

ALASKA LEGISLATURE SPECIAL COMMITTEE / SUBJECT FILES 8672

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MENTASTA LAKE

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 100
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Ahtna Inc.



Geographic Information

Mentasta Lake is located 6 miles off the Tok-Sitka Cutoff of the Glenn Highway on the west side of Mentasta Pass, 38 miles southwest of Tok Junction. It lies at approximately 62° 85' N. Latitude and 143° 76' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 78.4 sq. miles of land and 1.9 sq. miles of water. Mentasta Lake is located in the continental climate zone. Temperatures range from -57 to 93. Average snowfall is 69 inches, with 16 inches of precipitation per year.

Socioeconomic Information

The area is reported to have been the best-known route of Native immigration across the Alaska Range. Early village settlements have been located at various sites around the lake. The families that presently reside in Mentasta Lake come from Nabesna, Susitna, Sana and other villages within the area.

The community is primarily Athabaskan, and subsistence activities are important. 72.9% of the population are Natives.

Subsistence hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering make up much of Mentasta Lake's economy. Cash employment is limited and seasonal. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 33 occupied households, and 35.0% of all houses were vacant. 13 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 18.8%. 59 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 82.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$11,250, and 44.1% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Alaska Gateway REAA. There is one school in the community, serving 43 students, and staffed by 2 certified teachers.

Mentasta Lake is connected to the Tok Cutoff to the Glenn Highway by a 6-mile spur road. There is a small airstrip nearby.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Almost half of homes have individual wells and septic tanks and are fully plumbed. Safe water is available from a central distribution point, and privies are used by most residents. Hepatitis and Tuberculosis outbreaks have occurred recently, and the community has requested funds to conduct a feasibility study for a water system. Funds have also been requested to provide running water and sewer to the new health clinic. A washeteria is available.

Electricity is provided by: Copper Valley Electric Assoc. 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: Mentasta Health 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 - Mentasta Lake Village, Box 6019, Mentasta Lake, AK 99780 (291-2319)

* 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.

METLAKATLA

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population	1,600
Incorporation Type	Federal Law
Borough Located In	Unorganized
Native Village	Federal Reservation
Regional Native Corp.	Sealaska Corp.



Geographic Information

Metlakatla is located at Port Chester on the Annette Island Reserve, 15 miles south of Ketchikan. By air, it is 3.5 hours from Anchorage and 1.5 hours from Seattle. It lies at approximately 55° 12' N. Latitude and 131° 58' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 7.8 sq. miles of land and 4.8 sq. miles of water. Metlakatla is 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

The founding fathers were a group of Canadian Tsimshians who migrated from Prince Rupert, British Columbia in 1887 seeking religious freedom. They were led by a Scottish lay priest in the Anglican Church, Father William Duncan, who had begun his missionary work with the Tsimshians at Fort Simpson, B.C., in 1857. The land was granted to the group by President Cleveland. Congress declared Annette Island a federal Indian reservation in 1891. Residents built a church, a sawmill and a cannery, and developed the community in a conventional grid pattern. During World War II, the U.S. Army constructed a large air base a few miles from town, which was later used for commercial amphibian flights to Ketchikan. The U.S. Coast Guard also maintained a base on the Island until 1976. The Annette Island Reserve remains the only federal reservation for indigenous peoples in Alaska.

It is a traditional Tsimshian community on the federal Annette Island Reserve, with an active economy and subsistence lifestyle. The community was not part of ANSCA, rather, the 86,000 acre Island reservation and surrounding 3,000 feet of coastal waters are locally-controlled and not subject to state jurisdiction. The community regulates commercial fishing in these waters, and also operates its own tribal court system, including a Tribal Court, Tribal Juvenile Court and Tribal Appellate Court. 83.5% of the population are Natives.

Metlakatla's economy is based primarily on the fishing and wood products industries. Because it is a federal Indian reservation, there can be no local tax base. The community recently built a salmon hatchery on Tamgass Bay which develops and releases millions of fry of all five salmon species. The largest employer is the Metlakatla Indian Community, which operates the hatchery, the tribal court, and provides local services. The Annette Island Hemlock Mill produces cants from high quality saw logs. Annette Island Packing Co. is a cold storage and cannery owned by the community. 60 residents hold commercial fishing permits. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 430 occupied households, and 11.0% of all houses were vacant. 458 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 20.6%. 462 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 50.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$37,143, and 10.1% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Annette Island REAA. There are 2 schools in the community. They serve 411 students, and are staffed by 38 certified teachers.

Metlakatla is accessible by air and water only. Port facilities include a dock with a barge ramp, two small boat harbors, a seaplane float and two marine ways. Scheduled floatplane services are available from Ketchikan. While there are two paved runways built during World War II, they are not used by commercial airlines. The State ferry serves Metlakatla only between the spring and fall.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Water is derived from Chester Lake and Yellow Hill Lake, chlorinated and piped throughout the community. Piped sewage receives primary treatment before discharge. All homes are fully plumbed. Metlakatla Power & Light owns and operates the Purple Lake and Chester Lake Hydroelectric facilities, and the Centennial Diesel Plant. Funds have been requested to replace an old water and sewer system connected to newer homes that has been experiencing problems, and to connect the new Medical Center. A washeteria is available. Refuse collection services are provided. A health center is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: Metlakatla Power & Light. Electricity is generated by Hydro & Oil. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: Guthrie Fuel Service (4 @ 115,000 gals.); Louisiana Pacific Ketchikan (5 @ 45,000); Annette Island Gas Service (42,000).

The Regional Native Health organization is SEARHC. Local Health Clinic: Annette Island Medical Clinic. Alternative care is provided by Ambulance: Metlakatla Fire Dept./EMS (886-4741).

* 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 GTE Alaska Inc. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom. Cable TV is provided by the Community.

Local Contacts

City – City of Metlakatla, P.O. Box 8, Metlakatla, AK 99926 (886-4441)

Education – Annette Island Schools, Box 7, Metlakatla, AK 99926 (886-6332)

Housing Authority – Metlakatla Housing Authority, P.O. Box 59, Metlakatla, AK 99926 (886-6500)

Village Council – Metlakatla Indian Community, P.O. Box 8, Metlakatla, AK 99926 (886-4441)

MEYERS CHUCK

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 40
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village No
Regional Native Corp. Sealaska Corp.



Geographic Information

Meyers Chuck is located along Clarence Strait, 40 miles north-west of Ketchikan. It lies at approximately 55° 71' N. Latitude and 132° 22' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 8.1 sq. miles of land and 2.5 sq. miles of water. It is in the maritime climate zone with warm winters and cool summers. Average summer temperatures range from 49 to 65; winter temperatures range from 34 to 50.

Socioeconomic Information

The natural, well protected harbor has long been shelter for passing fishing boats. This non-Native settlement is home to many of retirement age seeking the tranquility that this remote location affords.

Meyers Chuck is a non-Native fishing community. 10.8% of the population are Natives.

Fishing is the basis of the local economy; 12 residents hold commercial fishing permits. Many depend on subsistence activities to supplement the relatively few cash opportunities. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 13 occupied households, and 62.0% of all houses were vacant. 11 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was .0%. 13 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 54.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$16,250, and 33.3% 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.

Meyers Chuck is accessible only by air or water. With the exception of the mail plane, there are no scheduled flights. Ketchikan-based charter services and barge transport are available. The ports include a seaplane dock and a boat harbor.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

All homes are fully plumbed. A piped water system serves most homes, although there are many individual wells. Most households are connected to individual septic tanks or leachfields. Generators provide household electrical power.

Electricity is provided by: Individual Generators. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: Alascom Inc. (12,000 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: Meyers Chuck EMS (946-1234); Flight to Thorne Bay or Ketchikan.

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

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MINTO

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 217
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Doyon Ltd.



Geographic Information

Minto is located on the west bank of the Tolovana River, 130 miles northwest of Fairbanks. It lies at approximately 65° 02' N. Latitude and 149° 52' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 162.9 sq. miles of land and 3.9 sq. miles of water. The climate is cold and continental with extreme temperature differences, ranging from well below zero to the low 70s. Average annual precipitation is 12 inches, with 50 inches of snowfall. During the winter Minto has very strong wind chill factors.

Socioeconomic Information

Minto is in the western-most portion of traditional Tanana Athabascan territory. During the late 1800s, the Minto band travelled to other settlements to trade furs for manufactured goods, tea and flour. The present site was established in 1969.

Minto residents are mainly Tanana Athabascans. Several families have seasonal fishing/hunting camps and trapping areas on the Tanana River and Goldstream Creek. 97.2% of the population are Natives.

Subsistence is an important part of the local economy. Most of the employment is government-funded. One resident holds a commercial fishing permit. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 66 occupied households, and 31.0% of all houses were vacant. 23 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 60.3%. 102 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 82.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$17,656, and 35.0% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Yukon-Koyukuk REAA. There is one school in the community, serving 72 students, and staffed by 8 certified teachers.

Minto is accessible by trail to the Elliott Highway, a 118-mile drive to Fairbanks. The Tolovana River allows boat access to the Tanana and Nenana Rivers, but no barge service is available. An airstrip is nearby.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

From 60 to 70% of homes are connected to the piped water and sewer system, with complete plumbing. A safe water source is available. A number of homes are only seasonally occupied. Minto has requested funding to construct a new landfill 5 miles from the village, and acquire a haul trailer and backhoe. 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 (7 @ 42,000 gals.); School (15,000).

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

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

Local Contacts

Village Corporation – Seth-De-Ya-Ah Corporation, P.O. Box 849, Fairbanks, AK 99709 (456-8174)

Village Council – Native Village of Minto, P.O. Box 26, Minto, AK 99758 (789-7112)

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MOOSE CREEK

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 616
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Fairbanks North Star Borough
Native Village No
Regional Native Corp. Doyon Ltd.



Geographic Information

Moose Creek lies along the Richardson Highway, adjacent to the City of North Pole, 20 miles southeast of Fairbanks. It lies at approximately 64° 71' N. Latitude and 147° 16' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 1.6 sq. miles of land and .1 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 is a result of the growth of Fairbanks.

Moose Creek is a suburb of the greater Fairbanks area, and is better characterized as a geographic location rather than a community. Residents are non-Native, and many work in Fairbanks. 2.5% of the population are Natives.

A gas station is the nearest business. Most residents are employed in Fairbanks in a variety of positions. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 241 occupied households, and 25.0% of all houses were vacant. 329 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 10.5%. 160 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 33.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$25,326, and 9.4% 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 area has access to the transportation services of Fairbanks, as well as connection to the statewide highway system.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

All Moose Creek homes are fully plumbed. The majority use individual systems, and the North Pole piped water and sewer system serves the remaining households.

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 First Responder: Moose Creek Volunteer Fire Dept. (488-2912); Fairbanks Hospital.

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

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MOOSE PASS

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 105
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Kenai Peninsula Borough
Native Village No
Regional Native Corp. Cook Inlet Regional Corp.



Geographic Information

Moose Pass is located 26 miles north of Seward on the Kenai Peninsula. It is on the southwest shore of Upper Trail Lake, off the Seward Highway, at mile 29.3 of the Alaska Railroad. It lies at approximately 60° 46' N. Latitude and 149° 38' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 8.0 sq. miles of land and .9 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 community was first named in 1912 as a station on the Alaska Railroad. The name is reportedly derived from a mail carrier's team of dogs that in 1903 had considerable trouble gaining the right-of-way from a moose. A post office was established in 1928.

The Moose Pass community is primarily non-Native. A volunteer fire department is locally supported. 11.1% of the population are Natives.

The State Division of Forestry and local businesses provide most employment. The community is not within an easy commute of either Seward or Kenai. Three residents hold commercial fishing permits. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 33 occupied households, and 35.0% of all houses were vacant. 23 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 25.8%. 8 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 26.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$22,083, and .0% 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.

The Seward and Sterling Highways provide access to Anchorage. Nearby Seward offers an airport, railroad, harbor/dock facilities and State Ferry access.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

The majority of homes use individual water wells and septic tank systems; over 50% of households 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: 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 First Responder: Moose Pass First Responders (224-3374); Seward or Soldotna hospitals.

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

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MOSQUITO LAKE

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 98
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Haines Borough
Native Village No
Regional Native Corp. Sealaska Corp.



Geographic Information

The settlement is on the shore of Mosquito Lake, on the southwest side of the Chilkat River, 25 miles west of Skagway in the Haines Borough. It lies at approximately 59° 52' N. Latitude and 136° 09' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 116.4 sq. miles of land and .4 sq. miles of water. It is within a maritime climate zone, 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 local name was first reported by the U.S. Geological Survey in 1952. It was called "Kuhnteah" by the Chilkats. A road was constructed to the lake in 1951 for recreational purposes.

Historically in Chilkat Indian territory, the area is currently non-Native. Mosquito Lake is essentially a suburb of the Haines area, rather than a community. 1.3% of the population are Natives.

The Haines area provides a variety of positions; unemployment is relatively low in Mosquito Lake. Tourism and road- and ferry-connection traffic are an important part of the economy. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 21 occupied households, and 50.0% of all houses were vacant. 38 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 7.3%. 18 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 32.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$28,750, and 38.8% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Borough. There is one school in the community, serving 19 students, and staffed by 2 certified teachers.

Nearby Haines offers a deep water port and dock, State ferry access and an airport. The area is accessible by highway to Canada and the remainder of the state.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Approximately half of the homes in this area are fully plumbed, with individual wells or water delivery and septic tank systems. The remainder draw water from a local source and use outhouses.

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.

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CORRECTION

THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENT(S)
HAVE BEEN REFILMED TO
ASSURE LEGIBILITY OR PAGINATION



Rev. 6/98

Central Microfilm Services
Department of Education
State of Alaska

MOSQUITO LAKE

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population	98
Incorporation Type	Unincorporated
Borough Located In	Haines Borough
Native Village	No
Regional Native Corp.	Sealaska Corp.



Geographic Information

The settlement is on the shore of Mosquito Lake, on the southwest side of the Chilkat River, 25 miles west of Skagway in the Haines Borough. It lies at approximately 59° 52' N. Latitude and 136° 09' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 116.4 sq. miles of land and .4 sq. miles of water. It is within a maritime climate zone, 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 local name was first reported by the U.S. Geological Survey in 1952. It was called "Kuhn-teah" by the Chilkats. A road was constructed to the lake in 1951 for recreational purposes.

Historically in Chilkat Indian territory, the area is currently non-Native. Mosquito Lake is essentially a suburb of the Haines area, rather than a community. 1.3% of the population are Natives.

The Haines area provides a variety of positions; unemployment is relatively low in Mosquito Lake. Tourism and road- and ferry-connection traffic are an important part of the economy. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 21 occupied households, and 50.0% of all houses were vacant. 38 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 7.3%. 18 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 32.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$28,750, and 38.8% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Borough. There is one school in the community, serving 19 students, and staffed by 2 certified teachers.

Nearby Haines offers a deep water port and dock, State ferry access and an airport. The area is accessible by highway to Canada and the remainder of the state.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Approximately half of the homes in this area are fully plumbed, with individual wells or water delivery and septic tank systems. The remainder draw water from a local source and use outhouses.

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.

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MOUNTAIN VILLAGE

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 779
Incorporation Type 2nd Class City
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Calista Corp.



Geographic Information

Mountain Village is on the north bank of the Yukon River, approximately 20 miles west of St. Mary's. It is at the foot of the first mountain encountered by those traveling up the Yukon. It lies at approximately 62° 08' N. Latitude and 163° 71' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 4.3 sq. miles of land and 1.3 sq. miles of water. The climate is continental with maritime influences. Temperature range from -44 to 80. Precipitation averages 16 inches, with snowfall of 44 inches per year.

Socioeconomic Information

Mountain Village was a summer fish camp until the opening of a general store in 1908. This prompted residents of Liberty Landing and Johnny's Place to immigrate.

It is an Eskimo community with traditional subsistence practices. Commercial fishing and fish processing provide income. 91.1% of the population are Natives.

Mountain Village has a seasonal economy. Fishing, fish processing and canning provide income in the summer. 93 residents hold commercial fishing permits. There are a few full-time positions with the city, school, federal government and native corporation. Public assistance and subsistence are relied upon. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 148 occupied households, and 23.0% of all houses were vacant. 140 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 36.7%. 297 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 68.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$26,750, and 25.3% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Lower Yukon REAA. There is one school in the community, serving 279 students, and staffed by 21 certified teachers.

Roads link Mountain Village to Pitkas Point, Andreafsky and St. Mary's. It is easily accessible by riverboat or barge. In the winter, passengers, cargo and mail are flown in by plane.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Mountain Village operates a piped water and sewer system that currently serves over half of the community with full plumbing. A project is underway to extend service connections to 21 residences along the riverfront on Springwater Road and Norvel Avenue. Funds have also been provided to relocate the landfill, although additional monies will be needed to complete the project. 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 (23 @ 176,055 gals.); Schools (16 @ 196,192); Other (23 @ 303,428).

The Regional Native Health organization is Yukon Kuskokwim Health Corp. Local Health Clinic: Mountain Village 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 Mountain Village, P.O. Box 32085, Mtn. Village, AK 99632 (591-2929)

Education - Lower Yukon Schools, P.O. Box 32089, Mountain Village, AK 99632 (591-2411)

Regional Native Non-Profit - Kuigpagmiut, Inc., P.O. Box 32209, Mountain Village, AK 99632 (591-2631)

Village Corporation - Azachorok Incorporated, P.O. Box 32213, Mtn. Village, AK 99632 (591-2527)

Village Council - Asa'carsarmiut Tribe, P.O. Box 32249, Mtn. Village, AK 99632 (591-2814)

* 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.

NAKNEK

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 621
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Bristol Bay Borough
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Bristol Bay Native Corp.



Geographic Information

Naknek is located on the north bank of the Naknek River, 297 miles southwest of Anchorage. It lies at approximately 58° 76' N. Latitude and 156° 90' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 72.1 sq. miles of land and 17.0 sq. miles of water. The climate is mainly maritime with cool, humid and windy weather. Continental climatic influences cause fluctuations in the weather. Average summer temperatures range from 42 to 63; winter temperatures range from 29 to 44.

Socioeconomic Information

This region was first settled over 6,000 years ago by Yupik Eskimos and Athabascan Indians. Early Russian settlement has influenced the local culture.

Naknek is a fishing community, with a mixed population of non-Natives, Aleuts, Eskimos and Indians. 41.0% of the population are Natives.

The economy is based on government employment, salmon fishing and processing. Naknek is a focal point for the typically huge red salmon fishery in Bristol Bay. 135 residents hold commercial fishing permits, and several thousand people typically flood the area during the fishing season. Naknek is the seat of Bristol Bay Borough. Subsistence activities and trapping are important to villagers. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 208 occupied households, and 25.0% of all houses were vacant. 249 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 3.9%. 140 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 36.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$50,907, and 1.7% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Borough. There are 2 schools in the community. They serve 297 students, and are staffed by 23 certified teachers.

Naknek is accessible by air, sea, and a 15.5 mile-long road from King Salmon. Scheduled and charter flight services are available. There are two gravel runways. No commercial docking facilities are available at the canneries, but there is a public dock.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

The majority of residents have individual wells, however Naknek does operate a piped water distribution system. The sewage collection system serves the majority of residents; a great number use individual septic tanks. Almost all homes are fully plumbed. The landfill is operated by the Borough, located between Naknek and King Salmon. Garbage collection is available from a private firm. Naknek Electric Assoc. owns and operates a diesel-powered plant in Naknek that also serves South Naknek and King Salmon. Refuse collection services are provided.

Electricity is provided by: Naknek Electric Association, 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: Ward Cove Packing/Red Salmon Cannery (12 @ 140,100 gals.); Trident Seafoods (4 @ 51,500); Naknek Trading (4,500).

The Regional Native Health organization is Bristol Bay Area Health Corp. Local Health Clinic: Camai Medical Center. Alternative care is provided by Ambulance: Bristol Bay Volunteer Rescue Squad (246-4224).

In-State telephone service is provided by Bristol Bay Telephone Co-op Inc. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom. Cable TV is provided by Bay Cablevision.

Local Contacts

Education - Bristol Bay Borough Schools, Box 169, Naknek, AK 99633 (246-4225)

Village Corporation - Paug-Vik Incorporated, Limited, P.O. Box 61, Naknek, AK 99633 (246-4278)

Village Council - Naknek Native Village, P.O. Box 106, Naknek, AK 99633 (246-4210)

* 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.

NANWALEK

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 174
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Kenai Peninsula Borough
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Chugach Alaska Corp.



Geographic Information

Nanwalek is located at the southern tip of the Kenai Peninsula, 10 miles southwest of Seldovia and east of Port Graham. It lies at approximately 59° 34' N. Latitude and 151° 90' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 7.6 sq. miles of land and 1.6 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 village was originally a Russian Post called Alexandrovsk. It was later called "Od'nochka," meaning "a person living in solitude." The name English Bay was changed to Nanwalek by local consensus in 1991.

Nanwalek is a Tanaina Indian village. Subsistence activities are a large part of the traditional culture. 91.1% of the population are Natives.

The school, subsistence activities, and summer employment at the Port Graham cannery provide income. Seven residents hold commercial fishing permits. The community is working on a project to reestablish the local sockeye run, which has been very low in recent years. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 42 occupied households, and 18.0% of all houses were vacant. 30 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 45.4%. 60 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 67.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$46,563, and 11.0% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Borough. There is one school in the community, serving 50 students, and staffed by 5 certified teachers.

Nanwalek is not accessible by road. Boats are the primary means of transportation locally. The State Ferry provides service to nearby Seldovia. An airstrip is available.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Nanwalek has a piped water and sewer system which serves most homes in the village; 75% of households are completely plumbed. Others haul water and use privies.

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

The Regional Native Health organization is Chugachmiut. Local Health Clinic: English Bay Health Clinic. Alternative care is provided by First Responder: English Bay First Responders.

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

Local Contacts

Village Corporation – English Bay Corporation, P.O. Box KE8, Homer, AK 99603 (281-2223)

Village Council – Native Village of Nanwalek, General Delivery, Nanwalek Via Homer, AK 99603 (281-9219)

* 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.

NAPAKIAK

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population	330
Incorporation Type	2nd Class City
Borough Located In	Unorganized
Native Village	Yes
Regional Native Corp.	Callista Corp.



Geographic Information

Napakiak is on the north bank of the Kuskokwim River, 15 miles southwest of Bethel. It lies at approximately 60° 66' N. Latitude and 161° 73' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 6.5 sq. miles of land and .1 sq. miles of water. Napakiak is strongly influenced by storms and patterns in the Bering Sea and also by inland continental weather. Average annual precipitation is 16 inches, with 50 inches of snowfall. Summer temperatures range from 42 to 62, winter temperatures are -2 to 19.

Socioeconomic Information

Eskimos have lived in this region since 1000 A.D. The village was first reported in 1878 downriver at the mouth of the Johnson River. By 1910, the village had a population of 166. In 1926, the Moravian Church began constructing a chapel. In 1939, a BIA school began operating, and in 1946 a Native-owned village cooperative store was opened. A post office was opened in 1951. The National Guard Armory was built in 1960 and the first airstrip completed in 1973.

This city is predominantly Yupik Eskimos who maintain a fishing and subsistence lifestyle. 94.3% of the population are Natives.

Napakiak employers include the school and the local, state, and federal governments. Seasonal commercial fishing, construction projects, trapping and crafts also provide income. 43 residents hold commercial fishing permits, primarily for herring roe and salmon net fisheries. Subsistence activities provide an estimated 50% of the local diet. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 81 occupied households, and 23.0% of all houses were vacant. 82 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 33.3%. 130 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 61.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$18,125, and 36.2% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Lower Kuskokwim REAA. There is one school in the community, serving 109 students, and staffed by 9 certified teachers.

A 2,000' gravel runway and designated seaplane landing area provide air transportation for passengers, mail and cargo. Barges from Bethel deliver goods during the summer. The river is an important means of transportation in summer; the area is a major thoroughfare. In winter the frozen river is an ice road to surrounding villages.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

A new flush toilet and holding tank haul system is under construction to replace the honeybucket method. Napakiak residents use treated well water with 18 summer watering points and two taps during winter. The school has requested funds to upgrade its water treatment and storage system. Power is transmitted by overhead lines from Bethel Utilities and purchased and distributed locally by Incinraq Power Co. A washeteria is available. Refuse collection services are provided. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: Napakiak Incinraq Power Co. 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: LY Schools (8 @ 79,700 gals.).

The Regional Native Health organization is Yukon Kuskokwim Health Corp. Local Health Clinic: Napakiak 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 Napakiak, General Delivery, Napakiak, AK 99634 (589-2611)

Village Corporation - Napakiak Corporation, P.O. Box 34030, Napakiak, AK 99634 (589-2227)

Village Council - Native Village of Napakiak, General Delivery, Napakiak, AK 99634 (589-2227)

* 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.

NAPASKIAK

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 367
Incorporation Type 2nd Class City
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Calista Corp.



Geographic Information

Napaskiak is located on the east bank of the Kuskokwim River, along the Napaskiak Slough, 7 miles southeast of Bethel. It lies at approximately 55° 87' N. Latitude and 133° 18' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 4.4 sq. miles of land and .3 sq. miles of water. Napaskiak is strongly influenced by storms and patterns in the Bering Sea and also by inland continental weather. Average annual precipitation is 16 inches, with 50 inches of snowfall. Summer temperatures range from 42 to 62, winter temperatures are -2 to 19.

Socioeconomic Information

The area has historically been occupied by Yupik Eskimos. Napaskiak was first reported by the U.S. Coast & Geodetic Survey in 1867. The 1880 U.S. Census reported a population of 196. By 1890, the numbers had dropped to 97, and were as low as 67 in 1939.

Napaskiak is a traditional Eskimo village dependent upon fishing and subsistence activities. 94.8% of the population are Natives.

The school, local businesses and some commercial fishing provide employment. 35 residents hold commercial fishing permits for salmon drift netting. Subsistence activities are a part of the culture and supplement cash earnings. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 74 occupied households, and 25.0% of all houses were vacant. 70 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 22.7%. 121 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 63.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$18,750, and 34.3% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Lower Kuskokwim REAA. There is one school in the community, serving 107 students, and staffed by 8 certified teachers.

A 3,400' gravel airstrip west of the village provides charter and general aviation access year-round. Although there are no docking facilities, many residents have fishing boats, and skiffs are used in the summer for subsistence fishing and travel to Bethel or nearby villages. Snow machines and ATVs are used in winter. Barges deliver goods during the summer months.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Residents haul water from a central watering point. Honeybuckets are disposed of at the sewage lagoon. A few homes have tanks with running water for the kitchen, but very few have complete plumbing. Funds have been provided to drill a new water well. Refuse collection services are provided.

Electricity is provided by: City/Napaskiak 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: LK Schools (14 @ 122,780 gals.); City Utility (2 @ 46,000).

The Regional Native Health organization is Yukon Kuskokwim Health Corp. Local Health Clinic: Napaskiak 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 Napaskiak, P.O. Box 6109, Napaskiak, AK 99559 (737-7626)
Village Corporation - Napaskiak Incorporated, P.O. Box 6069, Napaskiak, AK 99559 (737-7413)
Village Council - Native Village of Napaskiak, P.O. Box 6109, Napaskiak, AK 99559 (737-7626)

* 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.

NAUKATI BAY

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 262
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village No
Regional Native Corp. Sealaska Corp.



Geographic Information

Naukati Bay is located on the west coast of Prince of Wales Island in Southeast Alaska. It lies at approximately 55° 92' N. Latitude and 161° 18' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 6.5 sq. miles of land and 3.8 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

Named "Naukatee Bay" in 1904 by the U.S. Coast & Geodetic Survey, who recorded it as the local Indian name. It was developed as a Department of Natural Resources land disposal site.

Naukati residents are non-Native logging families and homesteaders. Two community non-profit associations have been organized for planning and local issue purposes. 1.1% of the population are Natives.

Lumber manufacturing and related services occur at this work site. Naukati is a log transfer site for several smaller logging camps on the Island. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 36 occupied households, and 12.0% of all houses were vacant. 60 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 9.1%. 22 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 27.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$43,333, and 4.8% of residents were living below the poverty level.

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

Naukati is accessed primarily by float plane.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Over 70% of the community is connected to a piped water and sewer system with full plumbing. The remaining homes collect or haul water and use outhouses. Generators provide household power.

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 First Responder: Naukati EMS; Ambulance: Prince of Wales Island Area EMS (755-2230); flight to Craig or Coffman Cove.

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

Local Contacts

Community Non-Profit - Naukati West, Inc., P.O. Box NKI-1, Ketchikan, 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.

NELSON LAGOON

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 85
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Aleutians East Borough
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Aleut Corp.



Geographic Information

Nelson Lagoon is located on the Alaska Peninsula, 30 air miles west of Port Moller on a narrow sand spit that separates the lagoon from the Bering Sea. It is 580 miles southwest of Anchorage. It lies at approximately 64° 54' N. Latitude and 149° 08' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 245.1 sq. miles of land and 196.6 sq. miles of water. Nelson Lagoon lies in the maritime climate zone. Frequent and dramatic weather changes occur, with a constant prevailing wind of 20 to 25 MPH. Temperatures range from 17 to 74. Snowfall averages 56 inches, with a total annual precipitation of 33 inches.

Socioeconomic Information

The original settlers were of Aleut descent, who used Nelson Lagoon as a summer fish camp. The community and nearby lagoon were named for Edward William Nelson of the U.S. Signal Corps, an explorer in the Yukon Delta region between 1877 and 1920. A salmon saltery operated from 1906 to 1917, which attracted Scandinavian fishermen, but there has been no cannery since. In 1960 a school was built and the community began to be occupied year-round.

This Aleut village culture is focused on commercial fishing and subsistence activities. 80.7% of the population are Natives.

Nelson Lagoon is situated in the middle of a rich and productive salmon fisheries area. 29 residents hold commercial fishing permits. Subsistence activities balance the seasonal nature of the fishery. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 31 occupied households, and 11.0% of all houses were vacant. 14 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was .0%. 59 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 81.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$44,583, and 26.0% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Borough. There is one school in the community, serving 15 students, and staffed by 2 certified teachers.

Nelson Lagoon is accessible only by air and sea. Because the community has no dock, boats are stored on shore. Freight is landed at the Peter Pan Seafoods dock, 30 miles away at Port Moller. A dock is currently under design, with possible completion in 1994. A 3,400' gravel runway serves regularly-scheduled flights, and float planes can be chartered.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Water is derived from a lake about 10 miles from Nelson Lagoon. Water storage capacity is 350,000 gallons. All homes are connected to the piped water system. Individual septic systems provide sewage disposal, and enable complete plumbing connections. The community needs to pipe water to a newly-constructed clinic and community center, and install a septic tank and drainfield on the lot. There are no garbage collection services. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: Nelson Lagoon Electric Cooperative. 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: Nelson 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 - Nelson Lagoon Corporation, General Delivery, Nelson Lagoon, AK 99571 (989-2204)
Village Council - Native Village of Nelson Lagoon, P.O. Box 13-NLG, Nelson Lagoon, AK 99571 (989-2204)

* 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.

NENANA

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 508
Incorporation Type Home Rule City
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Doyon Ltd.



Geographic Information

Nenana is located in Interior Alaska at mile 412 of the Alaska Railroad, about 40 air miles southwest of Fairbanks. Nenana is on the south bank of the Tanana River, just east of the mouth of the Nenana River. The community is adjacent to the George Parks Highway. It lies at approximately 59° 73' N. Latitude and 154° 88' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 5.5 sq. miles of land and .0 sq. miles of water. Nenana has a cold, continental climate with temperatures ranging from below zero to the high 60s. Average precipitation is 11.4 inches, with 48.9 inches of snowfall annually.

Socioeconomic Information

Nenana is in the western-most portion of Tanana Athabaskan territory. A trading post was established in 1903, and an Episcopal mission in 1907. In 1915, construction of the Alaska Railroad doubled Nenana's population.

The population of Nenana is diverse: a mixture of non-Natives, Athabascans, Eskimos and Aleuts. The majority of residents participate in subsistence activities. 47.8% of the population are Natives.

Nenana has a strong private sector economy, and serves as the center of transportation and services for the area. Over 50% of the jobs are government-funded. Fuel, barge services and retail positions complement a subsistence lifestyle. 25 residents hold commercial fishing permits. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 140 occupied households, and 26.0% of all houses were vacant. 127 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 17.5%. 142 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 53.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$27,292, and 10.4% 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 255 students, and are staffed by 24 certified teachers.

Nenana has excellent air, river, road and railroad access. The George Parks Highway links Nenana to Fairbanks and Anchorage. The railroad provides daily freight service. A float plane landing area is located south of the airport runway.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Approximately 70% of the City's homes are connected to the piped water and sewer system. A number of households have individual wells and septic systems - 85% of the community is fully plumbed. The Nenana landfill is used by Healy and the Denali Borough region, and is scheduled for closure in October 1995. 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. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: Nenana Heating Service Inc. (8 @ 84,000 gals.); US DOT/FAA (16,000); Yutana Barge Lines (600,000).

The Regional Native Health organization is Tanana Chiefs Conference. Local Health Clinic: Nenana Health Clinic. Alternative care is provided by Ambulance: Nenana Volunteer Fire/EMS Dept. (832-5632).

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

Local Contacts

City - City of Nenana, P.O. Box 70, Nenana, AK 99760 (832-5441)
Community Non-Profit - Four Mile Rd. Community Council, P.O. Box 472, Nenana, AK 99760
Economic Development - Nenana Chamber of Commerce, P.O. Box 124, Nenana, AK 99760
Education - Nenana City Schools, Box 10, Nenana, AK 99760 (832-5464)
Village Corporation - Toghotthele Corporation, P.O. Box 249 - Mi. 308.5 Parks Hwy., Nenana, AK 99760 (832-5461)
Village Council - Nenana Native Association, P.O. Box 356, Nenana, AK 99760 (832-5662)

* 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.

NEW STUYAHOK

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 416
Incorporation Type 2nd Class City
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Bristol Bay Native Corp.



Geographic Information

New Stuyahok is located above the Nushagak River, 52 miles northeast of Dillingham. It lies at approximately 59° 47' N. Latitude and 157° 26' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 6.0 sq. miles of land and 2.2 sq. miles of water. New Stuyahok is located in a climatic transition zone. The primary influence is maritime, although a continental climate affects the weather. Average summer temperatures range from 37 to 66; winter temperatures range from 4 to 30.

Socioeconomic Information

At one time, the village was engaged in herding reindeer for the U.S. government. The present location is the third site that villagers can remember. In order to have better access to the Bristol Bay salmon fishery, the village moved downriver to its present location.

New Stuyahok is a southern Yupik Eskimo village with Russian Orthodox influences. Residents practice a fishing and subsistence lifestyle. 95.9% of the population are Natives.

The primary economic base in New Stuyahok is the salmon fishery; 46 residents hold commercial fishing permits. Many trap as well. The entire community heavily relies upon subsistence activities for its diet. Subsistence foods are often traded between communities. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 88 occupied households, and 7.0% of all houses were vacant. 65 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 17.7%. 194 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 75.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$12,083, and 51.0% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Southwest Region REAA. There is one school in the community, serving 99 students, and staffed by 11 certified teachers.

Air transport is most frequently used to reach the community. Regular and charter flights are available from Dillingham. There is a gravel and dirt surface runway. Barge services deliver goods annually.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Approximately half of the community is connected to a piped water and sewer system; the others use individual wells and septic tanks. Over 85% of homes are fully plumbed. Funds have been requested to provide city-regulated water shut-off valves at each service connection to enforce collection of water fees. New Stuyahok also needs chlorination improvements and lift station repairs. 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 (10 @ 80,508 gals.).

The Regional Native Health organization is Bristol Bay Area Health Corp. Local Health Clinic: New Stuyahok 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 New Stuyahok, P.O. Box 10, New Stuyahok, AK 99636 (693-3171)

Village Corporation – Stuyahok, Limited, P.O. Box 50, New Stuyahok, AK 99636 (693-3158)

Village Council – New Stuyahok Village, P.O. Box 49, New Stuyahok, AK 99636 (693-3173)

* 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.

NEWHALEN

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 185
Incorporation Type 2nd Class City
Borough Located In Lake & Peninsula Borough
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Bristol Bay Native Corp.



Geographic Information

Newhalen is located on the north shore of Iliamna Lake at the mouth of Newhalen River, 320 miles southwest of Anchorage. The area encompasses 33.9 sq. miles of land and 1.7 sq. miles of water. Newhalen lies in the transitional climatic zone. Average summer temperatures range from 42 to 62; winter temperatures range from 6 to 30. Annual precipitation is 24 inches, with 50 inches of snow.

Socioeconomic Information

The 1890 census listed the Eskimo name "Noghelingamiut," meaning "people of Noghelin," at this location. The present name is an anglicized version of the original. The village was established due to the bountiful fish and game in the immediate area.

Traditionally an Eskimo village, Newhalen now includes Eskimos, Aleuts and Indians. Most practice a subsistence and fishing lifestyle. 94.4% of the population are Natives.

Three residents hold commercial fishing permits. People depend on subsistence hunting and fishing near the community. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 36 occupied households, and 10.0% of all houses were vacant. 52 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 5.5%. 46 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 47.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$26,250, and 22.4% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Borough. There is one school in the community, serving 88 students, and staffed by 12 certified teachers.

Most people travel by air and use the Iliamna airport located 5 miles away. A road connects Newhalen and Iliamna. Air charter services are available from King Salmon.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Water is derived from Tazmina Lake and treated. A piped water and sewer system serves the majority of the community - 75% of homes are fully plumbed. Water is also hauled and outhouses are used. 15 homes need connection to the system. There are no garbage collection services. Newhalen has requested funding to study a relocation of the landfill. The landfill is nearing capacity, and there is heavy tourist use during summer months. The school recycles aluminum and newspapers. The INN Electric Cooperative owns a diesel plant in Newhalen and 50 miles of distribution line to connect the three communities. Hydroelectric power has been found to be feasible for this utility. A washeteria is available. Refuse collection services are provided. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: Iliamna Newhalen Nondalton Electric Co-op. Electricity is generated by Oil. Rates are subsidized through the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program.

The Regional Native Health organization is Bristol Bay Area Health Corp. Local Health Clinic: Newhalen Health Clinic. Alternative care is provided by First Responder: Iliamna/Newhalen Rescue Squad (571-1386).

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

Local Contacts

City - City of Newhalen, P.O. Box 165, Iliamna, AK 99606 (571-1226)

Village Council - Newhalen Village, P.O. Box 207, Iliamna, AK 99606 (571-2410)

* 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.

NEWTOK

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population	262
Incorporation Type	Unincorporated
Borough Located In	Unorganized
Native Village	Yes
Regional Native Corp.	Calista Corp.



Geographic Information

Newtok is on the Kealavik River north of Nelson Island in the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta Region. It is 94 miles northwest of Bethel. It lies at approximately 60° 94' N. Latitude and 164° 64' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 7.3 sq. miles of land and 1.3 sq. miles of water. Newtok is located in a marine climate. Average precipitation is 17 inches, with annual snowfall of 22 inches. Summer temperatures range from 42 to 59, winter temperatures are 2 to 19.

Socioeconomic Information

The people of Newtok share a heritage with Nelson Island communities; their ancestors have lived on the Bering Sea coast for at least 2,000 years. The people from the five villages are known as Qaluyaarmiut, or "dip net people." Only intermittent outside contact occurred until the 1920s. Around 1949 the village was relocated from Old Kealavik ten miles away to its present location to escape flooding and to build a school. In the 1950s the Territorial Guard found volunteers from Newtok while they were travelling to Bethel. Tuberculosis was a major health problem during this period. A school was built in 1958, although high school students travelled to Bethel, St. Mary's, Sitka or Anchorage for their education. This was often their first exposure to the outside, and students returned with a good knowledge of the English language and culture. A high school was constructed in Newtok in the 1970s.

Newtok is a traditional coastal Eskimo village, with an active subsistence lifestyle. Relative isolation from outside influences has enabled the area to retain its traditions and customs; more so than other parts of Alaska. The community has abandoned the city organization in favor of village council governance, and in 1994 the city was conditionally dissolved by the Local Boundary Commission. 93.2% of the population are Natives.

The school, clinic, village organizations, and commercial fishing provide employment. Subsistence activities and trapping supplement income. 16 residents hold commercial fishing permits. The 1992 Community Development Quota (CDQ) program will increase the polluck groundfish quota for small communities like Newtok. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 42 occupied households, and 7.0% of all houses were vacant. 42 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 25.9%. 90 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 68.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$14,844, and 50.2% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Lower Kuskokwim REAA. There is one school in the community, serving 94 students, and staffed by 6 certified teachers.

A 2,200' gravel airstrip provides chartered or private air access year-round. Boats, skiffs, and snowmachines are used for local transportation and subsistence activities. Barges deliver cargo during the summer months.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Water is pumped from a lake into a water treatment plant, then hauled from several watering points in the village. In winter, melted ice is often used. Honeybuckets are used to dispose of sewage. Households are not plumbed. The school has requested funds to drill a new well and construct a treatment system. The City is seeking funds to conduct a feasibility study for a flush tank and haul sanitation system.

Electricity is provided by: Ungusraq Power 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: Newtok Corp. (10 @ 94,000 gals.); LK Schools (8 @ 121,255).

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

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

Local Contacts

Village Corporation – Newtok Corporation, P.O. Box 52, Newtok, AK 99559

Village Council – Newtok Village, P.O. Box WWT, Newtok, AK 99559 (237-2314)

* 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.

NIGHTMUTE

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 174
Incorporation Type 2nd Class City
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Calista Corp.



Geographic Information

Nightmute is located on Nelson Island, northwest of the Yukon River Delta. It is 18 miles upriver from Toksook Bay and 100 miles west of Bethel. It lies at approximately 60° 28' N. Latitude and 164° 44' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 97.2 sq. miles of land and 4.6 sq. miles of water. Nightmute is influenced by 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

Nelson Island has been inhabited by the Qaluyaarmiut, or "dip net people," for 2,000 years. The area was relatively isolated from outside contact, and has kept its traditions and culture. In 1964, many residents moved to Toksook Bay.

Nightmute is a traditional Eskimo village, active in subsistence. 95.4% of the population are Natives.

The village economy is a mixture of both subsistence and cash-generating activities. Employment is primarily with the City, school, social services, commercial fishing and construction. Trapping and crafts also provide income. Almost all families engage in either commercial or subsistence fishing, and most have fish camps. 20 residents hold commercial fishing permits for herring roe, salmon drift and net fisheries. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 29 occupied households, and 19.0% of all houses were vacant. 38 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 26.9%. 83 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 69.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$17,813, and 62.0% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Lower Kuskokwim REAA. There is one school in the community, serving 51 students, and staffed by 5 certified teachers.

An airstrip is available for chartered or private air transportation. There are no docking facilities, although many residents have fishing boats or skiffs for local travel. Snow machines and ATVs are used during winter months.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Water for residents is provided by a natural spring or a central distribution tap. Honeybuckets are used for sewage disposal. Homes are not plumbed. The school has requested funds to connect it via arctic pipe to a proposed new community sewage lagoon. Refuse collection services are provided. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: Nightmute Power 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 (27,500 gals.); Village Council (3,000); Electric Utility (79,970); Village Corp. (55,600); Other (990).

The Regional Native Health organization is Yukon Kuskokwim Health Corp. Local Health Clinic: Nightmute 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 Nightmute, P.O. Box 90010, Nightmute, AK 99690 (647-6426)

Village Corporation - Chinuruk, Incorporated, General Delivery, Nightmute, AK 99680

Village Council - Native Village of Nightmute, General Delivery, Nightmute, AK 99690 (647-6213)

* 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.

NIKISKI

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 2,954
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Kenai Peninsula Borough
Native Village No
Regional Native Corp. Cook Inlet Regional Corp.



Geographic Information

Nikiski is located on the Kenai Peninsula, 9 miles north of the City of Kenai, off of the Sterling Highway. It lies at approximately 60° 72' N. Latitude and 151° 38' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 28.1 sq. miles of land and 90.1 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

Traditionally in Kenaitze Indian territory, the Peninsula has developed from the rich natural resources of the area and from the discovery of oil. The community has also been known as Nikishka.

Nikiski is a non-Native community. 6.1% of the population are Natives.

Nikiski is the site of several oil refineries where North Slope oil is processed into gasoline for Tesoro, Mapco and other gasoline retailers. Timber, commercial and sport fishing, government, retail businesses and tourism-related services also provide employment. 59 residents hold commercial fishing permits. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 888 occupied households, and 15.0% of all houses were vacant. 1,059 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 14.5%. 774 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 42.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$44,242, and 7.0% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Borough. There are 3 schools in the community. They serve 1,101 students, and are staffed by 73 certified teachers.

The Sterling Highway provides access to Anchorage. Nearby Kenai offers an 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 residences haul or have water delivered, and use privies. Almost all homes 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 Ambulance: Nikiski Fire Dept./EMS (283-4388) or Soldotna Hospital.

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

Local Contacts

Economic Development – North Peninsula Chamber of Comm., P.O. Box 8053, Nikiski, AK 99635 (776-8369)

* 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.

NIKOLAEVSK

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 435
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Kenai Peninsula Borough
Native Village No
Regional Native Corp. Cook Inlet Regional Corp.



Geographic Information

Nikolaevsk is located on the Kenai Peninsula, inland from the Sterling Highway near Anchor Point. It lies at approximately 59° 83' N. Latitude and 151° 58' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 40.7 sq. miles of land and .0 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

Nikolaevsk is a settlement of "Old Believers," who emigrated from Russia to avoid persecution and for the freedom to practice their traditional religious beliefs.

Old Believers lead a family-oriented, self-sufficient, separatist lifestyle. They use modern utilities, and food sources are from gardening, fishing, hunting, and cattle. Families are typically very large (8 to 12 children.) 1.3% of the population are Natives.

A borough-operated school in Nikolaevsk provides some employment. Boat building also occurs. 14 residents hold commercial fishing permits. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 80 occupied households, and 30.0% of all houses were vacant. 86 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was .0%. 95 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 52.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$19,688, and 46.1% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Borough. There is one school in the community, serving 148 students, and staffed by 13 certified teachers.

The Sterling Highway provides access to Anchorage. Nearby Homer offers an airport, harbor/docking facilities and a State Ferry landing.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Almost 60% of homes are connected to the privately-owned piped water system; others use individual wells or surface sources. However, the existing water system is untreated and has experienced bacteria problems. Funds have been requested to begin construction of a water treatment building, a water storage tank, and new water mains for all residents. 80% of households have septic tanks for sewage disposal, and the majority of homes 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 Homer.

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

Local Contacts

Community Non-Profit – Nikolaevsk Community Council, P.O. Box 5044, Nikolaevsk, AK 99556

* 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.

NIKOLAI

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 108
Incorporation Type 2nd Class City
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Doyon Ltd.



Geographic Information

Nikolai is located in Interior Alaska on the South Fork of the Kuskokwim River, 46 miles east of McGrath. It lies at approximately 62° 99' N. Latitude and 154° 39' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 4.9 sq. miles of land and .0 sq. miles of water. Nikolai has a cold, continental climate with slight maritime influences during the summer. Summer temperature range from 42 to 80, winters run -62 to 0. Average snowfall is 86 inches.

Socioeconomic Information

Nikolai was the site of a trading post and roadhouse during the gold rush. It was situated on the Rainy Pass Trail, which connected the Ophir mining district to Cook Inlet. It became a winter trail station along the Nenana-McGrath Trail.

Nikolai is an Athabascan community. Residents are active in subsistence food-gathering. 89.0% of the population are Natives.

Village employment peaks during the summer when construction gets under way. City, state and federal governments provide the primary employment. Residents rely heavily on subsistence activities for food and heat. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 40 occupied households, and 7.0% of all houses were vacant. 20 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 35.5%. 54 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 73.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$11,250, and 44.5% of residents were living below the poverty level.

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

Access to Nikolai is by air or water. Barges supply fuel and heavy equipment. Boats, ATVs and snowmachines are used for recreation and subsistence activities. It is a check point for the Iditarod dogsled race held in March.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

About 75% of homes use individual well water; the others haul water from the washeteria. Most residents use honeybuckets for sewage disposal; about one-fourth have individual septic tanks. Over 80% of the community is not plumbed. Minor water and sewer improvements were funded recently. Ten HUD housing units will be constructed in Nikolai, and state and federal funds will be used to extend the wastewater main line to these homes. Funds have been requested for landfill improvements. A washeteria is available. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: Nikolai 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: City (15 @ 70,000 gals.); Iditarod Schools (97,000).

The Regional Native Health organization is Tanana Chiefs Conference. Local Health Clinic: Nikolai 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 Nikolai, P.O. Box 9125, Nikolai, AK 99691 (293-2113)

Village Council - Nikolai Village, Nikolai Rural Branch, Nikolai, AK 99691 (293-2226)

* 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.

NIKOLSKI

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 32
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Aleut Corp.



Geographic Information

Nikolski is located on Nikolski Bay, off the southwest end of Umnak Island in the Fox Islands. It lies at approximately 52° 96' N. Latitude and 168° 82' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 88.4 sq. miles of land and 116.0 sq. miles of water. Nikolski lies in the maritime climate zone. Temperatures range from 11 to 65. Snowfall averages 41 inches; total precipitation is 21 inches.

Socioeconomic Information

The Chaluka archaeological site indicated 4,000 years of virtually continuous occupation in this area. In 1834, it was the site of sea otter hunting. In 1920, a boom in fox farming occurred here. During World War II, residents were evacuated to the Ketchikan area. A sheep ranch which began in 1926 still operates as part of the Aleutian Livestock Company. In the 1950s, the Air Force constructed a White Alice radar communication site here.

Aleut is spoken in most homes. Subsistence activities, sheep and cattle raising, and fishing-related employment sustain the community. 82.9% of the population are Natives.

Most residents support themselves by working outside the village at crab canneries and on processing ships. 4,000 to 7,000 sheep, as well as 300 head of cattle and 30 horses graze over much of the island. Income is supplemented by subsistence activities, which provide a substantial part of the villagers' diets. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 19 occupied households, and 27.0% of all houses were vacant. 14 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was .0%. 16 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 53.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$13,750, and .0% of residents were living below the poverty level.

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

Nikolski has an unlighted gravel runway which provides passenger, mail and cargo service. It has no landing or port facilities for ships. The Government vessel North Star stops once or twice a year. Cargo and passengers are lightered three miles to the beach.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Residents are connected to a piped water system, and all have individual septic tanks for sewage disposal. All Nikolski homes are fully plumbed.

Electricity is provided by: Umnak Power Company. Electricity is generated by Oil. Rates are subsidized through the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program.

The Regional Native Health organization is Aleutian/Pribilof Island Assoc. Local Health Clinic: Nikolski Health Clinic.

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

Local Contacts

Village Corporation – Chaluka Corporation, General Delivery, Nikolski, AK 99638 (576-2216)

Village Council – Native Village of Nikolski, General Delivery, Nikolski, AK 99638 (576-2225)

* 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.

NINILCHIK

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 509
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Kenai Peninsula Borough
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Cook Inlet Regional Corp.



Geographic Information

Ninilchik lies on the west coast of the Kenai Peninsula on the Sterling Highway, 38 miles southwest of the City of Kenai. It lies at approximately 60° 07' N. Latitude and 151° 63' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 38.2 sq. miles of land and 36.5 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

This is an agricultural settlement, formerly a Tanaina Indian fur-farming and fishing village. Census documents from 1884 indicated that employees of the Russian Company were ordered to settle here in 1820 or 1830, and Ninilchik residents are their descendents.

Ninilchik is primarily a Tanaina Indian community, although the non-Native association works cooperatively with the village government on local issues, particularly to aid the senior center. There is a strong Russian Orthodox following, and an historical Church is located in Ninilchik. 19.5% of the population are Natives.

Subsistence activities, some tourism related to the historical Russian Orthodox Church, and timber harvests from Native lands occur in Ninilchik. The economy of the Kenai area is diverse: oil and gas processing, sawmills, commercial and sport fishing, government, retail businesses and tourism-related services provide employment. 76 residents hold commercial fishing permits. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 185 occupied households, and 44.0% of all houses were vacant. 146 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 24.4%. 216 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 60.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$31,518, 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 181 students, and staffed by 15 certified teachers.

The Sterling Highway provides access to Anchorage and beyond. Homer offers an airport, harbor/docking facilities and State Ferry access.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

The majority of homes use individual water wells or haul water from a central source. Two-thirds of all residences have individual septic systems and full plumbing; others 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. Local Health Clinic: Ninilchik Health Clinic. Alternative care is provided by Ambulance: Ninilchik Community Ambulance (567-3970).

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

Local Contacts

Village Corporation – Ninilchik Native Association, Inc., 703 West Tudor, #101, Anchorage, AK 99503 (563-9900)
Village Council – Ninilchik Village Trad. Council, P.O. Box 39070, Ninilchik, AK 99639 (567-3313)

* 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.

NOATAK

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 369
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Northwest Arctic Borough
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. NANA Regional Corp.



Geographic Information

Noatak is located on the west bank of the Noatak River, 55 miles north of Kotzebue and 70 miles north of the Arctic Circle. This is the only settlement on the 396 mile-long Noatak River, just west of the 66-million acre Noatak National Preserve. It lies at approximately 67° 58' N. Latitude and 163° 00' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 17.7 sq. miles of land and 3.8 sq. miles of water. Noatak is between the transitional and continental climate zones and is characterized by long cold winters and warm summers. Snowfall averages 48 inches, with a total annual precipitation of 10 to 13 inches.

Socioeconomic Information

It was established as a fishing and hunting camp in the 19th century. The rich resources of this region enabled the camp to develop into a permanent settlement. The 1880 census listed the site as Noatagamut, which means "inland river people."

The village is Inupiaq Eskimo. Subsistence activities are the central focus of the culture, and families travel to fish camps during the summer. 96.7% of the population are Natives.

Noatak's economy is principally based on subsistence, although the available employment is diverse. The school district, City, and Maniilaq are the primary employers. Four stores are located in Noatak. During the summer, many residents travel to seasonal fish camps at Sheshalik and Kotzebue, to participate in subsistence fisheries. Nine residents hold commercial fishing permits. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 74 occupied households, and 13.0% of all houses were vacant. 56 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 45.1%. 169 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 75.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$36,458, and 17.1% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Borough. There is one school in the community, serving 107 students, and staffed by 11 certified teachers.

Noatak's major means of transportation are barge, plane, small boat, and snowmachine. There are no roads linking the village to other parts of the state. The lighted gravel runway is 2,400', and is served by four regional air services. Arctic Lighterage delivers fuel and supplies during the summer. Small boats, ATVs and snowmobiles are used extensively for local transportation. Many historic trails along the Noatak River are important today for inter-village travel.

on. Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

A recirculating water and sewer distribution system served all homes in Noatak before a severe cold snap rendered the entire system inoperative. New piping has recently been installed. Funds have been allocated for landfill improvements. 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 (12 @ 91,648 gals.); NWAB Schools (15 @ 87,940); Alaska Native Store (6 @ 69,000); Noatak Fish Hatchery.

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

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

Local Contacts

Village Council – Native Village of Noatak, General Delivery, Noatak, AK 99761 (485-2173)

* 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.

NOME

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 4,184
Incorporation Type 1st Class City
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Bering Straits Native Corp.



Geographic Information

Nome was built along the Bering Sea, on the Seward Peninsula, 510 air miles north of Anchorage. It lies at approximately 64° 50' N. Latitude and 165° 41' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 13.8 sq. miles of land and 9.1 sq. miles of water. January temperatures range from -3 to 11; July temperatures are typically 44 to 65. Average annual precipitation is 18 inches.

Socioeconomic Information

Malemiut, Kauwaramiut and Unalikmiut Eskimos have occupied the Seward Peninsula historically, with a well-developed culture adapted to the environment. Around 1870 to 1880, the caribou declined on the Peninsula and the Eskimos changed their diets. Gold findings at nearby Council in 1897 and on the sandy beaches of Norton Sound in 1900 brought thousands of prospectors to Nome and created a boom town. The gradual depletion of gold, a major influenza epidemic in 1918, the depression, and finally World War II, have each influenced Nome's population.

The population of Nome is a mixture of Eskimos and non-Natives. Although many employment opportunities are available, subsistence activities are prevalent in the community. Former villagers from King Island also live in Nome. 52.1% of the population are Natives.

Nome is the center of the Bering Straits/Seward Peninsula region. Government services provide the majority of employment. 72 residents hold commercial fishing permits. Retail services, transportation, mining, medical and other businesses provide year-round income. Subsistence activities contribute to the local diet. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 1,119 occupied households, and 16.0% of all houses were vacant. 1,570 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 11.0%. 884 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 36.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$45,812, and 9.9% 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 724 students, and are staffed by 61 certified teachers.

Regularly-scheduled jet flights are available, as well as charter and helicopter services. A port and berthing facilities accommodate vessels up to 14 feet of draft. Lighterage services distribute cargo to area communities. Local Nome roads lead to Teller, Council and the Kougarok River.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Moonlight Springs supplies water to the community, which is treated at the Snake River Power Plant and stored in a million-gallon tank. Water mains or trucks deliver water to residents. Sewage is piped from many homes. Over 90% of residences have complete plumbing. Garbage collection services are provided by a contractor. Water and sewer is being expanded to the Icy View subdivision. Funds have been requested to drill additional wells at Moonlight Springs, replace the water storage tank and pumping station, and upgrade the wooden utilidor distribution system. A washeteria is available. Refuse collection services are provided. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: Nome Joint Utility Systems. 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: Chevron/Arctic Lighterage (5,233,000 gals.); Air Nat'l Guard (20,000); MarkAir (20,000).

The Regional Native Health organization is Norton Sound Health Corp. Local Hospital: Norton Sound Regional Hospital. Hospital is a qualified Acute Care facility and Medevac Service. Long Term Care: Quyaana Care Center. Alternative care is provided by Ambulance: Nome Volunteer Ambulance Service Inc. (443-3311).

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

Local Contacts

City - City of Nome, P.O. Box 281, Nome, AK 99762 (443-6663)

Economic Development - Norton Sound Econ. Dev. Corp., P.O. Box 39089, Elim, AK 99739

Economic Development - Nome Chamber of Commerce, P.O. Box 240, Nome, AK 99762 (443-5535)

* 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 – Bering Straits Econ. Council, P.O. Box 1849, Nome, AK 99762 (443-4168)
Education – Nome City Schools, Box 131, Nome, AK 99762 (443-2231)
Housing Authority – Bering Straits Reg. Housing Auth., P.O. Box 995, Nome, AK 99762 (443-5256)
Regional Native Corporation – Bering Straits Native Corporation, P.O. Box 1008, Nome, AK 99762 (443-5252)
Regional Native Non-Profit – Norton Sound Health Corp., P.O. Box 966, Nome, AK 99762 (443-3311)
Regional Native Non-Profit – Kawerak, Incorporated, P.O. Box 948, Nome, AK 99762 (443-5231)
Services/Other – Eskimo Walrus Commission, P.O. Box 948, Nome, AK 99762 (443-5682)
Village Corporation – Sitnasuak Native Corporation, P.O. Box 905, Nome, AK 99762 (443-5296)
Village Council – Nome Eskimo Community, P.O. Box 1090, Nome, AK 99762 (443-2246)

NONDALTON

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population	231
Incorporation Type	2nd Class City
Borough Located In	Lake & Peninsula Borough
Native Village	Yes
Regional Native Corp.	Bristol Bay Native Corp.



Geographic Information

Nondalton is located on the west shore of Six Mile Lake, between Lake Clark and Iliamna Lake, 190 miles southwest of Anchorage. It lies at approximately 59° 99' N. Latitude and 154° 85' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 8.3 sq. miles of land and .5 sq. miles of water. Nondalton lies in the transitional climatic zone. Average summer temperatures range from 42 to 62; winter temperatures range from 6 to 30. Annual rainfall is 26 inches, with 70 inches of snowfall.

Socioeconomic Information

Nondalton is a Tanaina Indian name first recorded in 1909. The village was originally located on the north shore of the lake, but in 1940, wood depletion in the surrounding area and growing mud flats caused the village to move to its present location.

It is a Tanaina Indian (Athabascan and Iliamna) village with a fishing and subsistence lifestyle. 89.3% of the population are Natives.

Commercial fishing is an important source of income in Nondalton. 22 residents hold commercial fishing permits. Gold and copper are mined in the area. One source of summer employment is firefighting. Unemployment is high. The community relies on subsistence hunting and fishing. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 54 occupied households, and 17.0% of all houses were vacant. 39 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 42.6%. 91 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 70.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$21,750, and 20.3% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Borough. There is one school in the community, serving 78 students, and staffed by 8 certified teachers.

Nondalton is primarily accessible by air and water. A 2,250' gravel runway services the community. There is scheduled air service from Iliamna and charter flights available from King Salmon. Limited and costly barge service is available.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Wells supply the community with water. There are 88,000 gallons of storage capacity. Most of the residences are connected to the piped water and sewer system and are plumbed. An extension of the water and sewer mains to newly-constructed housing is needed. Refuse collection is not provided. The community has requested Phase II funding to design and construct a new sanitary landfill on 60 acres, including an incinerator and building. The INN Electric Cooperative owns a diesel plant in Newhalen and 50 miles of distribution line to connect the three communities. Hydroelectric power has been deemed feasible for this utility. A washeteria is available. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: Iliamna Newhalen Nondalton Electric Co-op. 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: Nondalton Health Clinic. Alternative care is provided by First Responder: Nondalton First Responders (294-2238).

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

Local Contacts

City – City of Nondalton, P.O. Box 089, Nondalton, AK 99640 (294-2235)

Village Corporation – Nondalton Native Corporation, P.O. Box 47, Iliamna, AK 99606

Village Corporation – Kijik Corporation, 4155 Tudor Centre Dr., #104, Anchorage, AK 99508 (561-4487)

Village Council – Nondalton Village, General Delivery, Nondalton, AK 99640 (294-2254)

* 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.

NOORVIK

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 543
Incorporation Type 2nd Class City
Borough Located In Northwest Arctic Borough
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. NANA Regional Corp.



Geographic Information

Noorvik is located on the right bank of the Nazuruk Channel of the Kobuk River, 33 miles northwest of Selawik and 45 miles east of Kotzebue. The village is downriver from the 1.7-million acre Kobuk Valley National Park. It lies at approximately 66° 82' N. Latitude and 161° 04' W. Longitude. The area encompasses .9 sq. miles of land and .4 sq. miles of water. Noorvik is located in the transitional climate zone which is characterized by long, cold winters and cool summers. Temperatures range from -54 to 87. Snowfall averages 60 inches, with total precipitation of 16 inches per year.

Socioeconomic Information

The village was established by Kowagmiut Eskimo fishermen and hunters from Deering in the early 1900s. The village was also settled by people from Oksik, a few miles upriver. Noorvik means "a place that is moved to."

Noorvik is primarily an Inupiaq Eskimo community with a subsistence lifestyle. 93.8% of the population are Natives.

Subsistence is the major contributor to the Noorvik economy. Local employers are the school district, the City, Maniilaq, the health clinic and two stores. Seasonal employment at the Red Dog Mine, fire fighting, or fish processing in Kotzebue supplement income. Eight residents hold commercial fishing permits. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 107 occupied households, and 22.0% of all houses were vacant. 127 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 17.5%. 196 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 61.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$32,969, and 16.6% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Borough. There is one school in the community, serving 196 students, and staffed by 13 certified teachers.

Noorvik's major means of transportation are barge, plane, small boat and snowmachine. There are no roads linking the village to other areas of the state. The Bob Curtis Memorial Airport has a 2,000' gravel runway and a 2,600' gravel crosswind runway. The airport is the second-largest in the borough. Several regional air taxis provide service to Kotzebue and surrounding cities. Arctic Lighterage barges fuel and supplies during summer. Boat, ATVs and snowmachines are common means of transportation locally.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Water is pumped from the Kobuk River to the water treatment/utility building, and stored in a tank. From there, a conventional pressurized circulating system distributes water in utilidors. Approximately half of all households have plumbing. Noorvik has a vacuum sewer system in which waste is carried by air instead of water. Vacuum pressure pumps the sewage into collection tanks. The system requires special toilets and water valves for the sinks and showers. An upgrade to the existing water and sewer system and the water storage capacity has been funded. Funds have been requested to extend service connections to 10 homes. Two landfills are currently in use at different seasons of the year, neither of which is fenced to contain blowing trash. A new landfill project is underway, and funding for the site and an access road has been requested. 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: High School (108,000 gals.); City (24,000); AVEC (145,000); Native Corp. Store (133,000); Morris Trading Post (48,600).

The Regional Native Health organization is Maniilaq Assoc. Local Health Clinic: Noorvik 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 Noorvik, P.O. Box 146, Noorvik, AK 99763 (636-2100)

Village Council - Noorvik Native Community, P.O. Box 71, Noorvik, AK 99763 (636-2144)

* 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.

NORTH POLE

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 1,654
Incorporation Type Home Rule City
Borough Located In Fairbanks North Star Borough
Native Village No
Regional Native Corp. Doyon Ltd.



Geographic Information

North Pole is located 14 miles southeast of Fairbanks on the Richardson Highway. It lies 386 miles north of Anchorage and 2,347 miles north of Seattle. It lies at approximately 64° 75' N. Latitude and 147° 35' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 4.1 sq. miles of land and .0 sq. miles of water. Moderate rainfall, dry air, and long hours of daylight during the summer characterize North Pole. Extreme seasonal temperature differences are typical of the Interior. Temperatures have been recorded as low as -78 in mid-winter, and as high as 93 in summer. Annual precipitation is 11.2 inches.

Socioeconomic Information

The Santa Claus House, developed by the Miller family, founded the City of North Pole. Growth from Fairbanks and the nearby Eielson Air Force Base have increased development over the years.

North Pole is a non-Native community that is renowned as the "home of Santa Claus." Letters from children all over the world are mailed to North Pole at Christmas each year. The Santa Claus House is a year-round tourist attraction. 5.4% of the population are Natives.

Employment in the Fairbanks area is extremely diverse, including government, military, retail, medical, and other services. 35 residents hold commercial fishing permits. Santa's helpers are hired to respond to the thousands of letters mailed to the North Pole each Christmas. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 564 occupied households, and 13.0% of all houses were vacant. 773 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 10.2%. 285 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 27.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$32,937, and 5.0% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Borough. There are 5 schools in the community. They serve 3,106 students, and are staffed by 207 certified teachers.

The Alaska Railroad was built through the city center. It is accessible to the Interior road system, Anchorage, Canada, and the lower 48 states. Air transportation is available from Fairbanks International Airport.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Ground water supplies the community's needs, and receives secondary treatment before piped distribution. Piped sewage collection is disposed of in an aerated lagoon. Almost all homes are fully plumbed. Garbage is collected in a transfer station for disposal in the Fairbanks landfill. Funds have been requested to extend the water and sewer system to the northwest area of the City, which is using individual wells and leachfields. A washeteria is available. Refuse collection services are provided.

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. Local Health Clinic: North Pole Health Clinic. Alternative care is provided by First Responder: North Star Volunteer Fire Dept. (488-3400) or Moose Creek Volunteer Fire Dept. (488-2912); Ambulance: North Pole Fire Dept. (488-0444).

In-State telephone service is provided by Pacific Telecommunications Inc. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom. Cable TV is provided by Spectrum; Cooke Cablevision.

Local Contacts

City - City of North Pole, P.O. Box 55109, North Pole, AK 99705 (488-2281)

Economic Development - North Pole Chamber of Commerce, P.O. Box 55071, North Pole, AK 99705 (488-2242)

* 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.

NORTH SLOPE BOROUGH

BOROUGH INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 8,857
Incorporation Type Home Rule Borough



Geographic Information

The North Slope Borough is the largest borough in Alaska, over 15% of the total land area. It consists primarily of the north and northeastern coast of Alaska, including the Brooks Range, north of the Arctic Circle. The area encompasses 87,860.5 sq. miles of land and 5,962.6 sq. miles of water. The borough's climate is arctic. Temperatures range from -56 to 78. Precipitation is light, at 5 inches, with snowfall averaging 20 inches.

Socioeconomic Information

Inupiaq Eskimos have lived in North Slope villages for centuries, active in trading between Alaskan and Canadian bands. Atkasuk was a source of coal during World War II. Oil exploration in the 1960s led to the development of the huge reserves in Prudhoe Bay and, subsequently, the Trans-Alaska Pipeline in the 1970s. Today, oil operations support between 4,000 and 5,000 oil company and support service employees in the Borough.

The majority of permanent residents of the Borough are Inupiaq Eskimos. Traditional marine mammal hunts and other subsistence practices are an active part of the culture. 72.5% of the population are Natives.

The North Slope Borough generates over \$40,000 per resident in oil tax revenues annually, and spends nearly as much in Borough employment and services to its communities. The primary employer of local Native residents is therefore the Borough. North Slope oil field operations provide employment to over 4,000 non-residents, who rotate in and out of oil work sites from Anchorage, other areas of the state, and the lower 48. Census figures are not indicative of this population. 7 borough residents hold commercial fishing permits. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 1,673 occupied households, and 22.0% of all houses were vacant. 2,531 jobs were estimated to be within the borough. The official unemployment rate at that time was 14.7%. 1,341 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 35.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$50,473, and 8.6% of residents were living below the poverty level.

The Borough administers education to all communities within its boundaries.

Air travel provides the only year-round access, while land transportation provides seasonal access. The Dawson Highway provides road access, though it is restricted during winter months. "Cat-trains" are sometimes used to transport freight overland from Barrow during the winter.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

This information is available on a community basis. Communities located within the Borough include: Anaktuvuk Pass, Atkasuk, Barrow, Deadhorse/Prudhoe Bay, Kaktovik, Nuiqsut, Point Hope, Point Lay, and Wainwright

Local Contacts

Borough – North Slope Borough, P.O. Box 69, Barrow, AK 99723 (852-2611)
Economic Development – Arctic Development Council, P.O. Box 1353, Barrow, AK 99723 (852-4146)
Regional Native Corporation – Arctic Slope Regional Corporation, P.O. Box 129, Barrow, AK 99723 (852-8633)

* 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.

NORTHWAY

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 120
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Doyon Ltd.



Geographic Information

Northway is located 50 miles southeast of Tok off the Alaska Highway, 42 miles from the Canadian border. It lies at approximately 62° 93' N. Latitude and 141° 87' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 17.8 sq. miles of land and 2.0 sq. miles of water. Northway is in the continental climatic zone, with cold winters and warm summers. Temperatures range from -27 to 69.

Socioeconomic Information

The area was first settled by the Athabascans. The City of Northway was established as a link in the Northwest Staging Route during World War II. Northway presently consists of three dispersed settlements: Milepost 1264, the airport, and the Native village.

The area was traditionally Athabascan, though road construction and the airport have brought a permanent non-native population. 64.2% of the population are Natives.

Most wage employment is with facilities or services for the airport. Unemployment is relatively high, although fire fighting and construction jobs bring seasonal income. Handicrafts also provide income. Subsistence is important to the Native population. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 32 occupied households, and 16.0% of all houses were vacant. 37 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 26.0%. 45 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 55.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$39,375, and 11.9% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Alaska Gateway REAA. There is one school in the community, serving 79 students, and staffed by 9 certified teachers.

Northway is connected to the Alaska Highway by an unpaved road. Scheduled buses and trucking services are available. There is an asphalt runway. Regular flights are available to Fairbanks, as well as charter services.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Residents currently travel 9 miles to the village corporation well for water. Over half of households are not plumbed. Due to high groundwater and deep permafrost, individual water wells often freeze. Northway has requested funds to provide a truck haul water and wastewater system; close existing pit privies; drill a new water well; construct a combined washeteria, treatment plant, and health clinic.

Electricity is provided by: Northway Power & Light, Inc. Electricity is generated by Oil. Rates are subsidized through the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: Alaska DOT (99,000 gals.); Northway Power Plant (13,500).

The Regional Native Health organization is Tanana Chiefs Conference. Local Health Clinic: Northway Health Clinic. Alternative care is provided by Ambulance: Northway Emergency Services (778-2211).

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

Local Contacts

Village Corporation – Northway Natives, Incorporated, P.O. Box 476, Northway, AK 99764 (778-2297)

Village Council – Northway Village, P.O. Box 516, Northway, AK 99764 (778-2271)

* 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.

NORTHWAY JUNCTION

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 104
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village No
Regional Native Corp. Doyon Ltd.



Geographic Information

The community is located on the Alaska Highway, 5.5 miles northeast of Northway. It lies at approximately 63° 00' N. Latitude and 141° 77' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 4.1 sq. miles of land and .0 sq. miles of water. Temperatures range from -27 to 70. Average rainfall is 10 inches per year, with snowfall of 30 inches.

Socioeconomic Information

The City of Northway was established as a link in the Northwest Staging Route during World War II. Northway Junction developed as a result of its location on the Alaska Highway.

Northway Junction is best characterized as a geographic location rather than a community. 70.5% of the population are Natives.

The local school provides the only employment at Northway Junction. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 25 occupied households, and 14.0% of all houses were vacant. 12 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 36.8%. 34 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 74.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$41,875, and 10.0% 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.

Northway Junction lies on the Alaska Highway. Scheduled buses and trucking services are available. There is an asphalt runway at nearby Northway. Regular flights are available to Fairbanks, as well as charter services.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Approximately half of all homes use individual water wells, septic systems and are fully plumbed. The remainder haul water from a central point and use outhouses.

Electricity is provided by: Northway Power & Light, Inc. 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 Northway.

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

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NORTHWAY VILLAGE

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 111
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village No
Regional Native Corp. Doyon Ltd.



Geographic Information

Northway Village is located between Nabesna River and Skate Lake, 1.5 miles north of Northway off the Alaskan Highway. It lies at approximately 62° 97' N. Latitude and 141° 90' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 4.2 sq. miles of land and .4 sq. miles of water. Temperatures range from -27 to 70. Average rainfall is 10 inches per year; snowfall is 30 inches annually.

Socioeconomic Information

It is an Athabascan Indian village first reported in 1954 by the U.S. Geological Survey.

Northway Village is a traditional Athabascan community, practicing a subsistence lifestyle. 94.7% of the population are Natives.

Subsistence, the school and other local services provide limited employment opportunities in the village. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 30 occupied households, and 19.0% of all houses were vacant. 19 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 51.3%. 49 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 72.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$13,333, and 47.0% 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.

It is connected to the Alaska Highway by an unpaved road. Regular buses and truck services are available. There is an asphalt runway at nearby Northway. Regular flights are available to Fairbanks, as well as charter services.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

All village households lack plumbing facilities. Residents haul untreated water from a local source and use outhouses.

Electricity is provided by: Northway Power & Light, Inc. 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 Northway.

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

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NORTHWEST ARCTIC BOROUGH

BOROUGH INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 6,641
Incorporation Type Home Rule Borough



Geographic Information

The Northwest Arctic Borough is comprised of the Kotzebue Sound and cities along the Noatak and Kobuk Rivers in Northwest Alaska. The area encompasses 35,862.5 sq. miles of land and 4,798.5 sq. miles of water. The area experiences a transitional climate, characterized by long, cold winters and cool summers. Temperatures range from -52 to 85. Snowfall averages 47 inches, with total precipitation of 9 inches per year.

Socioeconomic Information

This area has been occupied by Inupiaq Eskimos for at least 10,000 years. "Kikiktagruk" was the hub of ancient arctic trading routes. Kotzebue Sound was "discovered" in 1818 by the German Lt. Otto Von Kotzebue on behalf of Russia. In 1899 a post office was established in Kotzebue. Most cities in the borough developed as supply stations for Interior gold mining. The Borough government was formed in 1986.

The Borough population is primarily Eskimo, and subsistence activities are an integral part of the lifestyle. Reindeer, beluga whale, seal and fish are important subsistence foods. 85.2% of the population are Natives.

Activities related to transportation, retail, services, oil and minerals exploration and development have contributed to the economy. The Red Dog Mine and Maniilaq Association are large local employers. Government services provide nearly half of the employment. Subsistence and Native craft-making are the primary activities in the smaller communities of the Borough. 181 borough residents hold commercial fishing permits. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 1,526 occupied households, and 24.0% of all houses were vacant. 1,702 jobs were estimated to be within the borough. The official unemployment rate at that time was 20.3%. 1,974 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 54.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$33,313, and 18.4% of residents were living below the poverty level.

The Borough administers education to all communities within its boundaries.

The City of Kotzebue is the transfer point between ocean and inland shipping for northwest Alaska. It does not have a natural harbor, and is ice-free for only 3 months each year. Deep draft vessels must anchor 15 miles out, and cargo is lightered to the docking facility. Local barge services provide cargo to area communities. Ralph Wien Memorial Airport supports daily jet service and air taxis to Anchorage via Nome.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

This information is available on a community basis. Communities located within the Borough include: Ambler, Buckland, Deering, Kiana, Kivalina, Kobuk, Kotzebue, Noatak, Noorvik, Selawik, and Shungnak.

Local Contacts

Borough – Northwest Arctic Borough, P.O. Box 1110, Kotzebue, AK 99752 (442-2500)

Economic Development – NWAB Economic Dev. Comm., P.O. Box 1110, Kotzebue, AK 99752 (442- 500)

* 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.

NUIQSUT

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 386
Incorporation Type 2nd Class City
Borough Located In North Slope Borough
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Arctic Slope Regional Corp.



Geographic Information

Nuiqsut is located on the west bank of the Nechelik Channel of the Colville River Delta, about 35 miles from the Beaufort Sea coast. It lies at approximately 70° 19' N. Latitude and 150° 99' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 8.3 sq. miles of land and .0 sq. miles of water. The climate is arctic. Temperatures range from -56 to 78. Precipitation is light, averaging 5 inches, with annual snowfall of 20 inches.

Socioeconomic Information

The Colville Delta has traditionally been a gathering and trading place for the Inupiaq and has always offered gooc hunting and fishing.

The majority of the population are Inupiaq Eskimos practicing a traditional subsistence lifestyle. 92.7% of the population are Natives.

Employment in Nuiqsut is limited, partially due to its isolation. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 91 occupied households, and 11.0% of all houses were vacant. 103 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 33.1%. 96 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 48.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$32,188, and 13.3% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Borough. There is one school in the community, serving 128 students, and staffed by 12 certified teachers.

Air travel provides the only year-round access. Marine and land transportation provide seasonal access.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

The North Slope Borough provides all utilities in Nuiqsut. Residents have individual water tanks with water delivery, and use honeybuckets. Hauling services are provided. A majority of homes have running water to the kitchen. Funds have been requested for Phase III of a water and sewer project to provide running water, flush toilets, showers and other plumbing. 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: Kuukpik Fuel (3 @ 160,000 gals.); NSB Teacher 4-Plex (14,000); NSB USDW/HEMF (29,000); Other (37,500).

The Regional Native Health organization is North Slope Regional Health Corp. Local Health Clinic: Nuiqsut Health Clinic. Alternative care is provided by First Responder: Nuiqsut Volunteer Fire Dept. (480-6613).

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 Nuiqsut, P.O. Box 148, Nuiqsut, AK 99789 (480-6727)

Village Corporation – Kuukpik Corporation, P.O. Box 187, Nuiqsut, AK 99789 (480-6220)

Village Council – Native Village of Nuiqsut, General Delivery, Nuiqsut, AK 99723 (480-6714)

* 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.

NULATO

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 368
Incorporation Type 2nd Class City
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Doyon Ltd.



Geographic Information

Nulato is located on the west bank of the Yukon River, 35 miles west of Galena and 310 air miles west of Fairbanks. It lies at approximately 64° 70' N. Latitude and 158° 22' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 46.5 sq. miles of land and 6.5 sq. miles of water. The area experiences a cold, continental climate with extreme temperature differences. Temperatures range from below zero to the low 70s. Average precipitation is 15.6 inches, with 74 inches of snowfall annually.

Socioeconomic Information

Nulato was the trading site between Koyukon Athabascans and Inupiaq Eskimos from the Kobuk area. Western contact increased rapidly after the 1830s. Many natives moved to Nulato after a Roman Catholic mission and school were built there in 1887.

Nulato residents are predominantly Koyukon Athabascans, with a trapping and subsistence lifestyle. 96.9% of the population are Natives.

Most of the employment is government-funded. BLM emergency fire-fighting positions and fish processing are important sources of cash for Nulato. 16 residents hold commercial fishing permits. Trapping is Nulato's largest private sector income source in winter. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 90 occupied households, and 23.0% of all houses were vacant. 78 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 25.7%. 156 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 67.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$17,143, and 35.9% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Yukon-Koyukuk REAA. There is one school in the community, serving 109 students, and staffed by 12 certified teachers.

River transportation is the primary mode in summer. Barge service is available, but there is no dock or loading facility. Nulato is accessible by air year-round. Numerous trails are used by locals for trapping and woodcutting.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

A project is currently under construction to replace the existing honeybuckets and privies with household bathroom and kitchen plumbing, and expand the sewage treatment lagoon. The project will provide water and sewer services to 62 homes in the Nulato new townsite. Funds have been requested for Phase V. 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 (14 @ 113,400 gals.); YK Schools (2 @ 101,000); City Depot (3 @ 75,000).

The Regional Native Health organization is Tanana Chiefs Conference. Local Health Clinic: Nulato 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 Nulato, P.O. Box 65009, Nulato, AK 99765 (898-2205)
Village Council – Nulato Village, General Delivery, Nulato, AK 99765 (898-2231)

* 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.

NUNAPITCHUK

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population	445
Incorporation Type	2nd Class City
Borough Located In	Unorganized
Native Village	Yes
Regional Native Corp.	Calista Corp.



Geographic Information

Nunapitchuk is located on the east bank of the Johnson River, 22 miles northwest of Bethel in the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta. It lies at approximately 60° 87' N. Latitude and 162° 45' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 7.6 sq. miles of land and .3 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 run from 19 to -2.

Socioeconomic Information

It is an Eskimo village first listed in the 1939 U.S. Census with a population of 121. The community was incorporated as a second class city in 1969.

Nunapitchuk is an Eskimo village, and residents are involved in commercial fishing and subsistence activities. 97.1% of the population are Natives.

The school, local businesses and the city government provide most employment in Nunapitchuk. Commercial fishing and subsistence activities are a focal point of the culture. 50 residents hold commercial fishing permits for salmon and herring roe net fisheries and roe on kelp. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 87 occupied households, and 10.0% of all houses were vacant. 100 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 12.3%. 155 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 61.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$17,083, and 40.0% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Lower Kuskokwim REAA. There is one school in the community, serving 108 students, and staffed by 8 certified teachers.

An airstrip provides chartered or private air access year-round. There are no docking facilities, although many locals have fishing boats or skiffs to travel to area villages. Snowmachines, ATVs and dog sleds are used on the frozen river in winter months.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Water is treated and supplied from a central tap year round. Sewage is disposed of in bunkers within the village. An upgrade to the honeybucket haul system was recently funded. In addition, the village is constructing a flush toilet and tank haul system, with individual home tanks. 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: School (88,750 gals.); City (15,750); Village Council (3,000); AVEC (167,750); Village Corp. (101,000).

The Regional Native Health organization is Yukon Kuskokwim Health Corp. Local Health Clinic: Nunapitchuk 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 Nunapitchuk, P.O. Box 190, Nunapitchuk, AK 99641 (527-5327)

Village Corporation – Nunapitchuk, Limited, P.O. Box 129, Nunapitchuk, AK 99641

Village Council – Native Village of Nunapitchuk, P.O. Box 130, Nunapitchuk, AK 99641 (543-2726)

* 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.

OLD HARBOR

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 311
Incorporation Type 2nd Class City
Borough Located In Kodiak Island Borough
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Koniag Inc.



Geographic Information

Old Harbor is located on the southeast coast of Kodiak Island, 70 miles southwest of the City of Kodiak and 200 miles southwest of Anchorage. It lies at approximately 57° 24' N. Latitude and 153° 37' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 20.4 sq. miles of land and 6.0 sq. miles of water. The Kodiak Islands are dominated by a marine climate. There are cool summers and warm winters with no freezing weather. The prevailing southerly winds are between 15 and 20 knots. Temperatures range from 24 to 60. Annual precipitation averages 60 inches.

Socioeconomic Information

The area around Old Harbor is thought to have been inhabited by Koniags for nearly 5,000 years. It is the site of the first Russian colony in Alaska. Because of the 1964 earthquake and resulting tsunami, the community was relocated. Eventually the original site was reestablished.

Old Harbor practices its traditional Koniag Aleut culture and subsistence lifestyle. Fishing provides income to the community. Residents of Kaguyak, a summer fish camp, also live in Old Harbor. 88.7% of the population are Natives.

Many of the residents are commercial fishermen, and tourism is an increasing part of the economy. 45 residents hold commercial fishing permits. Most depend to some extent on subsistence activities for certain food sources. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 87 occupied households, and 22.0% of all houses were vacant. 42 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 39.1%. 132 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 76.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$16,875, and 31.5% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Borough. There is one school in the community, serving 82 students, and staffed by 8 certified teachers.

Old Harbor is accessible only by air and water. Regular and charter flights are available from Kodiak. A 2,000' runway services the community. There are docking facilities for 55 boats. Seattle-based and local barge services are available.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Water is supplied by community wells, treated and stored in a 30,000-gallon tank, then distributed via pipes. A community septic tank treats sewage. All residences are connected to the public water and sewer system and have complete plumbing. Refuse collection services are not available, although the City is pursuing funding for dumpsters and vehicles to do so. Old Harbor has also requested funds to relocate the landfill. They are interested in exploring hydroelectric potential. 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: Old Harbor Fuel Co. (4 @ 60,000 gals.); AVEC (4 @ 40,800).

The Regional Native Health organization is Kodiak Area Native Assoc. Local Health Clinic: Old Harbor Health Clinic.

In-State telephone service is provided by Pacific Telecommunications Inc. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom. Cable TV is provided by the Community.

Local Contacts

City - City of Old Harbor, P.O. Box 109, Old Harbor, AK 99643 (286-2204)
Village Corporation - Old Harbor Native Corporation, P.O. Box 71, Old Harbor, AK 99643 (286-2204)
Village Council - Village of Old Harbor, P.O. Box 62, Old Harbor, AK 99643 (286-2215)
Village Council - Kaguyak Village, P.O. Box 62, Old Harbor, AK 99643 (286-2215)

* 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 D.C.R.A. Research & Analysis Section, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division, at 465-4750.

OSCARVILLE

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 50
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Calista Corp.



Geographic Information

Oscarville is located on the north bank of the Kuskokwim River opposite Napaskiak, 6 miles southwest of Bethel. It lies at approximately 60° 69' N. Latitude and 161° 75' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 1.5 sq. miles of land and .6 sq. miles of water. The weather is strongly influenced by storms and patterns in the Bering Sea and also by the inland continent. Average precipitation is 16 inches and snowfall is 50 inches. Summer temperatures range from 42 to 62, winter temperatures are -2 to 19.

Socioeconomic Information

In 1908, Oscar Samuelson and his wife, an Eskimo from the Nushagak region, moved from Napaskiak across the River and opened a trading post. A few Native families settled nearby and the site came to be known as Oscarville. Samuelson managed the store until his death in 1953. By 1955, there were 13 homes and two warehouses in the village. The Samuelsons continued to operate the store until 1975 when it was sold; it was closed in the early 1980s. A school was built by the BIA in 1964.

The year-round population of Oscarville is primarily Yupik Eskimos. Subsistence is an integral part of the lifestyle, and some commercial fishing occurs. Residents use the post office and airstrip at Napaskiak. 91.2% of the population are Natives.

The school and health clinic are the only permanent sources of employment. Three residents hold commercial fishing permits, all for the salmon net fishery. Trapping and subsistence activities contribute to their livelihoods. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 15 occupied households, and 29.0% of all houses were vacant. 11 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was .0%. 14 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 56.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$26,250, and 27.2% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Lower Kuskokwim REAA. There is one school in the community, serving 16 students, and staffed by 2 certified teachers.

Oscarville relies heavily on air transportation out of Napaskiak for passenger, mail and cargo services. Barge services deliver goods once a year. The river is an important means of transportation in summer and in the winter as an ice road, however, during breakup and freezeup, the community can be periodically isolated.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Water is drawn from a community watering point, or by collection of rainwater and ice. Honeybuckets are used to dispose of sewage. A few homes have individual systems. About one-fourth of homes have running water to the kitchen. An electrical transmission line from Bethel supplies power.

Electricity is provided by: Bethel Utilities Corporation. Electricity is generated by Oil.

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

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

Local Contacts

Village Corporation – Oscarville Native Corporation, General Delivery, Oscarville, AK 99559

Village Council – Oscarville Traditional Council, P.O. Box 1554, Oscarville, AK 99559 (737-7321)

* 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.

OUZINKIE

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 221
Incorporation Type 2nd Class City
Borough Located In Kodiak Island Borough
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Koniag Inc.



Geographic Information

Ouzinkie is located on the west coast of Spruce Island, northwest of the City of Kodiak and 247 air miles southwest of Anchorage. It lies at approximately 57° 93' N. Latitude and 152° 45' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 5.6 sq. miles of land and 1.5 sq. miles of water. The climate of the Kodiak Islands is maritime. There are cool summers and warm winters with little freezing. Temperatures range from 32 to 62. Annual rainfall averages 60 inches, with 87 inches of snowfall.

Socioeconomic Information

It was originally settled as a retirement community for the Russian American Company. The Russians referred to the settlement with a name meaning "village of Russians and Creoles." A Russian Orthodox Church was built there in 1898. Ranching was popular in the early 1900s.

Ouzinkie is an Aleut village with historical Russian influences. Commercial fishing and subsistence activities support the community. Former residents of Lesnoi Village (Woody Island) also live in Ouzinkie. 85.2% of the population are Natives.

Ouzinkie's economic base is primarily commercial salmon fishing. 26 residents hold commercial fishing permits. Almost all of the population depends to some extent on subsistence activities for various food sources. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 68 occupied households, and 17.0% of all houses were vacant. 77 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 18.9%. 83 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 52.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$48,393, and 10.2% 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.

The village is accessible by air and water. There is a 2,500' gravel airstrip, and float planes can land and pull up to the beach. Three scheduled flights arrive daily from Kodiak; charter services are also available. There are docking facilities, and barges provide cargo delivery from Seattle and Kodiak.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Water is supplied by Katmai Creek, treated, and piped throughout the City. Central septic systems treat sewage. Over 90% of all homes are completely plumbed. Garbage is collected by the City. Funds have been requested to prepare a new landfill site. Refuse collection services are provided. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: City of Ouzinkie. 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: Native Corp. Fuel Facility (6 @ 70,000 gals.).

The Regional Native Health organization is Kodiak Area Native Assoc. Local Health Clinic: Ouzinkie Health Clinic. Alternative care is provided by First Responder: Ouzinkie Volunteer Fire Dept. (680-2209).

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

Local Contacts

City – City of Ouzinkie, P.O. Box 109, Ouzinkie, AK 99644 (680-2209)
Village Corporation – Ouzinkie Native Corporation, P.O. Box 89, Ouzinkie, AK 99644 (680-2208)
Village Council – Native Village of Ouzinkie, P.O. Box 13, Ouzinkie, AK 99644 (680-2259)
Village Council – Lesnoi Village, P.O. Box 13, Ouzinkie, AK 99644

* 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.

PALMER

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 3,732
Incorporation Type Home Rule City
Borough Located In Matanuska-Susitna Borough
Native Village No
Regional Native Corp. Cook Inlet Regional Corp.



Geographic Information

Palmer is located in the center of the lush farmlands of the Matanuska Valley, 42 miles northeast of Anchorage on the Glenn Highway. It lies at approximately 61° 59' N. Latitude and 149° 10' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 3.7 sq. miles of land and .0 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 valley was originally settled by homesteaders who led an agricultural lifestyle. Construction of the statewide road system and the Alaska Railroad fueled population growth.

Palmer is primarily non-Native. The valley is renowned for the annual Alaska State Fair, where local farmers produce award-winning vegetables. 7.7% of the population are Natives.

Palmer's economy is based on a diversity of retail and other services, and city, borough, state and federal government. Some light manufacturing occurs. Many are employed in Anchorage. 80 residents hold commercial fishing permits. Palmer is home to 200 musk ox whose underwool (quiviut) is knitted into garments by Alaska Native women from 12 rural villages. Between 2,500 and 3,500 garments are created each year by these women, and sold by an Anchorage cooperative. The 75-acre musk ox farm is also a tourist attraction. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 998 occupied households, and 15.0% of all houses were vacant. 904 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 16.7%. 1,058 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 54.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$34,940, and 6.2% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Borough. There are 9 schools in the community. They serve 4,831 students, and are staffed by 298 certified teachers.

Palmer lies on the Glenn Highway. Commercial airlines serve the Anchorage International Airport, but a local municipal airport supports private and chartered services. The Alaska Railroad connects Palmer to Whittier, Seward or Anchorage for ocean freight delivery.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Water is provided by three deep wells, is treated and distributed throughout Palmer. Sewage is collected by pipe and treated in an aerated lagoon. All homes are completely plumbed. Matanuska Electric Assoc. is part owner of the Alaska Electric Generation & Transmission Cooperative, Inc., which operates a gas turbine plant in Soldotna and also purchases electricity from Chugach Electric and the Bradley Lake Hydroelectric Project. A washeteria is available. Refuse collection services are provided. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: Matanuska Electric Assoc., Inc./AEG&T. Electricity is generated by Hydro. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: Johnson's Fuel (6 @ 45,000 gals.).

The Regional Native Health organization is Southcentral Foundation. Local Hospital: Valley Hospital. The Hospital is a qualified Acute Care facility and is privately-owned. Long Term Care: Palmer Pioneers' Home. Alternative care is provided by Ambulance: Palmer Ambulance Service (373-8800); Valley Transport Service (373-8800).

In-State telephone service is provided by Matanuska Telephone Assoc. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom; GCI. Cable TV is provided by Northern Sights Cable.

Local Contacts

City - City of Palmer, 231 W. Evergreen Ave., Palmer, AK 99645 (745-3271)
Economic Development - Palmer Chamber of Commerce, P.O. Box 45, Palmer, AK 99645 (745-2880)
Education - Matanuska-Susitna Borough Schools, 125 W. Evergreen, Palmer, AK 99645 (746-9200)

* 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.

PAXSON

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population	30
Incorporation Type	Unincorporated
Borough Located In	Unorganized
Native Village	No
Regional Native Corp.	Ahtna Inc.



Geographic Information

Paxson lies on Paxson Lake, at mile 185 of the Richardson Highway, at its intersection with the Denali Highway. It is south of Delta Junction and 62 miles north of Gulkana. It lies at approximately 63° 08' N. Latitude and 145° 61' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 50.7 sq. miles of land and 5.5 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

More than 400 archeological sites indicate that this area has been inhabited for at least 10,000 years. In 1906 Alvin Paxson established the Timberline Roadhouse at mile 192, which consisted of a small cabin for a kitchen and two tents for bunkhouses. His cook, Charles Meier, later started Meier's Roadhouse at mile 174. Paxson then built a two-story roadhouse at mile 191. He later added a barn with a drying room, pump and sleeping quarters, two rooms and a bath. A post office, store, wood house and small ice room followed. The Denali Highway was built in the 1950s from Paxson to Cantwell and the Denali National Park. The 160-mile gravel road was the only access into the park prior to construction of the George Parks Highway. The Denali Highway also provides access to the Tangle Lakes Recreation Area, Summit Lake, and the largest active gold mine in Alaska.

The primary residents of Paxson are State highway maintenance personnel and their families. It is a non-Native community. .0% of the population are Natives.

There are five lodges with restaurants and bars in the area, several gift shops, a post office, gas station, grocery store and bunk house. This area has been a testing site for snowmachine companies for the past several years. Most income is generated during the summer months. One resident holds a commercial fishing permit. Hunting and other subsistence activities contribute to their livelihoods. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 13 occupied households, and 46.0% of all houses were vacant. 14 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 30.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$31,250, and 3.4% 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.

An airstrip is available. The Richardson Highway provides access to Anchorage or Fairbanks. The Denali Highway provides summer access to Cantwell and the Denali Park.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Individual wells and septic tanks are used by residents, and public water sources are available for hauling. Over half of all homes are completely plumbed. Private generators are used for electricity. Garbage collection is provided monthly by Copper Basin Sanitation, then hauled to the Glennallen landfill. A large number of homes in this area are only used seasonally. Refuse collection services are provided.

Electricity is provided by: Paxson Lodge, Inc. 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: Paxson First Responders (822-3671); Delta Junction or Gulkana Clinics.

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 – Paxson Community Affairs, Pouch 7, Paxson, AK 99737

* 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.

PEDRO BAY

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 42
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Lake & Peninsula Borough
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Bristol Bay Native Corp.



Geographic Information

Pedro Bay is located at the northeast end of Iliamna Lake, 176 air miles southwest of Anchorage on the Alaska Peninsula. It lies at approximately 59° 79' N. Latitude and 154° 13' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 18.2 sq. miles of land and 8.5 sq. miles of water. Pedro Bay lies in a transitional climatic zone with strong maritime influences. Average summer temperatures range from 42 to 62; winter temperatures range from -5 to 30. Annual rainfall is 26 inches, with 64 inches of snowfall.

Socioeconomic Information

The Dena'ina Indians have occupied this area historically. The Denaina warred with Russian fur traders over trade practices in the early 20th century. The community was named for a man known as "Old Pedro," who lived in this area in the early 1900s.

Pedro Bay is a Dena'ina Indian village with a subsistence lifestyle. 90.5% of the population are Natives.

Few people in Pedro Bay have steady jobs. Some obtain short term summer employment in the fishing industry or in tourism services. Six residents hold commercial fishing permits. Most residents depend on subsistence hunting and fishing. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 17 occupied households, and 53.0% of all houses were vacant. 15 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was .0%. 8 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 35.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$38,125, and 21.9% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Borough. There is one school in the community, serving 22 students, and staffed by 2 certified teachers.

Pedro Bay is accessible by air and water. There is regular flight service from Iliamna and charter services are available from King Salmon. There is a 1,800' runway. Barge service is available to Naknek, and goods are lightered to the shores of Iliamna Lake.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Approximately half of Pedro Bay homes are connected to individual wells and septic systems, and are fully plumbed. The remainder haul water from a local source and use outhouses. The Village Council provides septic pumping services and collects garbage weekly. The school collects aluminum for recycling. The community is seeking funds to study relocation of the landfill to a new site. Many homes are used only seasonally. Refuse collection services are provided. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: Pedro Bay Village Council. 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: Pedro Bay Health Clinic.

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

Local Contacts

Village Corporation – Pedro Bay Native Corporation, P.O. Box 47015, Pedro Bay, AK 99647 (850-2232)

Village Council – Pedro Bay Village, P.O. Box 47020, Pedro Bay, AK 99647 (850-2225)

* 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.

PELICAN

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population	240
Incorporation Type	1st Class City
Borough Located In	Unorganized
Native Village	No
Regional Native Corp.	Sealaska Corp.



Geographic Information

Pelican is located on the northwest coast of Chichagof Island on Lisianski Inlet. It lies 70 air miles north of Sitka and 70 miles west of Juneau. It lies at approximately 57° 95' N. Latitude and 136° 20' W. Longitude. The area encompasses .5 sq. miles of land and .1 sq. miles of water. Pelican has a maritime climate characterized by cool summers and mild winters. Average summer temperatures range from 51 to 62; winter temperatures range from 21 to 39. Annual precipitation is 116 inches.

Socioeconomic Information

A cold storage plant was the first development at this site in the 1930s. Kalle Raatikainen bought fish in this area, which he transported to Sitka. He chose this protected inlet as an ideal cold storage site, and named the place Pelican after his fish-packing vessel. Two of his fish-buying scows were used as a cookhouse, messhall, bunkhouse and warehouse, and the community of Pelican grew around this operation. A store, office, sawmill, post office and sauna had been erected by 1939. A school and cannery were developed in the 1940s. A boardwalk serves as the town's main thoroughfare, due to the lack of flat land.

Pelican is predominantly a non-Native fishing community, with a mixture of Tlingits and Eskimos. 29.3% of the population are Natives.

Commercial fishing and seafood processing are the mainstays of Pelican's economy. 61 residents hold commercial fishing permits. Most employment occurs at Pelican Seafoods, which also owns the electric utility, a fuel company and store. In April 1989, Pelican Seafoods was purchased by Kaioh Suisan, a Japanese firm. The plant processes five species of salmon, halibut, crab, herring, rock fish, black cod, sea urchin and sea cucumber. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 81 occupied households, and 17.0% of all houses were vacant. 140 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 3.4%. 29 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 17.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$27,083, and 13.6% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the City School District. There is one school in the community, serving 44 students, and staffed by 6 certified teachers.

Pelican is dependent on floatplanes and the State Ferry for travel. Daily scheduled air taxi services are available from Juneau and Sitka. Facilities include a floatplane ramp, a small boat harbor, and State ferry terminal. The ferry provides two monthly departures during summer months, and once monthly during winter. Cargo barges deliver goods on a similar schedule.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Pelican Utility Company, a subsidiary of Pelican Seafoods, owns and operates the water system. Water is derived from a dam and reservoir on Pelican Creek, and all residences are connected to the piped system. The City completed a piped sewage system in 1989; it is an outfall system and about 75% of homes are connected to it. The City provides garbage collection services, and incinerates the refuse at the landfill. Funds have been requested for landfill fencing. A washeteria is available. Refuse collection services are provided. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: Pelican Utility Company. 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: Pelican Seafoods (8 @ 146,800 gals.).

The Regional Native Health organization is SEARHC. Local Health Clinic: Pelican Health Center. Alternative care is provided by First Responder: Pelican EMS (735-2212).

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

Local Contacts

City - City of Pelican, P.O. Box 737, Pelican, AK 99832 (735-2202)

Education - Pelican City Schools, Box 90, Pelican, AK 99832 (735-2236)

Village Council - Pelican Traditional Council, P.O. Box 727, Pelican, AK 99832

* 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.

PERRYVILLE

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 103
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Lake & Peninsula Borough
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Ccrp. Bristol Bay Native Corp.



Geographic Information

Perryville is located on the south coast of the Alaska Peninsula, 275 miles southwest of Kodiak and 350 miles southwest of Anchorage. It lies at approximately 55° 95' N. Latitude and 159° 22' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 37.1 sq. miles of land and 8.3 sq. miles of water. Perryville's maritime climate is characterized by cool summers, warm winters and rainy weather. Average summer temperatures range from 39 to 60; winter temperatures range from 21 to 50. Extreme highs and lows have been experienced, as well as winds of up to 100 MPH. Low clouds, rain squalls, fog and snow showers frequently limit visibility.

Socioeconomic Information

The community was founded in 1912 as a refuge for Aleut people driven away from their villages by the eruption of Mt. Katmai. Many survived the eruption because they were out fishing. Perryville was named for the captain of the ship that transported the people from the Katmai area to their new home.

The village maintains an Aleut culture and a subsistence lifestyle. Commercial fishing provides cash income. 94.4% of the population are Natives.

Ten residents hold commercial fishing permits. Some trap during the winter, and all rely heavily on subsistence for food sources. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 31 occupied households, and 31.0% of all houses were vacant. 19 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 13.6%. 51 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 73.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$25,000, and 25.4% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Borough. There is one school in the community, serving 38 students, and staffed by 5 certified teachers.

Perryville is accessible by air and sea. There is a 2,500' gravel runway, and scheduled and charter flights are available from King Salmon. Cargo barges arrive annually from Seattle and Anchorage. There are two public docks, but no harbor.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Water is supplied by a nearby stream and dam system, then treated and distributed via mains. The majority of homes have running water for the kitchen, although water quality compliance problems have occurred. Funding for a 50,000-gallon water storage tank, a new water intake, and filtration improvements has been requested. Individual septic tanks are used by most homes, supplemented by a community septic system for facilities. There are no garbage collection services. The Village maintains the landfill. A number of homes are used only seasonally. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: Village of Perryville. 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: Perryville Health Clinic.

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

Local Contacts

Village Corporation – Oceanside Corporation, 2101 W. 47th Ave., Anchorage, AK 99517 (248-0243)
Village Council – Native Village of Perryville, P.O. Box 101, Perryville, AK 99648 (853-2203)

* 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.

PETERSBURG

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 3,419
Incorporation Type Home Rule City
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Sealaska Corp.



Geographic Information

Petersburg is located on the north end of Mitkof Island, across the Wrangell Narrows from Kupreanof Island. It lies midway between Juneau and Ketchikan, about 120 miles from either community. It lies at approximately 56° 77' N. Latitude and 132° 86' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 43.4 sq. miles of land and 5.3 sq. miles of water. Petersburg's climate is characterized by mild winters, cool summers and year-round rainfall. Average summer temperatures range from 40 to 56; winters range from 27 to 43. Annual precipitation is 106.3 inches.

Socioeconomic Information

Tlingit Indians from Kake utilized this area historically as a fish camp. Petersburg was named after Peter Buschmann, a Norwegian immigrant who was a pioneer in the cannery business. He built a cannery here in 1900, and later a sawmill. His family's homesteads grew into this community, populated largely by people of Scandinavian origin. In the early days, fresh halibut was packed in glacier ice and shipped south. A cold storage plant was built in 1926. Across the narrows is the town of Kupreanof, which was once busy with fur farms, a boat repair yard and a sawmill. Petersburg has developed into one of Alaska's major fishing communities.

This non-Native community maintains a mixture of Tlingit and Scandinavian history. It is known as "Little Norway" for its history and annual Little Norway Festival during May. 10.4% of the population are Natives.

Since its beginning, Petersburg's economy has been based on commercial fishing and timber harvests. Petersburg currently is one of the ranking communities in Alaska for the quality and value of fish landed. 494 residents hold commercial fishing permits. Unlike the rest of Southeast, it has escaped the marked cycles of boom-and-bust. Several processors operate cold storage, canneries and custom packing services, employing over 1,100 people during the peak season. The state runs the Crystal Lake Hatchery which contributes to the local salmon resource, and the U.S. Forest Service operates a tree nursery. It is the supply and service center for many area logging camps. Independent sportsmen and tourists utilize the local charter boats and lodges, but there is no deep water dock suitable for cruise ships. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 1,135 occupied households, and 7.0% of all houses were vacant. 1,619 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 4.2%. 656 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 29.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$49,318, and 4.1% 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 703 students, and are staffed by 48 certified teachers.

Petersburg is accessed by air and water. It is on the mainline State ferry route. The town receives scheduled jet, floatplane and barge services. The facilities include three docks, two petroleum wharfs, two barge terminals, three boat harbors, and a seaplane float. There is no deep water dock or anchorage for large ships. The paved runway is 6,000'.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Water is supplied by a surface water reservoir, filtered and chlorinated, then distributed via pipes to 80% of the households. Piped sewage is collected and receives secondary treatment. Almost all homes are completely plumbed. The City has requested funding to supply and pipe water to Scow Bay, which will tie into and loop with the current water system. Garbage is collected by the City and incinerated at the landfill. Petersburg Municipal Power & Light purchases electricity from the state-owned Tyee Lake Hydro Facility, and also owns the Crystal Lake Hydro Facility and six diesel-fueled generators. A washeteria is available. Refuse collection services are provided. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: Petersburg Municipal Power & Light. Electricity is generated by Hydro & Oil backup. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: White Pass Alaska (299,000 gals.); Unocal 76 (396,000).

The Regional Native Health organization is SEARHC. Local Hospital: Petersburg General Hospital. Hospital is a qualified Acute Care and Long Term Care facility. Alternative care is provided by Ambulance: Petersburg Volunteer Fire Dept./EMS (772-3355).

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

Local Contacts

City – City of Petersburg, P.O. Box 329, Petersburg, AK 99833 (772-4519)

Economic Development – Petersburg Chamber of Commerce, P.O. Box 649, Petersburg, AK 99833 (772-3646)

Education – Petersburg City Schools, Box 289, Petersburg, AK 99833 (772-4271)

Village Council – Petersburg Indian Association, P.O. Box 1418, Petersburg, AK 99833 (772-3636)

PILOT POINT

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 101
Incorporation Type 2nd Class City
Borough Located In Lake & Peninsula Borough
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Bristol Bay Native Corp.



Geographic Information

Pilot Point is located on the northern coast of the Alaska Peninsula, on the east side of Bristol Bay off the Ugashik River. The community lies 80 air miles south of King Salmon. It lies at approximately 57° 61' N. Latitude and 157° 45' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 66.7 sq. miles of land and 16.5 sq. miles of water. Pilot Point's maritime climate is characterized by cool, humid and windy weather. Average summer temperatures range from 41 to 60; average winter temperatures range from 20 to 37. Precipitation averages 19 inches per year, with 38 inches of snowfall.

Socioeconomic Information

In 1889, this was an Aleut and Eskimo village with a fish salting plant. A cannery was built by Bering Sea Packing Co. in 1891, and three additional plants were built over the next four years. Many nationalities came to work in the canneries and to work as riverboat pilots. Reindeer herding experiments helped to repopulate the area after the devastating 1918 flu epidemic, although the herding eventually failed.

There is a history of ethnic diversity in Pilot Point. The community is primarily of Aleut ancestry, and practices a fishing and subsistence lifestyle. 84.9% of the population are Natives.

The residents of Pilot Point depend upon commercial salmon fishing for the majority of their cash income. 28 residents hold commercial fishing permits. There is a cannery and fish-buying operation at Pilot Point. Subsistence is an important part of the community lifestyle, and trapping is a source of income during the off-season. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 17 occupied households, and 70.0% of all houses were vacant. 17 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was .0%. 21 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 55.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$38,750, and 12.9% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Borough. There is one school in the community, serving 22 students, and staffed by 2 certified teachers.

Pilot Point is accessible by air and water. There are two gravel runways. Two air taxis provide regular flights six days a week out of King Salmon as a part of the mail service. Barge service is provided from Seattle in the spring and fall. Modes of local transport include ATVs, snow machines, skiffs and trucks.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Individual wells and surface sources provide water to Pilot Point. Outhouses and septic tanks are used for sewage disposal. Only a few households are plumbed. A large number of homes are used only seasonally. A washeteria is available. Refuse collection services are provided. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: City of Pilot Point. 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: Pilot Point Trading Co. (5 @ 90,000 gals.).

The Regional Native Health organization is Bristol Bay Area Health Corp. Local Health Clinic: Pilot Point 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 Pilot Point, P.O. Box 430, Pilot Point, AK 99649 (797-2200)

Village Corporation – Pilot Point Native Corporation, P.O. Box 487, Bristol Bay, Pilot Point, AK 99649 (797-2206)

Village Council – Native Village of Pilot Point, P.O. Box 449, Pilot Point, AK 99649 (797-2208)

* 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.

PILOT STATION

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 512
Incorporation Type 2nd Class City
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Calista Corp.



Geographic Information

Pilot Station is located on the northwest bank of the Yukon River, 11 miles east of St. Mary's and 26 miles west of Marshall on the Yukon-Kuskowim Delta. It lies at approximately 61° 94' N. Latitude and 162° 87' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 1.5 sq. miles of land and .5 sq. miles of water. The climate is more maritime than continental, averaging 60 inches of snowfall and 16 inches of precipitation per year. Temperatures can range from -44 to 83.

Socioeconomic Information

The village was first called "Ankachak", and later was moved three miles upriver to a site called "Potiliuk."

Pilot Station is an Eskimo village dependent upon a fishing and subsistence lifestyle. 95.0% of the population are Natives.

Almost 85% of the employment is with the school, city and state government. Pilot Station's private sector employment is related to the summer fishing season, supplemented by year-round enterprises and subsistence activities. 52 residents hold commercial fishing permits. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 100 occupied households, and 19.0% of all houses were vacant. 96 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 35.1%. 163 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 63.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$16,000, and 51.3% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Lower Yukon REAA. There is one school in the community, serving 154 students, and staffed by 14 certified teachers.

Pilot Station is easily accessible by river-going vessels. Barges deliver fuel and other bulk supplies during the summer. Cargo, passengers and mail arrive by air. Dog sleds and snowmobiles provide inter-village transportation. There is no road connection.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Pilot Station has requested funds to renovate and expand the existing piped water and sewer system. Half of all homes are fully plumbed. 64 homes are currently hauling water and dumping sewage in shallow pits and open areas. Funds for a new water source, a water storage tank, a water treatment building, an enlarged sewage lagoon, a lift station, and water and sewer mains have been requested. 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 (11 @ 94,633 gals.); Native Store (14 @ 102,000); Other (5 @ 52,000).

The Regional Native Health organization is Yukon Kuskokwim Health Corp. Local Health Clinic: Pilot Station 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 Pilot Station, P.O. Box 5040, Pilot Station, AK 99650 (549-3211)

Village Corporation – Pilot Station Native Corporation, P.O. Box 5059, Pilot Station, AK 99650

Village Council – Pilot Station Traditional Village, P.O. Box 5040, Pilot Station, AK 99650 (549-3512)

* 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.

PITKA'S POINT

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 138
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Calista Corp.



Geographic Information

Pitka's Point is located near the junction of the Yukon and Andreafsky Rivers, 5 miles northwest of St. Mary's on the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta. It lies at approximately 62° 03' N. Latitude and 163° 26' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 1.0 sq. miles of land and 1.5 sq. miles of water. The climate is both maritime and continental. Temperatures range from -44 to 83. Precipitation measures 16 inches, with 60 inches of snowfall per year.

Socioeconomic Information

Eskimos who first settled there called it "Nigiklik," a Yupik word meaning "to the north." It was first reported in 1898. The village was later renamed for a trader who opened a general store which was a branch of Northern Commercial.

Pitka's Point is an Eskimo village dependent upon a subsistence lifestyle. 95.6% of the population are Natives. Employment is limited, although some year-round enterprises are available. Subsistence activities provide food sources. Two residents hold commercial fishing permits. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 37 occupied households, and 21.0% of all houses were vacant. 37 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 5.1%. 49 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 57.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$17,813, and 28.2% of residents were living below the poverty level.

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

Every family in Pitka's Point owns a skiff. The Yukon River allows easy access by water. There is a 17.7 mile road connecting Mountain Village with the St. Mary's airport and Andreafsky. Snowmachines provide local winter transportation.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Over 90% of residences hauls water from the washeteria and uses honeybuckets. A few homes and facilities are connected to a community septic tank. Approximately one-fourth of homes have running water for the kitchen. Pitka's Point has requested funds to move the water storage tank from its current location adjacent to the sewage tank, to ensure a safe water supply. The washeteria floor needs renovation and the sewer line needs repairs. Power is provided by St. Mary's AVEC. 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.

The Regional Native Health organization is Yukon Kuskokwim Health Corp. Local Health Clinic: Pitka's Point Health Clinic.

In-State telephone service is provided by United Utilities Inc. (St. Mary's exchange). Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom.

Local Contacts

Village Corporation - Pitka's Point Native Corporation, General Delivery, Pitka's Point, AK 99658

Village Council - Native Village of Pitka's Point, P.O. Box 127, Saint Mary's, AK 99658 (438-2833)

* 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.

PLATINUM

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 49
Incorporation Type 2nd Class City
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Calista Corp.



Geographic Information

Platinum is located on the Bering Sea coast, below Red Mountain on the south spit of Goodnews Bay. It lies 11 miles from Goodnews Bay and 123 miles southwest of Bethel. It is the site of the only platinum mine in the U.S. It lies at approximately 58° 97' N. Latitude and 161° 72' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 44.6 sq. miles of land and .0 sq. miles of water. Platinum's weather exhibits characteristics of both a marine and continental climate. Average annual precipitation is 22 inches, with 43 inches of snowfall. Summer temperatures range from 41 to 57, winter temperatures are 6 to 24.

Socioeconomic Information

Platinum is near a traditional village site called Arviq. The community was established shortly after traces of platinum were discovered by an Eskimo named Walter Smith in 1926. Between 1927 and 1934, several small placer mines operated on creeks in the area. A post office opened in 1935. The "big strike" occurred in October of 1936, which brought a stampede of prospectors for "white gold." The claims proved to be too deep for hand mining methods and were bought out by two companies. The largest, Goodnews Mining Co., eventually acquired title to over 150 claims. In 1937 a large dredge was built at the mining site, about 10 miles from the village of Platinum. The Company also constructed bunkhouses, a recreation hall, offices, shops and a cafeteria. By 1975, 545,000 ounces of platinum had been mined at the site. The mine was recently sold to Hanson Properties, who estimate reserves of over 500,000 ounces. The mine is still operated on a limited basis, and is distinguished as the only platinum mine in the U.S.

Platinum is one of the few Eskimo villages in the region in which the first language of the children is English. The economy is primarily cash-based. 92.2% of the population are Natives.

Commercial fishing contributes to the largely cash-based economy, which is unusual among villages in the region. The mine, school, stores and City provide employment. Platinum is a major supplier of gravel to area villages. Subsistence activities are also an important part of the lifestyle. 11 residents hold commercial fishing permits. The 1992 Community Development Quota (CDQ) program will increase the polluck groundfish quota for small communities like Platinum. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 22 occupied households, and 51.0% of all houses were vacant. 23 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 8.0%. 27 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 54.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$23,056, and 35.8% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Lower Kuskokwim REAA. There is one school in the community, serving 14 students, and staffed by 2 certified teachers.

The community relies heavily on air transportation for passengers, mail and cargo service. There are two gravel airstrips, originally constructed for the mine operations. Barge services deliver goods twice a year. Boats, snow machines and ATVs are used for local travel and subsistence activities.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Omni Enterprises, which owns the Platinum Commercial Co., maintains the water systems originally built by the mining company. During the summer, water is available from community watering points throughout the village. Almost half of the homes have individual water wells and septic systems. During winter, people dig holes in the ice to draw water. Honeybuckets are disposed of in seepage pits. One-fourth of households are fully plumbed. Funds have been requested to provide a 20,000-gallon water storage tank, water treatment plant, water connections, plumbing and septic tanks for 16 homes, a sludge disposal site and landfill. The school has asked for funds to drill its own well, and construct a treatment plant that would also serve as the community's back-up water system. The City operates the electric service once provided by the mining company. Refuse collection services are provided. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: City of Platinum. Electricity is generated by Oil. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: Arviq Inc. (3 @ 47,100 gals.).

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

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.

Local Contacts

City – City of Platinum, General Delivery, Platinum, AK 99651 (979-8114)

Village Corporation – Arviq, Incorporated, P.O. Box 9, Platinum, AK 99651

Village Council – Platinum Traditional Village, General Delivery, Platinum, AK 99651 (979-8126)

PLEASANT VALLEY

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 552
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Fairbanks North Star Borough
Native Village No
Regional Native Corp. Doyon Ltd.



Geographic Information

Pleasant Valley is in the Fairbanks North Star Borough, east of Fox and Two Rivers. It lies at approximately 64° 88' N. Latitude and 146° 86' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 21.7 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 is a recent development that has occurred as a result of population growth in the greater Fairbanks area.

Pleasant Valley is best characterized as a geographic location, rather than a community. Most residents are non-Native. 4.7% of the population are Natives.

Locals are employed in the Fairbanks area. A small animal park provides a local tourist attraction. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 138 occupied households, and 25.0% of all houses were vacant. 147 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 4.5%. 47 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 24.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$49,464, 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 statewide highway system is accessible, as well as the transportation facilities of Fairbanks.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

All homes use individual water wells, and the majority have septic systems and complete plumbing.

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.

* 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.

POINT BAKER

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 55
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village No
Regional Native Corp. Sealaska Corp.



Geographic Information

Located on the northern tip of Prince of Wales Island, Point Baker is 142 miles south of Juneau and 101 miles northwest of Ketchikan. It lies at approximately 56° 35' N. Latitude and 133° 62' W. Longitude. The area encompasses .8 sq. miles of land and 1.2 sq. miles of water. The area is dominated by a cool, moist, maritime climate. Average summer temperatures vary from 46 to 70; winter temperatures range from 32 to 42.

Socioeconomic Information

In early years, hand trollers would line up their tents in the protected harbor and sell their fish to floating fish packers. The Forest Service opened the area for homesites. In 1955 it was withdrawn from the Tongass National Forest.

Point Baker is a small non-Native fishing community. .0% of the population are Natives.

43 of the current 51 residents hold commercial fishing permits; the majority are hand-trollers. The logging industry has also affected the entire Prince of Wales area. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 21 occupied households, and 25.0% of all houses were vacant. 10 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was .0%. 27 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 73.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$12,083, and of residents were living below the poverty level.

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

Point Baker is accessible by floatplane and skiff. There are scheduled and chartered flights from Ketchikan. Barge service is available from Wrangell. The ports include a float plane dock and boat harbor. The community does not have access to the Prince of Wales road system, airport or ferry without first travelling by skiff or floatplane to the Island.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Residents currently obtain water from a pond and use honeybuckets. Funds have been requested to further study a nearby artesian spring source, and design a reservoir, treatment facility and distribution system. Less than half of homes are plumbed. Individual generators supply power.

Electricity is provided by: Individual Generators. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: Pt. Baker Trading Post (12,100 gals.).

The Regional Native Health organization is SEARHC. Local Health Clinic: Point Baker Health Clinic. Alternative care is provided by First Responder: Point Baker EMS (559-2212).

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

Local Contacts

Community Non-Profit – Point Baker Community, Box 31, Point Baker, AK 99927

* 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.

POINT HOPE

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 704
Incorporation Type 2nd Class City
Borough Located In North Slope Borough
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Arctic Slope Regional Corp.



Geographic Information

Point Hope is located near the tip of Point Hope Peninsula, a large gravel spit that forms the western-most extension of the northwest Alaska coast, 330 miles southwest of Barrow. It lies at approximately 68° 31' N. Latitude and 166° 72' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 5.6 sq. miles of land and .1 sq. miles of water. The climate is arctic. Temperatures range from -49 to 78. Precipitation is light, 10 inches annually, with snowfall of 36 inches.

Socioeconomic Information

Point Hope is one of the oldest continuously occupied Inupiaq Eskimo sites in Alaska. The people were traditionally aggressive and exercised dominance over an extensive area, from the Utukok to Kivalina Rivers, and far inland.

Point Hope is a traditional Inupiaq Eskimo village dependent upon subsistence activities. 91.9% of the population are Natives.

Most full time positions in Point Hope are with the city and borough governments. Residents manufacture whalebone masks, baleen baskets, ivory carvings and Eskimo clothing. One resident holds a commercial fishing permit. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 143 occupied households, and 18.0% of all houses were vacant. 164 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 23.4%. 178 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 52.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$47,788, and 9.2% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Borough. There is one school in the community, serving 246 students, and staffed by 22 certified teachers.

Air travel provides Point Hope's only year-round access. Marine and land transportation provide seasonal access.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

The North Slope Borough provides all utilities in Point Hope. Water is derived from a lake six miles to the east, treated and stored in a tank. Residents haul water from this source and use honeybuckets. A number of homes have water storage tanks, with water delivery, which provides running water for kitchens. Point Hope has requested funds to provide a community-wide piped water and sewer system, including home plumbing, flush toilets, and showers. Funds have also been requested to construct a new sanitary landfill and access road. 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: Power Plant (11,000 gals.); USDW (19,000); Tigara Corp. (108,000); North Slope Borough (1,250,000).

The Regional Native Health organization is North Slope Regional Health Corp. Local Health Clinic: Point Hope Health Clinic. Alternative care is provided by First Responder: Point Hope Volunteer Fire Dept. (368-2774).

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 Point Hope, P.O. Box 169, Point Hope, AK 99766 (368-2537)
Village Corporation - Tigara Corporation, P.O. Box 9, Point Hope, AK 99766 (368-2235)
Village Council - Native Village of Point Hope, P.O. Box 91, Point Hope, AK 99766 (368-2453)

* 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.

POINT LAY

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 168
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In North Slope Borough
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Arctic Slope Regional Corp.



Geographic Information

Point Lay is located near the mouth of the Kokolik River, about 300 miles southwest of Barrow. It lies at approximately 69° 71' N. Latitude and 163° 00' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 17.4 sq. miles of land and 33.1 sq. miles of water. The climate is arctic. Temperatures range from -55 to 78. Precipitation is light, averaging 6.9 inches annually, with snowfall of 21 inches.

Socioeconomic Information

Point Lay is one of the more recently established Inupiaq villages on the Arctic coast, and has historically been occupied year round. The deeply indented shoreline prevented effective whaling.

Point Lay is a traditional Inupiaq Eskimo village, with a dependence upon subsistence activities. 81.3% of the population are Natives.

Economic opportunities in Point Lay are influenced by the fact that it is relatively isolated and is the smallest village in the region. Most positions are with the borough government. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 44 occupied households, and 8.0% of all houses were vacant. 85 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 11.5%. 25 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 23.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$49,583, and 3.3% 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 6 certified teachers.

Air travel provides Point Lay's only year-round access. Marine and land transportation provide seasonal access.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Water is obtained from a lake near the community, treated and stored in a tank. Residents haul water from this point and use honeybuckets. A few have home water tanks, with water delivery, which allows running water for the kitchen. Point Lay has requested funds to construct 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.

The Regional Native Health organization is North Slope Regional Health Corp. Local Health Clinic: Point Lay Health Clinic. Alternative care is provided by First Responder: Point Lay Volunteer Fire Dept. (833-2714).

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

Village Corporation - Cully Corporation, General Delivery, Point Lay, AK 99759 (833-2520)

Village Council - Native Village of Point Lay, P.O. Box 101, Point Lay, AK 99759 (833-2428)

* 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.

POLK INLET

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 146
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village No
Regional Native Corp. Sealaska Corp.



Geographic Information

Polk Inlet lies on the west coast of Prince of Wales Island in Southeast Alaska. It lies at approximately 55° 34' N. Latitude and 132° 54' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 13.4 sq. miles of land and 1.8 sq. miles of water. The area is 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

The inlet was named by local fishermen and reported in 1904 by the USBF.

Polk Inlet is primarily a non-Native work site. 13.3% of the population are Natives.

Polk Inlet is a logging camp and a road construction camp. In 1990, there were two floating camps which have since relocated to Tolstoy Bay. The Forest Service and the local school also provide employment. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 30 occupied households, and 17.0% of all houses were vacant. 65 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 24.4%. 37 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 36.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$50,446, and 4.4% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Southeast Island REAA. There is one school in the community, serving 10 students, and staffed by 1 certified teacher.

The State Ferry lands at Hollis on the Prince of Wales Island. Logging roads provide access to Polk Inlet. Float planes can also provide transportation.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Surface water is used by all residents. Septic tanks are used by the majority of homes. All households are fully plumbed.

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 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.

PORT ALEXANDER

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 118
Incorporation Type 2nd Class City
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village No
Regional Native Corp. Sealaska Corp.



Geographic Information

Port Alexander is located on the southern tip of Baranof Island, about five miles north of Cape Ommaney and 85 miles south of Sitka. It lies at approximately 56° 21' N. Latitude and 134° 63' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 3.3 sq. miles of land and 11.7 sq. miles of water. Port Alexander is in the maritime climate zone, marked by cool summers and mild winters. Average summer temperatures range from 41 to 55; winter temperatures range from 32 to 45.

Socioeconomic Information

The site was named in 1849 by Capt. M.D. Tebenkov, Governor of the Russian American colonies. In 1913, salmon trollers discovered the rich fishing grounds of the area, and two floating processors arrived soon after. By 1916, there was a fishing supply store, a shore station, and a bakery at Port Alexander. Karl Hansen, a Norwegian immigrant, operated the Pacific Mild Cure Company over the next 20 years, sold supplies and fuel, and installed a wireless station. During the 1920s and 1930s, a prosperous fishing fleet evolved, and houses, stores, restaurants and a school were constructed. Beginning in 1938 fish stocks declined, and processing became uneconomical during World War II. By 1950, 22 residents lived in the town year-round.

Port Alexander is a non-Native fishing community with a quiet, family-oriented lifestyle. 2.5% of the population are Natives.

Commercial fishing and subsistence uses of marine and forest resources constitute the economic base. 41 residents hold commercial fishing permits. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 39 occupied households, and 39.0% of all houses were vacant. 46 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 11.5%. 21 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 31.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$20,625, and 18.2% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Southeast Island REAA. There is one school in the community, serving 21 students, and staffed by 3 certified teachers.

Transportation is by floatplane and boat. Passengers can fly on the mail floatplane from Sitka or can charter flights from Sitka, Petersburg, Wrangell and Juneau. Barge service is available. The facilities include a sheltered boat harbor with open moorage and float plane dock.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Water is derived from surface sources. Homes have individual septic tanks or outhouses. Only a few households have complete plumbing. A proposed project would study what type of filtration method would bring the community into compliance with new drinking water regulations, and would install a demonstration filtration system. A number of homes in Port Alexander are used only seasonally. There is no central electrical generation or refuse disposal service.

Electricity is provided by: Individual Generators. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: School (12,000 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: Port Alexander EMS (568-2238); Flight to Sitka or Craig.

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

Local Contacts

City - City of Port Alexander, P.O. Box 8068, Port Alexander, AK 99836 (568-2211)

* 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.

PORT ALICE

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population	49
Incorporation Type	Unincorporated
Borough Located In	Unorganized
Native Village	No
Regional Native Corp.	Sealaska Corp.



Geographic Information

Port Alice lies on an island west of Prince of Wales Island, in the Alexander Archipelago. It lies at approximately 55° 82' N. Latitude and 133° 60' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 11.6 sq. miles of land and 6.6 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

The site was developed as a logging camp.

Port Alice is the home of several logging families. 6.7% of the population are Natives.

Employment is limited to logging and the school. One resident holds a commercial fishing permit. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 10 occupied households, and 41.0% of all houses were vacant. 8 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 43.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$28,750, and 8.3% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Southeast Island REAA. There is one school in the community, serving 6 students, and staffed by 1 certified teacher.

Port Alice is accessed primarily by float plane or by boat from Prince of Wales Island. The Island has State Ferry access, an airstrip and seaplane base, as well as roads throughout the Island.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Community safe water or other surface sources are used in Port Alice. Approximately 40% are connected to a community septic tank, and the remaining residences use outhouses. Over three-fourths of households are fully plumbed. Port Alice has requested funds to upgrade the landfill and purchase an incinerator. The current site is unpermitted. A large number of homes are used only seasonally, dependent upon logging operations. The Camp operates an electrical generator with distribution to homes. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: Port Alice Logging Camp Generators.

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

In-State telephone service is provided by Radio Contact Only. 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.

PORT ALSWORTH

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 51
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Lake & Peninsula Borough
Native Village No
Regional Native Corp. Cook Inlet Regional Corp.



Geographic Information

Port Alsworth is on the southeast shore of Lake Clark at Hardenburg Bay, 22 miles northeast of Nondalton. It lies in the Lake and Peninsula Borough. It lies at approximately 60° 20' N. Latitude and 154° 30' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 21.0 sq. miles of land and 6.9 sq. miles of water. It lies in the transitional climatic zone. Average summer temperatures range from 42 to 62; winter temperatures range from 6 to 30. Annual rainfall is 26 inches, with 70 inches of snowfall.

Socioeconomic Information

Originally a native village, a post office was established in 1950.

The community is primarily non-Native. 1.8% of the population are Natives.

Port Alsworth offers a lodge and several outfitters/guides for summer recreationalists. Four residents hold commercial fishing permits. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 17 occupied households, and 39.0% of all houses were vacant. 17 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 10.5%. 20 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 54.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$36,250, and .0% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Borough. There is one school in the community, serving 12 students, and staffed by 1 certified teacher.

A large airstrip is available, and Port Alice is also accessible by float plane.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Approximately 50% of homes use individual wells and septic systems, and are fully plumbed. The remainder haul water from a nearby source and use outhouses. A number of houses are used only seasonally. The community operates an electrical system.

Electricity is provided by: Tanalian Electric Cooperative, Inc. Electricity is generated by Oil.

The Regional Native Health organization is Bristol Bay Area Health Corp. A health clinic is not located directly within the community. Alternative care is provided by Flight to Nondalton.

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

Local Contacts

Community Non-Profit - Port Alsworth Improvement Corp., P.O. Box 9998, Port Alsworth, AK 99653

* 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.

PORT CLARENCE

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 28
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village No
Regional Native Corp. Bering Straits Native Corp.



Geographic Information

Port Clarence is southwest of Teller and Brevig Mission. It was built on a sand spit, by the bay of Port Clarence and Grantley Harbor on the Seward Peninsula. It lies at approximately 65° 06' N. Latitude and 166° 82' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 35.5 sq. miles of land and 42.3 sq. miles of water. The area has a maritime climate with continental influences when the Bering Sea freezes. Summer temperatures average 44 to 57; winter temperatures range from -9 to 8. Precipitation averages 11.5 inches, with 50 inches of snowfall.

Socioeconomic Information

The 1893 U.S. Census listed a collective village at this site with a population of 485, of which 236 were native and 249 were "foreign." Their descendants are the residents of nearby Brevig Mission, Teller and Wales.

Port Clarence is currently a U.S. Coast Guard Base. All residents live in a group quarters facility. .0% of the population are Natives.

Port Clarence is a military establishment. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 0 occupied households, and 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 \$12,264, and .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.

An airport and a dock are in Port Clarence, though access is restricted to the Coast Guard.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Information on the sanitation systems is unavailable at this time.

Data regarding the generation of electricity is not available.

A health clinic is not located directly within the community.

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.

PORT GRAHAM

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 177
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Kenai Peninsula Borough
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Chugach Alaska Corp.



Geographic Information

The community is located at the southern end of the Kenai Peninsula on the shore of Port Graham. It is adjacent to Nanwalek, and 7.5 miles southwest of Seldovia. It lies at approximately 59° 34' N. Latitude and 151° 83' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 5.9 sq. miles of land and 1.3 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

Port Graham was originally a cannery and wharf, as reported by the U.S. Geological Survey in 1909. A post office operated between 1938 and 1961.

Port Graham is a traditional Tanaina Indian village with a fishing and subsistence lifestyle. 90.4% of the population are Natives.

A community-owned nonprofit association operates a fish processing facility in Port Graham. Locals are also rearing pink salmon fry to help restore fish runs. 16 residents hold commercial fishing permits. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 60 occupied households, and 12.0% of all houses were vacant. 41 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 38.8%. 68 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 62.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$33,750, and 2.1% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Borough. There is one school in the community, serving 37 students, and staffed by 3 certified teachers.

Port Graham is not accessible by road. An airport and docking facilities are available. Nearby Seldovia is served by the State Ferry system.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Port Graham has a piped water system and sewage disposal in a community septic tank. A few residents haul their own water and use privies. Almost 90% of households are fully plumbed. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: Homer Electric Assoc/AEG&T. Electricity is generated by Hydro & Natural Gas. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: Petro Marine (10 @ 70,000 gals.).

The Regional Native Health organization is Chugachmiut. Local Health Clinic: Port Graham Health Clinic. Alternative care is provided by First Responder: Port Graham Ambulance.

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

Local Contacts

Village Corporation – Port Graham Corporation, P.O. Box PGM, Port Graham, AK 99603 (284-2212)

Village Council – Native Village of Port Graham, P.O. Box 5510, Port Graham, AK 99603 (284-2227)

* 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.

PORT HEIDEN

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 132
Incorporation Type 2nd Class City
Borough Located In Lake & Peninsula Borough
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Bristol Bay Native Corp.



Geographic Information

Port Heiden is 499 miles southwest of Anchorage, at the mouth of the Meshik River on the north side of the Alaska Peninsula. It lies at approximately 56° 95' N. Latitude and 158° 58' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 51.1 sq. miles of land and .7 sq. miles of water. Port Heiden has a maritime climate, with cool summers, relatively warm winters, and rain. Snowfall averages 58 inches per year. January temperatures average 25 degrees, and July temperatures average 50 degrees.

Socioeconomic Information

The old village of Meshik was located at the current site of Port Heiden. Influenza epidemics during the early 1900s forced residents to relocate to other villages. During World War II, Fort Morrow was built, and 5,000 personnel were stationed at the base. A school was established in the early 1950s and more people from surrounding villages moved to Port Heiden.

Port Heiden is a traditional Aleut community, with a commercial fishing and subsistence lifestyle. 72.3% of the population are Natives.

Commercial fishing and government jobs provide the majority of cash income. 23 residents hold commercial fishing permits. Subsistence harvests of salmon, other fish and marine mammals average 109 lbs. per person. Game, birds, plants and berries are also an important part of villagers' diets. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 42 occupied households, and 31.0% of all houses were vacant. 32 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 22.0%. 27 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 46.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$35,000, and 24.3% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Borough. There is one school in the community, serving 41 students, and staffed by 5 certified teachers.

A 6,400' runway can accommodate up to Boeing 737 aircraft. Regular passenger and air mail services are provided. Cargo from Seattle is delivered twice yearly. Marine facilities include a dock, boat haulout, and an unloading area on the beach.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Individual wells and septic tank systems are used by most homes in Port Heiden. The City offers septic pumping services. Over 85% of households are fully plumbed. The City collects refuse three times a week and transports it to the landfill. Over one-third of homes are used only seasonally. Refuse collection services are provided. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: City of Port Heiden. 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: Port Heiden Fuel Co-op (4 @ 470,400 gals.); Reeve Aleutian Airways (215,000); Lake & Pen Schools (215,000).

The Regional Native Health organization is Bristol Bay Area Health Corp. Local Health Clinic: Port Heiden Health Clinic. Alternative care is provided by First Responder: Port Heiden Fire Dept & Rescue Squad (837-2238).

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

Local Contacts

City - City of Port Heiden, P.O. Box 490, Port Heiden, AK 99549 (837-2209)

Village Council - Native Village of Port Heiden, P.O. Box 49007, Port Heiden, AK 99549 (837-2218)

* 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.

PORT LIONS

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 264
Incorporation Type 2nd Class City
Borough Located In Kodiak Island Borough
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Koniag Inc.



Geographic Information

Port Lions is located on the north coast of Kodiak Island, 247 air miles southwest of Anchorage. It lies at approximately 57° 89' N. Latitude and 152° 85' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 6.6 sq. miles of land and 2.8 sq. miles of water. The Kodiak Islands are dominated by a marine climate. There are cool summers and warm winters with little freezing. Temperatures range from 20 to 60. Annual precipitation is 54 inches, with 75 inches of snow.

Socioeconomic Information

The town was created by the displaced inhabitants of Afognak, which was destroyed by a tsunami after the Good Friday Earthquake in 1964. The community was named in honor of the Lions Club for their support in rebuilding and relocating the village. Historically, cannery operations have sustained the community.

The majority of the population are Aleuts. Most residents lead a fishing and subsistence lifestyle. 67.6% of the population are Natives.

The economy of Port Lions is based primarily on commercial fishing, fish processing and tourism. 28 residents hold commercial fishing permits. All of the residents depend to some extent on subsistence activities for food sources. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 73 occupied households, and 29.0% of all houses were vacant. 85 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 14.1%. 61 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 42.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$40,938, and 5.3% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Borough. There is one school in the community, serving 60 students, and staffed by 7 certified teachers.

Port Lions is accessible by air and water only. There is a 2,600' gravel airstrip, and the city dock may be used by seaplanes. The boat harbor with breakwater and dock provide 82 boat slips. Regular and charter flights are available from Kodiak. There is regular State ferry service from March to September. Chartered barge service is available from Seattle.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

The Branchwater Creek Reservoir provides the community with water, with a storage capacity of 125,000 gallons. Funding for a new dam has been requested with a 500,000-gallon capacity, since the existing dam is 30 years old and weakening. Over 95% of residences are connected to the City's piped water and sewer systems and have complete plumbing. Funds have been provided to clean up the existing landfill and prepare a new landfill site. Purchase of a centralized collection vehicle and containers are also part of this project. One-third of the homes in Port Lions are used only seasonally. Refuse collection services are provided. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: Kodiak Electric Association, Inc. Electricity is generated by Hydro & Oil. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available.

The Regional Native Health organization is Kodiak Area Native Assoc. Local Health Clinic: Port Lions Health Clinic. Alternative care is provided by First Responder: Port Lions Public Safety Officer (454-2330).

In-State telephone service is provided by Interior Telephone Co. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom. Cable TV is provided by Eyecom Inc.; Port Lions Cable.

Local Contacts

City - City of Port Lions, P.O. Box 110, Port Lions, AK 99550 (454-2332)
Village Corporation - Afognak Native Corporation, 413 West Rezanof, Kodiak, AK 99615 (486-6034)
Village Council - Village of Afognak, P.O. Box 69, Port Lions, AK 99550
Village Council - Native Village of Port Lions, P.O. Box 69, Port Lions, AK 99550 (454-2234)

* 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.

PORT PROTECTION

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 48
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village No
Regional Native Corp. Sealaska Corp.



Geographic Information

Located on the northern tip of Prince of Wales Island, Port Protection is 145 miles south of Juneau and 98 miles northwest of Ketchikan. It lies at approximately 56° 31' N. Latitude and 133° 59' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 1.8 sq. miles of land and 1.3 sq. miles of water. The area is dominated by a cool, moist, maritime climate. Average summer temperatures vary from 46 to 70; winter temperatures range from 32 to 42.

Socioeconomic Information

The community grew around a fish-buying headquarters. It became a place for trollers to stop on their trips north and south.

Port Protection is a small non-Native fishing community. 1.6% of the population are Natives.

Port Protection is characterized by a seasonal economy with its peak during the summer/fall fishing season. Two residents hold commercial fishing permits. The area is also affected by the logging industry. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 29 occupied households, and 28.0% of all houses were vacant. 2 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 75.0%. 41 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 95.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$10,000, and 45.6% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Southeast Island REAA. There is one school in the community, serving 12 students, and staffed by 1 certified teacher.

The community is accessible by floatplane and skiff. It relies on the scheduled floatplane and cargo services to Point Baker three miles away. Small boats are used within the community, and there is a boat harbor. Port Protection does not have access to the Prince of Wales road system, airport or ferry landing without first getting transport to the island.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

A central wastewater source is available for residents. Most use outhouses for sewage disposal, although a few individual septic tanks exist. Less than half of homes are fully plumbed. Funding has been requested to add a second water storage tank, and install an aerated septic tank and buried outfall line for the community building. Over one-fourth of the households are used only seasonally. Individual generators supply power. A washeteria is available.

Electricity is provided by: Individual Generators. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: Wooden Wheel Cove Trading Post (19,000 ga's.).

The Regional Native Health organization is SEARHC. A health clinic is not located directly within the community. Alternative care is provided by First Responder: Port Protection EMS (489-2222); Flight to Point Baker or Craig.

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

Local Contacts

Community Non-Profit – Port Protection Community Assoc., "P.O. Box PPV, Port Protection", Ketchikan, 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.

PORTAGE CREEK

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 6
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Bristol Bay Native Corp.



Geographic Information

Portage Creek is located at the mouth of Portage Creek, a tributary of the Nushagak River, 29 miles southeast of Dillingham. The area encompasses 13.0 sq. miles of land and .0 sq. miles of water. Portage Creek is located in a climatic transition zone. The primary influence is maritime, although a continental climate affects the weather. Average summer temperatures range from 30 to 66; winter temperatures range from 4 to 30.

Socioeconomic Information

Most likely this site was used by the Yupik Eskimos as an overnight camp; it was on a summer route to the mouth of the Kvichak River. As a permanent settlement, it is relatively new.

The 1990 Census noted five permanent non-Native residents. The location serves as a fish camp during summer months. 60.0% of the population are Natives.

Everyone depends to some extent on subsistence activities for various food sources. An exchange relationship exists between Portage Creek and other coastal communities. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 3 occupied households, and 86.0% of all houses were vacant. No jobs were documented in the community at that time. The 1989 median household income was \$5,360, and 100.0% of residents were living below the poverty level.

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

Air transport is most frequently used to reach Portage Creek. Regular and charter flights are available from Dillingham. There is a sand-surfaced airstrip. Barge service is available. There are no docking facilities.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

As a seasonal-use site, there are no facilities. Residents haul water from a local source and use outhouses. About 20% of homes have individual water wells and septic tanks, and are fully plumbed. Individual generators provide power.

Electricity is provided by: Individual Generators.

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

In-State telephone service is provided by Anchorage Telephone Utility. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom.

Local Contacts

Village Council - Portage Creek Village, Gen. Delivery c/o Choggiung, Portage Creek, AK 99576 (842-5218)

* 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.

PRIMROSE

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 69
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Kenai Peninsula Borough
Native Village No
Regional Native Corp. Cook Inlet Regional Corp.



Geographic Information

Primrose is on the Kenai Peninsula, off of the Seward Highway at mile 18.4 of the Alaska Railroad. It lies 15 miles north of Seward. It lies at approximately 60° 37' N. Latitude and 149° 32' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 16.1 sq. miles of land and 2.2 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

Primrose was first listed as a flag stop on the Alaska Railroad in 1919.

Primrose is a non-Native settlement. .0% of the population are Natives.

The Seward area provides employment in the transportation industry, services and in state government. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 23 occupied households, and 39.0% of all houses were vacant. 59 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was .0%. 32 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 35.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$46,563, 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 the statewide highway system. Nearby Seward offers an airport, railroad and docking facilities.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

65% of homes use individual water wells and 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: 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.

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

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PRUDHOE BAY

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 47
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In North Slope Borough
Native Village No
Regional Native Corp. Arctic Slope Regional Corp.



Geographic Information

Prudhoe Bay lies offshore in the Beaufort Sea, east of Nuiqsut, in the northern waters of Alaska. It lies at approximately 70° 28' N. Latitude and 148° 37' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 34.7 sq. miles of land and 12.1 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 20 inches.

Socioeconomic Information

The Bay was named in 1828. The site was extensively developed for oil drilling operations in the 1970s. An 800-mile pipeline was constructed to transport crude oil from Prudhoe Bay to Valdez, where it is shipped in marine tankers to terminals throughout the U.S. The pipeline has 12 pump stations and a maximum capacity of 2 million barrels of crude oil a day.

As a work site, oil is the focus of the local culture. All residents are employees of oil drilling or oil-support companies, and work long consecutive shifts. Living quarters and food are provided to the workforce, and there are a number of recreational facilities. 8.5% of the population are Natives.

The Prudhoe Bay oil fields provide employment to over 5,000 individuals in drilling, pipeline operations, cargo transportation and a variety of support positions. U.S. Census population and employment figures reflect only residents of Deadhorse or Prudhoe Bay – most oil field workers travel home to Anchorage or the lower 48 states when off duty. Of the small residential population, 2 hold commercial fishing permits. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 0 occupied households, and 47 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 \$39,673, 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 airport at nearby Deadhorse is the primary means of transportation to the North Slope. The Dalton Highway is used year-round by trucks to haul cargo to the Slope, although it is restricted to the public north of Wiseman. There are no services beyond this point, and the highway is hazardous during winter months.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Information on the sanitation systems is unavailable at this time.

Data regarding the generation of electricity is not available.

A health clinic is not located directly within the community.

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.

QUINHAGAK

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population	544
Incorporation Type	2nd Class City
Borough Located In	Unorganized
Native Village	Yes
Regional Native Corp.	Calista Corp.



Geographic Information

Quinhagak is on the Kanektok River less than a mile from the Bering Sea coast and Kuskokwim Bay, 71 miles southwest of Bethel. It lies at approximately 59° 73' N. Latitude and 161° 87' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 4.9 sq. miles of land and .0 sq. miles of water. Quinhagak 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 Yupik name is Kuinerraq, meaning "new river channel." Quinhagak is a long-established village whose origin has been dated to 1,000 A.D. It was the first village on the lower Kuskokwim to have sustained contact with whites. After the purchase of Alaska in 1867, the Alaska Commercial Co. sent annual supply ships to Quinhagak with goods for Kuskokwim River trading posts. A Moravian Mission was built in 1893. In 1904 a mission store opened, followed by a post office in 1905 and a school in 1909. Between 1906 and 1909, over 2,000 reindeer were brought in to the Quinhagak area. They were managed for a time by the Native-owned Kuskokwim Reindeer Company, but the herd had scattered by the 1950s. In 1915 the Kuskokwim River was charted, so goods were barged directly upriver to Bethel.

The community is primarily Yupik Eskimos who fish commercially and are active in subsistence food gathering. 93.8% of the population are Natives.

Most of the employment is with the school, government services or commercial fishing. Basket weaving, skin sewing and ivory carving also provide income. Subsistence remains an important part of the livelihood. 83 residents hold commercial fishing permits for herring roe and salmon net fisheries. The Incorporated Fishermen of Quinhagak has been organized to improve market conditions and stabilize prices. A fish processing facility was recently completed, owned by the village IRA council. The 1992 Community Development Quota (CDQ) program will increase the pollack groundfish quota for small communities like Quinhagak. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 127 occupied households, and 7.0% of all houses were vacant. 128 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 5.9%. 197 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 61.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$17,500, and 37.2% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Lower Kuskokwim REAA. There is one school in the community, serving 146 students, and staffed by 9 certified teachers.

Quinhagak relies heavily on air transportation for passenger mail and cargo service. A 2,800' gravel airstrip is available. Barge services visit at least twice a year. Boats and snow machines are the primary means of local transportation.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Water is drawn from the river via an 800' pipe to the treatment plant where it is filtered and treated, then stored in a tank near the washeteria. Residents haul water from this watering point. Honeybuckets are used, and the City provides a hauling service for disposal in the sewage lagoon. Only a few homes have running water to the kitchen, and no homes are completely plumbed. Funding for major renovations has been requested. Since the water plant is on Native allotment land, site control is needed for any renovation funding. The community proposes to move the water plant and tank, build a new waterline to the river, renovate an old BIA building as a new washeteria, provide water to the clinic, school and teacher housing, build a greywater lagoon, and provide a water/sewage haul system. 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 (100,500 gals.); City (31,200); Village council (8,020); AVEC (99,400); Village Corp. (80,900); Other/Private (22,600).

The Regional Native Health organization is Yukon Kuskokwim Health Corp. Local Health Clinic: Quinhagak Health Clinic. Alternative care is provided by First Responder: Quinhagak EMS Quick Response Team (556-8448).

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

* 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 Quinhagak, P.O. Box 90, Quinhagak, AK 99655 (556-8315)

Village Corporation – Qanirtuuq, Incorporated, P.O. Box 69, Quinhagak, AK 99655

Village Council – Native Village of Kwinhagak, General Delivery, Quinhagak, AK 99655 (556-8449)

RAMPART

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population	65
Incorporation Type	Unincorporated
Borough Located In	Unorganized
Native Village	Yes
Regional Native Corp.	Doyon Ltd.



Geographic Information

Rampart is located on the south bank of the Yukon River, approximately 75 miles upstream from its junction with the Tanana River, 100 miles northwest of Fairbanks. It lies at approximately 65° 38' N. Latitude and 150° 01' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 233.3 sq. miles of land and 8.4 sq. miles of water. The climate is characterized by daily and seasonal extremes; winters are long and harsh, summers are warm but short. The area averages 6.5 inches of rainfall and 43.4 inches of snowfall annually. Winter temperatures can range from -76 to 0, summers from 65 to 80.

Socioeconomic Information

Rampart was established as a river supply point for gold placer mines in the hills and creek valleys south of the Yukon. An agricultural experiment station was established across the river from Rampart in 1900, to cross-breed grains and legumes.

The population of Rampart is predominantly Koyukon Athabascan and is active in subsistence. 94.1% of the population are Natives.

Rampart is heavily dependent upon subsistence activities. Employment opportunities are part-time or seasonal at the school, store, clinic, village council, commercial fishing and firefighting. Six residents hold commercial fishing permits. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 24 occupied households, and 43.0% of all houses were vacant. 7 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 78.8%. 49 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 88.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$15,000, and 36.2% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Yukon Flats REAA. There is one school in the community, serving 18 students, and staffed by 3 certified teachers.

Air transportation is the only year-round transportation. A trail from the Elliott Highway north to Rampart is used during summer months. Fuel and other goods are delivered by barge two or three times each summer. Boats, ATVs and motor bikes are used for subsistence and recreation.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Most residents derive water from a central safewater point, although many use river water. Honeybuckets are used for sewage disposal, and no homes are plumbed. Funds have been requested to construct a new washeteria and water treatment plant, a new watering point and 35,000-gallon storage tank, and replace the sewage disposal line. A washeteria is available. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: Village of Rampart. 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: Village Council/School (6 @ 47,500 gals.).

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

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

Local Contacts

Village Corporation – Baan-O-Yeel Kon Corporation, P.O. Box 74558, Fairbanks, AK 99707 (456-6259)

Village Council – Rampart Village, P.O. Box 67029, Rampart, AK 99767 (358-3312)

* 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.

RED DEVIL

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 69
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Callista Corp.



Geographic Information

Red Devil is located on both banks of the Kuskokwim River, at the mouth of Red Devil Creek. It lies 75 air miles northeast of Aniak, 161 miles northeast of Bethel, and 250 miles west of Anchorage. It lies at approximately 61° 79' N. Latitude and 157° 34' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 23.5 sq. miles of land and 1.9 sq. miles of water. The climate in Red Devil is continental with temperatures ranging between -58 and 90. Annual snowfall averages 85 inches, with total precipitation of 20 inches. High winds often cause flight delays in fall and winter.

Socioeconomic Information

The village was named after the Red Devil Mine, established in 1921 by Hans Halverson when numerous quicksilver deposits were discovered in the surrounding Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains. By 1933, the mine was producing substantial quantities of mercury. Although the mine changed ownership twice over the years, it continued to operate until 1971. A post office was established in 1957 and a state school opened in 1958.

Unlike other villages in the area, Red Devil is a mixed population of Eskimos, Athabascans and non-Natives. Subsistence activities are prevalent. 50.9% of the population are Natives.

Since the closure of the mercury mine in 1971, employment opportunities have been limited. Income is supplemented by subsistence activities and public assistance. Seasonal work through BLM firefighting or commercial fishing is pursued. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 18 occupied households, and 25.0% of all houses were vacant. 12 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 14.3%. 21 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 64.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$25,000, and 30.7% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Kuspuk REAA. There is one school in the community, serving 14 students, and staffed by 3 certified teachers.

The Kuskokwim River serves as a major transportation link and supply route for bulk supplies and fuel oil during the summer. In the winter the frozen river is used by snowmachines for travel to neighboring villages. A 4,000' gravel airstrip provides year-round access. It is owned and operated by the state. Scheduled weekday service is available.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Water is drawn from individual wells or hauled from the nearby creek. Some wells have a high iron content. The school and cafe also have individual wells. Sewage is disposed of on an individual basis. The school and six homes have individual septic tanks and drain fields; others use pit privies. Almost 40% of households are fully plumbed. The old unpermitted landfill on DOT land was recently closed. Funds have been requested to design and construct a landfill, and provide necessary equipment.

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: School (18,100 gals.); Village Council (42,500); Other/Private (15,000).

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

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

Local Contacts

Community Non-Profit - Red Devil Corporation, General Delivery, Red Devil, AK 99656
Village Council - Village of Red Devil, P.O. Box 49, Red Devil, AK 99656 (543-2726)

* 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.

RIDGEWAY

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 2,207
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Kenai Peninsula Borough
Native Village No
Regional Native Corp. Cook Inlet Regional Corp.



Geographic Information

Ridgeway is located on the Sterling Highway on the Kenai Peninsula, between the cities of Kenai, Soldotna and Sterling. It lies at approximately 60° 53' N. Latitude and 151° 08' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 21.8 sq. miles of land and 1.1 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

The area has historically been the home of Kenaitze Indians, although it was developed by non-Natives for the rich resources of the Peninsula.

Ridgeway is a geographic area between two very large cities on the Kenai Peninsula. Most residents are non-Native. 4.6% 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 686 occupied households, and 17.0% of all houses were vacant. 1,003 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 6.3%. 443 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 31.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$48,967, and 6.1% 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 access to Anchorage and the statewide road system. Kenai transportation facilities include a dock and airport.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Approximately 90% of homes use individual water wells and septic tank systems, and 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.

* 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.

ROWAN BAY

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 49
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Morrough Located In Unorganized
Native Village No
Regional Native Corp. Sealaska Corp.



Geographic Information

Rowan Bay is on the west coast of Kuiu Island in the Alexander Archipelago, southwest of Kake. It lies at approximately 56° 65' N. Latitude and 134° 25' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 32.1 sq. miles of land and 11.9 sq. miles of water. The area has a maritime climate characterized by cool summers and mild winters. Average summer temperatures range from 44 to 62; winter temperatures range from 26 to 43.

Socioeconomic Information

The site was named in 1933 by the U.S. Forest Service for Capt. Rowan of the brig Eliza, who traded with the natives of Southeast Alaska in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. The name "North Arm Bay of Pillars" was used locally prior to 1933.

Rowan Bay is predominantly non-Native, and is a working logging camp. Children attend the local school. 6.8% of the population are Natives.

Employment in Rowan Bay is with the logging company and the school. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 33 occupied households, and 21.0% of all houses were vacant. 83 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 9.8%. 24 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 22.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$58,295, 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 8 students, and staffed by 1 certified teacher.

Float planes are the primary means of transportation to Rowan Bay.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Surface water and a central water source are used by residents. Individual septic tanks, a piped community septic system and outhouses are all used for sewage disposal. All homes are fully plumbed. The camp operates a generator to supply power to homes.

Electricity is provided by: Rowan Bay Logging Camp Generators. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: Rowan Bay (7 @ 52,500 gals.).

The Regional Native Health organization is SEARHC. A health clinic is not located directly within the community. Alternative care is provided by Flight to Kake or Petersburg.

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

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RUBY

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population	206
Incorporation Type	2nd Class City
Borough Located In	Unorganized
Native Village	Yes
Regional Native Corp.	Doyon Ltd.



Geographic Information

Ruby is located on the south bank of the Yukon River, about 50 air miles east of Galena and 230 air miles west of Fairbanks. It lies at approximately 64° 71' N. Latitude and 155° 52' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 7.4 sq. miles of land and .0 sq. miles of water. Ruby has a cold, continental climate with extreme temperature differences between summer and winter. Temperatures range from below zero to the low 70s. Average precipitation is 17 inches, with 66 inches of snowfall annually.

Socioeconomic Information

Ruby historically served as a supply point for prospectors, and was named after the red stones found on the riverbank. Gold strikes in 1907 and 1911 attracted hundreds of prospectors to the area. Ruby's current residents are Koyukon Athabascans of the Nowitna-Koyukuk band, a nomadic group who followed game with the changing seasons.

The traditional Athabscan culture and subsistence practices are an active part of village life. 74.1% of the population are Natives.

Subsistence is an important part of the local economy; most of the employment is government-funded. Ruby also has a number of small, family-operated businesses. Summer fire-fighting and winter trapping are cash sources. 12 residents hold commercial fishing permits. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 61 occupied households, and 34.0% of all houses were vacant. 41 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 12.8%. 46 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 53.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$15,000, and 24.4% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Yukon-Koyukuk REAA. There is one school in the community, serving 59 students, and staffed by 6 certified teachers.

Ruby is accessible by air and water transportation. A barge service makes about four trips each year, but there is no dock or freight facility on shore.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Water is hauled from a central point and honeybuckets are used. Approximately 20% of homes have individual systems and complete plumbing. Funds have been requested to replace water pipes in the washeteria and plumb water to the clinic. Ruby also needs a landfill capable of sludge disposal. A washeteria is available. Refuse collection services are provided. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: City of Ruby. 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: Dineega Fuel Co. (5 @ 142,407 gals.); Dineega Corp. (7 @ 130,000); YK Schools (3 @ 75,000); Ruby Electric (12,000).

The Regional Native Health organization is Tanana Chiefs Conference. Local Health Clinic: Ruby Health Clinic. Alternative care is provided by First Responder: Ruby Rescue Squad (468-4433).

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

Local Contacts

City - City of Ruby, P.O. Box 90, Ruby, AK 99768 (468-4401)

Village Corporation - Dineega Corporation, P.O. Box 28, Ruby, AK 99768 (468-4405)

Village Council - Native Village of Ruby, General Delivery, Ruby, AK 99768 (468-4406)

* 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.

RUSSIAN MISSION

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 287
Incorporation Type 2nd Class City
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Calista Corp.



Geographic Information

Russian Mission is located on the west bank of the Yukon River in the Yukon-Kuskowim Delta, 25 miles southeast of Marshall. It lies 70 air miles northeast of Bethel and 376 miles west of Anchorage. It lies at approximately 61° 79' N. Latitude and 161° 35' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 5.1 sq. miles of land and .5 sq. miles of water. The climate is continental with a significant maritime influence. Temperatures range from -54 to 86. Annual precipitation is 16 inches, with snowfall of 60 inches. Heavy north winds often limit air access in the fall and winter.

Socioeconomic Information

The first Russian American Company fur trading post on the Yukon River was established here in 1837. The settlement was recorded as an Eskimo village called "Ikogniut," meaning "people of the point," in 1842 by the Russian explorer Zagoskin. The first Russian Orthodox mission in Interior Alaska was established here in 1857 by the Russian-Aleut priest Jacob Netzuetov. The mission was renamed from Pokrovskaya Mission to Russian Mission in 1900.

Russian Mission is an Eskimo village. Subsistence is the focus of the culture. 94.7% of the population are Natives.

Employment opportunities in Russian Mission are limited to the school and local businesses. 14 residents hold commercial fishing permits. Seasonal employment includes BLM firefighting and construction. Some income is earned from trapping, and subsistence activities are prevalent. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 56 occupied households, and 3.0% of all houses were vacant. 49 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 21.0%. 77 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 61.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$21,667, and 45.0% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Lower Yukon REAA. There is one school in the community, serving 98 students, and staffed by 10 certified teachers.

Russian Mission's location on the Yukon River allows barge and small boat travel during the summer. Passengers, mail and light goods arrive primarily by air. The City uses a 2,700' gravel airstrip that is owned and operated by the state. Scheduled daily flights are available. Snow machines and dog teams enable inter-village transportation in the winter on the frozen riverbed.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Water is derived from a deep well, treated, and distributed via buried pipes throughout the community. Most homes are connected to the piped sewage system with lagoon treatment. Funds have been requested to expand the piped sewage system community-wide by installing a lift station, a force main, and construction of additional lagoon cells. The system will also serve 21 HUD homes to be built in 1995. Refuse is disposed of by individuals at the landfill. 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 (4 @ 55,581 gals.); KY Schools (5 @ 38,862); Native Corp. (4 @ 80,000).

The Regional Native Health organization is Yukon Kuskokwim Health Corp. Local Health Clinic: Russian Mission 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 Russian Mission, P.O. Box 49, Russian Mission, AK 99657 (584-5111)

Village Corporation - Russian Mission Native Corp., P.O. Box 48, Russian Mission, AK 99657 (584-5885)

Village Council - Iqurmut Tribe, P.O. Box 09, Russian Mission, AK 99657 (584-5511)

* 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.

SAINT GEORGE

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population	203
Incorporation Type	2nd Class City
Borough Located In	Unorganized
Native Village	Yes
Regional Native Corp.	Aleut Corp.



Geographic Information

St. George is located on the northeast shore of St. George Island, the second-largest of five islands in the Pribilofs. It lies 47 miles south of St. Paul Island, 750 air miles west of Anchorage and 250 miles northwest of Unalaska. It lies at approximately 56° 61' N. Latitude and 169° 59' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 34.9 sq. miles of land and 26.6 sq. miles of water. The climate of St. George is controlled by the cold waters of the Bering Sea. The maritime location results in cool weather year round, and a narrow range of mean temperatures varying from 24 to 52. Average precipitation is 23 inches, with 57 inches of snowfall. Cloudy, foggy weather is common.

Socioeconomic Information

St. George was discovered in 1786 by Gavril Pribilof of the Russian Lebedov Lastochkin Company while looking for the famed northern fur seal breeding grounds. The island was named Sveti Georgiy, and its larger neighbor to the north was originally called St. Peter and St. Paul Island. The Russian American Company enslaved Aleut hunters from Siberia, Unalaska and Atka and relocated them to St. George and St. Paul to harvest the fur seal. Between 1870 and 1910, the U.S. Government leased the Pribilof Islands to private companies, who provided housing, food and medical care to the Aleuts in exchange for work in the fur seal plant. In 1910, the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries took control of the islands, but poverty conditions ensued due to over-harvesting of the seals. During World War II, residents were moved to Funter Bay in Southeast Alaska as part of the areawide evacuation. In 1979, the Pribilof Aleuts received \$8.5 million in partial compensation for the unfair and unjust treatment they were subjected to under federal administration between 1870 and 1946. In 1983, the U.S. government ended the commercial seal harvest and withdrew from the islands, providing \$20 million to help develop and diversify the local economy - \$8 million for St. George and \$12 million for St. Paul. Today, residents are working to develop commercial fisheries and tourism.

St. George is predominantly Aleut, with a small Eskimo and Indian population. The Pribilof Island seal population and the community's dependence on it has been a major influence on the local culture. 94.9% of the population are Natives.

The federally-controlled fur seal industry had dominated the economy of the Pribilofs until 1983; the two communities remain closely tied. Most employment is in government positions and commercial fishing. 16 residents hold commercial fishing permits. The St. George Aquaculture Assoc. has begun salmon and shellfish programs. Floating processors operate offshore, although plans are underway for a shore processing facility. St. George harvests 500 fur seals each year for subsistence purposes. Halibut, reindeer, marine invertebrates, plants and berries also contribute to the local diet. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 45 occupied households, and 33.0% of all houses were vacant. 40 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 14.9%. 45 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 53.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$25,250, and 41.9% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Pribilof Islands REAA. There is one school in the community, serving 41 students, and staffed by 3 certified teachers.

St. George is accessible only by air and sea. Most freight and supplies are delivered by ship from Anchorage on a monthly or bimonthly schedule; cargo from Seattle arrives five or six times a year. The 6,000' gravel airstrip serves scheduled flight services to St. Paul and the mainland.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Wells provide water for the community and the harbor, each with 250,000 gallons of storage. All residents are connected to the piped water and sewer system and are plumbed. The City provides garbage collection services. Funds have been requested to relocate the landfill. A federal hazardous waste clean-up is now occurring on the island, and NOAA funds will be used to close the existing landfill when this project is complete. Refuse collection services are provided. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: St. George Municipal 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: City (375,500 gals.); Electric Utility (8,000).

* 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.

The Regional Native Health organization is Eastern Aleutian Tribe. Local Health Clinic: St. George Clinic.
In-State telephone service is provided by Pacific Telecommunications Inc. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom. Cable TV is provided by the Community.

Local Contacts

City – City of St. George, P.O. Box 929, St. George Island, AK 99591 (859-2263)

Village Corporation – St. George Tanaq Corporation, 4000 Old Seward Hwy., #302, Anchorage, AK 99503 (562-3100)

Village Council – Aleut Community of St. George, P.O. Box 940, St. George, AK 99591 (859-2205)

SAINT MARY'S

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 478
Incorporation Type 1st Class City
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Calista Corp.



Geographic Information

St. Mary's is located on the north bank of the Andreafsky River, 3.5 miles northeast of Pitka's Point in the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta. It lies at approximately 62° 04' N. Latitude and 163° 24' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 41.8 sq. miles of land and 5.7 sq. miles of water. The climate is continental with a significant maritime influence. Temperatures range between -44 and 83. Annual precipitation measures 16 inches, with 60 inches of snowfall.

Socioeconomic Information

In 1948 the mission school in Akulurak moved to higher ground, which began the village of St. Mary's.

St. Mary's is an Eskimo community that maintains a fishing and subsistence lifestyle. 83.0% of the population are Natives.

The economy in St. Mary's is subject to seasonal fluctuations. Employment peaks during the summer fishing season. 68 residents hold commercial fishing permits. Cash income is supplemented by public assistance payments and subsistence activities. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 118 occupied households, and 23.0% of all houses were vacant. 151 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 19.2%. 120 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 44.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$28,542, and 17.3% 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 128 students, and are staffed by 17 certified teachers.

St. Mary's is served by barge, large commercial vessels and aircraft. It is linked by road to Andreafsky, Pitka's Point, the airport and Mountain Village.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Approximately half of all households have complete plumbing and are connected to the piped water and sewer system. Others haul water and use honeybuckets. Over 30% of the water pumped is lost to leaks, and contaminated marsh water is introducing bacteria into the distribution system. A project has been funded to replace the dilapidated water transmission line between the water treatment plant and the developed area of St. Mary's. 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: School (46,500 gals.); City (163,000); Village Council (71,930); AVEC (215,781); Village Corp. (41,200); Other/Private (827,500).

The Regional Native Health organization is Yukon Kuskokwim Health Corp. Local Health Clinic: St. Mary's 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 St. Mary's, P.O. Box 163, St. Mary's, AK 99658 (438-2515)
Education - Saint Mary's School District, Box 171, Saint Mary's, AK 99658 (438-2311)
Village Corporation - Saint Mary's Native Corporation, P.O. Box 162, Saint Mary's, AK 99658 (438-2315)
Village Council - Algaaciq Native Village, P.O. Box 48, St. Mary's, AK 99658 (438-2932)

Budget: work session -

June - 30, 1995

* 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.

SAINT MICHAEL

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 332
Incorporation Type 2nd Class City
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Bering Straits Native Corp.



Geographic Information

St. Michael is located on the east coast of St. Michael Island in Norton Sound, 125 miles southeast of Nome. It lies at approximately 63° 47' N. Latitude and 162° 10' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 21.2 sq. miles of land and 6.1 sq. miles of water. St. Michael has a subarctic climate with a maritime influence during the summer and a continental influence during the winter. Summer temperatures range from 40 to 60; winters range from -4 to 16. Annual precipitation is only 12 inches, with snowfall of 38 inches. Norton Sound is ice free from June to November.

Socioeconomic Information

Fort St. Michael was built by the Russian-American Company in 1833; it was the northernmost Russian settlement in Alaska. The Native village of Tachik stood to the northeast. During the gold rush of 1897, it was a trading post for Eskimos. The existing Native trade monopoly was difficult for the Russians to break into. Centralization of people from surrounding villages intensified after the measles epidemic of 1900 and the influenza epidemic of 1918 wiped out many small settlements.

St. Michael is largely an Eskimo population today, with strong historical Russian influences. Seal, beluga whale, moose, caribou, fish and berries are important staples. 91.2% of the population are Natives.

The St. Michael economy is based on subsistence food harvests supplemented by part-time wage earning. Most cash positions are found in city government, the IRA council and village corporation, schools, and local stores. 25 residents hold commercial fishing permits, primarily for the herring fishery. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 69 occupied households, and 12.0% of all houses were vacant. 74 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 22.9%. 114 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 61.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$23,194, and 20.9% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Bering Straits REAA. There is one school in the community, serving 106 students, and staffed by 10 certified teachers.

St. Michael is accessible by air and sea only. Regular and charter flights are available from Nome and Unalakleet. It is near the Yukon River delta and has a good natural harbor, but no dock. Lighterage service is provided on a frequent basis from Nome, and St. Michael receives at least one annual shipment of bulk cargo.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

The majority of residents haul water and use honeybuckets. A safe water source is available, but most use local surface sources. The community wants to abandon the current honeybucket haul system, which has resulted in sewage spills and health hazards. A project is underway to implement a household holding tank/water haul system. Additional funds have been requested, to include in house plumbing and a gravity main sewer system with septic treatment. The school has also requested connection to the proposed sewage system, since its septic treatment system is failing. 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: Ber St Schools (10 @ 76,300 gals.); AVEC (10 @ 75,304); City (22,000); Other/Private (1,566,000).

The Regional Native Health organization is Norton Sound Health Corp. Local Health Clinic: St. Michael 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 St. Michael, P.O. Box 70, St. Michael, AK 99769 (923-3222)
Village Corporation - St. Michael Native Corporation, P.O. Box 49, St. Michael, AK 99659 (923-3143)
Village Council - Native Village of St. Michael, General Delivery, St. Michael, AK 99659 (923-3222)

* 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.

SAINT PAUL

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 636
Incorporation Type 2nd Class City
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Aleut Corp.



Geographic Information

St. Paul is located on a narrow peninsula on the southern tip of St. Paul Island, the largest of five islands in the Pribilofs. It lies 47 miles north of St. George Island, 240 miles north of the Aleutian Islands, 300 miles west of the Alaska mainland, and 750 air miles west of Anchorage. It lies at approximately 57° 21' N. Latitude and 170° 21' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 40.4 sq. miles of land and 255.2 sq. miles of water. The climate of St. Paul is arctic maritime. The Bering Sea location results in cool weather year round and a narrow range of mean temperatures varying from 19 to 51. Average precipitation is 25 inches, with snowfall of 56 inches.

Socioeconomic Information

The Pribilofs were discovered in 1786 by Russian fur traders. They landed first on St. George, and named this larger island to the north St. Peter and St. Paul Island. In 1788, the Russian American Company enslaved and relocated Aleuts from Siberia, Atka and Unalaska to the Pribilofs to hunt fur seals; their descendents live on the two islands today. In 1870, the Alaska Commercial Company was awarded a 20-year sealing lease by the U.S. Government, and provided housing, food and medical care to the Aleuts in exchange for seal harvesting. In 1890, a second 20-year lease was awarded to the North American Commercial Company, however, the fur seals had been severely over-harvested and poverty ensued. The 1910 Fur Seal Act ended private leasing on the islands and placed the community and fur seals under the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries. Food and clothing were scarce, social and racial segregation were practiced, and working conditions were poor. During World War II, the Pribilof Aleuts were moved to Funter Bay on Admiralty Island in Southeast Alaska as part of the emergency evacuation of residents from the Bering Sea. In 1979, the Aleut Islanders received \$8.5 million in partial compensation for the unfair and unjust treatment they were subject to under federal administration between 1870 and 1946. In 1983, Congress passed the Fur Seal Act Amendments, which ended government control of the commercial seal harvest and the federal presence on the island. Responsibility for providing community services and management of the fur seals was left to local entities. \$20 million was provided to help develop and diversify the island economy - \$12 million to St. Paul and \$8 million to St. George. Commercial harvesting on St. Paul ceased in 1985. Ownership of fur seal pelts is now prohibited except for subsistence purposes. Local residents are working to develop a commercial fishing industry.

St. Paul is predominantly Aleut, with a small Eskimo and Indian population. Although subsistence has not historically been the focus of the local culture, today halibut and seal are shared and exchanged with relatives living in other communities for salmon and reindeer. The Russian Orthodox Church plays a strong role in community cohesiveness. 66.1% of the population are Natives.

The federally-controlled fur seal industry dominated the economy of the Pribilofs until 1985. St. Paul is a port for the Central Bering Sea fishing fleet, and recent port and harbor improvements have fueled economic growth. The local commercial halibut fishery got its start in 1981, and a crab processing plant and support facilities were built in 1989. Cold storage and a second on-shore processing facility were also recently completed. Several floating fish processors operate in the harbor. 27 residents hold commercial fishing permits. Fur seal rookeries and more than 210 species of nesting sea birds attract almost 700 tourists annually. The community is working to develop eco-tourism. There is also a reindeer herd on the island, from a previous commercial venture. Residents subsist on halibut, fur seals (1,645 may be taken each year), reindeer, marine invertebrates, plants and berries. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 154 occupied households, and 13.0% of all houses were vacant. 388 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 10.8%. 188 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 33.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$39,922, and 7.1% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Pribilof Islands REAA. There are 2 schools in the community. They serve 114 students, and are staffed by 14 certified teachers.

St. Paul is accessible by sea and air. Most supplies and freight arrive in St. Paul by ship. The harbor and 700-foot dock were recently completed. Regularly-scheduled flights are provided, under Visual Flight Rule conditions. The gravel runway is 5,075' in length.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Water is supplied by wells and an aquifer. There are three 200,000-gallon storage tanks. All homes are connected to the piped water and sewer system and are fully plumbed. An outfall line was recently added for

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seafood processing waste. The City collects refuse, and has started a solid waste reduction and recycling program. Plans are underway for a new landfill, incinerator, sludge disposal and oil disposal site. A washeteria is available. Refuse collection services are provided. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: St. Paul Municipal 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: City (1,842,000 gals.); School (3,000); Village Council (314,000); Electric Utility (20,000); Village Corp. (555,000); Other/Private (38,900).

The Regional Native Health organization is Aleutian/Pribilof Island Assoc. Local Health Clinic: St. Paul Clinic. Alternative care is provided by Ambulance: St. Paul Volunteer Rescue Squad (546-2333).

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

Local Contacts

City - City of St. Paul, P.O. Box 901, St. Paul Island, AK 99660 (546-2331)

Economic Development - Central Bering Sea Fishermen's Ass., 1300 W. 33rd Avenue, Anchorage, AK 99503

Village Corporation - Tanadgusix Corporation, 1500 West 33rd, #220, Anchorage, AK 99503 (278-2312)

Village Council - Aleut Community of St. Paul Island, P.O. Box 86, St. Paul Island, AK 99660 (546-2211)

* 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.

SALAMATOF

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 1,019
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Kenai Peninsula Borough
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Cook Inlet Regional Corp.



Geographic Information

Salamatof is on the Kenai Peninsula, on the east shore of Cook Inlet at the mouth of Salamatof Creek, 5.5 miles northwest of the City of Kenai. It lies at approximately 60° 61' N. Latitude and 151° 33' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 8.1 sq. miles of land and 9.5 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

Salamatof was first reported in 1911 by the U.S. Geological Survey as a Tanaina Indian village.

A portion of the Salamatof population is a traditional Tanaina Indian village, although the surrounding area on the Kenai Peninsula is largely non-Native. 10.4% of the population are Natives.

Salamatof is attempting to develop a lake resort area. 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 264 occupied households, and 38.0% of all houses were vacant. 274 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 14.6%. 507 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 65.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$38,203, and 9.8% 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.

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

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

The majority of homes use individual water wells and septic tanks, and the remainder are connected to Kenai's piped water and sewer system. Almost all households are fully plumbed. 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.

Local Contacts

Village Corporation – Salamatof Native Assoc., Inc., P.O. Box 2682, Kenai, AK 99611 (283-7864)

Village Council – Village of Salamatof, P.O.Box 2682, Kenai, AK 99611 (283-7864)

* 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.

SALCHA

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 394
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Fairbanks North Star Borough
Native Village No
Regional Native Corp. Doyon Ltd.



Geographic Information

Salcha is located at the mouth of the Salcha River, 33 miles southeast of Fairbanks on the Richardson Highway. It lies at approximately 64° 46' N. Latitude and 146° 94' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 30.7 sq. miles of land and .7 sq. miles of water. Salcha lies within the continental climatic zone, with cold winters and warm summers. Average temperatures range from -32 to 72.

Socioeconomic Information

The village was first reported in 1898 by the U.S. Geological Survey as "Salchaket," an Indian name meaning "mouth of the Salcha." The village was reported in 1904 as "Saltshatsheg."

Salcha is a non-Native community with a few occasional use homes for Fairbanks residents. There are a number of competitive dog mushers in the community. 4.2% of the population are Natives.

The University, federal forestry positions and part-time construction work provide income opportunities. Many are employed in the greater Fairbanks area. 7 residents hold commercial fishing permits. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 122 occupied households, and 29.0% of all houses were vacant. 140 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 14.5%. 82 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 37.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$35,909, and 8.0% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Borough. There is one school in the community, serving 89 students, and staffed by 8 certified teachers.

The Richardson Highway allows access to Fairbanks and its variety of transportation services.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Approximately 65% of Salcha households use individual water wells and septic systems, and are fully plumbed. The remainder haul water and use outhouses. One-third of the homes are used only seasonally.

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 hospitals or Ambulance: Salcha Rescue Inc. (488-9097).

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

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SAND POINT

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 1,095
Incorporation Type 1st Class City
Borough Located In Aleutians East Borough
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Aleut Corp.



Geographic Information

Sand Point is located on Humboldt Harbor on Popof Island, off the Alaska Peninsula, 570 air miles from Anchorage. It lies at approximately 55° 31' N. Latitude and 160° 49' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 7.7 sq. miles of land and .7 sq. miles of water. Sand Point lies in the maritime climate zone. Temperatures range from -9 to 76. Snowfall averages 52 inches, annual precipitation is 33 inches.

Socioeconomic Information

Sand Point was founded in 1898 by a San Francisco fishing company as a trading post and cod fishing station. Aleuts from surrounding villages and Scandinavian fishermen were the first residents of the community. Sand Point served as a repair and supply center for gold mining during the early 1900s, but fish processing became the dominant activity in the 1930s. The St. Nicholas Chapel, a Russian Orthodox church, was built in 1933 and is now on the National Register of Historical Places. Aleutian Cold Storage built a halibut plant in 1946. Today, it is home to the largest fishing fleet in the Aleutian Chain.

Sand Point is a mixed Native and non-Native community. It is characterized as self-sufficient and progressive, with commercial fishing activities at the heart of the local culture. There is a large transient population for cannery work. 49.3% of the population are Natives.

Sand Point is home to the largest fishing fleet in the Aleutian Chain. The state provides sub-regional services through public safety, fish and game, and the court system. Trident Seafoods has a major bottomfish and salmon plant, and also provides fuel and other services. Peter Pan Seafoods owns a storage and transfer station. In 1991, New West Fisheries moored a floating processor near the City dock for Pacific Cod processing. 126 residents hold commercial fishing permits. Two exploratory mining operations are currently underway nearby, namely Battle Mountain Gold and Alaska Apollo. Locals participate in subsistence consumption of fish and caribou. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 242 occupied households, and 11.0% of all houses were vacant. 438 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 2.9%. 207 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 32.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$42,083, and 12.5% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Borough. There is one school in the community, serving 159 students, and staffed by 17 certified teachers.

Sand Point offers a new airport with a 4,000' runway, and a 25-acre boat harbor, with four docks, 134 boat slips and a 150 ton marine travel lift. Scheduled air, ship and barge services supply the community. Direct flights to Anchorage are available.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

The City operates a piped water and sewer system, and all households are fully plumbed. Funds have been requested to close the existing unpermitted open dump and construct a new landfill. Refuse collection services are provided. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: Sand Point Electric, Inc. Electricity is generated by Oil. Rates are subsidized through the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program.

The Regional Native Health organization is Eastern Aleutian Tribe. Local Health Clinic: Sand Point Community Health Facility. Alternative care is provided by Ambulance: Sand Point EMS (383-5379).

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

Local Contacts

City - City of Sand Point, P.O. Box 249, Sand Point, AK 99661 (383-2696)
Education - Aleutians East Borough School District, P.O. Box 429, Sand Point, AK 99661 (383-5222)
Village Corporation - Shumagin Corporation, P.O. Box 189, Sand Point, AK 99661 (383-3525)
Village Corporation - Sanak Corporation, P.O. Box 194, Sand Point, AK 99661 (383-3991)
Village Council - Qagun Tayagungin Tribe, P.O. Box 447, Sand Point, AK 99661 (383-3525)

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SAVOONGA

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 568
Incorporation Type 2nd Class City
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Bering Straits Native Corp.



Geographic Information

Savoonga is located on the northern coast of St. Lawrence Island in the Bering Sea, 164 miles west of Nome. It lies at approximately 63° 67' N. Latitude and 170° 47' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 7.3 sq. miles of land and .0 sq. miles of water. Savoonga has a subarctic maritime climate with some continental influences during the winter. Summer temperatures range from 40 to 51; winters range from -7 to 11. Temperatures below -20 are unusual. Average precipitation is 16 inches annually, with 80 inches of snowfall. The island is subject to prevailing winds of 12 to 23 MPH.

Socioeconomic Information

St. Lawrence Island has been inhabited for several thousand years, and the island had a population of around 4,000 by the 19th century. The Natives had little contact with the rest of the world until European traders began to frequent the area. A tragic famine occurred on the island in 1880, reducing the population to an estimated 500. In 1900 a herd of reindeer were moved to the island and by 1917, the herd had grown quite large so the community was moved to its present location where grazing lands were better. Due to the island's isolation, most residents are bilingual.

It is a traditional Eskimo village with a subsistence lifestyle surrounding walrus and whale hunting. Islanders today have successfully mixed the past with the present. St. Lawrence Island is unique in that the village elected to take control of their traditional lands under ANCSA, rather than the optional cash settlement with surface rights only. The island is jointly owned by Savoonga and Gambell. 95.2% of the population are Natives.

The economy of Savoonga is largely based upon subsistence hunting of walrus, seal, fish and beluga whale, with some cash income. 14 residents hold commercial fishing permits. Reindeer harvests occur, but the herd is not managed. Fox are trapped as a secondary source of income. Islanders are known for their quality ivory carvings. Some tourism occurs by bird-watchers. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 116 occupied households, and 10.0% of all houses were vacant. 94 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 14.7%. 244 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 72.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$11,339, and 50.9% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Bering Straits REAA. There is one school in the community, serving 131 students, and staffed by 13 certified teachers.

Savoonga's isolated location on an island with no seaport and iced-in conditions during the winter causes dependence on air transport. Regular air service is available from Nome and Unalakleet. Airport improvements are scheduled through 1997. There is no dock, so supplies must be lightered from Kotzebue to Shishmaref and off-loaded on the beach.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Well water is treated and stored in a 100,000-gallon tank at the washeteria and hauled by residents. The clinic and school have a piped water and a sewage treatment system. The community is currently implementing a honeybucket haul system with disposal lagoon and a new DEC-approved landfill. An access road will be needed to the proposed dump site, approximately two miles east of Savoonga. They have requested funding to begin implementing a piped water and sewer system, initially for the washeteria, school and city office. Very few homes are plumbed. 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: Village Council (23 @ 178,500 gals.); Ber St Schools (19 @ 138,590); AVEC (16 @ 131,628); Village Council Store (16 @ 131,628).

The Regional Native Health organization is Norton Sound Health Corp. Local Health Clinic: Savoonga 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 Savoonga, P.O. Box 40, Savoonga, AK 99769 (984-6614) Economic Development - St. Lawrence Isl

* 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.