Type 2nd Class City
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village No
Regional Native Corp. Doyon Ltd.



Geographic Information

Bettles is located about 180 air miles and 250 road miles northwest of Fairbanks, adjacent to Evansville. It lies at approximately 66° 88' N. Latitude and 151° 59' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 1.5 sq. miles of land and .0 sq. miles of water. Bettles is located in a cold, continental climate with extreme temperature differences. Temperatures range from below zero to the low 70's. Average precipitation is 13.4 inches, with 77 inches of snowfall annually.

Socioeconomic Information

Bettles was named for Gordon Bettles, a merchant who opened a trading post during the 1899 gold rush at the northern terminal of the Koyukuk River barge line. The U.S. Navy used Bettles as a support base for exploring National Petroleum Reserve 4.

Bettles is largely non-Native. 22.2% of the population are Natives.

The economy is linked to air transportation, visitor services and government. 90% of the heads of household are employed, most full-time. The FAA, weather services and other government agencies provide employment in Kanuti Refuge and the Gates of the Arctic National Park. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 19 occupied households, and 30.0% of all houses were vacant. 26 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was .0%. No one aged 16 and over was unemployed, or .0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$38,333, and 7.1% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Yukon-Koyukuk REAA. There is one school in the community, serving 8 students, and staffed by 1 certified teacher.

During two months of the year the Hickel Trail, a 30-mile winter road, gives residents access to the Dalton Highway, which leads to Fairbanks. The Koyukuk River is used in the summer, but no commercial barge is available. The airport is classified as a regional center.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

The majority of homes have individual water wells, septic tanks and complete plumbing. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: Bettles Light & Power, Inc/AP&T. Electricity is generated by Oil. Rates are subsidized through the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: Bettles Light & Power (3 @ 85,000 gals.); BLM Fire Service/Bettles Airport (14,000); Koyukuk Inc. (78,800).

The Regional Native Health organization is Tanana Chiefs Conference. A health clinic is not located directly within the community. Alternative care is provided by Evansville.

In-State telephone service is provided by National Utilities. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom.

Local Contacts

City - City of Bettles, P.O. Box 26023, Bettles Field, AK 99726 (692-5191)

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BIG DELTA

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 443
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village No
Regional Native Corp. Doyon Ltd.



Geographic Information

Big Delta is located at the junction of the Delta and Tanana Rivers, 73 miles southwest of Fairbanks on the Richardson Highway. It lies at approximately 64° 13' N. Latitude and 145° 76' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 18.6 sq. miles of land and 1.5 sq. miles of water. This area of Interior Alaska experiences seasonal extremes. Temperatures in January range from -45 to 29; July temperatures range from 50 to 69. Average annual precipitation is 11.6 inches.

Socioeconomic Information

The area was settled in 1904 by the U.S. Army Signal Corps as the McCarthy Telegraph Station. The Washburn Post Office operated here from 1905 to 1913. The Big Delta Post Office operated from 1925 to 1959, from which the community received its present name.

Big Delta is a non-Native community. Residents are Greely Air Force Base families or members of the "White Farms" religious group, who collectively pool individual assets and income for the good of the community. A school, YMCA and visitor center are among the available facilities. 4.0% of the population are Natives.

Locals work for the school, in highway maintenance positions, in retail and other businesses. Unemployment is low. Agricultural activities are also part of the economy. A feasibility study is examining the potential for raising pigs in the area, for export through Valdez to Asia. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 128 occupied households, and 28.0% of all houses were vacant. 122 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 1.6%. 143 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 54.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$32,813, and 23.2% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Delta/Greely REAA. There are no state-operated schools located within the community boundaries.

Big Delta is on the Richardson Highway and has access to the statewide road system. An airstrip is available for chartered or private aircraft. Greely AFB has its own airport, which is restricted to military aircraft.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

The majority of residences have individual water wells, septic tanks and plumbing. The remainder haul water and use outhouses.

Electricity is provided by: Golden Valley Electric Association, Inc. Electricity is generated by Coal & Oil.

The Regional Native Health organization is Tanana Chiefs Conference. A health clinic is not located directly within the community. Alternative care is provided by Delta Junction.

In-State telephone service is provided by Pacific Telecommunications Inc. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom.

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BIG LAKE

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 1,736
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Matanuska-Susitna Borough
Native Village No
Regional Native Corp. Cook Inlet Regional Corp.



Geographic Information

Big Lake is a community on the shore of Big Lake, 13 miles southwest of Wasilla and 18 miles north of Anchorage, in the Chugach Mountains. It lies at approximately 61° 52' N. Latitude and 149° 95' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 133.2 sq. miles of land and 13.0 sq. miles of water. January temperatures range from 4 to 23; July can vary from 47 to 68.

Socioeconomic Information

The name was obtained in 1958 by the U.S. Geological Survey; the community was established in the late 1950's.

Big Lake is a non-native community that has numerous vacation and weekend homes owned by Anchorage residents. Boating and fishing are extremely popular on the lake during the summer months. 3.7% of the population are Natives.

Most of the year-round Big Lake residents are employed in the Palmer/Wasilla area or at businesses serving the community. There are several lodges on the lake to support summer recreational boating and fishing activities. Unemployment is relatively low. 13 residents hold commercial fishing permits. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 548 occupied households, and 72.0% of all houses were vacant. 657 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 12.9%. 513 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 44.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$36,583, and 11.3% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Borough. There are 2 schools in the community. They serve 1,142 students, and are staffed by 67 certified teachers.

Big Lake is south of the George Parks Highway and is accessible by float plane. A boat launch is used for recreational purposes.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

85% of homes have individual water wells and septic systems, with complete plumbing. The remainder haul water and use outhouses.

Electricity is provided by: Matanuska Electric Assoc., Inc./AEG&T. Electricity is generated by Hydro & Oil.

The Regional Native Health organization is Southcentral Foundation. A health clinic is not located directly within the community. Alternative care is provided by Palmer or Houston.

In-State telephone service is provided by Matanuska Telephone Assoc. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom.

Local Contacts

Economic Development – Big Lake Chamber of Commerce, P.O. Box 520067, Big Lake, AK 99652 (892-6109)

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BIRCH CREEK

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 35
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Doyon Ltd.



Geographic Information

Birch Creek is located along Birch Creek, approximately 26 miles southwest of Fort Yukon. It lies at approximately 66° 24' N. Latitude and 145° 83' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 10.1 sq. miles of land and .3 sq. miles of water. Birch Creek has a continental subarctic climate, characterized by seasonal extremes of temperature. Winters are long and harsh, summers warm and short. Rainfall averages 6.5 inches, snowfall 43.4 inches. Summer temperatures range from 65 to 80, winter temperatures -71 to 0.

Socioeconomic Information

Birch Creek Jimmy was the founder of Birch Creek. It was used as a seasonal base for harvest activities until the early 1950's, when a school was constructed and encouraged village residents to adopt a less nomadic way of life.

Local residents describe themselves as Dendu Gwich'in Indian decedents, and are active in subsistence practices. 90.5% of the population are Natives.

Birch Creek's economy is heavily dependent upon subsistence. Wage income opportunities are extremely limited. BLM fire fighting, construction, the school, and the village council provide most employment. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 15 occupied households, and 29.0% of all houses were vacant. 13 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was .0%. 12 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 48.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$5,032, and 92.6% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Yukon Flats REAA. There is one school in the community, serving 14 students, and staffed by 1 certified teacher.

Access to Birch Creek is primarily by air. ATVs and motor bikes use the mile of local road. There are a total of five boats in the community which are used for fishing, hunting and recreation.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Residents haul water from the central watering point or creek. Honeybuckets and outhouses are used for sewage disposal. Since no homes are plumbed, the washeteria is essential for bathing and laundry. The existing landfill is located in a flood plain - funding to construct a new site and close down the old has been requested. A washeteria is available. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: Birch Creek Village Electric. Electricity is generated by Oil. Rates are subsidized through the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: Yukon Flats Schools (36,000 gals.); Birch Creek Utilities (11,000).

The Regional Native Health organization is Tanana Chiefs Conference. A health clinic is not located directly within the community. Alternative care is provided by Flight to Fort Yukon.

In-State telephone service is provided by United Utilities Inc. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom.

Local Contacts

Village Corporation - Tihtet'aii, Incorporated, General Delivery - Birch Creek Via, Fort Yukon, AK 99740 (221-9113)

Village Council - Birch Creek Village, P.O. Box KBC, Fort Yukon, AK 99740 (221-9133)

* This information has been extracted from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs Community Database. For a complete Community Profile, or for data in an electronic format, contact the DCRA Research & Analysis Section, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division, at 465-4750.

BREVIG MISSION

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 243
Incorporation Type 2nd Class City
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Bering Straits Native Corp.



Geographic Information

Brevig Mission is located at the mouth of Shelman Creek on the Seward Peninsula, 5 miles northwest of Teller and 65 miles northwest of Nome. It lies at approximately 65° 33' N. Latitude and 166° 48' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 4.2 sq. miles of land and .0 sq. miles of water. Brevig Mission has a maritime climate with continental influences when the Bering Sea freezes. Summer temperatures average 44 to 57; winter temperatures average -9 to 8. Precipitation averages 11.5 inches, with 50 inches of snowfall.

Socioeconomic Information

Brevig Mission was originally the "Teller reindeer station" in 1892, operated by the U.S. government. As herding declined, the Norwegian Lutheran mission became dominant, and the settlement was known as Teller Mission. The Kauwerak Eskimos in this area lived in migratory communities in pursuit of hunting grounds, and traded furs with Siberia, Little Diomed and King Island. Reindeer were the economic base of this community from 1892 to 1974, but the industry has since declined.

While Brevig Mission was originally a non-Native settlement, the population today is predominantly Eskimo, who practice a subsistence lifestyle. 92.4% of the population are Natives.

The people of Brevig Mission subsist upon fish, moose, reindeer, seal and beluga whales. The primary employment is with the city and school district. Year-round jobs are scarce, unemployment is high, and seasonal jobs in mining and construction are becoming limited due to a depressed minerals market. 21 residents hold commercial fishing permits. Arts and crafts provide some cash income. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 53 occupied households, and 17.0% of all houses were vacant. 44 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 35.3%. 53 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 55.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$15,000, and 24.7% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Bering Straits REAA. There is one school in the community, serving 83 students, and staffed by 7 certified teachers.

Brevig Mission is accessible by air and sea, and in the winter, over land or ice. A cargo ship stops annually. Regular air service is available from Nome, and charters are provided from Nome and Teller. Teller is 5 miles away by boat. A 72-mile gravel road between Teller and Nome is maintained by the State during the summer.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Water is supplied by a well into a 100,000-gallon tank at the washeteria, filled monthly. Water is piped into the school from the washeteria. Water is also hauled to home storage tanks by ATVs or snow machines. Many residents collect water from a nearby lake, creeks, rainwater catchment or melted river ice. A safe water source and water treatment facility are needed. A septic tank serves the washeteria and school; 95% of residents have honeybuckets hauled to bunkers or deposit sewage bags on the ice. Brevig Mission has requested funds for a piped water and sewer system. A washeteria is available. Refuse collection services are provided. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: Brevig Mission Utility. Electricity is generated by Oil. Rates are subsidized through the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: School/AVEC (86,000 gals.); City/Utility (68,000); Village Council (4,750); Lutheran Church (19,000).

The Regional Native Health organization is Norton Sound Health Corp. Local Health Clinic: Brevig Mission Health Clinic.

In-State telephone service is provided by Mukluk Telephone Co. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom. Cable TV is provided by the Community.

Local Contacts

City - City of Brevig Mission, P.O. Box 85021, Brevig Mission, AK 99785 (642-3851)

Village Corporation - Brevig Mission Native Corp., P.O. Box 85024, Brevig Mission, AK 99785 (642-4091)

Village Council - Native Village of Brevig Mission, General Delivery, Brevig Mission, AK 99785 (642-4301)

* This information has been extracted from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs Community Database. For a complete Community Profile, or for data in an electronic format, contact the DCRA Research & Analysis Section, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division, at 465-4750.

BRISTOL BAY BOROUGH

BOROUGH INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 1,576
Incorporation Type 2nd Class Borough



Geographic Information

Approximately 500 square miles in area, the Bristol Bay Borough is located in Southwest Alaska, at the upper eastern inlet of Bristol Bay. The area encompasses 519.2 sq. miles of land and 398.4 sq. miles of water. The borough's climate is mainly maritime, characterized by cool, humid, and windy weather. Continental climatic influences cause temperature extremes. Average summer temperatures range from 42 to 63; average winter temperatures range from 29 to 44.

Socioeconomic Information

The region was first settled by Yupik Eskimos and Athabascan Indians. Hunting camps along the Naknek River date from 3,000 to 4,000 B.C. Russian traders maintained dominance of the area until the U.S. purchase of Alaska.

The area is predominantly non-Native, due to the outstanding commercial fishing opportunities. Historical ties are to the Yupik Eskimo and Athabascan cultures, with influences from early Russian settlements. 32.3% of the population are Natives.

Commercial fishing, processing, government jobs, and transportation services are the mainstays of the economy. Naknek and South Naknek are dependent on fishing and processing, while King Salmon residents work for the government and air taxi operations. 227 borough residents hold commercial fishing permits. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 407 occupied households, and 32.0% of all houses were vacant. 773 jobs were estimated to be within the borough. The official unemployment rate at that time was 6.9%. 288 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 27.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$51,112, and 5.1% of residents were living below the poverty level.

The Borough administers education to all communities within its boundaries.

King Salmon is the hub for the area. There are scheduled and charter flights available from Anchorage. There is a 8,515 ft. runway, and the Naknek River is used by float planes. Barge service is only available into Naknek.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

This information is available on a community basis. Communities located within the Borough include: King Salmon, Naknek, and South Naknek

Local Contacts

Borough – Bristol Bay Borough, P.O. Box 189, Naknek, AK 99633 (246-4224)

* This information has been extracted from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs Community Database. For a complete Community Profile, or for data in an electronic format, contact the DCRA Research & Analysis Section, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division, at 465-4750.

BUCKLAND

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 380
Incorporation Type 2nd Class City
Borough Located In Northwest Arctic Borough
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. NANA Regional Corp.



Geographic Information

Buckland is located on the west bank of the Buckland River, about 75 miles southeast of Kotzebue. It lies at approximately 65° 98' N. Latitude and 161° 13' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 1.4 sq. miles of land and .0 sq. miles of water. Buckland is located in the transitional climate zone which is characterized by long, cold winters and cool summers. Temperatures range from -60 to the mid-80's. Snowfall is 40 inches, with 9 inches of precipitation per year. Crosswinds can restrict flying during the winter.

Socioeconomic Information

The residents have moved from one site to another along the river at least five times in recent memory, to places known as Elephant Point, Old Buckland and New Site. The presence of many fossil finds at Elephant Point indicates prehistoric occupation of the area. The Inupiaq Eskimos depend on reindeer, beluga whale and seal for survival.

Buckland is an Eskimo village, and subsistence activities are an important component of the economy. 95.0% of the population are Natives.

Residents depend on a subsistence lifestyle for most food sources. A herd of more than 2,000 reindeer are managed; workers are paid in meat. Employment is primarily with the school, City, health clinic and stores. Some mining also occurs. Two residents hold commercial fishing permits. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 69 occupied households, and 1.0% of all houses were vacant. 65 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 12.2%. 95 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 59.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$18,906, and 32.8% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Borough. There is one school in the community, serving 122 students, and staffed by 11 certified teachers.

Buckland's major means of transportation are plane, small boat, barge, and snowmachine; there are no roads outside of the village. Buckland has a 2,000' gravel airstrip which serves a number of scheduled and chartered flights. Arctic Lighterage barges in fuel and supplies each summer. Small boats, ATVs and snowmachines are used extensively for local travel.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Water is pumped from Buckland River, treated in the washeteria building, and stored in a 100,000-gallon tank. Residents haul water from this point. The school has full plumbing. Greywater from the washeteria is pumped to a treatment lagoon. Chemical toilets and honeybuckets are used in households, with disposal in a sewage lagoon. The community will be implementing a flush-haul system to replace honeybuckets, including plumbing and a water delivery system, and water treatment plant improvements. A village co-op maintained by the IRA Council provides electricity. A washeteria is available. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: Buckland Village Co-op. Electricity is generated by Oil. Rates are subsidized through the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: NWAB Schools (5 @ 42,597 gals.); Village Council/Power Utility (6 @ 70,000); NANA Corp. Tank Farm (11 @ 157,900).

The Regional Native Health organization is Maniilaq Assoc. Local Health Clinic: Buckland Health Clinic.

In-State telephone service is provided by OTZ Telephone Co. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom. Cable TV is provided by the Community.

Local Contacts

City - City of Buckland, P.O. Box 49, Buckland, AK 99727 (494-2121)

Village Council - Buckland IRA Council, P.O. Box 67, Buckland, AK 99727 (494-2171)

* This information has been extracted from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs Community Database. For a complete Community Profile, or for data in an electronic format, contact the DCRA Research & Analysis Section, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division, at 465-4750.

BUTTE

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 2,344
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Matanuska-Susitna Borough
Native Village No
Regional Native Corp. Cook Inlet Regional Corp.



Geographic Information

Butte is located in the Talkeetna Mountains south of Palmer in the Mat-Su Borough. It lies at approximately 61° 54' N. Latitude and 149° 05' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 48.7 sq. miles of land and 3.9 sq. miles of water. The average temperatures in January range from 6 to 14; in July, 47 to 67. Annual precipitation is 16.5 inches.

Socioeconomic Information

A relatively recent settlement on the Glenn Highway, Butte was probably named for Bodenburg Butte.

Butte is a non-native area outside of Palmer; there is no organized local community. 3.6% of the population are Natives.

The majority of Butte residents are employed in the Palmer/Wasilla area or Anchorage. A few small businesses serve local needs. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 681 occupied households, and 15.0% of all houses were vacant. 953 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 10.4%. 524 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 35.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$41,471, and 7.7% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Borough. There is one school in the community, serving 383 students, and staffed by 24 certified teachers.

Butte lies along the Glenn Highway. Air and railroad transportation are available nearby.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Most homes in Butte have individual water wells, septic systems and complete plumbing.

Electricity is provided by: Matanuska Electric Assoc., Inc./AEG&T. Electricity is generated by Hydro & Oil.

The Regional Native Health organization is Southcentral Foundation. A health clinic is not located directly within the community. Alternative care is provided by Ambulance: Butte Ambulance Service (373-8800) or Palmer Hospital.

In-State telephone service is provided by Matanuska Telephone Assoc. (Palmer exchange). Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom; GCI.

* This information has been extracted from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs Community Database. For a complete Community Profile, or for data in an electronic format, contact the DCRA Research & Analysis Section, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division, at 465-4750.

CANTWELL

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population	144
Incorporation Type	Unincorporated
Borough Located In	Denali Borough
Native Village	Yes
Regional Native Corp.	Ahtna Inc.



Geographic Information

Cantwell is located on the George Parks Highway at the west end of the Denali Highway, 211 miles north of Anchorage and 28 miles south of Denali (Mount McKinley) Park. It lies at approximately 63° 37' N. Latitude and 148° 92' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 43.7 sq. miles of land and .1 sq. miles of water. The climate in Cantwell is continental. Snowfall averages 78 inches, with annual precipitation of 15 inches. Temperatures range from -54 to 89.

Socioeconomic Information

The Cantwell River was the former name of the Nenana River. The earliest inhabitants of the area were nomadic Indians who trapped, hunted and fished through Interior Alaska. Cantwell began as a stop on the Alaska Railroad. Oley Nicklie was the first Indian to settle here. When fur prices dropped, he and his two brothers sought work with the railroad.

At the present time, Cantwell is a mixture of non-Natives and Athabascan Indians. 22.4% of the population are Natives.

Cantwell's economy is based on tourism and transportation. Part-time seasonal construction jobs also provide income. Most Native residents also depend on subsistence hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering. One resident holds a commercial fishing permit. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 62 occupied households, and 27.0% of all houses were vacant. 53 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 34.6%. 72 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 58.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$44,000, and 10.3% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Borough. There is one school in the community, serving 31 students, and staffed by 3 certified teachers.

Cantwell is accessible by road, rail and air. The George Parks Highway connects to Fairbanks and Anchorage, and the Denali Highway links Denali Park with the Richardson Highway during summer months only. The Alaska Railroad still provides train service.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

The majority of homes have individual water wells and septic systems. Over 50% of households have complete plumbing. The landfill is unpermitted. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: State-owned Cantwell Substation. Electricity is generated by Hydro & Natural Gas.

The Regional Native Health organization is Copper River Native Assoc. Local Health Clinic: Cantwell Health Clinic. Alternative care is provided by Ambulance: Cantwell Volunteer Ambulance (768-2162).

In-State telephone service is provided by Matanuska Telephone Assoc. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom.

Local Contacts

Village Council – Native Village of Cantwell, P.O. Box 94, Cantwell, AK 99729 (768-2151)

* This information has been extracted from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs Community Database. For a complete Community Profile, or for data in an electronic format, contact the DCRA Research & Analysis Section, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division, at 465-4750.

CENTRAL

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 42
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village No
Regional Native Corp. Doyon Ltd.



Geographic Information

Central is located on the Steese Highway about 125 miles northeast of Fairbanks. It lies at approximately 65° 55' N. Latitude and 144° 85' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 54.4 sq. miles of land and .0 sq. miles of water. Central has a continental subarctic climate, characterized by seasonal extremes of temperature. Winters are long and harsh, summers warm and short. Rainfall averages 6.5 inches, snowfall 43.4 inches. Summer temperatures range from 65 to 80, winter temperatures -70 to 0.

Socioeconomic Information

Discovery of gold in the Circle Mining District created a need for a centrally-located roadhouse between Circle and the mining operations.

Central is a non-Native community that provides services to area mines. 1.9% of the population are Natives.

Central has a cash economy based on providing seasonal support for about 65 mining operations in the area. Subsistence activities supplement the highly seasonal employment. One resident holds a commercial fishing permit. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 27 occupied households, and 65.0% of all houses were vacant. 17 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 19.0%. 31 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 65.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$28,036, and 13.7% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Yukon Flats REAA. There are no state-operated schools located within the community boundaries.

The community is on the Steese Highway, which access Fairbanks during summer months only. Air transportation is available. Boats are used for recreation and fishing. Snowmachines and dog sleds are also used.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Approximately 25% of homes have individual wells, septic systems and complete plumbing. The majority haul water from a nearby surface source and use outhouses.

Electricity is provided by: Far North Utilities. Electricity is generated by Oil. Rates are subsidized through the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: Far North Utilities (8 @ 63,500 gals.); Halvorson & Wolters Mine (11,000).

The Regional Native Health organization is Tanana Chiefs Conference. A health clinic is not located directly within the community. Alternative care is provided by First Responder: Central Rescue Squad (520-5451); Circle Clinic or Fairbanks Hospital.

In-State telephone service is provided by United Utilities Inc. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom.

* This information has been extracted from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs Community Database. For a complete Community Profile, or for data in an electronic format, contact the DCRA Research & Analysis Section, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division, at 465-4750.

CHALKYITSIK

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 92
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Doyon Ltd.



Geographic Information

Chalkyitsik is located on the Black River about 50 miles east of Fort Yukon. It lies at approximately 66° 63' N. Latitude and 143° 75' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 2.0 sq. miles of land and .4 sq. miles of water. Chalkyitsik has a continental subarctic climate, characterized by seasonal extremes of temperature. Winters are long and harsh, summers warm and short. Rainfall averages 6.5 inches, snowfall 43.4 inches. Summer temperatures range from 65 to 80, winter temperatures -71 to 0.

Socioeconomic Information

Chalkyitsik means "fish hooking place," and has traditionally been an important seasonal fishing site for the Gwitchin.

Chalkyitsik is a traditional Gwitchin village, with a subsistence lifestyle. 92.2% of the population are Natives.

Wage opportunities are limited, primarily either part-time or seasonal with the school district, village council, clinic, or state and federal agencies. Subsistence plays an important role in the village economy. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 33 occupied households, and 37.0% of all houses were vacant. 11 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 31.3%. 47 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 81.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$12,750, and 67.3% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Yukon Flats REAA. There is one school in the community, serving 28 students, and staffed by 3 certified teachers.

Access to Chalkyitsik is primarily by air. Residents own boats which are used for fishing, hunting and recreation. No roads connect Chalkyitsik with other villages, although there is a winter trail to Fort Yukon.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Most residents use untreated water from the Black River and honeybuckets for sewage disposal. The school has a water plant and watering point, although it is not in acceptable condition. There is no washeteria. Funds have been requested for construction of a village water treatment plant, safe water point, water storage tank, water transmission line to the school, washeteria, clinic and water treatment facility. Chalkyitsik also needs a new sewage disposal and treatment system, and funds to relocate the landfill. Water pollution can be avoided if the new site is funded. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: Chalkyitsik Village Energy Systems. Electricity is generated by Oil. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: School (32,000 gal's.); Village Council (12,000); Electric Utility (30,000).

The Regional Native Health organization is Tanana Chiefs Conference. Local Health Clinic: Chalkyitsik Health Clinic.

In-State telephone service is provided by United Utilities Inc. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom.

Local Contacts

Village Corporation - Chalkyitsik Native Corporation, P.O. Box 53, Chalkyitsik, AK 99788 (662-2563)

Village Council - Chalkyitsik Village, P.O. Box 57, Chalkyitsik, AK 99788 (848-8893)

* This information has been extracted from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs Community Database. For a complete Community Profile, or for data in an electronic format, contact the DCRA Research & Analysis Section, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division, at 465-4750.

CHASE

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 44
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Matanuska-Susitna Borough
Native Village No
Regional Native Corp. Cook Inlet Regional Corp.



Geographic Information

Chase is located on the east bank of the Susitna River, 9 miles north of Talkeetna in the Mat-Su Borough. It lies at approximately 62° 44' N. Latitude and 150° 10' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 36.1 sq. miles of land and 1.0 sq. miles of water. January temperatures range from 4 to 23; July can vary from 47 to 68.

Socioeconomic Information

The community was first named in 1922 as a railroad station at mile 236.2 of the Alaska Railroad.

Chase residents are homesteaders who have recently organized a homeowners association to combat additional DNR land disposals in the area. Locals believe that their subsistence resources may be threatened by any population expansion. .0% of the population are Natives.

Chase residents are devoted to self-sufficiency, living a subsistence lifestyle supplemented by public assistance payments. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 19 occupied households, and 65.0% of all houses were vacant. 27 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was .0%. No one aged 16 and over was unemployed, or .0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$61,359, and .0% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Borough. There are no state-operated schools located within the community boundaries.

The railroad will drop travellers at the head of a trail leading into Chase. There is no direct road access, except from the George Parks Highway to nearby Talkeetna. The nearest airport is at Talkeetna.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

One-third of homes have individual water wells, septic systems and complete plumbing. The remaining two-thirds haul water and use outhouses. Individual generators are used to supply power.

Electricity is provided by: Individual Generators.

The Regional Native Health organization is Southcentral Foundation. A health clinic is not located directly within the community. Alternative care is provided by Houston or Palmer.

In-State telephone service is provided by Matanuska Telephone Assoc.

* This information has been extracted from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs Community Database. For a complete Community Profile, or for data in an electronic format, contact the DCRA Research & Analysis Section, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division, at 465-4750.

CHEFORNAK

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 336
Incorporation Type 2nd Class City
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Calista Corp.



Geographic Information

Chefornak is located on the south bank of the Kinia River, at its junction with the Keguk River, in the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta. The village lies within the Clarence Rhode National Wildlife Refuge, established for migratory waterfowl protection. Chefornak is 98 air miles southwest of Bethel and 490 miles southwest of Anchorage. It lies at approximately 60° 15' N. Latitude and 164° 21' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 32.1 sq. miles of land and 4.1 sq. miles of water. Chefornak is located in a marine climate. Precipitation averages 22 inches, with 43 inches of snowfall annually. Summer temperatures range from 41 to 57, winter temperatures range 6 to 24.

Socioeconomic Information

The area has historically been occupied by Yupik Eskimos. In the early 1950s, Alexie Amagiqchik founded a small general store at the site. He had moved from a village on the Bering Sea to the new location one mile inland to escape potential floodwaters. Others from the original village followed and settled in Chefornak.

A traditional Eskimo community, Chefornak residents practice a subsistence lifestyle with some commercial fishing. 97.5% of the population are Natives.

Other than government positions, most employment in Chefornak is seasonal, supplemented by subsistence activities. 22 residents hold commercial fishing permits, for herring roe and salmon fisheries. The village operates a fish freezer for commercial and subsistence catches. The 1992 Community Development Quota (CDQ) program will increase the polluck groundfish quota for small communities like Chefornak. Trapping is also a source of income. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 64 occupied households, and 19.0% of all houses were vacant. 61 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 6.2%. 123 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 67.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$20,278, and 35.4% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Lower Kuskokwim REAA. There is one school in the community, serving 105 students, and staffed by 8 certified teachers.

An airstrip provides chartered and private air access year-round. Although there are no docking facilities, a number of fishing boats and skiffs are used for local travel. Snowmachines are relied upon during the winter.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

A single well provides the water source for Chefornak, with distribution points at several locations. Surface water sources are frequently used. The school has requested funds to drill a new well, relocate the water treatment equipment and construct a new plant building. Honeybucket hauling services are provided by the City. Homes are not plumbed. Refuse collection services are provided. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: City/Naterkaq Light Plant. Electricity is generated by Oil. Rates are subsidized through the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: School (116,796 gals.); City (4,524); Village Council (3,810); Electric Utility (43,250); Village Corp. (65,363); Other/Private (8,445).

The Regional Native Health organization is Yukon Kuskokwim Health Corp. Local Health Clinic: Chefornak Health Clinic.

In-State telephone service is provided by United Utilities Inc. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom.

Local Contacts

City - City of Chefornak, P.O. Box 29, Chefornak, AK 99561 (867-8528)
Village Corporation - Chefamrmute Incorporated, P.O. Box 70, Chefornak, AK 99561 (867-8115)
Village Council - Village of Chefornak, P.O. Box 29, Chefornak, AK 99561 (867-8850)

* This information has been extracted from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs Community Database. For a complete Community Profile, or for data in an electronic format, contact the DCRA Research & Analysis Section, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division, at 465-4750.

CHENEGA BAY

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 89
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Chugach Alaska Corp.



Geographic Information

Chenega Bay is located on Evans Island in Crab Bay, 42 miles southeast of Whittier in the Prince William Sound. It is 104 air miles southeast of Anchorage. It lies at approximately 60° 10' N. Latitude and 147° 94' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 28.8 sq. miles of land and 25.4 sq. miles of water. Winter temperatures range from 17 to 28; summer temperatures range 49 to 63. Average annual precipitation includes 66 inches of rain and 80 inches of snowfall.

Socioeconomic Information

The name of this Indian village was first reported by Ivan Petroff in the 1880 census. At that time, the village was located on the southern tip of Chenega Island. A post office was established in 1946. The village was destroyed and over half of all residents perished by tsunamis in the Sound after the 1964 earthquake. The village was reestablished in the mid-1980s on Evans Island, although it is still named Chenega.

Chenega Bay is a Native community practicing a subsistence and commercial fishing lifestyle. 69.1% of the population are Natives.

Commercial fishing, oyster farming and subsistence activities are the focus of the economy. 12 residents hold commercial fishing permits. The school provides some employment. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 29 occupied households, and 15.0% of all houses were vacant. 36 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 14.3%. 26 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 42.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$22,083, and 26.6% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Chugach REAA. There is one school in the community, serving 26 students, and staffed by 3 certified teachers.

Chenega is accessible by float plane and has a small dock. Floatplanes are available for charter from Cordova, Valdez, Anchorage or Seward. An airstrip is currently under construction.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

A surface water collection system with a dam and storage capacity of 50,000 gallons is used for piped distribution to most homes in Chenega. Approximately 80% of all homes are completely plumbed; the remaining residents haul their own water from surface sources. Sewage is piped to a 20,000-gallon community septic tank; some homes use individual septic tanks or outhouses. Refuse collection services are provided for disposal at the landfill. Refuse collection services are provided. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: Chenega Bay IRA Council. Electricity is generated by Oil. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: Village Council (6 @ 52,000 gals.).

The Regional Native Health organization is Chugachmiut. Local Health Clinic: Chenega Bay Health Clinic. Alternative care is provided by First Responder: Chenega Bay EMS (573-5129).

In-State telephone service is provided by United Utilities Inc. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom.

Local Contacts

Village Corporation – Chenega Corporation, P.O. Box 60, Chenega Bay, AK 99574 (573-5118)
Village Council – Native Village of Chenega, P.O. Box 8079, Chenega Bay, AK 99574 (573-5132)

* This information has been extracted from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs Community Database. For a complete Community Profile, or for data in an electronic format, contact the DCRA Research & Analysis Section, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division, at 465-4750.

CHEVAK

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 645
Incorporation Type 2nd Class City
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Calista Corp.



Geographic Information

Chevak is located on the north bank of the Niglikfak River, 17 miles east of Hooper Bay in the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta. It lies at approximately 61° 53' N. Latitude and 165° 59' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 1.5 sq. miles of land and .0 sq. miles of water. Chevak has a maritime climate. Temperatures range from -25 to 79. Snowfall averages 60 inches per year.

Socioeconomic Information

The name Chevak refers to "a connecting slough," on which Chevak is situated. Eskimos have inhabited the region for thousands of years.

Chevak is an Eskimo village. Commercial fishing and subsistence activities are an important part of the local culture. 93.0% of the population are Natives.

Employment in Chevak is at its peak in the summer months and declines to a few full-time positions during winter. Construction projects and BLM fire fighting provide summer employment. 19 residents hold commercial fishing permits. Incomes are supplemented by subsistence activities. The 1992 Community Development Quota (CDQ) program hopes to spur commercial fishing opportunities by increasing the polluck groundfish quota for small communities like Chevak. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 147 occupied households, and 10.0% of all houses were vacant. 154 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 17.8%. 177 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 53.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$17,222, and 27.0% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Kashunamiut REAA. There is one school in the community, serving 194 students, and staffed by 17 certified teachers.

Chevak's location near the Bering Sea renders the city subject to heavy winds and rains which sometimes preclude air access. Skiffs are used in the summer on the river, and snowmachines are used in the winter.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Most residents haul water from the washeteria and haul honeybuckets to the lagoon, and have no household plumbing. Construction will begin in 1995 to provide piped water and sewer for 170 homes and the school. Funds have also been provided for Phases I and II, to rehabilitate the washeteria and install new washers, dryers and shower facilities, renovate existing water points for anti-icing, construct a new watering point on the east side, and improve the honeybucket lagoon. Funds are needed for Phases III and IV, to drill a new well, construct a water treatment plant, a 150,000-gallon water storage tank, install water and sewer mains and a vacuum sewer collection station. A newly-constructed landfill now uses an incinerator to reduce waste volume. A washeteria is available. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by the Alaska Village Electric Cooperative (AVEC). Electricity is generated by Oil. Rates are subsidized through the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: School (120,180 gals.); City (19,600); Village (2,700); AVEC (136,700); Village Corp. (164,900); Other/Private (7,000).

The Regional Native Health organization is Yukon Kuskokwim Health Corp. Local Health Clinic: Chevak Health Clinic.

In-State telephone service is provided by United Utilities Inc. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom. Cable TV is provided by the Village Corporation.

Local Contacts

City – City of Chevak, P.O. Box 136, Chevak, AK 99563 (858-7128)
Education – Kashunamiut School District, 985 KSD Way, Chevak, AK 99563 (858-7713)
Village Corporation – Chevak Company Corporation, P.O. Box 5478, Chevak, AK 99563 (858-7920)
Village Council – Chevak Native Village, P.O. Box 5514, Chevak, AK 99563 (858-7428)

* This information has been extracted from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs Community Database. For a complete Community Profile, or for data in an electronic format, contact the DCRA Research & Analysis Section, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division, at 465-4750.

CHICKALOON

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 241
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Matanuska-Susitna Borough
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Cook Inlet Regional Corp.



Geographic Information

Chickaloon is located on the Chickaloon River, on the Glenn Highway, 26 miles northeast of Palmer in the Talkeetna Mountains. It lies at approximately 61° 79' N. Latitude and 148° 48' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 47.0 sq. miles of land and .5 sq. miles of water. The temperatures in January range from 6 to 14; in July, 47 to 67. Annual precipitation is 16.5 inches.

Socioeconomic Information

The village was named for the River, and was established around 1916 in this coal-rich region as the terminus of the Matanuska Branch of the Alaska Railroad.

Chickaloon is a recognized Native village, although the population is primarily non-Native. The community is extremely proactive regarding subsistence and sovereignty issues. Chickaloon issues its own driver's licenses and vehicle registration tags. 6.2% of the population are Natives.

Local retail businesses and government provide the majority of employment – some positions are in the Palmer/Wasilla area. Subsistence is an important activity for both native and non-native residents. One resident holds a commercial fishing permit. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 51 occupied households, and 68.0% of all houses were vacant. 63 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 26.7%. 39 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 38.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$32,083, and 31.2% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Borough. There is one school in the community, serving 42 students, and staffed by 5 certified teachers.

Chickaloon is accessible by the statewide highway system. Goods are most often brought in from the Palmer/Wasilla area or Anchorage.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Approximately 75% of households have individual water wells and septic tank systems; over half of all homes are plumbed.

Electricity is provided by: Matanuska Electric Assoc., Inc./AEG&T. Electricity is generated by Hydro & Oil.

The Regional Native Health organization is Southcentral Foundation. A health clinic is not located directly within the community. Alternative care is provided by Palmer.

In-State telephone service is provided by Matanuska Telephone Assoc.

Local Contacts

Village Corporation – Chickaloon-Moose Cr. Native Assoc., Star Route 3 - Box 8342, Palmer, AK 99645 (746-2548)

Village Council – Chickaloon Native Village, P.O. Box 1105, Chickaloon, AK 99674 (746-0505)

* This information has been extracted from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs Community Database. For a complete Community Profile, or for data in an electronic format, contact the DCRA Research & Analysis Section, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division, at 465-4750.

CHIGNIK

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 191
Incorporation Type 2nd Class City
Borough Located In Lake & Peninsula Borough
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Bristol Bay Native Corp.



Geographic Information

The City of Chignik is located on Anchorage Bay on the Alaska Peninsula, 450 miles southwest of Anchorage and 260 miles southwest of Kodiak. It lies at approximately 56° 30' N. Latitude and 158° 41' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 11.7 sq. miles of land and 4.1 sq. miles of water. Chignik has a maritime climate characterized by cool summers and warm winters. Average summer temperatures range from 39 to 60; average winter temperatures range from 21 to 50. Precipitation averages 127 inches annually, of which 58 inches are snow.

Socioeconomic Information

Prior to Chignik, a Kaniagmuit Native village called Kaluak was located here; it was destroyed during the Russian fur boom in the 1700s. Chignik, a Sugpiat word meaning "big wind," was established in the early 1900s as a fishing village and cannery. Some reports indicate that coal mining was also occurring at the time. Today, two historical canneries are still in operation.

Historically an Aleut area with Russian and Scandinavian influences, there is presently a mixture of non-Natives, Aleuts and Eskimos. Subsistence on fish and caribou is important to residents' livelihoods. 45.2% of the population are Natives.

As is typical of villages in the region, commercial salmon fishing is the mainstay of the cash economy in Chignik. 24 residents hold commercial fishing permits. Depending upon fish stocks and prices, the two fish processing plants operate year-round. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 46 occupied households, and 56.0% of all houses were vacant. 68 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 4.2%. 42 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 38.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$36,875, and .0% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Borough. There is one school in the community, serving 36 students, and staffed by 4 certified teachers.

Chignik is accessible by air and sea. There is a gravel runway. Regular flights run from King Salmon. Barge services arrive weekly from late spring through early fall, and biweekly during the remainder of the year. Ferry services between Chignik and Kodiak are provided ten times a year.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Water is supplied by a nearby lake and wells, treated, and piped into homes. Piped sewage is collected in community septic tanks and wastewater is discharged via outfall lines. Some use individual septic tanks. All homes are completely plumbed. A new sludge disposal site was recently funded. Funds have been requested to construct a new landfill and to construct a 200,000-gallon water storage tank and upgrade the treatment plant to meet new water quality regulations. A washeteria is available. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: Chignik Electric. Electricity is generated by Oil. Rates are subsidized through the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: Aleutian Dragon Fisheries (10 @ 184,000 gals.); Chignik Pride (3 @ 65,000); Ward Cove Packing (10 @ 134,300).

The Regional Native Health organization is Bristol Bay Area Health Corp. Local Health Clinic: Chignik Bay Subregional Clinic. Alternative care is provided by Ambulance: Chignik Bay Fire Dept./EMS.

In-State telephone service is provided by Pacific Telecommunications Inc. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom.

Local Contacts

City - City of Chignik, P.O. Box 110, Chignik, AK 99564 (749-2280)
Village Corporation - Far West, Incorporated, P.O. Box 3572, Kodiak, AK 99615 (846-5900)
Village Council - Native Village of Chignik, General Delivery, Chignik, AK 99563 (749-2285)

* This information has been extracted from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs Community Database. For a complete Community Profile, or for data in an electronic format, contact the DCRA Research & Analysis Section, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division, at 465-4750.

CHIGNIK LAGOON

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 88
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Lake & Peninsula Borough
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Bristol Bay Native Corp.



Geographic Information

Chignik Lagoon is located on the south shore of the Alaska Peninsula, southwest of Anchorage. It lies at approximately 56° 28' N. Latitude and 158° 51' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 12.3 sq. miles of land and .0 sq. miles of water. Chignik Lagoon's maritime climate is characterized by cool summers and relatively warm winters. Average summer temperatures range from 39 to 60; winter temperatures range from 21 to 36.

Socioeconomic Information

Chignik Lagoon took its name from its proximity to Chignik, the Aleut word for "wind." The intermarriage of the Koniags and Aleuts produced the Koniags who now reside here. The people of this area were sea-dependent.

Chignik Lagoon is a traditional Koniag village that experiences an influx of fishermen during the summer months. 56.6% of the population are Natives.

Fishing is the mainstay of the economy in Chignik Lagoon. The economy's well being is dependent on the success of the salmon fleet. 26 residents hold commercial fishing permits. The people are also dependent upon subsistence hunting and fishing as a source of food. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 17 occupied households, and 80.0% of all houses were vacant. 8 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 20.0%. 42 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 84.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$56,250, and 6.4% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Borough. There is one school in the community, serving 28 students, and staffed by 2 certified teachers.

Chignik Lagoon is primarily accessible by air and sea. There is an airstrip and a public seaplane dock. Regular and charter flights are available from King Salmon. A cargo ship brings supplies annually.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Residents are presently drawing water from a creek due to a non-functioning central public well which feeds into a storage tank. Some have individual wells. Over 80% of residences have complete plumbing. The community has requested funds to drill a new well, construct a pumphouse and waterline to the storage tank, construct a community sewer system, sewage treatment plant and ocean outfalls. Septic drainfields are failing, and beach dumping of sludge is occurring.

Electricity is provided by: Chignik Lake Electric Utility, Inc. Electricity is generated by Oil. Rates are subsidized through the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: School (27,000 gals.); Village Council (3,000); Village Corp. (75,000); Other/Private (1,500).

The Regional Native Health organization is Bristol Bay Area Health Corp. Local Health Clinic: Chignik Lagoon Health Clinic.

In-State telephone service is provided by Pacific Telecommunications Inc. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom.

Local Contacts

Village Corporation – Chignik Lagoon Native Corporation, P.O. Box 3084, Kodiak, AK 99615 (840-2268)

Village Council – Native Village of Chignik Lagoon, General Delivery, Chignik Lagoon, AK 99565 (840-2206)

* This information has been extracted from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs Community Database. For a complete Community Profile, or for data in an electronic format, contact the DCRA Research & Analysis Section, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division, at 465-4750.

CHIGNIK LAKE

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population	134
Incorporation Type	Unincorporated
Borough Located In	Lake & Peninsula Borough
Native Village	Yes
Regional Native Corp.	Bristol Bay Native Corp.



Geographic Information

Chignik Lake is located on the south side of the Alaska Peninsula next to the body of water of the same name, 265 miles southwest of Kodiak and 565 air miles southwest of Anchorage. It lies at approximately 56° 25' N. Latitude and 158° 77' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 18.4 sq. miles of land and 3.8 sq. miles of water. The maritime climate of Chignik Lake is characterized by cool summers and relatively warm winters. Average summer temperatures range from 39 to 60; winter temperatures range from 21 to 50. Extremes from 80 to -35 are not uncommon.

Socioeconomic Information

The present population traces its roots to Aleuts from the west near Ilnik and the old village of Kanatag near Becharof Lake. The village was established in the 1950s when the original school was built. It has developed as a fishing village.

Chignik Lake is a predominantly Aleut village with an influx of fishermen during the summer months. 91.7% of the population are Natives.

Fishing is the mainstay of Chignik Lake's economy. The economic well being is dependent on the success of the commercial salmon fleet. 12 residents hold commercial fishing permits. The people depend on subsistence hunting and fishing for most food sources. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 34 occupied households, and 40.0% of all houses were vacant. 28 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 15.2%. 60 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 68.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$19,167, and 42.0% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Borough. There is one school in the community, serving 52 students, and staffed by 6 certified teachers.

Chignik Lake is primarily accessible by air and sea. There is a gravel airstrip and seaplanes may land on the lake. Regularly-scheduled and charter flights are provided. Barge service is available via Chignik Lagoon.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Wells provide water for most of the community, and all facilities are connected to a piped water system. Approximately 70% of all homes are plumbed. 15 HUD homes are connected to a central sewer system with a waste pump and lagoon; the remainder use individual septic systems. Garbage is disposed of by residents in the landfill. Chignik Lake Electric Utility generates power only during the summer months; in winter, electricity is purchased from the School District. A washeteria is available. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: Chignik Lake Electric Utility, Inc. Electricity is generated by Oil. Rates are subsidized through the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: School (35,400 gals); Village Council (40,000); Other/Private (3,000).

The Regional Native Health organization is Bristol Bay Area Health Corp. Local Health Clinic: Chignik Lake Health Clinic.

In-State telephone service is provided by Pacific Telecommunications Inc. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom.

Local Contacts

Village Corporation - Chignik River Limited, P.O. Box 007, Chignik Lake, AK 99564 (845-2228)

Village Council - Chignik Lake Village, P.O. Box 33, Chignik Lake, AK 99548 (845-2212)

* This information has been extracted from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs Community Database. For a complete Community Profile, or for data in an electronic format, contact the DCRA Research & Analysis Section, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division, at 465-4750.

CHINIAK

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 77
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Kodiak Island Borough
Native Village No
Regional Native Corp. Koniag Inc.



Geographic Information

The community is located 45 miles southeast of the City of Kodiak, on the easternmost point of Kodiak Island. It lies at approximately 57° 63' N. Latitude and 152° 18' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 39.9 sq. miles of land and 74.4 sq. miles of water. The climate of the Kodiak Islands is dominated by a strong marine influence. There is little or no freezing weather. Summers are cool and winters are warm. Temperatures range from 25 to 54.

Socioeconomic Information

Chiniak is an Aleut name first reported in 1888 by Lt. Comdr. Tanner, USN, of the steamer Albatross. It was named "Cape Greville" in 1778 by Capt. Cook. After World War II, an Air Force Tracking Station was constructed in Chiniak.

This non-Native community is active in local issues and planning through the Chiniak Community Forum. There is a library and school. 5.8% of the population are Natives.

The school, post office and local roadhouses are the primary year-round employers. There are no stores or gas stations in Chiniak. A commute to Kodiak is too far for daily employment. Many work in construction, fishing, or other seasonal industries outside of the community. Four residents hold commercial fishing permits. Large-scale logging operations for Koniag, Inc. and the Poker Flats Rocket Project may be developed in Chiniak. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 23 occupied households, and 36.0% of all houses were vacant. 37 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 5.1%. 15 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 29.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$44,375, and 20.2% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Borough. There is one school in the community, serving 31 students, and staffed by 3 certified teachers.

Local boat owners anchor in Thumb's Up Bay, and a small dock is available. An old airstrip may be used for emergency landings. Chiniak can be reached by road from Kodiak. Although 45 miles away, Kodiak offers jet service, float plane services, ferry service and boat harbors.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Approximately 60% of homes in Chiniak have individual wells, septic systems, and running water. The remainder haul water from a nearby source and use outhouses.

Electricity is provided by: Kodiak Electric Association, Inc. Electricity is generated by Hydro & Oil.

The Regional Native Health organization is Kodiak Area Native Assoc. A health clinic is not located directly within the community. Alternative care is provided by First Responder: Chiniak EMS (486-5726); Kodiak Hospital.

In-State telephone service is provided by Pacific Telecommunications Inc. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom.

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CHISTOCHINA

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population	64
Incorporation Type	Unincorporated
Borough Located In	Unorganized
Native Village	Yes
Regional Native Corp.	Ahtna Inc.



Geographic Information

Chistochina is located at mile 32.7 on the Tok cutoff to the Glenn Highway, 42 miles northeast of Glennallen. Sinona Creek, Bolder Creek, Chistochina River and Copper River surround the village. It lies at approximately 62° 56' N. Latitude and 144° 68' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 16.9 sq. miles of land and .0 sq. miles of water. The climate of Chistochina is Continental. Temperatures range from -62 to 91. Snowfall is 61 inches, with 13 inches of precipitation per year.

Socioeconomic Information

Chistochina began as an Ahtna fish camp and a stopover place for traders and trappers. The village access road later became part of the Valdez-Eagle Trail, constructed by miners during the gold rush in the Eagle area in 1897. Chistochina Lodge was built as a roadhouse for prospectors. The Trail was used for construction of U.S. Army Signal Corps telegraph lines from Valdez to Eagle between 1901 and 1904. Gold was mined along the upper Chistochina River and its runoff creeks. The area was settled by homesteaders, although it has remained a traditional Native village.

Chistochina is the most traditional of all Copper River Athabascan Indian villages. Subsistence is a crucial component of the lifestyle. 61.7% of the population are Natives.

Subsistence hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering are the basis of the village's economy. Most cash employment is seasonal. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 20 occupied households, and 41.0% of all houses were vacant. 12 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 52.0%. 31 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 72.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$24,167, and 17.7% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Copper River REAA. There is one school in the community, serving 31 students, and staffed by 3 certified teachers.

Chistochina is accessible year-round by the Glenn and Richardson Highways. Small aircraft may land at a nearby uncontrolled airstrip.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Almost half of residences have individual wells; the remainder haul water from the Community Center. Some residents use individual septic tanks, but the majority use outhouses or pit privies. About 40% of homes are completely plumbed. Electricity is provided out of Tok. Refuse disposal at the local landfill is the responsibility of each individual. The community needs a new landfill and a washeteria. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: Alaska Power & Telephone Company (AP&T). Electricity is generated by Oil. Rates are subsidized through the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program.

The Regional Native Health organization is Mount Sanford Tribal Council. Local Health Clinic: Chistochina Health Clinic.

In-State telephone service is provided by Copper Valley Telephone Co-op (Glennallen exchange). Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom.

Local Contacts

Community Non-Profit - Chistochina Pub Saf & Comm. Dev., P.O. Box 307, Gakona, AK 99586

Village Council - Chistochina Village Council, P.O. Box 241, Gakona, AK 99586 (822-3503)

* This information has been extracted from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs Community Database. For a complete Community Profile, or for data in an electronic format, contact the DCRA Research & Analysis Section, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division, at 465-4750.

CHITINA

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 57
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Ahtna Inc.



Geographic Information

Chitina is located on the west bank of the Copper River at its confluence with the Chitina River, at mile 34 on the Edgerton Highway, 53 miles southeast of Copper Center. It lies outside the western boundary of the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve. It lies at approximately 61° 52' N. Latitude and 144° 48' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 28.6 sq. miles of land and 1.4 sq. miles of water. Chitina is located in the continental climate zone. Temperatures range from -58 to 91. Snowfall is 52 inches, with total precipitation of 12 inches per year.

Socioeconomic Information

Athabascan Indians have reportedly occupied this region for the last 5,000 to 7,000 years. Chitina was historically a large Native village whose population was slowly decimated by the influx of people, disease and conflicts. Rich copper deposits were discovered at the turn of the century along the northern flanks of the Chitina River valley, bringing a rush of prospectors and homesteaders to the area. The Copper River & Northwestern Railway enabled Chitina to develop into a thriving community by 1914. It had a general store, clothing store, meat market, stables, a tinsmith, five hotels, rooming houses, a pool hall, bars, restaurants, dance halls and a movie theater. Almost all of Chitina was owned by Otto Adrian Nelson, a surveying engineer for the Kennecott Mines. He supplied electric power to all structures with a unique hydroelectric system. After the mines closed in 1938, Chitina became a ghost town with only the Natives and a few non-Natives staying on. In 1963, the Nelson estate was purchased by "Mudhole" Smith, a pioneer bush pilot, who sold off the townsite and buildings.

The community is a mixed population, and most residents are involved in subsistence activities year-round. During the summer, subsistence dipnetting for salmon on the Copper River brings a large number of Alaskans from Anchorage and other areas of the state. 46.9% of the population are Natives.

Employment is limited to the general store and gas station, liquor store and saloon, art gallery, and local state Fish & Game and highway maintenance offices. The summer influx of fishermen, tourists and campers provides some cash income in fish guiding and other services. One resident holds a commercial fishing permit. Many villagers participate in subsistence activities year-round. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 22 occupied households, and 41.0% of all houses were vacant. 12 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 33.3%. 22 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 65.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$13,125, and 40.9% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Copper River REAA. There are no state-operated schools located within the community boundaries.

The Edgerton Highway and Richardson Highway link Chitina with the rest of the state road system. The State maintains a public airstrip 5 miles south of town along the Edgerton Highway.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Residents haul water from the community well or have individual wells. Outhouses and individual septic systems provide sewage disposal. Many of the homes in this area are occupied only seasonally, and less than 20% are completely plumbed. Refuse collection services are available from Copper Basin Sanitation; the landfill at Glennallen is used. The heavy influx of tourists in summer requires central sanitation facilities. The community has asked for funding for a public facility with showers, washers, dryers, restrooms and a watering point, served by a water well and septic system, and an RV dump station. Refuse collection services are provided.

Electricity is provided by: Chitina Electric Inc. Electricity is generated by Oil & Hydro. Rates are subsidized through the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program.

The Regional Native Health organization is Copper River Native Assoc. Local Health Clinic: Chitina Health Clinic.

In-State telephone service is provided by Copper Valley Telephone Co-op (Glennallen exchange). Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom.

Local Contacts

Village Corporation - Chitina Native Corporation, P.O. Box 3, Chitina, AK 99566 (823-2223)

Village Council - Chitina Traditional Council, P.O. Box 31, Chitina, AK 99566 (563-6643)

* This information has been extracted from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs Community Database. For a complete Community Profile, or for data in an electronic format, contact the DCRA Research & Analysis Section, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division, at 465-4750.

CHUATHBALUK

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 120
Incorporation Type 2nd Class City
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Calista Corp.



Geographic Information

Chuathbaluk is located on the north bank of the Kuskokwim River, 11 miles upriver from Aniak in the Kilbuck-Kuskokwim mountains. It is 87 air miles northeast of Bethel and 310 miles west of Anchorage. It lies at approximately 61° 57' N. Latitude and 159° 21' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 4.2 sq. miles of land and 2.1 sq. miles of water. A continental climate prevails in Chuathbaluk. Snowfall averages 85 inches per year, with a total precipitation of 17 inches per year. Temperatures range from -55 to 87. Heavy winds can cause flight delays in the fall.

Socioeconomic Information

Chuathbaluk was the site of an Ingalik Indian summer fish camp in the mid-1800s. The site has been known as Chukbak, St. Sergius Mission, Kuskokwim Russian Mission, and Little Russian Mission. In the 1960s the name was changed to Chuathbaluk, which is derived from the Yupik word "Curapalek," meaning "the hills where the big blueberries grow." The Russian Orthodox church built the St. Sergius Mission by 1894, and residents of Kukuktuk from 20 miles downriver moved to the mission. Tragically, much of the village was lost in an influenza epidemic in 1900. By 1929, the site was deserted, although Russian Orthodox members continued to hold services at the site. In 1954, the Sam Phillips family from Crow Village resettled the mission, and were joined later by individuals from surrounding villages. The Church was rebuilt in the late 1950s, and a state school opened in the 1960s.

Chuathbaluk is primarily an Eskimo village, with some Indians. Subsistence is a crucial source of food, since employment opportunities are seasonal. 89.7% of the population are Natives.

Chuathbaluk's economy is heavily dependent on subsistence activities. Employment is primarily through seasonal summer work firefighting for BLM, working at the local sawmill, Nelson & Sons, or commercial fishing. Two residents hold commercial fishing permits. The school, City and clinic provide some year-round employment. Local artisans produce fur garments, beadwork, Mukluks, kuspiks and ulus. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 28 occupied households, and 15.0% of all houses were vacant. 32 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 8.6%. 29 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 48.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$13,750, and 47.4% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Kuspuk REAA. There is one school in the community, serving 32 students, and staffed by 3 certified teachers.

The Kuskokwim River serves as the major carrier for supply barges from Aniak and Bethel, skiffs and floatplanes. A 2,000' airstrip is located one mile north of the village, with scheduled air service. In the winter, skiplanes land on the frozen river and vehicles are sometimes driven on the ice road to neighboring communities.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

A 105-foot well provides a central watering point where water is hauled manually. It is filtered for iron removal. The school has its own watering point, and many homes have individual wells. 80% of homes do not have complete plumbing. Pit privies, honeybuckets and a septic lagoon are used for waste disposal. The school and clinic have a septic tank/leachfield system, as do several homes. Refuse is collected weekly. Funds have been requested to plan a new community washeteria, and for water and sewer to new housing from the present well site. The Middle Kuskokwim Electric Co-op provides power from Chuathbaluk to Stony River. A washeteria is available. Refuse collection services are provided. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: Middle Kuskokwim Electric Co-op. Electricity is generated by Oil. Rates are subsidized through the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: Kuspuk Schools (5 @ 40,500 gals.); City (40,000).

The Regional Native Health organization is Yukon Kuskokwim Health Corp. Local Health Clinic: Chuathbaluk Health Clinic.

In-State telephone service is provided by United Utilities Inc. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom.

Local Contacts

City - City of Chuathbaluk, P.O. Box CHU, Chuathbaluk, AK 99557 (467-4115)

Village Council - Native Village of Chuathbaluk, P.O. Box 31, Chuathbaluk, AK 99557 (467-4313)

* This information has been extracted from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs Community Database. For a complete Community Profile, or for data in an electronic format, contact the DCRA Research & Analysis Section, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division, at 465-4750.

CIRCLE

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 98
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Doyon Ltd.



Geographic Information

Circle is located on the south bank of the Yukon River at the edge of the Yukon Flats, 160 miles northeast of Fairbanks. It is at the eastern end of the Steese Highway. It lies at approximately 65° 82' N. Latitude and 144° 08' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 4.6 sq. miles of land and 1.1 sq. miles of water. Circle has a continental subarctic climate, characterized by seasonal extremes in temperature. Winters are long and harsh, summers warm and short. Rainfall averages 6.5 inches, snowfall is 43.4 inches. Summer temperatures range from 65 to 72, winter temperatures can range from -71 to 0.

Socioeconomic Information

Circle was a supply point for goods shipped up the Yukon and then overland to the mining camps.

The population of Circle is predominantly Athabascans who practice a subsistence lifestyle. 86.3% of the population are Natives.

Since Circle is connected by road to Fairbanks, tourists and recreationists come through seasonally. Employers include the school, clinic, village corp., trading post, construction and the post office. Almost all residents are involved in subsistence. Two residents hold commercial fishing permits. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 23 occupied households, and 26.0% of all houses were vacant. 19 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 36.7%. 32 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 63.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$17,083, and 10.9% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Yukon Flats REAA. There is one school in the community, serving 31 students, and staffed by 2 certified teachers.

Circle has direct road access to Fairbanks only during the summer months, by way of the Steese Highway. Barges deliver goods by the Yukon River during summer. Residents use ATVs, snowmobiles and dog sleds for recreation and subsistence activities. An airstrip is available.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Most homes haul water from the center watering point or use surface water. Outhouses and honeybuckets are used for sewage disposal. Over 85% of homes lack plumbing facilities. Circle has requested funds to relocate the landfill, access road, collection vehicle, and back hoe. A washeteria is available. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: Circle Electric Utility. Electricity is generated by Oil. Rates are subsidized through the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: Circle Utilities (13,000 gals.); School (110,000).

The Regional Native Health organization is Tanana Chiefs Conference. Local Health Clinic: Circle Health Clinic.

In-State telephone service is provided by Circle Utility Co. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom.

Local Contacts

Community Non-Profit – Circle District Historical Society, P.O. Box 1893, Central, AK 99730

Community Non-Profit – Circle Civic Community Assoc., Box 1, Circle City, AK 99733

Village Corporation – Danzhit Hanlali Corporation, General Delivery, Circle, AK 99733 (773-1280)

Village Council – Circle Native Community, General Delivery, Circle, AK 99733 (733-5498)

* This information has been extracted from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs Community Database. For a complete Community Profile, or for data in an electronic format, contact the DCRA Research & Analysis Section, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division, at 465-4750.

CIRCLE HOT SPRINGS

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 24
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village No
Regional Native Corp. Doyon Ltd.



Geographic Information

The community is northeast of Fairbanks, and 29 miles southwest of Circle, on the Steese Highway. It lies at approximately 65° 47' N. Latitude and 144° 68' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 53.3 sq. miles of land and 1.0 sq. miles of water. The area has a continental subarctic climate, characterized by seasonal extremes in temperature. Winters are long and harsh, summers warm and short. Rainfall averages 6.5 inches, snowfall 43.4 inches. Summer temperatures range from 65 to 72, winter temperatures can range from -71 to 0.

Socioeconomic Information

The hot springs were reportedly discovered in 1893 by William Greats. In 1905, Franklin Leach homesteaded 160 acres around the springs and developed a resort. The Circle Springs post office was established in 1924.

Residents have formed a non-profit civic association. Subsistence activities are a part of the lifestyle. .0% of the population are Natives.

The Hot Springs attract Fairbanks residents and tourists in summer months. Some mining occurs. Subsistence activities and public assistance supplement income. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 14 occupied households, and 86.0% of all houses were vacant. 10 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 33.3%. 12 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 55.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$6,250, and 74.1% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Yukon Flats REAA. There are no state-operated schools located within the community boundaries.

The Hot Springs road connects to the Steese Highway and on to Fairbanks during summer months only. There is an airstrip.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Residents haul water from a nearby spring and use outhouses or honeybuckets. Households are not plumbed. Residents use their own generators for power.

Electricity is provided by: Individual Generators.

The Regional Native Health organization is Tanana Chiefs Conference. A health clinic is not located directly within the community. Alternative care is provided by Circle or Fairbanks.

In-State telephone service is provided by United Utilities Inc. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom.

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CLAM GULCH

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 83
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Kenai Peninsula Borough
Native Village No
Regional Native Corp. Cook Inlet Regional Corp.



Geographic Information

Located on the Kenai Peninsula, Clam Gulch lies on the Sterling Highway 24 miles south of the City of Kenai. It lies at approximately 60° 22' N. Latitude and 151° 40' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 5.3 sq. miles of land and 5.1 sq. miles of water. January temperatures range from 4 to 22; winter temperatures vary from 46 to 61. Average annual precipitation is 20 inches.

Socioeconomic Information

Reported in 1947 by Barnes and Cobb of the U.S. Geological Survey, it was named after the Clam Gulch ravine. A post office was established in 1950.

Clam Gulch is best characterized as a geographic location rather than a community. It is a roadside development with a primarily non-Native population. 12.7% of the population are Natives.

A lodge and post office are in Clam Gulch. The Kenai area economy provides a variety of employment opportunities. 49 residents hold commercial fishing permits. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 29 occupied households, and 48.0% of all houses were vacant. 24 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was .0%. 38 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 61.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$60,233, and .0% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Borough. There are no state-operated schools located within the community boundaries.

The Sterling Highway provides access to Anchorage and beyond. Nearby Kenai offers an airport and docking facilities.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Many homes use individual wells and septic systems. However, nearly one-third are deriving water from a central watering point or water delivery. Over half of all homes use privies, and more than one-half are fully plumbed.

Electricity is provided by: Homer Electric Assoc/AEG&T. Electricity is generated by Hydro & Natural Gas.

The Regional Native Health organization is Chugachmiut. A health clinic is not located directly within the community. Alternative care is provided by Soldotna.

In-State telephone service is provided by Pacific Telecommunications Inc. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom.

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CLARK'S POINT

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 53
Incorporation Type 2nd Class City
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Bristol Bay Native Corp.



Geographic Information

Clark's Point is located on a spit on the northeastern shore of Nushagak Bay, 15 miles from Dillingham and 337 miles southwest of Anchorage. It lies at approximately 58° 84' N. Latitude and 158° 51' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 3.8 sq. miles of land and 1.5 sq. miles of water. Clark's Point is located in a climatic transition zone. The primary influence is maritime, although the arctic climate also affects the region. Average summer temperatures range from 37 to 66; average winter temperatures range from 4 to 30.

Socioeconomic Information

The point originally had an Eskimo name, "Saguyak," yet there is no evidence of a settlement at the site prior to the salmon saltery established by John Clark in 1888. Clark's Point has also been the headquarters of a fishing fleet. The village was plagued with a flood and massive erosion.

The community was founded on fishing operations of white settlers, although presently it is predominantly Eskimo and Aleut. The population increases by about 300 in summer months due to the commercial fishery. 88.3% of the population are Natives.

The economic base in Clark's Point is primarily commercial fishing. A floating processor is anchored in the bay during the fish season. 18 residents hold commercial fishing permits. Everyone depends on subsistence to some extent, and travel over a great area if necessary. Exchange relationships exist between nearby communities. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 18 occupied households, and 67.0% of all houses were vacant. 22 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 18.5%. 16 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 42.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$17,083, and 16.1% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Southwest Region REAA. There is one school in the community, serving 9 students, and staffed by 1 certified teacher.

Air transport is the primary method of reaching Clark's Point. Regular and charter flights are available from Dillingham. There is a gravel runway. Freight is brought by barge to Dillingham, and then flown or lightered to the community. Boat facilities exist only at Trident Seafoods.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Spring-fed wells provide water to the community. A piped water system or individual wells are used by residents. Many homes are connected to a piped sewer system with an outfall; others use individual septic tanks. One-third of homes are fully plumbed. Residents dispose of garbage in the local landfill. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: City of Clark's Point. Electricity is generated by Oil. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: Trident Seafoods (6 @ 67,200 gals.); Southwest Reg. Schools (50,000).

The Regional Native Health organization is Bristol Bay Area Health Corp. Local Health Clinic: Clark's Point Health Clinic. Alternative care is provided by First Responder: Clark's Point First Responders (822-3671).

In-State telephone service is provided by Nushagak Telephone Co-op Inc. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom.

Local Contacts

City - City of Clark's Point, P.O. Box 9, Clark's Point, AK 99569 (236-1221)

Village Corporation - Saguyak, Incorporated, P.O. Box 4, Clark's Point, AK 99569 (236-1244)

Village Council - Village of Clark's Point, P.O. Box 16, Clark's Point, AK 99569 (236-1221)

* This information has been extracted from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs Community Database. For a complete Community Profile, or for data in an electronic format, contact the DCRA Research & Analysis Section, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division, at 465-4750.

COFFMAN COVE

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 237
Incorporation Type 2nd Class City
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village No
Regional Native Corp. Sealaska Corp.



Geographic Information

Coffman Cove is on the northeast coast of Prince of Wales Island in Southeast Alaska. It lies at approximately 56° 00' N. Latitude and 132° 83' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 11.6 sq. miles of land and 3.6 sq. miles of water. The area is dominated by a cool maritime climate. Average summer temperatures range from 46 to 70; average winter temperatures range from 32 to 42.

Socioeconomic Information

The site was named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A.S. Snow, USN, for Lt. Dewitt Coffman, a member of his party. Coffman Cove was first settled as a logging camp in the 1970s.

The city is primarily non-Native, and serves as a base for loggers. 7.0% of the population are Natives.

Area logging for Ketchikan Pulp Co., a small lumber mill, logging support services, and the local school provide the majority of employment. Coffman Cove is one of the major log transfer sites on Prince of Wales Island. Logs are tied together and towed to trans-shipment points for export. Oyster farming also occurs in Coffman Cove. Nine residents hold commercial fishing permits. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 73 occupied households, and 10.0% of all houses were vacant. 99 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 14.7%. 42 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 30.3% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$44,063, and 4.7% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Southeast Island REAA. There is one school in the community, serving 43 students, and staffed by 4 certified teachers.

The State Ferry landing at Hollis provides access to the Prince of Wales Island road system. Coffman Cove is also accessible by float plane. Taquan and Ketchikan Air provide scheduled air service.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

The community must relocate due to archaeological site discoveries. Residents are moving to three new subdivisions; the land was previously owned by the University and DNR. The community has requested funding for a piped water and sewer system for two of the new subdivisions, including an aerated septic tank and ocean outfall. The landfill will be closed in 1994, and they will need a new approved site. KPC will have incinerator, city baler and storage for recyclables. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: Coffman Cove Utilities/AP&T. Electricity is generated by Oil. Rates are subsidized through the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: Louisiana Pacific Ketchikan (5 @ 45,000 gals.).

The Regional Native Health organization is SEARHC. Local Health Clinic: Coffman Cove Health Clinic. Alternative care is provided by First Responder: Coffman Cove EMS (329-2215); Ambulance: Prince of Wales Island Area EMS (755-2230).

In-State telephone service is provided by Pacific Telecommunications Inc. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom.

Local Contacts

City - City of Coffman Cove, 310 Harbor Avenue, Coffman Cove, AK 99918 (329-2233)

* This information has been extracted from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs Community Database. For a complete Community Profile, or for data in an electronic format, contact the DCRA Research & Analysis Section, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division, at 465-4750.

COHOE

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population	556
Incorporation Type	Unincorporated
Borough Located In	Kenai Peninsula Borough
Native Village	No
Regional Native Corp.	Cook Inlet Regional Corp.



Geographic Information

Cohoe is located on the Kenai Peninsula on the Kaslof River, 13 miles south of the City of Kenai on the Sterling Highway. It lies at approximately 60° 31' N. Latitude and 151° 56' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 27.4 sq. miles of land and 122.2 sq. miles of water. January temperatures range from 4 to 22; winter temperatures vary from 46 to 61. Average annual precipitation is 20 inches.

Socioeconomic Information

Cohoe was originally an agricultural settlement where a post office was established in 1950.

Cohoe is best characterized as a roadside geographic location, rather than a community. Most residents are non-Native. 1.8% of the population are Natives.

The economy of the Kenai area is diverse: oil and gas processing, timber, commercial and sport fishing, government, retail businesses and tourism-related services provide employment. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 187 occupied households, and 45.0% of all houses were vacant. 190 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 14.0%. 186 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 49.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$33,550, and 15.9% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Borough. There are no state-operated schools located within the community boundaries.

The Sterling Highway provides access to Anchorage. Kenai offers an airport and docking facilities.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

60% of homes use individual water wells, septic tank systems, and are fully plumbed. The remainder of residences haul or have water delivered, and use privies. Many homes in this area are used only seasonally.

Electricity is provided by: Homer Electric Assoc/AEG&T. Electricity is generated by Hydro & Natural Gas.

The Regional Native Health organization is Chugachmiut. A health clinic is not located directly within the community. Alternative care is provided by Soldotna.

In-State telephone service is provided by Pacific Telecommunications Inc. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom.

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COLD BAY

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population	120
Incorporation Type	2nd Class City
Borough Located In	Aleutians East Borough
Native Village	No
Regional Native Corp.	Aleut Corp.



Geographic Information

Cold Bay is located in the Izembek National Wildlife Refuge, on the western end of the Alaska Peninsula. It lies 634 miles southwest of Anchorage, and 180 miles northeast of Unalaska. It lies at approximately 55° 22' N. Latitude and 162° 73' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 58.0 sq. miles of land and 21.9 sq. miles of water. The city has a maritime climate, with temperatures ranging from 25 to 60. The average rainfall is 36 inches and annual snowfall is 61 inches. Wind speeds of 30 MPH are common for Cold Bay.

Socioeconomic Information

Archaeological sites dating to the last ice age indicate the area around Cold Bay was once inhabited by a large Native population, and was used by European hunters and trappers throughout the 19th century. During World War II, Cold Bay was the site of the strategic air base Fort Randall. At that time, the airport was the largest in the state, with a 10,000' runway.

Cold Bay is primarily a non-native city that services the fishing industry. Subsistence and recreational fishing and hunting are a part of the local culture. 5.4% of the population are Natives.

Because of its central location and modern airport, Cold Bay serves as the regional center for air transportation on the Alaska Peninsula, and as an international hub for private aircraft. The state and federal government and airline transportation services provide the majority of local employment. It has a promising future as a service center for the bottomfish industry. Two residents hold commercial fishing permits. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 54 occupied households, and 26.0% of all houses were vacant. 95 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was .0%. 18 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 16.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$45,625, and .0% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Borough. There is one school in the community, serving 29 students, and staffed by 4 certified teachers.

An addition to the Cold Bay dock was completed in 1993. Marine cargo service is available monthly from Seattle, but not Anchorage. The State Ferry provides transportation in summer months. A 10,415' paved and lighted runway and FAA Flight Service Station exist. Scheduled flights link surrounding communities via Cold Bay.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Currently, water is supplied by two wells and stored in two 10,000-gallon tanks. Many residents are connected to the piped water and sewer system; others use individual wells and septic systems. The sewage treatment plant can treat up to 32,000 gallons a day. The FAA manages the existing City system, which has several health and safety problems. The FAA intends to construct new employee housing with new sanitation facilities, therefore the City must develop its own new water and sewer system. Funds have been requested to replace the existing system; design and engineering has been completed. A new well, water treatment plant, water storage tank and transmission lines, sewer lines, lagoon and outfall improvements are needed. Residents transport their own garbage to the landfill, located 1.5 miles north of the community. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: G & K, Inc. Electricity is generated by Oil. Rates are subsidized through the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available.

The Regional Native Health organization is Eastern Aleutian Tribe. Local Health Clinic: Anna Livingstone Memorial Clinic. Alternative care is provided by Ambulance: Cold Bay EMS Squad (532-2000).

In-State telephone service is provided by Interior Telephone Co. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom.

Local Contacts

City - City of Cold Bay, P.O. Box 10, Cold Bay, AK 99571 (532-2401)

* This information has been extracted from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs Community Database. For a complete Community Profile, or for data in an electronic format, contact the DCRA Research & Analysis Section, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division, at 465-4750.

COLLEGE

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 12,725
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Fairbanks North Star Borough
Native Village No
Regional Native Corp. Doyon Ltd.



Geographic Information

College is located 3 miles northwest of Fairbanks at mile 467.1 of the Alaska Railroad. It lies at approximately 64° 86' N. Latitude and 147° 82' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 15.9 sq. miles of land and .4 sq. miles of water. Interior Alaska experiences seasonal temperature extremes. January temperatures range from -22 to -2; July temperatures range from 50 to 72. Average annual precipitation is 11.3 inches. Ice fog is common during the winter.

Socioeconomic information

College was so named because it is the location of the University of Alaska at Fairbanks, established in 1915.

College is essentially a "subdivision" of the greater Fairbanks area. There is no organized community. Many residents are employed by or attend the nearby University of Alaska at Fairbanks. 8.4% of the population are Natives.

College residents are employed in a variety of positions in the greater Fairbanks area. Many work for the University of Alaska. Unemployment is relatively low. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 3,764 occupied households, and 12.0% of all houses were vacant. 5,692 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 7.8%. 2,716 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 32.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$43,329, and 9.6% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Borough. There is one school in the community, serving 613 students, and staffed by 36 certified teachers.

Fairbanks provides jet service, railroad, and connection to the George Parks and Richardson Highways.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Approximately two-thirds of College residents are connected to the Fairbanks piped water and sewer system. The remaining one-third have individual wells and septic systems. Almost all homes are completely plumbed. Refuse collection services are provided. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: Golden Valley Electric Association, Inc. Electricity is generated by Coal & Oil. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available.

The Regional Native Health organization is Tanana Chiefs Conference. A health clinic is not located directly within the community. Alternative care is provided by Fairbanks Hospitals or Chena/Goldstream Fire & Rescue (479-5672).

In-State telephone service is provided by Pacific Telecommunications Inc. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom.

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COOPER LANDING

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 261
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Kenai Peninsula Borough
Native Village No
Regional Native Corp. Cook Inlet Regional Corp.



Geographic Information

Cooper Landing is at the west end of Kenai Lake on the Sterling Highway, 30 miles northwest of Seward in the Chugach Mountains. It lies at approximately 60° 49' N. Latitude and 149° 79' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 54.8 sq. miles of land and 5.0 sq. miles of water. January temperatures range from 4 to 22; winter temperatures vary from 46 to 61. Average annual precipitation is 20 inches.

Socioeconomic Information

The community name is derived from nearby Cooper Lake.

Cooper Landing is primarily non-Native. A community association has been organized to advocate for local concerns. 1.2% of the population are Natives.

The economy of the area is diverse: oil and gas production and processing, timber harvesting and a sawmill, commercial and sport fishing, government, retail businesses and tourism-related services provide employment. The 60-room Kenai Princess Lodge is very active during summer months with Peninsula visitors. Six residents hold commercial fishing permits. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 101 occupied households, and 64.0% of all houses were vacant. 98 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was .0%. 114 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 54.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$42,250, and 3.6% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Borough. There is one school in the community, serving 47 students, and staffed by 4 certified teachers.

The Sterling Highway provides access to Anchorage and beyond. Kenai offers air transportation and docking facilities.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Two-thirds of homes use individual water wells and septic tank systems and are completely plumbed. The remainder haul or have water delivered, and use privies. Many homes in this area are used only seasonally.

Electricity is provided by: Homer Electric Assoc/AEG&T. Electricity is generated by Hydro & Natural Gas.

The Regional Native Health organization is Chugachmiut. A health clinic is not located directly within the community. Alternative care is provided by Ambulance: Cooper Landing Rescue (595-1364); Soldotna or Seward Hospitals.

In-State telephone service is provided by Interior Telephone Co. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom.

* This information has been extracted from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs Community Database. For a complete Community Profile, or for data in an electronic format, contact the DCRA Research & Analysis Section, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division, at 465-4750.

COPPER CENTER

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population	445
Incorporation Type	Unincorporated
Borough Located In	Unorganized
Native Village	Yes
Regional Native Corp.	Ahtna Inc.



Geographic Information

Copper Center is located along the Richardson Highway between Miles 100 and 105. It is on the west bank of the Copper River at the confluence of the Klutina River. It lies at approximately 61° 98' N. Latitude and 145° 35' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 21.3 sq. miles of land and .4 sq. miles of water. Copper Center is located in the continental climate zone. Temperatures range from -74 to 96. Snowfall averages 39 inches and precipitation is 9 inches per year.

Socioeconomic Information

The Ahtna people have occupied the Copper River basin for the past 5,000 to 7,000 years. They had fish camps at every bend in the river and villages at several points. Copper Center was a large village at one time, and became a "tent city" for miners looking for a shortcut to the Klondike. In 1896, Ringwald Blix built a roadhouse, which was very highly regarded for its outstanding services. It was located on the Fairbanks-Valdez trail and therefore became the principal supply center for miners in the Nelchina-Susitna region. In 1932, the original roadhouse was destroyed in order to build the Copper Center Lodge. This lodge is on the National Register of Historic Roadhouses and is now considered the jewel of Alaskan roadhouses. The first church in the Copper River region, the Chapel on the Hill, was built here in 1942 by Vince Joy and U.S. Army volunteers stationed in the area. Mr. Joy built other churches and a bible college in the area over the years.

Copper Center is a mixed population of non-Natives and Athabascan Indians. 34.5% of the population are Natives.

The economy is based on local services and businesses, the National Park offices, and tourism. Two RV Parks and three river boat charter services operate from Copper Center. Many Native residents depend on subsistence hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering. 12 residents hold commercial fishing permits. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 166 occupied households, and 32.0% of all houses were vacant. 98 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was .0%. 114 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 54.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$34,643, and 12.9% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Copper River REAA. There is one school in the community, serving 79 students, and staffed by 7 certified teachers.

The Richardson Highway connects Copper Center to all major population areas of the state year-round. They have an air strip for chartered flights and general aviation.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

The majority of homes use individual water wells and septic tanks. Others haul water from the central washeteria well, operated by Copper Center Safe Water, or a private Glennallen firm hauls water to fill home storage tanks for a fee. 75% of homes are fully plumbed. Refuse collection services are available from Copper Basin Sanitation; solid waste is deposited in the Glennallen landfill. Copper Valley Electric purchases power from the state-owned Solomon Gulch Hydro Facility, and owns diesel plants in Glennallen and Valdez. A washeteria is available. Refuse collection services are provided.

Electricity is provided by: Copper Valley Electric Assoc. Electricity is generated by Hydro; Oil backup.

The Regional Native Health organization is Copper River Native Assoc. Local Health Clinic: Copper Center Health Clinic. Alternative care is provided by First Responder: Copper Center First Responders (822-3671).

In-State telephone service is provided by Copper Valley Telephone Co-op (Glennallen exchange). Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom.

Local Contacts

Community Non-Profit – Copper Center Loop Association, P.O. Box 78, Copper Center, AK 99573

Housing Authority – Copper River Basin Reg. Housing, P.O. Box 199, Copper Center, AK 99573 (822-3633)

Regional Native Non-Profit – Copper River Native Association, Drawor H, Copper River, AK 99573 (822-5241)

Village Council – Native Village of Kluti-Kaah, P.O. Box 68, Copper Center, AK 99573 (822-5541)

* This information has been extracted from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs Community Database. For a complete Community Profile, or for data in an electronic format, contact the DCRA Research & Analysis Section, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division, at 465-4750.

COPPERVILLE

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 181
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village No
Regional Native Corp. Ahtna Inc.



Geographic Information

Copperville is approximately 5 miles south of Glennallen on the Richardson Highway. It is a subdivision of the Tazlina area. It lies at approximately 62° 04' N. Latitude and 145° 42' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 3.2 sq. miles of land and .5 sq. miles of water. Copperville is located in the continental climate zone. Temperatures range from -74 to 96. Snowfall averages 39 inches and precipitation is 9 inches per year.

Socioeconomic Information

This area was developed during the pipeline era. The old Copper Valley School was founded to board students from all over the state. It closed in 1971, when more local high schools were being built in the remote areas of the state to replace boarding schools.

Copperville is primarily a non-Native area. Subsistence activities supplement cash income. 26.4% of the population are Natives.

Residents are employed in government, schools, retail businesses and other services along the Richardson Hwy. Subsistence is important, particularly to the native community. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 49 occupied households, and 11.0% of all houses were vacant. 146 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 26.6%. 157 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 52.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$47,188, and 9.8% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Copper River REAA. There are no state-operated schools located within the community boundaries.

The Richardson Highway connects the area to the remainder of the state. An air strip is nearby.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Most homes use individual water wells and outhouses. There is a public water source to haul water, and a Glennallen business delivers water to home tanks by truck. Several homes have septic systems. Almost 90% of households are fully plumbed. Garbage collection is provided by Copper Basin Sanitation. Refuse collection services are provided.

Electricity is provided by: Copper Valley Electric Assoc. Electricity is generated by Hydro; Oil backup.

The Regional Native Health organization is Copper River Native Assoc. A health clinic is not located directly within the community. Alternative care is provided by Copper Center or Glennallen.

In-State telephone service is provided by Copper Valley Telephone Co-op (Glennallen exchange). Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom.

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CORDOVA

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 2,597
Incorporation Type Home Rule City
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village No
Regional Native Corp. Chugach Alaska Corp.



Geographic Information

Cordova is located on Orca Inlet at the southeastern end of Prince William Sound in the Gulf of Alaska. It lies 52 air miles southeast of Valdez and 150 miles southeast of Anchorage. It lies at approximately 60° 54' N. Latitude and 145° 74' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 4.6 sq. miles of land and 2.0 sq. miles of water. Winter temperatures range from 17 to 28; summer temperatures are 49 to 63. Average annual precipitation includes 66 inches of rain and 80 inches of snowfall.

Socioeconomic Information

The area has historically been the home to Eyak Athabascans. Orca Inlet was originally named "Puerto Cordova" by Senor Don Calvador Fidalgo in 1790. The town of Cordova was named in 1906 by Michael Heney, builder of the Copper River and Northwestern Railroad. Cordova became the railroad terminus and ocean shipping port for copper ore from the Kennicott Mine up the Copper River. The first trainload of ore was loaded onto the steamship Northwestern, bound for a smelter in Tacoma, Washington, in April 1911. The Bonanza-Kennecott Mines operated until 1938 and yielded over \$200 million in copper, silver and gold. The rich resources of the area and proximity to the Prince William Sound fisheries have contributed to its development.

Cordova is primarily a non-Native community. Commercial fishing and subsistence are central to the community culture. 11.2% of the population are Natives.

Cordova supports a large fishing fleet for Prince William Sound and several fish processing plants. 464 residents hold commercial fishing permits. Logging and tourism also add to the local economy. The U.S Forest Service Headquarters for the National Forest are located in the community. The U.S. Coast Guard is also stationed in Cordova. Offshore oil development may enhance long-range growth potential. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 773 occupied households, and 12.0% of all houses were vacant. 1,195 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 3.1%. 374 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 24.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$46,304, and 4.7% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the City School District. There are 4 schools in the community. They serve 503 students, and are staffed by 39 certified teachers.

Cordova is linked directly to the North Pacific Ocean shipping lanes through the Gulf of Alaska. It receives year-round barge services, and State Ferry service in the summer. The airport is state owned and operated, with a 7,400' runway. Daily scheduled jet flights and air taxis are available. The FAA Flight Tower serves air traffic through the entire Sound. Float planes land at Eyak Lake and the boat harbor. Harbor facilities include docking, a small boat harbor, a ferry terminal and marine repairs. A gravel road provides access to the Copper River Delta to the east. Plans for a highway up the Copper River to connect with the statewide road system have been controversial.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Cordova utilizes four water sources, and two are several miles from the existing filtration plant. Water storage capacity is 2.1 million gallons. The City operates a piped water and sewer system. Sewage is treated before discharge in a lagoon. Over 90% of homes are fully plumbed. Refuse collection services are available. Cordova Electric Cooperative operates two diesel power plants, Eyak and Orca, and the Humpback Creek Hydro Facility. The City is seeking funds to develop a water source from Middle Arm Drainage, and funds to alter the sewage treatment plant for dewatering sludge. The City also wants to extend the piped water system 4.75 miles along the Copper River Highway to Eyak Lake and River. A washeteria is available. Refuse collection services are provided. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: Cordova Electric Cooperative, Inc. Electricity is generated by Oil & Hydro. Rates are subsidized through the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: Cordova Electric Co-op (60,000 gals.); U.S. Coast Guard (22,000).

The Regional Native Health organization is Chugachmiut. Local Hospitals: Cordova Community Hospital; Cordova Health Clinic. Hospital is a qualified Acute Care and Long Term Care facility. Alternative care is provided by Ambulance: Cordova Volunteer Fire Dept./EMS Division (424-6100).

* This information has been extracted from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs Community Database. For a complete Community Profile, or for data in an electronic format, contact the DCRA Research & Analysis Section, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division, at 465-4750.

In-State telephone service is provided by Cordova Telephone Co-op. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom; GCI. Cable TV is provided by Cordova Cablevision.

Local Contacts

City – City of Cordova, P.O. Box 1210, Cordova, AK 99574 (424-6200)

Economic Development – Cordova Chamber of Commerce, P.O. Box 99, Cordova, AK 99574 (424-7260)

Education – Cordova City Schools, Box 140, Cordova, AK 99574 (424-3265)

Regional Native Corporation – Chugach Alaska Corporation, 560 E. 34th Ave., #200, Anchorage, AK 99503 (563-8866)

COUNCIL

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 8
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Bering Straits Native Corp.



Geographic Information

Council is located at the terminus of the Nome/Council road, 60 miles northeast of Nome. The area encompasses 22.0 sq. miles of land and .0 sq. miles of water. Council has a continental climate with maritime influences when Norton Sound ice-free. It's inland location gives greater daily variation in temperatures than nearby coastal communities. Temperatures range from -9 to 64.

Socioeconomic Information

Council's history is synonymous with the gold rush period. The gold found at Ophir Creek was the second richest claim in the world. At one time, the population of Council was estimated at 15,000. Historically, this was a fish camp for Fish River Tribe.

The community is primarily a summer fish camp site for Nome residents. There is a very small year-round population. 62.5% of the population are Natives.

Council is a seasonal fish camp, with subsistence as the major activity of the economy. Several Nome residents have homes in Council, used for summer subsistence food-gathering activities. One resident holds a commercial fishing permit. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 3 occupied households, and 91.0% of all houses were vacant. No jobs were documented in the community at that time. The 1989 median household income was \$4,999, and 100.0% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Bering Straits REAA. There are no state-operated schools located within the community boundaries.

Council is connected by road to Nome. There are two airstrips, but neither are maintained in the winter. Air charter services are available from Nome. Dogsleds and snowmachines are the main means of transportation during the winter.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Council is a seasonal use area for Nome residents. Households must haul water from a central watering point or nearby river. Sewage is deposited in septic tanks or outhouses. Only a minority of homes have plumbing. Individual generators or oil lamps are used for lighting.

Electricity is provided by: Individual Generators.

The Regional Native Health organization is Norton Sound Health Corp. A health clinic is not located directly within the community. Alternative care is provided by Nome.

In-State telephone service is provided by Mukluk Telephone Co. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom.

Local Contacts

Village Corporation – Council Native Corporation, P.O. Box 1183, Nome, AK 99762 (443-5231)

Village Council – Native Village of Council, P.O. Box 2050, Nome, AK 99762 (443-3443)

* This information has been extracted from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs Community Database. For a complete Community Profile, or for data in an electronic format, contact the DCRA Research & Analysis Section, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division, at 465-4750.

COVENANT LIFE

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 72
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Haines Borough
Native Village No
Regional Native Corp. Sealaska Corp.



Geographic Information

Covenant Life is within the Haines Borough, northwest of Haines. It lies at approximately 59° 41' N. Latitude and 136° 02' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 15.3 sq. miles of land and .4 sq. miles of water. The area has a maritime climate characterized by cool summers and mild winters. Average summer temperatures range from 46 to 66; winter temperatures range from 23 to 36.

Socioeconomic Information

The community was settled originally as an affiliation of the Hoonah Farm religious community.

Covenant Life is a non-Native religious community, of the ministry known as "The Farm." Residents administer their own private school, grow vegetables, own businesses, and share their assets and income collectively. .0% of the population are Natives.

Residents pool assets and income in a cooperative effort; houses are owned by the collective. The group owns the Haines Bakery and other local businesses. It is essentially a cash-based economy, with goods shared and exchanged. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 15 occupied households, and 6.0% of all houses were vacant. No jobs were documented in the community at that time. The 1989 median household income was \$23,571, and 20.0% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Borough. There are no state-operated schools located within the community boundaries.

The community is accessible by road from Haines, and from there, to the statewide highway system. The State Ferry at Haines provides transportation to Skagway, Juneau, Southeast Alaska and Seattle. Other transportation facilities are available at Haines.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Covenant Life residents haul water from a nearby source or have water delivered to home tanks. They use outhouses. Most housing has running water for kitchen purposes. The community has access to the garbage and landfill services of Haines.

Electricity is provided by: Haines Light & Power Co., Inc. Electricity is generated by Oil & Hydro. Rates are subsidized through the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program.

The Regional Native Health organization is SEARHC. A health clinic is not located directly within the community. Alternative care is provided by Haines.

In-State telephone service is provided by GTE Alaska Inc. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom. Cable TV is provided by Haines Cable TV.

* This information has been extracted from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs Community Database. For a complete Community Profile, or for data in an electronic format, contact the DCRA Research & Analysis Section, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division, at 465-4750.

CRAIG

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 1,512
Incorporation Type 1st Class City
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Sealaska Corp.



Geographic Information

Craig is located on the west coast of Prince of Wales Island, 56 miles northwest of Ketchikan. It lies 750 air miles north of Seattle, 750 air miles southwest of Anchorage, and 220 miles south of Juneau. It lies at approximately 55° 48' N. Latitude and 133° 12' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 5.9 sq. miles of land and 2.6 sq. miles of water. Prince of Wales Island is dominated by a cool, moist, maritime climate. Average summer temperatures range from 49 to 63; winter temperatures vary from 29 to 39. Average annual precipitation is 145 inches.

Socioeconomic Information

The Tlingit and Haida peoples have historically utilized the area around Craig for its rich resources. A saltery and cold storage plant was built in 1911 by Craig Miller. A cannery was built in 1912. A sawmill, school, post office, and excellent pink salmon runs contributed to the growth of the community through the late 1930s. In 1972, Ed Head built a large sawmill six miles from Craig near Klawock, which provided year-round jobs and helped to stabilize the economy.

Craig is predominantly a non-Native fishing community, with influences of the Tlingit-Haida culture and history. 22.9% of the population are Natives.

The economy in Craig is based on the fishing industry, logging and sawmill operations. Columbia Ward Fisheries, a fish buying station, and a major cold storage plant are located in Craig. 198 residents hold commercial fishing permits. Growth has been due in part to the increased role of Craig as a service and transportation center for the Prince of Wales Island communities. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 444 occupied households, and 12.0% of all houses were vacant. 633 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 8.4%. 221 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 26.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$47,250, and 3.9% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the City School District. There are 2 schools in the community. They serve 355 students, and are staffed by 19 certified teachers.

Scheduled air transportation is available from the nearby Klawock airport to Ketchikan. A float plane dock and heliport are maintained in Craig. The State ferry serves Hollis 30 miles away and enables transportation of passengers, cargo and vehicles. Craig does not have a deep draft dock, however cargo barges deliver goods once a month during the summer. There are two small boat harbors. A paved road exists on the Island between Craig, Klawock, Thorne Bay and Hydaburg.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Over 95% of households are fully plumbed. Water is supplied by ground springs and a dam, treated and piped to all residences. Sewage is piped and receives secondary treatment before discharge. Refuse collection services are available. Alaska Power & Telephone Co., based in Skagway, owns and operates diesel power systems in Hydaburg and Craig which provide electricity to many Island communities. The City has requested funds to upgrade and expand the sewage treatment plant capacity. Refuse collection services are provided. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: Alaska Power & Telephone Company (AP&T). Electricity is generated by Oil. Rates are subsidized through the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: White Pass Alaska (230,000 gals.); Ward Cove Packing (1,000); Alaska Power & Telephone (11,700).

The Regional Native Health organization is SEARHC. Local Health Clinic: Craig Family Medical Clinic. Alternative care is provided by Ambulance: Craig EMS (826-3374); Prince of Wales Island Area EMS (755-2230).

In-State telephone service is provided by National Utilities. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom. Cable TV is provided by the Community.

Local Contacts

City - City of Craig, P.O. Box 725, Craig, AK 99921 (826-3275)
Economic Development - Pr of Wales Chamber of Commerce, P.O. Box 89, Craig, AK 99921 (826-3870)
Education - Craig City Schools, Box 800, Craig, AK 99921 (826-3274)
Village Corporation - Shaan-Seet, Incorporated, P.O. Box 690, Craig, AK 99921 (826-3252)
Village Council - Craig Community Association, P.O. Box 828, Craig, AK 99921 (826-3321)

* This information has been extracted from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs Community Database. For a complete Community Profile, or for data in an electronic format, contact the DCRA Research & Analysis Section, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division, at 465-4750.

CROOKED CREEK

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 122
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Calista Corp.



Geographic Information

Crooked Creek is located on the north bank of the Kuskokwim River at its juncture of Crooked Creek. It lies in the Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains northeast of Aniak, 141 miles northeast of Bethel, and 275 miles west of Anchorage. It lies at approximately 61° 87' N. Latitude and 158° 07' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 40.3 sq. miles of land and 3.3 sq. miles of water. A continental climate prevails in the area. Snowfall measures 85 inches per year, with total precipitation averaging 17 inches per year. Temperatures range from -55 to 87. High winds often cause flight delays in the fall and winter.

Socioeconomic Information

The site was first used as a summer camp for residents of Kwigiumpainukamuit. In 1909, a permanent settlement was established as a way station for the Flat and Iditarod gold mining camps. The USGS reported it in 1910 as "Portage Village" because it was at the south end of a portage route up Crooked Creek to the placer mines. In 1914, Denis Parent founded a trading post upriver from the creek mouth, in what would become the "upper village" of Crooked Creek. A post office was opened in 1927 and a school was built in 1928. The "lower village" was settled by Eskimos and Ingalik Indians. By the early 1940s, there was a Russian Orthodox Church, St. Nicholas Chapel, and several homes. The upper and lower portions of the village remain today.

Crooked Creek is a mixed Eskimo and Ingalik village with a lifestyle reliant on subsistence activities. 90.6% of the population are Natives.

The economy is focused on subsistence activities. There are a few positions with the school and local businesses. Some residents trap and sell pelts. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 33 occupied households, and 33.0% of all houses were vacant. 24 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 27.3%. 44 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 65.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$16,250, and 28.7% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Kuspuk REAA. There is one school in the community, serving 28 students, and staffed by 3 certified teachers.

The Kuskokwim River is the local highway in both summer and winter. ATVs and snow machines are used by residents on the frozen river in winter. Skiffs and barges provide cargo in summer. A state-owned and operated 2,100' gravel airstrip is southwest of the village, with scheduled weekday air services. A suspension bridge over Crooked Creek connects the upper and lower villages with the airport.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Most of the water supply is individual wells or a central community well. The school and store have individual wells. Surface water is sometimes drawn from the river, although it is an unsafe water supply. Honeybuckets are individually disposed of at a waste site near the airstrip. The school has a septic tank with drainfield. Two-thirds of all homes lack plumbing. Funds have been requested to construct a washeteria, watering point, sewage lagoon, and landfill with access road. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: Middle Kuskokwim Electric Co-op. Electricity is generated by Oil. Rates are subsidized through the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: Kuspuk Schools (25,450 gals.); Village Council (6,300); Electric Co-op (17,000); Other/Private (54,000).

The Regional Native Health organization is Yukon Kuskokwim Health Corp. Local Health Clinic: Crooked Creek Health Clinic.

In-State telephone service is provided by Bush-Tell Inc. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom.

Local Contacts

Village Council – Native Village of Crooked Creek, P.O. Box 69, Crooked Creek, AK 99575 (432-2227)

* This information has been extracted from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs Community Database. For a complete Community Profile, or for data in an electronic format, contact the DCRA Research & Analysis Section, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division, at 465-4750.

CROWN POINT

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 80
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Kenai Peninsula Borough
Native Village No
Regional Native Corp. Cook Inlet Regional Corp.



Geographic Information

Crown Point is on the Kenai Peninsula on the Seward Highway and at mile 24.5 of the Alaska Railroad. It lies 22 miles north of Seward in the Chugach Mountains. It lies at approximately 60° 42' N. Latitude and 149° 33' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 6.3 sq. miles of land and .3 sq. miles of water. January temperatures range from 4 to 22; winter temperatures vary from 46 to 61. Average annual precipitation is 20 inches.

Socioeconomic Information

U.S. Geological Survey agents reported a railroad station called "Trail Lake Station" at this site in 1912.

Crown Point is primarily a non-Native roadside area, rather than a community. 4.8% of the population are Natives.

Transportation services, timber, and retail businesses provide the majority of employment in Crown Point. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 24 occupied households, and 43.0% of all houses were vacant. 31 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was .0%. 19 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 38.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$43,864, and .0% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Borough. There are no state-operated schools located within the community boundaries.

The Seward and Sterling Highways provide access to Anchorage and beyond. Nearby Kenai and Seward both provide airport and docking facilities.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

The majority of homes use individual water wells and septic tank systems. The remainder of residents haul or have water delivered, and use privies. Over two-thirds of homes are fully plumbed, and many in this area are used only seasonally.

Electricity is provided by: Seward Electric System. Electricity is generated by Natural Gas & Oil.

The Regional Native Health organization is Chugachmiut. A health clinic is not located directly within the community. Alternative care is provided by Seward or Soldotna.

In-State telephone service is provided by GTE Alaska Inc. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom.

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CUBE COVE

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 143
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village No
Regional Native Corp. Sealaska Corp.



Geographic Information

Cube Cove is located on the west coast of Admiralty Island, 26 miles north of Angoon in Southeast Alaska. It lies at approximately 57° 93' N. Latitude and 134° 71' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 11.6 sq. miles of land and 5.4 sq. miles of water. The area's maritime climate is characterized by cool summers and mild winters. Average summer temperatures range from 45 to 61; winter temperatures range from 25 to 39.

Socioeconomic Information

The name was first reported in 1951 by the U.S. Geological Survey. The area was first settled as a logging camp.

Cube Cove is a logging camp, including families, and is primarily non-Native. 5.8% of the population are Natives.

The settlement is a logging camp. Some employment is offered by the local school. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 34 occupied households, and 11.0% of all houses were vacant. 88 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was .0%. 24 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 21.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$51,280, and 5.7% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Chatham REAA. There are 2 schools in the community. They serve 57 students, and are staffed by 6 certified teachers.

Float planes and boats provide transportation to the Cove.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Most residents derive water from surface sources, and all homes are fully plumbed. A third of homes are on a community septic system; the remainder use individual septic tanks.

Electricity is provided by: Cube Cove Electric Generator. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: Silver Bay Logging (11 @ 117,000 gals.).

The Regional Native Health organization is SEARHC. A health clinic is not located directly within the community. Alternative care is provided by Logging camp staff or flight to Angoon.

Telephone and Cable TV information is unavailable.

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DEADHORSE

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 22
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In North Slope Borough
Native Village No
Regional Native Corp. Arctic Slope Regional Corp.



Geographic Information

Deadhorse is known as the land base for Prudhoe Bay offshore oil drilling, and lies 206 miles southeast of Barrow and 625 miles north of Anchorage. It is 265 miles north of the Arctic Circle. It lies at approximately 70° 20' N. Latitude and 148° 51' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 28.6 sq. miles of land and 2.5 sq. miles of water. The climate of the North Slope is arctic. Temperatures range from -56 to 78. Precipitation is light, averaging 5 inches, with snowfall of 20 inches.

Socioeconomic Information

Deadhorse developed as a result of oil discoveries and the transportation of oil. Since 1970 it has housed between 4,000 and 5,000 oil company and support service employees.

Most oil-related employees work 12 hour shifts for seven days a week, rotating in and out of Prudhoe Bay on a fixed schedule. 11.5% of the population are Natives.

Deadhorse's economy is directly related to the oil field operations. The number employed as measured by the U.S. Census do not include the transient work force of over 5,000, because they are not residents of the community. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 2 occupied households, and .0% of all houses were vacant. 28 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was .0%. No one aged 16 and over was unemployed, or .0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$102,264, and .0% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Borough. There are no state-operated schools located within the community boundaries.

Prudhoe Bay is the only location in the North Slope Borough served by a full range of transportation modes, but aircraft is by far the most important. Deadhorse is the site of the airport which serves Prudhoe Bay employees. The Dawson Highway, though deserted and potentially dangerous in winter months, provides access and transportation of cargo from Fairbanks.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Only two houses were recorded by the U.S. Census at Deadhorse in 1990, both with complete plumbing and septic tanks. However, there are group quarters facilities and a number of businesses in the area that have developed their own sanitation systems.

Electricity is provided by: Arctic Utilities, Inc. Electricity is generated by Oil & Natural Gas. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: AK DOT/Airport (25,000 gals.); Prudhoe Bay Commercial Co. (12,000); Parker Drilling (12,000); CIRI/Cimarron Dev. Co. (41,000); Alaska Airlines (20,000); Eskimos Inc. (60,600); NANA Oilfield Svcs. (182,100); MarkAir (26,000); Arctic Rentals (37,000); BJ Services (20,000); CATCO (20,000); Dowell Schlumberger (30,000); Peak Oil Field Services (20,000); Petro Star Prudhoe (86,000); Schlumberger Offshore (22,000); Piquini Mgmt. (20,000); Exxon (13,000); Arco (2,887,000).

The Regional Native Health organization is North Slope Regional Health Corp. A health clinic is not located directly within the community. Alternative care is provided by Oil company staff or flight to Barrow.

In-State telephone service is provided by Arctic Slope Telephone Assoc. Co-op. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom.

* This information has been extracted from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs Community Database. For a complete Community Profile, or for data in an electronic format, contact the DCRA Research & Analysis Section, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division, at 465-4750.

DEERING

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 159
Incorporation Type 2nd Class City
Borough Located In Northwest Arctic Borough
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. NANA Regional Corp.



Geographic Information

Deering is located on the north side of the Seward Peninsula at the mouth of the Inmachuk River on Kotzebue Sound, 57 miles southwest of Kotzebue. It is built on a flat sand and gravel spit 300 feet wide and a half-mile long. It lies at approximately 66° 07' N. Latitude and 162° 73' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 5.3 sq. miles of land and .0 sq. miles of water. It is located in the transitional climate zone which is characterized by long, cold winters and cool summers. Temperatures range from -60 to 85. Snowfall averages 36 inches, with a total precipitation of 9 inches per year.

Socioeconomic Information

The village was established in 1901 as a supply station for Interior gold mining near the historic Malemiut Eskimo village of Inmachukmiut. The name was taken from the schooner "Abbey Deering."

The population of the village is primarily Inupiaq Eskimo. The people are active in subsistence. 94.3% of the population are Natives.

Subsistence is the major part of Deering's economy. The Karnun-Moto reindeer herd of 1,400 animals provides some local employment. A number of residents earn income from handicrafts and trapping. The school, City, stores, Maniilaq Assoc., and an airline provide the only year-round jobs. Some mining occurs in the Seward Peninsula's interior. Three residents hold commercial fishing permits. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 44 occupied households, and 19.0% of all houses were vacant. 56 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 6.7%. 40 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 42.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$15,208, and 21.6% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Borough. There is one school in the community, serving 57 students, and staffed by 5 certified teachers.

Deering's major means of transportation are by plane, small boat and snowmachine. There are no roads linking the village to other areas of the state. A 2,600' gravel airstrip offers flights by four Kotzebue air services. Arctic Lighterage barges goods from Kotzebue. Small boats and snowmachines are used for local travel.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Water is derived from the Inmachuk River, treated and pumped to a 400,000-gallon insulated storage tank. Residents currently haul water from this central supply, although a home tank/water truck delivery system is being implemented. Honeybucket disposal is in the process of being replaced by a truck sewage collection system. Funds have been requested to design and implement a circulating piped water system and a gravity or vacuum sewage collection system. A washeteria provides showering and laundry facilities for the City. A landfill is available, and refuse disposal is the responsibility of each household. The City owns the Electric company, but the utility is operated and managed by an independent board. A washeteria is available. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: Ikkipnapchiaq Electric Company. Electricity is generated by Oil. Rates are subsidized through the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: Electric Co. (4 @ 70,000 gals.); School (36,000); NANA Bulk Fuel (167,000); Other (7,914).

The Regional Native Health organization is Maniilaq Assoc. Local Health Clinic: Deering Health Clinic.

In-State telephone service is provided by OTZ Telephone Co. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom. Cable TV is provided by the Community.

Local Contacts

City - City of Deering, P.O. Box 36049, Deering, AK 99736 (363-2136)

Village Council - Native Village of Deering, General Delivery, Deering, AK 99736 (363-2148)

* This information has been extracted from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs Community Database. For a complete Community Profile, or for data in an electronic format, contact the DCRA Research & Analysis Section, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division, at 465-4750.

DELTA JUNCTION

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 766
Incorporation Type 2nd Class City
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village No
Regional Native Corp. Doyon Ltd.



Geographic Information

Delta Junction is at the junction of the Richardson and Alaska Highways. It lies 340 road miles from Anchorage and 665 miles from Juneau. Fort Greely is nearby. It lies at approximately 64° 06' N. Latitude and 145° 70' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 15.4 sq. miles of land and .0 sq. miles of water. This area of Interior Alaska experiences seasonal extremes. Temperatures in January range from -45 to 29; July temperatures range from 50 to 69. The average annual precipitation is 11.6 inches.

Socioeconomic Information

The area was settled in 1904 by the U.S. Army Signal Corps as the McCarthy Telegraph Station. Construction of the Greely AFB has brought growth to the area.

The community is non-Native. Residents are Greely Air Force Base families or members of the "White Farms" religious sect, who collectively pool individual assets and income for the good of the community. A school, YMCA and visitor center are among the available facilities in the area. 4.4% of the population are Natives.

Because of Delta Junction's strategic location, the economy is composed of service and trade establishments, support services to nearby Fort Greely, and state and federal highway maintenance staff. Some farming also occurs. Ten residents hold commercial fishing permits. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 245 occupied households, and 41.0% of all houses were vacant. 288 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 8.6%. 158 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 35.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$31,250, and 8.4% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Delta/Greely REAA. There are 3 schools in the community. They serve 600 students, and are staffed by 41 certified teachers.

Regularly scheduled flights and charter services are available. Delta Junction has highway access to the remainder of the state and Canada.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

The community has no central water or sewer. Residents use individual wells, ranging from 150 to 350 feet deep, and individual septic systems. Almost 95% of homes are fully plumbed. Refuse collection services are provided. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: Golden Valley Electric Association, Inc. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: Delta Fuels Inc. (40,000 gals.); Alaska DOT (12,000).

The Regional Native Health organization is Tanana Chiefs Conference. Local Health Clinic: Delta Junction Health Clinic/Family Medical Center. Alternative care is provided by First Responder: McComb Plateau EMS Assoc. (995-4192); Ambulance: Delta Rescue Squad (869-3105).

In-State telephone service is provided by Pacific Telecommunications Inc. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom.

Local Contacts

City - City of Delta Junction, P.O. Box 229, Delta Junction, AK 99737 (895-4656)

Community Non-Profit - Deltana Community Corporation, P.O. Box 930, Delta Junction, AK 99737

Economic Development - Delta Junction Chamber of Comm., P.O. Box 987, Delta Junction, AK 99737 (895-5068)

Education - Delta/Greely Schools, Box 527, Delta Junction, AK 99737 (895-4658)

Village Corporation - Mendas Chaag Native Corporation, 457 Cindy Drive, Fairbanks, AK 99701 (452-3094)

* This information has been extracted from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs Community Database. For a complete Community Profile, or for data in an electronic format, contact the DCRA Research & Analysis Section, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division, at 465-4750.

DENALI BOROUGH

BOROUGH INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 2,077
Incorporation Type Home Rule Borough



Geographic Information

Denali Borough lies in Interior Alaska, between the Fairbanks North Star and Mat-Su Boroughs. Much of the Borough is the Denali National Park, home to Mount McKinley, the highest mountain in North America, at 20,320'. The area encompasses 12,780.0 sq. miles of land and .0 sq. miles of water. The Borough experiences a cold, continental climate. Temperatures range from -3 to 70. The average annual precipitation is 12.7 inches, with snowfall of 49.3 inches.

Socioeconomic Information

The earliest inhabitants were nomadic Indians who fished, trapped and hunted through the Interior. Construction of the Alaska Railroad first brought non-Native settlers to the area in the early 1920s. Clear Air Force Base, the Usibelli Coal Mine and tourism at the Denali Park have brought growth and development to the area. The Borough was incorporated in December 1990.

Denali Borough is primarily non-Native. 4.7% of the population are Natives.

The Usibelli Coal Mine, Golden Valley Electric Assoc., the Borough School District, Clear Air Force Station and tourism-related industries and services provide the majority of employment in the Denali Borough. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 547 occupied households, and 41.6% of all houses were vacant. 759 jobs were estimated to be within the borough. The official unemployment rate at that time was 10.1%. 420 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 35.6% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$47,884, and 10.0% of residents were living below the poverty level.

The Borough administers education to all communities within its boundaries.

The George Parks Highway provides access to Anchorage and Fairbanks year-round. The Denali Highway is open only during the summer, from Cantwell to Paxson, to provide a shorter route to the Alaska Highway. The Alaska Railroad also serves Interior Alaska. There are several airstrips within the Borough. Tours by bus, aircraft and helicopter operate during summer months.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

This information is available on a community basis. Communities located within the Borough include: Anderson, Cantwell, Ferry, Healy, Lignite, and McKinley Park

Local Contacts

Borough - Denali Borough, P.O. Box 480, Anderson, AK 99743 (683-1330)

* This information has been extracted from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs Community Database. For a complete Community Profile, or for data in an electronic format, contact the DCRA Research & Analysis Section, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division, at 465-4750.

DILLINGHAM

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 2,200
Incorporation Type 1st Class City
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Bristol Bay Native Corp.



Geographic Information

Dillingham is located at the extreme northern end of Nushagak Bay in northern Bristol Bay, at the confluence of the Wood and Nushagak Rivers. It lies 327 miles southwest of Anchorage, and is a 6 hour flight from Seattle. It lies at approximately 59° 06' N. Latitude and 158° 52' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 32.7 sq. miles of land and 2.1 sq. miles of water. The primary climatic influence is maritime, however the Arctic climate of the Interior also affects the Bristol Bay coast. Average summer temperatures range from 37 to 66; average winter temperatures range from 4 to 30. Annual precipitation is 26 inches, with 65 inches of snow. Heavy fog is common in July and August. Winds of up to 60-70 MPH may occur between December and March.

Socioeconomic Information

The area around Dillingham was inhabited by Eskimos and Athabascans and became a fur trade center when Russians erected the Alexandrovsky Post there in 1818. The community was known as Nushagak by 1837, when a Russian Orthodox mission was established. In 1884 the first salmon cannery in the Bristol Bay region was constructed by Arctic Packing Co., east of the site of modern-day Dillingham. Ten more were established within the next seventeen years. The post office was named after U.S. Senator Paul Dillingham in 1904, and the townsite known as Dillingham was first surveyed in 1947.

Traditionally a Native area, with Russian influences, Dillingham is now a highly mixed population of non-Natives, Eskimos, Aleuts and Indians. The outstanding commercial fishing opportunities in the Bristol Bay area are the focus of the local culture. 55.8% of the population are Natives.

Dillingham is the economic and public service center for western Bristol Bay. Commercial fishing and support of the fishing industry are the primary activities. 316 residents hold commercial fishing permits. During spring and summer, the population doubles. The city's role as the regional center for government and services helps to stabilize seasonal employment. Many residents depend on subsistence activities, and trapping of beaver, otter, mink, lynx and fox provide cash income. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 691 occupied households, and 19.0% of all houses were vacant. 841 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 6.7%. 510 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 38.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$44,083, and 9.5% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the City School District. There are 3 schools in the community. They serve 497 students, and are staffed by 52 certified teachers.

Dillingham can be reached by air and sea. Regular jet flights are available from Anchorage. Two barge lines make scheduled trips from Seattle. There is a 6,404' paved runway, and a small boat harbor with 500 slips.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Dillingham's water sources are three deep community wells. Water is stored in tanks (capacity 1,250,000 gallons) and distributed to over 40% of homes. Sewage is collected by pipe, deposited and treated in a sewage lagoon. Residents outside of the townsite have individual wells and septic systems. Around 90% of homes are fully plumbed. Dillingham Refuse collects garbage three times a week. The Senior Center collects aluminum for recycling, and NAPA recycles used batteries. The Chamber of Commerce coordinates recycling of several materials, including fishing web. Nushagak Electric owns and operates a diesel plant in Dillingham which also supplies power to Aleknagik. The City has requested funds to extend the sewer service to the northeastern part of town. A washeteria is available. Refuse collection services are provided. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: Nushagak Electric Cooperative, Inc. Electricity is generated by Oil. Rates are subsidized through the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: Peter Pan Seafoods (3 @ 44,000 gals.).

The Regional Native Health organization is Bristol Bay Area Health Corp. Local Hospitals: Kakanak Hospital (PHS); Dillingham Health Clinic. Hospital is qualified Acute Care. Alternative care is provided by Ambulance; Dillingham Volunteer Fire Dept. & Rescue Squad (842-2288).

In-State telephone service is provided by Nushagak Telephone Co-op Inc. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom. Cable TV is provided by the Village Corporation.

Local Contacts

City - City of Dillingham, P.O. Box 889, Dillingham, AK 99576 (842-5211)

* This information has been extracted from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs Community Database. For a complete Community Profile, or for data in an electronic format, contact the DCRA Research & Analysis Section, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division, at 465-4750.

Economic Development – Dillingham Chamber of Commerce, P.O. Box 348, Dillingham, AK 99576 (842-5115)
Economic Development – Bristol Bay Econ. Dev. Corp., P.O. Box 1464, Dillingham, AK 99576
Education – Southwest Region Schools, Box 90, Dillingham, AK 99576 (842-5288)
Education – Dillingham City Schools, P.O. Box 170, Dillingham, AK 99576 (842-5223)
Housing Authority – Bristol Bay Housing Authority, P.O. Box 50, Dillingham, AK 99576 (842-5956)
Regional Native Corporation – Bristol Bay Native Corporation, P.O. Box 3310, Dillingham, AK 99576 (842-5257)
Regional Native Non-Profit – Bristol Bay Native Association, P.O. Box 310, Dillingham, AK 99576 (842-5257)
Regional Native Non-Profit – Bristol Bay Area Health Corp., P.O. Box 130, Dillingham, AK 99576 (842-9295)
Village Corporation – Olsonville, Incorporated, P.O. Box 537, Dillingham, AK 99576
Village Corporation – Choggiung Limited, P.O. Box 330, Dillingham, AK 99576 (842-5218)
Village Council – Native Village of Dillingham, P.O. Box 216, Dillingham, AK 99576 (842-2384)

DIOMEDE

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population	168
Incorporation Type	2nd Class City
Borough Located In	Unorganized
Native Village	Yes
Regional Native Corp.	Bering Straits Native Corp.



Geographic Information

Diomedes is located on the west coast of Little Diomedes Island in the Bering Straits, 135 miles northwest of Nome. It is only 2.5 miles from Big Diomedes Island, Russia, and the international boundary lies between the two islands. It lies at approximately 65° 77' N. Latitude and 168° 91' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 1.9 sq. miles of land and 3.7 sq. miles of water. Summer temperatures range from 40 to 50; winter temperatures range from -10 to 6. Annual precipitation is 10 inches, with 30 inches of snowfall. During summer months, cloudy skies and fog prevail. Winds blow consistently from the north, averaging 15 knots, with gusts to 60 or 80 MPH.

Socioeconomic Information

Early Eskimos on the islands were fearless men of the ice and sea, with an advanced culture practicing elaborate whale hunting ceremonies. They traded with both continents. When the Iron Curtain was formed, Big Diomedes became a Soviet military base and all Native residents were moved to mainland Russia. During World War II, Little Diomedes residents who strayed into Soviet waters were taken captive.

Diomedes is a traditional Ingalikmiut Eskimo village with a subsistence lifestyle dependent upon sea mammals, cod, crab and birds. Mainland Natives come to Diomedes to hunt polar bears. Seal and walrus hides are used to make individual clothing items, parkas, hats, mukluks, and furs and skins for trade. 93.8% of the population are Natives.

The Diomedes villagers depend almost entirely upon a subsistence economy for their livelihood. Fish, crab, walrus, seal, beluga whales and polar bear are among the resources on Diomedes. Employment is limited to the City and School. Seasonal mining, construction and commercial fishing positions have been on the decline. The Diomedes people are excellent ivory carvers; the city serves as a wholesale agent for the ivory. Villagers travel to Wales by boat for supplies. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 41 occupied households, and .0% of all houses were vacant. 44 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was .0%. 67 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 60.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$14,375, and 63.0% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Bering Straits REAA. There is one school in the community, serving 62 students, and staffed by 6 certified teachers.

Due to the isolation and environmental conditions, accessibility is restricted to air in the winter and boat in the summer. Mail is delivered weekly by helicopter. There is no airstrip, so planes must land on an ice strip in winter; few floatplane pilots attempt to land on the rough, often foggy open sea during summer. Regular flights are scheduled from Nome, weather permitting. There is no dock. Skin boats are still a popular method of sea travel, 28 miles to Wales. Cargo barge stops are irregular, due to sea or ice conditions, but at least annually. Lighterage from Nome is available.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Treated water is stored in a 450,000 steel tank, and there are a number of individual wells in the village. Families haul water home, and many melt snow and ice for convenience in winter. The school has requested funding for a 500,000-gallon water storage tank and utilidors, since the community does not have sufficient storage and has run out of water during winter freeze-up. The washeteria/clinic is served by a septic system and seepage pit. Honeybucket disposal is an individual responsibility, unfortunately it is often dumped on the beach in summer and on sea ice in winter. Solid wastes are disposed of in the same way; combustibles are burned. Due to the soil condition, lack of ground cover and isolation, PHS has found no other alternative waste disposal method. Funding has been requested to further examine alternatives. A washeteria is available.

Electricity is provided by: Diomedes Joint Utilities. Electricity is generated by Oil. Rates are subsidized through the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: School (85,200 gals.); Electric Utility (80,000); Village Corp. (40,000).

The Regional Native Health organization is Norton Sound Health Corp. Local Health Clinic: Little Diomedes Health Clinic. Alternative care is provided by First Responder: Diomedes Volunteer Fire Dept. First Responders (686-3071).

In-State telephone service is provided by Mukluk Telephone Co. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom.

* This information has been extracted from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs Community Database. For a complete Community Profile, or for data in an electronic format, contact the DCRA Research & Analysis Section, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division, at 465-4750.

Local Contacts

City – City of Diomedes, P.O. Box 7039, Little Diomedes, AK 99762 (686-3071)

Village Corporation – Diomedes Native Corporation, P.O. Box Holder, Little Diomedes, AK 99762 (686-3221)

Village Council – Native Village of Diomedes, P.O. Box 7099, Diomedes, AK 99762 (686-3071)

DORA BAY

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population	61
Incorporation Type	Unincorporated
Borough Located In	Unorganized
Native Village	No
Regional Native Corp.	Sealaska Corp.



Geographic Information

Dora Bay is located on the southeast coast of Prince of Wales Island, extending 4 miles off Chomondeley Sound. It lies 40 miles southeast of Craig. It lies at approximately 55° 18' N. Latitude and 132° 29' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 24.9 sq. miles of land and 9.3 sq. miles of water. The area lies in the maritime climate zone with warm winters, cool summers, and heavy precipitation. Average summer temperatures range from 36 to 52; winter temperatures range from 28 to 42.

Socioeconomic Information

Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. R. Glover, USN, for the steamer Dora, one of Alaska's most famous vessels with a record of over 40 years of service in Northern waters.

Residents of Dora Bay are non-Native logging employees. 3.5% of the population are Natives.

Dora Bay is the site of a native corporation logging camp and export facility. All employment is with the corporation. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 11 occupied households, and .0% of all houses were vacant. 48 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was .0%. 6 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 11.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$61,704, and .0% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Southeast Island REAA. There is one school in the community, serving 5 students, and staffed by 1 certified teacher.

The Prince of Wales Island has a system of logging roads which enable connection to the State Ferry at Hollis and an airstrip and seaplane base at Klawock.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

All of the homes in Dora Bay are plumbed, with surface water collection and septic tanks or leachfield systems.

Electricity is provided by: Individual Generators. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: Kootznooowoo Inc. (9,500 gals.).

The Regional Native Health organization is SEARHC. A health clinic is not located directly within the community. Alternative care is provided by Craig or Klawock.

Telephone and Cable TV information is unavailable.

* This information has been extracted from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs Community Database. For a complete Community Profile, or for data in an electronic format, contact the DCRA Research & Analysis Section, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division, at 465-4750.

DOT LAKE

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 86
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Doyon Ltd.



Geographic Information

Dot Lake is located on the Alaska Highway, 50 miles northwest of Tok and 155 road miles southeast of Fairbanks. It lies at approximately 63° 62' N. Latitude and 144° 09' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 36.9 sq. miles of land and .0 sq. miles of water. Dot Lake is located in the continental climatic zone, with cold winters and warm summers. In winter, cool air settles in the valley and ice fog and smoke conditions are common. Average temperatures range from -22 to 65, with extremes from -65 to 95 degrees.

Socioeconomic Information

Nearby archaeological evidence revealed more than 10,000 years of human habitation. This site was known as a seasonal hunting camp for Athabascans of the area until construction of the Alaska Highway, when many Natives moved here permanently.

Traditionally an Athabascan area, it is a currently a mixed population. There are two settlements: the Native village and a non-Native area one mile from the village. Subsistence activities are particularly important to the Native community, since employment opportunities are limited. 54.3% of the population are Natives.

Employment in the area is limited to village services, the Dot Lake Lodge, The Eagle Rest Motel, the North Star Children's Home, the school and clinic. Handicrafts are made by local residents. In the summer, the BLM hires firefighting crews. The Native residents are dependent on subsistence activities. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 21 occupied households, and 30.0% of all houses were vacant. 19 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 13.6%. 17 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 47.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$38,333, and 3.2% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Alaska Gateway REAA. There is one school in the community, serving 20 students, and staffed by 3 certified teachers.

Dot Lake has access to the statewide highway system. Supplies are brought in by truck or bus. Regular bus services are available. The nearest airstrips are at Delta Junction and Tok. Snowmachines and ATVs are used for local transportation.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

A piped water and sewer system serves part of the community; it is beyond capacity at this point. Many residents have individual wells, and use septic systems or outhouses. Dot Lake has requested funding to construct and equip a new utility building, including heating, pumping, water treatment and power generation systems. Electricity is provided out of Tok. A washeteria is available. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: Alaska Power & Telephone Company (AP&T). Electricity is generated by Oil.

The Regional Native Health organization is Tanana Chiefs Conference. Local Health Clinic: Dot Lake Health Clinic. Alternative care is provided by First Responder: McComb Plateau EMS Assoc. (995-4192).

In-State telephone service is provided by National Utilities. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom.

Local Contacts

Community Non-Profit - Dot Lake Services, Inc., Box 2273, Dot Lake, AK 99737

Village Corporation - Dot Lake Native Corporation, P.O. Box 275, Dot Lake, AK 99737 (882-2695)

Village Council - Native Village of Dot Lake, P.O. Box 2272, Dot Lake, AK 99737 (882-2669)

* This information has been extracted from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs Community Database. For a complete Community Profile, or for data in an electronic format, contact the DCRA Research & Analysis Section, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division, at 465-4750.

DRY CREEK

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 100
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village No
Regional Native Corp. Doyon Ltd.



Geographic Information

Dry Creek lies west of Dot Lake, on the Alaska Highway, southeast of Fairbanks. It lies at approximately 63° 65' N. Latitude and 144° 66' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 4.7 sq. miles of land and .0 sq. miles of water. The area lies in the continental climate zone, with cold winters and warm summers. In the winter, ice fog and smoke conditions are common. Average temperatures range from -32 to 72.

Socioeconomic Information

The area was originally settled by highway construction and maintenance crews and their families.

The community of Dry Creek is non-Native. Many residents are members of the "White Farms" religious sect, who collectively pool individual assets and income for the good of the community. .0% of the population are Natives.

Local businesses owned by White Farms and the school provide the majority of employment. Agricultural activities are also a part of the economy. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 26 occupied households, and 4.0% of all houses were vacant. 63 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was .0%. 10 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 14.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$40,625, and 12.8% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Alaska Gateway REAA. There are no state-operated schools located within the community boundaries.

Dry Creek lies on the Alaska Highway, which provides access to the statewide road system. The nearest airstrips are at Delta Junction and Tok.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

All residents derive water from a central sewerwater point, and use outhouses. Homes are not plumbed. Individual generators supply power.

Electricity is provided by: Individual Generators.

The Regional Native Health organization is Tanana Chiefs Conference. A health clinic is not located directly within the community. Alternative care is provided by First Responder: McComb Plateau EMS Assoc. (995-4192); Delta Junction Clinic or Dot Lake Clinic.

In-State telephone service is provided by National Utilities. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom.

* This information has been extracted from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs Community Database. For a complete Community Profile, or for data in an electronic format, contact the DCRA Research & Analysis Section, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division, at 465-4750.

EAGLE

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 166
Incorporation Type 2nd Class City
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Doyon Ltd.



Geographic Information

The City of Eagle and Eagle Village are located on the Taylor Highway 6 miles west of the Alaska-Canadian border. Eagle is on the left bank of the Yukon River at the mouth of Mission Creek. The Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve is northwest of the area. It lies at approximately 64° 77' N. Latitude and 141° 20' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 1.4 sq. miles of land and .0 sq. miles of water. Interior Alaska experiences seasonal temperature extremes. January temperatures range from -22 to -2; July temperatures range from 50 to 72. Average annual precipitation is 11.3 inches. Ice fog is common during the winter.

Socioeconomic Information

The area has been the historical home to Kutchin Indians. Established as a log house trading station called "Belle Isle" around 1874, it operated intermittently until its development as a mining camp in 1989. The community was then named "Eagle City" after the nesting eagles on nearby Eagle Bluff. A U.S. Army camp was built there in 1899 and a year later Fort Egbert was built, then abandoned in 1911. The Valdez-Eagle Telegraph line was completed in 1930.

Most Eagle residents are non-Native. However, the adjacent Eagle Village is home to over 30 Natives. Subsistence activities are a part of the lifestyle. 3.0% of the population are Natives.

Retail businesses, mining and seasonal employment such as BLM fire-fighting provide the majority of employment. Year-round earning opportunities are limited, and subsistence activities provide food sources. Two residents hold commercial fishing permits. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 66 occupied households, and 55.0% of all houses were vacant. 56 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 32.5%. 62 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 53.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$12,500, and 43.4% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Alaska Gateway REAA. There is one school in the community, serving 26 students, and staffed by 4 certified teachers.

Eagle has access to the state road system and Canada only during summer months via the Taylor and Klondike Highways. Also during the summer, a ferry provides vehicle and passenger transportation down the Yukon River to Dawson City, Canada. An airport is available.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Most residents haul water from the community well and use outhouses and pit privies. One-fourth of the community has individual wells and septic tanks with complete plumbing. Eagle has requested VSW funds to replace the community well, which was originally dug in 1899. A washeteria is available. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: Eagle Power Company, Inc/AP&T. Electricity is generated by Oil. Rates are subsidized through the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: Eagle Power (38,000 gals.).

The Regional Native Health organization is Tanana Chiefs Conference. Local Health Clinic: Eagle Health Clinic. Alternative care is provided by Ambulance: Eagle EMS (547-2256).

In-State telephone service is provided by Nushagak Telephone Co-op Inc. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom.

Local Contacts

City - City of Eagle, P.O. Box 1901, Eagle, AK 99738 (547-2282)

* This information has been extracted from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs Community Database. For a complete Community Profile, or for data in an electronic format, contact the DCRA Research & Analysis Section, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division, at 465-4750.

EAGLE VILLAGE

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 31
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village No
Regional Native Corp. Doyon Ltd.



Geographic Information

Eagle Village is on the left bank of the Yukon River, 3 miles east of the City of Eagle, on the Taylor Highway. The village is southeast of the Yukon Charley Rivers National Preserve. It lies at approximately 64° 79' N. Latitude and 141° 10' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 33.8 sq. miles of land and 2.7 sq. miles of water. Interior Alaska experiences seasonal temperature extremes. January temperatures range from -22 to -2; July temperatures range from 50 to 72. Average annual precipitation is 11.3 inches. Ice fog is common during the winter.

Socioeconomic Information

Eagle is a Han Kutchin Indian village. The early village was called "Johnny's" by non-Natives because its chief was known as John. A mining camp was established at the nearby City of Eagle.

Eagle Village is a traditional native community. Subsistence is an important part of the local culture. 80.0% of the population are Natives.

Only two jobs were available in Eagle Village as of the 1990 Census. Subsistence activities provide the majority of food items. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 20 occupied households, and 44.0% of all houses were vacant. 2 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 93.1%. 30 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 94.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$11,875, and 17.1% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Alaska Gateway REAA. There are no state-operated schools located within the community boundaries.

The village has access to the state road system and Canada only during summer months via the Taylor and Klondike Highways. Also during the summer, a ferry provides vehicle and passenger transportation down the Yukon River to Dawson City, Canada. An airport is available at the City of Eagle.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Residents currently haul water from a watering point three miles away, and no homes are plumbed. A new watering point is currently under development. The village's septic system was installed in 1981 and has been problematic. It was dug up and repaired in 1984, 1987 and 1990, under the supervision of PHS engineers. In November 1990 PHS recommended that the septic system be replaced with a sewage lagoon. Funds have been requested to construct a lagoon and to construct a local washeteria. Residents currently use the City's washeteria 3 miles away, or a privately-owned washeteria - at \$4 per shower and \$4 per load of wash. A washeteria is available. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: Eagle Village Energy Systems. Electricity is generated by Oil. Rates are subsidized through the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program.

The Regional Native Health organization is Tanana Chiefs Conference. A health clinic is not located directly within the community. Alternative care is provided by Eagle Clinic or Ambulance: Eagle EMS (547-2256).

In-State telephone service is provided by Nushagak Telephone Co-op Inc. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom.

Local Contacts

Village Corporation - Hungwitschin Corporation, 2004 Sandvik Rd. Apt. 208, Fairbanks, AK 99709 (479-2619)
Village Council - Native Village of Eagle, P.O. Box 19, Eagle, AK 99738 (547-2271)

* This information has been extracted from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs Community Database. For a complete Community Profile, or for data in an electronic format, contact the DCRA Research & Analysis Section, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division, at 465-4750.

EDNA BAY

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 80
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village No
Regional Native Corp. Sealaska Corp.



Geographic Information

Edna Bay is located on the southeast coast of Kodiak Island, northwest of Prince of Wales Island in Southeast Alaska. It lies at approximately 55° 95' N. Latitude and 133° 65' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 26.9 sq. miles of land and 9.5 sq. miles of water. The area is dominated by a cool maritime climate. Average temperatures in the summer range from 46 to 70; winter temperatures range from 32 to 42.

Socioeconomic Information

Edna Bay is a fishing community, originally named by the U.S. Coast & Geodetic Survey in 1904. Settlement by non-Natives was a result of a State land disposal sale. A post office was established in 1943, but was transferred to Ketchikan in 1960.

Edna Bay is a community of non-Native fishing families. .0% of the population are Natives.

A local sawmill, commercial fishing (power trolling), and the school provide the majority of employment. 21 residents hold commercial fishing permits. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 25 occupied households, and 14.0% of all houses were vacant. 21 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 25.0%. 43 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 67.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$12,250, and 63.7% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Southeast Island REAA. There is one school in the community, serving 18 students, and staffed by 2 certified teachers.

Transportation is primarily by float plane. Ferry access to the Prince of Wales Island can be combined with boat travel.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Residents derive water from a surface source. Approximately half of the homes are plumbed. A few houses are connected to a central septic tank; the majority use outhouses or leachfields. Individual generators supply power.

Electricity is provided by: Individual Generators.

The Regional Native Health organization is SEARHC. Local Health Clinic: Edna Bay Health Clinic. Alternative care is provided by First Responder: Edna Bay EMS; Ambulance: Prince of Wales Island Area EMS (755-2230).

Telephone and Cable TV information is unavailable.

Local Contacts

Community Non-Profit – Edna Bay Community Association, Box EDB, Edna Bay, AK 99950

* This information has been extracted from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs Community Database. For a complete Community Profile, or for data in an electronic format, contact the DCRA Research & Analysis Section, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division, at 465-4750.

EEK

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 261
Incorporation Type 2nd Class City
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Calista Corp.



Geographic Information

Eek lies on the west bank of the Eek River, 12 miles east of the Kuskokwim River. It is 42 air miles southwest of Bethel in the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta, and 420 miles west of Anchorage. It lies at approximately 60° 21' N. Latitude and 162° 02' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 1.0 sq. miles of land and .1 sq. miles of water. Eek is located in a marine climate. Precipitation averages 22 inches, with 43 inches of snowfall annually. Summer temperatures range from 41 to 57, winter temperatures are 6 to 24.

Socioeconomic Information

The area has been the home to Yupik Eskimos historically. Eek was founded by residents of an older village that was affected by erosion. A post office was established in 1949.

Eek is a traditional Eskimo village. About one-half of the families move to fish camps each summer; the remaining participate in the commercial fishery. 95.7% of the population are Natives.

Eek's economy is a mix of subsistence and cash activities. Commercial fishing, fish processing, the school and construction provide summer employment. All families participate in either commercial or subsistence fishing; 46 residents hold commercial fishing permits. The 1992 Community Development Quota (CDQ) program will increase the pollack groundfish quota for small communities like Eek. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 72 occupied households, and 10.0% of all houses were vacant. 63 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 23.9%. 109 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 63.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$21,000, and 28.6% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Lower Kuskokwim REAA. There is one school in the community, serving 76 students, and staffed by 7 certified teachers.

A 1,400' gravel airstrip provides chartered and private air access year-round. Fishing boats, skiffs and snowmachines are used for local transportation to Bethel and other villages. Barges deliver fuel and supplies during the summer months.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Water is hauled from the washeteria, other watering points, or the river. Honeybuckets are disposed of in a sewage lagoon. A few homes have running water to the kitchen; but the large majority are not plumbed. Eek has requested funds to study relocation of the landfill. A washeteria is available. Refuse collection services are provided. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by the Alaska Village Electric Cooperative (AVEC). Electricity is generated by Oil. Rates are subsidized through the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: Iqfijouaq Co. Store (7 @ 68,000 gals.); AVEC (8 @ 67,253); LK Schools (6 @ 47,202).

The Regional Native Health organization is Yukon Kuskokwim Health Corp. Local Health Clinic: Eek Health Clinic.

In-State telephone service is provided by United Utilities Inc. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom.

Local Contacts

City - City of Eek, P.O. Box 09, Eek, AK 99578 (536-5129)

Village Corporation - Iqfijouaq Company, P.O. Box 49, Eek, AK 99578 (536-5211)

Village Council - Native Village of Eek, P.O. Box 87, Eek, AK 99578 (536-5426)

* This information has been extracted from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs Community Database. For a complete Community Profile, or for data in an electronic format, contact the DCRA Research & Analysis Section, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division, at 465-4750.

EGEGIK

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population	123
Incorporation Type	Unincorporated
Borough Located In	Lake & Peninsula Borough
Native Village	Yes
Regional Native Corp.	Bristol Bay Native Corp.



Geographic Information

Egegik is located on the south bank of the Egegik River on the Alaska Peninsula, 100 miles southwest of Dillingham and 335 air miles southwest of Anchorage. It lies at approximately 58° 22' N. Latitude and 157° 39' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 53.9 sq. miles of land and 22.5 sq. miles of water. Egegik's predominantly maritime climate is characterized by cool, humid and windy weather. Average summer temperatures range from 42 to 63; winter temperatures range from -29 to 40. Annual precipitation is 20 to 26 inches, with 65 inches of snow.

Socioeconomic Information

Settlement of the Bristol Bay region first occurred over 6,000 years ago. Yupik Eskimos and Athabascan Indians jointly occupied the area. The village was first reported as a fish camp in 1876 and later developed around a salmon saltery in 1895. During the influenza outbreaks beginning in 1918, Natives from other villages moved to Egegik in an attempt to isolate themselves from the disease.

Egegik has a strong year-round Aleut culture. During the commercial fishing season, the population swells to over 3,500. 70.5% of the population are Natives.

The village economy is based solely on commercial fishing and fish processing, which brings an influx of people each summer. 55 residents hold commercial fishing permits. For year-round residents, subsistence hunting and fishing activities are an important part of the lifestyle and local diet. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 48 occupied households, and 27.0% of all houses were vacant. 28 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 24.3%. 64 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 70.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$20,625, and 34.1% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Borough. There is one school in the community, serving 25 students, and staffed by 2 certified teachers.

Egegik is primarily accessible by air and water. There are two gravel runways. Both passengers and cargo are mainly transported by air. Scheduled and charter services are available from Naknek, King Salmon and Dillingham. Barge services are provided from Seattle twice yearly.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Egegik's water is supplied by wells. Part of the community is connected to the central piped system; the remainder have individual wells. Water storage capacity is 20,000 gallons. A piped sewage collection system serves many of the homes; others use septic tanks. Approximately half of homes are plumbed. There is no garbage collection service. The present landfill needs improvements and the community wants to purchase an incinerator to reduce the volume of waste. Funds for a new washeteria have been requested. A washeteria is available. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: Egegik Light & Power. Electricity is generated by Oil. Rates are subsidized through the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: Woodbine Fisheries (5 @ 52,000 gals.); City (4 @ 76,000); Ward Cove Packing (29,200).

The Regional Native Health organization is Bristol Bay Area Health Corp. Local Health Clinic: Egegik Health Clinic.

In-State telephone service is provided by Pacific Telecommunications Inc. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom.

Local Contacts

Village Corporation - Becharof Corporation, 1577 C Street Plaza, #124, Anchorage, AK 99501 (263-9820)
Village Council - Egegik Village, P.O. Box 189, Egegik, AK 99579 (233-2231)

* This information has been extracted from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs Community Database. For a complete Community Profile, or for data in an electronic format, contact the DCRA Research & Analysis Section, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division, at 465-4750.

EIELSON AFB

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 3,787
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Fairbanks North Star Borough
Native Village No
Regional Native Corp. Doyon Ltd.



Geographic Information

Eielson is 26 miles south of Fairbanks, off of the Alaska Highway, near the City of North Pole. It lies at approximately 64° 67' N. Latitude and 147° 09' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 12.3 sq. miles of land and .9 sq. miles of water. Interior Alaska experiences seasonal temperature extremes. January temperatures range from -22 to -2; July temperatures range from 50 to 72. Average annual precipitation is 11.3 inches. Ice fog is common during the winter.

Socioeconomic Information

This site was developed as a military base.

Most Air Force members and their families actually live on the base. Some have chosen to live in nearby North Pole. The base is self-contained, and is essentially non-Native. .9% of the population are Natives.

Eielson is a military base. Family members gain employment in a variety of positions in the greater Fairbanks area. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 1,275 occupied households, and 10.0% of all houses were vacant. 2,702 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 13.0%. 601 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 18.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$25,924, and 2.8% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Borough. There are 4 schools in the community. They serve 1,549 students, and are staffed by 103 certified teachers.

The base has an airstrip for military craft. Nearby Fairbanks offers jet service and railroad connection. The Richardson and other area highways provide statewide road connection.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Eielson operates a piped water and sewer system, and all homes are fully plumbed.

Electricity is provided by: Golden Valley Electric Association, Inc. Electricity is generated by Coal & Oil.

The Regional Native Health organization is Tanana Chiefs Conference. Local Health Clinic: Eielson Air Force Base Clinic. Emergency care only. Alternative care is provided by Ambulance: Eielson AFB Ambulance Service (377-2296) or Fairbanks.

In-State telephone service is provided by U.S. Air Force. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom; GCI. Cable TV is provided by Cooke Cablevision.

* This information has been extracted from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs Community Database. For a complete Community Profile, or for data in an electronic format, contact the DCRA Research & Analysis Section, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division, at 465-4750.

EKLUTNA

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 402
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Municipality of Anchorage
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Cook Inlet Regional Corp.



Geographic Information

Eklutna is located at the head of the Knik Arm of Cook Inlet, at the mouth of the Eklutna River, 25 miles northeast of Anchorage. It is within the boundaries of the Unified Municipality of Anchorage. The area encompasses 6.3 sq. miles of land and 4.3 sq. miles of water. The average temperatures in January range from 6 to 14; in July, 47 to 67. Annual precipitation is 16.5 inches.

Socioeconomic Information

The Eklutna area was the site of many Athabascan Indian villages as long as 800 years ago. Today's residents are descendants of the Tanaina tribe. A railroad station was built in 1918, and Russian Orthodox missionaries arrived in the 1840s. Brightly-colored "spirit houses" in the Russian Slavic style now lend character to Eklutna. The Eklutna Power House supplies hydroelectric power to Anchorage.

It is an Athabascan village with a subsistence lifestyle. The Russian Orthodox religion is prevalent. 12.6% of the population are Natives.

Eklutna residents are employed in a variety of occupations in Anchorage, Eagle River, and the Mat-Su valley. They are actively developing tourism opportunities. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 123 occupied households, and 12.0% of all houses were vacant. 195 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 3.5%. 80 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 29.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$66,946, and 8.0% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the City School District. There are no state-operated schools located within the community boundaries.

The village lies on the highway between Anchorage and Palmer, and therefore has ready access to a variety of transportation services in those communities.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

The majority of homes are fully plumbed, with a community water system and individual septic tanks. Chugach Electric Association purchases power from the federally-owned Eklutna Hydro Facility.

Electricity is provided by: Matanuska Electric Assoc., Inc./AEG&T. Electricity is generated by Hydro.

The Regional Native Health organization is Southcentral Foundation. A health clinic is not located directly within the community. Alternative care is provided by Anchorage.

In-State telephone service is provided by Matanuska Telephone Assoc. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom; GCI. Cable TV is provided by Prime Cable of Alaska.

Local Contacts

Village Corporation - Eklutna, Incorporated, 510 L Street, #200, Anchorage, AK 99501 (276-5701)

Village Council - Eklutna Native Village, 26339 Eklutna Village Rd., Chugiak, AK 99567 (688-6020)

* This information has been extracted from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs Community Database. For a complete Community Profile, or for data in an electronic format, contact the DCRA Research & Analysis Section, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division, at 465-4750.

EKWOK

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population	93
Incorporation Type	2nd Class City
Borough Located In	Unorganized
Native Village	Yes
Regional Native Corp.	Bristol Bay Native Corp.



Geographic Information

Ekwok is located along the Nushagak River, 43 miles northeast of Dillingham, and 285 miles southwest of Anchorage. It lies at approximately 59° 36' N. Latitude and 157° 47' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 19.7 sq. miles of land and 1.3 sq. miles of water. Ekwok is in a climatic transition zone. The primary influence is maritime, although a continental climate also affects the weather. Average summer temperatures range from 30 to 66; winter temperatures range from 4 to 30. Heavy precipitation and strong surface winds are common.

Socioeconomic Information

Ekwok is the oldest continuously occupied Yupik Eskimo village on the river. The settlement was first used as a fish camp and base for berry-picking. Ekwok means "end of the bluff."

Ekwok is a Yupik Eskimo village with a fishing and subsistence lifestyle. 87.0% of the population are Natives.

Five residents hold commercial fishing permits in Ekwok. A few residents trap. The entire population depends on subsistence activities for various food sources. With fresh produce hard to come by, gardens are grown. The village corporation owns a fishing lodge. Gravel is mined near the community. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 30 occupied households, and 23.0% of all houses were vacant. 14 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 23.5%. 38 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 73.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$10,833, and 52.0% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Southwest Region REAA. There is one school in the community, serving 20 students, and staffed by 2 certified teachers.

Air transport is most frequently used to reach Ekwok. Regular and charter flights are available from Dillingham. There is a gravel runway. There are no docking facilities, but a suitable unloading area exists along the river. Cargo is brought in regularly by a lighterage company.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Individual wells provide water for most of the community. 20 HUD homes have a piped water and sewer system. The City operates a piped sewage system which connects about 25% of residences. The remaining homes use septic systems. No garbage collection services are provided. The community wants to relocate the landfill, and relocate the electric generator building. Ekwok Electric generates power only during the summer months; in winter, electricity is purchased from the School District. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: Ekwok Electric, Inc. Electricity is generated by Oil. Rates are subsidized through the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available.

The Regional Native Health organization is Bristol Bay Area Health Corp. Local Health Clinic: Ekwok Health Clinic.

In-State telephone service is provided by Bristol Bay Telephone Co-op Inc. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom.

Local Contacts

City – City of Ekwok, P.O. Box 49, Ekwok, AK 99580 (464-3311)

Village Corporation – Ekwok Natives Limited, General Delivery, Ekwok, AK 99580 (464-3317)

Village Council – Ekwok Village, P.O. Box 49, Ekwok, AK 99580 (464-3311)

* This information has been extracted from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs Community Database. For a complete Community Profile, or for data in an electronic format, contact the DCRA Research & Analysis Section, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division, at 465-4750.

ELFIN COVE

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 64
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village No
Regional Native Corp. Sealaska Corp.



Geographic Information

Elfin Cove lies on the northern shore of Chichagof Island, 33 miles west of Hoonah. It lies at approximately 58° 18' N. Latitude and 136° 33' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 11.4 sq. miles of land and 10.9 sq. miles of water. The area's maritime climate is characterized by cool summers and mild winters. Summer temperatures range from 52 to 63; winter temperatures are 26 to 39.

Socioeconomic Information

The village has appeared on maps since 1930. A post office was established in 1935.

Elfin Cove is a non-Native fishing community. 1.8% of the population are Natives.

Residents of Elfin Cove participate in commercial fishing, sport fishing and tourism-related services such as fishing charters. 34 residents hold commercial fishing permits. The local school, services and retail businesses also provide employment. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 23 occupied households, and 48.0% of all houses were vacant. 28 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was .0%. 11 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 28.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$43,125, and 7.1% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Chatham REAA. There is one school in the community, serving 10 students, and staffed by 1 certified teacher.

Float planes and skiffs are the primary means of transportation. The State Ferry lands at nearby Pelican.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Many homes are fully plumbed, using individual surface water collection systems and leachfields with a beach outfall. The community has requested funds for a water and sewer feasibility study.

Electricity is provided by: Elfin Cove Electric Utility. Electricity is generated by Oil. Rates are subsidized through the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: Pelican Seafoods (100,000 gals.).

The Regional Native Health organization is SEARHC. A health clinic is not located directly within the community. Alternative care is provided by First Responder: Elfin Cove EMS (239-2208); Flight to Pelican or Hoonah.

In-State telephone service is provided by Pacific Telecommunications Inc. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom.

Local Contacts

Community Non-Profit – Elfin Cove Community Council, P.O. Box 1, Elfin Cove, AK 99825

* This information has been extracted from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs Community Database. For a complete Community Profile, or for data in an electronic format, contact the DCRA Research & Analysis Section, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division, at 465-4750.

ELIM

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 290
Incorporation Type 2nd Class City
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Bering Straits Native Corp.



Geographic Information

Elim is located on the northwest shore of Norton Bay on the Seward Peninsula, 96 miles east of Nome. It lies 460 miles northwest of Anchorage. It lies at approximately 64° 62' N. Latitude and 162° 26' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 2.3 sq. miles of land and .0 sq. miles of water. Elim has a subarctic climate with maritime influences when Norton Sound is ice-free. Summers are cool and moist; winters are cold and dry. Summer temperatures range from 46 to 62; winter temperatures range from -8 to 8. Average annual precipitation is 19 inches, including about 80 inches of snow.

Socioeconomic Information

This settlement was formerly the Malemiut Eskimo village of Nuviakchak. The area was a federal reindeer reserve established in 1911, but reservation status was eliminated by the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. The Covenant Mission Church and school, opened in 1914, increased the population. The Iditarod passes through Elim.

It is a Malemiut Inupiat Eskimo village with a fishing and subsistence lifestyle. 91.7% of the population are Natives.

The Elim economy is based on subsistence harvests; cash employment is limited to fishing, the city and school. Unemployment is high, and seasonal part-time employment in nearby Nome has declined recently due to a depressed gold market. 60 residents hold commercial fishing permits. Residents rely on fish, seal, beluga whale, reindeer, moose and garden harvests. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 73 occupied households, and 10.0% of all houses were vacant. 53 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 36.1%. 104 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 66.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$16,250, and 25.1% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Bering Straits REAA. There is one school in the community, serving 89 students, and staffed by 9 certified teachers.

Elim is best reached by air and sea. Regularly scheduled flights are available from Nome, and airport improvements in 1989 have made the facility one of the best and most modern in the region. There is no dock in the village, so supplies must be lightered to shore by a company operating from Nome. A cargo ship brings freight annually to Nome.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Housing and water and sewer systems built by PHS in Elim since the mid-1970s have provided almost all residents with piped water and sewer, indoor water heaters and plumbing, and in-home washers and dryers. Funding is needed to construct a new water pump house and fill lines, including heating, plumbing and water treatment systems. A washeteria is available. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by the Alaska Village Electric Cooperative (AVEC). Electricity is generated by Oil. Rates are subsidized through the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: AVEC (8 @ 67,899 gals.); City (4 @ 55,000); Schools (8 @ 51,500); Elim Native Store (7 @ 62,500); Village Corp. (64,000).

The Regional Native Health organization is Norton Sound Health Corp. Local Health Clinic: Elim Health Clinic.

In-State telephone service is provided by Mukluk Telephone Co. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom. Cable TV is provided by the Village Corporation.

Local Contacts

City - City of Elim, P.O. Box 39009, Elim, AK 99739 (890-3441)

Village Corporation - Elim Native Corporation, P.O. Box 39010, Elim, AK 99739 (890-3741)

Village Council - Native Village of Elim, P.O. Box 39010, Elim, AK 99739 (890-3741)

* This information has been extracted from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs Community Database. For a complete Community Profile, or for data in an electronic format, contact the DCRA Research & Analysis Section, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division, at 465-4750.

EMMONAK

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 809
Incorporation Type 2nd Class City
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Calista Corp.



Geographic Information

The community is located at the mouth of the Yukon River on the north bank of Kwiguk Pass in the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta, 175 miles northwest of Bethel. It lies at approximately 62° 77' N. Latitude and 164° 53' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 6.2 sq. miles of land and .8 sq. miles of water. A maritime climate predominates in Emmonak. Temperatures range from -25 to 79. Precipitation is 19 inches per year, while snowfall is 50 to 60 inches per year. The growing season is 100 days long.

Socioeconomic Information

The original settlement was 1.4 miles south of its present location – the Emmonak residents were forced to move because of flooding.

Emmonak is an Eskimo village involved in commercial fishing, processing and subsistence activities. Residents of Chuloonawick, a nearby summer fish camp, also live in Emmonak. 92.1% of the population are Natives.

The city experiences a seasonal economy, with most activity occurring during the summer. It is becoming a center for commercial fishing, purchasing and processing on the lower Yukon River. 100 residents hold commercial fishing permits. Subsistence activities, trapping and public assistance supplement income. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 161 occupied households, and 6.0% of all houses were vacant. 140 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 34.6%. 228 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 62.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$25,625, and 20.9% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Lower Yukon REAA. There is one school in the community, serving 207 students, and staffed by 19 certified teachers.

Emmonak relies on air and water transportation. There are no connecting roads. Winter trails to Kotlik, Alakanuk and Sheldon Point are used by snow machines during the winter months. Skiffs are used during summer months.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

The City is in the process of extending piped water and sewer services to 47 homes, the Village Corporation store, Yukon Delta Fish Marketing Co-op and two new fish processors. Water storage capacity has been doubled. Funds have been requested to connect water and sewer to the airport. A washeteria is available. Refuse collection services are provided.

Electricity is provided by the Alaska Village Electric Cooperative (AVEC). Electricity is generated by Oil. Rates are subsidized through the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: AVEC (21 @ 141,435 gals.); City (10 @ 92,000); LY Schools (7 @ 124,035); Delta Air (6 @ 60,000).

The Regional Native Health organization is Yukon Kuskokwim Health Corp. Local Health Clinic: Emmonak Health Clinic.

In-State telephone service is provided by United Utilities Inc. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom. Cable TV is provided by the Community.

Local Contacts

City – City of Emmonak, P.O. Box 9, Emmonak, AK 99581 (949-1227)
Economic Development – Yukon Delta Fisheries Dev. Assoc., P.O. Box 210, Emmonak, AK 99581
Economic Development – Lower Yukon Econ. Dev. Council, P.O. Box 163, St. Mary's, AK 99658 (438-2233)
Village Corporation – Emmonak Native Corporation, General Delivery, Emmonak, AK 99581 (949-1129)
Village Corporation – Chuloonawick Corporation, 3102 Dawson St., #A, Anchorage, AK 99503 (562-7008)
Village Council – Emmonak Village, P.O. Box 126, Emmonak, AK 99581 (949-1720)
Village Council – Chuloonawick Native Village, General Delivery, Chuloonawick, AK 99581 (949-1147)

* This information has been extracted from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs Community Database. For a complete Community Profile, or for data in an electronic format, contact the DCRA Research & Analysis Section, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division, at 465-4750.

ESTER

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 195
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Fairbanks North Star Borough
Native Village No
Regional Native Corp. Doyon Ltd.



Geographic Information

Ester is located 8.5 miles west of Fairbanks on the George Parks Highway. It lies at approximately 64° 86' N. Latitude and 148° 02' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 1.5 sq. miles of land and .0 sq. miles of water. Interior Alaska experiences seasonal temperature extremes. January temperatures range from -22 to -2; July temperatures range from 50 to 72. Average annual precipitation is 11.3 inches. Ice fog is common during the winter.

Socioeconomic Information

It was originally a mining camp established prior to 1905 near Ester Creek, first reported in 1908 by the U.S. Geological Survey. The community has grown as a result of Borough land lotteries.

Ester residents are primarily non-Native, and have an active community association and volunteer fire department. 4.8% of the population are Natives.

Many Ester residents are employed by the University. Tourism related to the mining history of the area contributes to the economy. Fairbanks also provides a variety of employment opportunities. Three residents hold commercial fishing permits. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 69 occupied households, and 21.0% of all houses were vacant. 77 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 11.5%. 38 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 33.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$44,688, and 12.8% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Borough. There are no state-operated schools located within the community boundaries.

Ester has access to the statewide highway system and to all Fairbanks transportation facilities.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

The majority of residents have individual wells and septic systems; the remainder have been connected to the Fairbanks piped system. Over 80% of homes are fully plumbed.

Electricity is provided by: Golden Valley Electric Association, Inc. Electricity is generated by Coal & Oil. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: Wigger Mine (20,000 gals.).

The Regional Native Health organization is Tanana Chiefs Conference. A health clinic is not located directly within the community. Alternative care is provided by First Responder: Ester Volunteer Fire Dept. (474-5497); Fairbanks Hospital.

In-State telephone service is provided by Pacific Telecommunications Inc. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom.

* This information has been extracted from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs Community Database. For a complete Community Profile, or for data in an electronic format, contact the DCRA Research & Analysis Section, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division, at 465-4750.

EVANSVILLE

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 23
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Doyon Ltd.



Geographic Information

Evansville is located about 180 air miles and 250 road miles northwest of Fairbanks, adjacent to Bettles. It lies at approximately 66° 87' N. Latitude and 151° 45' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 44.6 sq. miles of land and .6 sq. miles of water. The area experiences a cold, continental climate with extreme temperature differences. Temperatures range from below zero to the low 70's. Average precipitation is 13.4 inches, with 77 inches of snowfall annually.

Socioeconomic Information

Eskimos and Athabascan Indians have lived as neighbors and kin in the area for generations. Evansville was named for Wilford Evans, Sr., who owned a trading post and river barge business in Allakaket. He opened a sawmill, built the Bettles Lodge and General Store.

The population of Evansville is a mixture of Eskimos and Athabascans. 57.6% of the population are Natives.

The economy is linked to air transportation, visitor services and government. 90% of the heads of household are employed, most full-time. Government agencies provide employment in Kanuti Refuge and the Gates of the Arctic National Park. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 13 occupied households, and 24.0% of all houses were vacant. 21 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 16.0%. 4 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 16.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$29,167, and 36.1% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Yukon-Koyukuk REAA. There are no state-operated schools located within the community boundaries.

For four months during the year, the Hickel Trail, a 28-mile winter road, gives residents access to the Dalton Highway, which leads to Fairbanks. Snowmachine trails connect surrounding villages. The Koyukuk River and the Bettles airport are the primary means of transportation.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

More than half of the homes have individual water wells, septic tanks and plumbing. Electricity is provided out of Tok. The existing landfill, used by Bettles and Evansville, will be closed in 1994 by DOT. Funds have been requested for a new landfill and access road, including repairs to the septage dumping pit and equipment. Refuse collection services are provided. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: Alaska Power & Telephone Company (AP&T). Electricity is generated by Oil. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available.

The Regional Native Health organization is Tanana Chiefs Conference. Local Health Clinic: Frank Tobuk Sr. Health Clinic.

In-State telephone service is provided by National Utilities. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom.

Local Contacts

Village Corporation - Evansville, Incorporated, 214 Second Avenue, Fairbanks, AK 99701 (451-8008)

Village Council - Evansville Tribal Council, P.O. Box 26025, Evansville, AK 99726 (692-5467)

* This information has been extracted from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs Community Database. For a complete Community Profile, or for data in an electronic format, contact the DCRA Research & Analysis Section, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division, at 465-4750.

EYAK

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 165
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Chugach Alaska Corp.



Geographic Information

Eyak is on the Copper River highway, 5.5 miles southeast of Cordova, in the Malaspina Coastal Plain. It was annexed to the City of Cordova in 1992, and is the area considered to be the Native Village of Eyak. It lies at approximately 60° 52' N. Latitude and 145° 59' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 13.1 sq. miles of land and .9 sq. miles of water. Winter temperatures range from 17 to 28; summer temperatures from 49 to 63. Average annual precipitation includes 66 inches of rain and 80 inches of snowfall.

Socioeconomic Information

Eyak was first reported in 1869 as "Hyacks," an Eskimo village, and then in 1880 as "Ihiak." In 1899, Lt. Comdr. Moser, USN, reported it as a cannery called "Odiak."

Although Eyak is a traditional Native village, the population is primarily non-Native. Many commercial fishermen live in Cordova and Eyak. 7.6% of the population are Natives.

The Prince William Sound fishery, fish processing, logging and retail businesses provide employment. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 55 occupied households, and 11.0% of all houses were vacant. 88 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 4.3%. 25 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 22.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$150,001, and .0% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the City School District. There are no state-operated schools located within the community boundaries.

Cordova offers an airport, harbor, dock and a State Ferry landing.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Eyak lies within the boundaries of Cordova. Almost 90% of homes are fully plumbed and use individual wells and septic systems. The City is requesting funds to extend their piped water system to Eyak Lake and River residences along the Copper River Highway. Many area homes are subject to high water, which increases the risk of well water contamination. Refuse collection services are provided.

Electricity is provided by: Cordova Electric Cooperative, Inc. Electricity is generated by Oil & Hydro.

The Regional Native Health organization is Chugachmiut. A health clinic is not located directly within the community. Alternative care is provided by Cordova.

In-State telephone service is provided by Cordova Telephone Co-op. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom; GCI.

Local Contacts

Village Corporation – Eyak Corporation, P.O. Box 340, Cordova, AK 99574 (424-7161)

Village Council – Native Village of Eyak, P.O. Box 1388, Cordova, AK 99574 (424-3622)

* This information has been extracted from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs Community Database. For a complete Community Profile, or for data in an electronic format, contact the DCRA Research & Analysis Section, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division, at 465-4750.

FAIRBANKS

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 33,281
Incorporation Type Home Rule City
Borough Located In Fairbanks North Star Borough
Native Village No
Regional Native Corp. Doyon Ltd.



Geographic Information

Fairbanks is located in the heart of Alaska's Interior, at the northern end of the famed Alaska Highway. By air, Fairbanks is 45 minutes from Anchorage and 3 hours from Seattle. It lies at approximately 64° 83' N. Latitude and 147° 64' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 31.3 sq. miles of land and .8 sq. miles of water. Interior Alaska experiences seasonal temperature extremes. January temperatures range from -22 to -2; July temperatures range from 50 to 72. Average annual precipitation is 11.3 inches. Ice fog is common during the winter.

Socioeconomic Information

Although Koyukon Athabascans have lived in this area for thousands of years, Fairbanks grew as the Chena steamboat landing brought many non-Natives to Fairbanks during the Pedro Dome gold rush. The population of the area continued to increase after construction of the Alcan Highway and the Alaska oil pipeline.

Fairbanks is the second largest city in Alaska. The community is primarily non-Native, though diverse. 9.2% of the population are Natives.

As a regional center for Interior Alaska, Fairbanks offers a diverse economy, including city, borough, state and federal government services, transportation, communication, manufacturing, financial and regional medical services. Tourism and mining are also part of the economy. 166 residents hold commercial fishing permits. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 10,885 occupied households, and 13.0% of all houses were vacant. 15,853 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 11.6%. 6,650 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 30.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$32,033, and 10.3% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Borough. There are 20 schools in the community. They serve 9,664 students, and are staffed by 606 certified teachers.

Fairbanks is at the confluence of the Richardson Hwy., George Parks Hwy., Steese Hwy., and Elliott Hwy., connecting the Interior to Anchorage, Canada and the lower 48 states. Goods are transported by truck and air services. The Alaska Railroad also serves Fairbanks. Regularly-scheduled jet flights are available.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

The water source is processed ground water, distributed throughout the greater Fairbanks area. Sewage collection is provided by private and public utilities - treatment occurs through a solids contact up-flow clarifier. Fairbanks Municipal Utilities Systems owns the Chena power site, with four steam turbines fueled by coal, and one oil-fueled generator. A washeteria is available. Refuse collection services are provided. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: Fairbanks Municipal Utilities Systems. Electricity is generated by Coal & Oil. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: FBX Municipal Utilities (3 @ 180,000 gals.); Ben Lomond Inc. (10 @ 82,000); Golden Valley Electric (238,400); Petroleum Sales (510,600); UAF Power Plant (200,000); Farmers Loop Market (25,000); FBX Int'l Hydrant Fueling (100,000); DOT Peger Road (38,000).

The Regional Native Health organization is Tanana Chiefs Conference. Local Hospitals: Fairbanks Memorial Hospital; Bassett Army Hospital (Ft. Wainwright). Hospitals are qualified Acute Care facilities and State-certified Medevac Services. Long Term Care: Fairbanks Pioneers' Home; Denali Center. Alternative care is provided by Ambulance: Interior Ambulance Rescue Squad (457-2501); Fairbanks Fire Dept. EMS (459-6500).

In-State telephone service is provided by Fairbanks Municipal Utilities. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom; GCI. Cable TV is provided by Spectrum; Cooke Cablevision.

Local Contacts

City - City of Fairbanks, 410 Cushman Street, Fairbanks, AK 99701 (459-6772)
Economic Development - Interior Alaska Econ. Dev. Council, P.O. Box 71330, Fairbanks, AK 99707 (456-1110)
Economic Development - Fairbanks Chamber of Commerce, 709 2nd Avenue, Fairbanks, AK 99707 (452-1105)
Education - Yukon/Koyukuk Schools, P.O. Box 80210, Fairbanks, AK 99708 (474-9400)
Education - Fairbanks North Star Borough Schools, 520 Fifth Ave., Fairbanks, AK 99701 (452-2000)
Housing Authority - Interior Regional Housing Auth., 828 27th Avenue, Fairbanks, AK 99701 (452-8315)

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Regional Native Corporation – Doyon, Limited, Doyon Bldg. - 201 First Avenue, Fairbanks, AK 99701 (452-4755)
Regional Native Non-Profit – Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc., 122 First Avenue, Fairbanks, AK 99701 (452-8251)
Regional Native Non-Profit – Fairbanks Native Association, 201 1st Avenue, #200, Fairbanks, AK 99701 (452-1648)
Services/Other – The Alaska Sea Otter Commission, P.O. Box 83177, Fairbanks, AK 99708 (479-4362)
Village Corporation – Dinyea Corporation, P.O. Box 71372, Fairbanks, AK 99707 (474-8224)

FAIRBANKS NORTH STAR BOROUGH

BOROUGH INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 82,428
Incorporation Type 2nd Class Borough



Geographic Information

The Fairbanks North Star Borough is located in the heart of Interior Alaska, and is the second-largest population center in the state. It is based in Fairbanks, which lies 45 minutes from Anchorage and 3 hours from Seattle. The area encompasses 7,362.4 sq. miles of land and 81.2 sq. miles of water. Interior Alaska experiences seasonal temperature extremes. January temperatures range from -22 to -2; July temperatures range from 50 to 72. Average annual precipitation is 11.3 inches. Ice fog is common during the winter.

Socioeconomic Information

Koyukon Athabascans have lived in this area for thousands of years. Fairbanks developed when the Chena steamboat landing brought many non-Natives to Fairbanks during the Pedro Dome gold rush. The population of the area continued to increase after construction of the Alcan Highway and the Trans-Alaska oil pipeline.

The Borough is primarily non-Native, although recreational and subsistence hunting and fishing activities are prevalent. 6.9% of the population are Natives.

City, Borough, State and federal government agencies, including the military, provide nearly half of the employment in the Borough. Eielson AFB, the Borough School District and the University are key public employers. Retail services, tourism, transportation, medical, and other services are the primary private sector activities. 211 borough residents hold commercial fishing permits. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 26,693 occupied households, and 16.0% of all houses were vacant. 39,160 jobs were estimated to be within the borough. The official unemployment rate at that time was 10.2%. 16,273 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 29.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$37,468, and 7.5% of residents were living below the poverty level.

The Borough administers education to all communities within its boundaries.

The Richardson Highway, the Parks Highway, the Steese Highway and the Elliott Highway connect the Interior to Anchorage, Canada and the lower 48. Truck, rail and air services provide transportation of cargo. Scheduled jet services are available at Fairbanks International airport.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

This information is available on a community basis. Communities located within the Borough include: College, Eielson Air Force Base, Ester, Fairbanks, Fox, Harding Lake, Moose Creek, North Pole, Pleasant Valley, Salcha, Two Rivers

Local Contacts

Borough - Fairbanks North Star Borough, P.O. Box 71267, Fairbanks, AK 99707 (459-1000)

* This information has been extracted from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs Community Database. For a complete Community Profile, or for data in an electronic format, contact the DCRA Research & Analysis Section, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division, at 465-4750.

FALSE PASS

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 90
Incorporation Type 2nd Class City
Borough Located In Aleutians East Borough
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Aleut Corp.



Geographic Information

False Pass is located on the eastern shore of Unimak Island on a strait connecting the Pacific Gulf of Alaska to the Bering Sea. It is 646 air miles southwest of Anchorage. It lies at approximately 54° 84' N. Latitude and 163° 43' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 14.8 sq. miles of land and 2.4 sq. miles of water. False Pass lies in the maritime climate zone. Temperatures range from 11 to 55. Snowfall averages 56 inches, with total annual precipitation of 33 inches. Prevailing southeast winds are constant and often strong.

Socioeconomic Information

The name False Pass is derived from the fact that the Bering Sea side of the strait is extremely shallow. The area was originally settled by a homesteader in the early 1900s, and grew with the establishment of a Peter Pan Seafoods cannery in 1917. Native ancestors immigrated to False Pass from Morzhovoi, Sanak Island and Ikatan when the cannery was built.

The community is primarily Aleut. Fishing, fish processing and subsistence activities are the mainstays of the lifestyle. 76.5% of the population are Natives.

The local economy is driven by salmon fishing, employment at the Peter Pan processing plant, and fuel sales. False Pass is an important refueling stop for Bristol Bay and Bering Sea fishing fleets. Eleven residents hold commercial fishing permits. Cash income is supplemented by subsistence hunting and fishing. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 23 occupied households, and 36.0% of all houses were vacant. 23 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was .0%. 26 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 53.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$21,667, and 17.9% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Borough. There is one school in the community, serving 21 students, and staffed by 2 certified teachers.

Boats and aircraft provide the only means of transportation into False Pass. New dock facilities were completed in September 1992. Cargo service from Seattle is available. The airstrip is gravel, with no flight tower. No local taxi or delivery services are available.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Water is derived from a nearby spring, treated and stored in a 60,000-gallon tank. Most homes are connected to the piped water system. Almost 80% of homes are fully plumbed. Many residents have individual septic tanks; wastewater from Peter Pan Seafoods flows directly into an outfall line. The City collects garbage twice a week. There are no recycling programs available. Refuse collection services are provided. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: False Pass Electric Association. Electricity is generated by Oil. Rates are subsidized through the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available.

The Regional Native Health organization is Eastern Aleutian Tribe. Local Health Clinic: False Pass Health Clinic.

In-State telephone service is provided by Pacific Telecommunications Inc. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom.

Local Contacts

City – City of False Pass, P.O. Box 50, False Pass, AK 99583 (548-2319)
Village Corporation – Isanotski Corporation, 101 Isanotski Drive, False Pass, AK 99583 (548-2217)
Village Council – Native Village of False Pass, P.O. Box 29, False Pass, AK 99583 (548-2227)

* This information has been extracted from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs Community Database. For a complete Community Profile, or for data in an electronic format, contact the DCRA Research & Analysis Section, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division, at 465-4750.

FERRY

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 59
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Denali Borough
Native Village No
Regional Native Corp. Doyon Ltd.



Geographic Information

Ferry lies on the Nenana River, 39 miles south of Nenana in the Denali Borough. It is located at mile 371.2 of the Alaska Railroad. It lies at approximately 63° 92' N. Latitude and 149° 13' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 86.9 sq. miles of land and .0 sq. miles of water. Interior Alaska experiences seasonal temperature extremes. January temperatures range from -22 to -2; July temperatures range from 50 to 72. Average annual precipitation is 11.3 inches. Ice fog is common during the winter.

Socioeconomic Information

The name was originally published as a railroad station in 1922. The railroad work camp at Ferry brought settlers. Ferry is primarily a non-Native community. 12.5% of the population are Natives.

Due to limited accessibility to Ferry, there is no employment directly in the community. Many residents work in the Fairbanks area. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 23 occupied households, and 30.0% of all houses were vacant. 14 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 39.1%. 26 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 65.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$25,625, and 15.5% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Borough. There are no state-operated schools located within the community boundaries.

From the George Parks Highway, road access is available only on privately-owned railroad or University land. Most residents park their cars on a private lot and walk into Ferry.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

About 75% of households haul water and use outhouses or leachfields. The remainder have individual water wells and septic tanks. 30% of homes are plumbed.

Electricity is provided by: Golden Valley Electric Association, Inc. Electricity is generated by Coal & Oil.

The Regional Native Health organization is Tanana Chiefs Conference. A health clinic is not located directly within the community. Alternative care is provided by Healy or Anderson.

In-State telephone service is provided by Matanuska Telephone Assoc. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom.

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FORT GREELY

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 1,134
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village No
Regional Native Corp. Doyon Ltd.



Geographic Information

Fort Greely lies 10 miles south of Delta Junction on the Richardson Highway, in Interior Alaska. It lies at approximately 63° 95' N. Latitude and 145° 75' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 25.6 sq. miles of land and 1.6 sq. miles of water. Interior Alaska experiences seasonal temperature extremes. January temperatures range from -22 to -2; July temperatures range from 50 to 72. Average annual precipitation is 11.3 inches. Ice fog is common during the winter.

Socioeconomic Information

The site was developed and settled as an Army facility.

Fort Greely is a self-contained base of enlisted Army members and their families. Most live on base, but a few families live in the surrounding communities of Delta Junction and Big Delta. The base has its own television broadcasting station. 1.0% of the population are Natives.

As an Army facility, most employment is military and support-related. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 337 occupied households, and 7.0% of all houses were vacant. 528 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 14.4%. 146 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 22.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$25,801, and 6.3% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Delta/Greely REAA. There are 2 schools in the community. They serve 364 students, and are staffed by 25 certified teachers.

The Richardson Highway provides access to Fairbanks and the statewide road system. An airstrip for military craft is also available.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Fort Greely operates a piped water and sewer system on base. All homes and group quarters facilities are plumbed. Fort Greely generates its own electricity.

Electricity is provided by: Fort Greely. Electricity is generated by Oil.

The Regional Native Health organization is Tanana Chiefs Conference. Local Health Clinic: U.S. Army Health Clinic/Fort Greely Dispensary. Emergency care only. Alternative care is provided by Delta Junction.

In-State telephone service is provided by Pacific Telecommunications Inc.; U.S. Army. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom; GCI. Cable TV is provided by Cooke Cablevision.

* This information has been extracted from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs Community Database. For a complete Community Profile, or for data in an electronic format, contact the DCRA Research & Analysis Section, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division, at 465-4750.

FORT YUKON

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 729
Incorporation Type 2nd Class City
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Doyon Ltd.



Geographic Information

Fort Yukon is located on the north bank of the Yukon River at its junction with the Porcupine River, about 145 air miles northeast of Fairbanks. It lies at approximately 66° 56' N. Latitude and 145° 26' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 6.8 sq. miles of land and .4 sq. miles of water. The winters are long and harsh and the summers are warm but short. After freeze up the plateau is a source of cold, continental arctic air. 6.58 inches of rain fall annually, with 43.4 inches of snowfall. Winter temperatures range from -76 to 0, summers run 65 to 80.

Socioeconomic Information

Fort Yukon was founded in 1847 by Alexander Murray as a Canadian outpost in Russian Territory. It became an important trade center for the Gwichin Indians. A post office was established in the community in 1898.

Most Fort Yukon residents are descendants of the Yukon Flats, Chandalar River, Birch Creek, Black River and Porcupine River Gwichin tribes. Subsistence is an important component of the local culture. 85.0% of the population are Natives.

City, state, federal agencies and the native corporation are the primary employers in Fort Yukon. Residents also rely on subsistence and public assistance. Two residents hold commercial fishing permits. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 205 occupied households, and 25.0% of all houses were vacant. 170 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 27.4%. 211 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 55.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$17,969, and 32.1% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Yukon Flats REAA. There are 3 schools in the community. They serve 212 students, and are staffed by 21 certified teachers.

Fort Yukon is accessible only by air during winter months and barge or boat during the summer months. There are 17 miles of local roads. The City Transit Bus system provides rides throughout the town. Snowmachines and dog sleds are used on the frozen river.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

A combination of piped water, water hauling and individual wells serve Fort Yukon. Approximately half of all homes are plumbed. Septic tanks and honeybuckets are used for sewage disposal. The City has requested funding for a Master Plan for solid waste, including a landfill relocation site and alternative sewage disposal methods. A washeteria is available. Refuse collection services are provided. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: Gwitchyaa Zhee Utility Company. Electricity is generated by Oil. Rates are subsidized through the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: School (49,000 gals.); City (4,000); Village Council (35,000); Electric Utility (24,000); BLM Fire Service/Ft Yukon Airport (16,000); Other/Private (750,000).

The Regional Native Health organization is Tanana Chiefs Conference. Local Health Clinic: Yukon Flats Health Center. Alternative care is provided by Ambulance: Fort Yukon EMS & Rescue Squad (662-2460/2315).

In-State telephone service is provided by Interior Telephone Co. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom. Cable TV is provided by the Community.

Local Contacts

City - City of Fort Yukon, P.O. Box 269, Fort Yukon, AK 99740 (662-2479)
Education - Yukon Flats Schools, Box 359, Fort Yukon, AK 99740 (662-2515)
Village Corporation - Gwitchyaa Zhee Corporation, P.O. Box 329, Fort Yukon, AK 99746 (662-2322)
Village Council - Native Village of Fort Yukon, P.O. Box 126, Fort Yukon, AK 99740 (662-2581)
Village Council - Canyon Village Traditional Council, P.O. Box 111, Fort Yukon, AK 99740

* This information has been extracted from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs Community Database. For a complete Community Profile, or for data in an electronic format, contact the DCRA Research & Analysis Section, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division, at 465-4750.

FOX

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 299
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Fairbanks North Star Borough
Native Village No
Regional Native Corp. Doyon Ltd.



Geographic Information

The community lies on the right bank of Fox Creek as it enters Goldstream Creek Valley, 10 miles northeast of Fairbanks. It is located at the junction of the Steese and Elliott Highways. It lies at approximately 64° 96' N. Latitude and 147° 62' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 17.6 sq. miles of land and .0 sq. miles of water. Interior Alaska experiences seasonal temperature extremes. January temperatures range from -22 to -2; July temperatures range from 50 to 72. Average annual precipitation is 11.3 inches. Ice fog is common during the winter.

Socioeconomic Information

Fox was established as a mining camp prior to 1905. The Fox post office operated from 1908 through 1947.

Fox is essentially a non-Native community. 7.3% of the population are Natives.

A roadhouse and tourist restaurants are the nearest facilities. Many residents are employed in Fairbanks. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 113 occupied households, and 27.0% of all houses were vacant. 105 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 18.0%. 96 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 48.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$28,250, and 9.2% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Borough. There are no state-operated schools located within the community boundaries.

The area's highways provide access to the statewide road system. Nearby Fairbanks offers jet and railway services.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

75% of households are fully plumbed, using individual water wells or water delivery and septic tanks.

Electricity is provided by: Golden Valley Electric Association, Inc. Electricity is generated by Coal & Oil.

The Regional Native Health organization is Tanana Chiefs Conference. A health clinic is not located directly within the community. Alternative care is provided by Fairbanks.

In-State telephone service is provided by Pacific Telecommunications Inc. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom.

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FOX RIVER

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 407
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Kenai Peninsula Borough
Native Village No
Regional Native Corp. Cook Inlet Regional Corp.



Geographic Information

Fox River is located on the north shore of Kachemak Bay, 24 miles northeast of Homer at the end of the Sterling Highway. It lies at approximately 59° 85' N. Latitude and 150° 95' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 85.9 sq. miles of land and 4.6 sq. miles of water. January temperatures range from 4 to 22; winter temperatures vary from 46 to 61. Average annual precipitation is 20 inches.

Socioeconomic Information

Fox River was reported by Dall of the U.S. Geological Survey in 1895, and may have been named for Theodore Fox, Vice President of North Pacific Mining and Transportation Company, which operated in Kachemak Bay in 1894.

Fox River is a non-Native location, at the end of the Kenai Peninsula road system. .0% of the population are Natives.

Wood, fiberglass and aluminum boats, handbags and canvass bags for fishermen are manufactured at Fox River. The school also provides employment. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 67 occupied households, and 35.0% of all houses were vacant. 121 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was .0%. 102 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 46.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$93,848, and 9.1% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Borough. There are no state-operated schools located within the community boundaries.

The Sterling Highway provides road access to Anchorage. Kenai's airport and docking facilities are available to communities on the Peninsula.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

The majority of homes are connected to a piped water system from Homer and use individual septic tank systems. 75% of households are fully plumbed. The remainder of residences haul or have water delivered, and use privies. Several homes in this area are used for summer recreation only.

Electricity is provided by: Homer Electric Assoc/AEG&T. Electricity is generated by Hydro & Natural Gas.

The Regional Native Health organization is Chugachmiut. A health clinic is not located directly within the community. Alternative care is provided by Kachemak or Homer.

In-State telephone service is provided by Pacific Telecommunications Inc. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom.

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FRESHWATER BAY

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 68
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village No
Regional Native Corp. Sealaska Corp.



Geographic Information

Freshwater Bay is located on the east coast of Chicagof Island, north of Tenakee Springs, in Southeast Alaska. It lies at approximately 57° 89' N. Latitude and 135° 07' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 30.2 sq. miles of land and 23.0 sq. miles of water. The area has a maritime climate with cool summers and mild winters. Average summer temperatures range from 45 to 65; winter temperatures range from 24 to 39.

Socioeconomic Information

It was named "Novaya Gavan," meaning "new harbor," by the Russians in 1848. The Bay was renamed in 1869 by Comdr. R.W. Meade, USN.

Freshwater Bay is a community of non-Native logging families. 10.3% of the population are Natives.

Employment with the logging company is the focus of the economy. There are also a few positions at the local school. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 12 occupied households, and .0% of all houses were vacant. 25 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 16.7%. 10 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 29.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$31,875, and .0% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Chatham REAA. There are no state-operated schools located within the community boundaries.

Access is primarily by float plane and boat. The State Ferry provides transportation to nearby Tenakee Springs.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

All of the homes are plumbed, and use a surface water collection system and septic tanks or leachfields.

Electricity is provided by: Individual Generators.

The Regional Native Health organization is SEARHC. A health clinic is not located directly within the community. Alternative care is provided by Logging camp staff or flight to Tenakee.

In-State telephone service is provided by Radio Contact Only. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom.

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FRITZ CREEK

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 1,611
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Kenai Peninsula Borough
Native Village No
Regional Native Corp. Cook Inlet Regional Corp.



Geographic Information

Fritz Creek lies 7 miles northeast of Homer on the north shore of Kachemak Bay, off the Sterling Highway. It lies at approximately 59° 73' N. Latitude and 151° 29' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 61.3 sq. miles of land and 23.6 sq. miles of water. Winter temperatures range from 14 to 27; summer temperatures vary from 45 to 60. Average annual precipitation is 24 inches.

Socioeconomic Information

The local name was first reported in 1904 by R.W. Stone of the U.S. Geological Survey.

Fritz Creek is best characterized as a geographic location rather than a community. Most residents are non-Native. 3.4% of the population are Natives.

Nearby Homer offers fishing, fish processing and a relatively diverse economy. Unemployment is low. 17 residents hold commercial fishing permits. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 491 occupied households, and 24.0% of all houses were vacant. 582 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 6.1%. 365 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 39.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$45,143, and 3.4% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Borough. There are no state-operated schools located within the community boundaries.

The Sterling Highway provides road access to Anchorage and beyond. Nearby Homer offers an airport, harbor and docking facilities, and a State Ferry landing.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

The majority of homes haul or have water delivered, or use individual well water. Most have individual septic systems for sewage disposal; the remainder use privies. 60 to 70% of households are fully plumbed. Almost one-fourth of the homes are used only seasonally.

Electricity is provided by: Homer Electric Assoc/AEG&T. Electricity is generated by Hydro & Natural Gas.

The Regional Native Health organization is Chugachmiut. A health clinic is not located directly within the community. Alternative care is provided by Kachemak or Homer.

In-State telephone service is provided by Pacific Telecommunications Inc. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom.

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GAKONA

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 27
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Ahtna Inc.



Geographic Information

Gakona is at the confluence of the Copper and Gakona Rivers, 15 miles northeast of Glennallen. It lies at mile 2 on the Tok Cutoff to the Glenn Highway, just east of the Richardson Highway. It lies at approximately 62° 29' N. Latitude and 145° 30' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 1.2 sq. miles of land and .0 sq. miles of water. Gakona is located in the continental climate zone. Temperatures range from -62 to 91. Snowfall averages 61 inches, with total precipitation of 13 inches per year.

Socioeconomic Information

Ahtna Indians have lived in the Copper River basin for thousands of years. Gakona served as a wood and fish camp, and later became a permanent village. In 1904 Doyle's Roadhouse was constructed at the junction of the Valdez-Eagle and Valdez-Fairbanks Trails, and became a stopping point for travellers. There was also a stagecoach station and blacksmith shop here. These buildings are still standing. Gakona Lodge was built in 1929 and is on the National Register of Historical Places. The lodge contains many old relics of the gold rush era.

Gakona is currently a non-Native community, although it is a recognized traditional Native village. The Copper River area is traditional Ahtna Indian territory. .0% of the population are Natives.

Gakona depends upon local businesses and seasonal tourist travel. There is a motel, restaurant, bar, newspaper print shop, sawmill and dog sled maker in Gakona. Summers provide income for local fishing & hunting guides, rafting operations and outfitters. Eight residents hold commercial fishing permits. Some residents rely on subsistence activities and trapping. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 7 occupied households, and 42.0% of all houses were vacant. 12 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was .0%. 4 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 25.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$32,500, and 60.0% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Copper River REAA. There is one school in the community, serving 18 students, and staffed by 2 certified teachers.

The Glenn Highway, Richardson Highway, and Tok Cutoff provide access to the Anchorage, Fairbanks and the Lower 48. Gakona also has an airstrip.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

All residences have individual wells and septic systems and complete plumbing. Refuse collection services are available from Copper Basin Sanitation, which hauls waste to the Glennallen landfill. Refuse collection services are provided.

Electricity is provided by: Copper Valley Electric Assoc. Electricity is generated by Oil.

The Regional Native Health organization is Copper River Native Assoc. A health clinic is not located directly within the community. Alternative care is provided by First Responder: Gakona First Responders (822-3671); Gulkana Clinic.

In-State telephone service is provided by Copper Valley Telephone Co-op. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom.

Local Contacts

Village Council – Native Village of Gakona, P.O. Box 124, Gakona, AK 99586 (882-3497)

* This information has been extracted from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs Community Database. For a complete Community Profile, or for data in an electronic format, contact the DCRA Research & Analysis Section, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division, at 465-4750.

GALENA

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 709
Incorporation Type 1st Class City
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Doyon Ltd.



Geographic Information

Galena is located on the north bank of the Yukon river, 45 miles east of Nulato and 270 air miles west of Fairbanks. It lies at approximately 64° 74' N. Latitude and 156° 81' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 16.5 sq. miles of land and 6.4 sq. miles of water. The area experiences a cold, continental climate with extreme temperature differences. Temperatures range from below zero to the low 70's. Average precipitation is 12.7 inches, with 60 inches of snowfall annually.

Socioeconomic Information

Galena was established near an old fish camp site in 1918 as a supply point for the area's lead ore mines. In 1920, Koyukon Athabascans living upriver began moving to Galena to sell wood to steamboats and to haul freight for the mines.

The population is mixed Athabascan and non-Native, and traditional festivals attract visitors from other river villages. The establishment of the Galena and Campion Air Force Bases in the 1950s have brought growth and change to Galena. 45.3% of the population are Natives.

Galena serves as the transportation, government and commercial center for the western Interior. Federal, state, city and village government jobs dominate, but Galena has a many other jobs in air transportation and retail businesses. 30 residents hold commercial fishing permits. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 190 occupied households, and 34.0% of all houses were vacant. 482 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 9.2%. 158 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 25.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$28,611, and 18.2% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the City School District. There are 2 schools in the community. They serve 127 students, and are staffed by 17 certified teachers.

Galena is not connected by road; air transport is the only year-round mode available. The rivers provide access and cargo barges in summer months. During winter, the frozen rivers are used by snowmachines.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Approximately 50% of homes are fully plumbed. Most residents are connected to a piped water system or have water delivered to home tanks. Individual septic tanks and honeybuckets provide sewage disposal. A washeteria is available. Refuse collection services are provided. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: City of Galena. Electricity is generated by Oil. Rates are subsidized through the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: Gana A'Yoo/Galena Airport (12,000 gals.); MarkAir (84,500); Galena Construction (30,000).

The Regional Native Health organization is Tanana Chiefs Conference. Local Health Clinic: Galena Health Center. Alternative care is provided by Ambulance: Galena Air Force Base Medics.

In-State telephone service is provided by Interior Telephone Co.; U.S. Air Force. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom. Cable TV is provided by Eyecom, Inc.

Local Contacts

City - City of Galena, P.O. Box 149, Galena, AK 99741 (655-1301)
Education - Galena City Schools, Box 299, Galena, AK 99741 (656-1205)
Village Corporation - Gana-A' Yoo, Limited, P.O. Box 38, Galena, AK 99741 (656-1609)
Village Council - Loudon Village, P.O. Box 182, Galena, AK 99741 (656-1666)

* This information has been extracted from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs Community Database. For a complete Community Profile, or for data in an electronic format, contact the DCRA Research & Analysis Section, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division, at 465-4750.

GAMBELL

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 566
Incorporation Type 2nd Class City
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Bering Straits Native Corp.



Geographic Information

Gambell is located on the northwest cape of St. Lawrence Island, 200 miles southwest of Nome. The City is 36 miles from the Chukotsk Peninsula, Siberia. It lies at approximately 63° 77' N. Latitude and 171° 70' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 11.1 sq. miles of land and 19.2 sq. miles of water. Gambell has a maritime climate with continental influences in the winter. Average summer temperatures range from 34 to 48; average winter temperatures range from -2 to 10. Extreme winds with relatively mild temperatures are typical for St. Lawrence Island.

Socioeconomic Information

St. Lawrence Island has been inhabited intermittently for as long as 10,000 years. There was little contact with the outside world until European traders began to frequent the area. In the 18th and 19th centuries, over 4,000 people inhabited the island in 35 villages. Famine decimated the population in the 1880s. In 1891, President Roosevelt established the island as a reindeer reserve. Residents are almost completely bilingual.

The isolation of Gambell has helped to maintain their traditional Siberian Yupik Eskimo culture, their language, and their subsistence lifestyle based upon marine mammals. Walrus-hide boats are still used to hunt. 96.2% of the population are Natives.

The economy in Gambell is largely based upon subsistence harvests from the sea – seal, walrus, fish and beluga whale. Fox is trapped as a secondary source of cash income. Some reindeer roam free on the island, but most harvesting occurs out of Savoonga. Ivory carving and sale of archaeological artifacts are popular sources of income. Limited tourism by bird-watchers is provided by the abundant number of seabird colonies. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 120 occupied households, and 9.0% of all houses were vacant. 99 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 16.8%. 243 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 71.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$15,938, and 46.4% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Bering Straits REAA. There is one school in the community, serving 173 students, and staffed by 16 certified teachers.

Gambell's isolated location on an island with no seaport results in heavy dependence upon air transport. Regular flights from Nome and charters from Nome and Unalakleet are available. Major airport improvements are scheduled through 1995. Lighterage services bring freight from Kotzebue and Shishmaref.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Three storage tanks provide water. A recently-completed expansion has connected the majority of homes to the piped water and sewer system. A temporary well field and transmission line need to be replaced to serve as the long-term water source. Also, funds have been requested to replace the piped systems to 12 homes, and bring them to the equivalent levels of the newly-constructed system. The schools, clinic and washeteria have septic tank systems. A washeteria is available. Refuse collection services are provided. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by the Alaska Village Electric Cooperative (AVEC). Electricity is generated by Oil. Rates are subsidized through the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: AVEC (8 @ 107,521 gals.); Ber St Schools (14 @ 79,360); Gambell Native Store (18 @ 150,153).

The Regional Native Health organization is Norton Sound Health Corp. Local Health Clinic: Gambell Health Clinic.

In-State telephone service is provided by United Utilities Inc. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom. Cable TV is provided by Univista.

Local Contacts

City – City of Gambell, P.O. Box 189, Gambell, AK 99742 (985-5112)

Village Corporation – Sivuqaq Incorporated, P.O. Box 101, Gambell, AK 99742 (985-5826)

Village Council – Native Village of Gambell, P.O. Box 99, Gambell, AK 99762 (985-5346)

* This information has been extracted from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs Community Database. For a complete Community Profile, or for data in an electronic format, contact the DCRA Research & Analysis Section, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division, at 465-4750.

GAME CREEK

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 75
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village No
Regional Native Corp. Sealaska Corp.



Geographic Information

Game Creek is on Chichagof Island in Southeast Alaska, 2.6 miles southwest of Hoonah. It lies at approximately 58° 05' N. Latitude and 135° 50' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 4.6 sq. miles of land and 3.0 sq. miles of water. The area's maritime climate is characterized by cool summers and mild winters. Summer temperatures range from 52 to 63; winter temperatures from 26 to 39.

Socioeconomic Information

Game Creek was named in 1901 by E.F. Dickins of the U.S. Coast & Geodetic Survey. Aside from the historical use of the area by local Tlingits, the site was first settled by non-Native members of the separatist religious group called "The Farm."

Residents are members of a religious ministry called "The Farm." All assets of individual members belong to the collective. Population growth spurred a new Farm community near Haines. .0% of the population are Natives.

Residents work in a variety of professions, and pool resources for the benefit of the community. Hoonah, Pelican and Whitestone Logging Camp offer employment opportunities. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 14 occupied households, and .0% of all houses were vacant. 25 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was .0%. 4 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 14.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$12,500, and 59.6% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Chatham REAA. There are no state-operated schools located within the community boundaries.

Nearby Hoonah provides an airport, ferry landing, seaplane dock and harbor.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Residents haul water from a central safe water point, and use privies for sewage disposal. Homes are not plumbed.

Electricity is provided by: Game Creek Electric Generator.

The Regional Native Health organization is SEARHC. A health clinic is not located directly within the community. Alternative care is provided by First Responder: Game Creek EMS (945-3234); Hoonah Clinic.

In-State telephone service is provided by Pacific Telecommunications Inc. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom.

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GLENNALLEN

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 511
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village No
Regional Native Corp. Ahtna Inc.



Geographic Information

The community of Glennallen lies along the Glenn Highway at its junction with the Richardson Highway. It lies at approximately 62° 08' N. Latitude and 145° 60' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 18.8 sq. miles of land and .0 sq. miles of water. Glennallen is located in the continental climate zone. Temperatures range from -74 to 96. Snowfall averages 39 inches, with total precipitation of 9 inches per year.

Socioeconomic Information

The name was derived from Maj. Edwin Glenn and Lt. Henry Allen, both leaders in the early explorations of the Copper River region. It is one of the few communities in the region that was not built on the site of a Native village.

The area has historically been occupied by the Ahtna, although Glennallen is currently a non-Native community. 6.7% of the population are Natives.

Glennallen is the business hub of the Copper River region. Local businesses serve area communities and Glenn Highway traffic, providing gasoline, supplies and services, schools and medical care. State highway maintenance and federal offices are in Glennallen. A visitors information center and several RV parks serve independent travellers. Unemployment is low. Eight residents hold commercial fishing permits. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 163 occupied households, and 21.0% of all houses were vacant. 239 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 4.4%. 106 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 31.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$30,833, and 8.0% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Copper River REAA. There are 5 schools in the community. They serve 360 students, and are staffed by 25 certified teachers.

The Glenn and Richardson Highways provide year-round road access to Anchorage, Fairbanks and other areas of the state. A state-owned airstrip provides scheduled service.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Over 90% of homes are fully plumbed. Water wells in the Glennallen area are often of very poor quality, although most residents have private wells. There are several public wells for hauling water, and a local private business delivers water by truck to fill home water tanks. Most residences have individual septic tank systems, but the majority of downtown is on a piped sewage system, operated by The Glennallen Improvement Corp. The sewage system is being expanded to the Alaska Bible College and the Glennallen Heights subdivision. Garbage collection services and the landfill for the region are operated by Copper Basin Sanitation in Glennallen. Copper Valley Electric purchases power from the state-owned Solomon Gulch Hydro Facility, and owns diesel plants in Glennallen and Valdez. A washeteria is available. Refuse collection services are provided. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: Copper Valley Electric Assoc. Electricity is generated by Hydro; Oil backup. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: Standard Oil/Chevron Bulk Plant (8 @ 98,000 gals.).

The Regional Native Health organization is Copper River Native Assoc. Local Health Clinic: Cross Road Medical Center. Cross Road provides Critical Care Air Ambulance Services. Alternative care is provided by Ambulance; Copper River EMS Council Inc. (822-3671).

In-State telephone service is provided by Copper Valley Telephone Co-op. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom.

Local Contacts

Community Non-Profit - Silver Springs Residents Assoc., P.O. Box 381, Glennallen, AK 99588
Community Non-Profit - Glennallen Improvement Assoc., P.O. Box 343, Glennallen, AK 99588
Community Non-Profit - Copper Valley Comm. Library Ass., Box 173, Glennallen, AK 99588
Economic Development - Greater Copper Valley Chamber, P.O. Box 469, Glennallen, AK 99588 (822-5555)
Economic Development - Copper Valley Econ. Dev. Council, P.O. Box 9, Glennallen, AK 99588 (822-5001)
Education - Copper River Schools, Box 108, Glennallen, AK 99588 (822-3235)
Regional Native Corporation - Ahtna, Incorporated, P.O. Box 649, Glennallen, AK 99588 (822-3476)
Regional Native Non-Profit - Copper River Native Association, Drawer H, Copper Center, AK 99573 (822-5241)

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GOLOVIN

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 152
Incorporation Type 2nd Class City
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Bering Straits Native Corp.



Geographic Information

Golovin is located on a point of land by Golovin Bay on the Seward Peninsula, 70 miles east of Nome. It lies at approximately 64° 57' N. Latitude and 162° 99' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 3.8 sq. miles of land and .0 sq. miles of water. Marine climatic influences prevail during the summer when the sea is ice-free. Summer temperatures range from 40 to 60; winter temperatures range from -2 to 19. Average precipitation is 10 inches, with 38 inches of snowfall.

Socioeconomic Information

The Eskimo village of "Chinik," located at the present site of Golovin, was originally settled by the Kauweramiut Eskimos who later mixed with the Unaligmiut Eskimos. Gold was discovered and it became a supply point for the Council gold fields. In 1887, the Mission Covenant of Sweden established a church and school. Reindeer herding was a integral part of the missions in the area in the 1900s. Golovin was named for Captain Vasili Golovnin of the Russian Navy.

Golovin is an Eskimo village with a fishing, herding, and subsistence lifestyle. 92.9% of the population are Natives.

The Golovin economy is based on subsistence activities, reindeer herding, fish processing and commercial fishing. 28 residents hold commercial fishing permits. The salmon fishery and reindeer herding offer some potential for cash income to augment subsistence food harvests. Fish, beluga whale, moose and reindeer are the main sources of meat. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 42 occupied households, and 14.0% of all houses were vacant. 50 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 15.3%. 40 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 44.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$16,146, and 8.3% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Bering Straits REAA. There is one school in the community, serving 49 students, and staffed by 6 certified teachers.

Since there are no roads connecting the city with other areas, access to Golovin is limited to air and sea. Both scheduled and chartered flights are available from Nome. The airport was recently improved, and the runway lengthened. There is no dock; supplies are lightered from Nome and offloaded on the beach. A cargo ship brings supplies once each summer to Nome.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Water is hauled or delivered by truck from a central watering point. Approximately 50% of the community is plumbed. Most residents have septic tanks; a few use honeybuckets. A new water source is under development because the current source is only 5 feet above sea level and one mile from the landfill. The water transmission line will be extended to pump water to the three large water storage tanks, and an access trail provided. In support of new HUD housing construction, PHS has proposed a new water treatment plant and to make washeteria improvements. The community does not have a site for disposal of honeybuckets or septic sludge, and is in need of a new permitted landfill site. The school has requested funding for a feasibility study for new sewage disposal methods. The school has an inadequate Biopure sewage treatment system, and a community sewage system is needed. A washeteria is available. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: Golovin Power Utility. Electricity is generated by Oil. Rates are subsidized through the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: Ber St Schools (8 @ 58,650 gals.); City Power (4 @ 85,000); Ningilikfak Corp. (10 @ 113,000).

The Regional Native Health organization is Norton Sound Health Corp. Local Health Clinic: Golovin Health Clinic. In-State telephone service is provided by Mukluk Telephone Co. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom.

Local Contacts

City - City of Golovin, P.O. Box 62059, Golovin, AK 99762 (779-3211)
Village Corporation - Golovin Native Corporation, P.O. Box 62099, Golovin, AK 99762 (779-3251)
Village Council - Chinik Eskimo Community, General Delivery, Golovin, AK 99762 (779-3521)

* This information has been extracted from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs Community Database. For a complete Community Profile, or for data in an electronic format, contact the DCRA Research & Analysis Section, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division, at 465-4750.