

ALASKA LEGISLATURE SPECIAL COMMITTEE/SUBJECT FILES 8672
2413 SCOM 101: LONG RANGE FINANCIAL PLANNING COMMISSION, 1995

Economic Development – St. Lawrence Island Econ. Dev. Co., P.O. Box 169, Savoonga, AK 99769 (984-6614)
Village Corporation – Savoonga Native Corporation, P.O. Box 150, Savoonga, AK 99769 (984-6613)
Village Council – Native Village of Savoonga, P.O. Box 129, Savoonga, AK 99769 (984-6414)

SAXMAN

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population	394
Incorporation Type	2nd Class City
Borough Located In	Ketchikan Gateway Borough
Native Village	Yes
Regional Native Corp.	Sealaska Corp.



Geographic Information

Saxman is located on the west side of Revillagigedo Island, 3 miles south of Ketchikan on the South Tongass Highway. It lies at approximately 55° 32' N. Latitude and 131° 59' W. Longitude. The area encompasses .6 sq. miles of land and .0 sq. miles of water. Saxman lies in the maritime climate zone noted for its warm winters, cool summers, and heavy precipitation. Average summer temperatures range from 46 to 59; average winter temperatures range from 29 to 48.

Socioeconomic Information

Tongass and Cape Fox Tlingits from area villages chose this site for a new central BIA school and church in 1894. It is ideally located on a protected harbor off the Tongass Narrows. The village was named for a Presbyterian teacher named Samuel Saxman, who was lost at sea while searching for the new community site along with a village elder in 1886. In the 1930s, many totem poles and ceremonial artifacts were retrieved from the ancestral villages at Cape Fox and Tongass, Cat, and Pennock Islands, restored, and relocated to Saxman as part of a U.S. Forest Service program. The Totem Park has become a major attraction for Ketchikan area visitors.

Most residents are Tlingit and lead a subsistence lifestyle. A new totem pole carving center is fostering traditional skills and providing tourism opportunities. 77.0% of the population are Natives.

Most employment is at nearby Ketchikan through the pulp mill, State ferry, fish processing and government. The City provides some employment at the Saxman Seaport, and the Cape Fox Corporation offers both year-round and seasonal tourist-related employment. The Saxman Totem Park was recently expanded to a cultural center, including a tribal house, a totem carving shed and a hall for traditional Tlingit dance exhibitions. One resident holds a commercial fishing permit. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 99 occupied households, and 6.0% of all houses were vacant. 123 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 25.5%. 131 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 52.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$30,481, and 5.7% 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.

Saxman and Ketchikan are connected by the South Tongass Highway. Scheduled jet and air taxi services are available in Ketchikan. The community relies on Ketchikan for its boat moorage, barge and State ferry services.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

The City of Saxman operates a piped water and sewer system. All homes are completely plumbed. Funds have been requested to replace the buried water pipes, and to replace the existing septic with connections to the piped sewer system. Garbage is collected by a private company from Ketchikan. Refuse collection services are provided. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: Ketchikan Public Utilities. Electricity is generated by Hydro.

The Regional Native Health organization is SEARHC. Local Health Clinic: Saxman Health Clinic. Alternative care is provided by First Responder: Saxman EMS (225-4166).

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

Local Contacts

City – City of Saxman, Route 2, Box 1 – Saxman, Ketchikan, AK 99901 (225-4166)

Village Council – Organized Village of Saxman, Route 2, Box 2 - Saxman, Ketchikan, AK 99901 (225-5163)

* 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.

SCAMMON BAY

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 384
Incorporation Type 2nd Class City
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Calista Corp.



Geographic information

Scammon Bay is located to the north of the Askinuk Mountains on the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta, on the south bank of the Kun River, one mile from the Bering Sea. It lies at approximately 61° 84' N. Latitude and 165° 58' W. Longitude. The area encompasses .7 sq. miles of land and .1 sq. miles of water. The area's climate is maritime. Temperatures range between -25 and 79. Annual precipitation is 14 inches, with 65 inches of snowfall. Easterly winds during the winter cause severe wind chill factors.

Socioeconomic Information

It was known in Eskimo as "Mariak," and its residents were called "Mariagamiut." The name was changed to honor Capt. Charles Scammon, who served as the marine chief of the Western Union Telegraph Expedition from 1856 to 1867.

Scammon Bay is an Eskimo community that relies on fishing and subsistence activities. 96.5% of the population are Natives.

Employment in Scammon Bay is focused on commercial fishing, firefighting for BLM, and various construction projects. 49 residents hold commercial fishing permits. The 1992 Community Development Quota (CDQ) program will increase the pollock groundfish quota for small communities like Scammon Bay. Subsistence activities provide fish, beluga whale, walrus, seal, birds and berries. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 85 occupied households, and 14.0% of all houses were vacant. 73 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 18.4%. 110 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 60.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$15,179, and 40.7% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Lower Yukon REAA. There is one school in the community, serving 128 students, and staffed by 11 certified teachers.

Scammon Bay is accessible by air, water and winter trails. Barges bring in bulk supplies each summer. Winter trails connect Scammon Bay with Hooper Bay.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

The majority of homes are connected to a piped water and sewer system and are plumbed. Funds have been requested to construct a washeteria, repair water and sewer home connections, construct a new landfill, and purchase an incinerator. 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 (60,100 gals.); City (8,800); Village Council (3,000); AVEC (81,200); Village Corp. (114,200).

The Regional Native Health organization is Yukon Kuskokwim Health Corp. Local Health Clinic: Scammon Bay 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 Scammon Bay, P.O. Box 90, Scammon Bay, AK 99662 (558-5529)

Village Corporation - Askinuk Corporation, P.O. Box 89, Scammon Bay, AK 99662

Village Council - Native Village of Scammon Bay, P.O. Box 126, Scammon Bay, AK 99662 (558-5113)

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SELAWIK

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 640
Incorporation Type 2nd Class City
Borough Located In Northwest Arctic Borough
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. NANA Regional Corp.



Geographic Information

Selawik is located at the mouth of the Selawik River where it empties into Selawik Lake, about 70 miles southeast of Kotzebue. It lies 670 miles northwest of Anchorage. The City is near the Selawik National Wildlife Refuge, a key breeding and resting spot for migratory waterfowl. It lies at approximately 66° 60' N. Latitude and 160° 02' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 2.9 sq. miles of land and 1.1 sq. miles of water. Selawik is located in the transitional climate zone, which is characterized by long, cold winters and cool summers. Temperatures range from -50 to 83. Snowfall averages 35 to 40 inches, and total precipitation is 10 inches per year.

Socioeconomic Information

Lt. O.A. Zagoskin of the Imperial Russian Navy first reported the village in the 1840s as "Chilvik." Ivan Petrof counted 100 "Selawigamute" people in his 1880 census. Selawik is an Eskimo name for a species of fish. Around 1908, the site had a small wooden schoolhouse and church. The village has continued to grow and has expanded across the Selawik River onto three banks, linked by bridges.

Selawik is an Inupiaq Eskimo community active in traditional subsistence activities. Occasionally, bartered seal and beluga whale supplement the diet as well as ducks, ptarmigan, roots, greens, and berries. 95.5% of the population are Natives.

Inhabitants of Selawik subsist mainly on fishing and hunting. Positions available in the community include the school, the City, the IRA council, Maniilaq, the State, and three stores. Handicrafts are made and sold locally and at gift shops in larger cities. Seasonal work is also found outside of Selawik at the Red Dog Mine, BLM firefighting or in barge operations. Three residents hold commercial fishing permits. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 129 occupied households, and 16.0% of all houses were vacant. 99 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 31.3%. 203 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 67.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$21,833, and 23.1% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Borough. There is one school in the community, serving 217 students, and staffed by 15 certified teachers.

The major means of transportation in Selawik are barge, plane, small boat and snowmachine. There are no roads linking the village to other parts of the state. The gravel runway is 3,000'. Scheduled flights are provided to Kotzebue and area villages. Docking facilities exist; freight is barged upriver from Kotzebue each summer. Boardwalks have been constructed within the village. Boats, ATVs and snowmachines are prevalent forms of local travel.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

A central treatment and washeteria facility pumps water from the Selawik River, providing up to 8,000 gallons a day. A 3-mile distribution line is available during the summer. Individuals use honeybuckets, which are disposed of in the sewage lagoon or on the river ice. Most homes are not plumbed. Wastewater from the school and washeteria are pumped to a sewage lagoon. A project is underway to construct a sewer service for the west part of town. Funds have been requested to construct a piped water and sewer system and plumb 53 homes. 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: NWAB Schools (141,090 gals.); AVEC (130,079); Village Corp./IRA Fuel Project (207,100); Other/Private (10,332).

The Regional Native Health organization is Maniilaq Assoc. Local Health Clinic: Selawik 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 Selawik, P.O. Box 49, Selawik, AK 99770 (484-2132)

Village Council - Native Village of Selawik, P.O. Box 59, Selawik, AK 99770 (484-2225)

* 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.

SELDOVIA

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 307
Incorporation Type 1st Class City
Borough Located In Kenai Peninsula Borough
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Cook Inlet Regional Corp.



Geographic Information

Seldovia is on the Kenai Peninsula across from Homer on the south shore of Kachemak Bay, a 15 minute flight. Flight time to Anchorage is 45 minutes. It lies at approximately 59° 43' N. Latitude and 151° 70' W. Longitude. The area encompasses .3 sq. miles of land and .1 sq. miles of water. Winter temperatures in Seldovia range from 12 to 21; summers average 34 to 48. Annual precipitation is 34.5 inches.

Socioeconomic Information

The Kenai Peninsula has been the Kenaitze Tanaina Indian territory historically. There are a number of Tanaina villages in this area on the tip of the Peninsula; all are inaccessible by road.

The community is primarily non-Native; commercial fishing and subsistence are an integral part of the local culture. 15.2% of the population are Natives.

Seldovia is a commercial fishing and processing center, primarily shellfish. 63 residents hold commercial fishing permits. Timber operations at Jakolof Bay and Seldovia Bay have affected the community economy. Tourism is increasing. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 129 occupied households, and 42.0% of all houses were vacant. 97 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 11.8%. 98 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 50.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$27,500, and 16.2% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Borough. There is one school in the community, serving 83 students, and staffed by 10 certified teachers.

Direct flights are available to Homer and Anchorage, with connections to Kodiak and Kenai. The State Ferry System connects to Homer, where the Sterling Highway enables road access to Anchorage and beyond. Private tour boats are also available for passenger commutes to the mainland.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Water is derived from two reservoirs, stored in a tank and distributed via water mains. Sewage is piped to a community septic tank for primary treatment, then to an ocean outfall. All homes are completely plumbed. Funds have been requested to improve the Upper Dam, construct a new water treatment plant, and make repairs to the septic system. Refuse collection services are provided. 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: Seldovia Fuels/Delta Western (384,000 gals.).

The Regional Native Health organization is Chugachmiut. Local Health Clinic: Seldovia Health Clinic. Alternative care is provided by Ambulance: Seldovia Volunteer Fire & Rescue/EMS (234-7812).

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

Local Contacts

City - City of Seldovia, Drawer B, Seldovia, AK 99663 (234-7643)

Economic Development - Seldovia Chamber of Commerce, Drawer F, Seldovia, AK 99663 (234-7643)

Village Corporation - Seldovia Native Association, P.O. Drawer L, Seldovia, AK 99663 (234-7625)

Village Council - Seldovia Village Tribe, P.O. Drawer L, Seldovia, AK 99663 (234-7625)

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SEWARD

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 2,732
Incorporation Type Home Rule City
Borough Located In Kenai Peninsula Borough
Native Village No
Regional Native Corp. Chugach Alaska Corp.



Geographic Information

Seward is situated on Resurrection Bay on the Kenai Peninsula, 128 highway miles south of Anchorage. It is the gateway to the Kenai Fjords National Park. It lies at approximately 60° 11' N. Latitude and 149° 39' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 15.4 sq. miles of land and 7.2 sq. miles of water. Winter temperatures range from 17 to 28; summer temperatures average 49 to 63. Average annual precipitation includes 66 inches of rain and 80 inches of snowfall.

Socioeconomic Information

Seward was named for U.S. Secretary of State William Seward, 1861-69, who negotiated the purchase of Alaska. The town was founded in 1902 by surveyors for the Alaska Railroad, which was built between 1915 and 1923. Tsunamis generated after the 1964 earthquake destroyed the railroad terminal and killed several residents. As the ocean terminus of the railroad and an ice-free harbor, Seward has become an important supply center for Interior Alaska.

Seward is primarily a non-Native community, although the Mount Marathon Tanaina Indians are very active in the community. The annual Fourth of July celebration and its grueling Mount Marathon race brings participants and visitors from Southcentral Alaska and beyond. 15.2% of the population are Natives.

As the southern terminal for the Alaska Railroad and road link to Anchorage and the Interior, Seward has long been a transportation center. The economy has expanded with tourism, ship services and repairs, fish processing, the Chugach sawmill, a coal export facility for Usibelli Mine, a State Prison, and the University's Institute of Marine Sciences. 105 residents hold commercial fishing permits. Seward will host tourists from over 90 cruise ships in 1994. Over 190,000 travellers toured the Kenai Fjords National Park visitors center in Seward in 1993. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 886 occupied households, and 12.0% of all houses were vacant. 1,167 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 9.2%. 952 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 45.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$37,049, and 10.7% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Borough. There are 3 schools in the community. They serve 2,631 students, and are staffed by 59 certified teachers.

Seward is accessible by the Seward and Sterling Highways from Anchorage and the statewide highway system. Daily air services and charters are available. Cargo barges and ocean freighters arrive from Seattle and overseas; the State Ferry provides passenger and vehicle transportation. The Alaska Railroad connects Seward to Anchorage and Fairbanks.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Water is supplied by wells and surface mountain water, piped, and distributed throughout Seward. Sewage is collected via pipes to a secondary treatment lagoon. Almost all homes are fully plumbed. Seward Electric System purchases power from Chugach Electric, and owns five standby diesel generators. Funds have been requested to extend the sewage system to Dairy Hill, the only area of Seward not currently served. A washeteria is available. Refuse collection services are provided.

Electricity is provided by: Seward Electric System. Electricity is generated by Natural Gas & Oil. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: Marathon Fuel Corp. (6 @ 120,000 gals.); City (40,000); Other (68,000).

The Regional Native Health organization is Chugachmiut. Local Hospital: Seward General Hospital. Hospital is a qualified Acute Care facility. Long Term Care: Wesley Nursing Home. Alternative care is provided by First Responder: Bear Creek Fire/EMS Inc. (224-3345); Ambulance: Seward Volunteer Ambulance Corps (224-5449).

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

Local Contacts

City - City of Seward, P.O. Box 167, Seward, AK 99664 (224-3331)
Economic Development - Seward Chamber of Commerce, P.O. Box 749, Seward, AK 99664 (224-3046)
Village Corporation - Mount Marathon Native Assoc., P.O. Box 995, Seward, AK 99664 (224-3118)
Village Corporation - Grouse Creek Corporation, P.O. Box 723, Seward, AK 99664 (224-5902)

* 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.

SHAGELUK

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

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



Geographic Information

Shageluk is located in Interior Alaska on the east bank of the Innoka River, approximately 20 miles east of Anvik and 34 miles northeast of Holy Cross. It lies at approximately 62° 66' N. Latitude and 159° 56' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 9.6 sq. miles of land and 1.2 sq. miles of water. Shageluk has a cold, continental climate. Summer temperatures range from 42 to 80, winters run -62 to 0. Annual snowfall is 110 inches, and rainfall averages 21 inches.

Socioeconomic Information

Shageluk is an Ingalik Indian village first reported in 1850. Residents of Shageluk moved in the mid-60s from a flood-prone location to a higher site two miles southeast on the Innoko River.

Shageluk is an Ingalik Indian community that relies on subsistence activities. 95.0% of the population are Natives.

Employment is limited primarily to the city, federal agencies and the school. Residents rely upon public assistance payments and subsistence activities. Summer construction projects provide seasonal employment. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 42 occupied households, and 14.0% of all houses were vacant. 27 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 22.9%. 56 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 67.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$16,250, and 34.8% of residents were living below the poverty level.

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

Access to Shageluk is by air or water. It has an all-terrain fire truck, and locals use ATVs, snowmobiles and dog sleds. Every other year it is a check point for the Iditarod dog sled race.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Residents haul water from a central safe water source, and use honeybuckets for sewage disposal. No homes are plumbed. Funds have been requested to expand the sewage lagoon. 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. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: AVEC (6 @ 52,002 gals.); Innoka River School (12 @ 60,000).

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

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

Local Contacts

City - City of Shageluk, P.O. Box 107, Shageluk, AK 99665 (473-8221)

Village Corporation - Zho-Tse, Incorporated, P.O. Box 108, Shageluk, AK 99665 (473-8229)

Village Council - Shageluk Native Village, General Delivery, Shageluk, AK 99665 (473-8239)

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SHAKTOOLIK

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population	195
Incorporation Type	2nd Class City
Borough Located In	Unorganized
Native Village	Yes
Regional Native Corp.	Bering Straits Native Corp.



Geographic Information

Shaktoolik is located on the east shore of Norton Sound, 125 miles east of Nome. It lies at approximately 64° 36' N. Latitude and 161° 20' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 1.6 sq. miles of land and .0 sq. miles of water. Shaktoolik has a subarctic climate with maritime influences when Norton Sound is ice-free; freezing causes a continental climate. Summer temperatures range from 47 to 62; winter temperatures range from -4 to 11. Average annual precipitation is 14 inches, including 43 inches of snowfall.

Socioeconomic Information

The village was originally located at the mouth of Shaktoolik River, and has since moved four times to its present, more sheltered location. Twelve miles northeast is "Iyatayet," a site that is 6,000 to 8,000 years old. Shaktoolik was the first and southernmost Malemiut settlement on Norton Sound, occupied as early as 1839. Reindeer herds were managed in the Shaktoolik area around 1905.

It is a Malemiut Eskimo village with a fishing and subsistence lifestyle. Resources include seal, beluga whale, caribou, reindeer, moose and fish. 94.4% of the population are Natives.

The Shaktoolik economy is based on subsistence, supplemented by part-time wage earnings. Commercial fishing is on the increase, and provides a major source of income. Development of a new fish processing facility is a village priority. 33 residents hold commercial fishing permits. Reindeer herding also provides income. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 46 occupied households, and 21.0% of all houses were vacant. 47 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 31.9%. 56 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 54.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$18,438, and 22.8% of residents were living below the poverty level.

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

Shaktoolik is primarily accessible by air and sea. An airstrip allows for regular air service from Nome; it is currently undergoing engineering for major improvements. Summer travel is by motorbike, truck and boat; winter travel is by snowmachine and dog team. Cargo is barged to Nome, then lightered to shore. The community has no docking facilities.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Water is pumped from the Togoomenik River 3 miles to the pumphouse, where it is treated and stored in a 794,000-gallon tank. A piped distribution system operates during the summer, and residents haul water from this central point during winter. All homes are connected to a liquid waste/sewage collection system. 75% of homes have complete plumbing and kitchen facilities. The community plans to relocate the landfill. The school has requested a feasibility study to replace its failing sewage septic tank and develop a community-wide sewage treatment system. 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 (7 @ 59,807 gals.); Village Corp. (8 @ 111,852); Ber St Schools (8 @ 64,000).

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

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

Local Contacts

City - City of Shaktoolik, P.O. Box 10, Shaktoolik, AK 99771 (955-3441)

Village Corporation - Shaktoolik Native Corporation, P.O. Box 46, Shaktoolik, AK 99771 (955-3241)

Village Council - Native Village of Shaktoolik, P.O. Box 100, Shaktoolik, AK 99771 (955-3701)

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SHELDON POINT

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 137
Incorporation Type 2nd Class City
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Calista Corp.



Geographic Information

Sheldon Point is on a south fork of the Yukon River, about 9 miles south of Alakanuk and 18 miles southwest of Emmonak on the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta. It lies at approximately 62° 51' N. Latitude and 164° 89' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 13.2 sq. miles of land and 5.2 sq. miles of water. The climate is maritime, averaging 60 inches of snowfall with a total of 18 inches of precipitation per year. Temperatures range from -25 to 78.

Socioeconomic Information

It is a relatively new Eskimo village that was first reported in 1950 when the U.S. Census recorded 43 residents. The community is named for a man called Sheldon, who owned and operated a fish saltery at the site.

Commercial fishing and subsistence activities are the means of support in this Eskimo village. 92.7% of the population are Natives.

Commercial fishing is the economic foundation of Sheldon Point. 21 residents hold commercial fishing permits. There are a few year-round positions within government and the private sector. Subsistence activities and trapping supplement income. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 27 occupied households, and 18.0% of all houses were vacant. 40 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 13.0%. 28 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 41.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$16,250, and 56.2% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Lower Yukon REAA. There is one school in the community, serving 45 students, and staffed by 5 certified teachers.

Sheldon Point has easy access by boat and barge. It has an airport and float plane strips at Kwemeluk Pass and Swan Lake. In the winter snowmachines serve as the primary mode of inter-village transportation.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Residents haul water from a storage tank and use honeybuckets. A few homes are connected to a community septic tank and have plumbing. Funds have been requested to develop a Master Plan. Current needs include a water/sewer line to the combined washeteria, clinic and public safety building, a new water plant, storage tank, and transmission line. A washeteria is available. Refuse collection services are provided. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: City/Sheldon Point Electric 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: Other (8 @ 72,908 gals.).

The Regional Native Health organization is Yukon Kuskokwim Health Corp. Local Health Clinic: Sheldon Point 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 Sheldon Point, P.O. Box 26, Sheldon Point, AK 99666 (498-4226)

Village Corporation - Swan Lake Corporation, General Delivery, Sheldon Point, AK 99666

Village Council - Native Village of Sheldon Point, General Delivery, Sheldon Point, AK 99666 (498-4226)

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SHEMYA STATION

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 534
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village No
Regional Native Corp. Aleut Corp.



Geographic Information

Earekson Air Force Station, or Shemya Station, is located on Shemya Island in the Aleutian Chain. The area encompasses 2.9 sq. miles of land and .0 sq. miles of water. Shemya lies in the maritime climate zone. Temperatures range from 11 to 65. Snowfall averages 41 inches; total annual precipitation is 21 inches.

Socioeconomic Information

The entire group of islands were called "Semichl" by the Russians. It is likely the same island called "St. Abraham" by Vitus Bering in 1741.

Shemya Island residents are enlisted Air Force members living in group quarters facilities. .5% of the population are Natives.

As an Air Force installation, there is no unemployment. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 0 occupied households, and 664 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 \$18,527, and .0% of residents were living below the poverty level.

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

Earekson Air Force Station is capable of landing B52s, and is restricted to military craft or emergency landings.

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.

SHISHMAREF

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 533
Incorporation Type 2nd Class City
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Bering Straits Native Corp.



Geographic Information

Shishmaref is located on Sarichef Island. It is five miles from the mainland, 126 miles north of Nome and 100 miles southwest of Kotzebue. Shishmaref is surrounded by the 2.6 million acre Bering Land Bridge National Reserve. It has been proposed to become part of the Beringian National Heritage Park, endorsed by Presidents Bush and Gorbachev in 1990. It lies at approximately 66° 25' N. Latitude and 166° 11' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 2.8 sq. miles of land and 4.5 sq. miles of water. The area experiences a transitional climate between the frozen arctic and the continental Interior. Summers can be foggy, with average temperatures ranging from 47 to 54; winter temperatures range from -12 to 2. Average annual precipitation is about 8 inches, including 33 inches of snow.

Socioeconomic Information

Excavations at "Keekiktuk" around 1821 provided evidence of Eskimo habitation going back several centuries. After 1900, when a supply center was established to serve gold mining activities on the Seward Peninsula, the village was renamed after the Shishmaref Inlet, named by the Russians in 1816.

It is a traditional Eskimo village with a fishing and subsistence lifestyle. 94.5% of the population are Natives.

The Shishmaref economy is based on subsistence supplemented by part-time wage earnings. Year-round jobs are limited. One resident holds a commercial fishing permit. Villagers rely on sea mammal harvests, with other foods supplementing their diet. Two reindeer herds are managed from here. Reindeer skins and meat are available at the local store. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 119 occupied households, and 13.0% of all houses were vacant. 91 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 18.0%. 170 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 65.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$15,625, and 27.3% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Bering Straits REAA. There is one school in the community, serving 185 students, and staffed by 16 certified teachers.

Shishmaref's primary link to the rest of Alaska is by air. When severe crosswinds occur, pilots land on the beach. Charter and freight services are available from Nome. Most people own boats for trips to the mainland.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Water is hauled from the washeteria, surface sources or multiple summer watering points. Honeybucket hauling is provided by the City. Homes do not have plumbing. The school, clinic, community hall, city hall and fire hall are connected to a sewage lagoon. Funds have been requested to install house plumbing, expand the honeybucket haul system, design and construct a new lagoon, utilidor system and lift stations. Shishmaref has also requested funding to upgrade the water treatment, build an additional water storage tank, improvement the reservoir, construct a sewage lagoon for the Tannery, and build an access road to honeybucket sites. A piped water and sewer system is not feasible. 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: BSD Fuel Farm (3 @ 114,000 gals.); Ber St Schools (3 @ 50,900); Walker Store (5 @ 77,000); AVEC (14 @ 143,743); City (16,000); City Washeteria (24,300); Native Store (100,100); Other (59,981).

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

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

Local Contacts

City - City of Shishmaref, Gen. Delivery/City Hall, Shishmaref, AK 99772 (649-3781)

Village Corporation - Shishmaref Native Corporation, P.O. Box Holder, Shishmaref, AK 99772 (649-3751)

Village Council - Native Village of Shishmaref, P.O. Box 72110, Shishmaref, AK 99772 (649-3821)

* 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.

SHUNGNAK

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 237
Incorporation Type 2nd Class City
Borough Located In Northwest Arctic Borough
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. NANA Regional Corp.



Geographic Information

Shungnak is now located on the right bank of the Kobuk River about 150 miles east of Kotzebue. The original settlement was 10 miles further upstream at Kobuk. It lies at approximately 66° 87' N. Latitude and 157° 15' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 8.5 sq. miles of land and 1.2 sq. miles of water. Shungnak is located in the continental climate zone, which is characterized by long, cold winters and relatively warm summers. Temperatures range from -60 to 90. Snowfall averages 80 inches, with total precipitation of 16 inches per year.

Socioeconomic Information

Founded in 1899 as a supply point for mining activities in the Cosmos Hills, this Inupiaq Eskimo village was forced to move in the 1920s because of river erosion. The old site was renamed Kobuk by those who remained. The new home was named "Kochuk," but later changed to Shungnak. This name is derived from the Eskimo word "Issingnak," which means jade, a stone found extensively throughout the surrounding hills.

It is a traditional Eskimo village with a subsistence lifestyle. 94.6% of the population are Natives.

Shungnak subsists mainly on fishing, hunting and trapping. Most full-time employment is with the school district, City, Manillaq Association, two stores and a lodge. BLM provides seasonal employment in fire fighting, hiring over 30 residents each year. Shungnak also has a strong arts and crafts industry; residents make and sell finely crafted baskets, masks, mukluks, parkas, hats and mittens. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 54 occupied households, and 21.0% of all houses were vacant. 53 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 14.0%. 98 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 65.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$29,583, and 5.7% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Borough. There is one school in the community, serving 75 students, and staffed by 6 certified teachers.

Shungnak'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 runway is 3,300' of gravel with beacon lights, and has scheduled regional air services. Fuel and supplies are barged each summer by Arctic Lighterage of Kotzebue. Small boats, ATVs, snowmachines and dog sleds are used for local travel and subsistence activities.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

A reservoir is intermittently-filled from the Kobuk River - a portable pump fills a 200,000-gallon storage tank through buried arctic pipe. Running water and sewer are provided to approximately 60% of homes, the clinic, school and community hall. Shungnak has a 6-inch buried gravity sewage main, which drains into a small diked lake one-half mile northwest of the City. The effluent is chlorinated before discharge. Funds have been requested for water treatment and filtration 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 (14 @ 115,587 gals.); Native Store (7 @ 57,000); NWAB Schools (5 @ 41,186).

The Regional Native Health organization is Manillaq Assoc. Local Health Clinic: Shungnak 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 Shungnak, P.O. Box 59, Shungnak, AK 99773 (437-2161)

Village Council - Native Village of Shungnak, General Delivery, Shungnak, AK 99773 (437-2170)

* 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.

SITKA

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 9,052
Incorporation Type Unified Home Rule Municipality
Borough Located In City & Borough of Sitka
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Sealaska Corp.



Geographic Information

Sitka is located on the west coast of Baranof Island fronting the Pacific Ocean, on Sitka Sound. It is 95 air miles southwest of Juneau, and 185 miles northwest of Ketchikan. It lies at approximately 57° 21' N. Latitude and 135° 44' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 2,881.5 sq. miles of land and 1,968.3 sq. miles of water. January temperatures range from 23 to 35; summers vary from 48 to 61. Average annual precipitation is 94 inches.

Socioeconomic Information

Sitka was originally inhabited by a major tribe of Tlingits, who called the village "Shee Atika." The site became "New Archangel" in 1799 as the capital of Russian America. During the mid-1800s, Sitka was the major port on the north Pacific coast, with ships calling from many nations. Furs destined for European and Asian markets were the main export, but fish, lumber and ice were also exported to Hawaii, Mexico and California. After the purchase of Alaska by the U.S. in 1867, it remained the capital of the Territory until 1906, when the seat of government was moved to Juneau. A Presbyterian missionary, Sheldon Jackson, started a school, and in 1878 one of the first canneries in Alaska was built in Sitka. During the early 1900s, gold mines contributed to its growth. During World War II, the town was fortified and the U.S. Navy built an air base on Japonski Island across the harbor. After the war, the BIA converted some of the buildings to be used as a boarding school for Alaska Natives. The U.S. Coast Guard now maintains the air station and other facilities on the Island. A large pulp mill began operations in Sitka in 1957.

Primarily a non-Native community, Sitka is also home to Tlingits, Haidas, Eskimos and Aleuts. Russian influences, arts and artifacts remain a part of the local color. 20.9% of the population are Natives.

The economy is diversified with fishing, processing, tourism, government, transportation, retail, and health services. Sitka is a port of call for many cruise ships each summer. The Alaska Pulp Corporation, a major employer in the community, closed in 1993, forcing hundreds into unemployment. 612 residents hold commercial fishing permits. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 2,939 occupied households, and 9.0% of all houses were vacant. 4,532 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 6.7%. 1,650 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 27.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$43,337, and 4.8% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the City School District. There are 10 schools in the community. They serve 2,087 students, and are staffed by 121 certified teachers.

Daily jet service is provided between Seattle, Juneau, Anchorage, Ketchikan and Fairbanks. As a regional transportation hub, several scheduled air taxis (both wheeled and float), air charters and helicopter services are available. The airport has a 6,500' paved and lighted runway, an instrument landing system and a 24-hour FAA Flight Service Station. There is no deep draft dock. The Alaska Marine Highway system has a docking facility. Cruise ships anchor in the harbor and lighter visitors ashore. The City operates seaplane floats and four small boat harbors with 11,500 stalls. Boat repairs services are available.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Water is drawn from Blue Lake, treated and piped to most homes in Sitka. Piped sewage receives primary treatment. Over 95% of homes are completely plumbed. Refuse is collected by a private firm, contracted by the City, and incinerated at the landfill. The City & Borough owns hydroelectric facilities at Blue Lake and Green Lake, and a diesel-fueled generator at Indian River. A washeteria is available. Refuse collection services are provided. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: Sitka Electric Department. Electricity is generated by Hydro & Oil. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: City & Borough Incinerator (25,000 gals.); White Pass Alaska (865,500); Alaska Pulp Corp. (1,572,800); Hidden Falls Hatchery (22,000).

The Regional Native Health organization is SEARHC. Local Hospitals: Mt. Edgecumbe Hospital/SEARHC (PHS); Sitka Community Hospital. Hospitals are qualified Acute Care facilities. U.S. Coast Guard Air Station provides Medevac Services. Long Term Care: Sitka Pioneers' Home. Alternative care is provided by Ambulance: Sitka Fire Dept. Ambulance/Rescue Division (747-3233).

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

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

Local Contacts

City – City & Borough of Sitka, 100 Lincoln Street, Sitka, AK 99835 (747-3294)

Economic Development – Sitka Chamber of Commerce, P.O. Box 638, Sitka, AK 99835 (747-8604)

Education – Sitka Borough Schools, Box 179, Sitka, AK 99835 (747-8622)

Education – Mt. Edgecumbe High School, 1330 Seward Ave., Sitka, AK 99835 (966-2201)

Housing Authority – Baranof Island Housing Authority, P.O. Box 517, Sitka, AK 99835 (747-5088)

Village Corporation – Shee Atika, Incorporated, 201 Catlian Street, St. 200, Sitka, AK 99835 (747-3534)

Village Council – Sitka Tribe of Alaska, 456 Katlian Street, Sitka, AK 99835 (747-3207)

SKAGWAY

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population	751
Incorporation Type	1st Class City
Borough Located In	Unorganized
Native Village	Yes
Regional Native Corp.	Sealaska Corp.



Geographic Information

Skagway is located 90 miles northeast of Juneau at the northernmost end of Lynn Canal, at the head of Taiya Inlet. It lies 95 air miles north of Juneau, just west of the Canadian border at British Columbia. It lies at approximately 59° 52' N. Latitude and 135° 33' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 454.7 sq. miles of land and 11.1 sq. miles of water. Skagway sees cool summers and mild winters. Average summer temperatures range from 45 to 67; winter temperatures range from 18 to 37. Within the shadow of the mountains, Skagway receives less rain than is typical of Southeast Alaska, averaging 26 inches per year.

Socioeconomic Information

"Skagua" was the Tlingit name, which means "the place where the north wind blows." The first non-Native settler was Buddy Moore in 1887, who is credited with discovery of the White Pass route into Interior Canada. When gold was discovered in the Klondike 10 years later, Moore's homestead grew into a town of over 10,000. Tales of the grueling Chilkoot Trail, fortune seekers, lawlessness, and Soapy Smith are legendary. Skagway became the first incorporated City in Alaska in 1900. Once the gold rush ended in 1900, Skagway might have become a ghost town if not for the White Pass and Yukon Railroad construction in 1898. The railroad provided freight, fuel and transportation to Whitehorse and served the Anvil Mines in the Yukon. It employed many locals until 1982, when the Mine and Railroad closed. Construction of the Klondike Hwy. in 1979 gave Skagway a link to the Alaska Highway and State ferry connection to Southeast.

Skagway is predominantly a non-Native tourist community, with historical Tlingit influences. Downtown buildings have been colorfully restored to reflect the history of the gold rush through the Chilkoot Pass. 5.5% of the population are Natives.

The tourist industry flourishes in Skagway, as a port of call for cruise ships and a transfer site for interior bus tours. Trans-shipment of lead/zinc ore, fuel and freight occurs via the Port and Klondike Hwy. to and from Canada. The State ferry connects independent travellers to Southeast Alaska. The Klondike Gold Rush Historical Park brought a restoration of downtown buildings in 1976. The White Pass and Yukon Railroad is open seasonally, providing 3-hour tours through the range. Three residents hold commercial fishing permits. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 285 occupied households, and 29.0% of all houses were vacant. 404 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 10.6%. 153 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 27.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$37,500, and 4.2% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the City School District. There is one school in the community, serving 172 students, and staffed by 14 certified teachers.

Skagway is accessed by air, road, water, and rail service. The 3,750' paved runway provides scheduled air taxi services. It receives regular State ferry and barge transportation. The Klondike Highway and Alaska Highway provide road access through British Columbia and the Yukon Territory, Canada, to the lower 48 states or north to Interior Alaska. The ports include a ferry/cruise ship dock, a small boat harbor and a seaplane float. The White Pass and Yukon Route Co. owns two deep draft docks for cargo loading and storage.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

The water source is ground water, which is stored in a tank and piped throughout Skagway. Piped sewage receives primary treatment. A few houses have individual systems, and some haul water and use outhouses. However, almost 90% of homes are fully plumbed. Refuse is collected by the City. Alaska Power & Telephone Co., based in Skagway, provides power to Southeast and the Interior. It owns and operates diesel and hydro systems in Skagway, and diesel systems in Tok, Hydaburg and Craig. Funds have been requested to construct a new water storage tank, and develop a recycling facility to sort and remove hazardous wastes. This will reduce the volume of refuse going to the new landfill. Refuse collection services are provided. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: Alaska Power & Telephone Company (AP&T). Electricity is generated by Oil & Hydro. Rates are subsidized through the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: White Pass Alaska (2,860,400 gals.); White Pass Upper Plant (6,993,800); Alaska Power & Telephone (15,000).

* 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 SEARHC. Local Health Clinic: Skagway Medical Service. Alternative care is provided by Ambulance: Skagway Volunteer Fire Dept. EMS (983-2450).

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

Local Contacts

City – City of Skagway, P.O. Box 415, Skagway, AK 99840 (983-2297)

Economic Development – Skagway Chamber of Commerce, P.O. Box 194, Skagway, AK 99840 (983-2264)

Education – Skagway City Schools, Box 497, Skagway, AK 99840 (983-2960)

Village Council – Skagway Village, P.O. Box 399, Skagway, AK 99840 (983-2885)

SKWENTNA

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 127
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Matanuska-Susitna Borough
Native Village No
Regional Native Corp. Cook Inlet Regional Corp.



Geographic Information

Skwentna lies on the south bank of the Skwenta River at its junction with Eight Mile Creek, 62 miles north of Tyonek in the Mat-Su Borough. It lies at approximately 61° 99' N. Latitude and 151° 39' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 398.6 sq. miles of land and 6.8 sq. miles of water. January temperatures range from 4 to 23; July can vary from 47 to 68.

Socioeconomic Information

The local name was derived from the river, and was first published in 1954 by the U.S. Geological Survey. A post office was opened in 1937.

Skwentna is a non-Native community that has a large number of occasional-use homes for Anchorage residents. 1.2% of the population are Natives.

Local businesses and the school provide employment in Skwentna. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 31 occupied households, and 87.0% of all houses were vacant. 25 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was .0%. 50 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 67.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$17,692, and 24.2% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Borough. There is one school in the community, serving 16 students, and staffed by 1 certified teacher.

There is no road access from the George Parks Highway. An airstrip is available.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

A number of homes have individual water wells, but very few are fully plumbed. Outhouses are the primary means of sewage disposal. Nearly 90% of the homes in Skwentna are used only seasonally.

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

The Regional Native Health organization is Southcentral Foundation. A health clinic is not located directly within the community. Alternative care is provided by First Responder: Lake Creek/Skwentna First Responders (373-8800); Flight to Palmer or Anchorage.

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

Local Contacts

Community Non-Profit – Skwentna Community Council, General Delivery, Skwentna, AK 99667

* 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.

SLANA

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 67
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village No
Regional Native Corp. Ahtna Inc.



Geographic Information

Slana stretches along the Nabesna Road, which runs south of the Tok Cutoff at mile 63. It lies at the junction of the Slana and Copper Rivers, 53 miles southwest of Tok. It lies at approximately 62° 70' N. Latitude and 143° 99' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 17.3 sq. miles of land and .4 sq. miles of water. Slana experiences a continental climate. Temperatures range from -62 to 91. Snowfall averages 61 inches with total precipitation of 13 inches per year.

Socioeconomic Information

Slana is an Indian village name, derived from the river's name. The Nabesna Mine opened in 1923, which employed 60 people at its height. Over thirty different minerals were extracted from this site, although gold was the primary source of profit. It operated sporadically through the late 1940s. Slana developed rapidly in the 1980s when homesteads were offered for settlement by the federal government.

The community is comprised of non-Native homesteaders. The last location of BLM's homesite program, individuals received 5 acres of free land in Slana. However, the lack of road access to these properties has created conflicts between land owners. 6.3% of the population are Natives.

A roadside lodge provides groceries, gas, liquor, an auto mechanic and RV parking. Other local businesses include a general store, art gallery, canoe rental, bed & breakfast, snowmachine sales and solar panel sales. A National Park Ranger Station and state highway maintenance camp are located nearby. Subsistence activities supplement income. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 25 occupied households, and 24.0% of all houses were vacant. 15 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 44.4%. 25 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 63.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$25,417, and 19.0% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Copper River REAA. There is one school in the community, serving 26 students, and staffed by 2 certified teachers.

Slana has road access to the statewide system by the Glenn and Richardson Highways. Individual adjacent lots have no roads and owners must hike through other's private property. The nearest airstrip is south, at Chistochina.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Individual wells are the primary source of water in Slana; others draw water from surface sources. Outhouses and septic systems are used for sewage disposal. Approximately a third have complete plumbing. Electricity is provided by private generators.

Electricity is provided by: Individual Generators.

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. Slana First Responders (822-3671); Tok or Gulkana Clinics.

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

Local Contacts

Community Non-Profit – Slana League, S. R. Box 867, Gakona, AK 99586

Village Corporation – Slana Community Corporation, P.O. Box 861, Slana, AK 99586

* 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.

SLEETMUTE

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population	116
Incorporation Type	Unincorporated
Borough Located In	Unorganized
Native Village	Yes
Regional Native Corp.	Calista Corp.



Geographic Information

Sleetmute is located on the east bank of the Kuskokwim River, 1.5 miles north of its junction with the Holitna River. It lies 79 miles east of Aniak, 166 miles northeast of Bethel, and 243 miles west of Anchorage. It lies at approximately 61° 72' N. Latitude and 157° 18' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 27.6 sq. miles of land and 2.0 sq. miles of water. The climate in Sleetmute is continental with temperatures ranging from -58 to 90. Snowfall averages 85 inches, with total precipitation of 22 inches per year. High winds often cause flight delays in the fall and winter.

Socioeconomic Information

Sleetmute was founded by Ingalik Indians. The name means "wetstone people," referring to the slate deposits found nearby. The village has also been known as Sikmiut, Steelmut and Steitmute. In the early 1830s the Russians built a trading post at the Holitna River junction 1.5 miles away – but it was relocated far downriver in 1841. Frederick Bishop started a trading post at Sleetmute in 1906. A school opened in 1921, followed by a post office in 1923. A Russian Orthodox Church was constructed in 1931, The Saints Peter & Paul Mission.

Sleetmute is an Ingalik Indian village, and subsistence activities contribute substantially to local diets. 86.8% of the population are Natives.

Most cash income in Sleetmute is derived seasonally as BLM firefighters or from cannery work in other communities. The school is the primary employer. One resident holds a commercial fishing permit. 60% of the village's food is derived from subsistence fishing, hunting and gathering. Many residents travel to fish camps during the summer. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 33 occupied households, and 13.0% of all houses were vacant. 27 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 12.9%. 56 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 67.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$10,000, and 62.6% of residents were living below the poverty level.

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

The Kuskokwim River provides barges and boats transportation in the summer, and snowmachines are used on the frozen river in the winter. The 2,400' gravel airstrip is maintained by the state. Scheduled weekday service is provided.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

There is a central well and several individual wells in the community. Water is pumped by hand to fill gravity storage tanks at each house. Sewage is disposed of on an individual basis. Privies, honeybuckets and seepage pits are used. Very few homes are completely plumbed. The school has a septic tank and drainfield. There is a landfill site southeast of the airstrip. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: Middle Kuskokwim Electric Co-op. Electricity is generated by Oil. Rates are subsidized through the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: School (30,000 gals.); Middle Kuskokwim Electric Co-op (17,000); Village Corp. (25,500); Other/Private (1,300).

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

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

Local Contacts

Village Council – Village of Sleetmute, P.O. Box 21, Sleetmute, AK 99668 (449-9901)

* 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.

SOLDOTNA

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 3,809
Incorporation Type 1st Class City
Borough Located In Kenai Peninsula Borough
Native Village No
Regional Native Corp. Cook Inlet Regional Corp.



Geographic Information

Soldotna is on the Kenai Peninsula, 150 highway miles south of Anchorage. It lies at approximately 60° 48' N. Latitude and 151° 06' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 6.9 sq. miles of land and .5 sq. miles of water. January temperatures range from 6 to 24; summers range from 45 to 66. Average annual precipitation is 17.4 inches.

Socioeconomic Information

The Peninsula has historically been the home to Kenaitze Indians, and was developed by non-Natives for its rich resources, including fish, timber and oil.

Soldotna is primarily a non-Native community. 4.5% of the population are Natives.

The area economy is highly diverse. Kenai and Soldotna residents are employed in oil industry services for Cook Inlet oil drilling and exploration. New oil and natural gas deposits have been discovered in the Inlet since 1991. Oil refining operations occur north of Kenai in Nikiski. Tourism is estimated at a \$95 million per year industry on the Peninsula. The Kenai Convention and Visitors Bureau received over 50,000 visitors during 1993. During July, the Center has about 800 visitors a day. Other important economic sectors include sport, subsistence and commercial fishing, fish processing, government, timber and lumber, agriculture, transportation services, construction and retail trade. 202 residents hold commercial fishing permits. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 1,284 occupied households, and 12.0% of all houses were vacant. 1,596 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 8.7%. 786 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 33.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$38,004, and 5.7% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Borough. There are 9 schools in the community. They serve 2,451 students, and are staffed by 171 certified teachers.

Air transportation is available at the Kenai airport, 10 miles away. The Sterling Highway provides access to Anchorage and other destinations.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Well water is treated and piped throughout the community, and several individual wells are used. Piped sewage is treated with an activated sludge process. All homes are completely plumbed. Garbage is collected by a private company, and disposed of in the Kenai Peninsula landfill. Natural gas from Enstar is primarily used by residents for home heating. Homer Electric Assoc. operates the Bradley Lake Hydroelectric Project and is part owner of the Alaska Electric Generation & Transmission Cooperative, which operates a gas turbine plant in Soldotna. It also purchases electricity from Chugach Electric. Refuse collection services are provided.

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

The Regional Native Health organization is Chugachmiut. Local Hospital: Central Peninsula General Hospital. Hospital is a qualified Acute Care facility and provides Critical Care Air Ambulance Service. Long Term Care: Heritage Place.

In-State telephone service is provided by Pacific Telecommunications Inc. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom; GCI. Cable TV is provided by Prime Cable of Alaska.

Local Contacts

City – City of Soldotna, 177 North Birch Street, Soldotna, AK 99669 (262-9107)
Economic Development – Soldotna Chamber of Commerce, P.O. Box 236, Soldotna, AK 99669 (262-9814)
Economic Development – Funny River Chamber of Commerce, HC 1 Box 1424, Soldotna, AK 99669 (262-7711)
Education – Kenai Peninsula Borough Schools, 148 N. Binkley St., Soldotna, AK 99669 (262-5846)

* 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.

SOLOMON

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

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



Geographic Information

Solomon is located 30 miles east of Nome on the Seward Peninsula. The area encompasses 15.7 sq. miles of land and .2 sq. miles of water. The climate is both continental and maritime. Summers are short, wet and mild; winters are cold and windy. Temperatures range between -30 and 56.

Socioeconomic Information

The village was originally settled by Eskimos of the Fish River tribe. It became a mining camp at the height of the Nome gold rush.

Only one family lives here year round. It is a subsistence-use area for Nome residents. 100.0% of the population are Natives.

Solomon residents depend almost entirely upon subsistence hunting and fishing for their livelihood. Fishing and hunting for waterfowl and ptarmigan are productive. There are limited summer jobs in the area and in Nome. Some gold mining still occurs. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 4 occupied households, and .0% of all houses were vacant. No jobs were documented in the community at that time. The 1989 median household income was \$4,999, and 33.0% 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.

Solomon is located along the Nome/Council road. There are two airstrips in the area, but neither are well maintained. Charter flights are available from Nome. Snowmachines and dogsleds are important forms of transportation during the winter.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

There are no public facilities in Solomon. Residents haul water and use honeybuckets.

Electricity is provided by: State-owned Solomon Gulch Hydro. Electricity is generated by Hydro. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: Lee Mine (20,000 gals.).

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

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

Local Contacts

Village Corporation – Solomon Native Corporation, P.O. Box 243, Nome, AK 99762 (443-2844)

Village Council – Village of Solomon, P.O. Box 243, Nome, AK 99762 (443-2844)

* 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.

SOUTH NAKNEK

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 147
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Bristol Bay Borough
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Bristol Bay Native Corp.



Geographic Information

South Naknek is located on the south bank of the Naknek River on the Alaska Peninsula, 297 miles southwest of Anchorage. It lies at approximately 58° 68' N. Latitude and 156° 98' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 95.5 sq. miles of land and 16.5 sq. miles of water. South Naknek has a maritime climate with cool, humid, and windy weather. Continental climatic influences cause temperature extremes. Average summer temperatures range from 42 to 63; winter temperatures range from 4 to 29.

Socioeconomic Information

This was historically Yupik Eskimo and Athabascan Indian hunting camp territory. South Naknek was settled after the turn of the century as a result of salmon cannery development. This is one of the many villages along the coast occupied by reindeer herders.

Residents rely on commercial fishing, processing and subsistence activities. 79.4% of the population are Natives.

Commercial fishing and salmon processing are the mainstays of South Naknek's economy. 49 residents hold commercial fishing permits. Other than seasonal fishing-related jobs, most employment is in public services. A few people trap and most residents depend on subsistence hunting and fishing. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 39 occupied households, and 57.0% of all houses were vacant. 37 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 27.5%. 51 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 58.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$23,750, and 26.3% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Borough. There is one school in the community, serving 21 students, and staffed by 2 certified teachers.

South Naknek is accessible by air or sea. Charter service is available. There is a 3,000' gravel airstrip and the Naknek River is used by seaplanes. The frozen river provides a travel route in winter. Boats are used extensively for local travel.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Individual water wells and septic systems serve one-third of the community. Another one-third use the piped community system. Approximately half of all households are fully plumbed. Funds have been requested to drill 14 individual wells and connect the remaining homes to the piped water system, and extend piped sewer to 29 homes. A landfill is available. Refuse collection services are provided. A landfill is located in the community.

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/South Naknek Seafodd (150,000 gals.).

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

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

Village Council - South Naknek Village, P.O. Box 70106, South Naknek, AK 99670 (246-6566)

* 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.

STEBBINS

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 453
Incorporation Type 2nd Class City
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Bering Straits Native Corp.



Geographic Information

Stebbins is located on the northwest coast of St. Michael Island, 120 miles southeast of Nome. It lies at approximately 63° 47' N. Latitude and 162° 22' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 35.8 sq. miles of land and 1.8 sq. miles of water. They have a subarctic maritime climate during the summer, with a continental influence during the winter. Average summer temperatures range from 40 to 60; winter temperatures range from 16 to -4.

Socioeconomic Information

The Eskimo village of Atroik was recorded here in 1898. The Native name for the village is "Tapraq." Fort St. Michael was built at nearby St. Michael by the Russian-American Company.

It is an Eskimo village with a fishing and subsistence lifestyle. 94.8% of the population are Natives.

The Stebbins economy is based on subsistence harvests supplemented by part-time wage earnings. The city government and schools provide the only full-time positions. Reindeer herding was important in the past and there is still an unmaintained herd on Stuart Island. The commercial herring fishery has become increasingly important, including fishing on the lower Yukon. 47 residents hold commercial fishing permits. Residents subsist upon fish, seal, reindeer and beluga whale. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 86 occupied households, and 1.0% of all houses were vacant. 96 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 39.2%. 171 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 64.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$23,333, and 32.3% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Bering Straits REAA. There is one school in the community, serving 141 students, and staffed by 13 certified teachers.

Stebbins is accessible by air and sea. There is an unattended 2,300' turf runway. Regular flights, charters and freight services are available from Bethel. A cargo ship brings supplies annually. There is no dock, and lighterage of goods to shore is provided out of Nome. Overland travel in the winter is by snowmachine.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

In the summer there are several watering points in the village supplied by a plastic pipeline from the 500,000-gallon steel water storage tank. The tank is filled from Big Clear Creek. The line is turned off and drained in the winter. Clear Lake is used as a secondary source - water shortages occur and washeteria water is often rationed during winter. Funds have been requested to build an access road to the lake to fill individual tanks. Water treatment will also be required. Honeybuckets are hauled by the City. Very few homes have plumbing. They have requested funding to construct a water and sewer haul system with in-home plumbing. The Master Plan has been completed. 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: Stebbins Village Co. (10 @ 119,500 gals.); Ber St Schools (12 @ 81,040); AVEC (10 @ 79,941); Native Store (8 @ 102,000).

The Regional Native Health organization is Norton Sound Health Corp. Local Health Clinic: Stebbins 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 Stebbins, P.O. Box 22, Stebbins, AK 99671 (934-3451)

Village Corporation - Stebbins Native Corporation, P.O. Box 110, Stebbins, AK 99671 (934-3074)

Village Council - Stebbins Community Assoc., P.O. Box 2, Stebbins, AK 99671 (934-3561)

* 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.

STERLING

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 4,550
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Kenai Peninsula Borough
Native Village No
Regional Native Corp. Cook Inlet Regional Corp.



Geographic Information

Sterling is located on the Sterling Highway at the junction of the Moose and Kenai Rivers, 18 miles east of the City of Kenai. It lies at approximately 60° 51' N. Latitude and 150° 79' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 85.3 sq. miles of land and 2.8 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

It is a community that apparently had its name formalized in 1954 when a post office was established.

Sterling is a non-Native community. 2.1% of the population are Natives.

The community caters to the sport fishing industry and summer influx of recreationalists. The economy of the Kenai area is diverse: oil and gas processing, timber, fishing, government, retail and tourism-related services provide employment. 20 residents hold commercial fishing permits. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 1,283 occupied households, and 41.0% of all houses were vacant. 1,617 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 7.4%. 1,030 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 39.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$51,145, and 7.6% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Borough. There is one school in the community, serving 322 students, and staffed by 18 certified teachers.

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

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

80% 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: 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; GCI.

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STEVENS VILLAGE

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

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



Geographic Information

Stevens Village is located on the north bank of the Yukon River, 17 miles upstream of the Dalton Highway bridge crossing, and 90 air miles northwest of Fairbanks. It lies at approximately 65° 99' N. Latitude and 149° 05' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 8.7 sq. miles of land and 2.9 sq. miles of water. It has a continental subarctic climate, characterized by seasonal extremes of temperature. Winters are long and harsh, summers are warm and short. Rainfall averages 6.5 inches, and snowfall is 43.4 inches. Summer temperatures range from 65 to 72, winter temperatures can be -71 to 0.

Socioeconomic Information

Discovered by three Athabascan Indian brothers, the village was named for Old Steven when he was elected chief. During the gold rush, residents cut wood for mining operations and to fuel steamboats plying the Yukon River.

The native population is predominantly Kutchin Indian who depend upon subsistence. 91.2% of the population are Natives.

Stevens Village is heavily dependent upon subsistence activities. There is some seasonal and part-time employment, and few families are dependent upon public assistance. Three residents hold commercial fishing permits. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 37 occupied households, and 30.0% of all houses were vacant. 17 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 43.3%. 45 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 73.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$10,000, and 73.9% of residents were living below the poverty level.

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

Access to Stevens Village is primarily by air. Fuel is shipped by barge at least three times each summer. Residents use boats for recreation, fishing and hunting. ATVs, snowmachines and dog teams are used on the mile of local roads.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

A central watering point is available, although many residents use surface sources. Honeybuckets are used for sewage disposal, and no homes are plumbed. A flood in 1992 cut off access to the landfill, and residents are using an unfenced private lot. Funds have been requested to develop a new landfill and refuse collection system.

Electricity is provided by: Stevens Village Energy System. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: School (19,000 gals.); Village Council (13,500); Electric Utility (28,500); Village Corp. (14,200).

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

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

Local Contacts

Village Council – Native Village of Stevens, General Delivery, Stevens Village, AK 99774

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STONY RIVER

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population	63
Incorporation Type	Unincorporated
Borough Located In	Unorganized
Native Village	Yes
Regional Native Corp.	Calista Corp.



Geographic Information

Stony River is located on the north bank of the Kuskokwim River, 2 miles north of its junction with Stony River. The village is 100 miles east of Aniak, 185 miles northeast of Bethel, and 225 miles west of Anchorage. It lies at approximately 61° 79' N. Latitude and 156° 58' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 17.1 sq. miles of land and 3.2 sq. miles of water. The climate in Stony River is continental with temperatures ranging from -58 to 90. Snowfall averages 85 inches, with total precipitation of 22 inches per year. High winds often cause flight delays in the fall and winter.

Socioeconomic Information

Also known as Moose Village and Moose Creek, it began as a trading post and riverboat landing used to supply mining operations to the north. The first trading post opened in 1930, and a post office was established in 1935. Area Natives used these facilities, but it wasn't until the early 1960s that families established year-round residency and a school was constructed.

The village is a mixed population of Indians and Eskimos. Residents depend heavily on subsistence foods. 88.2% of the population are Natives.

There are few income opportunities in Stony River; the school is the only employer. One resident holds a commercial fishing permit. BLM firefighting can provide seasonal income. Subsistence provides 60% of the village's food sources. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 19 occupied households, and 30.0% of all houses were vacant. 11 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 26.7%. 20 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 65.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$5,156, and 100.0% 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 2 certified teachers.

Stony River's location near the confluence of the Kuskokwim and Stony Rivers affords it easy accessibility by riverboat in summer and snowmachine in winter. Barges deliver cargo and bulk fuel. Scheduled weekday air services deliver mail and other cargo. The 2,300' gravel airstrip is state owned and operated.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Water is derived from individual wells; the school and clinic each have a well. Sewage is disposed of on an individual basis; honeybuckets and privies are used. The school has a septic tank/drainfield system. No homes have complete plumbing. There is a landfill a half mile from the school. The Middle Kuskokwim Electric Co-op provides power from Chuathbaluk to Stony River. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: Middle Kuskokwim Electric Co-op. Electricity is generated by Oil. Rates are subsidized through the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: Village Council (25,000 gals.).

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

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

Local Contacts

Village Council - Village of Stony River, P.O. Box SRV, Stony River, AK 99557 (537-3214)

* 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.

SUTTON

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 340
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Matanuska-Susitna Borough
Native Village No
Regional Native Corp. Cook Inlet Regional Corp.



Geographic Information

Sutton is on the Glenn Highway, 11 miles northeast of Palmer in the Mat-Su Borough. It lies at approximately 61° 71' N. Latitude and 148° 88' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 6.4 sq. miles of land and .2 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

It was founded around 1918 as a station on the Matanuska Branch of the Alaska Railroad. The post office was established in 1948.

Sutton is a non-Native community. 5.8% of the population are Natives.

The Palmer/Wasilla area and Anchorage offer a variety of employment opportunities. The local stores, lodges, a restaurant, post office and school provide local income. One resident holds a commercial fishing permit. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 111 occupied households, and 22.0% of all houses were vacant. 77 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 17.2%. 70 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 48.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$23,393, and 38.1% of residents were living below the poverty level.

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

Sutton accesses the state highway system from the Glenn Highway. There is no air strip, although transportation facilities are nearby in Palmer.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Approximately 85% of homes have individual water wells and septic systems, and are fully plumbed.

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

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

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

Local Contacts

Economic Development – Sutton Chamber of Commerce, P.O. Box 24, Sutton, AK 99674 (745-4527)

* 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.

TAKOTNA

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 48
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Doyon Ltd.



Geographic Information

Takotna is located in Interior Alaska on the north bank of the Takotna River in a broad scenic river valley, 17 air miles west of McGrath in the Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains. It lies at approximately 62° 99' N. Latitude and 156° 17' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 14.5 sq. miles of land and .0 sq. miles of water. Takotna has a cold, continental climate with some maritime influences during the summer. Summer temperatures average 42 to 80, winter temperatures range from -42 to 0.

Socioeconomic Information

Gold discoveries in the upper Innoko region led to the founding of Takotna.

Takotna is a mixed population of Non-Natives, Ingalik Indians and Eskimos. Subsistence is a prevalent activity. 44.7% of the population are Natives.

Takotna has a combined cash and subsistence economy. Employment is through the school district, post office, clinic, local businesses and seasonal construction. 80% of residents are involved in subsistence activities. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 15 occupied households, and 63.0% of all houses were vacant. 16 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was .0%. 9 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 36.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$18,750, and 14.2% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Iditarod Area REAA. There is one school in the community, serving 13 students, and staffed by 1 certified teacher.

Access to Takotna is by air or water. The community has 80 miles of local roads that connect with Tatalina Air Force Station, Sterling Landing and existing mines. It is a check point for the Iditarod sled dog race.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

A central watering point is the primary source of water. Approximately 20% have running water for the kitchen. Honeybuckets and individual septic tanks are used for sewage disposal. Funds have been requested to develop a piped water and sewer system. A washeteria is available.

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

The Regional Native Health organization is Tanana Chiefs Conference. Local Health Clinic: Takotna Health Clinic. Alternative care is provided by First Responder: Takotna EMS (298-2214).

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

Local Contacts

Community Non-Profit - Takotna Community Association, Inc., P.O. Box 86, Takotna, AK 99675

Village Council - Takotna Village, P.O. Box TYC, Takotna, AK 99675 (298-2212)

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TALKEETNA

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population	289
Incorporation Type	Unincorporated
Borough Located In	Matanuska-Susitna Borough
Native Village	No
Regional Native Corp.	Cook Inlet Regional Corp.



Geographic Information

Located at the junction of the Talkeetna and Susitna Rivers, Talkeetna lies 80 miles north of Anchorage at mile 226.7 of the Alaska Railroad. It lies at approximately 62° 33' N. Latitude and 150° 09' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 2.7 sq. miles of land and .3 sq. miles of water. January temperatures range from 4 to 23; July can vary from 47 to 68.

Socioeconomic Information

Originally the site of a Tanaina Indian village, it developed as a major camp when the railroad was built. The railroad station was opened to traffic in 1920.

Talkeetna is a non-Native community that provides services to Mount McKinley climbers. 1.6% of the population are Natives.

As the take-off point for Mount McKinley climbing expeditions, Talkeetna provides air taxi, helicopter, outfitters, and related services. 13 residents hold commercial fishing permits. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 114 occupied households, and 32.0% of all houses were vacant. 133 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 10.1%. 47 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 26.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$11,991, and 34.3% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Borough. There are 2 schools in the community. They serve 239 students, and are staffed by 23 certified teachers.

Talkeetna has a large airstrip and is accessible by a road off the George Parks Highway.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Over 60% of residents have individual wells, septic tanks, and complete plumbing. The remainder haul water and use outhouses. Over 30% of homes are used only seasonally.

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

The Regional Native Health organization is Southcentral Foundation. Local Health Clinic: Sunshine Community Health Center. Alternative care is provided by Ambulance: Talkeetna Ambulance Service (376-8800); Houston Clinic or Palmer Hospital.

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

Local Contacts

Community Non-Profit – Y Community Council, HC 89 – Box 8400, Talkeetna, AK 99676

Economic Development – Talkeetna Chamber of Commerce, P.O. Box 334, Talkeetna, AK 99676 (733-2276)

Village Corporation – Gold Creek-Susitna, Gold Creek via, Talkeetna, AK 99676 (733-2329)

* 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.

TANACROSS

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 78
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Doyon Ltd.



Geographic Information

Tanacross is located on the banks of the Tanana River, 12 miles northwest of Tok, off of the Alaska Highway. It lies at approximately 63° 33' N. Latitude and 143° 43' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 78.4 sq. miles of land and 1.0 sq. miles of water. Tanacross lies within the continental climatic zone, with cold winters and warm summers. In the winter, cold air settles in the valley and ice fog and smoke are common. Average temperatures range from -22 to 65.

Socioeconomic Information

Many residents moved from Mansfield Village to what was originally called "Tanana Crossing." The name was shortened to Tanacross. The military used its airfield as an emergency deployment post during World War II.

Tanacross is a traditional Athabascan village with a subsistence lifestyle. 94.3% of the population are Natives.

Unemployment is high, but many residents are able to work during the summer as emergency fire fighters for the BLM. Some people engage in the making of Native handicrafts to sell. One resident holds a commercial fishing permit. Everyone depends on subsistence activities for food. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 35 occupied households, and 34.0% of all houses were vacant. 31 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 35.4%. 46 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 60.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$14,750, and 23.8% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Alaska Gateway REAA. There is one school in the community, serving 11 students, and staffed by 1 certified teacher.

Tanacross is a mile north of the Alaska Highway. Regular bus services are available from Fairbanks to Tok. There are two runways. Regular flights depart from Fairbanks, and an air taxi service operates out of Tanacross.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Water is treated, stored in a tank, and piped to some homes; other residents have individual wells. A piped sewage and septic system serve approximately half of the community. Funds have been requested to renovate the water treatment plant, upgrade the landfill, and construct additional sewage disposal pits. The septic system needs to be replaced with a lift station and lagoon discharge. Electricity is provided out of Tok. A washeteria is available. A landfill is located in the community.

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

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

In-State telephone service is provided by National Utilities (Tok exchange). Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom.

Local Contacts

Village Corporation – Tanacross, Incorporated, General Delivery, Tanacross, AK 99776 (883-4129)

Village Council – Native Village of Tanacross, P.O. Box 77130, Tanacross, AK 99776

* 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.

TANANA

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population	351
Incorporation Type	1st Class City
Borough Located In	Unorganized
Native Village	Yes
Regional Native Corp.	Doyon Ltd.



Geographic Information

Tanana is located in Interior Alaska about two miles west of the junction of the Tanana and Yukon Rivers, 130 air miles west of Fairbanks. It lies at approximately 65° 15' N. Latitude and 152° 10' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 16.9 sq. miles of land and 4.6 sq. miles of water. Tanana has a cold, continental climate with slight maritime influences during the summer months. Temperatures range from well below zero to the high 60s. Average precipitation is 13 inches, with 50 inches of snowfall annually.

Socioeconomic Information

Tanana was a traditional trading settlement for nearby Koyukon and Tanana Athabascans long before European contact. Between 1887 and 1900 the St. James Mission built an elaborate school and hospital complex. It was an important source of services and social change along both rivers. In 1898, Fort Gibbon was founded at Tanana to maintain the telegraph line.

The community's prime location is well suited to its role as a trading hub. Traditional ways of life persist - subsistence, potlatches, dances and foot races are part of the culture. 78.3% of the population are Natives.

Fully 75% of the full-time jobs in Tanana are with the city, school district or native council. Fire-fighting, trapping and commercial fishing are important seasonal cash sources. 21 residents hold commercial fishing permits. There are only a few state and federal positions. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 123 occupied households, and 27.0% of all houses were vacant. 111 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 21.8%. 130 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 54.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$17,000, and 24.1% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the City School District. There is one school in the community, serving 120 students, and staffed by 11 certified teachers.

Tanana is accessible only by air and river transportation, although the City maintains 32 miles of driveable roads. Tanana has a small boat harbor; barged goods can be offloaded in a staging and storage area. A FAA Flight Service Station is available.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Water is hauled from the washeteria or the river; some have individual wells. A few residents are served by a distributed sewer line and central leachfield. Very few homes have complete plumbing facilities. Funds have been requested to restore the washeteria, water treatment plant, water line, and replace the leachfield and sewer line. A washeteria is available. Refuse collection services are provided. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: Tanana Power Company. Electricity is generated by Oil. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: Tanana Chiefs Conf (7 @ 140,000 gals.); Schools (3 @ 42,000); Tanana Depot (3 @ 75,000); Carlo Enterprises (8 @ 160,000); Tanana Power (4 @ 200,000).

The Regional Native Health organization is Tanana Chiefs Conference. Local Health Clinic: Tanana Health Center. Alternative care is provided by Ambulance: Tanana EMS (366-7170).

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

Local Contacts

City - City of Tanana, P.O. Box 77249, Tanana, AK 99777 (366-7159)

Education - Tanana City Schools, Box 89, Tanana, AK 99777 (366-7203)

Village Corporation - Tozitna, Limited, P.O. Box 129, Tanana, AK 99777 (366-7255)

Village Council - Native Village of Tanana, P.O. Box 77093, Tanana, AK 99777 (366-7160)

* 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.

TATITLEK

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population	126
Incorporation Type	Unincorporated
Borough Located In	Unorganized
Native Village	Yes
Regional Native Corp.	Chugach Alaska Corp.



Geographic Information

Tatitlek is located on the northeast shore of Tatitlek Narrows, on the Alaska Mainland in Prince William Sound. It lies 30 miles east of Valdez by sea near Bligh Island, and 30 air miles northwest of Cordova. It lies at approximately 60° 88' N. Latitude and 146° 67' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 5.6 sq. miles of land and 2.7 sq. miles of water. Winter temperatures range from 17 to 28; summers average 49 to 63. Annual precipitation includes 28 inches of rain and 150 inches of snowfall.

Socioeconomic Information

It is an Indian village first reported in the 1880 U.S. Census as "Tatikhlek," with a population of 73. The present spelling was published in 1910 by the U.S. Geological Survey, who wrote that the village originally stood at the head of Gladhaugh Bay, but was moved to its present site. A post office was established in 1946.

Tatitlek is a coastal Native village with a fishing- and subsistence-based culture. 86.6% of the population are Natives.

Fish processing and oyster farming provide some employment in Tatitlek. Four residents hold commercial fishing permits. Subsistence activities provide the majority of food items. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 33 occupied households, and 37.0% of all houses were vacant. 15 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was .0%. 47 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 76.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$27,188, and 19.8% of residents were living below the poverty level.

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

Tatitlek has a 2,500' airstrip with charters available from Valdez and Cordova. Boats are the primary means of local transportation.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

A surface water collection system via dam and a 170,000-gallon storage tank delivers treated piped water throughout Tatitlek. Some residents have individual wells or collect surface water. Most residents are connected to the piped community septic tank system. 80% of homes are fully plumbed. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: Tatitlek Electric Utility. 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 Chugachmiut. Local Health Clinic: Tatitlek Health Clinic. Alternative care is provided by First Responder: Tatitlek EMS (325-2311).

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

Local Contacts

Village Corporation – Tatitlek Corporation, P.O. Box 650, Cordova, AK 99574 (424-3777)

Village Council – Native Village of Tatitlek, P.O. Box 171, Tatitlek, AK 99677 (325-2311)

* 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.

TAZLINA

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population	274
Incorporation Type	Unincorporated
Borough Located In	Unorganized
Native Village	Yes
Regional Native Corp.	Ahtna Inc.



Geographic Information

Tazlina is located 5 miles south of Glennallen on the Richardson Highway. It is comprised of several small residential subdivisions and a business district. Copperville, Aspen Valley, Tazlina Terrace and Copper Valley School Road are all part of this area. The area encompasses 12.8 sq. miles of land and .7 sq. miles of water. Tazlina is located in the continental climate zone. Temperatures range from -74 to 96. Snowfall averages 39 inches, with total annual precipitation of 8 inches.

Socioeconomic Information

The village reportedly was a fishing camp of the Indian tribes who historically moved up and down the Copper River and its tributaries. During the pipeline era, Tazlina developed around the old Copper Valley School, built to board students from all over the state. It closed in 1971, when local high schools were constructed in the remote areas of the state and boarding schools were discontinued.

The community is primarily non-Native. 23.1% of the population are Natives.

Some residents depend on subsistence fishing and hunting. Local businesses include a combined grocery, liquor, hardware, gas and sporting goods store, a wholesale bread distributor, a freight service, and an RV park. The Prince William Sound Community College, Division of Forestry, State Highway Maintenance station, Division of State Parks, and Division of Communications are located in the area. Travellers are prevalent during summer months. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 80 occupied households, and 19.0% of all houses were vacant. 105 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 13.2%. 60 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 36.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$45,625, and 22.0% 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.

Tazlina is located on the Glenn Highway, which is maintained year-round. Air travel is not of great importance to local people because it is costly and can be more time consuming than road travel. Guides and subsistence hunters use planes extensively.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

The majority of residents have individual wells and septic systems. Water is delivered by truck from Glennallen or hauled from a central point. Outhouses are also used. Over 80% of homes are fully plumbed.

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

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

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 – Association of Tazlina Residents, P.O. Box 532, Glennallen, AK 99588

Village Council – Native Village of Tazlina, P.O. Box 188, Glennallen, AK 99588 (822-5965)

* 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.

TELIDA

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 11
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Doyon Ltd.



Geographic Information

Telida is located in Interior Alaska on the south side of the Swift Fork (McKinley Fork) of the Kuskokwim River, about 50 miles northeast of Medfra. The area encompasses 60.2 sq. miles of land and 1.1 sq. miles of water. The area experiences a cold, continental climate with slight maritime influences during the summer. Summer temperatures average 42 to 80, winters range from -60 to 0.

Socioeconomic Information

Athabascan Indian folklore indicates Telida's decedents are from two sisters, survivors of a Yukon Indian attack, who fled from the McKinley area to Telida Lake and discovered whitefish at its outlet.

Telida is an Upper Kuskokwim Athabascan village. Subsistence is an important activity. 90.9% of the population are Natives.

Telida's economy is heavily dependent on subsistence activities. Employment is primarily with the school, clinic, village administration and in seasonal summer jobs. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 3 occupied households, and 57.0% of all houses were vacant. 10 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 \$43,750, and .0% of residents were living below the poverty level.

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

Access to Telida is primarily by air. Small boats can reach Telida, but snags and sticks downriver prevent large boats. There is no road connection, but a winter trail connects the village with Nikolai. Snowmobiles, motor bikes and ATVs are used.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

A central watering point or surface sources provide water to Telida. Outhouses are used for sewage disposal. No homes are plumbed.

Electricity is provided by Telida Village Utility. Electricity is generated by Oil. Rates are subsidized through the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program.

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

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

Local Contacts

Village Council - Telida Village, General Delivery, Telida, AK 99695 (843-8115)

* 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.

TELLER

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 264
Incorporation Type 2nd Class City
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Bering Straits Native Corp.



Geographic Information

Teller is located on the Seward Peninsula, on a spit between Port Clarence and Grantley Harbor, 72 miles northwest of Nome. It lies at approximately 65° 25' N. Latitude and 166° 36' W. Longitude. The area encompasses .3 sq. miles of land and .2 sq. miles of water. The climate is maritime when ice-free, and then changes to a continental climate after freezing. Average summer temperatures range from 44 to 57; winter temperatures range from -9 to 8. Annual precipitation is 11.5 inches, with 50 inches of snowfall.

Socioeconomic Information

The Eskimo fishing camp called "Nook" was reported 20 miles south. A permanent settlement was established in 1900, after the Bluestone Placer discovery 15 miles to the south. During these boom years, Teller had a population of about 5,000 and was a major regional Native trading center. In 1926, bad weather caused the Norway dirigible "Norge" to land here rather than Nome on its flight over the North Pole. Many residents today were originally from Mary's Igloo.

Teller is a traditional Eskimo village with a subsistence lifestyle derived from seal and beluga, fish, reindeer and other local resources. In the past, caribou roamed the area. 86.8% of the population are Natives.

The Teller economy is based on subsistence food harvests supplemented by part-time wage earnings. 33 residents hold commercial fishing permits. There are mineral deposits in the area. Some fox are trapped, and reindeer herding has been practiced since Teller's founding. There is a herd of over 1,000 reindeer in the area, and the annual round-up provides meat and a cash product which is sold mainly on the Seward Peninsula. Over one-third of households produce crafts or artwork for sale. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 68 occupied households, and 23.0% of all houses were vacant. 58 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 3.3%. 37 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 39.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$20,000, and 32.1% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Bering Straits REAA. There is one school in the community, serving 85 students, and staffed by 8 certified teachers.

Teller has a road link to Nome from May to September and is easily accessible by sea and air. There is a 2,600' gravel runway with regular flights from Nome. There is no dock; goods are lightered from Nome and offloaded on the beach. Port Clarence is a natural harbor and has been considered for a deep water port.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

During summer, water is hauled from the Gold Run River (20 miles away) by the City water truck to home storage tanks, or by individual ATVs and snowmachines. During winter, melt ice is used or water is purchased at the washeteria. Over half of all homes have running water to the kitchen. Proper treatment is needed to provide a safe water source. 80% of residents use a honeybucket waste system, which is hauled by the City, but individual disposal of raw sewage on the beach or ice occurs. Funds have been requested to purchase a tractor/snow plow to maintain the 5-mile honeybucket dump access road. Also, a water/sewer feasibility study is needed. The school has requested funds to shore up and build a seawall for the sewage lagoon, which is used by the school, washeteria and clinic. A washeteria is available. Refuse collection services are provided. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: Teller 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: Teller Commercial Co. (4 @ 196,000 gals.); School (2 @ 62,500); Electric Utility (203,500); Teller Native Fuel (63,300); Grantley Harbor Mine (20,000); Other (11,450).

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

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

Local Contacts

City - City of Teller, P.O. Box 548, Teller, AK 99778 (642-3401)

* 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.

Village Corporation – Teller Native Corporation, P.O. Box 509, Teller, AK 99778 (642-4011)
Village Council – Native Village of Teller, P.O. Box 590, Teller, AK 99778 (642-3381)
Village Council – Native Village of Mary's Igloo, P.O. Box 572, Teller, AK 99778 (642-3731)

TENAKEE SPRINGS

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population	100
Incorporation Type	2nd Class City
Borough Located In	Unorganized
Native Village	No
Regional Native Corp.	Sealaska Corp.



Geographic Information

Tenakee Springs is located on the east side of Chichagof Island, on Tenakee Inlet, 45 miles southwest of Juneau. It lies at approximately 57° 77' N. Latitude and 135° 13' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 11.7 sq. miles of land and 5.0 sq. miles of water. Tenakee Springs has a maritime climate with cool summers and mild winters. Average summer temperatures range from 45 to 65; winter temperatures range from 24 to 39.

Socioeconomic Information

Early prospectors and fishermen came to the site to wait out the winters and enjoy the natural hot springs in Tenakee. Around 1895, a large tub and building were constructed to provide a warm bathing place. In 1899, Ed Snyder started Snyder's Mercantile, which still operates today. A post office arrived in 1903. Several canneries operated in the area beginning in 1916. Originally called Tenakee, the name was altered to Tenakee Springs in 1923. Improvements to the hot springs facilities were made in 1915, 1929 and 1940.

It is predominantly a non-Native retirement community. Many residents practice a subsistence lifestyle and actively exchange resources with their neighbors. The 108-degree sulphur hot springs are the social focus of the community. Bathing times are scheduled for men and women. The springs attract Southeast visitors, and many Sitka residents own recreational cabins in the area. 9.6% of the population are Natives.

Tenakee Springs has long been considered a retirement community, though commercial fishing is an important source of income. 17 residents hold commercial fishing permits. While fish processing had historically been a mainstay of its economy, tourism is becoming increasingly important. The City and Store are the only local employers. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 51 occupied households, and 63.0% of all houses were vacant. 20 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 20.0%. 57 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 74.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$18,125, and 10.8% of residents were living below the poverty level.

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

Tenakee Springs is dependent on seaplanes and the Alaska Marine Highway for transport. Scheduled or chartered floatplanes are available from Juneau. The State Ferry provides passenger transportation only, since there are no vehicle landing facilities or local roads in Tenakee. Barges deliver fuel and goods six times a year. The facilities include a seaplane float, a small boat harbor, heliport and ferry terminal. Snyder owns a fuel dock.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

There is no community water, sewer or refuse service. Residents collect surface water or use individual wells. The majority of homes are not fully plumbed. Snyder's Mercantile Store owns and operates a diesel generator, and the City owns the electrical distribution system.

Electricity is provided by: Tenakee Springs 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: Snyder Mercantile (3 @ 60,000 gals.); Electric Utility (700).

The Regional Native Health organization is SEARHC. Local Health Clinic: Tenakee Springs Health Clinic. Alternative care is provided by First Responder: Tenakee Springs EMS (736-2211).

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

Local Contacts

City - City of Tenakee Springs, P.O. Box 52, Tenakee Springs, AK 99841 (736-2207)

Village Council - Tenakee Springs Trad. Council, P.O. Box 44, Tenakee Springs, AK 99841

* 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.

TETLIN

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 88
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Doyon Ltd.



Geographic Information

Tetlin is located along the Tetlin River, between Tetlin Lake and the Tanana River, 12 miles southeast of Tok. It lies at approximately 63° 06' N. Latitude and 142° 43' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 152.9 sq. miles of land and 16.3 sq. miles of water. Tetlin lies within the continental climatic zone, with cold winters and warm summers. Average temperatures range from -32 to 72.

Socioeconomic Information

Athabascan Indians have historically lived in this area, rotating between several seasonal hunting and fishing camps. The Tetlin Indian Reserve was once established, but its status was revoked with the passage of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

Due to the community's isolation, the residents are able to pursue a traditional Athabascan culture and lifestyle. 95.4% of the population are Natives.

Many residents engage in the making of handicrafts for sale. Firefighting employs members of the community in the summer. Nearly all families participate in subsistence activities throughout the year. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 28 occupied households, and 40.0% of all houses were vacant. 27 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 25.0%. 38 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 58.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$15,750, and 29.6% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Alaska Gateway REAA. There is one school in the community, serving 33 students, and staffed by 3 certified teachers.

Tetlin is easily accessible by riverboat in the summer, but there is no road access. A turf airstrip is available. Scheduled and charter flights are available from Tok, and freight is delivered by plane.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

At present, all residents haul water from the community well to their homes, and use honeybuckets and outhouses. Homes are not plumbed. Electricity is provided out of Tok. Tetlin has requested funds to conduct a feasibility study for a piped water and sewer system. A washeteria is available. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: Alaska Power & Telephone Company (AP&T). Electricity is generated by Oil. Rates are subsidized through the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: Village Council (3 @ 45,000 gals.); Tetlin Utilities (120,000).

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

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

Local Contacts

Village Council - Native Village of Tetlin, P.O. Box TTL, Tetlin, AK 99779 (883-2321)

* 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.

THORNE BAY

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 633
Incorporation Type 2nd Class City
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village No
Regional Native Corp. Sealaska Corp.



Geographic Information

Thorne Bay is 38 miles northwest of Ketchikan on the eastern side of Prince of Wales Island. It lies at approximately 55° 65' N. Latitude and 132° 52' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 18.8 sq. miles of land and 5.2 sq. miles of water. Prince of Wales Island 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 Bay was named after Frank Manley Thorn, superintendent of the U.S. Coast & Geodetic Survey around 1885. Thorne Bay was developed as a result of a long-term timber sales contract between the U.S. Forest Service and the Ketchikan Pulp Company. In 1960, a floating logging camp was built in Thorne Bay, and in 1962 a shop, barge terminal, log sort yard and camp were built to replace facilities at Hollis. Roads were then constructed to connect Thorne Bay with Hollis, Craig and Klawock. Many residents chose to live in Thorne Bay year-round, even though logging ceased during the winter months.

Evolving from a work camp, Thorne Bay has become a year-round home to many logging employees. The majority of the population are non-Native. 1.2% of the population are Natives.

Employment is primarily related to the logging industry and U.S. Forest Service management of the National Forest, with some commercial fishing. Logging operations run full-scale from March through October or November. Thorne Bay is one of the major log transfer sites for operations all over the Island. To supplement their income, residents fish and trap. 21 residents hold commercial fishing permits. Locals prefer to purchase goods from Craig and Ketchikan. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 203 occupied households, and 16.0% of all houses were vacant. 241 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 18.6%. 150 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 38.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$39,688, and 5.2% of residents were living below the poverty level.

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

Thorne Bay is accessed by scheduled floatplane services from Ketchikan, the State Ferry at Hollis, and the airport at Klawock. There are scheduled barges which provide cargo through Hollis. A seaplane float and small boat harbor are available. The logging road system provides local access to other Island communities.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Water is obtained from a lake above Thorne Bay, treated and stored in a tank before piped distribution. The piped sewage system includes primary treatment. Approximately 75% of households are connected to the piped systems and are fully plumbed. Funding has been provided to install a new gravity sewer main system and lift station. The landfill is located on federal land, therefore a new site is under development. The City provides garbage collection services. Refuse collection services are provided. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: Thorne Bay Public Utility. Electricity is generated by Oil. Rates are subsidized through the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: U.S. Forest Svc/Thorne Bay Ranger District (4 @ 49,000 gals.); Power Utility (1,500).

The Regional Native Health organization is SEARHC. Local Health Clinic: Thorne Bay Health Clinic. Alternative care is provided by Ambulance: Thorne Bay Volunteer Rescue Squad (828-3427); Prince of Wales Island Area EMS (755-2230).

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

Local Contacts

City - City of Thorne Bay, P.O. Box 19110, Thorne Bay, AK 99919 (828-3380)

* 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.

TOGIAK

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 778
Incorporation Type 2nd Class City
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Bristol Bay Native Corp.



Geographic Information

Togiak is located at the head of Togiak Bay, 67 miles west of Dillingham. It lies at approximately 58° 93' N. Latitude and 160° 57' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 44.8 sq. miles of land and 126.8 sq. miles of water. Togiak is located in a climatic transition zone, however the arctic climate also affects this region. Average summer temperatures range from 37 to 66; winter temperatures range from 4 to 30.

Socioeconomic Information

Many residents of the Yukon-Kuskokwim region migrated south to the Togiak area after a devastating influenza epidemic. Many residents therefore have ancestral ties to that region.

Togiak is a traditional Eskimo village with a fishing and subsistence lifestyle. 87.3% of the population are Natives.

Togiak's economic base is primarily commercial salmon and herring fishing. 250 residents hold commercial fishing permits. Three fish processing facilities are located near Togiak. A few residents trap, and many harvest herring roe on kelp. The entire community depends heavily on subsistence activities, and will range over long distances for food sources. Seal, sea lion, whale and walrus are among the species harvested. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 151 occupied households, and 25.0% of all houses were vacant. 102 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 23.1%. 275 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 73.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$15,000, and 46.3% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Southwest Region REAA. There is one school in the community, serving 167 students, and staffed by 16 certified teachers.

Air transport is most frequently used. Regular and charter flights are available from Dillingham. There is a gravel airstrip. Freight can be brought in by air or barge.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

The majority of the community is connected to a piped water and sewer system and has running water. Less than half of homes have complete plumbing facilities. Funding has been provided to connect piped water and sewer to 9 homes in the Togiak Heights Subdivision and to provide sewer to eight homes on the west side, including a lift station and force main which connect to an existing lagoon. Funds have been requested to replace water mains in certain areas of the City. 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: Togiak Bulk Fuel (17 @ 130,226 gals.); Our Store Inc. (5 @ 90,000); AVEC (130,200); Togiak Fisheries (40,000); Southwest Reg. Schools (100,000); Other (9,650).

The Regional Native Health organization is Bristol Bay Area Health Corp. Local Health Clinic: Togiak 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 Togiak, P.O. Box 99, Togiak, AK 99678 (493-5820)

Village Corporation - Togiak Natives Limited, P.O. Box 169, Togiak, AK 99678 (493-5413)

Village Council - Traditional Village of Togiak, P.O. Box 209, Togiak, AK 99678 (493-5040)

* 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.

TOK

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 1,088
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village No
Regional Native Corp. Doyon Ltd.



Geographic Information

Tok is located at the junction of the Alaska Highway and the Tok Cutoff to the Glenn Highway, about 200 miles southeast of Fairbanks. It is called the "Gateway to Alaska," and lies 93 miles from the Canadian border, the first major community upon entering Alaska. It lies at approximately 63° 30' N. Latitude and 143° 03' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 133.0 sq. miles of land and .0 sq. miles of water. Tok is in the continental climate zone, with cold winters and warm summers. In the winter, ice fog and smoke conditions are common. Average temperatures range from -32 to 72.

Socioeconomic Information

Tok originated as an Alaska Road Commission camp for the construction of the Alcan and Glenn Highways. The U.S. Coast Guard established a LORAN-C station here.

The area was traditionally Athabascan, although the current population is primarily non-Native. 12.5% of the population are Natives.

Employment and business revenues peak in the summer months, with the rush of summer road travel. Sled dog breeding and the sale of pelts add to the local economy. Four residents hold commercial fishing permits. Subsistence activities are an important part of the lives of Tok residents. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 367 occupied households, and 35.0% of all houses were vacant. 375 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 20.3%. 299 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 44.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$30,341, and 8.7% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Alaska Gateway REAA. There are 2 schools in the community. They serve 306 students, and are staffed by 18 certified teachers.

Tok is directly accessible to Anchorage and Fairbanks because of its location at the junction of two highways. Bus services are available during the summer. Light aircraft fly in and out of the Tok Lodge airstrip.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

There is no central water and sewer in Tok, and one does not seem practical because businesses and residences are spread out over a wide area. Most use individual wells at 50- to 125-foot depths and individual septic tanks. Over half of all homes are fully plumbed. Most homes are heated with fuel oil or wood-burning stoves, and many residents use propane for cooking, water heating and clothes drying. Alaska Power & Telephone Co., based in Skagway, owns and operates a diesel power system in Tok which provides electricity to area communities. A washeteria is available. Refuse collection services are provided. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: Alaska Power & Telephone Company (AP&T). Electricity is generated by Oil. Rates are subsidized through the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: Dart's Fuel Service (9 @ 160,000 gals.); Northern Energy Corp. (5 @ 48,000); Alaska DOT (15,500); US Coast Guard Loran Station/Tok (20,000); Tok Airport (20,000); Village Texaco (30,000); Alaska Power & Telephone (33,800); Tundra Lodge (30,000).

The Regional Native Health organization is Tanana Chiefs Conference. Local Health Clinic: Tok Community Clinic. Tok EMT provides Medevac Service. Alternative care is provided by Ambulance: Tok EMT Association (883-2301).

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

Local Contacts

Community Non-Profit – Tok Community Umbrella Corp., P.O. Box 547, Tok, AK 99780
Economic Development – Tok Chamber of Commerce, P.O. Box 389, Tok, AK 99780 (883-4511)
Education – Alaska Gateway Schools, Box 226, Tok, AK 99780 (883-5151)
Regional Native Non-Profit – United Crow Band, Inc., P.O. Box 131, Tok, AK 99780 (883-5137)
Village Council – Tok Traditional Council, P.O. Box 372, Tok, AK 99780

* 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.

TOKSOOK BAY

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 539
Incorporation Type 2nd Class City
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Calista Corp.



Geographic Information

Toksook Bay is one of three villages located on Nelson Island, which lies 115 miles northwest of Bethel. It is on Kangirivak Bay across the water from Nunivak Island. Tununak is about 6 miles to the northwest. It lies at approximately 60° 49' N. Latitude and 165° 09' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 32.2 sq. miles of land and 40.6 sq. miles of water. Toksook 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 run 6 to 24.

Socioeconomic Information

The area has been utilized by Yupik Eskimos for thousands of years. Toksook Bay was established in 1964 when many people moved from Nightmute.

Toksook Bay is a traditional Eskimo community with a reliance on fishing and subsistence activities. 95.5% of the population are Natives.

Commercial fishing, the school and City are the primary income producers. Subsistence activities supplement income and provide essential food sources. 73 residents hold commercial fishing permits for herring roe and salmon net fisheries. A fish freezer has recently been completed for commercial and subsistence processing. The 1992 Community Development Quota (CDQ) program will increase the polluck groundfish quota for small communities like Toksook. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 88 occupied households, and 15.0% of all houses were vacant. 106 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 25.5%. 153 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 59.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$21,875, and 39.2% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Lower Kuskokwim REAA. There is one school in the community, serving 134 students, and staffed by 11 certified teachers.

A 2,000' gravel airstrip provides scheduled and chartered service year-round. Fishing boats, skiffs, snow machines and ATVs are used by residents for local travel. There are no docking facilities. Barges deliver goods during the summer months.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Water is derived from an infiltration gallery, is treated and piped throughout the community. A gravity line sewer system also serves most households. Approximately 80% of homes have complete plumbing. Funds have been requested for a new water well supply, lift station repairs, and a backhoe. The new multi-purpose facility and clinic will need connection to the piped system. 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 (11 @ 99,739 gals.); LK Schools (14 @ 85,315).

The Regional Native Health organization is Yukon Kuskokwim Health Corp. Local Health Clinic: Toksook Bay 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 Toksook Bay, P.O. Box 37008, Toksook Bay, AK 99637 (427-7811)

Village Corporation - Nunakuiak Yupik Corporation, General Delivery, Toksook Bay, AK 99637

Village Council - Native Village of Toksook Bay, Nelson Island, Toksook Bay, AK 99637 (427-7114)

* 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.

TONSINA

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 38
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village No
Regional Native Corp. Ahtna Inc.



Geographic Information

Tonsina is located at mile 79 on the Richardson Highway, south of the Tonsina River, next to Kenny Lake, 52 miles northeast of Valdez. It lies at approximately 61° 63' N. Latitude and 145° 15' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 22.2 sq. miles of land and .0 sq. miles of water. Tonsina lies in the continental climate zone. Temperatures range from -58 to 91. Snowfall averages 52 inches, with total precipitation of 12 inches per year.

Socioeconomic Information

A U.S. Army Signal Corps telegraph station, post office and general store were established here in 1902. The Tonsina Lodge was built in 1903 along the Valdez-Eagle Trail; it burned in 1928. The Tiekel Lodge and Tsaina Lodge were also built in this area. Development began during the oil era. Pump Station 12 was constructed nearby to move oil over Thompsons Pass to the pipeline terminal in Valdez.

There is no formal community in Tonsina; it is best characterized as a geographic location. 18.4% of the population are Natives.

Six individuals reported self-employment in the 1990 Census, all providing professional services. Foadhouses, the Ernestine State Highway Maintenance camp, and Alyeska Pipeline Pump Station 12 are the nearest employers. Subsistence activities supplement income. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 13 occupied households, and 41.0% of all houses were vacant. 6 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was .0%. 12 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 67.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$16,250, and .0% 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.

Tonsina is connected to the remainder of the state road system by the Richardson Highway. Airstrips are available nearby, to the south and to the north at Copper Center.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Most households have individual water wells and septic systems and are fully plumbed. Some residents have water delivered by truck or haul water from a public distribution point. Copper Basin Sanitation provides garbage collection, and hauls refuse to the Glennallen landfill. Refuse collection services are provided.

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

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

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

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TRAPPER CREEK

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population	276
Incorporation Type	Unincorporated
Borough Located In	Matanuska-Susitna Borough
Native Village	No
Regional Native Corp.	Cook Inlet Regional Corp.



Geographic Information

Trapper Creek lies 13 miles northwest of Willow and 46 miles northwest of Anchorage off the George Parks Highway in the Mat-Su Borough. It lies at approximately 62° 24' N. Latitude and 150° 41' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 215.5 sq. miles of land and 3.3 sq. miles of water. January temperatures range from 4 to 23; July can vary from 47 to 68.

Socioeconomic Information

It is a local name, first reported in 1958 by the U.S. Geological Survey.

No formal community exists in Trapper Creek. It is a non-Native settlement. 6.1% of the population are Natives.

Unemployment is relatively high in the area; subsistence activities are an integral part of the lifestyle. Those who are employed work in a variety of industries such as education, transportation and construction. Six residents hold commercial fishing permits. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 110 occupied households, and 46.0% of all houses were vacant. 76 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 30.3%. 115 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 60.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$31,071, and 16.2% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Borough. There is one school in the community, serving 59 students, and staffed by 4 certified teachers.

Trapper Creek is accessible from the George Parks Highway. A variety of transportation means are available in Wasilla, Palmer and Anchorage.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Most homes haul water from a central point or from a surface source. Several have individual wells. Approximately one-third of households are completely plumbed. Outhouses and septic tanks are used for sewage disposal. A large number of homes in this area are used only seasonally.

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

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

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

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

TULUKSAK

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 375
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Calista Corp.



Geographic Information

Tuluksak lies on the south bank of the Tuluksak River at its junction with the Kuskokwim River. The village is 35 miles northeast of Bethel. It lies at approximately 61° 11' N. Latitude and 160° 93' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 3.2 sq. miles of land and 1.0 sq. miles of water. Precipitation averages 16 inches in this area, with snowfall of 50 inches. Summer temperatures range from 62 to 42; winter temperatures can be 19 to -2.

Socioeconomic Information

The name was first published in 1861 as "Tul'yagmyut," an Eskimo word meaning "related to loon." The 1880 U.S. Census noted a population of 150 living in the village.

Tuluksak is a traditional Eskimo village with a fishing and subsistence livelihood. The community has abandoned its city government in favor of more village governmental control, and in 1994 the city was conditionally dissolved by the Local Boundary Commission. 95.5% of the population are Natives.

The primary employers are the school, village government, and services. Some commercial fishing also occurs; 27 residents hold commercial fishing permits for herring roe and salmon net fisheries. Subsistence activities provide most food sources. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 74 occupied households, and 18.0% of all houses were vacant. 90 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 2.5%. 119 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 57.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$20,446, and 51.2% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Yupiit REAA. There are 2 schools in the community. They serve 110 students, and are staffed by 12 certified teachers.

It can be accessed by a gravel airstrip year-round. There are no docking facilities, although cargo barges deliver during the summer. Residents use fishing boats, skiffs, snow machines and ATVs for local transportation.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Water is hauled from a central well at the washeteria. The school also has a central watering point. Residents use a honeybucket system with disposal in one of five sewage pits or the lagoon. A new wastewater pipeline from the washeteria to the sewage lagoon has been constructed and new honeybucket pits have recently been completed. The washeteria is currently out-of-service, and funds have been requested to restore it. Water system improvements and a more effective sewage disposal system are necessary. A washeteria is available.

Electricity is provided by: Tuluksak Traditional Power Utility. Electricity is generated by Oil. Rates are subsidized through the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: Village Council (2 @ 48,000 gals.); High School (10 @ 81,471); Elementary School (8 @ 50,134); Electric Utility (21,000).

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

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

Local Contacts

Village Corporation – Tulkisarmute, Incorporated, General Delivery, Tuluksak, AK 99679

Village Council – Tuluksak Native Community, P.O. Box 156, Tuluksak, AK 99679 (695-6828)

* 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.

TUNTUTULIAK

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 317
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Calista Corp.



Geographic Information

Tuntutuliak is on the Kinak River approximately 3 miles from its confluence with the Kuskokwim River and about 40 miles from the Bering Sea coast. It lies 40 miles southwest of Bethel and 440 miles west of Anchorage. It lies at approximately 60° 32' N. Latitude and 162° 74' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 26.9 sq. miles of land and .3 sq. miles of water. Tuntutuliak's summer temperatures range from 42 to 62, winter temperatures vary from -2 to 19. Annual precipitation averages 16 inches, with snowfall of 50 inches.

Socioeconomic Information

The village's Yupik name is Tuntutuliak, meaning "place of many reindeer." It was originally located four miles to the east and called Kinak, as noted in 1879 by Edward Nelson who found 175 residents at that time. In 1909 a government school was built. Due to problems with the teachers, the school was closed in 1917 and the building moved to the village of Eek. It is thought that some Kinak villagers may have moved to Eek so their children could attend school. In 1923 the first Moravian Chapel was built, and in the late 1920s a trading post was opened by John Johnson. The community moved to its present site on higher ground and was renamed Tuntutuliak in 1945. The BIA built a school in 1957. A post office opened in 1960.

It is a traditional Yupik Eskimo village with a fishing and subsistence lifestyle. Children are taught in Yupik until the third grade, and then classes are taught in English. 96.7% of the population are Natives.

Employment by the school, services, commercial fishing and fish processing provides most of the income. Skin-sewn products and other Native handicrafts also provide cash. Subsistence foods comprise approximately 50% of their diet. 49 residents hold commercial fishing permits for herring roe and salmon net fisheries. The 1992 Community Development Quota (CDQ) program will increase the polluck groundfish quota for small communities like Tuntutuliak. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 70 occupied households, and 8.0% of all houses were vacant. 75 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 6.4%. 110 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 59.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$14,444, and 46.0% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Lower Kuskokwim REAA. There is one school in the community, serving 96 students, and staffed by 6 certified teachers.

Tuntutuliak relies heavily on air transportation for passengers, mail and cargo service. An 1,800' runway and a seaplane base on the Kinak River are available. Barge services deliver goods approximately six times a year. Boats and snow machines are used for local travel.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Residents haul water from the river, collect rainwater or melt ice. Very few appear to use the central watering point. Honeybuckets, pit privies and barrel type bunkers are used for sewage disposal. Homes are not plumbed. A flush tank and haul system is currently under design, and funds have been requested to construct the system. A washeteria is available.

Electricity is provided by: Tuntutuliak Community Service Assoc. 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 (70,000 gals.); Village Council (14,000); Electric Utility (45,000); Village Corp. (63,000).

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

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

Local Contacts

Village Corporation – Tuntutuliak Land Limited, General Delivery, Tuntutuliak, AK 99680 (256-2315)
Village Council – Native Village of Tuntutuliak, P.O. Box 77, Tuntutuliak, AK 99680 (256-2128)

* 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.

TUNUNAK

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population	335
Incorporation Type	Unincorporated
Borough Located In	Unorganized
Native Village	Yes
Regional Native Corp.	Calista Corp.



Geographic Information

Tununak is located in a small bay on the northeast coast of Nelson Island, 115 miles northwest of Bethel and 519 miles northwest of Anchorage. It lies at approximately 60° 57' N. Latitude and 165° 24' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 4.3 sq. miles of land and .0 sq. miles of water. Tununak is located in a marine climate. Average precipitation is 17 inches, with annual snowfall of 22 inches. Summer temperatures can range from 42 to 59, winter temperatures average 2 to 19.

Socioeconomic Information

Nelson Island was named after Edward Nelson in 1878, a Smithsonian naturalist who noted 6 people, including 1 non-Native trapper, living in Tununak. In 1889 the Jesuits opened a small mission and school, which failed within three years due to the migratory nature of the traditional culture. In 1925 a government school was built, and a Northern Commercial Co. store was opened in 1929. From 1934 to 1962, a missionary named Father Deshout lived on Nelson Island. His long-standing relationship and work with the people in the area had a great influence. The 1950s brought great changes to the Islanders lifestyle, through their involvement with the Territorial Guard, work in fish canneries and seeking health care treatment. By the 1970s, snowmobiles were replacing dog sled teams.

Tununak is a traditional Yupik Eskimo village, with an active fishing and subsistence lifestyle. The community has abandoned its city government in favor of the village organization, and in 1994 the city was conditionally dissolved by the Local Boundary Commission. 96.2% of the population are Natives.

Employment by government agencies, commercial fishing, social services, construction or sales and services provide income. Trapping and crafts also generate cash for many families, and subsistence activities are an important contributor to villagers' livelihoods. 63 residents hold commercial fishing permits. A cold storage facility is operated by Bering Sea Fisheries Assoc. The 1992 Community Development Quota (CDQ) program will increase the pollock groundfish quota for small communities like Tununak. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 78 occupied households, and 15.0% of all houses were vacant. 96 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 14.0%. 96 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 50.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$18,750, and 26.3% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Lower Kuskokwim REAA. There is one school in the community, serving 84 students, and staffed by 9 certified teachers.

Tununak relies heavily on air transportation for passengers, mail and cargo service. A 2,200' gravel airstrip is available. Barges deliver goods two to four times each summer. Boats, snow machines and ATVs are used extensively for local travel.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

The village water source is a small stream adjacent to an existing subdivision. The water is treated and then hauled by residents from the washeteria or from other watering points. Some people draw directly from the stream, others use rainwater. Honeybuckets are disposed of at various bunkers throughout the village. Less than 5% of households are plumbed - those with individual septic systems. The watershed is prone to contamination. The village would like to relocate the water intake point to Muskox Creek, which is further away and less susceptible to pollution. An existing distribution system has never been completed or connected to homes. Funds have been requested to install 80 household flush/tank haul systems to replace the honeybucket disposal method. 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 (9 @ 73,271 gals.); Tununmiut Rinit Corp. (13 @ 100,000); High School (40,000); Elementary School (27,310).

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

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

* 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.

Alascom. Cable TV is provided by Univista.

Local Contacts

Village Corporation – Tunurimiut Rinit Corporation, P.O. Box 89, Tununak, AK 99681

Village Council – Tununak Traditional Tribal Elders Council, General Delivery, Tununak, AK 99681 (652-6312)

Village Council – Native Village of Tununak, P.O. Box 77, Tununak, AK 99681 (652-6527)

TWIN HILLS

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 74
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Bristol Bay Native Corp.



Geographic Information

Twin Hills is located near the mouth of the Twin Hills River, a tributary of the Togiak River, 386 miles southwest of Anchorage. It lies at approximately 59° 07' N. Latitude and 160° 21' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 31.0 sq. miles of land and .8 sq. miles of water. The area experiences a transitional climate, primarily maritime, although the arctic climate also affects this region. Average summer temperatures range from 37 to 66; winter temperatures range from 4 to 30.

Socioeconomic Information

The village was established by families who moved from Togiak to avoid the recurrent flooding there. The people have strong cultural ties to the Yukon-Kuskokwim region, because many of their ancestors migrated south following the influenza epidemic.

Twin Hills is a traditional Eskimo village with a fishing and subsistence lifestyle. 92.4% of the population are Natives.

12 residents hold commercial fishing permits, primarily for salmon, herring, or herring roe on kelp. The community depends heavily on subsistence activities for various food sources. An exchange relationship exists between Twin Hills, Togiak and Manokotak. Handicrafts supplement incomes. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 25 occupied households, and 29.0% of all houses were vacant. 9 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 25.0%. 24 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 73.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$11,667, and 50.0% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Southwest Region REAA. There is one school in the community, serving 19 students, and staffed by 1 certified teacher.

Twin Hills is primarily accessible by air and water. Regular and charter flights are available from Dillingham. There is a gravel and rock runway. Most cargo is delivered by air. There are no docking facilities, so barged goods must be lightered to shore.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Approximately 70% of the village is connected to the piped water system and has complete plumbing. Individual wells and surface water are also used. A piped sewage system serves almost half of the community; individual septic tanks and honeybuckets are also common. The village buys power from Southwest Region Schools during the winter, and resells it to residents. During the summer when the school is closed, the village operates its own generator.

Electricity is provided by: Village of Twin Hills.

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

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

Local Contacts

Village Corporation – Twin Hills Native Corporation, P.O. Box TWA, Twin Hills, AK 99576 (525-9234)

Village Council – Twin Hills Village, P.O. Box TWA, Twin Hills, AK 99576 (525-4820)

* 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.

TWO RIVERS

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 624
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Fairbanks North Star Borough
Native Village No
Regional Native Corp. Doyon Ltd.



Geographic Information

Two Rivers lies in the Fairbanks North Star Borough, west of Fox and adjacent to Pleasant Valley. It lies at approximately 64° 87' N. Latitude and 147° 09' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 12.6 sq. miles of land and .0 sq. miles of water. Interior Alaska experiences seasonal temperature extremes. January temperatures range from -22 to -2; July temperatures range from 50 to 72. Average annual precipitation is 11.3 inches. Ice fog is common during the winter.

Socioeconomic Information

It is a recent settlement that developed as a result of growth in the greater Fairbanks area.

Two Rivers is best characterized as a geographic location rather than a community. The population is primarily non-Native. 7.3% of the population are Natives.

Most residents are employed in the Fairbanks area in a variety of positions. Two residents hold commercial fishing permits. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 155 occupied households, and 26.0% of all houses were vacant. 221 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 10.5%. 105 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 32.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$53,518, and 4.0% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Borough. There is one school in the community, serving 115 students, and staffed by 9 certified teachers.

Ready access to Fairbanks transportation facilities provides airport, railway and highway connections.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Approximately 80% of homes have individual wells or have water delivered, use septic tanks, and are fully plumbed. Nearly one-fourth of homes in this area are used only seasonally.

Electricity is provided by: Golden Valley Electric Association, Inc. Electricity is generated by 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: Two Rivers Rescue (483-3687); Fairbanks Hospital.

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

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

TYONEK

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 143
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Kenai Peninsula Borough
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Cook Inlet Regional Corp.



Geographic Information

Tyonek lies on the northwest shore of Cook Inlet, 43 miles southwest of Anchorage. It lies at approximately 61° 06' N. Latitude and 151° 21' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 22.3 sq. miles of land and 3.3 sq. miles of water. Temperatures range from -27 to 91, and average annual precipitation is 23 inches.

Socioeconomic Information

It is a Tanaina Indian village first reported in 1880 as "Toyonok," which means "little chief." The village has also been called "Beluga" and "Moquawkie." A site near Tyonek is now known as Beluga.

Tyonek is a Tanaina Indian village practicing a subsistence lifestyle. 92.2% of the population are Natives.

Tyonek has recently become involved in fishing and hunting guide services. Subsistence is an important source of food items. 21 residents hold commercial fishing permits. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 55 occupied households, and 40.0% of all houses were vacant. 33 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 37.7%. 60 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 65.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$11,591, and 37.1% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Borough. There is one school in the community, serving 30 students, and staffed by 4 certified teachers.

The village is not accessible by road. Permission is required to land at the local airstrip, although regularly-scheduled flights are available. A local road and air services connect nearby Beluga.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

The majority of homes are connected to Tyonek's piped water system. Individual septic tanks are used for sewage disposal. All homes are fully plumbed. The village operates a sewage pumper for sludge disposal. Refuse collection services are provided. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: Chugach Electric Association, Inc. Electricity is generated by Hydro & Natural Gas.

The Regional Native Health organization is Southcentral Foundation. Local Health Clinic: Tyonek Health Clinic. Alternative care is provided by Ambulance: Tyonek Volunteer Rescue Squad (583-2201).

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

Local Contacts

Village Corporation – Tyonek Native Corporation, 1689 C Street, #219, Anchorage, AK 99501 (563-0707)

Village Council – Native Village of Tyonek, P.O. Box 82009, Tyonek, AK 99682 (583-2201)

* 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.

UGASHIK

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 5
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Lake & Peninsula Borough
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Bristol Bay Native Corp.



Geographic Information

Ugashik is located on the northwest coast of the Alaska Peninsula, 16 miles upriver from Ugashik Bay, southwest of Anchorage. The area encompasses 88.0 sq. miles of land and 8.8 sq. miles of water. Ugashik's maritime climate is characterized by cool, humid and windy weather. The average summer temperatures range from 41 to 60; winter temperatures range from 12 to 37.

Socioeconomic Information

Yupik Eskimos and Aleuts jointly occupied the area for an extended period of time. Ugashik was one of the largest villages in the region until the flu epidemic. Canneries have been maintained here throughout the history of outside contact.

It is a traditional site of the Aleut, however very few people live in Ugashik year-round. Most of the village's ancestors live in nearby Pilot Point, on the coast. Fishing and subsistence activities sustain residents. 85.7% of the population are Natives.

Fishing is the basis of Ugashik's economy and existence. There is a small family cannery in operation. The people depend on subsistence food items. One resident holds a commercial fishing permit. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 4 occupied households, and 80.0% of all houses were vacant. 1 job was estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 80.0%. 5 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 83.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$37,500, 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.

Ugashik is accessible by air and water. Regular flights from King Salmon and charter services are available. There is a gravel runway. Freight must be flown to Pilot Point and then taken upriver by boat.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Ugashik is a seasonal use site, and there are no public facilities. Homes use individual wells or surface water. Most use honeybuckets for sewage disposal. Approximately 10% have septic tanks and complete plumbing. Electrical power is provided by individual generators. There is no landfill, and garbage is scattered throughout the village. Funds have been requested to construct a landfill and 3,000' of access road, and drill ten new wells, including service lines and plumbing.

Electricity is provided by: Individual Generators.

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 Pilot Point.

Telephone and Cable TV information is unavailable.

Local Contacts

Village Council - Ugashik Village, General Delivery Via, King Salmon, AK 99613

* 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.

UNALAKLEET

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 730
Incorporation Type 2nd Class City
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Bering Straits Native Corp.



Geographic Information

Unalakleet is located on Norton Sound at the mouth of the Unalakleet River, 148 miles southeast of Nome and 395 miles northwest of Anchorage. It lies at approximately 63° 88' N. Latitude and 160° 78' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 2.9 sq. miles of land and 2.3 sq. miles of water. Unalakleet has a subarctic climate with considerable maritime influences. Winters are cold and dry. Average summer temperatures range 47 to 62; winter temperatures range from -4 to 11. Precipitation averages 14 inches annually, with 41 inches of snow.

Socioeconomic Information

Archaeologists have dated house remnants along the beach ridge from 200 B.C. to 300 A.D. Unalakleet has been a major trade center as the terminus for the Kaltag Portage, an important winter travel route connecting to the Yukon River. Indians on the upper river were considered "professional" traders who had a monopoly on the Indian-Eskimo trade across the Kaltag Portage. The Russian-American Company built a post in the 1830s. In 1901, the Army Signal Corps built over 605 miles of telegraph line from St. Michael to Unalakleet, over the Portage to Kaltag and Fort Gibbon.

Unalakleet has a history of diverse cultures and trade activity. The local economy is the most active in Norton Sound, along with a traditional Eskimo subsistence lifestyle. 81.8% of the population are Natives.

Both commercial fishing and subsistence activities are major components of Unalakleet's economy. 137 residents hold commercial fishing permits. Government and school positions are relatively numerous. A herd of musk ox is maintained near Unalakleet, and the underwool (quiviut) is spun and hand-knit by Natives into garments. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 207 occupied households, and 14.0% of all houses were vacant. 211 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 19.2%. 180 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 46.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$34,531, and 11.6% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Bering Straits REAA. There is one school in the community, serving 209 students, and staffed by 18 certified teachers.

There are regularly scheduled flights from Anchorage to Unalakleet. It has a 6,200' gravel runway, and major airport improvements are scheduled for 1994. Cargo is lightered from Nome to Unalakleet; there is no dock. Overland travel is mainly by snowmachine and dogsled in winter, and all terrain vehicles are used.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Approximately 90% of the community is connected to the piped water and sewer system and has complete plumbing. Matanuska Electric Assoc. owns and operates the electrical system in Unalakleet, through the Unalakleet Valley Electric Cooperative. The City recently received funds to replace water/sewer lines on the FAA Loop Road, including residences, businesses and the airport. The City has several problems with the water source and winter freezing. A project has been proposed that would repair and/or furnish an infiltration gallery walkway and transmission line, replace boilers and hydronic system, provide a new electrical system and standby generator at the Powers Creek Pumphouse, and study the treatment options to meet new safe water requirements. Unalakleet has also requested funds to expand the refuse baler storage area. A washeteria is available. Refuse collection services are provided. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: Unalakleet Valley Electric Cooperative. 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: Native Corp. (10 @ 531,060 gals.); State of Alaska DOT (2 @ 40,800); Village Corp. (3 @ 71,400); City/Powers Creek Water Source (24,000); West Coast Construction (5 @ 116,000); School (113,900); Electric Utility (359,000); Other (195,560).

The Regional Native Health organization is Norton Sound Health Corp. Local Health Clinic: Unalakleet Euksavik Clinic.

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

Local Contacts

City - City of Unalakleet, P.O. Box 28, Unalakleet, AK 99684 (624-3531)
Education - Bering Straits Schools, Box 225, Unalakleet, AK 99684 (624-3611)
Village Corporation - Unalakleet Native Corporation, P.O. Box 100, Unalakleet, AK 99684 (624-3411)
Village Council - Native Village of Unalakleet, P.O. Box 270, Unalakleet, AK 99684 (624-3622)

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

UNALASKA

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 4,317
Incorporation Type 1st Class City
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Aleut Corp.



Geographic Information

Unalaska overlooks Iliuliuk Bay and Dutch Harbor on Unalaska Island in the Aleutian Chain. It lies 800 air miles from Anchorage, a three-hour flight, and 1,700 miles northwest of Seattle. The name Dutch Harbor is often applied to the portion of the City on Amaknak Island, which is connected to Unalaska Island by bridge. Dutch Harbor is actually within the boundaries of the City of Unalaska. It lies at approximately 53° 93' N. Latitude and 166° 51' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 104.3 sq. miles of land and 111.4 sq. miles of water. January temperatures range from 25 to 35; summers range from 43 to 53. Average annual precipitation is 57.7 inches. The mean wind speed is 17 MPH.

Socioeconomic Information

More than 1,000 Aleuts lived in 24 settlements on Unalaska and Amaknak Islands in 1759. It became a Russian trading port for the fur seal industry in 1768. In 1787, several hunters were enslaved and relocated by the Russian American Company to the Pribilof Islands to work in the fur seal harvest. In 1825, the Russian Orthodox Church of the Holy Ascension of Christ was constructed. The founding priest, Ivan Veniaminov, composed the first Aleut writing system with local assistance, and translated scripture into Aleut. Since Aleuts were not forced to give up their language or culture by the Russian Orthodox priests, the Church remained strong in the community. By this time, however, between 1830 and 1840, only 200 to 400 Aleuts lived in Unalaska. In 1880, the Methodist Church opened a school, clinic and the Jesse Lee Home for orphans. During the World War II, on June 3, 1942, Unalaska was attacked by the Japanese. The Russian Orthodox Church was nearly destroyed by evacuating U.S. Army troops. The Church is the oldest Russian Orthodox cruciform-style churches in North America, and is currently listed among the 12 most endangered national historic landmarks.

Unalaska is primarily non-Native, although the community is culturally diverse due to fish processing activities. Subsistence activities remain important to the Aleut community and many long-term non-Native residents as well. 8.4% of the population are Natives.

Unalaska's economy is based on commercial fishing, fish processing, and fleet services such as fuel, repairs and maintenance, trade and transportation. The community enjoys a strategic position as the center of a rich fishing area, and for transshipment of cargo between Pacific Rim trading partners. The Great Circle shipping route from major west coast ports to the Pacific Rim passes within 50 miles of Unalaska, and Dutch Harbor provides a natural protection for fishing vessels. The harbor ranks as the number one port in the nation for seafood volume and value. 736 million pounds of crab, groundfish and other finfish were landed in Unalaska in 1992, at a value of \$194 million - 51% of Alaska's entire commercial fish value. 89 residents hold commercial fishing permits. Onshore and offshore processors provide some local employment, however, migrating workers are often brought in during the peak season. Rapid growth occurred between 1988 and 1992 as the polluck fishery developed; the economy has now stabilized with a reduced processing workforce. Unalaska has a budding tourist industry and a new Convention and Visitors Bureau. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 575 occupied households, and 16.0% of all houses were vacant. 2,518 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 1.0%. 212 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 8.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$56,215, and 15.3% 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 378 students, and are staffed by 26 certified teachers.

Daily scheduled flights serve the community. The State Ferry operates between May and September. A refurbished WWII sub dock offers extensive large boat repair services. A boat harbor with 1,800 feet of moorage serves fishing vessels and shipping.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

The majority of homes are served by the City's piped water and sewer system. Sewage receives primary treatment before discharge into Iliuliuk Bay. Approximately 90% of households have plumbing. Unalaska has requested funds to expand the filtration capacity of the water treatment plant, upgrade the sewage plant to secondary treatment, construct a lined landfill, and purchase a refuse baler. A washeteria is available. Refuse collection services are provided. A landfill is located in the community.

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Electricity is provided by: Unalaska Electric Utility. 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 Aleutian/Pribilof Island Assoc. Local Health Clinic: Iliuliuk Family & Health Services, Inc. Alternative care is provided by Ambulance: Unalaska Volunteer Ambulance Service (581-1233).

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

Local Contacts

City – City of Unalaska, P.O. Box 610, Unalaska, AK 99685 (581-1251)

Economic Development – Unalaska/Dutch Harbor Chamber, P.O. Box 833, Dutch Harbor, AK 99692 (581-1687)

Education – Unalaska City School District, Pouch 260, Unalaska, AK 99685 (581-1222)

Education – Aleutian Region Schools, P.O. Box 570, Unalaska, AK 99685 (581-3151)

Village Corporation – Ounalashka Corporation, P.O. Box 149, Unalaska, AK 99685 (581-1276)

Village Council – Qawalingin Tribe of Unalaska, P.O. Box 334, Unalaska, AK 99685 (581-2920)

UPPER KALSKAG

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 184
Incorporation Type 2nd Class City
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Calista Corp.



Geographic Information

Upper Kalskag is located on the north bank of the Kuskokwim River, 2 miles upriver from Lower Kalskag. It lies 28 miles west of Aniak, 68 miles northeast of Bethel and 348 miles west of Anchorage. It lies at approximately 61° 53' N. Latitude and 160° 32' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 3.8 sq. miles of land and .4 sq. miles of water. The climate in Upper Kalskag is semi-arctic with influences from the Bering Sea. Snowfall averages 60 inches, with total precipitation of 19 inches per year. Temperatures range from -55 to 87.

Socioeconomic Information

The original residents were from Kaltkhagamute, located four miles to the southwest. George Morgan, a German immigrant who founded Georgetown, established a general store in the village and became its first postmaster in 1932. A government school was built shortly thereafter. The community owned a herd of 2,100 reindeer. Over the years, residents of Crow Village, Russian Mission and Paimute moved to Upper Kalskag.

Upper Kalskag is an Eskimo village which was strongly influenced by the Roman Catholic Church. The village's Russian Orthodox practitioners left to establish Lower Kalskag in 1940. Today, subsistence activities are an important component of their lifestyle. 84.9% of the population are Natives.

Most cash income in Upper Kalskag is derived from public employment at the school, City or clinic. Some commercial fishing occurs or work as BLM firefighters. Six residents hold commercial fishing permits. 70% of the village's total livelihood is earned from subsistence activities. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 48 occupied households, and 6.0% of all houses were vacant. 35 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 25.5%. 76 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 68.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$16,250, and 39.6% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Kuspuk REAA. There is one school in the community, serving 33 students, and staffed by 3 certified teachers.

The Kuskokwim River affords easy accessibility by boat in summer and snowmachine in winter. Barges deliver cargo and bulk fuel during the summer. Daily scheduled air services deliver passengers, mail and other cargo year-round. The 2,200' gravel airstrip is shared by Upper and Lower Kalskag, and a road connects the two cities.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Half of all homes have individual wells, as do the school and store. A well at the school provides water, and residents also use a nearby spring. Honeybuckets, pit privies and two 2,000-gallon septic tanks are used for sewage disposal. The school, store and clinic have septic systems with crib disposal. About one-third of homes are fully plumbed. Funds have been requested to provide individual wells to 26 homes, interior plumbing, a gravity sewer main, lift station, community septic tank treatment and lagoon. 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 (49,200 gals.); City (7,700); Village Corp. Store (36,200); Other/Private (33,800).

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

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

Local Contacts

City - City of Upper Kalskag, P.O. Box 80, Upper Kalskag, AK 99607 (471-2220)

Village Council - Village of Kalskag, General Delivery, Upper Kalskag, AK 99607 (471-2235)

* 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.

VALDEZ

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population	4,713
Incorporation Type	Home Rule City
Borough Located In	Unorganized
Native Village	No
Regional Native Corp.	Chugach Alaska Corp.



Geographic Information

Valdez is located on the north shore of Port Valdez, a deepwater fjord in Prince William Sound. It lies 120 air miles east of Anchorage, or 305 miles by the Richardson and Glenn Highways. It is the southern terminus of the Trans-Alaska oil pipeline. It lies at approximately 61° 08' N. Latitude and 146° 30' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 218.8 sq. miles of land and 54.6 sq. miles of water. January temperatures range from 18 to 30; July temperatures are 47 to 63. Annual precipitation is 59.3 inches. The average snowfall is, incredibly, 300 inches annually.

Socioeconomic Information

The Port of Valdez was named in 1790 by Senor Fidalgo for the celebrated Spanish naval officer Antonio Valdes y Basan. Due to its excellent ice-free port, a town developed in 1898 as a debarkation point for men seeking a route to the Klondike gold fields. Valdez soon became the supply center of its own gold mining region, and incorporated as a City in 1901. Tsunamis generated by the 1964 earthquake destroyed the original City, killing several residents. The community was rebuilt in a more sheltered location nearby. During the 1970s, construction of the Trans-Alaska oil pipeline terminal and other cargo transportation facilities brought rapid growth to Valdez.

Valdez is primarily non-Native. Due to oil taxation revenues, the City offers a variety of quality public services. 5.9% of the population are Natives.

Valdez has one of the highest municipal tax bases in Alaska as the southern terminus and loading point of oil extracted from Prudhoe Bay on the North Slope. The major private employers in Valdez are oil companies and oil support and transportation services. Valdez is a major seaport, so transportation services to Interior Alaska are major employers. Local, state, and federal agencies combined provide significant employment. Seasonal commercial fishing and tourism have spurred the retail and service sectors. 63 residents hold commercial fishing permits. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 1,277 occupied households, and 15.0% of all houses were vacant. 2,243 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 8.8%. 790 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 26.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$68,570, and 5.1% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the City School District. There are 6 schools in the community. They serve 996 students, and are staffed by 68 certified teachers.

The Richardson Highway connects Valdez to Anchorage, Fairbanks and Canada. Port Valdez is ice-free year round and is navigated by hundreds of ocean-going oil cargo vessels each year. The State Ferry provides transport to Whittier, Cordova, Kodiak, Seward and Homer in the summer; Cordova only in the winter. Valdez has the largest floating concrete dock in the world, with a 1,200' front and water depth exceeding 80'. Numerous cargo and container facilities are present in Valdez. A small harbor accommodates 546 commercial fishing boats and recreational vessels. Both barges and trucking services deliver cargo to the City. The airport is operated by the state, with a 6,500' runway, instrument landing system and control tower. Daily scheduled flights are provided.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Well water is treated and stored in tanks prior to piped distribution throughout Valdez. Water storage capacity is 2.24 million gallons. The sewage treatment plant is capable of processing 1.25 million gallons a day. Sewage is deposited in a secondary treatment lagoon. Over 95% of homes are fully plumbed. Garbage collection services are available. Copper Valley Electric purchases power from the State-owned Solomon Gulch Hydro Facility, and owns diesel plants in Glennallen and Valdez. A washeteria is available. Refuse collection services are provided. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: Copper Valley Electric Assoc. Electricity is generated by Hydro; Oil backup. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available.

The Regional Native Health organization is Chugachmiut. Local Hospital: Valdez Community Hospital. Hospital is a qualified Acute Care facility. Long Term Care: Sourdough Place. Alternative care is provided by Ambulance: Valdez Fire Dept/EMS (835-4560).

In-State telephone service is provided by Copper Valley Telephone Co-op. Long-Distance telephone service is

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provided by Alascom; GCI. Cable TV is provided by Valdez Cable Vision.

Local Contacts

City – City of Valdez, P.O. Box 307, Valdez, AK 99686 (835-4313)

Economic Development – Valdez Chamber of Commerce, P.O. Box 512, Valdez, AK 99686 (835-2330)

Economic Development – Prince Wm. Sd. Econ. Dev. Council, P.O. Box 2353, Valdez, AK 99686 (835-3775)

Education – Valdez City Schools, Box 398, Valdez, AK 99686 (835-4357)

Regional Native Non-Profit – Valdez Native Association, P.O. Box 1108, Valdez, AK 99685 (835-4951)

VENETIE

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 237
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Doyon Ltd.



Geographic Information

Venetie is located on the north side of the Chandalar River, 45 miles northwest of Fort Yukon. It lies at approximately 67° 01' N. Latitude and 146° 39' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 13.2 sq. miles of land and 1.2 sq. miles of water. It has a continental subarctic climate, characterized by seasonal extremes in temperature. Winters are long and harsh, summers are warm and short. Rainfall averages 6.5 inches, and snowfall is 43.4 inches. Summer temperatures range from 65 to 72, winter temperatures run -71 to 0.

Socioeconomic Information

"Old Robert" chose Venetie because of its plentiful fish and game. Natives of the region spent only the coldest winter months in cabins and the remainder of the year participating in subsistence food-gathering activities.

Venetie is comprised largely of descendants of the Neets'aili Gwich'in, and to a lesser extent the Gwich'yaa and Dihaili Gwich'in. Subsistence activities are an important part of the local culture. 94.0% of the population are Natives.

Venetie is heavily dependent on subsistence. Most employment is through the school, clinic, post office, store and village council. The National Guard has used Venetie as a cold weather survival training school. BLM employs fire fighters seasonally. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 50 occupied households, and 22.0% of all houses were vacant. 35 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 37.5%. 81 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 70.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$14,688, and 47.2% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Yukon Flats REAA. There is one school in the community, serving 83 students, and staffed by 9 certified teachers.

Access to Venetie is almost exclusively by air. Because of its location on the Chandalar River, it is accessible by boat from May to October. There is no barge service. Motor bikes, 4-wheelers, snowmobiles and dog teams are used for local travel.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Almost all homes use surface water or the community water tank, and use honeybuckets. Homes are not plumbed. Venetie has requested funding to construct a new washeteria, water treatment plant, stabilize the water tank, repair the gravity wastewater line, construct a new sewage lagoon, and relocate the landfill. The existing washeteria has foundation defects and pipe freezing problems, and is very costly to operate and maintain. A washeteria is available. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: Venetie Village Council. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: Yukon Flats Schools (5 @ 40,000 gals.); Electric Utility (15,000).

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

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

Local Contacts

Village Council - Venetie Traditional Council, P.O. Box 81119, Venetie, AK 99781

Village Council - Native Village of Venetie Tribal Govt., P.O. Box 99, Venetie, AK 99781 (849-8212)

* 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.

WAINWRIGHT

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 535
Incorporation Type 2nd Class City
Borough Located In North Slope Borough
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Arctic Slope Regional Corp.



Geographic Information

Wainwright is located on the Chukchi Sea coast, 3 miles northeast of the Kuk River estuary. It lies at approximately 70° 59' N. Latitude and 160° 07' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 4.1 sq. miles of land and 11.7 sq. miles of water. The climate is arctic. Temperatures range from -56 to 80. Precipitation is light, averaging 5 inches annually, with snowfall of 12 inches.

Socioeconomic Information

A map of 1853 indicates the native name of the village as "Olrona." The area has historically been well populated. The site was chosen by the captain of the ship delivering school construction materials, because sea-ice conditions were favorable for landing, and he named the lagoon for his crewmember Lt. John Wainwright. A post office was established here in 1916.

The majority of the population are Inupiat Eskimos who practice a subsistence lifestyle. 94.3% of the population are Natives.

Economic opportunities in Wainwright are influenced by its proximity to Barrow and the fact that it is one of the older, more established villages. Sale of local Eskimo arts and crafts supplement income, along with subsistence. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 133 occupied households, and 17.0% of all houses were vacant. 177 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 10.2%. 120 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 40.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$33,333, and 4.1% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Borough. There is one school in the community, serving 188 students, and staffed by 16 certified teachers.

Air travel provides Wainwright'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 Wainwright. Water is obtained from a lake 3 miles northeast of the community, then treated and stored in tanks. Water is hauled from this point, or delivered to home holding tanks by truck. Honeybuckets are used for sewage disposal, and hauling services are provided by the City. The majority of homes have running water for the kitchen. New water and sewer storage tanks were recently funded. Wainwright has applied for funding to begin implementation of a piped water and sewer system, including plumbing, flush toilets, and showers. The washeteria can no longer meet the needs of the over 500 residents, and funding has been requested to design and construct a new central washeteria. A washeteria is available. Refuse collection services are provided.

Electricity is provided by: North Slope Borough Power & Light System. Electricity is generated by Oil. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: NSB Schools (65,900).

The Regional Native Health organization is North Slope Regional Health Corp. Local Health Clinic: Wainwright Health Clinic. Alternative care is provided by First Responder: Wainwright Volunteer Fire Dept. (763-2728).

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 Wainwright, P.O. Box 9, Wainwright, AK 99782 (763-2815)
Village Corporation - Olgoonik Corporation, P.O. Box 27, Wainwright, AK 99782 (763-2613)
Village Council - Village of Wainwright, P.O. Box 184, Wainwright, AK 99782 (763-2726)

* 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.

WALES

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 147
Incorporation Type 2nd Class City
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Bering Straits Native Corp.



Geographic Information

Wales is located on Cape Prince of Wales, at the western tip of the Seward Peninsula, 111 miles northwest of Nome. It lies at approximately 65° 60' N. Latitude and 168° 07' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 2.4 sq. miles of land and .0 sq. miles of water. It has a maritime climate when the strait is ice-free, usually June to November. After the freeze, there is an abrupt change to a cold continental climate. Average summer temperatures range from 40 to 50; winter temperatures range from -10 to 6. Annual precipitation is 10 inches, including 35 inches of snow. Frequent fog, wind and blizzards limit access to Wales.

Socioeconomic Information

A burial mound of the "Birnik" culture (500 A.D. to 900 A.D.) was discovered near Wales and is now a national landmark. In 1827 the Russian Navy reported the Eskimo villages of "Eidamoo" near the coast and "King-a-ghe" further inland. In 1890, the American Missionary Association established a mission here, and in 1894 a reindeer station was organized. Wales was a major whaling center, and before the influenza epidemic in 1918, it was the region's largest and most prosperous village with more than 500 residents.

Wales has a strong traditional Eskimo whaling culture. Ancient songs, dances, and customs are still practiced. In the summer Little Diomed residents travel between the two villages in large traditional skin boats. 88.8% of the population are Natives.

The economy of Wales is based on subsistence hunting and fishing, trapping, Native arts and crafts, and some mining. A private reindeer herd is managed out of Wales and local residents are employed to assist in the harvest. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 49 occupied households, and 26.0% of all houses were vacant. 46 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 19.3%. 53 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 54.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$15,000, and 35.2% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Bering Straits REAA. There is one school in the community, serving 51 students, and staffed by 6 certified teachers.

Wales is accessed by air and sea only. There is a 2,600' gravel airstrip, and the ice on the Straits is frequently used by planes in the winter. Scheduled and charter flights are available. A cargo ship delivers goods to Nome, which is then lightered a half mile to shore. Skin boats are still a popular method of sea travel, and snowmobiles are used in winter.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

The school, clinic and city building are connected to a piped water and septic system. Water is derived from Gilbert Creek during the summer, and residents haul treated water from the washeteria, or use untreated water from Village Creek. Almost all residents use honeybuckets, and very few homes have plumbing. The community requires a secondary water source, since dry summers affect water volume. Funds have been requested by the school for a 500,000-gallon water storage tank and a new leachfield; the current piped sewage system at the school tends to freeze up in winter. The community also wants funds to study a new water source from Cape Mountain and to plan a piped water and sewer system. The community needs a honeybucket/sludge disposal site and a collection vehicle, to eliminate sewage dumping in the ocean and on the ice. 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 (6 @ 51,590 gals.); Native Store (7 @ 42,650); Ber St Schools (7 @ 42,250); U.S. Navy Field Station (4 @ 60,000); City/Village Corp. (56,000).

The Regional Native Health organization is Norton Sound Health Corp. Local Health Clinic: Wales Health Clinic. In-State telephone service is provided by Mukluk Telephone Co. Long-Distance telephone service is provided by Alascom.

Local Contacts

City - City of Wales, P.O. Box 489, Wales, AK 99783 (664-3501)
Village Corporation - Wales Native Corporation, P.O. Box 529, Wales, AK 99783 (664-3641)
Village Council - Native Village of Wales, P.O. Box 549, Wales, AK 99783 (664-3511)

* 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.

WASILLA

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 4,381
Incorporation Type 1st Class City
Borough Located In Matanuska-Susitna Borough
Native Village No
Regional Native Corp. Cook Inlet Regional Corp.



Geographic Information

Wasilla is located midway between the Matanuska and Susitna Valleys, on the George Parks Highway. It lies 43 miles north of Anchorage, about one hour's drive. It lies at approximately 61° 58' N. Latitude and 149° 46' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 11.2 sq. miles of land and .6 sq. miles of water. January temperatures range from 4 to 23; July temperatures vary from 47 to 68. The average annual precipitation is 17 inches.

Socioeconomic Information

The Wasilla townsite was established in 1917 at the intersection of the Knik-Willow mining trail and the newly-constructed Alaska Railroad. It was a supply base for gold and coal mining in the region through World War II. The Matanuska-Susitna valley was settled by many homesteaders as part of an experiment in the 1930s. Agricultural crops and natural resources sustained growth and development in the valley.

Wasilla is primarily a non-Native community. Residents are close to the urban amenities of Anchorage, yet enjoy a rural lifestyle. 5.3% of the population are Natives.

Approximately 30% of the Wasilla workforce commutes to Anchorage. The local economy is diverse, and residents are employed in a variety of city, borough, state, federal government, retail, and professional service positions. Tourism, agriculture, wood products, steel and concrete products are part of the economy. 136 residents hold commercial fishing permits. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 1,410 occupied households, and 18.0% of all houses were vacant. 1,726 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 11.1%. 995 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 37.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$37,619, and 10.8% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Borough. There are 9 schools in the community. They serve 4,031 students, and are staffed by 258 certified teachers.

The George Parks Highway, Glenn Highway, and other local roads connect the city to Anchorage, the remainder of the state and Canada. The Alaska Railroad serves Wasilla on the Fairbanks to Seward route. A new general aviation airport was completed in 1992, and local charters are available. Commercial jet flights are operated out of Anchorage International Airport.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

The majority of homes use individual water wells and septic systems. City water is provided by wells, with a 2.3 million gallon storage capacity. Water is chlorinated and piped throughout Wasilla. 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. Funds were recently provided to upgrade the sewage treatment plant. An expansion of the water system is needed. Piped natural gas is primarily used for home heating. 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.

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

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 Wasilla, 290 East Herning Ave., Wasilla, AK 99654 (373-9050)

Economic Development - Mat-Su Resource Conserv. & Dev., 351 West Parks Hwy., #100, Wasilla, AK 99654 (373-1062)

Village Council - Knik Tribe, P.O. Box 872130, Wasilla, AK 99687 (376-2845)

* 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.

WHALE PASS

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 97
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village No
Regional Native Corp. Sealaska Corp.



Geographic Information

Whale Pass lies on the northwest side of Prince of Wales Island, north of Coffman Cove. It lies at approximately 56° 10' N. Latitude and 133° 17' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 35.4 sq. miles of land and 6.8 sq. miles of water. The area is dominated by a cool maritime climate. Average summer temperatures range from 46 to 70; winter temperatures range from 32 to 42.

Socioeconomic Information

The area was settled as the result of a State Department of Natural Resources land disposal sale.

Many Whale Pass residents are homesteaders and enjoy a subsistence lifestyle. The majority are non-Native and many are retired. 2.7% of the population are Natives.

Transportation services for logging operations and the school provide the only steady employment. Whale Pass is a log transfer site for area resources. Subsistence activities and public assistance payments supplement income. One resident holds a commercial fishing permit. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 28 occupied households, and 30.0% of all houses were vacant. 18 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 35.7%. 26 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 59.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$49,583, and 14.0% of residents were living below the poverty level.

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

The primary transportation is by float plane or boat.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Most homes draw water from a surface source and have individual holding tanks. Leachfields and septic tanks are used for sewage disposal. Almost all houses have complete plumbing. One-third of the homes are used only seasonally. Individual generators are currently used to supply power, although the community is interested in establishing a distributed system through Alaska Power & Telephone Company.

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: Whale Pass EMS (846-9001); Ambulance: Prince of Wales Island Area EMS (755-2230) or Flight to Coffman Cove or Craig.

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

Local Contacts

Community Non-Profit - Whale Pass Homeowner's Assoc., Box WWP Whale Pass, 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.

WHITE MOUNTAIN

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 180
Incorporation Type 2nd Class City
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes
Regional Native Corp. Bering Straits Native Corp.



Geographic Information

White Mountain is located on the west bank of the Fish River, on the Seward Peninsula, 63 miles east of Nome. It lies at approximately 64° 68' N. Latitude and 163° 41' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 2.6 sq. miles of land and .3 sq. miles of water. White Mountain has a transitional climate with less extreme seasonal and daily temperatures. Continental influences prevail in the ice-bound winter. Average summer temperature range from 41 to 61; winter temperatures range from -7 to 15. Annual precipitation is 15 inches, with 58 inches of snow.

Socioeconomic Information

The Eskimo fish camp of "Nutchirviq" was located here. The bountiful fish in both the Fish and Niukluk River supported the area's Native populations. White Mountain grew after the influx of prospectors during the gold rush of 1900. The first structure was a warehouse built by the miner Charles Lane to store supplies for his claim in the Council District. It was the site of a government-subsidized orphanage, which became an industrial school in 1926.

White Mountain is an Eskimo village, with historical influences from the gold rush. Subsistence activities are prevalent. 87.8% of the population are Natives.

The entire population depends on subsistence hunting and fishing, and most spend the entire summer at fish camps. The school, native store and White Mountain Lodge provide the only local employment. Construction outside of town and firefighting provide seasonal employment. 5 residents hold commercial fishing permits. Ivory and bone carvings contribute some cash. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 58 occupied households, and 16.0% of all houses were vacant. 35 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 36.4%. 72 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 67.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$15,893, and 38.3% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Bering Straits REAA. There is one school in the community, serving 51 students, and staffed by 6 certified teachers.

Access to White Mountain is by air and sea. There are no roads. Scheduled flights are available daily from Nome. Major improvements to the airport have recently been funded by DOT/PF. The Fish River is used for float planes. There is no dock in the village; supplies are lightered from Nome and offloaded on the beach. Cargo arrives annually in Nome from Seattle.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Piped water is distributed only during summer months; in winter, residents obtain water from the washeteria or the Fish River. 15 HUD homes have indoor plumbing with water from an insulated storage tank. Approximately 80% of residents use honeybuckets, the remaining are on piped septic systems. A piped sewage collection system is under development, including household plumbing, lift station, force main, and sewage treatment ponds. The school uses a bio-pure treatment plant, and effluent is discharged into the Fish River, about 200 yards upstream from where many residents obtain water. Funding has been requested to relocate the landfill. A washeteria is available. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: White Mountain Utilities. Electricity is generated by Oil. Rates are subsidized through the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: Ber St Schools (2 @ 40,000 gals.); City/Electric Utility (70,000); Village/Native Store (53,100).

The Regional Native Health organization is Norton Sound Health Corp. Local Health Clinic: White Mountain 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 White Mountain, P.O. Box 130, White Mountain, AK 99784 (638-3411)

Village Corporation - White Mountain Native Corp., P.O. Box 81, White Mountain, AK 99784 (638-3433)

Village Council - Native Village of White Mountain, P.O. Box 84082, White Mountain, AK 99784 (638-3651)

* 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.

WHITESTONE LOGGING CAMP

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 170
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village No
Regional Native Corp. Sealaska Corp.



Geographic Information

Whitestone Logging Camp is adjacent to Hoonah and Pelican in Southeast Alaska. It lies at approximately 58° 07' N. Latitude and 135° 42' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 8.2 sq. miles of land and 1.7 sq. miles of water. The area's maritime climate is characterized by cool summers and mild winters. Summer temperatures range from 52 to 63; winter temperatures are 26 to 39.

Socioeconomic Information

Apart from the historical use of the area by Tlingits, the camp was first settled for logging operations.

The camp is primarily non-Native families of loggers, though nearby Hoonah is a Native community. Children attend school in Hoonah. 3.7% of the population are Natives.

Whitestone is a working logging camp. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 43 occupied households, and 14.0% of all houses were vacant. 93 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 9.7%. 29 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 24.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$45,625, and 7.6% of residents were living below the poverty level.

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

An airport and the State Ferry are available at nearby Hoonah.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Piped water from Hoonah, individual wells, or holding tanks supply water to the camp. Piped sewage, septic tanks and leachfields are used for sewage disposal. All homes are fully plumbed.

Electricity is provided by: Tlingit-Haida Regional Electrical Authority. Electricity is generated by Oil. Rates are subsidized through the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: Whitestone Logging (10,000).

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

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.

WHITTIER

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 271
Incorporation Type 2nd Class City
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village No
Regional Native Corp. Chugach Alaska Corp.



Geographic Information

Whittier is on the northeast shore of the Kenai Peninsula, at the head of Passage Canal. It is on the west side of Prince William Sound, 50 miles southeast of Anchorage. It lies at approximately 60° 79' N. Latitude and 148° 65' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 11.9 sq. miles of land and 6.6 sq. miles of water. Winter temperatures range from 17 to 28; summer temperatures average 49 to 63. Average annual precipitation includes 66 inches of rain and 80 inches of snowfall.

Socioeconomic Information

A port and railroad terminus were established in Whittier during World War II. Nearby Whittier Glacier was named for the American poet John Greenleaf Whittier, and was first published in 1915 by the U.S. Coast & Geodetic Survey.

The community is primarily non-Native. This coastal community enjoys a sport-fishing and subsistence lifestyle. 12.3% of the population are Natives.

The major employers are the City and Crowley Maritime, a transportation company which ships arriving cargo to Anchorage via rail. Cruise ships and tour boats transfer visitors to and from Anchorage using buses and the railroad. Marine charters are available through Prince William Sound. 15 residents hold commercial fishing permits. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 112 occupied households, and 58.0% of all houses were vacant. 126 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 8.0%. 74 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 37.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$33,636, and 13.0% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Chugach REAA. There is one school in the community, serving 43 students, and staffed by 5 certified teachers.

Whittier has an ice-free port and a 70' city dock. A small boat harbor has slips for 400 vessels. It is served by cruise ships, the state ferry, barges, rail, and aircraft. Although not directly accessible by road, the railway carries passengers, vehicles and cargo 12 miles to a station at Portage, east of Girdwood. Travellers may then drive to Anchorage or Kenai on the Seward Highway. The 1,100' airstrip accommodates charter aircraft.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Water is derived from wells and a reservoir. Water storage capacity is 1.2 millions gallons. The entire community is served by a piped water and sewer system, and over 95% of homes are fully plumbed. Refuse is hauled out of the City by railroad cars to Anchorage - there is no landfill. Funds have been requested for Phase IV of water system improvements, including construction of a chlorination/treatment facility and pipe replacements. Refuse collection services are provided.

Electricity is provided by: Chugach Electric Association, Inc. Electricity is generated by Hydro & Natural Gas. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: Shoreside Petroleum Inc. (48,000).

The Regional Native Health organization is Chugachmiut. Local Health Clinic: City of Whittier Health Clinic. Alternative care is provided by Ambulance: Whittier Volunteer Fire Dept & EMS (472-2347).

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

Local Contacts

City - City of Whittier, P.O. Box 608, Whittier, AK 99693 (472-2337)

* 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.

WILLOW

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 324
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Matanuska-Susitna Borough
Native Village No
Regional Native Corp. Cook Inlet Regional Corp.



Geographic Information

Willow is 37 miles north of Anchorage in the Mat-Su Borough, north of Wasilla at mile 185.7 of the Alaska Railroad on the George Parks Highway. It lies at approximately 61° 74' N. Latitude and 150° 05' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 13.6 sq. miles of land and .9 sq. miles of water. January temperatures range from 4 to 23; July can vary from 47 to 68.

Socioeconomic Information

The community got its start when gold was discovered in the area around 1897. It was first named on an Alaska Railroad time table in 1923. A post office was established in 1948.

Willow is a non-Native settlement. There are a number of seasonal-use homes and undeveloped lots in the area, owned by Anchorage residents, as a result of the capital move initiative in the 1970s. 1.1% of the population are Natives.

Willow residents are employed in a variety of businesses in the Palmer/Wasilla and Anchorage area; many are self-employed. 13 residents hold commercial fishing permits. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 97 occupied households, and 60.0% of all houses were vacant. 90 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was .0%. 84 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 48.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$34,773, and 14.7% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the Borough. There are 2 schools in the community. They serve 168 students, and are staffed by 14 certified teachers.

From the George Parks Highway, the area has access to the statewide highway system and the transportation facilities of Wasilla, Palmer and Anchorage.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

More than half of the homes in Willow use individual water wells and septic tanks, and are fully plumbed. The remainder use a hauling system and outhouses. Approximately 60% of the homes in this area are used only seasonally.

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

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

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

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WISEMAN

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

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



Geographic Information

Wiseman is located on the middle fork of the Koyukuk River at the junction of Wiseman Creek in the Brooks Range. It lies just north of Coldfoot on the Dawson Highway. The area encompasses 81.1 sq. miles of land and .0 sq. miles of water. The climate of the area is strongly continental. Temperatures range from -14 to 50. Precipitation averages 10 inches, and snowfall is 63 inches per year.

Socioeconomic Information

In response to increased mining on the Nolan and Wiseman Creeks in 1911, locals began to abandon Coldfoot, 10 miles to the south. Supplies were brought up the Koyukuk River to Wiseman Creek where a new town developed. It was first called "Wrights," then "Nolan," and finally Wiseman in 1923.

Wiseman is a non-Native community. There are several seasonal-use homes owned by Fairbanks residents. 15.2% of the population are Natives.

Roadside services and transportation of materials for the North Slope Borough provide a few positions in Wiseman. One resident holds a commercial fishing permit. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 11 occupied households, and 70.0% of all houses were vacant. 8 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 50.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$4,999, and 100.0% of residents were living below the poverty level.

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

The Dawson Highway connects Fairbanks to the North Slope, although the road can be hazardous in the winter months.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Wiseman is a seasonal-use area, and offers no public facilities. Water is hauled by hand, outhouses or honeybuckets are used, and no homes are plumbed. Generators supply electrical power.

Electricity is provided by: Individual Generators.

The Regional Native Health organization is Tanana Chiefs Conference. Local Health Clinic: Wiseman Health Clinic. Alternative care is provided by Ambulance: Coldfoot Area Rescue Emergency Squad/C.A.R.E.S. (452-1166).

Telephone and Cable TV information is unavailable.

Local Contacts

Community Non-Profit - Wiseman Community Association, General Delivery, Wiseman, AK 99790

Village Council - Wiseman Traditional Council, 1455 Skyline, Fairbanks, AK 99701

* 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.

WOMENS BAY

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 693
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Kodiak Island Borough
Native Village No
Regional Native Corp. Koniag Inc.



Geographic Information

Womens Bay is on the west coast of Kodiak Island, 8 miles south of Kodiak. It lies at approximately 57° 68' N. Latitude and 152° 66' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 44.9 sq. miles of land and .1 sq. miles of water. January temperatures range from 14 to 46; July temperatures vary from 39 to 76. Average annual precipitation is 54.5 inches.

Socioeconomic Information

Originally inhabited by homesteaders, the property in this area has been transferred to the State, then to the Kodiak Island Borough. The community was named for the Bay it overlooks.

Due to its close proximity to Kodiak Station, many residents are Coast Guard families. A community association advocates for local concerns. 10.5% of the population are Natives.

Residents are employed in a variety of positions in Kodiak or at the Coast Guard Station. Unemployment is low. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 220 occupied households, and 14.0% of all houses were vacant. 312 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 6.5%. 111 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 26.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$44,861, and 3.2% of residents were living below the poverty level.

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

Womens Bay is accessible by road from Kodiak. Jet services, ferry access, and boat harbors are therefore nearby.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

The majority of homes use individual wells and septic tanks, and are fully plumbed.

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

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

In-State telephone service is provided by Pacific Telecommunications Inc. (Kodiak exchange). 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.

WRANGELL

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population	2,659
Incorporation Type	Home Rule City
Borough Located In	Unorganized
Native Village	Yes
Regional Native Corp.	Sealaska Corp.



Geographic Information

The City of Wrangell is located on the northern tip of Wrangell Island, 155 miles south of Juneau and 89 miles northwest of Ketchikan. It is on the Stikine River, an historic trade route to the Canadian Interior. It lies at approximately 56° 36' N. Latitude and 132° 27' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 58.9 sq. miles of land and 33.7 sq. miles of water. Wrangell is in the maritime climatic zone and experiences cool summers, mild winters, and year-round rainfall. Average summer temperatures range from 42 to 57; winter temperatures range from 29 to 44. Average annual rainfall is 82 inches.

Socioeconomic Information

Wrangell is one of the oldest non-Native settlements in Alaska. In 1811, the Russians began fur trading with area Tlingits and built a stockade named Redoubt Saint Dionysius in 1834. The British occupied the settlement for a time, but abandoned it in 1850. In 1867, as part of the Alaska Territory, a military post called Fort Wrangell was established, named for Ferdinand von Wrangell, manager of the Russian-American Co. around 1830. The community continued to grow because of its strategic location as a military outpost, as a major fur trading center, and as an outfitter for gold prospectors between 1861 and the 1930s. Thousands of miners travelled up the Stikine River into the Cassiar District of British Columbia during 1874. By 1916, fishing and forest products had become the primary industries – four canneries and a cold storage plant were constructed by the late 1920s. In the 1930s, cold packing of crab and shrimp was occurring. Abundant spruce and hemlock resources have helped to diversify the economy.

Wrangell is primarily a non-Native community with a mixture of Tlingit, Russian, British, and American historical influences. Logging and fishing support the community. 20.0% of the population are Natives.

Wrangell's economy is based on commercial fishing and timber from the Tongass National Forest. Alaska Pulp Corporation's sawmill closed in 1994, forcing approximately 225 mill workers and loggers into unemployment. Fishing and fish processing are an important segment of the economy. 259 residents hold commercial fishing permits. Renewed gold mining activities up the Stikine River has enabled Wrangell to provide transportation and staging services for these operations. Tourism is becoming a growing industry. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 942 occupied households, and 11.0% of all houses were vacant. 1,189 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 9.0%. 614 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 34.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$37,538, and 6.0% 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 521 students, and are staffed by 39 certified teachers.

The City is accessible by air and water. There are scheduled jet services, State Ferries and barges from Seattle and Juneau. The 6,000' runway is paved. Scheduled air taxi services are also available. The ports include a deep draft dock, a State Ferry terminal, two small boat harbors with 498 slips, and seaplane floats.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Two reservoirs, springs and streams supply water to Wrangell. Chlorination occurs before piped distribution to most households. Piped sewage receives secondary treatment at the Shoemaker Bay plant. About 20% of residences have individual septic tanks. Approximately 95% of households are fully plumbed. The City provides a garbage collection service. Wrangell Municipal Light & Power purchases electricity from the state-owned Tyee Lake Hydro Facility, located 40 miles southeast. The City also owns 7 standby diesel-fueled generators. Funds have been requested to extend water and sewer to the Zimovia Highway area and replace several eroding water mains. A washeteria is available. Refuse collection services are provided. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by: Wrangell Municipal Light & Power. Electricity is generated by Hydro; Oil backup. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: Unocal 76 (7 @ 239,000 gals.); Delta Western (370,500); Power Utility (10,000).

The Regional Native Health organization is SEARHC. Local Hospitals: Wrangell General Hospital; Wrangell Health Center. Hospital is a qualified Acute Care and Long Term Care facility. Alternative care is provided by Ambulance: Wrangell Volunteer Fire Dept. (874-3223).

* 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 Wrangell Cablevision.

Local Contacts

City – City of Wrangell, P.O. Box 531, Wrangell, AK 99929 (874-2381)

Economic Development – Wrangell Chamber of Commerce, P.O. Box 49, Wrangell, AK 99929 (874-2010)

Education – Wrangell City Schools, Box 2319, Wrangell, AK 99929 (874-2347)

Village Council – Wrangell Cooperative Assoc., P.O. Box 868, Wrangell, AK 99929 (874-3747)

YAKUTAT

BOROUGH INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 691
Incorporation Type Home Rule Borough



Geographic Information

Yakutat is isolated among the lowlands along the Gulf of Alaska, 212 miles northwest of Juneau and 225 miles east of Cordova. It is at the mouth of Yakutat Bay. It lies at approximately 59° 55' N. Latitude and 139° 76' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 5,875.0 sq. miles of land and 4.7 sq. miles of water. Yakutat has a maritime climate characterized by relatively mild, often rainy weather. Average summer temperatures range from 42 to 60; winter temperatures range from 17 to 39. Yakutat receives some of the heaviest precipitation in the state.

Socioeconomic Information

Yakutat has a diverse cultural history. The original settlers are believed to have been Eyak people from the Copper River area who were conquered by the Tlingits. Yakutat means "the place where the canoes rest." The Russian-American Co. built a fort in Yakutat in 1805. Because the Russians would not allow local Tlingits access to their traditional fisheries, a Tlingit war party attacked and destroyed the post. In 1884, the Alaska Commercial Co. opened a store in Yakutat. By 1886, beaches in the area were being mined for gold. In 1889 the Swedish Free Mission Church had opened a school and sawmill in the area. A cannery, sawmill, store and railroad were constructed beginning in 1903 by the Stimson Lumber Co. Most residents moved to the current site of Yakutat to be closer to this cannery, which operated through 1970. During World War II, a large aviation garrison and paved runway were constructed. Troops were withdrawn after the war, but the runway is still in use.

The area maintains a traditional Tlingit culture with influences from the original Eyaks, as well as Russian, English and American traders and miners. Fishing and subsistence activities are prevalent. 55.1% of the population are Natives.

Yakutat's economy is dependent on fishing, fish processing, logging activities and government. 170 residents hold commercial fishing permits. A cold storage plant and a logging company are the major private employers. Recreational fishing in the Situk River attracts sportsmen. Most residents depend on subsistence hunting and fishing. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 175 occupied households, and 7.0% of all houses were vacant. 254 jobs were estimated to be within the borough. The official unemployment rate at that time was 11.8%. 129 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 34.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$36,875, and 10.5% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Education is provided by the City School District. The Borough administers education to all communities within its boundaries.

There are scheduled jet flights, air taxis and floatplane services to Yakutat. There are two jet-certified runways; one is 7,813' of concrete, the other is 7,750' of asphalt. The City owns a small boat harbor, seaplane float and the Ocean Cape dock. Barges deliver goods monthly during the winter, and more frequently in summer.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

This information is available on a community basis. Communities located within the Borough include: Yakutat

Local Contacts

City – City & Borough of Yakutat, P.O. Box 160, Yakutat, AK 99689 (784-3323)
Education – Yakutat School District, Box 429, Yakutat, AK 99689 (784-3317)
Regional Native Non-Profit – Yakutat Native Association, P.O. Box 418, Yakutat, AK 99689 (784-3238)
Village Corporation – Yak-Tat Kwaan, Incorporated, P.O. Box 416, Yakutat, AK 99689 (784-3335)
Village Council – Yakutat Tlingit Tribe, P.O. Box 418, Yakutat, AK 99689 (784-3932)

* 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.

**Regional Organizations:
Contact Names and Addresses**

- ◆ **Boroughs**
- ◆ **Regional Native Corporations**
- ◆ **Alaska Regional Development Organizations (ARDORs)**
- ◆ **Regional Education Attendance Areas (REAAs) and City/Borough School Districts**

Boroughs

Aleutians East Borough

Dick Jacobsen, Mayor
P.O. Box 349
Sand Point, AK 99661
383-2699 Fax 383-3496

Municipality of Anchorage

Rick Mystrom, Mayor
P.O. Box 196650
Anchorage, AK 99519
343-4431 Fax 343-4991

Bristol Bay Borough

Edwin Anderson, Mayor
P.O. Box 189
Naknek, AK 99633
246-4224 Fax 246-6633

Denali Borough

John Gonzales, Mayor
P.O. Box 480
Healy, AK 99743
683-1330 Fax 683-1340

Fairbanks North Star Borough

Jim Sampson, Mayor
P.O. Box 71267
Fairbanks, AK 99707
459-1000 Fax 459-1102

Haines Borough

Carl Lehman, Mayor
P.O. Box 1209
Haines, AK 99827
766-2711 Fax 766-2716

City and Borough of Juneau

Byron Mallott, Mayor
155 South Seward Street
Juneau, AK 99801
586-5240 Fax 586-5385

Kenai Peninsula Borough

Don Gilman, Mayor
144 North Binkley
Soldotna, AK 99669
262-4441 Fax 262-8615

-Ketchikan Gateway Borough

James Carlton, Mayor
344 Front Street
Ketchikan, AK 99901
228-6625 Fax 247-0483

Kodiak Island Borough

Jerome Selby, Mayor
710 Mill Bay Road
Kodiak, AK 99615
486-9300 Fax 486-9374

Lake & Peninsula Borough

Glen Alsworth, Sr., Mayor
P.O. Box 495
King Salmon, AK 99613
246-3421 Fax 246-6602

Matanuska-Susitna Borough

Barbara Lacher, Mayor
350 East Dahlia Avenue
Palmer, AK 99645
745-4801 Fax 745-0886

North Slope Borough

George Ahmaogak, Sr., Mayor
P.O. Box 69
Barrow, AK 99723
852-2611 Fax 852-0337

Northwest Arctic Borough

Chuck Greene, Mayor
P.O. Box 1110
Kotzebue, AK 99752
442-2500 Fax 442-2930

City and Borough of Sitka

Rocky Gutierrez, Mayor
100 Lincoln Street
Sitka, AK 99835
747-3294 Fax 747-7403

City and Borough of Yakutat

Daryl James, Mayor
P.O. Box 160
Yakutat, AK 99689
784-3323 Fax 784-3281

Regional Native Corporations

Ahtna, Incorporated

Wilson Justin, President
P.O. Box 649
Glennallen, AK 99588
822-3476 Fax 822-3495

Aleut Corporation

Alice Petrivelli, President
4000 Old Seward Hwy., Suite 300
Anchorage, AK 99503
561-4300 Fax 563-4328

Arctic Slope Regional Corporation

Jacob Adams, President
P.O. Box 129
Barrow, AK 99723
852-8633 Fax 852-5733

Bering Straits Native Corporation

Jack Carpenter, President
P.O. Box 1008
Nome, AK 99762
443-5252 Fax 443-2985

Bristol Bay Native Corporation

Hjalmar Olson, President
P.O. Box 3310
Dillingham, AK 99576
842-5257
Anchorage BBNC office:
Tom Hawkins, CEO
P.O. Box 100220
Anchorage, AK 99510
278-3602 Fax 276-3924

Calista Corporation

Johnny Hawk, President
601 W. 5th Ave., Suite 200
Anchorage, AK 99501
279-5516 Fax 272-5060

Chugach Alaska Corporation

Michael Brown, President
560 E. 34th Ave., Suite 200
Anchorage, AK 99503
563-8866 Fax 563-8402

Cook Inlet Region, Incorporated

Roy Huhndorf, President
2525 C Street
Anchorage, AK 99509
274-8638

Doyon, Limited

Morris Thompson, President
Doyon Bldg. - 201 First Avenue
Fairbanks, AK 99701
452-4755 Fax 456-6785

Koniag, Incorporated

Frank Pagano, President
4300 B Street, Suite 407
Anchorage, AK 99503
561-2668 Fax 562-5258

NANA Regional Corporation, Inc.

Charlie Curtis, President
1001 East Benson Blvd.
Anchorage, AK 99508
265-4100 Fax 265-4123

Sealaska Corporation

Leo Barlow, President
One Sealaska Plaza, Suite 400
Juneau, AK 99801
586-1512 Fax 586-9214

The Thirteenth Regional Corp.

Kurt Engelstad, President
13215 S.E. Mill Plain C-8, Suite 393
Vancouver, WA 98684
(206) 254-0688

Alaska Regional Development Organizations (ARDORs)

Anchorage Economic Development Corporation

Scott Hawkins, President
550 W. 7th Ave., #1130
Anchorage, AK 99501
258-3700 Fax 258-6646

Arctic Development Council

Don Schindler, Executive Director
P.O. Box 1353
Barrow, AK 99723
852-4146 Fax 852-4147

Bering Strait Economic Council

Mike Rink, Executive Director
P.O. Box 149
Nome, AK 99762
443-4168 Fax 443-5349

Copper Valley Economic Development Council

Donna Tollman, Executive Director
P.O. Box 9
Glennallen, AK 99588
822-5001 Fax 822-5009

Interior Alaska Economic Development Council

Henry Cole, Executive Director
P.O. Box 71330
Fairbanks, AK 99707
456-1110 Fax 456-1942

Kenai Peninsula Borough Economic Development District

Stan Steadman, Executive Director
110 Willow St., #106
Kenai, AK 99611
283-3335 Fax 283-3913

Kuskokwim Economic Development Council

Jeannie Wooderson, Executive Director
P.O. Box 207
Aniak, AK 99557
675-4418 Fax 675-4419

Lower Kuskokwim Economic Development Council

Carl Berger, Executive Director
P.O. Box 219
Bethel, AK 99559
543-3521 Fax 543-3596

Lower Yukon Economic Development Council

Susan Anderson, Executive Director
P.O. Box 163
St. Mary's, AK 99658
438-2233 Fax 438-2719

Mat-Su Resource Conservation & Development

Mike Sims, Executive Director
351 West Parks Hwy., Suite 100
Wasilla, AK 99654
373-1062 Fax 373-1064

Northwest Arctic Borough Economic Development Committee

Jeff Hadley, Executive Director
P.O. Box 1110
Kotzebue, AK 99752
442-2500 Fax 442-2930

Prince William Sound Economic Development Council

Paul Roetman, Executive Director
P.O. Box 2353
Valdez, AK 99686
835-3775 Fax 835-5770

Southeast Conference

Jim Kohler, Executive Director
124 W. Fifth Street
Juneau, AK 99801
463-3445 Fax 463-4425

Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference

Mary Stadum, Executive Director
3300 Arctic Blvd., Suite 203
Anchorage, AK 99503
562-7380 Fax 562-0438

School Districts and Regional Education Attendance Areas (REAA's)

Alaska Gateway Schools (REAA 16)

Darroll Hargraves, Superintendent
Box 226
Tok, AK 99780
883-5151 Fax 883-5154

Aleutian Region Schools (REAA 8)

Joseph Beckford, Superintendent
P.O. Box 570
Unalaska, AK 99685
581-3151 Fax 581-3152

Aleutians East Borough School District

Tom Ryan, Superintendent
P.O. Box 429
Sand Point, AK 99661
383-5222 Fax 383-3496

Alyeska Central School

Darby Anderson, Superintendent
3141 Channel Dr., Suite 100
Juneau, AK 99801
465-2835 Fax 465-2935

Anchorage School District

Bob Christal, Superintendent
P.O. Box 196614
Anchorage, AK 99519
333-9561 Fax 333-3322

Annette Island Schools (REAA 20)

Robert Pratt, Superintendent
Box 7
Metlakatla, AK 99926
886-6332 Fax 886-4122

Bering Strait Schools (REAA 2)

David Bowling, Superintendent
Box 225
Unalakleet, AK 99684
624-3611 Fax 624-3099

Bristol Bay Borough Schools

Richard Leath, Superintendent
Box 169
Naknek, AK 99633
246-4225 Fax 246-6857

Chatham Schools (REAA 18)

Gordon Castanza, Superintendent
Box 109
Angoon, AK 99820
788-3682 Fax 788-3252

Chugach Schools (REAA 21)

Roger Sampson, Superintendent
165 E. 56th Ave. - Suite D
Anchorage, AK 99518
561-3666 Fax 561-8659

Copper River Schools (REAA 17)

George Maykowskyj, Superintendent
Box 108
Glennallen, AK 99588
822-3235 Fax 822-3949

Cordova City Schools

Mike McHone, Superintendent
Box 140
Cordova, AK 99574
424-3265 Fax 424-3271

Craig City Schools

Martin Laster, Superintendent
Box 800
Craig, AK 99921
826-3274 Fax 826-3322

Delta/Greely Schools (REAA 15)

Leland Clune, Superintendent
Box 527
Delta Junction, AK 99737
895-4658 Fax 895-4246

Denali Borough Schools

John Novak, Superintendent
P.O. Box 280
Healy, AK 99743
683-2278 Fax 683-2514

Dillingham City Schools

Keith Evans, Superintendent
P.O. Box 170
Dillingham, AK 99576
842-5223 Fax 842-5634

Fairbanks North Star Borough Schools

Richard Cross, Superintendent
520 Fifth Ave.
Fairbanks, AK 99701
452-2000 Fax 451-6160

Galena City Schools

Darrell Johnson, Superintendent
Box 299
Galena, AK 99741
656-1205 Fax 656-1368

Haines Borough School District

Ronald Erickson, Superintendent
Box 1289
Haines, AK 99827
766-2644 Fax 766-2508

Hoonah City Schools

Virgie Fryrear, Superintendent
Box 157
Hoonah, AK 99829
945-3611 Fax 945-3614

Hydaburg City Schools

Pam Van Wechel, Superintendent
Box 109
Hydaburg, AK 99922
285-3491 Fax 285-3391

Iditarod Area Schools (REAA 11)

Dr. John Monahan, Superintendent
Box 90
McGrath, AK 99627
524-3033 Fax 524-3217

Juneau Borough Schools

Robert Van Slyke, Superintendent
10014 Crazy Horse Dr.
Juneau, AK 99801
463-1700 Fax 463-1712

Kake City Schools

Dr. Larry Stout, Superintendent
Box 450
Kake, AK 99830
785-3741 Fax 785-6439

Kashunamiut School District (REAA 22)

Al Weinberg, Superintendent
985 KSD Way
Chevak, AK 99563
858-7713 Fax 858-7328

Kenai Peninsula Borough Schools

Dr. Walter Bromenschenkel, Superint.
148 N. Binkley St.
Soldotna, AK 99669
262-5846 Fax 262-9645

Ketchikan Gateway Borough Schools

Richard Clevenger, Superintendent
Pouch Z
Ketchikan, AK 99901
225-2118 Fax 225-2356

Klawock City Schools

Morris Ververs, Superintendent
Box 9
Klawock, AK 99925
755-2220 Fax 755-2913

Kodiak Island Borough Schools

Dr. Bruce Johnson, Superintendent
722 Mill Bay Rd.
Kodiak, AK 99615
486-9220 Fax 486-9278

Kuspuk Schools (REAA 5)

Bobette Bush, Superintendent
Box 49
Aniak, AK 99557
675-4250 Fax 675-4305

Lake & Peninsula Borough Schools

Frank Hill, Superintendent
Box 498
King Salmon, AK 99613
246-4280 Fax 246-4473

Lower Kuskokwim Schools (REAA 4)

Sue Hare, Superintendent
Box 305
Bethel, AK 99559
543-4800 Fax 543-4908

Lower Yukon Schools (REAA 3)

Edwin Gonion, Superintendent
P.O. Box 32089
Mountain Village, AK 99632
591-2411 Fax 591-2449

Matanuska-Susitna Borough Schools

Bruce Urban, Superintendent
125 W. Evergreen
Palmer, AK 99645
746-9200 Fax 745-0194

Mt. Edgecumbe High School

Linwood Leighy, Superintendent
1330 Seward Ave.
Sitka, AK 99835
966-2201 Fax 966-2442

Nenana City Schools

Dr. John Gill, Superintendent
Box 10
Nenana, AK 99760
832-5464 Fax 832-5625

Nome City Schools

Robert Kinna, Superintendent
Box 131
Nome, AK 99762
443-2231 Fax 443-5144

North Slope Borough Schools

Patsy Aamodt, Superintendent
Box 169
Barrow, AK 99723
852-5311 Fax 852-5984

Northwest Arctic Borough Schools

Randy Swenson, Superintendent
Box 51
Kotzebue, AK 99752
442-3472 Fax 442-2392

Pelican City Schools

John Antonin, Superintendent
Box 90
Pelican, AK 99832
735-2236 Fax 735-2263

Petersburg City Schools

Mary Francis, Superintendent
Box 289
Petersburg, AK 99833
772-4271 Fax 772-4719

Pribilof Island School District (REAA 9)

Mark Shellinger, Superintendent
Pouch 5
St. Paul, AK 99660
546-2222 Fax 546-2327

Saint Mary's School District

Gary Greseth, Interim Superintendent
Box 171
Saint Mary's, AK 99658
438-2311 Fax 438-2831

Sitka Borough Schools

John Holst, Superintendent
Box 179
Sitka, AK 99835
747-8622 Fax 747-5330

Skagway City Schools

William Hopkins, Jr., Superintendent
Box 497
Skagway, AK 99840
983-2960 Fax 983-2964

Southeast Island Schools (REAA 19)

David Dossett, Superintendent
Box 8340
Ketchikan, AK 99901
225-9658 Fax 225-2836

Southwest Region Schools (REAA 6)

Don Evans, Superintendent
Box 90
Dillingham, AK 99576
842-5288 Fax 842-5428

Tanana City Schools

Ron DeLay, Superintendent
Box 89
Tanana, AK 99777
366-7203 Fax 366-7201

Unalaska City School District

Joseph Beckford, Superintendent
Pouch 260
Unalaska, AK 99685
581-1222 Fax 581-2428

Valdez City Schools

Harry Rogers, Superintendent
Box 398
Valdez, AK 99686
835-4357 Fax 835-4964

Wrangell City Schools

Ell Sorenson, Superintendent
Box 2319
Wrangell, AK 99929
874-2347 Fax 874-3137

Yakutat School District

Larry Eklund, Superintendent
Box 429
Yakutat, AK 99689
784-3317 Fax 784-3446

Yukon Flats Schools (REAA 13)

Douglas Walker, Superintendent
Box 359
Fort Yukon, AK 99740
662-2515 Fax 662-2519

Yukon/Koyukuk Schools (REAA 12)

Glenn Olson, Superintendent
P.O. Box 80210
Fairbanks, AK 99708
474-9400 Fax 474-0657

Yupit School District (REAA 23)

Leland Dishman, Superintendent
Box 100
Akiachak, AK 99551
825-4428 Fax 825-4827



The **Department of Community and Regional Affairs** has developed a computer database that provides a "one stop shopping" resource for people seeking information about Alaskan communities. The database contains a wide range of information for every community in Alaska.

The DCRA Community Database currently contains information in the following areas:

- ✓ **PROFILES** – a description of the community's geographic location, history, culture, economy, transportation modes and climate.
- ✓ **FACILITIES** – community water, sewer and sanitation systems, electrical and bulk fuel facilities, heating methods, health care, communications, and household facilities such as plumbing, kitchens and phones.
- ✓ **U.S. CENSUS** – population, percent Native, ethnic origin, housing units, income and poverty rates.
- ✓ **ECONOMY & EMPLOYMENT** – a description of the community's economic base, and Census information such as private/public/military employment, occupations, industries and unemployment rates.
- ✓ **SCHOOLS** – school names, grades taught, enrollment and staff; school district expenditures per student, student/teacher ratios and cost differentials.
- ✓ **RURAL BUSINESSES** – business name, description of business, and Standard Industry Codes.
- ✓ **CONTACTS** – address file for all municipalities, village councils, village corporations, regional native corporations and non-profits, ARDORS, Legislators, etc.
- ✓ **MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS** – elected city and borough officials; mayors, council or assembly members, school board, planning & zoning commission, and key municipal employees, such as manager, clerk, VPSO/police chief, fire chief and health aide.
- ✓ **MUNICIPAL FINANCES** – a six-year history of municipal operating revenues and expenditures, plus capital project and per capita expenditures.
- ✓ **RURAL GRANTS** – a list of state- and federally-funded grants and capital improvements for rural communities, such as Legislative grants, Capital Matching, Village Safewater, Transportation projects and rural economic development assistance grants.
- ✓ **ANCSA LAND STATUS** – ANCSA land entitlement, community 14(c)(3) status; municipal lands trustee; BLM survey dates; homesite lands.

The database can be used to produce general **Community Profiles**, mailing labels, or custom-tailored reports, based on your special information needs. A primary strength of the database is the ability to search and sort the data to meet your requirements. For example, you may want certain information for all communities in one legislative district, or all communities accessible by road, or those communities with greater than 20% unemployment. Database information may be obtained in hard copy form or in computer spreadsheet format on disks. DCRA also has maps and aerial photos for many communities. A service charge may apply to Database and map products.

For additional information, contact:

Laura Walters or Michael Cushing
Research & Analysis Section

Municipal & Regional Assistance Division
Department of Community & Regional Affairs
P.O. Box 112100
Juneau, AK 99811-2100
Phone 465-4750 Fax 465-2948

DCRA Community Database Data Sources & Assumptions

The DCRA Community Database contains a wide range of information -- almost 400 individual pieces of data -- on each community and borough in Alaska. The information is gathered from a variety of state and federal sources -- it is not collected through local community surveys. The Community Database is updated in January and February, and DCRA attempts to keep the information current throughout the year as changes or errors are brought to our attention. However, due to the number of participating sources and the annual update cycle, the department cannot guarantee that this data is completely accurate. In addition, it is not cost-effective to reprint the publications and products derived from the Community as individual changes are entered into the database.

The data sources and definitions for each of the community data files follow:

PROFILES - contains location, climatic, cultural, and historical information from previously-published Profiles and the Alaska Geographic Names Dictionary. Accessibility and transportation facilities are derived from Department of Transportation records. Economic descriptions are updated as events occur, such as major employer layoffs. Current population figures are estimates by the State Demographer, Department of Labor.

FACILITIES - Because of the billions of dollars in state and federal infrastructure development in communities each year, facilities continually expand and improve. The sanitation systems in use in communities and ongoing projects are derived from the Department of Environmental Conservation Village Sewerage Program and from the U.S. Public Health Service. Other facilities data includes 1990 U.S. Bureau of Census information. Although dated, this information cannot be obtained for all communities on a statewide basis at any other time or through other sources, and therefore will not be updated until the year 2000. For example, census data portrays the percent of households in a community with complete plumbing facilities, and the percent of households using wood to heat their homes. Some of these data were obtained from Census samples in communities, and therefore are subject to sampling bias and variability.

CENSUS AND ECONOMY/EMPLOYMENT - These two files include 1990 U.S. Bureau of Census detailed information on population, ethnicity, housing, income and employment. Although dated, this information cannot be obtained for all communities on a statewide basis at any other time or through other sources, and therefore will not be updated until the year 2000. For example, the percent of population living below the poverty level, or number of adults not in the labor force. Some of these data were derived from 100% surveys of all households, and other items were obtained from Census samples in communities, and therefore are subject to sampling bias and variability.

CONTACTS - The database contains approximately 800 Alaska organizations. Sources for organizational contacts, addresses, phone and fax numbers include an annual DCRA survey of municipal officials, U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs Native Directory, Department of Education School Directory, and information from other state, federal, and regional entities.

MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS - DCRA surveys all cities and boroughs after municipal elections each November to update this file. However, changes in staffing do occur throughout the year. We make every effort to keep this information current, as we become aware of changes.

MUNICIPAL FINANCES - Cities and boroughs provide DCRA with annual financial statements or audits for State Revenue Sharing funding purposes. The financial data are those reported by the municipalities.

RURAL GRANTS - DCRA is currently maintaining the Rural Alaska Project Identification and Delivery System (RAPIDS) database, a collection of capital improvement project funding to rural communities from 20 state and federal programs. The data contained in this file are those projects reported by these 20 funding agencies.

SCHOOLS - This information is published by the Department of Education for the previous school year.

RURAL BUSINESS LICENSES - This data is derived from the Department of Commerce and Economic Development, Business Licensing Section. Since this file lists active *business licenses* at one point in time in rural communities, some may not be actual businesses. Also, within the course of any given year, new businesses develop, and others go out of business or change hands.

DCRA Community Database Technical Notes

Community Database information provided in electronic format is separated into eleven text files. A list of the information fields contained in each text file is attached.

These text files can be opened from within a spreadsheet program, such as Microsoft Excel or Lotus, or by word processing software, such as Microsoft Word or Word Perfect.

Spreadsheet software is preferred because the data is columnar, however all spreadsheet programs are limited to 256 characters per cell. This can be problematic for some of the data. For example, the descriptions of *location, history, culture, economy, transportation, climate* and *facilities* may be lengthy for some communities, and any information over 256 characters will be "cut off" in the spreadsheet. For this reason, we have provided a duplicate file which contains only the descriptive fields for use with word processing programs.

Word processing programs do not truncate the information in these seven fields. However, the text will wrap between the margins, with each field separated by tabs. Without columnar headings, in a word processing format, it is difficult to determine what each piece of information is.

The data can also be imported into a database you've designed, using Quattro Pro, Fox Pro, Microsoft Access, or other database software. The list of fields will prove useful in the design of a database.

Community Database Products and Pricing

Community Profiles - Printed profiles contain all of the information housed in the Community Database on a specific community. They are approximately 10 to 12 pages in length per community. The entire library of Profiles is over 4,000 pages of printed information. Community Profiles are \$5 per community.

Community Information Summaries - The Summaries are one-page printed Profiles of the most-frequently requested information on communities. Summaries are available for \$1 per community; all 350 communities and boroughs in one bound publication may be purchased for \$25.

Community Data on Computer Disk - The entire data set is available in eleven text files for \$50. (See Technical Notes for additional information.)

Custom Data Reports or Computer Disks - Staff are available to discuss your data requirements and determine how the Community Database can best meet those needs. Both printed reports and computer spreadsheets of portions of the database are available. The charge is \$5 per disk, plus \$25 per hour in staff time (billed in 15-minute increments.)

Address Labels - The production of labels using a word processing mail merge can be cumbersome and time-consuming. Our staff can provide labels directly from the Database at \$1 per page (21 labels.) For example, labels for distribution to all mayors in Alaska would be \$8.

Other Related Data Available from Research & Analysis:

Rural Alaska Project Identification and Delivery System (RAPIDS) - Detailed information on funded capital improvement projects, planned projects, and improvement needs in rural communities.

1990 U.S. Census data

Municipal Revenues and Expenditures - An 8-Year history of finances, detailed by category and service.

DCRA Community Database - Fields of Information

For additional information or Community Profiles, contact:

Department of Community & Regional Affairs
Municipal & Regional Assistance Division
Research & Analysis Section
P.O. Box 112100
Juneau, AK 99811-2100
Phone (907) 465-4750 FAX (907) 465-2948

PROFILES		All Villages, Cities, Boroughs (350 Records)	Profiles Sources:
DESCRIPTION	Community	Updated Annually from various published sources. Original data sources for descriptions included DCRA Community Profiles and ARDOR Community Profiles	
	Current Population (1993)		
GEOGRAPHIC/REGIONAL	Location (description)		
	History (description)		
	Culture (description)		
	Economy (description)		
	Transportation Modes to community (description)		
	Climate (description)		
	Incorporation Type		
	Borough Name		
	Regional Native Corp.		
	Is community a federally-recognized Native Village?		
	REAA/School District		
	Regional Health Corp.		
	Regional Development Organization (ARDOR)		
	Regional Housing Authority		
	Census Area		
	Latitude		
	Longitude		
	Land Area (square miles)		
	Water Area (square miles)		
	Historical Population, 1880, 1890, 1900 ... 1980, 1990		
FACILITIES		All Villages, Cities (330 Records)	Facilities Sources:
DESCRIPTION	Community	Updated Annually from various sources. Water, Sewer & Sanitation from DEC and U.S. PHS publications/data; Initial data source was DCRA Community Profiles, ARDOR Community Profiles, DCRA 1990 Utility Survey; and interpretations of 1990 U.S. Census household data. (Additional Census data available.)	
	Description of current water, sewer & sanitation facilities		
WATER SYSTEMS	Piped Water System?		
	Central Watering Point?		
	Multiple Watering Points?		
	Water Truck? (delivery)		
	Individual Wells?		
source	Community Well Source?		
	Surface Source?		
treatment	Filtration?		
	Chlorination?		
SEWER SYSTEMS	Piped Sewage System?		
	Honeybucket Hauled by city employees?		
	Honeybucket Dumped by residents in Pit or Lagoon?		
	Individual Septic?		
	Community Septic System?		
	Sewage Pumper Available?		
	Sewage Lagoon?		
	Sewage Lift Station?		
OTHER SANITATION	Outhouses/Pit Privies?		
	Washeteria?		
	Garbage Collection?		
ELECTRIC UTILITY	Landfill?		
	Electric Utility Name		
BULK FUEL	Power Source		
	AVEC Participant - Alaska Village Electric Cooperative		
	PCE Subsidy - Power Cost Equalization Subsidy		
	Electrical Rates Per KWH (at subsidized rate, if applicable)		
	Electrical Capacity in KW		
BULK FUEL	Bulk Fuel Available?		
	Names of bulk fuel tank farm owners/tank capacity if known		

DCRA Community Database - Fields of Information

HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES (U.S. Census Sample Data*)	Total Housing Units (a.k.a. HU)
	Occupied HU
	Vacant HU
	% Vacant
	% Sampled by Census (*% of households who used Census "Long form")
Plumbing	% Lack Plumbing
	% Lack Kitchen
Phone	% Lack Phone
Water	% On Pub Wat - either piped or central watering point
	% On Well Wat - private, individual wells
	% On Other Wat - rainwater, river water, ice melt, etc.
Sewer	% On Pub Sewr - piped sewage collection
	% On Septic - individual septic systems
	% On Oth Sewr - honeybuckets, outhouses
Heating Fuel	% On Elect Heat
	% On Oil Heat
	% On Util Gas
	% On Bott Gas
	% On Wood Ht
	% On Coal Ht
	% On Solar Ht
	% On Other Heat
	% No Heat Fuel
Clinic/Health Care	Clinic/Hospital Name
	Alternate Care
	Regional Health Corp.
	Health Comments
	Clinic Owner
	Clinic Leased by PHS?
	Year Clinic Built
	Clinic has running water?
	Clinic has flush toilets?
	Clinic Status
	Clinic Contact Name
	Clinic Phone
Communications	In-State Phone Utility
	Long-Distance Phone Utility
	TV Service & Stations received
	Cable TV available?
	Cable TV utility
	Radios Stations received
	Teleconferencing Networks available

U.S. CENSUS	All Villages, Cities, Boroughs, Census Areas, Regional Native Corps, Statewide (374 Records)	Census Sources:
POPULATION	Community	To be Updated in 2001 Data from 1990 U.S. Census STF 1 and STF 3 (sample "long form" data) (Additional Census data available.)
	1990 U.S. Census Pop.	
	Male Pop	
	Female Pop	
	Non-Native Pop	
	Native Pop	
	% Native	
	White	
	Indian	
	Eskimo	
	Aleut	
	White	
	Black	
	Asian/Pac Island	
	Other Ethnic	
HOUSEHOLDS	Total Housing Units	
	Occupied Housing	
	Vacant Housing	
	Owner-Occupied Housing	
	Pop in Owned Homes	
	Median Value of Owned Homes	

DCRA Community Database - Fields of Information

INCOME (CENSUS SAMPLE DATA*)	Renter-Occupied Housing
	Pop in Rented Units
	Median Rent Paid
	Pop in Institutions (not in housing above)
	Pop in Group Qtrs (not in housing above)
	Housing Units
	HU Single Family
	HU Single/Attached Units
	HU Duplex
	HU 3/4
	HU 5/9
	HU 10/19
	HU 20+
	HU Trailers
	HU Other types (live-aboard boats, etc.)
	Total Households (Family + Non-Related)
	Avg. Persons Per Household
	# Family Households
	# Non Related Households
	% Households sampled by Census for Income data (*)
	Median Household Income
	Median Family Income (only family households)
	Persons Living in Poverty
	% of Population in Poverty
	# of Family Households in the following Income Brackets:
	Less than \$10,000
	\$10,000 - \$19,999
	\$20,000 - \$29,999
	\$30,000 - \$39,999
	\$40,000 - \$49,999
	\$50,000 - \$59,999
	\$60,000 - \$74,999
	\$75,000 - \$99,999
	\$100,000 - \$124,999
	\$125,000 - \$149,999
	\$150,000 or greater

ECONOMY & EMPLOYMENT		All Villages, Cities, Boroughs, Census Areas, Regional Native Corps, Statewide (374 Records)	Economy & Employment Sources:
DESCRIPTION	Community	Description of Economy (same as in Profiles file)	Next major Update is 2001
CLASS OF EMPLOYMENT	% HH Sampled by Census	Total Employed	Data is from 1990 U.S. Census sample "long form" info.
	Armed Forces	Private Sector	Description of economy is updated from news events, as they occur (i.e. major industry closures or additions)
	Local Gov't	State Gov't	Dept of Labor tracks employment by Region, therefore no community data sources exist.
	Federal Gov't	Not Seeking Emp	
	Unemployed	% Unemployment	
EMPL BY INDUSTRY	Forestry/Fishing		
	Mining Ind		
	Construction		
	Non Dur Manuf		
	Dur Manufact		
	Transportation		
	Communicat/Utilities		
	Wholesale Trade		
	Retail Trade		
	Financ/Insur/Real Est		
	Business/Repair		
	Personal Svcs		
	Entertainmt/Rec		
	Health Svcs		
	Education Svcs		

DCRA Community Database - Fields of Information

EMPL BY OCCUPATION	Oth Prof Svcs
	Public Admin
	Exec/Admin
	Professional
	Technician
	Sales
	Admin Support
	Private House
	Protective Svc.
	Other Professional Svc.
	Forestry/Fisheries
	Precision Craft
	Machine Operator
	Transportation/Materials Handler/Equipment

RURAL BUSINESSES	Businesses in Rural Alaska (Over 5,700 Records)	Business Sources:
	Community Business Name Description of Business Owner Name Specific Standard Industry Code (SIC) General SIC Code	Updated Annually from Dept. of Commerce & Economic Dev. Business Licensing Database records

CONTACTS	Local, Regional, Statewide Organizations (800 Address Records)	Contact Sources:
	Community Contact Name Title Organization Name Mailing Address Mailing City AK Zip Code Phone Fax Comments Organization Type: Cities Boroughs Community Non-Profits Village Councils Village Corporations Regional Native Corps. Regional Health Corps. Regional Native Non-Profits Statewide Native Service Org. School Districts/REAAs Regional Development (ARDORs) Chambers of Commerce Other Economic Development/CDQ Org. Housing Authorities	Updated Annually from State/Federal Agency Publications/Lists.

MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS	All Cities and Boroughs (161 Records)	Officials Sources:
	Municipality Incorporation Type Incorporation Date Council/Assembly Meets Date Elections Held Mayor Name Mayor's Term Expires Manager Administrator Clerk Council/Assembly Members School Board Members	Updated Annually from DCRA Municipal Officials Database; Annual DCRA survey of election results and current employees. (Additional employee detail available.)

DCRA Community Database - Fields of Information

Planning/Zoning Commission Members Police/VPSO Fire Chief Financial Contact Emergency Contact Mailing Address (see also Contact file) Mailing City State Zip
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MUNICIPAL FINANCES	All Cities and Boroughs (161 Records)	Financial Sources:
	Municipality Sales Tax Rate Special Tax Rates Property Tax Mill Rate Assessed Full Value Determination 1988 Operating Rev 1988 Operating Exp 1988 Cap Proj Exp 1988 Operating Rev 1989 Operating Rev 1989 Operating Exp 1989 Cap Proj Rev 1989 Cap Proj Exp 1990 Operating Rev 1990 Operating Exp 1990 Cap Proj Rev 1990 Cap Proj Exp 1991 Operating Rev 1991 Operating Exp 1991 Cap Proj Rev 1991 Cap Proj Exp 1992 Operating Rev 1992 Operating Exp 1992 Cap Proj Rev 1992 Cap Proj Exp 1993 Operating Rev 1993 Locally-Generated Revenues 1993 State/Federal Operating Revenues 1993 Operating Exp 1993 General Government Exp 1993 Public Safety Exp 1993 Public Services 1993 Education Exp 1993 Debt Exp 1993 Oper Rev Per Capita 1993 Oper Exp Per Capita 1993 Cap Proj Rev 1993 Cap Proj Exp	Updated Annually from DCRA Municipal Revenue/Expenditure Database. Finances entered from Municipal Audits submitted for DCRA State Revenue Sharing purposes (Additional financial detail available.)

RURAL GRANTS	Grants to Rural Communities (Over 2,000 Funded)	Grant Sources:
	Community Grant Type (State/Federal Agency) Fiscal Year Grantee Name Funding Purpose/Project Description Status (completed, in construction, etc.)	Updated twice per year from DCRA RAPIDS Database; projects are compiled from 20 state/federal agencies (rural communities only) Additional detail available.

SCHOOLS	All schools in Alaska (512 Records)	School Sources:
UPDATED ANNUALLY	Community REAA/School District located in School Name Grades taught Students Enrolled Staff Comments	Updated Annually from Dept. of Education publications

DCRA Community Database - Fields of Information

ANCSA LAND STATUS

All Native Villages (221 Records)

ANCSA/MLT Sources:

	Village ANCSA acreage, 12(a) entitlement ANCSA acreage, 12(b) entitlement ANCSA acreage, other entitlements Municipal Lands Trustee MLT Technical Assistance being provided Authorized Village Entity (AVE), MLT MLT AVE Type 14(c)(1)(2) land status 14(c)(3) land status 14(c)(3) agreement signed BLM map, 14(c)(3) 14(c)(3) acreage BLM Survey, 14(c)(3) 14(c)(3) plats approved 14(c)(3) plats filed BLM Comments 14(c)(3) deeds issued Homesite lands Land Management comments	Updated Annually from DCRA MLT Staff 14(c) records. Entitlement acres 12(a/b) derived from U.S. Dept. of Interior, Bureau of Land Management.
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RAPIDS

Rural Alaska Project Identification and Delivery System

COMMUNITY PROJECTS AND NEEDS DATABASE

**Contains: 5,500 Capital Improvement Projects and Needs
in 218 Alaska Communities**

Purpose: To Increase Inter-Agency Coordination of Projects

Revised February 1995

Version 4

**RAPIDS Project Developed by:
RAPIDS Multi-Agency Development Team**

**RAPIDS Database Maintained by:
Research and Analysis Section
Municipal and Regional Assistance Division**

**Publication Supported by:
Division of Energy**



**The State of Alaska
Tony Knowles, Governor**



**Department of Community and Regional Affairs
Mike Irwin, Commissioner**