

Kluckwan

Tlingit

Kluckwan, Incorporated
P.O. Box 32077
Juneau, AK 99803-2077
(907) 789-7361 or 766-2211

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	23,040 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	23,056 acres
Total labor force	50
High school graduate or higher	58.2%
Bachelor's degree or higher	–
Unemployment rate	60.4%
Per capita income (1989)	\$11,543
Population	129
Percent native	86.8%

LOCATION

Kluckwan is located beside the Chilkat River, about 22 miles north of Haines, in southeast Alaska.

CLIMATE

Kluckwan has a maritime climate, characterized by cool summers and mild winters. Average summer temperatures range from 42°F to 66°F; winter temperatures range from 4°F to 31°F. The village receives much less precipitation than is typical for Southeast Alaska.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Kluckwan is a traditional Tlingit village. This Chilkat Indian Village is known for its mountain-goat-hair blankets and woven artwork of cedar bark. The village lies on the Chilkat Pass, a gold-trading route to the interior, which was heavily traveled by prospectors. The area hosts the largest concentration of bald eagles in the world at the Chilkat Bald Eagle Reserve.

GOVERNMENT

Kluckwan is unincorporated under Alaska law and is located in the unorganized borough (see Alaska introduction). It is governed by an Indian Reorganization Act Council, headed by a president. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in Sealaska Corporation regional native corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

Commercial fishing, logging, and subsistence activities support the community. Commercial fishing is the main source of income for Kluckwan residents. Logging on village-corporation lands on the island provides seasonal jobs. Subsistence activities provide a major supplement to cash income.

FISHERIES

Commercial fishing is an important aspect of the village economy.

FORESTRY

Logging is seasonally important to the economy of the village.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs one person, state government provides work for eight more, and the federal government employs an additional three

MANUFACTURING

Three residents are employed in durable manufacturing.

SERVICES

Wholesale trade employs two residents.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

Three residents are employed in entertainment and recreation.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Kluckwan is accessible by way of the Haines Highway, which is connected to the Alcan Highway. Residents rely on the scheduled air flights, harbor, dock, barge, ferry, and trucking services of Haines.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The village provides piped water to residents from a surface source. Sewage is also piped and disposed of in a community septic system. Electricity is provided to residents by Haines Light and Power Company, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is available through GTE Alaska, Inc., while long-distance service is provided by Alascom. One channel of television is available through the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 66 housing units in the village, 36 are occupied; two-thirds are heated with oil, while the rest are heated with wood. The village school is operated by the Chatham Regional Education Attendance Area.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by the Kluckwan Health Clinic, owned by the village council and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service. It is administered by the Southeast Alaska Regional Health Corporation.

Knik

Tanaina (Dena'ina) Athabascan

Knikatnu, Incorporated
Box 872130
Wasilla, AK 99687
(907) 376-2845

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	56,497 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	50,503 acres
Total labor force	117
High school graduate or higher	60.0%
Bachelor's degree or higher	–
Unemployment rate	24.8%
Per capita income (1989)	\$5,653
Population	272
Percent Native	11.4%

LOCATION

Knik is located on the west bank of the Knik Arm of Cook Inlet, 17.5 miles northeast of Anchorage.

CLIMATE

Knik is located in a primarily maritime climate zone, with relatively mild winters and cool summers. The average temperatures in January range from 6°F to 14°F; July temperatures range from 47°F to 67°F. Annual precipitation is 16.5 inches.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Knik is a Tanaina Indian village; the name means "fire," which originally was applied to several villages at the head of Cook Inlet. The main village was listed as "Knik" in the 1880 U.S. census. The

present-day village developed in 1903, around a trading post called Palmers Store. The population is now predominantly non-native.

GOVERNMENT

The village is unincorporated under Alaska law and is located in the Matanuska-Susitna Borough (see Alaska introduction). It is governed by a traditional village council, headed by a president. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in Cook Inlet Regional Corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

Subsistence-related activities contribute to cash income, and the Palmer-Wasilla area offers a variety of positions in the private and public sectors. Retail trade, transportation, and education are the primary employers.

CONSTRUCTION

Five residents are employed in the construction industry.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs 10 people, state government provides work for 13 more, and the federal government employs an additional two.

MANUFACTURING

Two residents are employed in nondurable manufacturing, while eight work in durable manufacturing.

SERVICES

Services are extensive in the Palmer-Wasilla area. Four residents work in wholesale trade, retail trade employs 17, finance and related business three, repair services two, and professional services other than health and education two.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

Two residents are employed in entertainment and recreation.

TRANSPORTATION

The transportation industry employs ten residents of Knik.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Knik lies south of the George Parks Highway, with road connections to many parts of the state. Many forms of transportation are available in nearby Palmer and Anchorage.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Residents obtain water through individual wells; sewage is disposed of by means of individual septic tanks. Electricity is provided by the Matanuska Electric Association, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by the Matanuska Telephone Association. Several television channels are available from stations in nearby metropolitan areas. Of 178 housing units in the village, 105 are occupied; almost half are heated with wood, one-fifth are heated with bottled gas, and the rest are heated by oil and electric heat. The village school is operated by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided in the nearby towns of Houston and Palmer. The regional health corporation is the Southcentral Foundation.

Kobuk

Inupiat Eskimo

NANA Corporation
P.O. Box 49
4706 Harding Drive
Kotzebue, AK 99752
(907) 442-3301

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	69,120 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	63,541 acres
Total labor force	20
High school graduate or higher	33.3%
Bachelor's degree or higher	–
Unemployment rate	35.0%
Per capita income (1989)	\$4,060
Population	69
Percent Native	89.9%

LOCATION

Kobuk is located on the right bank of the Kobuk River, about seven miles northeast of Shungnak and 128 air miles northeast of Kotzebue.

CLIMATE

Kobuk lies in the continental climate zone, characterized by long, cold winters and relatively warm summers. Temperatures can range from winter lows of -68°F to highs of 90°F in the summer. Snowfall averages 56 inches, with total annual precipitation of 17 inches.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Kobuk is the smallest village in the Northwest Arctic Borough. It was founded in 1899 as a supply point for mining activities in the Cosmos Hills to the north and was then called Shungnak. Due to river erosion, Shungnak residents moved 10 miles downstream to a new site, and those who remained at the old village renamed it Kobuk. It is an Inupiat Eskimo village, practicing a traditional subsistence life-style.

GOVERNMENT

Kobuk was incorporated in 1973 under Alaska law as a second-class city, with a mayor and city council; it is located in the Northwest Arctic Borough (see Alaska introduction). It also has a traditional village council, headed by a president. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in NANA Corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

The economy of Kobuk is subsistence-oriented. Cash employment is limited to the school, the city, and the village corporation. Seasonal construction and U.S. Bureau of Land Management fire fighting provide some income as well.

FORESTRY

There is a commercial hunting-and-trapping business operating out of the village.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs seven people, state government provides work for two more, and the federal government employs an additional two.

SERVICES

There are two general-merchandise stores, a variety store, and a grocery store in the village.

TRANSPORTATION

The transportation industry employs two residents.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Kobuk'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. A 2,500-foot gravel airstrip with beacons is served by scheduled air carriers and is operated by the city. Floatplanes can land on the river during the summer. A barge service provides fuel and supplies during the spring and fall high-water stages. Small boats, all-terrain vehicles, and snowmachines are used for local travel.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The city of Kobuk provides piped water and water at a central location, drawing water from a community well. Sewage disposal is handled by a community septic service and individual outhouses. There is a washeteria in the village, and bulk fuel is available for purchase by residents. Electricity is provided by the Kobuk Valley Electric Company, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by OTZ Telephone Company, while long-distance service is available through Alascom. One television channel is available through the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 24 housing units in the village, 18 are occupied; over two-thirds are heated with wood, while the rest are heated with oil. The village school is operated by the Northwest Arctic Borough.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by the Kobuk Health Clinic, owned by the city and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service. It is administered by the Maniilaq Association.

climate prevailing during most of the year. Average summer temperatures range from 40°F to 64°F; winter temperatures range from 3°F to 30°F.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

This fishing village was first listed in the U.S. census in 1890. The village has a mixed native population, primarily Aleuts, but with Eskimos and Athabaskan Indians as well. Subsistence activities are the focal point of the culture. In the summer, a few families move to a fish camp three miles from the village, near the mouth of the Gibraltar River. Some people go to Naknek to fish for red salmon in June and July.

GOVERNMENT

Kokhanok is unincorporated under Alaska law and is located in the unorganized borough (see Alaska introduction). It is governed by a traditional village council, headed by a president. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in Bristol Bay Native Corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

The school is the largest employer in Kokhanok. Commercial fishing has declined since several limited-entry permits were sold. Subsistence hunting and fishing near the community supplement the cash economy.

FISHERIES

All commercial fishing takes place out of Naknek, during the short but highly productive red salmon season in the summer.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

One person is employed by local government, state government provides work for 24 more, and the federal government employs an additional four.

SERVICES

There is a variety store and a general-merchandise store in the village. One resident is employed in personal services and two are employed in professional services other than health and education.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

There is a guide service in the village.

TRANSPORTATION

Four residents are employed in the transportation industry.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Kokhanok is accessible by air and water. Skiffs, all-terrain vehicles, and trucks are the common forms of transportation in the village. Regular air service is available from Iliamna, and charter air services depart from King Salmon. Supplies must be lightered to shore when delivered by barge in the ice-free seasons.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

There is a central water point in the village, drawing water from a surface source. Sewage is disposed of in a honeybucket dump, and residents also use outhouses. There is a washeteria in the village. Electricity is available to residents from the village of Kokhanok generating plant, producing power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by Pacific Telecommunications, Inc. (Soldotna exchange), while long-distance service is available through Alascom. One channel of television is available through the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 41 housing units in the village, 38 are occupied; over half are heated with wood, one-third with oil, and the rest by several other sources. The village school is operated by the Southwest Region Regional Education Attendance Area.

Kokhanok

Alutiiq Aleut

Alaska Peninsula Corporation

P.O. Box 334

King Salmon, AK 99613

(907) 274-2433

Fax: 274-8694

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	101,827 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	92,714 acres

Total labor force	39
High school graduate or higher	58.8%
Bachelor's degree or higher	2.4%
Unemployment rate	7.7%
Per capita income (1989)	\$4,104

Population	152
Percent Native	90.1%

LOCATION

Kokhanok is located on the southern shore of Iliamna Lake, 200 miles southwest of Anchorage, on the Alaska Peninsula.

CLIMATE

Kokhanok lies in a transitional climate zone, with a maritime

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by the Kokhanok Health Clinic, owned by the village and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service. It is administered by the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation.

Koliganek

Yup'ik Eskimo

Koliganek Natives, Ltd.
General Delivery
Koliganek, AK 99576
(907) 596-3430

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA Interim conveyance (1994)	96,070 acres 90,071 acres
Total labor force	36
High school graduate or higher	53.0%
Bachelor's degree or higher	-
Unemployment rate	11.1%
Per capita income (1989)	\$4,024
Population	181
Percent Native	96.1%

LOCATION

Koliganek is located on the west bank of the Nushagak River, 65 miles northeast of Cape Dillingham.

CLIMATE

Koliganek is located in a climatic transition zone. The primary influence is maritime, although continental climate also affects the weather, especially in the winter. Average summer temperatures range from 37°F to 66°F; winter temperatures range from 4°F to 30°F.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Koliganek is an Eskimo village, first listed in the 1880 census as "Kalignak." Since that time, the village has moved four miles downstream from the original site. The village shows cultural influences both from its Eskimo heritage and from the Russian Orthodox religion. Subsistence activities are an important part of the life-style.

GOVERNMENT

Koliganek is unincorporated under Alaska law and is located in the unorganized borough (see Alaska introduction). It is governed by a traditional village council, headed by a president. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in Bristol Bay Native Corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

The school and village organization provide most year-round employment. Some commercial fishing also occurs. Subsistence activities are an important part of the economy.

FISHERIES

Commercial fishing is an important aspect of the economy during the summer months.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs 22 people and the federal government employs an additional two.

SERVICES

There is a general-merchandise store in the village. Retail trade employs two residents of the village.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

There is a fishing-outfitting service in the village, as well as two fishing lodges.

TRANSPORTATION

The transportation industry employs five village residents.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Koliganek is accessible only by air and water. There is an airstrip in the village, although it is in need of resurfacing. Boats and all-terrain vehicles are used for transportation in the summer; snowmachines are used in the winter. Local residents travel frequently to New Stuyahok, some 20 miles south on the river. There are no docking facilities in the village.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The village provides piped water and several watering points throughout the village, drawing water from a community well. Residents also use individual wells. Sewage is disposed of in a honeybucket dump, as well as in individual and community septic tanks. Bulk fuel is available for purchase by residents. Electricity is available to residents from the Koliganek Village Power Company, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by the Bristol Bay Telephone Cooperative, Inc., while long-distance service is available through Alascom. One television channel is available through the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 53 housing units in the village, 47 are occupied; half are heated with oil and half with wood. The local school is operated by the Southwest Region Regional Education Attendance Area.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by the Koliganek Health Clinic, owned by the village council and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service. It is administered by the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation.

Kongiganak

Yup'ik Eskimo

Kongnigilkilnomiut Yuita Corporation
General Delivery
Kongiganak, AK 99559

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA Interim conveyance (1994)	115,200 acres 95,270 acres
Total labor force	83
High school graduate or higher	48.8%
Bachelor's degree or higher	2.4%
Unemployment rate	16.3%
Per capita income (1989)	\$5,563
Population	294
Percent Native	97.3%

LOCATION

The community of Kongiganak is located 70 miles southwest of Bethel, on Kuskokwim Bay, west of the mouth of the Kuskokwim River. It is approximately 450 miles west of Anchorage.

CLIMATE

Kongiganak is located in the marine climate zone, characterized by relatively warm winters and cool summers, with a fair amount of precipitation. Summer temperatures range from lows of 41°F to highs of 57°F; winter lows average 6°F, while highs average 24°F. Precipitation averages 22 inches, including 43 inches of snowfall annually.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Historically, the area has been occupied by Yup'ik Eskimos. The village was permanently settled in the late 1960s by former residents of Kwigillingok, who were seeking higher ground to escape periodic flooding. Kongiganak is a traditional Eskimo village, with a fishing and subsistence culture.

GOVERNMENT

Kongiganak is unincorporated under Alaska law and is located in the unorganized borough (see Alaska introduction). It is governed by a village council, headed by a president. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in Calista Corporation regional native corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

Approximately half of the employment in Kongiganak is at the school. Remaining employment is found with village services, stores, and some commercial fishing. Subsistence activities are important supplements to income.

CONSTRUCTION

The construction industry employs six village residents.

FISHERIES

Commercial fishing is an important aspect of the local economy. The Alaska State Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission reports that 48 commercial-fishing permits are held by Kongiganak residents. Most of these are for herring-roe and salmon-net fisheries.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs 15 people, state government provides work for 34 more, and the federal government employs an additional three.

MANUFACTURING

Two residents are employed in nondurable manufacturing.

SERVICES

There are three general-merchandise stores in the village, as well as three child-care services. Retail trade employs nine residents.

TRANSPORTATION

The transportation industry employs three village residents.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Kongiganak is accessible by air and water only. The villages of Kongiganak and Kwigillingok share an airstrip. Snowmachines, boats, and skiffs provide local transportation to Bethel and other area villages. There are no docking facilities, but barges deliver cargo once or twice each summer.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water for the community is supplied at the pump house-washeteria. There is also a water truck. Water is obtained from surface sources. Most residents use rain catchments during the summer and ice melt in the winter. Sewage is disposed of through a honeybucket system. Bulk fuel is available for purchase by residents. Electricity is provided to residents through the village Puvurna Power

Company, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by United Utilities, Inc., while long-distance service is available through Alascom. Cable television is available, and one channel is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 67 housing units in the village, 60 are occupied; almost all are heated with oil. The Dick R. Kiunya Memorial School serves students from preschool through high school. It is operated by the Lower Kuskokwim Regional Education Attendance Area.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by the Kongiganak Health Clinic, owned by the village and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service. It is administered by the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation.

Kotlik

Yup'ik Eskimo

Kotlik Yupik Corporation
General Delivery
Kotlik, AK 99620

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	115,200 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	95,778 acres

Total labor force	146
High school graduate or higher	52.8%
Bachelor's degree or higher	3.0%
Unemployment rate	36.6%
Per capita income (1989)	\$5,355

Population	461
Percent Native	97.0%

LOCATION

Kotlik is located on the east bank of Kotlik Slough, 35 miles northeast of Emmonak, in the Yukon-Kuskokwim delta of southwest Alaska.

CLIMATE

Kotlik's climate is subarctic. Temperatures range from winter lows of -50°F to summer highs of 87°F. There is an average of 60 inches of snowfall and a total of 16 inches of precipitation annually.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Kotlik is an Eskimo village with a fishing, trapping, and subsistence-oriented culture. The community grew when residents of the nearby villages of Channiliut, Hamilton, Bill Moore's Slough, and Pastolaik moved to Kotlik, causing it to become one of the larger ports and commercial centers of the lower Yukon River.

GOVERNMENT

Kotlik was incorporated under Alaska law as a second-class city in 1970, with a mayor and city council; it is located in the unorganized borough (see Alaska introduction). It also has a traditional council, headed by a president. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in Calista Corporation regional native corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

Kotlik has a seasonal economy, with most activity occurring during the summer. Fishing and fish processing are the primary income generators. During the winter, residents rely heavily on subsistence activities. Income is also derived from trapping.

FISHERIES

Commercial fishing is an important activity during the summer months.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs 39 people, state government provides work for 26 more, and the federal government employs an additional six.

SERVICES

There are two general-merchandise stores in the village, as well as a child-care service. Retail trade employs 12 residents, repair services three, personal services one, and professional services other than health and education two.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

There is a sporting-goods store in the village.

TRANSPORTATION

The transportation industry employs four residents of the village.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Kotlik is accessible only by air and water. The Kuskokwim River is used by the 50 or so commercial and private boats owned by residents and is navigable by barges, which bring supplies during the summer months. Air transportation is heavily relied upon for passenger, cargo, and mail services; the city operates the airport. There is no road access to Kotlik.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water is available to residents at a central point, obtained from a surface source. There is piped-sewage service, as well as a honeybucket-hauling service. Outhouses are also used. There is a village washeteria. Bulk fuel is available for purchase by residents. Electricity is provided to residents by the Kotlik Electric Service Company, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by United Utilities, Inc., while long-distance service is available through Alascom. Cable television is available, and one channel is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. The village school is operated by the Lower Yukon Regional Education Attendance Area.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by the Kotlik Health Clinic, owned by the city and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service. It is administered by the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation.

Kotzebue**Inupiat Eskimo**

Kikiktagruk Inupiat Corporation
P.O. Box 1050
Kotzebue, AK 99752
(907) 442-3165

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	161,260 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	129,426 acres
Total labor force	1,186
High school graduate or higher	63.4%
Bachelor's degree or higher	2.8%
Unemployment rate	13.1%
Per capita income (1989)	\$9,387
Population	2,751
Percent Native	75.1%

LOCATION

Kotzebue is located on the Baldwin Peninsula in Kotzebue Sound, near the outlet of the Kobuk and Noatak rivers, 549 air miles northeast of Anchorage and 26 miles above the Arctic Circle.

CLIMATE

Kotzebue is located in a transitional climate zone, characterized by long, cold winters and generally cool summers. Temperatures range from winter lows of -52°F to occasional summer highs of 85°F. Snowfall average is 47 inches, with total precipitation of nine inches per year.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Kotzebue has been occupied by Inupiat Eskimos for at least 600 years. "Kikiktagruk" was the hub of ancient arctic trading routes long before European contact, due to its coastal location near a number of rivers. The community was later named after the German Lieutenant Otto von Kotzebue, who "discovered" Kotzebue Sound in 1818 for Russia. In 1899 a post office was established. Since the turn of the century, the expansion of economic activities and services in the area have enabled Kotzebue to develop relatively rapidly.

Subsistence activities remain an integral part of the local culture. As a regional economic center, the town offers a mixture of government, transportation, and other private-sector businesses.

GOVERNMENT

Kotzebue was incorporated under Alaska law as a second-class city in 1958, with a mayor and city council; it is located in the Northwest Arctic Borough (see Alaska introduction). It also has an Indian Reorganization Act council, headed by a chairman. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in NANA Regional Corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

Kotzebue is the service and transportation hub for all villages in the northwest region of the state. It has a healthy cash economy, a growing private sector, and a variety of public agencies. It is the transfer point between ocean and inland water transportation and is the air-transport center of the region. Activities related to oil and mineral exploration have contributed to the economy as well. The majority of cash income is directly or indirectly related to government spending, the regional non-profit native association, and the Red Dog Mine. Commercial fishing for chum salmon and trout, as well as fish processing at the local plant provide seasonal

employment. Most residents rely on subsistence activities to supplement their income.

CONSTRUCTION

There are three general-building contractors, as well as two handyman services in the village. There are 42 residents employed in the construction industry.

FISHERIES

Fishing and fish processing provide employment during the summer months. There is a fish-buying business in the village. Seven residents are primarily employed in fishing.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs 219 people, state government provides work for 134 more, and the federal government employs an additional 85.

MINING

Mining employs 26 residents of Kotzebue.

MANUFACTURING

There is a hat works in the village, as well as a boat-building and repair business and a jewelry company. Two residents are employed in nondurable manufacturing, with four employed in durable manufacturing.

SERVICES

Services are extensive in Kotzebue, catering not only to the city itself but also to customers in numerous surrounding villages. There are several snowplowing and waste-removal services stores selling everything from building materials and gas and oil to vehicles and clothing and numerous personal-service, building-maintenance, data-processing, repair, and child-care services. Wholesale trade employs three residents, retail trade 149, finance and related businesses 11, repair services 16, personal services 36, and professional services other than health and education 125.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

There are four guide services in the town, as well as an inn for visitors. The entertainment and recreation industry employs 11 residents.

TRANSPORTATION

There is a water freight-transportation service and a water passenger-transportation service, in addition to a number of air-transportation businesses in Kotzebue. The transportation industry employs 101 residents.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Kotzebue is the transfer point between ocean and inland shipping for northwest Alaska. It does not have a natural harbor, due to river sediments, and is ice-free for only three months each year. During this time, deep-draft vessels anchor 15 miles out, and cargo is lightered to the docking facility. Local barge services provide cargo to area communities. The Ralph Wien Memorial Airport supports daily jet service to Anchorage, cargo delivery, and several air-taxi services to outlying villages. It has a 6,000-foot asphalt runway and a 4,000-foot crosswind gravel runway. There are 26 miles of local gravel roads, used by cars, trucks, and motorcycles during the summer. Snowmachines are used in the winter.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The city provides piped water from a service source. It also provides a piped-sewage service. There is a washeteria in the town, and bulk fuel is available for purchase by residents. Electricity is available to

residents through the Kotzebue Electric Company, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by the OTZ Telephone Company, while long-distance service is available through Alascom. Cable television is available, as well as one channel through the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 911 housing units in the town, 764 are occupied; almost 90 percent are heated with oil, while most of the rest use electric heat. The village schools are operated by the Northwest Arctic Borough.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by the Maniilaq Medical Center, owned and operated by the U.S. Public Health Service. There is also an ambulance service, operated by the Kotzebue Volunteer Fire Department. Maniilaq Association is the regional health corporation.

Koyuk

Unalit and Malimiut Eskimo

Koyuk Native Corporation
P.O. Box 50
Koyuk, AK 99753
(907) 963-3551

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	92,160 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	80,818 acres,
Total labor force	83
High school graduate or higher	67.3%
Bachelor's degree or higher	-
Unemployment rate	37.3%
Per capita income (1989)	\$5,226
Population	231
Percent Native	94.8%

LOCATION

Koyuk is located at the mouth of the Koyuk River, at the northeastern end of Norton Bay on the Seward Peninsula, 90 air miles northeast of Nome.

CLIMATE

Koyuk has a subarctic climate, with some maritime influence. Average summer temperatures range from lows of 46°F to highs of 62°F; winter temperatures range from lows of -8°F to highs of 8°F. Annual precipitation averages 19 inches, including 40 inches of snowfall.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The area has long been Inupiat Eskimo territory. The site of Iyatayet to the south has traces of early people that are 6,000 to 8,000 years old. Prior to 1900, the villagers were nomadic, ranging within 20 miles of the present site.

Two gold-rush boom towns, Dime Landing and Haycock, grew up in the Koyuk region around 1914. In addition to gold, coal was mined a mile upriver, to supply steamships and for export to Nome. The first school began operating in the church in 1915; the U.S. government built a school in Koyuk in 1928.

Koyuk is a traditional Unalit and Malimiut Eskimo village. Residents maintain a subsistence life-style.

GOVERNMENT

Koyuk was incorporated under Alaska law as a second-class city in 1970, with a mayor and city council; it is located in the unorganized borough (see Alaska introduction). It also has an Indian Reorganization Act council, headed by a president. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in the Bering Straits Native Corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

The Koyuk economy is based on subsistence, supplemented by limited, part-time jobs. There is some commercial fishing in the area, and some income is derived from reindeer herding. The main sources of meat are fish, reindeer, seal, beluga whale, and moose.

FISHERIES

Commercial fishing provides some income for village residents. One resident reports the primary occupation of fishing.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs 15 people, state government provides work for 18 more, and the federal government employs an additional two,

SERVICES

There are two general-merchandise stores in the village and eight child-care services. Retail trade employs eight residents, while two residents are employed in professional services other than health and education.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

There is a hunting-and-trapping business in the village, catering to visitors. Entertainment and recreation employ two residents.

TRANSPORTATION

The transportation industry employs seven residents.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Access to Koyuk is limited to air and sea; there are no roads connecting the village with other communities. The city maintains a 2,000-foot gravel runway, recently improved. Regular flight service from Nome and Unalakleet is available. Supplies are shipped by sea from Nome and then are lightered to shore in the village; there is no dock.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The city provides water at a central watering point, drawing from a community well and a surface source. Sewage is disposed of at a honeybucket dump, and residents also use individual septic tanks and outhouses. The city operates a washeteria, and bulk fuel is available for purchase by residents. Electricity is available to residents through the Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by the Nuklak Telephone Company, while long-distance service is available through Alascom. Cable-television service is available, and one channel is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 70 housing units in the village, 61 are occupied; somewhat more than half are heated with wood, while the rest are heated with oil. The village school is operated by the Bering Straits Regional Education Attendance Area.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by the Koyuk Health Clinic, owned by the city and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service. It is administered by the Norton Sound Health Corporation.

Koyukuk

Koyukon Athabaskan

Gana-a 'Yoo, Ltd.

P.O. Box 38

Galena, AK 99741

(907) 656-1609

Fax: 656-1609

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	92,160 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	85,853 acres

Total labor force	37
High school graduate or higher	59.0%
Bachelor's degree or higher	3.3%
Unemployment rate	27.0%
Per capita income (1989)	\$5,462

Population	126
Percent Native	97.6%

LOCATION

Koyukuk is located on the Yukon River, near the mouth of the Koyukuk River, 35 miles west of Galena and 290 air miles west of Fairbanks, in the interior of the state.

CLIMATE

Koyukuk is located in the continental climate zone, with extremely cold winters and warm summers. Temperatures range from -60°F in the winter to 80°F or above in the summer. Average precipitation is 13 inches, including 60 inches of snowfall annually.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Most of Koyukuk's current population are descendants of families that traditionally lived in camps along the Koyukuk River. Friendships and trading between the Koyukon Athabaskan people and Inupiat Eskimos of the Kobuk area have occurred for generations in the area. A Russian trading post was established in 1838, and mission activity increased after 1870. Later the Koyukuk Station was built and used as a U.S. military telegraph site. Residents have maintained their own culture.

GOVERNMENT

Koyukuk was incorporated under Alaska law as a second-class city in 1973, with a mayor and city council; it is located in the unorganized borough (see Alaska introduction). It also has a traditional village council, headed by a chief. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in Doyon, Ltd., regional native corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

There are few full-time jobs in the community, and most of the employment is government-funded. U.S. Bureau of Land Management emergency fire fighting and other seasonal jobs often conflict with subsistence opportunities during the summer. Commercial fishing, trapping, and the sale of crafts such as beadwork also contribute to income in the village.

FISHERIES

Some commercial fishing contributes to village income during the summer months.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs 23 people and the federal government employs an additional two.

SERVICES

There are two food stores, a candy store, and a liquor store in the village. Retail trade employs one resident, repair services one, and professional services other than health and education three

TRANSPORTATION

The transportation industry employs one resident of the village.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Koyukuk is accessible by water and air and is connected by winter trails to several neighboring villages. The river is heavily traveled in the summer, with cargo brought in by barge about four times during the summer season. Air transportation is available year-round.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The city of Koyukuk provides water at a central location, drawn from a community well. It also provides a piped-sewage system and a honeybucket dump. Residents also use outhouses. There is a washeteria in the village, and bulk fuel is available for purchase by residents. Electricity is available to residents from the city of Koyukuk, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by Pacific Telecommunications, Inc. (Soldotna exchange), while long-distance service is available through Alascom. One channel of television is available through the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 50 housing units in the village, 40 are occupied; almost 85 percent are heated with wood, while the rest are heated with oil. The village school is operated by the Yukon-Koyukuk Regional Education Attendance Area.

HEALTH CARE

Healthcare is provided by the Koyukuk Health Clinic, owned by the city and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service. It is administered by the Tanana Chiefs Conference.

from -2°F to 19°F. Annual precipitation averages 16 inches, including snowfall of 50 inches.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Kwethluk is the second-largest community along the lower Kuskokwim River, after Bethel. The name of the village is a variation of the word kwikli, meaning "river." Based on archaeological evidence from a nearby site, it is believed that the area has been occupied since prehistoric times.

In the late 1800s, families from four settlements along the Kwethluk River joined the people living in Kwethluk. By 1889 an Eskimo lay worker for the Moravian church was stationed at the village. The Russian Orthodox church also had several converts in the village. In 1896 the Moravians built a chapel. By this time, the villagers had gained a reputation for their skills as hunters and trappers. Toward the end of the 19th century, the population of the village was substantially reduced by a measles epidemic.

The discovery of gold in nearby creeks attracted prospectors to the area from the outside. Most of the miners left by 1911, when the finds diminished, with the exception of one deposit located upriver, which was worked until World War II.

In 1912 a Russian Orthodox church was built, followed by a government school, completed in 1924. In 1939 the villagers owned 31,000 reindeer, which were an important source of food and skins. Tuberculosis struck the villagers during this period, however, taking a severe toll on the population. A post office opened in 1947, followed by a native-owned store in 1948. With the construction of the first airstrip, regular plane service became available. A Moravian orphanage was located three miles upriver, often visited by village people during its operation.

GOVERNMENT

Kwethluk was incorporated under Alaska law as a second-class city in 1975, with a mayor and city council; it is located in the unorganized borough (see Alaska introduction). It also has an Indian Reorganization Act council, headed by a president. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in Calista Corporation regional native corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

The largest employers in the village are the school district, the city, and the federal government. Commercial fishing is also important. Subsistence activities play a central role in the economy.

CONSTRUCTION

The construction industry employs four residents of the village.

FISHERIES

The Alaska State Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission reports that village residents hold 70 fishing permits.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs 20 people, state government provides work for 36 more, and the federal government employs an additional 29.

MANUFACTURING

Two residents are employed in nondurable manufacturing.

SERVICES

There is a snowplow and waste-removal service, a retail food store, and several other retail stores in the village. Retail trade employs two residents, finance and related businesses two, and professional services other than health and education two.

Kwethluk

Yup'ik Eskimo

Kwethluk, Incorporated
P.O. Box 80
Kwethluk, AK 99621
(907) 757-6613

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	138,240 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	124,788 acres
Total labor force	104
High school graduate or higher	43.8%
Bachelor's degree or higher	2.4%
Unemployment rate	11.8%
Per capita income (1989)	\$4,452
Population	558
Percent Native	96.4%

LOCATION

Kwethluk is located approximately 12 miles east of Bethel, along the banks of the Kwethluk River, where it joins the Kuskokwim River.

CLIMATE

Kwethluk's climate is predominantly maritime. Summer temperatures range from 42°F to 62°F; winter temperatures vary

TOURISM AND RECREATION

There is a restaurant, a sporting-goods store, and an arts-and-crafts cooperative in the village.

TRANSPORTATION

The transportation industry employs four residents of the village.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Kwethluk is dependent on air transportation for the year-round movement of freight and passengers; there is no road connection to other communities. A 3,800-foot gravel airstrip is available. During the summer months, barge services deliver cargo, using the river. Snowmachines and skiffs are used for local travel.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water is available to residents from multiple watering points, drawn from a community well and a surface source. There is a honeybucket-hauling service for sewage disposal, and residents also use outhouses. The city operates a washeteria in the village. Electricity is available to residents from Kuiggluum Kallugvia, generating power by burning oil; the power company is owned by the village corporation. Local telephone service is provided by United Utilities, Inc., while long-distance service is available through Alascom. One channel of television is available through the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 138 housing units in the village, 137 are occupied. Three-fourths of them are heated with oil, while the rest are heated with wood. The village school, serving students from preschool to high school, is operated by the Lower Kuskokwim Regional Education Attendance Area.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by the Kwethluk Health Clinic, owned by the village council and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service. It is administered by the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation.

Kwigillingok

Yup'ik Eskimo

Kwik, Incorporated
General Delivery
Kwigillingok, AK 99622

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	115,200 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	73,789 acres

Total labor force	84
High school graduate or higher	62.2%
Bachelor's degree or higher	3.0%
Unemployment rate	9.2%
Per capita income (1989)	\$4,521

Population	278
Percent Native	95.0%

LOCATION

Kwigillingok is located on the western shore of Kuskokwim Bay, near the mouth of the Kuskokwim River in southwest Alaska. It lies 77 miles southwest of Bethel and 388 miles west of Anchorage. The village of Kongiganak is nearby.

CLIMATE

Kwigillingok is located in the maritime climate zone, with relatively warm winters and cool summers. Summer temperatures range from

41°F to 57°F; winter temperatures range from 6°F to 24°F. Precipitation averages 22 inches annually, including 43 inches of snowfall.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The area has long been occupied by Yup'ik Eskimos. The first record of the village came in 1927 on a map of Alaska, when it was noted as "Quillingok." A Moravian church was established around 1920.

GOVERNMENT

The village is unincorporated under Alaska law and is located in the unorganized borough (see Alaska introduction). It is governed by an Indian Reorganization Act council, headed by a president. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in Calista Corporation regional native corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

Kwigillingok is a traditional Eskimo village, practicing a commercial-fishing and subsistence life-style. Most employment in the village is with the school, village government, stores, or commercial fishing.

FISHERIES

Commercial fishing is an important part of the village economy. The Alaska State Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission reports that there are 62 permits held by Kwigillingok residents, mostly for herring-roe and salmon drift- and set-net fisheries. The 1991 Community Development Quota Program increased the pollack groundfish quota for small communities such as Kwigillingok.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs 22 people, state government provides work for 28 more, and the federal government employs an additional two.

MANUFACTURING

There is a wood-product business in the village. Nondurable manufacturing employs two residents.

SERVICES

There are two general-merchandise stores in the village. Retail trade employs 10 residents, and personal services employ six more.

TRANSPORTATION

The transportation industry employs three village residents.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Kwigillingok is accessible only by air and water. A 3,000-foot gravel airstrip is shared with Kongiganak, providing year-round transportation to the village. There are no docking facilities, although a number of residents have fishing boats or skiffs for travel to Bethel and other area villages. Snowmachines and all-terrain vehicles are used during the winter. There are boardwalks for local walkways in the village.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water is available at a central watering point in the village, drawn from a surface source. Sewage is disposed of in a honeybucket dump. There is a washeteria in the village, and bulk fuel is available for purchase by residents. Electricity is available to residents through the Kwig Power Company, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by United Utilities, Inc., while long-distance service is available through Alascom. Cable-television service is available in the village, and one channel is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 78 housing units in the village, 62 are occupied; all of them are heated with oil. The

village school is operated by the Lower Kuskokwim Regional Education Attendance Area.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by the Kwigillingok Health Clinic, owned by the village council and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service. It is administered by the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation.

Larsen Bay

Alutiiq Aleut

Koniag, Inc.
4300 "B" Street, Suite 407
Anchorage, AK 99503
(907) 561-2668

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA Interim conveyance (1994)	115,200 acres 72,181 acres
Total labor force	60
High school graduate or higher	49.2%
Bachelor's degree or higher	3.3%
Unemployment rate	40%
Per capita income (1989)	\$17,655
Population	147
Percent Native	84.4%

LOCATION

Larsen Bay is located on the northwest coast of Kodiak Island, 60 miles southwest of the city of Kodiak and 160 miles southwest of Anchorage.

CLIMATE

The climate of the Kodiak Islands is maritime, with cool summers and relatively warm winters. Temperatures range from winter lows of 32°F to summer highs of 62°F. Average annual precipitation is 54 inches, including 75 inches of snow.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Larsen Bay is a traditional Aleut settlement, practicing a commercial fishing and subsistence lifestyle. Archaeological evidence, including hundreds of artifacts, indicates that the area has been inhabited for at least 2,000 years by the Aleut people. Russian fur traders frequented the area in the mid-1700s; the bay was named by a Russian skipper who sailed the Kodiak waters. A cannery was first established in 1912.

GOVERNMENT

In 1974 Larsen Bay was incorporated under Alaska law as a second-class city; it is located in the Kodiak Island Borough (see Alaska introduction). The

seven-member Larsen Bay Tribal Council serves as the tribal government for native residents. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in Koniag, Inc., regional native corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

The economy of Larsen Bay is primarily based on commercial salmon fishing and seafood processing. Larsen Bay serves as the headquarters of a processing company and its fishing fleet. During summer fishing months, an additional 500 seasonal residents travel to Larsen Bay to work at the cannery. A large portion of the year-round population depends on subsistence activities.

FISHERIES

The fishing and canning industries are primary seasonal employers in the community. There are two seafood-processing plants in Larsen Bay.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs 14 people and the federal government employs an additional two.

MANUFACTURING

Two residents are employed in nondurable manufacturing.

SERVICES

Larsen Bay has a grocery, a general-merchandise store, and a child-care service. Retail trade employs six residents, communications or utilities one, and personal services employ another three.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

There is a restaurant, six businesses that provide lodging for visitors, and two wilderness charter services.

TRANSPORTATION

Seven residents are employed in the transportation industry.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Larsen Bay is accessible by air and water. Regular and charter flights



Boat Harbor, Kodiak, AK (Courtesy of Alaska Division of Tourism)

are available from Kodiak, using a seaplane base and a gravel runway. Docking facilities and freight delivery services are also available. A Seattle cargo barge arrives every six weeks.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The city of Larsen Bay provides piped water from a surface source. It also provides a piped-sewage service. Some residents use individual septic tanks. In addition, the city operates an airport and fuel facility. Electricity is available to residents from Larsen Bay Utility, Inc., generating power through burning oil and hydroelectric generation. Local telephone service is provided by Pacific Telecommunications, Inc. (Soldotna exchange), while long-distance service is available through Alascom. Of 74 housing units in the town, 44 are occupied; over 90 percent are heated with oil. The Larsen Bay School is part of the Kodiak Island Borough School District. Classes are provided from kindergarten through twelfth grade. Vocational training is offered by the Kodiak Area Native Association.

HEALTH CARE

The Larsen Bay Health Clinic, owned by the village and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service is administered by the Kodiak Area Native Association. More extensive services are available at the Kodiak Island Hospital in Kodiak.

Levelock

Yup'ik Eskimo, Alutiiq Aleut, Tanaina (Dena'ina) Athabascan

Levelock Natives, Ltd.
General Delivery
Levelock, AK 99625
(907) 287-3040

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	96,771 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	91,026 acres
Total labor force	43
High school graduate or higher	59.6%
Bachelor's degree or higher	1.8%
Unemployment rate	20.9%
Per capita income (1989)	\$6,082
Population	105
Percent Native	82.9%

LOCATION

Levelock is situated on the west bank of the Kvichak River, 35 miles northwest of King Salmon, in the Bristol Bay region of southwest Alaska. Anchorage is 278 air miles to the northeast, and Dillingham is 56 miles to the west. Levelock's terrain consists of flat tundra, covered with small spruce and birch trees.

CLIMATE

Levelock lies in a transitional climate zone. The primary influence is maritime, but it is modified by continental influences during the winter. Average summer temperatures range from 30°F to 66°F; average winter temperatures range from 4°F to 30°F. Average annual precipitation is 26 inches, including 70 inches of snow. Prevailing winds are northerly, and during summer months easterly winds are common.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Early Russian explorers reported the existence of a village named

Kvichak at the present-day location of Levelock. A survey of Russian missions in 1908 mentioned "Levelock's Mission." In 1925 a cannery began operating in Levelock. The cannery burned to the ground in 1930, and a second cannery was built three years later. In 1930 the first school was built, and a post office was established in 1939. Today, Levelock is a mixed Aleut, Eskimo, and Athabascan Indian village. Commercial fishing and subsistence activities are the focus of the community.

GOVERNMENT

Levelock is unincorporated and is part of the Lake and Peninsula Borough (see Alaska introduction). The five-member traditional Levelock Village Council serves as the local government; the council is also recognized by the Bureau of Indian Affairs as the local tribal governing body. Shareholders in the village corporation are also shareholders in Bristol Bay Native Corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

The economy of Levelock is based on the Bristol Bay commercial salmon fishery. The community also relies upon subsistence activities to supplement sporadic cash incomes.

FISHERIES

Almost all residents of Levelock participate in the commercial salmon fishery.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs 32 people.

SERVICES

Services in Levelock include a grocery store, a hardware store, a lumber yard, two gift shops, and several repair businesses. Communications and utilities employ seven, repair services employ two, and professional services other than health or education employ another six.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

There is a restaurant in Levelock, as well as six businesses that provide lodging for visitors.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Levelock is accessible only by air and water. In the winter, trails to surrounding villages provide access by snowmachine. The state of Alaska owns the village's 2,800-foot gravel airstrip with crosswind runway, which can accommodate aircraft up to the size of DC-3s. Regular flights connect to Dillingham, and charter flights are available from Dillingham and Naknek. There is also an annual barge service that brings bulk cargo to the village in the ice-free months.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Individual wells are used as the source of water. Individual septic tanks are the primary means of sewage disposal for the community. In addition, the village provides a bulk-fuel service and a garbage-collection service. Electricity is available to residents from Levelock Electric Cooperative, Inc., generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by the Bristol Bay Telephone Cooperative, Inc., while long-distance service is available through Alascom. The village provides a cable-television service, and one channel is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 46 housing units in the town, 39 are occupied; over 90 percent are heated with oil. The Levelock School is operated by the Lake and Peninsula Borough School District. It offers classes from preschool through twelfth grade.

HEALTH CARE

The Levelock Health Clinic provides health care; it is owned by the village and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service. It is administered by the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation. Kanakanak Hospital in Dillingham is the closest full-service medical facility.

Management fire fighting, the Iditarod School District, or through trapping and pelt sales.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

State government provides work for seven residents, and the federal government employs an additional four.

MANUFACTURING

Eight residents are employed in durable manufacturing.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Located on Stony River, Lime Village is dependent on small boats and airplanes for transportation. When the river freezes, residents use dogsleds and snowmachines for ground travel. The gravel runway just north of the village is leased and maintained by the state and serves regular and chartered flights.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Lime Village provides water for its residents at a central location. The primary means of sewage disposal are honeybucket dumping and outhouses. There is no electric service in Lime Village; fuel oil is brought in for the school and clinic. Local telephone service is provided by United Utilities, Inc., while long-distance service is available through Alascom. Of 17 housing units in the town, 14 are occupied; almost 90 percent are heated with wood. The Lime Village school is operated by the Iditarod Area Regional Education Attendance Area.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by the Lime Village Health Clinic, owned by the village and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service; it is administered by the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health corporation.

Lime Village

Ingalik Athabascan

Lime Village Company

General Delivery

Lime Village, AK 99627

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	69,120 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	59,421 acres

Total labor force	22
High school graduate or higher	30.8%
Bachelor's degree or higher	7.7%
Unemployment rate	13.6%
Per capita income (1989)	\$5,498

Population	42
Percent Native	95.2%

LOCATION

Lime Village is located on the south bank of the Stony River, 50 miles southeast of its junction with the Kuskokwim River. The village is 111 air miles south of McGrath, 137 miles east of Aniak, and 185 miles west of Anchorage.

CLIMATE

The climate of Lime Village is continental, with extreme temperature variation between the long, harsh winters and the short, warm summers. Temperatures range between -47°F in the winter and 82°F or above in the summer. Annual precipitation averages 22 inches, including snowfall of 85 inches per year.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Lime Village is an Ingalik Indian settlement, with most residents maintaining a subsistence culture. The village was named for the nearby limestone hills. The earliest recorded settlement was in 1907, when Paul, Evan, and Zacar Constantinoff were year-round residents. People from nearby Lake Clark used the area for a summer fish camp. In 1940 the U.S. census called the settlement Hungry Village. A Russian Orthodox chapel, Saints Constantine and Helen, was built in 1960, and a state school was constructed in 1974.

GOVERNMENT

Lime Village is an unincorporated community within the unorganized borough (see Alaska introduction). The native population is represented by a seven-member village council, headed by a president and recognized by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Shareholders in the village corporation are also shareholders in Calista Corporation regional native corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

Subsistence activities are the focus of the Lime Village economy. Some seasonal work is found through U.S. Bureau of Land

Lower Kalskag

Yup'ik Eskimo

Kuskokwim Corporation

P.O. Box 104460

Anchorage, AK 99610

(907) 276-2101

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	92,160 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	79,882 acres

Total labor force	58
High school graduate or higher	41.2%
Bachelor's degree or higher	-
Unemployment rate	37.9%
Per capita income (1989)	\$3,104

Population	291
Percent Native	98.3%

LOCATION

Lower Kalskag is located on the north bank of the Kuskokwim River, two miles downriver from the community of Upper Kalskag. It lies 26 miles west of Aniak, 64 miles northeast of Bethel, and 350 miles west of Anchorage.

CLIMATE

The climate of Lower Kalskag is semiarctic, with maritime influences from the Bering Sea. Temperatures range between -55°F

in the winter and 87°F in the summer. Precipitation averages 19 inches, including 60 inches of snowfall.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Lower Kalskag is primarily an Eskimo Village of Russian Orthodox practitioners who relocated from Upper Kalskag in 1940. The site was originally used as a fish camp by families from Upper Kalskag, two miles to the northeast. In 1930 people began to establish year-round homes. Russian Orthodox residents of Upper Kalskag, a predominantly Roman Catholic village, moved to Lower Kalskag after the Chapel of St. Seraphim was built in 1940. A school was built in 1959, followed by a post office in 1962, a sawmill in 1965, and a power plant in 1969.

GOVERNMENT

In 1969 Lower Kalskag was incorporated under Alaska law as a second-class city; the community is located in the unorganized borough (see Alaska introduction). It also has a traditional village council, headed by a president. Shareholders in the village corporation are also shareholders in Calista Corporation regional native corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

Lower Kalskag's economy is predominantly based on subsistence activities. Employment in the public sector occurs at the school, clinic, and in city government. Some commercial fishing occurs, and U.S. Bureau of Land Management fire fighting can provide seasonal income.

CONSTRUCTION

Two residents are employed in the construction industry.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs 16 people, state government provides work for six more, and the federal government employs an additional three.

SERVICES

Lower Kalskag has a general-merchandise store, a tobacco store, and a fuel-oil dealer. Retail trade employs four residents, repair services two, and professional services other than health or education employ another three.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

There are two video-tape rental businesses in Lower Kalskag.

TRANSPORTATION

Two residents are employed in the transportation industry.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Lower Kalskag's location on the Kuskokwim River provides accessibility by boat in summer and snowmachine in winter. Commercial barge lines deliver fuel and other bulk supplies in the summer. Passengers and other freight arrive year-round through scheduled daily air services. The 2,200-foot gravel airstrip is shared by Lower and Upper Kalskag, and there is a road connecting the two villages.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The city of Lower Kalskag provides piped water to its residents from a community well; individual wells are also used. It also provides a piped-sewage service. Electricity is available to residents from Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by Bush-Tell, Inc., while long-distance service is available through Alascom. One television channel is offered by the Rural Alaska Television

Network. Of 73 housing units in the town, 63 are occupied; almost 60 percent are heated with oil, while the rest are heated with wood. The local school is administered by the Kuspuk Regional Education Attendance Area.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by the Lower Kalskag Health Clinic, owned by the city and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service. It is administered by the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation.

Manley Hot Springs

Koyukon Athabascan

Bean Ridge Corporation
P.O. Box 72220
Fairbanks, AK 99707

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	69,120 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	58,379 acres
Total labor force	72
High school graduate or higher	69.6%
Bachelor's degree or higher	13.0%
Unemployment rate	12.5%
Per capita income (1989)	\$10,160
Population	96
Percent Native	14.6%

LOCATION

Manley Hot Springs is located about five miles north of the Tanana River on Hot Springs Slough, at the end of the Elliot Highway, 160 miles west of Fairbanks.

CLIMATE

Manley Hot Springs has a cold, continental climate, with maritime influences in the summer. Temperatures range from -40°F or below to 50°F. Average annual precipitation is 15 inches, including snowfall of 59 inches.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Manley Hot Springs is located in traditional Koyukon (Athabascan) Indian territory. Athabascan Indians have inhabited the interior of Alaska for thousands of years, following a nomadic hunting-and-gathering way of life. The community is today largely non-native. In 1902 John Karshner, a mining prospector, discovered several hot springs and began a homestead on 278 acres. At the same time, a U.S. Army telegraph station and trading post were built. The area became a service and supply point for miners in the area. In 1913 the thriving hot springs resort was destroyed in a fire. In 1985, a new resort was built.

GOVERNMENT

Manley Hot Springs is unincorporated under Alaska law and is located in the unorganized borough (see Alaska introduction). Its native residents are governed by a traditional village council, headed by a president. Shareholders in the village corporation are also shareholders in Doyon, Ltd., regional native corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

The local economy is based on a wide variety of small businesses, with many residents having several means of producing income. A

barter system also thrives among residents. Government employment accounts for about one-quarter of the total employment of the village.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs seven people, state government provides work for nine more, and the federal government employs an additional seven.

MINING

There is a metal-mining company and a gravel- and sand-extraction business in Manley Hot Springs. Five residents are employed in the mining industry.

SERVICES

Manley Hot Springs has a grocery store, a bottled-gas dealer, and retail stores selling everything from fur goods to wood products. Retail trade employs six residents, repair services three, and personal services employ another nine.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

There is a business that provides lodging for visitors, and two wilderness charter services.

TRANSPORTATION

There is a general transportation business and an air-transportation business. A total of 11 residents are employed in the transportation industry.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The Elliot Highway, which is maintained only during the summer months, is the primary means of access to Manley Hot Springs. The airport is available year-round, however. The Tanana River landing is used to launch boats for fishing or transportation, and barge services are available during summer months.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water is provided for residents of Manley Hot Springs at a central location in the village; individual wells are also used. Outhouses are the primary means of sewage disposal. Electricity is available to residents from the Manley Utility Company, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by United Utilities, Inc., while long-distance service is available through Alascom. Cable-television service is available, one channel is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network, and one channel can be received from Fairbanks. Of 115 housing units in the town, 46 are occupied; almost 50 percent are heated with oil, while the rest are heated with wood. The village school is administered by the Yukon-Koyukuk Regional Education Attendance Area.

HEALTH CARE

The Manley Hot Springs Health Clinic, owned by the village and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service is administered by the Tanana Chiefs Conference.

Manokotak

Yup'ik Eskimo

Manokotak Natives, Ltd.
P.O. Box 65
Manokotak, AK 99628
(907) 289-1062

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	125,620 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	104,745 acres
Total labor force	118
High school graduate or higher	59.8%
Bachelor's degree or higher	3.0%
Unemployment rate	16.1%
Per capita income (1989)	\$5,872
Population	385
Percent Native	95.6%

LOCATION

Manokotak is located 25 miles southwest of Dillingham, on the Igushik River. The village lies between the east bank of the river and a lone hill, which rises to the elevation of 850 feet.

CLIMATE

Manokotak is located in a climatic transition zone. The primary influence is maritime, although the continental climate affects the region. Average summer temperatures range from 40°F to 70°F; winter temperatures range from 4°F to 30°F.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Manokotak is a Yup'ik Eskimo village with a subsistence culture. It is one of the newer settlements in the Bristol Bay region, having become a permanent settlement in 1946-1947, with the consolidation of some older villages, including Igushik and Tuklung. People also migrated to Manokotak from Kulukak, Togiak, and Aleknagik.

GOVERNMENT

Manokotak was incorporated under Alaska law as a second-class city in 1970 and is located in the unorganized borough (see Alaska introduction). It has an eight-member city council, including a mayor, president, vice-president and secretary. The native population of the village is represented by a traditional village council, headed by a president, which is recognized by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Shareholders in the village corporation are also shareholders in Bristol Bay Native Corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

The economy of Manokotak is based on commercial fishing and subsistence activities. Almost everyone in Manokotak participates in the commercial salmon and herring fisheries. In the off-season the entire community depends heavily on subsistence activities and will range over great distances to gather food items.

FISHERIES

During the fishing season, 95 percent of the residents leave Manokotak to participate in the fishery in Togiak Bay.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs 38 people, state government provides work for 24 more, and the federal government employs an additional 15.

SERVICES

Manokotak has five general-merchandise stores, a grocery store, and a fuel-oil dealer. Retail trade employs two residents, financial and related businesses three, repair services three, communications or utilities two, and personal services employ another four.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

There is a video-tape rental store in Manokotak.

TRANSPORTATION

There is a taxicab business in Manokotak. The transportation industry employs ten residents.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Manokotak is primarily accessible by air and water; during the winter season, trails across the tundra are used for travel between villages. There are about four miles of dirt roads in Manokotak, which were built by the state of Alaska in 1972 and are maintained by the city. Air transportation is the usual method of passenger travel to and from the village; regular and charter flights are available from Dillingham. The 2,600-foot gravel runway is owned by the state and maintained by the city. Barge services deliver goods on a regular basis during the ice-free months but must pull up on a mud beach; there are no docking facilities.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The city of Manokotak provides piped water from a central source, along with a community well. It also provides a piped-sewage service, as well as honeybucket dumping. In addition, the community operates a washeteria and a bulk-fuel service. Electricity is available to residents from Manokotak Power Company, Inc., generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by the Nushagak Telephone Co-op, Inc., while long-distance service is available through Alascom. Cable-television service is provided by the city, and one channel is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 107 housing units in the town, 90 are occupied; almost 90 percent are heated with oil. Manokotak has a preschool and a school serving students in kindergarten through twelfth grade. The school is operated by the Southwest Region Regional Attendance Area.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by the Manokotak Health Clinic, owned by the village and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service; it is administered by the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation. Hospital facilities are available in Dillingham.

Marshall

Yup'ik Eskimo

Maserculiq, Incorporated
General Delivery
Fortuna Ledge, AK 99585

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	115,200 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	98,554.6 acres

Total labor force	100
High school graduate or higher	49.6%
Bachelor's degree or higher	1.6%
Unemployment rate	19%
Per capita income (1989)	\$6,881

Population	273
Percent Native	92.7%

LOCATION

Marshall is located on the east bank of Poltes Slough, north of Arbor Island, on the east bank of the Yukon River in the Yukon-Kuskokwim delta of southwest Alaska.

CLIMATE

Marshall's climate is maritime, characterized by relatively warm winters and cool summers. Winter low temperatures may reach -54°F, and summer temperatures may be as high as 86°F. Average annual rainfall measures 16 inches. The growing season lasts approximately 100 days.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Marshall is located in a traditional Yup'ik Eskimo region; the village is a traditional Eskimo community, with subsistence and fishing-related activities supporting most residents. Originally called Fortuna Ledge, the settlement began as a placer-mining camp. Its location on a channel of the Yukon River was convenient for riverboat landings. Later the village was named for Thomas Riley Marshall, vice-president of the United States under Woodrow Wilson from 1913 to 1921.

GOVERNMENT

Marshall was incorporated under Alaska law as a second-class city in 1970, with a mayor and city council, and is located in the unorganized borough (see Alaska introduction). It also has a traditional council, presided over by a chairman. Shareholders in the village corporation are also shareholders in Calista Corporation regional native corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

Marshall has a seasonal economy, with most activity occurring during the summer. Fishing, fish-processing, and fire-fighting positions are available seasonally. Subsistence activities supplement the income of most residents.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs 27 people, state government provides work for 23 more, and the federal government employs an additional five.

SERVICES

There are three general-merchandise stores and a grocery store located in Marshall. Retail trade employs 20 people, and professional services other than health and education employ another six.

TRANSPORTATION

There is an airport and terminal-services business in Marshall. The transportation industry employs two residents.

INFRASTRUCTURE

There are no roads connecting to Marshall, so access is by air and water only. The community is serviced by barge during the ice-free months. Many residents have boats, and in winter they rely on snowmachines and dog teams for local transportation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The city of Marshall provides piped water for its residents, along with a community well. It also provides a piped-sewage service. Electricity is available to residents from the Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by United Utilities, Inc., while long-distance service is available through Alascom. One television channel is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 83 housing units in the town, 70 are occupied; almost 60 percent are heated by wood, while the rest are heated with oil. The village school is operated by the Lower Yukon Regional Education Attendance Area.

HEALTH CARE

The Marshall Health Clinic, owned by the city and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service is administered by the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation.

Mary's Igloo

Inupiat Eskimo

Mary's Igloo Native Corporation
P.O. Box 572
Teller, AK 99778
(907) 642-3731

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	105,520 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	72,659 acres

*Since Mary's Igloo is only occupied seasonally, census data are not available.

LOCATION

Mary's Igloo is located on the Seward Peninsula, 50 miles northeast of Nome.

CLIMATE

The climate of Mary's Igloo is primarily maritime, but continental influences predominate in the winter, when the Bering Sea is frozen. Temperatures range from winter lows of -9°F to summer highs of 57°F.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Historically, Mary's Igloo was a permanent Inupiat Eskimo village. The original name was Kauwerak, and the residents were known as Kauweramiut. During the gold-prospecting boom, mining supplies and goods were sent upriver from the village. It now serves as a fish camp during the summer months.

GOVERNMENT

Mary's Igloo is unincorporated under Alaska law and is located in the unorganized borough (see Alaska introduction). The community has a traditional council, headed by a president. Shareholders in the

village corporation are also shareholders of Bering Straits regional native corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

There is no employment or commercial activity in Mary's Igloo. One full-time resident subsists on hunting, fishing, and trapping.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Mary's Igloo is accessible by water in the summer and by trails in the winter. Snowmachines and dog teams are used over well-established trails to Teller. There is no connecting road and no air-transportation accessibility.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

There are no community facilities in Mary's Igloo. Of eight total housing units, all are unoccupied. The nearest health-care services are in Teller, 45 miles to the west. There is no village school. The regional health corporation is the Norton Sound Health Corporation.

McGrath

Upper Kuskokwim Athabascan

MTNT, Ltd.
McGrath, AK 99627
(907) 524-3391

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	92,160 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	82,420 acres

Total labor force	243
High school graduate or higher	67%
Bachelor's degree or higher	8.7%
Unemployment rate	9.9%
Per capita income (1989)	\$7,802

Population	528
Percent Native	47.0%

LOCATION

McGrath is located 221 miles northwest of Anchorage and 259 miles southwest of Fairbanks, in interior Alaska. It is adjacent to the Kuskokwim River, directly south of its confluence with the Takotna River.

CLIMATE

The McGrath area has a cold, continental climate, with a slight maritime influence during summer. Summer temperatures range from 62°F to 80°F; winter temperatures vary from -64°F to 0°F. Average annual snowfall is 86 inches, and average rainfall is four inches.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

McGrath was a seasonal Upper Kuskokwim Athabascan village that grew into a small mining supply center during the gold-rush period. During World War II it was an important fuel stop for planes traveling across Alaska. Today it has become the regional center on the upper Kuskokwim for education, transportation, and mining exploration. Subsistence activities remain an important part of the local culture.

GOVERNMENT

McGrath was incorporated under Alaska law as a second-class city in 1975, with a mayor and city council, and is located in the unorganized borough (see Alaska introduction). It also has a traditional village council, presided over by a chairman. Shareholders in the regional corporation are also shareholders in Doyon, Ltd., regional native corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

McGrath is a regional center that functions as a transportation, communications, and supply nucleus in interior Alaska. Its economy is essentially a diversified cash economy; nevertheless, many families rely on subsistence activities to supplement their incomes.

CONSTRUCTION

There is a construction-contracting business in McGrath. Two residents are employed in the construction industry.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs 19 people, state government provides work for 68 more, and the federal government employs an additional 34.

MANUFACTURING

There is a boat-building business and a manufacturing business located in McGrath. Six residents are employed in nondurable manufacturing.

SERVICES

Services are extensive in McGrath, catering not only to the community itself but also to the surrounding interior communities. There are three heavy-equipment rental businesses, two sporting-goods stores, a hardware store, several general-merchandise stores, a computer and data-processing business, and a management-consulting business. There are also numerous repair services in McGrath, for everything from bikes and boats to airplanes. Retail trade employs 24 people, wholesale trade two, repair services two, and professional services other than health or education employ 13.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

There is a restaurant, a business that provides lodging for visitors, and two wilderness-charter services. There is also a video-tape rental store.

TRANSPORTATION

Twenty-three residents are employed in the transportation industry.

INFRASTRUCTURE

There are no road connections to McGrath. Residents rely on air services year-round and barge services during the summer months. About 10 families in town have dog teams, which they enter in the Iditarod-Kuskokwim 300 and Mail Trail 200 races.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The city of McGrath supplies water to its residents from a central source; individual wells are also used. The city provides a piped-sewage service, while some residents use individual septic tanks and outhouses. In addition, the city operates a washeteria. Electricity is available to residents from McGrath Light and Power, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by GTE Alaska, while long-distance service is available through Alascom. The city provides cable-television service, and one channel is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 207 housing units in the town, 175 are occupied; all are heated with oil. The village school is administered by the Iditarod Area Regional Education Attendance Area.

HEALTH CARE

The McGrath Health Center, owned by the city and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service, is administered by the Tanana Chiefs Conference.

Mekoryuk

Yup'ik Eskimo

Nima Corporation
P.O. Box 52
Mekoryuk, AK 99630

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA Interim conveyance (1994)	115,200 acres 93,167 acres
Total labor force	54
High school graduate or higher	60%
Bachelor's degree or higher	6.3%
Unemployment rate	16.7%
Per capita income (1989)	\$5,534
Population	177
Percent Native	99.4%

LOCATION

Mekoryuk is the only village on Nunivak Island, which is located in the east Bering Sea, 30 miles west of the Yukon-Kuskokwim delta. The community is approximately 155 miles west of Bethel. Nunivak Island is part of the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge.

CLIMATE

The Bering Sea, which surrounds Nunivak Island, strongly influences the climate of the island. Average precipitation is 15 inches; annual snowfall is 57 inches. Summer temperatures range from 34°F to 54°F; winter temperatures run from 3°F to 20°F.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Nunivak Island is in the traditional territory of the Nuniwarmiut Yup'ik Eskimos and has been inhabited for 2,000 years. The first outside contact was made in 1821 by the Russian-American Company, who recorded 400 people living in 16 villages on the island. An epidemic in 1900 decimated the population, however, leaving only four surviving families. In the 1930s, the Evangelical Covenant Church was built by an Eskimo missionary at the present village site, followed by a BIA school. Reindeer were introduced for commercial purposes in 1920 by an Eskimo-Russian trader; the operation was purchased by the Bureau of Indian Affairs in the 1940s and is now run by the village Indian Reorganization Act council.

Thirty-four musk oxen from Greenland were transferred to the island in 1934, in an effort to save the species from extinction. Today the herd numbers around 500, and calves from this herd have been relocated and introduced to other areas of Alaska. A post office was opened in 1940, and an airstrip was built in 1957. A high school was constructed in 1978. Today, residents of this Eskimo village maintain herds of reindeer and musk-oxen. They maintain their culture and continue to depend on subsistence fishing and hunting.

GOVERNMENT

Mekoryuk was incorporated under Alaska law as a second-class city in 1969, with a mayor and city council, and is located in the unorganized borough (see Alaska introduction). It also has an Indian Reorganization Act council, headed by a president.

Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in Calista Corporation regional native corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

Employment in Mekoryuk is available through various levels of government, commercial fishing, construction projects, and services. Trapping and crafts provide income for some families.

Subsistence activities also play an important part in the economy of Mekoryuk. Seal meat and oil are staples of the diet. About half the village residents go to fish camp for two to four weeks each year, to catch and dry fish for winter use. Trapping is carried out both for commercial and personal purposes.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The Bering Sea Reindeer Products Company, operated by the village IRA council, is a major employer for the community.

CONSTRUCTION

Two residents are employed in the construction industry.

FISHERIES

According to the Alaska State Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission, there are 71 fishing permits issued to village residents, mainly for the herring-roe and halibut fisheries. The village operates a community fish freezer for commercial and subsistence fish products.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs nine people, state government provides work for nine more, and the federal government employs an additional eight.

MANUFACTURING

Six residents are employed in nondurable manufacturing.

SERVICES

There is a grocery store, a general-merchandise store, a sporting-goods store, and a child-care business in Mekoryuk. Retail trade employs one resident, financial and related businesses two, repair services two, and professional services other than health or education employ another seven.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

Mekoryuk has a video-tape rental store, a video arcade, and three business that provide wilderness charter services. Three residents are employed in the entertainment and recreation industry.

TRANSPORTATION

Two residents are employed in the transportation industry.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Mekoryuk relies heavily on air transportation for passenger, mail, and cargo service. A 3,270-foot runway allows year-round access. Barges deliver goods from Bethel once or twice each summer. Boats, snowmachines, and all-terrain vehicles are used for travel within the community.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water is provided from a community well and is piped to a central watering point in the village. Residents haul water from the watering point or from the Mekoryuk River. Sewage is disposed of by a honeybucket system. Electricity is provided by the Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is available through United Utilities, Inc., while long-distance service is available through Alascom. Of 67 housing

units in the town, 63 are occupied; all of them are heated with oil. Nuniwarmiut School serves students in grades kindergarten through 12 and is operated by the Lower Kuskokwim Regional Education Area.

HEALTH CARE

The Mekoryuk Health Clinic, owned by the city and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service is administered by the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation.

Mentasta Lake

Ahtna Athabascan

Ahtna, Incorporated

P.O. Box 649

Glennallen, AK 99588

(907) 822-3476

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	59,120 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	64,223 acres

Total labor force	16
High school graduate or higher	35%
Bachelor's degree or higher	—
Unemployment rate	18.8%
Per capita income (1989)	\$3,252

Population	96
Percent Native	72.9%

LOCATION

Mentasta Lake is located six miles off the Tok-Slana Cutoff of the Glenn Highway, on the west side of Mentasta Pass, 38 miles southwest of Tok Junction and 100 miles west of the Canadian border.

CLIMATE

Mentasta Lake is located in the continental climate zone. Temperatures range from winter lows of -57°F to occasional summer highs of 93°F. Average snowfall is 69 inches, with 16 inches of precipitation per year.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The area is the best-known route of Native migration across the Alaska Range and is in a region inhabited by Athabascan peoples for thousands of years. Early village settlements have been located at various sites around the lake. The families that presently reside at Mentasta Lake come from Nabesna, Suslota, Slana, and other villages within the area.

GOVERNMENT

Mentasta Lake is unincorporated under Alaska law and is located in the unorganized borough (see Alaska introduction). It is governed by a traditional village council, headed by a president. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in Ahtna, Inc., regional native corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

Subsistence hunting, fishing, trapping, and gathering make up much of Mentasta Lake's economy. Cash employment is limited and seasonal.

CONSTRUCTION

There is a construction business in Mentasta Lake, which employs residents on a seasonal basis.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs two people, while state government provides work for five more.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Mentasta Lake has a six-mile road connection to the Tok Cutoff of the Glenn Highway, which provides road access to the urban areas of the state and through Canada to the lower 48 states as well. There is also a small airstrip nearby.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water is provided to Mentasta Lake at a central point in the village; individual wells are also used. Residents generate their own electricity on an individual basis, using gas and diesel-powered generators. Local telephone service is provided by the Copper Valley Telephone Co-op, while long-distance service is available through Alascom. One television channel is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 51 housing units in the town, 33 are occupied. Almost 60 percent are heated with oil. The village school is operated by the Alaska Gateway Regional Education Attendance Area.

HEALTH CARE

The Mentasta Health Clinic, owned by the village and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service is administered by the Mt. Sanford Tribal Council.

Metlakatla – See Annette Island Reservation

Minto

Tanana Athabascan

Seph-de-ye-ah Corporation
P.O. Box 849
Fairbanks, AK 99707
(907) 456-8174

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA Interim conveyance (1994)	115,200 acres 106,509 acres
Total labor force	58
High school graduate or higher	31.4%
Bachelor's degree or higher	—
Unemployment rate	60.3%
Per capita income (1989)	\$5,340
Population	218
Percent Native	97.2%

LOCATION

Minto is located on the west bank of the Polobana River, 130 miles northwest of Fairbanks.

CLIMATE

The area experiences a cold, continental climate, with extreme temperature differences. Temperatures range from -50°F in the

winter to 70°F or higher in the summer. Average annual precipitation is 12 inches, with 50 inches of snowfall. High winds are typical in Minto in the winter.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Minto is in the westernmost portion of traditional Tanana Athabascan territory, and residents of the present-day community are still primarily Tanana Indians. During the late 1800s, the Minto Band primarily traveled throughout the area, trading furs for manufactured goods and food items. Minto's present site was established in 1969.

GOVERNMENT

Minto is unincorporated under Alaska law and is located in the unorganized borough (see Alaska introduction). It is governed by an Indian Reorganization Act village council, headed by a president. Shareholders in the village corporation are also shareholders in Doyon, Ltd., regional native corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

Subsistence is an important part of the local economy. Several families have seasonal fishing and hunting camps and trapping areas on the Tanana River and Gold Stream Creek. Most local employment is government funded.

CONSTRUCTION

One resident is employed in the construction industry.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs eight people, state government provides work for three more, and the federal government employs an additional two.

SERVICES

Services are minimal in Minto; however, extensive services are available in Fairbanks, 50 air miles to the east. Retail trade employs two residents, and professional services other than health and education employ another resident.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

There is a business that provides lodging for visitors, which is owned by the Minto village council.

TRANSPORTATION

Three residents are employed in the transportation industry.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Minto is accessible by trail to the Elliot Highway, from which Fairbanks is a drive of 118 miles to the southeast. The Tolovana River allows boat access to the Tanana and Nenana rivers, but no barge service is available. An airstrip is located nearby, serving regular and charter flights.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The city of Minto provides piped water from a central source; piped-sewage service is also provided. The city of Minto also operates a washeteria. Electricity is available to residents from the Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by United Utilities, Inc., while long-distance service is available through Alascom. One television channel is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 95 housing units in the village, 66 are occupied; 60 percent are heated with oil, while the rest use wood. The village school is operated by the Yukon-Koyukuk Regional Education Attendance Area.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by the Minto Health Clinic, owned by the village and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service; it is administered by the Tanana Chiefs Conference.

Mountain Village

Yup'ik Eskimo

Azachorok, Incorporated
P.O. Box 32213
Mountain Village, AK 99632
(907) 591-2527

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA Interim conveyance (1994)	138,240 acres 112,999 acres
Total labor force	221
High school graduate or higher	51.1%
Bachelor's degree or higher	2.1%
Unemployment rate	36.7%
Per capita income (1989)	\$5,598
Population	674
Percent Native	91.1%

LOCATION

Mountain Village is on the north bank of the Yukon River, approximately 20 miles west of St. Mary's. It is at the foot of the first mountain encountered by those traveling up the Yukon.

CLIMATE

The climate of Mountain Village is continental, with maritime influences. Temperatures range from winter lows of -44°F to summer highs of 80°F. Precipitation averages 16 inches, including snowfall of 44 inches per year.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Mountain Village is a Yup'ik Eskimo community with a traditional subsistence culture. It was a summer fish camp until the opening of a general store in 1908, when residents of Liberty Landing and Johnny's Place moved to the present village site.

GOVERNMENT

Mountain Village was incorporated under Alaska law as a second-class city in 1967, with a city manager, mayor, and city council; it is located in the unorganized borough (see Alaska introduction). It also has a traditional village council, headed by a president. Shareholders in the village corporation are also shareholders in Calista Corporation regional native

corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

Mountain Village has a seasonal economy, with most activity taking place during the spring and summer months. Fishing, fish-processing, and canning provide income in the summer. There are a few full-time positions with the city, school, federal government, and native corporation. Subsistence activities are a crucial element of the economy for many residents.

CONSTRUCTION

Thirteen residents are employed in the construction industry.

FISHERIES

Commercial fishing and fish processing are the primary employers during the summer months. Eleven residents are employed full-time in the commercial-fishing industry.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs 84 people, state government provides work for 27 more, and the federal government employs an additional four.

MANUFACTURING

There is a boat-building and repair business located in Mountain Village. Seven residents are employed in nondurable manufacturing, and six are employed in durable manufacturing.

SERVICES

Services in Mountain Village include two general-merchandise stores, a grocery store, four child-care businesses, and an electronics store. Retail trade employs 14 residents, wholesale trade another two, financial and related businesses two, repair services two, and professional services other than health or education employ one other resident of the village.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

There are two video-rental businesses located in Mountain Village.



Mountain Pass (Courtesy of Alaska Division of Tourism)

TRANSPORTATION

There are two taxicab businesses in Mountain Village. Six residents are employed in the transportation industry.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Roads link Mountain Village to Pitkas Point, Andreafski, and St. Mary's. It is easily accessible by small boat or barge. In the winter, passengers, cargo, and mail are flown in by plane, using the village airstrip.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The city of Mountain Village provides piped water, which is available at multiple points throughout the village; individual wells are also used. The primary means of sewage disposal are individual septic tanks.

Electricity is available to residents from the Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by United Utilities, Inc., while long-distance service is available through Alascom. One television channel is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 191 housing units in the town, 148 are occupied; almost 80 percent are heated with oil, while the rest use wood. The village school is operated by the Lower Yukon Regional Education Attendance Area.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by the Mountain Village Health Clinic, owned by the village and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service; it is administered by the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation.

Naknek

Yup'ik Eskimo	
Paug-Vik Incorporated, Ltd.	
P.O. Box 61	
Naknek, AK 99633	
(907) 24604278 or 246-4277	
Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	128,709 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	126,850 acres
Total labor force	259
High school graduate or higher	71.1%
Bachelor's degree or higher	4.7%
Unemployment rate	3.9%
Per capita income (1989)	\$14,034
Population	575
Percent Native	41.0%

LOCATION

Naknek is located on the north bank of the Naknek River, 297 miles southwest of Anchorage and about 15 miles downriver from King Salmon, at the base of the Alaska Peninsula.

CLIMATE

Naknek's climate is mainly maritime, with cool, humid, and windy weather. Continental climate influences cause periodic fluctuations. Average summer temperatures range from 42°F to 62°F; winter temperatures range from 29°F to 44°F. Total annual precipitation averages approximately 20 inches, with an average snowfall of 45 inches.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Naknek is a traditional Yup'ik Eskimo village. The Bristol Bay region was first settled over 6,000 years ago, by Yup'ik Eskimos and Athabascan Indians. Hunting camps along the Naknek River have been dated to 4,000 or 5,000 years ago. In 1821 the original Eskimo village was recorded as "Naugeik" by the Russian Captain Lieutenant Vasileev. It was later called Naknek by Capain Tebenkov of the Imperial Russian Navy. By the time the first United States census was taken, in 1880, the village was called Kinuyak. The Russians built a fort near the village, and fur trappers inhabited the area for some time prior to the U.S. purchase of Alaska.

Salmon-processing techniques were developed shortly after the Civil War. By 1883 the first salmon cannery was opened in Bristol Bay; in 1890 the first cannery opened on the Naknek River. By 1900 there were approximately 12 canneries on Bristol Bay. The Homestead Act enabled canneries to acquire land for their plants and also made land available to other institutions and individuals. The parcel owned by the Russian Orthodox Church on the north bank of the Naknek River was the first property recorded in Naknek. Squatters built shelters on the church property and were eventually sold lots in what became the center of the village. A U.S. post office was established in 1907. Naknek has developed over the years as a major Alaskan fishery center.

GOVERNMENT

Naknek is unincorporated under Alaska law and is located within the Bristol Bay Borough (see Alaska introduction). It is governed by a traditional village council, headed by a president. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in Bristol Bay Native Corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

Naknek's economy is based on government employment (it is the seat of the Bristol Bay Borough), salmon fishing, and salmon processing. Subsistence activities are also an important part of the economy.

CONSTRUCTION

There is a general building contractor in the town, as well as several renovation businesses and a cabinet shop. The construction industry employs 13 residents.

FISHERIES

Naknek is a focal point for the typically huge red salmon fishery in Bristol Bay. Several thousand people flood the area during the summer fishing season. Over one-third of the resident population holds fishing permits from the Alaska State Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission. With little else for many residents to fall back on, the economic well-being of the community depends in large part on fishing success during the red-salmon run. Fishing is the primary occupation of 11 Naknek residents.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs 107 people, state government provides work for 10 more, and the federal government employs an additional seven.

MANUFACTURING

There is a boat-building and repair business in the village. Nondurable manufacturing employs seven residents, while durable manufacturing employs six.

SERVICES

Since Naknek is the center of the Bristol Bay Borough, services in the town are extensive. They range from stores selling general

merchandise, food, clothing, and liquor to apartment management, auto repair, and other repair services. Retail trade employs 44 residents, financial and related businesses three, repair businesses two, personal services four, communications and utilities 13, and professional services other than health and education 19.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

There are a number of restaurants, several hotels and bed-and-breakfast businesses in town, as well as a number of fishing camps.

TRANSPORTATION

There are several water-transportation services and several charter air services. The transportation industry employs 17 residents of Naknek.

INFRASTRUCTURE

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

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The borough provides piped water from a community well. Individual septic tanks and outhouses are used for sewage disposal. Electricity is available to residents from the Naknek Electric Authority, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by the Bristol Bay Telephone Cooperative, Inc., while long-distance service is available through Alascom. One television channel is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 276 housing units in the town, 208 are occupied; almost all of them are heated with oil. The village school is operated by the Bristol Bay Borough.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by the Camai Medical Center, owned by the village council and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service; it is administered by the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation. Ambulance services are provided by the Bristol Bay Volunteer Rescue Squad.

Nanwalek

Tanaina (Dena'ina) Athabascan

English Bay Corporation
P.O. Box KE8
Homer, AK 99603-6699
(907) 281-2223

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	69,120 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	44,530 acres
Total labor force	56
High school graduate or higher	73.2%
Bachelor's degree or higher	-
Unemployment rate	46.4%
Per capita income (1989)	\$12,442
Population	158
Percent Native	91%

LOCATION

Nanwalek, also called English Bay until 1991, when it was changed by local consensus, is located at the southern tip of the Kenai

Peninsula, ten miles southwest of Seldovia and just east of Port Graham.

CLIMATE

Nanwalek's climate is primarily maritime. Winter temperatures range from 14°F to 27°F; summer temperatures vary from 45°F to 60°F. Average annual precipitation is 24 inches.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Nanwalek is a Tanaina Indian village. Subsistence activities are a large part of the traditional culture. The village was originally a Russian post called Alexandrovsk. It was later called "Odinochka," meaning "a person living in solitude."

GOVERNMENT

Nanwalek is unincorporated under Alaska law and is located in the Kenai Peninsula Borough (see Alaska introduction). It has a traditional village council, headed by a president. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in Chugach Alaska Corporation regional native corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

The school and summer employment at the local cannery provide residents with cash income, while subsistence activities remain important for supplementing residents' incomes.

FISHERIES

In addition to seasonal fishing, the community is working on a project to reestablish the local sockeye salmon run, which has been very low in recent years. The fishing industry employs two residents.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

One resident is employed by local government, state government provides work for 15 more, and the federal government employs an additional three.

MANUFACTURING

Two residents are employed in durable manufacturing.

SERVICES

There is a grocery store in the village, as well as two child-care services. Four people are employed in professional services other than health or education.

TRANSPORTATION

There is an airport-terminal service in the village. The transportation industry employs three residents.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Nanwalek is not accessible by road; boats are the primary means of transportation. The state ferry provides service to nearby Seldovia. There is an airstrip in the village, serving both regularly scheduled and charter flights.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

There is piped water in the village, drawing from a surface source. There is also a piped-sewage system, utilizing a community septic system. Electricity is available to residents from the Alaska Electric Generation and Transmission Cooperative, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by Pacific Telecommunications, Inc., while long-distance service is available through Alascom. One television channel is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 51 housing units in the village, 42 are occupied; 90 percent are heated with wood and the rest with oil. The village school is operated by the Kenai Peninsula Borough.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by the English Bay Health Clinic, owned by the village council and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service; it is administered by Chugachmiut. Emergency services are provided by the English Bay First Responders.

Napaimute

Yup'ik Eskimo	
Kuskokwim Corporation	
P.O. Box 104460	
Anchorage, AK 99610	
(907) 276-2101	
Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	69,120 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	59,277 acres
Total labor force	0
High school graduate or higher	-
Bachelor's degree or higher	-
Unemployment rate	100%
Per capita income (1989)	-
Population	3
Percent Native	100%

LOCATION

Napaimute is located on the north bank of the Kuskokwim River, 28 miles east of Aniak, in the Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains of southwest Alaska.

CLIMATE

The climate of Napaimute is continental, with temperatures ranging from winter lows of -55°F to summer highs of 87°F. Annual precipitation averages 20 inches, including snowfall of 85 inches.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Napaimute means "forest people"; it was once called "Hoffman's." In 1906 George W. Hoffman, an Englishman, established a trading post at the site.

As a river site, Napaimute is used seasonally by the Yup'ik Eskimo people of the area as a fish camp. The traditional culture is still maintained and centers on subsistence activities.

GOVERNMENT

Napaimute is unincorporated under Alaska law and is located in the unorganized borough (see Alaska introduction). The settlement has a traditional council, headed by a president. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in Calista Corporation regional native corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

No sustained income-producing activity exists within the village.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Napaimute is easily accessible by river; in the summer months, all passengers, cargo, and mail arrive in the village by boat. A cargo barge stops several times during the summer. Air charters of floatplanes or ski planes are also available.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

There are no community facilities in the village.

Napakiak

Yup'ik Eskimo	
Napakiak Corporation	
P.O. Box 34030	
Napakiak, AK 99634	
(907) 589-2227	
Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	115,200 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	84,699 acres
Total labor force	118
High school graduate or higher	40.2%
Bachelor's degree or higher	1.2%
Unemployment rate	30.3%
Per capita income (1989)	\$4,346
Population	318
Percent Native	94.3%

LOCATION

Napakiak is located on the north bank of the Kuskokwim River, 15 miles southwest of Bethel, in southwest Alaska.

CLIMATE

The climate of Napakiak is strongly influenced by storms and weather patterns in the Bering Sea, as well as by inland continental weather. Summer temperatures range from 42°F to 62°F; winter temperatures vary between -2°F and 19°F. Average annual precipitation is 16 inches, including 50 inches of snowfall.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Napakiak residents maintain a culture centered on fishing and other subsistence activities. Yup'ik Eskimos have lived in this region for a thousand years.

The village was first reported in 1878, downriver from its present site, at the mouth of the Johnson River. By 1910 the village had a population of 166. In 1926 the Moravian church began constructing a chapel at the current location of the village. In 1939 a Bureau of Indian Affairs school began operating, and in 1946 a native-owned village cooperative store was opened. A post office was established in 1951. The National Guard armory was built in 1960, and the first airstrip was completed in 1973.

GOVERNMENT

Napakiak was incorporated under Alaska law as a second-class city in 1970, with a mayor and city council; it is located in the unorganized borough (see Alaska introduction). It also has an Indian Reorganization Act council, headed by a president. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in Calista Corporation regional native corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

Napakiak employers include the school, and local, state, and federal governments. Seasonal commercial fishing, construction projects, trapping, and crafts also provide income.

CONSTRUCTION

The construction industry employs four village residents.

FISHERIES

According to the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission, 51 limited-entry permits are owned by residents for herring-roe and salmon-net fisheries. Fishing is the primary occupation of four residents.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs 28 people, state government provides work for 19 more, and the federal government employs an additional four.

SERVICES

There are two general-merchandise stores in the village and a boat dealer. Retail trade employs ten village residents, repair services two, communications and utilities two, and professional services other than health and education two.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

There is a video-tape rental business in the village. One resident is employed in entertainment or recreation.

TRANSPORTATION

There are two taxicab services in the village. The transportation industry employs ten residents.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Napakiak is accessible only by air and water; there are no road connections to other communities. A 2,000-foot gravel runway and a designated seaplane landing area provide air transportation for passengers, mail, and cargo. Barges from Bethel deliver goods during the summer. The river is an important means of transportation in the summer, and in the winter the frozen river forms an ice road to surrounding villages.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The city provides water at the village washeteria and at several other watering points; a community well is the source for this water. The city disposes of sewage by means of a honeybucket-hauling service; residents also use outhouses. The city operates a washeteria as well. Electricity is available to residents from the Napakiak Ircinaq Power Company, generating electricity by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by United Utilities, Inc., while long-distance service is available through Alascom. One television channel is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 105 housing units in the village, 81 are occupied; they are all heated with oil. The village school is operated by the Lower Kuskokwim Regional Education Attendance Area.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by the Napakiak Health Clinic, owned by the city and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service; it is administered by the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation.

Napaskiak

Yup'ik Eskimo

Napaskiak Corporation
P.O. Box 6069
Napaskiak, AK 99559
(907) 737-7413

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA Interim conveyance (1994)	115,200 acres 82,690 acres
Total labor force	90
High school graduate or higher	52.90%
Bachelor's degree or higher	-
Unemployment rate	22.7%
Per capita income (1989)	\$4,796
Population	328
Percent Native	94.8%

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

Napaskiak is located on the east bank of the Kuskokwim River, along the Napaskiak Slough, seven miles southeast of Bethel, in southwest Alaska.

CLIMATE

The climate in Napaskiak is strongly influenced by storms and weather patterns in the Bering Sea and also by inland continental weather. Summer temperatures range from 42°F to 62°F; winter temperatures vary from -2°F to 19°F. Average annual precipitation is 16 inches, including 50 inches of snowfall.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Historically, the area has been occupied by Yup'ik Eskimos. Napaskiak is a traditional Eskimo village, with a culture centered on commercial fishing and subsistence activities.

Napaskiak was first reported by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey in 1867. The 1880 U.S. census reported a population of 196. By 1890 the numbers had dropped to 97 and were as low as 67 in 1939.

GOVERNMENT

Napaskiak was incorporated under Alaska law as a second-class city in 1971, with a mayor and city council; it is located in the unorganized borough (see Alaska introduction). It also has a traditional village council, headed by a president. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in Calista Corporation regional native corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

The school, local businesses, and some commercial fishing provide employment for village residents.

FISHERIES

The Alaska State Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission reports 31 limited-entry permits held by residents for salmon drift-netting.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs eight people, state government provides work for 37 more, and the federal government employs an additional 13.

SERVICES

There is a gas station in the village and a retail store. Retail trade employs 12 village residents, personal services one,

communications and utilities five, and professional services other than health and education three.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Napaskiak is accessible by air and water; no roads connect it to other communities. A 3,400-foot gravel airstrip west of the village provides chartered and general-aviation access year-round. Although there are no docking facilities, many residents have fishing boats, and skiffs are used in the summer for subsistence fishing and travel to Bethel and other nearby villages. Snowmachines and all-terrain vehicles are used in the winter months. Barges deliver goods during the summer.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The city of Napaskiak provides water at a central watering point, drawn from a community well. For sewage disposal it operates a honeybucket-hauling system. Residents also use outhouses.

Electricity is available to residents from the Napaskiak Utility Company, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is available through United Utilities, Inc., while long-distance service is available through Alascom. One television channel is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 99 housing units in the village, 74 are occupied; over 90 percent are heated with oil, while the rest are heated with wood. The village school is operated by the Lower Kuskokwim Attendance Area.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by the Napaskiak Health Clinic, owned by the village and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service; it is administered by the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation.

during the summer and northerly during the winter. The wind is constant, with an average speed of 20 to 25 miles per hour. Average winter temperatures vary between 25°F and 45°F; summer temperatures range between 45°F and 60°F. Precipitation averages 36 inches, including 61 inches of snowfall annually.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Nelson Lagoon was founded in the early 1900s as a summer fish camp, by settlers of Aleut and Scandinavian descent. The community and nearby lagoon were named for Edward William Nelson of the U.S. Signal Corps, an explorer in the Yukon delta region between 1877 and 1920. A salmon saltery operated from 1906 to 1917, which attracted Scandinavians involved in fishing, but there has been no cannery since then. In 1960 a school was built, and the community began to be occupied year-round. In addition to commercial fishing, subsistence activities are an integral part of the local culture.

GOVERNMENT

Nelson Lagoon is unincorporated under Alaska law and is located in the Aleutians East Borough (see Alaska introduction). It is governed by a traditional village council, headed by a president. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in Aleut Corporation regional native corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

Nelson Lagoon is situated in the middle of a rich and productive salmon-fishing area.

FISHERIES

Ninety percent of village residents participate to some extent in commercial fishing. The 1990 U.S. census indicates that five residents are employed in fishing as their main occupation.

SERVICES

There is a retail store in the village, an equipment-rental service, and a bookkeeping service. Retail trade employs nine residents of the village.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

There are two gift shops in the village and a video-tape rental business.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Nelson Lagoon is accessible only by air and sea. Because the community has no dock, boats are stored on shore. Freight is landed at the dock of the seafood-processing plant, 30 miles away at Port Moeller. A dock is in the process of being designed, with possible completion in 1994. A 3,400-foot gravel runway serves regularly scheduled flights, and floatplanes can be chartered.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The water supply for the community is provided by a freshwater lake about 10 miles from Nelson Lagoon. The 350,000-gallon water storage provides a sufficient quantity for community needs, with no periods of shortfall. The water is piped to residents' homes and is available at a central watering point as well. Residents also use individual wells. Sewage is disposed of in individual septic tanks. Bulk fuel is available for purchase by residents.

Electricity is available from the Nelson Lagoon Electric Company, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by Pacific Telecommunications, Inc., while long-distance service is available through Alascom. One television channel is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 35 housing units in the village, 31 are occupied; all are heated with oil. The Nelson

Nelson Lagoon

Alutiiq Aleut	
Nelson Lagoon Corporation	
General Delivery	
Nelson Lagoon, AK 99571	
(907) 989-2204 or 989-2205	
Fax: 989-2233	
Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	69,120 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	57,987 acres
Total labor force	14
High school graduate or higher	25.5%
Bachelor's degree or higher	-
Unemployment rate	-
Per capita income (1989)	\$21,421
Population	83
Percent Native	80.7%

LOCATION

Nelson Lagoon is situated on a sand spit on the Bering Sea side of the Alaska Peninsula, with scenic views of the active Pavlof Volcano and other mountains of the Alaska Peninsula. The community is 80 miles northwest of Cold Bay and 580 southwest of Anchorage.

CLIMATE

The maritime climate of Nelson Lagoon is characterized by mild winters and cool summers. The community frequently experiences dramatic weather changes. The prevailing winds are southerly

Lagoon School is part of the Aleutians East Borough School District. Classes are offered from preschool through high school.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by the Nelson Lagoon Health Clinic, owned by the village and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service; it is administered by the Eastern Aleutian Tribe.

Nenana

Tanana Athabascan

Toghotthele Corporation
P.O. Box 249
Mile 309 1/2 Parks Highway
Nenana, AK 99760
(907) 832-5461

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA Interim conveyance (1994)	138,240 acres 131,986 acres
Total labor force	154
High school graduate or higher	53.4%
Bachelor's degree or higher	-
Unemployment rate	17.5%
Per capita income (1989)	\$7,575
Population	377
Percent Native	41.4%

LOCATION

Nenana is located in the interior of Alaska, at mile 412 of the Alaska Railroad, about 40 air miles southwest of Fairbanks. The community is on the south bank of the Tanana River, just east of the mouth of the Nenana River. The community is adjacent to the George Parks Highway.

CLIMATE

Nenana has a cold, continental climate, with slight maritime influences. Winter temperatures can reach lows of -50°F or below, while summer highs can range above 80°F. Average precipitation is 11 inches, including 49 inches of snowfall annually.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Nenana is in the westernmost portion of Tanana Athabascan territory. The present population of Nenana is diverse; the Native population is a mixture of Athabascans, Eskimos, and Aleuts. The majority of residents maintain a culture centered on subsistence activities.

A trading post was established in 1903, and an Episcopal mission was built in 1907. In 1915, construction of the Alaska Railroad doubled Nenana's population.

GOVERNMENT

Nenana was incorporated under Alaska law as a home-rule city in 1921, with a mayor and city council; it is located in the unorganized borough (see Alaska introduction). It also has a traditional village council, headed by a chief. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in Doyon, Ltd., regional native corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

Nenana has a strong private-sector economy and serves as the

center of transportation and services for the region; nevertheless, over 50 percent of the jobs are government funded. Fuel, barge services, and retail positions complement a subsistence life-style.

AGRICULTURE

There is a farm located near the village. Two residents are employed in agriculture.

CONSTRUCTION

There is a general building contractor and two handyman services in the village. The construction industry employs four Nenana residents.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs 24 people, state government provides work for 28 more, and the federal government employs an additional 18.

MANUFACTURING

There are several wood-product manufacturing businesses in the village, as well as a bed manufacturing company.

SERVICES

As the center of its region, Nenana has many service-oriented businesses. There are several general-merchandise stores, a lumber store, several retail stores, a number of computer services, four auto-repair shops, and various other repair services, in addition to several business and management services. Retail trade employs 20 residents, repair services three, personal services two, and professional services other than health and education 12.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

There are several businesses devoted to lodging visitors, a number of restaurants, several bars, several fishing camps, and two campgrounds.

TRANSPORTATION

There is a school bus service in the village, a trucking company, and several water freight-transportation companies. The transportation industry employs 13 residents.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Nenana has excellent air, river, road, and railroad access. The George Parks Highway links Nenana, Fairbanks, and Anchorage together with the rest of the state and through Canada with the lower 48 states. The railroad provides daily freight service. A floatplane landing area is located south of the village runway. The city of Nenana maintains the airport.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The city provides piped water and a central watering location, with water from a community well. Residents also use individual wells. The city provides piped-sewage service. Electricity is available to residents from the Golden Valley Electric Association, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by Pacific Telecommunications, Inc., while long-distance service is available through Alascom. One television channel is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 190 housing units in the village, 140 are occupied; somewhat more than half are heated with oil, while almost all the rest are heated with wood. The Nenana schools are operated by the city school district.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by the Nenana Health Clinic, owned by the village and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service; it is administered by the Tanana Chiefs Conference.

Newhalen

Yup'ik Eskimo

Alaska Peninsula Corporation
P.O. Box 334
King Salmon, AK 99613
(907) 274-2433
Fax: 274-8694

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	71,526 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	66,056 acres
Total labor force	55
High school graduate or higher	68.7%
Bachelor's degree or higher	10.4%
Unemployment rate	5.5%
Per capita income (1989)	\$6,657
Population	160
Percent Native	94.4%

LOCATION

Newhalen is located on the north shore of Iliamna Lake, at the mouth of the Newhalen River, 320 miles southwest of Anchorage, at the base of the Alaska Peninsula.

CLIMATE

The village is located in a transitional climate zone. Average summer temperatures range from 42°F to 62°F; winter temperatures vary from 6°F to 30°F. Total precipitation near Newhalen averages 26 inches annually, including an average snowfall of 64 inches.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Newhalen has traditionally been a southern Yup'ik Eskimo village, which now includes Eskimos, Aleuts, and Athabaskan Indians. The 1890 U.S. census listed the Eskimo name of "Noghelinghmiut," meaning "people of Noughelin," at this location. The present name is an anglicized version of the original. The village was established to take advantage of the bountiful fish and game in the immediate area. During the summer, most of the local residents leave Newhalen for fish camps on the Nushagak River and other areas of Bristol Bay.

GOVERNMENT

Newhalen was incorporated as a second-class city under Alaska law in 1971, with a mayor and city council; it is located in the Lake and Peninsula Borough (see Alaska introduction). It also has a traditional council, headed by a president. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in Bristol Bay Native Corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

Commercial salmon fishing is the mainstay of Newhalen's economy. Residents also depend on subsistence hunting and fishing near the community to supplement their incomes.

CONSTRUCTION

The construction industry employs two village residents.

FISHERIES

Although commercial fishing is the economic mainstay of the community. During the red salmon season, most village residents leave the village to fish in Bristol Bay.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs 17 people, while state government provides work for 20 more.

SERVICES

Sixteen residents are employed in professional services other than health and education.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

Two residents are employed in entertainment and recreation.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Newhalen is accessible primarily by air and water. Most people travel by air and use the Iliamna Airport, which is located five miles away. A road connects Newhalen and Iliamna. Air-charter services are available from King Salmon. The state of Alaska maintains the Newhalen River Road, which extends over nine miles upriver from the Iliamna Airport, in addition to almost three miles of local dirt roads. Skiffs, cars, trucks, and all-terrain vehicles are the most popular forms of local transportation. During the summer months, a barge service delivers bulk goods. In addition some goods and boats are transported overland from Iliamna Bay on Cook Inlet to Pile Bay on Iliamna Lake and then across the lake to Newhalen.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The city of Newhalen provides water, drawn from a community well, at a central watering point; residents also make use of individual wells and surface water sources. Residents use individual septic tanks and outhouses for sewage disposal. There is a washeteria in the village. Electricity is available to residents from the Iliamna Newhalen Power Company, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by the Interior Telephone Company, while long-distance service is available through Alascom. One television channel is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 40 housing units in the village, 36 are occupied; three-quarters are heated with oil, while the rest are heated with wood. The village school is operated by the Lake and Peninsula Borough.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by the Newhalen Health Clinic, owned by the village and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service; it is administered by the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation. Emergencies are handled by the Iliamna/Newhalen Rescue Squad.

New Stuyahok

Yup'ik Eskimo

Stuyahok, Ltd.
P.O. Box 50
New Stuyahok, AK 99636
(907) 693-3158

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA Interim conveyance (1994)	118,952 acres 110,009 acres
Total labor force	79
High school graduate or higher	33.3%
Bachelor's degree or higher	0.6%
Unemployment rate	17.7%
Per capita income (1989)	\$4,021
Population	391
Percent Native	95.9%

LOCATION

New Stuyahok is located on the Nushagak River, 52 miles northeast of Dillingham, in southwest Alaska.

CLIMATE

New Stuyahok is located in a climatic transition zone. The primary influence is maritime; however, because of the inland location of the village, an interior continental climate significantly modifies local weather. The area is characterized by cloudy skies, mild temperatures, and moderately heavy precipitation. In addition, the area is affected by strong surface winds. Average summer temperatures range from 37°F to 66°F; winter temperatures vary from 4°F to 30°F. Annual precipitation ranges from 20 to 35 inches. Most of the precipitation occurs in August and September. Outside of storm activity, New Stuyahok is among the windiest and most turbulent of upper Bristol Bay villages. High northeast winds generated from pressure centers offshore in Bristol Bay can average 25 to 35 miles per hour and can continue for days or weeks at a time. Stronger winds are not uncommon.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Stuyahok is a southern Yup'ik Eskimo word meaning "going-down-the-river place." New Stuyahok is a southern Yup'ik Eskimo village with Russian Orthodox influences. The present site of the village is the third location that residents can recall. The original, or "Old Village," was moved to the Mulchatna area, several miles upriver from the present location, in 1918. During the 1920s and 1930s, the village of Stuyahok was engaged in herding reindeer for the U.S. government. However, by 1942, the herd had dwindled to nothing, the village had been subjected to flooding, and the site was too far inland to receive barge service. In order to have better access to the Bristol Bay salmon fishery, as well as a more convenient location for the development of barge service, the community of Stuyahok moved downriver again to the present location in 1942. The first school in New Stuyahok was a log structure, built in 1961. A post office was also established in 1961, and an airstrip was built in the 1960s. The village had been growing slowly, but in the decade of the 1960s, it showed a 40 percent increase in population, a jump probably attributable to the school, post office, improved medical care, and increased accessibility.

GOVERNMENT

New Stuyahok was incorporated as a second-class city under Alaska law in 1972, with a mayor and city council; it is located in the unorganized borough (see Alaska introduction). It also has a

traditional council, headed by a president. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in Bristol Bay Native Corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

The primary economic base of the village is the commercial salmon-fishing industry. Many residents trap as well, and subsistence activities are an important aspect of the economy.

FISHERIES

Commercial fishing is the mainstay of the economy in the village. The 1990 U.S. census reports that five residents were employed in the fishing industry as their primary occupation. In the 1980s, the Alaska State Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission reported that 38 residents held limited-entry fishing permits, mostly for drift-net fishing.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs 39 people, state government provides work for 13 more, and the federal government employs an additional five.

SERVICES

There is a general store in the village. Wholesale trade employs two residents, retail trade three, communications and utilities one, and professional services other than health and education one.

TRANSPORTATION

The transportation industry employs five residents.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The village is accessible by air and water. Air transport is most frequently used to reach the community; regular and charter flights are available from Dillingham. There is a dirt and gravel runway, which becomes very soft during wet weather. Barge services deliver bulk goods during the summer months.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The city of New Stuyahok provides piped water, as well as multiple watering points with water drawn from a community well. It also provides piped-sewage service and a honeybucket dump. Electricity is available through the Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is available through the Bristol Bay Telephone Cooperative, Inc., with long-distance service provided by Alascom. One channel of television is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 95 housing units in the village, 88 are occupied; all are heated with oil. The village school is operated by the Southwest Regional Education Attendance Area.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is available through the New Stuyahok Health Clinic, owned by the village and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service. It is administered by the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation.

Newtok

Yup'ik Eskimo

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

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	92,160 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	72,092 acres
Total labor force	56
High school graduate or higher	35.8%
Bachelor's degree or higher	-
Unemployment rate	25.9%
Per capita income (1989)	\$3,029
Population	207
Percent Native	93.2%

LOCATION

Newtok is located 94 miles northwest of Bethel, on the Kealavik River north of Nelson Island, in the Yukon-Kuskokwim delta region of southwest Alaska.

CLIMATE

Newtok is located in the marine climate zone, with moderate temperatures and frequent precipitation. Summer temperatures range from 42°F to 59°F; winter temperatures vary from 2°F to 19°F. Average precipitation is 17 inches per year, including an average snowfall of 22 inches.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The people of Newtok share a strong cultural heritage with the nearby Nelson Island communities of Tununak, Nightmute, and Toksook Bay, as well as with the community of Chefornak. The people from the five villages are known as the Qualuyaarmiut, or "dip-net people." Their ancestors have lived on the Bering Sea coast for the past 2,000 years.

Only intermittent outside contact occurred until the 1920s. Around 1949 the village was relocated from Old Kealavik, ten miles away, to its present location, in order to escape flooding and to build a school. In the 1950s, villagers traveled to Bethel in order to take advantage of the founding of the Territorial Guard. Tuberculosis was a major health problem, resulting in many residents being sent to Seattle and Mt. Edgecombe, in southeast Alaska, for treatment. Although a school was built in 1958, High school students still had to travel to high schools located in Bethel, St. Mary's, Sitka, and Anchorage. This was often the first exposure villagers had to the outside world; by the time they returned, they had a good knowledge of the English language and modern American culture.

As recently as the 1960s, villagers would travel by dogsled before spring ice breakup to their traditional village summer camp on the north coast of Nelson Island, called Nilikluguk. Residents lived in tents there all summer long. After the herring run, men would often travel to the Bristol Bay area to work in the canneries. The 1970s saw the abandonment of the last qasegiq (the traditional men's community house) and the construction of housing projects and a high school.

GOVERNMENT

Newtok was incorporated under Alaska law as a second-class city in 1976; however, the city council has since resigned, and the city per se is not functioning. The village is located in the unorganized borough (see Alaska introduction) and is now governed by a

traditional village council, headed by a president. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in Calista Corporation regional native corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

Employment opportunities in the village are mainly with government agencies, the school, commercial fishing, and retail trade and services. Subsistence activities and trapping supplement cash income for most residents.

FISHERIES

The Alaska State Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission reports 21 limited-entry permits held by Newtok residents, mostly for herring-roe and salmon-net fisheries.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs 11 people, and state government provides work for 25 more.

SERVICES

There is a general store in the village, as well as three retail food stores. Retail trade employs four residents, personal services two, communications and utilities two, and professional services other than health and education three.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

There is a video-tape rental business in the village.

TRANSPORTATION

There is an airport terminal service in Newtok. The transportation industry employs two village residents.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Newtok can be reached only by air and water. There is a 2,200-foot gravel runway in the village, and barges deliver bulk goods to the village throughout the summer months. Residents use boats as transportation during the summer, while snowmachines are the principal means of transportation during the winter.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

There are multiple watering points in the village, drawing water from a surface source. Sewage is disposed of in a honeybucket dump. Electricity is provided by the Ungusraq Power Company, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by United Utilities, Inc., while long-distance service is available through Alascom. One television channel is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 45 housing units in the village, 42 are occupied; over 90 percent are heated with oil, while the rest use electric heat. The village school is operated by the Lower Kuskokwim Regional Education Attendance Area.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by the Newtok Health Clinic, owned by the village and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service. It is administered by the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation.

Nightmute

Yup'ik Eskimo

Chinuruk, Incorporated
General Delivery
Nightmute, AK 99680

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA Interim conveyance (1994)	69,120 acres 60,524 acres
Total labor force	52
High school graduate or higher	32.9%
Bachelor's degree or higher	2.5%
Unemployment rate	26.9%
Per capita income (1989)	\$2,967
Population	153
Percent Native	95.4%

LOCATION

Nightmute is located approximately 100 miles west of Bethel, on Nelson Island, in the Yukon-Kuskokwim delta region of southwest Alaska. It is about 18 miles upriver from Toksook Bay.

CLIMATE

Nightmute is located in the marine climate zone, with relatively warm winters and cool summers. Summer temperatures range from 41°F to 57°F; winter temperatures vary from 6°F to 25°F. Precipitation averages 22 inches, including 43 inches of snowfall annually.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Nightmute is a traditional Yup'ik Eskimo village, with a primarily subsistence-oriented culture. The people of Nightmute share a strong cultural heritage with the nearby Nelson Island communities of Newtok, Tununak, and Toksook Bay, and the village of Chefornak. The people from these five villages are known as the Quluyarmiut, or "dip-net people." The ancestors of these people have lived on the Bering Sea coast for the past 2,000 years.

The area was relatively isolated from outside contact until this century and has kept its traditions and culture intact. In 1964 many residents moved to Toksook Bay.

GOVERNMENT

Nightmute was incorporated under Alaska law as a second-class city in 1974, with a mayor and city council; it is located in the unorganized borough (see Alaska introduction). It also has a traditional village council, headed by a president. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in Calista Corporation regional native corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

The village economy is a mixture of subsistence and cash-generating activities. Cash employment is found primarily with the city, the school, social services, commercial fishing, and construction. Trapping and crafts also provide income. Almost all families engage in either commercial or subsistence fishing, and most have fish camps.

FISHERIES

The Alaska State Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission reports that there are 23 limited-entry permits held by Nightmute residents for herring-roe and salmon drift-net fisheries.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs eight people, state government provides work for 12 more, and the federal government employs an additional nine.

MANUFACTURING

Traditional crafts provide a source of income to villagers.

SERVICES

There is a general store in the village, a retail store, and two video-tape rental services. Retail trade employs five residents, communications and utilities one, and professional services other than health and education employ two people.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

There is a pool hall in the village.

TRANSPORTATION

One resident of the village is employed in the transportation industry.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The community is accessible by air and water. An airstrip is available for chartered or private air transportation. There are no docking facilities, although many residents have fishing boats or skiffs for local travel. Snowmachines and all-terrain vehicles are used during the winter months.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The city of Nightmute provides water at a central point, drawn from a surface source. Sewage is disposed of in a honeybucket dump. Bulk fuel is available for purchase by residents. Electricity is available from the Nightmute Power Company, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by United Utilities, Inc., while long-distance service is available through Alascom. There is one television channel, offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 36 housing units in the village, 29 are occupied; all are heated with oil. The village school is operated by the Lower Kuskokwim Regional Education Attendance Area; it serves students from preschool through high school.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by the Nightmute Health Clinic, owned by the village and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service; it is administered by the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation.