

Nikolai

Upper Kuskokwim Athabascan

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

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	69,120 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	65,305 acres
Total labor force	31
High school graduate or higher	43.9%
Bachelor's degree or higher	–
Unemployment rate	35.5%
Per capita income (1989)	\$4,658
Population	109
Percent native	89.0%

LOCATION

Nikolai is located in the interior of Alaska, on the south fork of the Kuskokwim River, 46 miles east of McGrath.

CLIMATE

Nikolai has a cold, continental climate, with a slight maritime influence during the summer. Summer temperatures range from 42°F to 80°F; winter temperatures vary from -62°F to 0°F. Average snowfall is 86 inches annually.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Nikolai is primarily an Upper Kuskokwim Athabascan village, with a focus on subsistence activities at the center of the culture. It was the site of a trading post roadhouse during the gold rush of the late 19th century. It was situated on the Rainy Pass Trail, which connected the Ophir mining district to Cook Inlet, and later became a winter trail station along the Nenana-McGrath Trail. The village is a check point for the Iditarod dogsled race from Anchorage to Nome, held annually in March.

GOVERNMENT

Nikolai 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 village council, headed by a first chief. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in Doyon, Ltd., regional native corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

Nikolai's economy depends to a large extent on seasonal cash jobs and year-round subsistence activities. Village employment peaks during the summer months, when construction gets underway. The city, state, and federal governments provide most employment opportunities in the village. Residents also rely heavily on subsistence activities for food and heat.

CONSTRUCTION

The construction industry employs three village residents.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs nine people, while state government provides work for three more.

MANUFACTURING

Two residents are employed in durable manufacturing.

SERVICES

There are two retail stores in the village, in addition to an auto-repair shop. Retail trade employs four residents.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

There are two hunting-guide services in the village. The city of Nikolai operates a lodge for visitors, in addition to a recreation center.

TRANSPORTATION

There is an airport terminal service.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Nikolai is accessible by air and water. Barges supply fuel and heavy equipment during the summer months. A runway is available for flights year-round. Boats, all-terrain vehicles, and snowmachines are used for recreation and subsistence activities.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The city of Nikolai provides water at a central watering point, drawn from a community well. Residents also use individual wells. The city provides a piped-sewage service and a honeybucket dump, and residents also use outhouses for sewage disposal. The city operates a washeteria and provides bulk fuel for purchase by residents.

Electricity is available to residents through the Nikolai Light and Power Company, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by United Utilities, Inc., while long-distance service is available through Alascom. The city provides a cable-television service, and one channel is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 43 housing units in the village, 40 are occupied; over 90 percent are heated with wood, while the rest are heated with oil. The village school is operated by the Iditarod Area Regional Education Attendance Area.

HEALTH CARE

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

Nikolski

Unangan Aleut

Chaluka Corporation
General Delivery
Nikolski, AK 99638
(907) 576-2216 or 576-2215

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	69,120 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	63,143 acres
Total labor force	14
High school graduate or higher	36.4%
Bachelor's degree or higher	–
Unemployment rate	–
Per capita income (1989)	\$9,302
Population	35
Percent native	82.9%

LOCATION

Nikolski is located on Nikolski Bay, off the southwest end of Umnak Island in the Fox Islands, a group in the Aleutian chain.

CLIMATE

Nikolski lies in the maritime climate zone. The winters are mild and wet, and the summers are cool. Temperatures range from winter lows of 11°F to summer highs of 65°F. Total annual precipitation averages 21 inches, including an average snowfall of 41 inches.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Nikolski is a traditional Aleut community; the Aleut language is spoken in most homes. Subsistence activities, sheep and cattle raising, and commercial fishing sustain the community and form the center of the culture. The nearby Chaluka archaeological site indicates that people have lived continuously in the Nikolski area for approximately 4,000 years. In 1834 the village was the site of a sea otter hunting camp. In 1920 a boom in fox-farming occurred here. During World War II, residents were evacuated to the Ketchikan area. A sheep ranch that began in 1926 still operates as part of the Aleutian Livestock Company. In the 1950s the U.S. Air Force constructed a White Alice radar communication site here.

GOVERNMENT

Nikolski is unincorporated under Alaska law; it 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 Aleut Corporation regional native corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

Most residents support themselves by working outside the village at crab canneries and on processing ships. Livestock raising is also important, and subsistence activities provide a substantial supplement to villagers' incomes.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The Aleutian Livestock Company runs between 4,000 and 7,000 sheep, as well as 300 head of cattle and 30 horses on the island.

CONSTRUCTION

The construction industry employs three residents of the village.

FISHERIES

Many residents work in the seafood-processing industry.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

State government provides work for three residents of the village.

SERVICES

Three residents of the village are employed in professional services other than health and education.

TRANSPORTATION

The transportation industry employs five village residents.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Nikolski is accessible by air and water. The village has an unlighted gravel runway, which supports passenger, mail, and cargo service. There is no landing or port facility for ships in the village. The federal government vessel Northstar stops once or twice a year. Cargo and passengers are lightered three miles to the beach.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Piped water is provided to village residents from a surface source. Residents use individual septic tanks and outhouses for sewage disposal. Electricity is provided to residents by the Umnak Power Company, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by Pacific Telecommunications, Inc., while long-distance service is available through Alascom. There is one channel

of television provided by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 26 housing units in the village, 19 are occupied; three-quarters are heated with oil, while the rest are heated with wood. The village school is operated by the Aleutian Region Regional Education Attendance Area.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by the Nikolski Health Clinic, owned by the village and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service; it is administered by the Aleutian-Pribilof Island Association.

Ninilchik

Tanaina (Dena'ina) Athabascan

Ninilchik Native Association, Inc.
703 West Tudor, Suite 101
Anchorage, AK 99503
(907) 563-9900

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	115,200 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	99,721 acres

Total labor force	193
High school graduate or higher	69.2%
Bachelor's degree or higher	2.3%
Unemployment rate	24.4%
Per capita income (1989)	\$13,649

Population	456
Percent native	19.5%

LOCATION

Ninilchik lies on the west coast of the Kenai Peninsula, on the Sterling Highway, 38 miles southwest of the city of Kenai, in south-central Alaska.

CLIMATE

Ninilchik lies in the maritime climate zone, with relatively mild winters and cool, wet summers. Summer temperatures range from 45°F to 60°F; winter temperatures vary from 14°F to 27°F. Average annual precipitation is 24 inches.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Ninilchik is primarily a Tanaina Indian community; the non-native association works cooperatively with the village government on local issues, particularly to aid the senior center. It is an agricultural settlement, formerly a fur-farming and fishing village. Census documents from 1884 indicate that employees of the Russian Company were ordered to settle here in 1820 or 1830, and Ninilchik residents are their descendants.

There is a strong Russian Orthodox following, and a historical church is located in the village.

GOVERNMENT

Ninilchik is unincorporated under Alaska law; it is located in the Kenai Peninsula Borough (see Alaska introduction). The village 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

The economy of Ninilchik is dependent on subsistence activities,

some tourism related to the historical Russian Orthodox church, and timber harvests from native lands belonging to the village. The economy of the Kenai area at large is diverse. Village residents find employment in oil and gas processing, sawmills, commercial and sport fishing, government, retail businesses, and tourism-related services.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK
Ninilchik is one of the few areas in the state that supports agricultural enterprises.

CONSTRUCTION
The construction industry employs 14 residents of the village.

FISHERIES
Commercial fishing is an important source of income for some villagers.

FORESTRY
The harvesting of timber on village lands is an important source of income for the village.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER
Local government employs 17 people, state government provides work for 13 more, and the federal government employs an additional ten.

MANUFACTURING
Nondurable manufacturing employs five people from the village, while durable manufacturing employs an additional eight.

SERVICES
Wholesale trade employs six residents, retail trade 22, finance and related businesses two, repair services two, and professional services other than health and education 14.

TOURISM AND RECREATION
A number of village residents are employed in tourism-related businesses in the greater Kenai area.

TRANSPORTATION
The transportation industry employs three village residents.

INFRASTRUCTURE
Ninilchik is accessible by air, sea, and land. The Sterling Highway provides access to Anchorage and other communities in Alaska and to the rest of the country. Homer, accessible by highway, offers an airport, harbor and docking facilities, and state ferry access.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES
Water is provided to village residents at a central watering point, drawing water from a community well. Residents use individual septic tanks and outhouses for sewage disposal. Electricity is provided to residents by the Alaska Electric Generating Company, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by Pacific Telecommunications, Inc., while long-distance service is available through Alascom. Four television stations are available from broadcast stations in Anchorage. Of 330 housing units in the village, 185 are occupied; one-third are heated with oil, one-fourth are heated with wood, one-fifth use electric heat, and the rest use coal and bottled gas. The village school is operated by the Kenai Peninsula Borough.



Ninilchik, Kenai Peninsula (Courtesy of Alaska Division of Tourism)

HEALTH CARE
Health care is provided by the Ninilchik Health Clinic, owned by the village and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service; it is administered by Chugachmiut. Emergencies are handled by the Ninilchik Community Ambulance Service.

Noatak

Inupiat Eskimo

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

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	115,200 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	94,102 acres

Total labor force	102
High school graduate or higher	66.3%
Bachelor's degree or higher	2.5%
Unemployment rate	45.1%
Per capita income (1989)	\$6,677
Population	333
Percent native	96.7%

LOCATION
Noatak is located on the west bank of the Noatak River, 55 miles north of Kotzebue and 70 miles north of the Arctic Circle. This is the only settlement on the 396-mile-long Noatak River, which is encompassed by a 66-million acre national preserve.

CLIMATE
Noatak is on the border between the transitional and continental climate zones; its climate is characterized by long, cold winters and warm summers. Snowfall averages 48 inches, with total annual precipitation of 13 inches.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The population of Noatak is almost completely Inupiat Eskimo. It was established as a fishing and hunting camp in the 19th century; the rich resources of this region enabled the camp to develop into a permanent settlement. The 1880 U.S. census listed the site as Noatagamiut, which means "inland river people." Subsistence activities are the central focus of the culture, and most families travel to fish camps during the summer.

GOVERNMENT

Noatak is unincorporated under Alaska law and is located in the Northwest Arctic 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 NANA Regional Corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

Noatak's economy is principally based on subsistence, although cash employment is available. The school district and the non-profit native corporation Maniilaq are the primary employers. During the summer, many residents travel to seasonal fish camps at Sheshalik and Kotzebue, where the men work as commercial fishermen and the women participate in subsistence fisheries.

FISHERIES

Commercial fishing is an important seasonal occupation for village residents.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs 25 people, state government provides work for five more, and the federal government employs an additional three.

SERVICES

There are five stores in the village, in addition to two child-care services. Wholesale trade employs two residents, retail trade six, repair services three, communications and utilities three, and professional services other than health and education five.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

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

TRANSPORTATION

The transportation industry employs eight residents of the village.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Noatak's major means of transportation are barge, plane, small boat, and snowmachine. There are no roads linking the village to other parts of the state, although many historic trails along the Noatak River are important today for intervillage travel during the winter months. The lighted gravel runway is 2,400 feet long and is served by four regional air services. A barge service delivers fuel and supplies during the summer. Small boats, all-terrain vehicles, and snowmachines are extensively used for local transportation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Village residents receive piped water as well as water at a central watering source, drawn from a community well. There is a piped-sewage service in the village. Bulk fuel is available for purchase by residents. Electricity is available to residents from the Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is available through the OTZ Telephone Company, while long-distance service is available through Alascom. One channel of television is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 85 housing units in the village, 74 are occupied; almost

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 Noatak Health Clinic, owned by the village and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service; it is administered by the Maniilaq Association.

Nome

Inupiat Eskimo

Sitnasuak Native Corporation

P.O. Box 905

Nome, AK 99762

(907) 443-5296

Fax: 443-3063

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	161,280 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	151,058 acres

Total labor force	1,760
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High school graduate or higher	74.5%
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Bachelor's degree or higher	19.1%
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Unemployment rate	11.0%
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Per capita income (1989)	\$16,962
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Population	3,500
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Percent native	52.1%
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LOCATION

Nome is located 510 air miles north of Anchorage, on the south shore of the Seward Peninsula, on the Bering Sea.

CLIMATE

The climate of Nome has subarctic and maritime influences. January temperatures range from -3°F to 11°F; July temperatures typically range from 44°F to 65°F. Average annual precipitation is 18 inches.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Historically, Malimiut, Kauweramiut, and Unalikmiut Inupiat Eskimos have occupied the Seward Peninsula, with a well-developed culture adapted to the environment. Around 1870 or 1880, the caribou population declined on the peninsula, and the local people changed their way of life in response to the loss of this major source of food. The discovery of gold at nearby Council in 1897 and on the sandy beaches of Norton Sound in 1900 brought thousands of prospectors to Nome and created a boom town. The gradual depletion of gold, a major influenza epidemic in 1918, the Great Depression, and, finally, World War II, all affected the area's population.

GOVERNMENT

Nome was incorporated under Alaska law as a first-class city in 1901; 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 Bering Straits Native Corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

Although many employment opportunities are available in the town, subsistence activities remain of great importance to Nome

residents. The community is the center of the Bering Straits–Seward Peninsula region. Government services provide the majority of employment opportunities in Nome, while retail services, transportation, mining, medical services, and other businesses also provide year-round income.

CONSTRUCTION

There are five general building-contractors in the village, a heavy-construction company, and a number of handyman services. The construction industry as a whole employs 69 Nome residents.

FISHERIES

Commercial fishing employs five Nome residents.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs 156 people, state government provides work for 221 more, and the federal government employs an additional 149.

MANUFACTURING

There are several clothing-manufacturing businesses in the village, as well as businesses producing hides and jewelry. Nondurable manufacturing employs 21 Nome residents.

MINING

There are four business involved in gravel-and-sand extraction in the town. Mining offers employment to 109 Nome residents.

SERVICES

There is a wide range of services in Nome, catering not only to local residents but also to people from surrounding villages. Services range from dog kennels to jewelry stores, hardware and lumber stores, general stores of various sizes, several food stores, vehicle dealers, clothing stores, and a wide variety of repair services, in addition to such businesses as apartment rentals, equipment leasing, and 25 child-care services. Retail trade employs 308 Nome residents, finance and related businesses 66, repair services 22, personal services 27, utilities and communications 39, and professional services other than health and education 130.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

There are several travel agencies, two tour operators, a number of restaurants, five bars, several sporting-goods stores, a number of gift stores, and a number of hunting and fishing guide services. Entertainment and recreation employ 15 residents of Nome.

TRANSPORTATION

There are a number of taxi services, a school-bus business, two trucking companies, several scheduled air-transportation services, an air-cargo service, and several charter air-transportation services. The transportation industry employs 130 residents of the town.

INFRASTRUCTURE

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

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The city of Nome provides piped water and a water truck, drawing water from a surface source. The city also provides piped-sewage service, as well as a honeybucket-hauling service. Residents also use individual septic tanks. There is a washeteria in the village, and bulk fuel is available for purchase by residents. Electricity is available to residents from the city-operated Nome Joint Utilities,

generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is available from GTE Alaska, 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 1,334 housing units in the town, 1,119 are occupied; well over 90 percent are heated with oil. The school district is operated by the city of Nome.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by the Norton Sound Regional Hospital, a private medical facility; it is a qualified acute-care facility and Medivac service. It is administered by the Norton Sound Health Corporation. Emergency services are provided by the Nome Volunteer Ambulance Service, Inc.

Nondalton

Tanaina (Dena'ina) Athabascan

Kijik Corporation
4155 Tudor Center Drive Suite 104
Anchorage, AK 99508
(907) 561-4487
Fax: 561-4487

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	126,410 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	117,648 acres

Total labor force	68
High school graduate or higher	47.3%
Bachelor's degree or higher	–
Unemployment rate	42.6%
Per capita income (1989)	\$8,157
Population	178
Percent native	89.3%

LOCATION

Nondalton is located on the west shore of Six Mile Lake, between Lake Clark and Iliamna Lake, 190 miles southwest of Anchorage. The local terrain is mountainous. Lakes near the community provide spawning habitat for many of Bristol Bay's salmon.

CLIMATE

Nondalton lies in a transitional climate zone, with warm summers and cold winters. Average rainfall is 26 inches annually, with 70 inches of snowfall. Prevailing winter winds are northerly, and during the summer months easterly winds are common. In January temperatures range between 0°F and 20°F, while during July temperatures range between 50°F and 60°F.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

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

GOVERNMENT

Nondalton was incorporated under Alaska law as a second-class city 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 village council, headed by a president. Shareholders in

the village corporation also hold shares in Bristol Bay Native Corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

Commercial fishing is an important source of income in Nondalton; most residents leave the village for this purpose during the summer months. Another source of cash income is gold and copper mining in the area. Summer employment is available through U.S. Bureau of Land Management fire fighting. The community also relies on subsistence hunting and fishing to supplement cash incomes.

CONSTRUCTION

The construction industry employs five village residents.

FISHERIES

Commercial fishing is an important seasonal source of income for village residents.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs 16 people, and state government provides work for eight more.

MANUFACTURING

Durable manufacturing employs two village residents.

MINING

While no residents of the village indicated mining as their primary occupation in the 1990 U.S. census, mining for gold and copper provides seasonal cash income for some residents.

SERVICES

There is a gas station in the village. Retail trade employs three residents, and professional services other than health and education employ three more.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

There is a restaurant in the village, as well as a fishing camp and a fishing and hunting guide service.

TRANSPORTATION

There is a scheduled air service located in the village. The transportation industry employs two residents.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Nondalton is primarily accessible by air and water. The state of Alaska owns and maintains a 2,700-foot runway; there is no crosswind runway or tower service. There is scheduled air service from Iliamna, and charter flights are available from King Salmon. Limited and costly barge service is available for the delivery of goods. The 25 miles of local gravel road are maintained by the city of Nondalton. There are no local taxi or delivery services available.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The city of Nondalton provides piped water from a community well and a surface source. It also provides a piped-sewage service. There is a washeteria in the village. Electricity is provided to residents by the Iliamna Newhalen Power 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 65 housing units in the village, 54 are occupied; half are heated with oil, while half are heated with wood. The village school is operated by the Lake and Peninsula Borough.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by the Nondalton Health Clinic, owned by the city and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service; it is administered by the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation. Emergencies are handled by the Nondalton First Responders.

Noorvik

Kowagmiut Eskimo

NANA Corporation

P.O. Box 49

4706 Harding Drive

Kotzebue, AK 99752

(907) 442-3301

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	138,240 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	108,786 acres

Total labor force	154
High school graduate or higher	44.1%
Bachelor's degree or higher	3.6%
Unemployment rate	17.5%
Per capita income (1989)	\$6,447

Population	531
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Percent native	93.8%
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LOCATION

Noorvik is located on the right bank of the Nazaruk Channel of the Kobuk River, 33 miles northwest of Selawik and 45 miles east of Kotzebue, in the northwest part of the state. The village is located downriver from the 1.7-million-acre Kobuk Valley National Park.

CLIMATE

Noorvik is located in a transitional climate zone, which is characterized by long, cold winters and cool summers. Temperatures range from winter lows of -54°F to occasional summer highs of 87°F. Snowfall averages 60 inches, with total precipitation averaging 16 inches per year.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Noorvik is primarily an Inupiat Eskimo community, with a subsistence culture. The village was established by Kowagmiut (Inupiat) Eskimo fishing and hunting people from Deering in the early 1900s. The village was also settled by people from Oksik, a few miles upriver. The name Noorvik means "a place that is moved to."

GOVERNMENT

Noorvik was incorporated under Alaska law as a second-class city in 1964, 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 president. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in NANA Regional Corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

Subsistence is the major contributor to the Noorvik economy. Local cash employers are the school district, the city, the non-profit native corporation, the health clinic, and two stores. Seasonal employment at the Red Dog Mine, U.S. Bureau of Land Management firefighting, and commercial fishing in Kotzebue all supplement residents' income.

FISHERIES

Commercial fishing is an important source of income for some villagers, who travel to Kotzebue in the summer months.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs 18 people, state government provides work for 40 more, and the federal government employs an additional 42.

SERVICES

There are four general stores in the village, as well as a grocery store, a jewelry store, and a bookstore. There are also three child-care services. Retail trade employs 18 residents, finance and related businesses two, repair services seven, personal services five, communications and utilities one, and professional services other than health and education seven.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

There is a restaurant and a recreation hall in the village. Two residents are employed in entertainment and recreation.

TRANSPORTATION

The transportation industry employs three village residents.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Noorvik is accessible by air and water; there are no roads linking the village to other areas of the state. The major means of transportation are barge, plane, small boat, and snowmachine. Bob Curtis Memorial Airport has a 2,000-foot gravel runway and a 2,600-foot gravel crosswind runway; the airport is the second largest in the borough. Several regional air taxis provide service to Kotzebue and surrounding cities. A lighterage company barges fuel and supplies to the village during the summer months. Local transportation includes boats, all-terrain vehicles, and snowmachines.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The city of Noorvik provides piped water and multiple watering points, drawing water from a surface source. It also provides piped-sewage service, a honeybucket-hauling service, and a honeybucket dump. There is a washeteria in the village, and bulk fuel is available for purchase by residents. Electricity is provided by the Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by the OTZ Telephone Company, while long-distance service is available through Alascom. There is a cable-television service in the village, and one channel is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 138 housing units in the village, 107 are occupied; over 80 percent are heated with oil, while most of the rest are heated with wood. The village school is operated by the Northwest Arctic Borough.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by the Noorvik Health Clinic, owned and operated by the U.S. Public Health Service; it is administered by Maniilaq Association.

Northway

Upper Tanana Athabascan

Northway Natives, Inc.

P.O. Box 476

Northway, AK 99764

(907) 778-2297 or 2298

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	115,200 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	107,626 acres
Total labor force	50
High school graduate or higher	37.7%
Bachelor's degree or higher	-
Unemployment rate	26.0%
Per capita income (1989)	\$4,374
Population	123
Percent native	64.2%

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

Northway is located in the interior of Alaska, 50 miles southeast of Tok, off the Alaska Highway, 42 miles from the Canadian border.

CLIMATE

Northway is in the continental climate zone, with cold winters and short, warm summers. Temperatures range from average winter lows of -27°F to average summer highs of 69°F.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The area around Northway has traditionally been Upper Tanana (Athabascan) Indian territory; Athabascan Indians have lived in the interior of Alaska for thousands of years. Road construction and the airport, however, have introduced a non-native population.

The community was established as a link in the Northwest Staging Route during World War II. Northway currently consists of three dispersed settlements: Milepost 1264, the airport, and the native village.

GOVERNMENT

Northway 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 Doyon, Ltd., regional native corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

Subsistence is an important part of the economy in Northway. Most full-time wage employment is available through government facilities or services for the airport. Seasonal income is obtained through U.S. Bureau of Land Management fire fighting and summer construction jobs. Handicrafts also provide income.

CONSTRUCTION

There is a handyman service in the village. The construction industry employs two village residents.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

State government provides work for 14 village residents, while the federal government employs an additional nine.

MANUFACTURING

There is a jewelry-making business in the village. The production of native handicrafts provides supplemental income to some village residents.

MINING

There is an oil-and-gas exploration business in the village.

SERVICES

There is a grocery store in the village, as well as a snowplowing and waste-removal service. There is also a liquor store and a coin-operated laundry. Retail trade employs six village residents, personal services two, and professional services other than health and education two.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

There is a gift store and a taxidermy service in the village.

TRANSPORTATION

The transportation industry employs four village residents.

INFRASTRUCTURE

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

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water is available to village residents from a central watering point, drawing from a community well. Residents dispose of sewage through individual septic tanks and outhouses.

Electricity is provided by the Northway Power and Light Company, generating electricity by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by Pacific Telecommunications, Inc., while long-distance service is available through Alascom. One channel of television is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 38 housing units in the village, 32 are occupied; half are heated with oil, while the rest are heated with wood. The village school is operated by the Alaska Gateway Regional Education Attendance Area.

HEALTH CARE

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



Eskimo Woman with Baskets (Courtesy of Alaska Division of Tourism)

Nuiqsut

Inupiat Eskimo

Kuukpik Corporation
P.O. Box 187
Nuiqsut, AK 99789
(907) 480-6220
Fax: 480-6126

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	137,881 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	112,781 acres
Total labor force	154
High school graduate or higher	35.4%
Bachelor's degree or higher	1.4%
Unemployment rate	33.1%
Per capita income (1989)	\$9,224
Population	354
Percent native	92.7%

LOCATION

Nuiqsut is located approximately 15 miles south of the Nechelik Channel entrance, which is the head of the Colville River, at the Beaufort Sea. It is about 35 miles from the Beaufort Sea coast and 136 miles southeast of Barrow, on the North Slope of Alaska.

CLIMATE

Nuiqsut's climate is arctic. Temperatures range from winter lows of -56°F to summer highs of 78°F. Precipitation is light, averaging five inches, including annual snowfall of 20 inches.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Nuiqsut is an Inupiat Eskimo village with a culture focused on traditional subsistence activities. Historically, the Colville delta has been a gathering and trading place for the Inupiat Eskimos and has always offered good hunting and fishing. After 27 Barrow families moved overland to the area, the Arctic Slope Regional Corporation funded the construction of the village in 1974. The new residents lived in a tent city for 18 months before permanent housing could be completed.

GOVERNMENT

Nuiqsut was incorporated under Alaska law as a second-class city in 1975, with a mayor and city council; it is located in the North Slope Borough (see Alaska introduction). It also has a traditional village council, headed by the mayor. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in the Arctic Slope Regional Corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

Like that of all North Slope villages, Nuiqsut's economy is based primarily on subsistence hunting and fishing. Local game includes bowhead whales, caribou, seals, moose, and water fowl; fish include whitefish, turbot, arctic char, and grayling. Nearly one-third of the work force is employed in the private sector, mostly by the Kuukpik village corporation and the construction industry. The North Slope Borough employs approximately 45 percent of the work force, and the school district employs another 20 percent. Some residents also sell local arts and crafts, including skin masks and boats, fur mittens and parkas, and carved ivory.

CONSTRUCTION

The construction industry employs five village residents.

FISHERIES

Commercial fishing employs two village residents.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs 30 people, state government provides work for 79 more.

MANUFACTURING

The production of arts and crafts provides employment for two village residents. Durable manufacturing provides employment for two more.

SERVICES

There are several retail stores in the village. Wholesale trade employs three village residents, retail trade six, repair services seven, communications and utilities 14, and professional services other than health and education nine.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

There is a community center in the village. Entertainment and recreation provide employment for two village residents.

TRANSPORTATION

The transportation industry provides employment for five village residents.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Air travel provides the only year-round access to the village. Nuiqsut is served by scheduled and charter flights from Barrow, and freight arrives by air cargo year-round. In the summer time, there is marine and overland access from Barrow.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The North Slope Borough provides water at a central watering point, as well as a water truck, drawing water from a fresh-water lagoon. The borough also operates a honeybucket-hauling service and a washeteria in the village.

Electricity is available to residents through the North Slope Borough Power Company, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by the Arctic Slope Telephone Association Co-operative, while long-distance service is provided by Alascom. Cable television is available in the village, and one channel is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. A public radio station is received in the village, as well. Of 102 housing units in the village, 91 are occupied; almost all are heated with oil. The village school offers classes from preschool through high school, in addition to adult basic-education courses. It is operated by the North Slope Borough.

HEALTH CARE

The Nuiqsut Health Clinic, owned by the North Slope Borough, is leased to the U.S. Public Health Service; it is administered by the North Slope Regional Health Corporation. Emergencies are handled by the Nuiqsut Volunteer Fire Department, which owns an ambulance.

Nulato

Koyukon Athabascan

Gana-a'Yoo, Ltd.
P.O. Box 38
Galena, AK 99741
(907) 656-1609
Fax: 656-1609

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	115,341 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	107,360 acres
Total labor force	105
High school graduate or higher	77.2%
Bachelor's degree or higher	6.5%
Unemployment rate	25.7%
Per capita income (1989)	\$5,255
Population	359
Percent native	96.9%

LOCATION

Nulato is located on the west bank of the Yukon River, 35 miles west of Galena and 310 air miles west of Fairbanks.

CLIMATE

Nulato is located in the continental climate zone, with long cold winters and warm, short summers. Winter temperatures range from -50°F or below to summer highs of 80°F or above. Average annual precipitation is 16 inches, including snowfall of 74 inches.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Nulato residents are predominantly Koyukon Athabascans, with a culture focused on subsistence activities. Nulato was traditionally the site for trading between Koyukon Athabascans and Inupiat Eskimos from the Kobuk area. Western contact increased rapidly after the 1830s. Many natives moved to the area after a Roman Catholic mission and school were built there in 1887.

GOVERNMENT

Nulato was incorporated under Alaska law as a second-class city in 1963, 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 Doyon, Ltd., regional native corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

Most employment in the village is government-funded. U.S. Bureau of Land Management emergency fire-fighting positions, commercial fishing, and fish processing are important seasonal sources of cash for Nulato residents. Trapping is the village's largest private-sector income source in the winter months.

CONSTRUCTION

The construction industry employs five village residents.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs 22 people, state government provides work for 24 more, and the federal government employs an additional 11.

MINING

The mining industry employs two Nulato residents.

SERVICES

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

TOURISM AND RECREATION

There is an adult recreation center in the village.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The village is primarily accessible by water and air. River transportation is the primary mode in the summer months; barge service is available, but there is no dock or loading facility. Nulato is accessible by air year-round, using the village airstrip. Numerous trails are used by residents, especially in the winter, for trapping and woodcutting.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The city of Nulato provides water at a central watering point and at other places in the village, with water drawn from a community well. There is a honeybucket dump in the village, and residents also use outhouses for sewage disposal. There is a washeteria, and bulk fuel is available for purchase by residents. Electricity is available to residents from the Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by Pacific Telecommunications, Inc., while long-distance service is available through Alascom. One channel of television is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 117 housing units in the village, 90 are occupied; three-quarters 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

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

Nunapitchuk

Yup'ik Eskimo

Nunapitchuk, Limited

P.O. Box 129

Nunapitchuk, AK 99641

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA 115,200 acres
Interim conveyance (1994) 83,104 acres

Total labor force 114
High school graduate or higher 50.0%
Bachelor's degree or higher 3.1%
Unemployment rate 12.3%
Per capita income (1989) \$5,581

Population 378
Percent native 97.1%

LOCATION

Nunapitchuk is located approximately 22 miles northwest of Bethel, on the right bank of the Johnson River, in the Yukon-Kuskokwim delta region of southwest Alaska.

CLIMATE

Nunapitchuk's climate is primarily maritime, with some continental

influences, especially in the winter. Summer temperatures range from 42°F to 62°F; winter temperatures vary from -2°F to 19°F. The area averages 16 inches of precipitation, including an annual average of 50 inches of snowfall.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Nunapitchuk is a Yup'ik Eskimo village, first listed in the 1940 U.S. census with a population of 121. Villagers share a largely subsistence-oriented culture.

GOVERNMENT

Nunapitchuk was incorporated under Alaska law as a second-class city in 1969, 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 residents of Nunapitchuk rely on a combination of cash and subsistence activities for their livelihoods. Employment opportunities are mainly with government agencies, in retail trade and services, and in commercial fishing.

FISHERIES

Commercial fishing is an important source of seasonal income for residents. The Alaska State Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission reports 53 limited-entry permits held by Nunapitchuk residents, mainly for salmon and herring-roe fisheries.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs 33 people, state government provides work for 33 more, and the federal government employs an additional six.

MANUFACTURING

Two village residents are employed in durable manufacturing.

SERVICES

There are four general stores and a fuel-oil dealer in the village. The village corporation operates a number of housing units and an equipment-rental service. Retail trade employs 21 village residents, finance and related businesses two, repair services four, personal services three, communications and utilities four, and professional services other than health and education five.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

There is a sporting-goods store and a video-tape rental business in the village.

TRANSPORTATION

There is an airport terminal service in the village. The transportation industry employs six Nunapitchuk residents.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Access to Nunapitchuk is primarily by air and water. An airstrip supports chartered and private air access year-round. There are no docking facilities in the village, although many residents have fishing boats or skiffs, which they use to travel to area villages in the summer months. Snowmachines, all-terrain vehicles, and dogsleds are used for travel on the frozen river during the winter months.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The city of Nunapitchuk provides water from a central tap; water is treated and drawn from a community well. Sewage is disposed of by a honeybucket-hauling service, operated by the city, and

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 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. There is a cable-television service in the village, and one channel is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 97 housing units in the village, 87 are occupied; over 85 percent are heated with oil, while almost all the rest are heated with bottled gas. There is an elementary school and a high school in the village; they are operated by the Lower Kuskokwim Regional Education Attendance Area.

HEALTH CARE

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

Old Harbor

Koniag Aleut

Old Harbor Native Corporation
P.O. Box 71
Old Harbor, AK 99643
(907) 286-2204

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA Interim conveyance (1994)	115,200 acres 103,929 acres
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Total labor force	69
High school graduate or higher	45.6%
Bachelor's degree or higher	-
Unemployment rate	39.1%
Per capita income (1989)	\$6,003
Population	284
Percent native	88.7%

LOCATION

Old Harbor is located on the southeast side of Kodiak Island, on Sitkalidak Strait, separated from the Gulf of Alaska by Sitkalidak Island. The community is about 70 miles southwest of Kodiak and 200 miles southwest of Anchorage.

CLIMATE

The climate of Old Harbor is maritime, with moderate winters and cool summers. Average annual precipitation is 60 inches. Prevailing winds are southerly, between 15 and 20 knots. Temperatures range from winter lows of 20°F to summer highs of 60°F.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Old Harbor is a traditional Koniag (Alutiiq) Aleut village, with a subsistence-centered culture. Old Harbor was settled by Koniags more than 5,000 years ago. The community is the site of the first Russian colony in Alaska; Grigori Shelikov, the founder of the Russian-American colonies, entered the harbor on the southeast coast of Kodiak Island in 1784. Because of the 1964 earthquake and resulting tsunami, the community was relocated; however, the original site was eventually re-established.

GOVERNMENT

Old Harbor was incorporated under Alaska law as a second-class city in 1966, with a city manager, mayor, and city council; it is located in the Koniag Island Borough (see Alaska introduction). The

community also has a seven-member tribal council, headed by a president, to represent the Alaska native residents of the community. Shareholders in the village corporation are also shareholders in Koniag, Inc., regional native corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

Old Harbor's economy is centered around commercial salmon fishing; however, tourism is also a growing part of the economy. Most residents depend to some extent on subsistence activities to supplement their incomes.

FISHERIES

The commercial salmon-fishing industry is a primary employer of Old Harbor residents during the summer months.

FORESTRY

There are two timber companies located in Old Harbor. Two residents are employed full-time by the timber industry.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs 11 people, state government provides work for five more, and the federal government employs an additional two.

SERVICES

Old Harbor has two grocery stores, a general-merchandise store, and a sporting-goods store. There are also seven child-care services in the community. Retail trade employs nine residents, wholesale trade four, personal services three, and professional services other than health and education employ six.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

There is a restaurant, a business that provides lodging for visitors, and three hunting-and-fishing charter services.

TRANSPORTATION

Eight residents are employed in the transportation industry.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Old Harbor is accessible only by air and water. Regular and charter flights are available from Kodiak. The state of Alaska owns and operates a 2,200-foot runway, which can accommodate twin-engine aircraft. No flight tower service or crosswind runway is available. The boat harbor has a 150-foot dock, with moorage for 55 boats. The facilities also include a boat haul-out, marine storage, and unloading area on the beach. The city of Old Harbor also maintains two miles of gravel road within the community.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The city of Old Harbor provides piped water to its residents from a surface source. A piped-sewage service is also available. Electricity is available to residents from the Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by Pacific Telecommunications, Inc., 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 112 housing units in the town, 87 are occupied; almost all are heated with oil. The village school is operated by the Kodiak Island Borough School District.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by the Old Harbor Health Clinic, owned by the village and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service; it is administered by the Kodiak Area Native Association.

Oscarville

Yup'ik Eskimo

Oscarville Native Corporation
General Delivery
Oscarville, AK 99559

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	69,120 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	54,328 acres
Total labor force	11
High school graduate or higher	40%
Bachelor's degree or higher	-
Unemployment rate	-
Per capita income (1989)	\$5,903
Population	57
Percent native	91.2%

LOCATION

Oscarville is six miles southwest of Bethel, in the Yukon-Kuskokwim delta region of southwest Alaska. It is situated on the north bank of the Kuskokwim River, across from the community of Napaskiak.

CLIMATE

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

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The year-round residents of Oscarville are primarily Yup'ik Eskimos, with a culture focused on subsistence activities. In 1908 Oscar Samuelson and his wife, an Eskimo from the Nushagak region, moved from Napaskiak across the river and opened a trading post. Over the years native families settled nearby, and the site became known as Oscarville. By 1955 there were 13 homes and two warehouses in the village. Samuelson continued to operate the store until 1975 when it was sold; it was closed in the early 1980s. A village school was built by the BIA in 1964.

GOVERNMENT

Oscarville is unincorporated under Alaska law and is located in the unorganized borough (see Alaska introduction). It also has a traditional council, headed by a president. Shareholders in the village corporation are also shareholders in Calista Corporation regional native corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

The economy of Oscarville is based upon commercial fishing and employment within the local and state governments. Subsistence fishing also contributes to residents' livelihoods.

FISHERIES

Commercial fishing is the primary employer in Oscarville. The Alaska State Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission reports that there are five fishing permits held by Oscarville residents; all are for the salmon-net fishery.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs two people, and state government provides work for nine more.

SERVICES

No services are available in Oscarville. Residents rely on services in nearby Napaskiak and Bethel.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Oscarville can be reached by boat during the summer or snowmachine during the winter months. The community has no airport; however, residents use the airport facilities across the river at Napaskiak. During break-up and freeze-up, the Kuskokwim River cannot be used by boat or snowmachine, therefore periodically isolating the community. Barge services deliver goods once a year, but Oscarville relies heavily on air transportation out of Napaskiak for passenger, mail, and cargo services.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water is obtained by residents from a community watering point located in the village. Sewage is disposed of by the honeybucket system. Electricity is available to residents from Bethel Utilities, Inc., generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by GTE Alaska, while long-distance service is available through Alascom. One television channel is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 21 total housing units in the town, 15 are occupied; all are heated with oil. The village school is administered by the Lower Kuskokwim Regional Education Attendance Area.

HEALTH CARE

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

Ouzinkie

Koniag Aleut

Ouzinkie Native Corporation
P.O. Box 89
Ouzinkie, AK 99644
(907) 680-2208

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	151,052 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	85,596 acres
Total labor force	95
High school graduate or higher	62.6%
Bachelor's degree or higher	-
Unemployment rate	18.9%
Per capita income (1989)	\$15,589
Population	209
Percent native	85.2%

LOCATION

Ouzinkie is located on the southwest shore of Spruce Island, which lies off the northeast end of Kodiak Island, in the Gulf of Alaska. The community of Kodiak is 10 air miles south of the village, and Anchorage is 247 air miles to the northeast. Spruce Island is characterized by swampy areas, volcanic and sedimentary rock, and an abundance of tall spruce trees.

CLIMATE

The climate of Ouzinkie is maritime, with heavy precipitation, cool temperatures, and frequent periods of foggy, cloudy weather. Annual rainfall averages 60 inches, with an average of 87 inches of

snowfall between December and April. Prevailing winds are from the southeast, averaging 20 miles per hour. Temperatures range from winter lows of 32°F to summer highs of 62°F.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Ouzinkie is over 90 percent Aleut, with historical Russian influences in the culture. It was founded in the early 1800s by the Russian American Company, as a retirement community. The name Ouzinkie is derived from the Russian word ooska, meaning "narrow."

GOVERNMENT

Ouzinkie was incorporated as a second-class city in 1967, with a mayor and city council; it is located in the Kodiak Islands Borough (see Alaska introduction). The community also has a tribal council, headed by a president, to represent the Alaska native members of the community. Shareholders in the village corporation are also shareholders in Koniag, Inc., regional native corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

Ouzinkie's economic base is primarily commercial salmon fishing. Almost all of the population depends to some extent on subsistence activities for various food sources.

FISHERIES

There is a fish-buying business located in Ouzinkie. The commercial fishing industry is the primary employer in the community.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs 46 people, state government provides work for six more, and the federal government employs an additional three.

MANUFACTURING

Two residents are employed in durable manufacturing.

MINING

Two residents are employed in the mining industry.

SERVICES

Services in Ouzinkie include a grocery store, a catalog mail-order business, an arts-and-crafts store, and a veterinarian. Other services include a fuel dealer and a general-repair business. Wholesale trade employs two residents, financial and related businesses four, repair services two, and professional services other than health and education employ another four.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

There is a gift shop and a recreation center located in Ouzinkie; the recreation center is run by the Ouzinkie Tribal Council. Five residents are employed in the entertainment and recreation industry.

TRANSPORTATION

Six residents are employed in the transportation industry.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The village is accessible by air and water. The state of Alaska's 2,500-foot gravel runway is maintained by the city. Floatplanes can land and pull up to the beach. Three scheduled flights arrive daily from Kodiak; charter services are also available. There are docking facilities for barges delivering cargo from Seattle and Kodiak.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The city of Ouzinkie provides piped water to its residents from a surface source. It also provides a piped-sewage service; individual

septic tanks and outhouses are also used. Electricity is available to residents from the city of Ouzinkie, generating power by burning oil and by using hydroelectric power. Local telephone service is provided by Pacific Telecom, 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 82 housing units in the town, 68 are occupied; almost 90 percent of them are heated with oil, while the rest are heated with wood. The Ouzinkie school is operated by the Kodiak Island Borough. Classes are offered for students from kindergarten through high school. Kodiak Community College also offers various courses in Ouzinkie throughout the year. The Ouzinkie Native Corporation offers educational scholarships to shareholders.

HEALTH CARE

The Ouzinkie Clinic, owned by the city and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service, is administered by the Kodiak Area Native Association. Emergencies are handled by the Ouzinkie Volunteer Fire Department. A doctor from the Indian Health Service visits Ouzinkie monthly. The nearest hospital facilities are in Kodiak, 10 miles away.

Pauloff Harbor

Unangan Aleut

Sanak Corporation
P.O. Box 194
Sand Point, AK 99661
(907) 383-3991 or 3663
Fax: 383-5233

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	69,120 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	65,701 acres

*The village is presently uninhabited

LOCATION

Pauloff Harbor is located in the Aleutian Island chain on the northern coast of Sanak Island, 50 miles southeast of False Pass. The community name differs from that of its harbor, Pavlov Harbor.

CLIMATE

The area lies in the maritime climate zone. Temperatures range from winter lows of -9°F to summer highs of 76°F. Snowfall averages 52 inches, with total annual precipitation averaging 33 inches.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Sanak Island is in the traditional Aleut area. The island is now unoccupied. A post office was established in the community in 1949.

GOVERNMENT

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

ECONOMY

There is at present no employment in Pauloff Harbor, although the rich resources of the area would make a subsistence life-style possible.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The island is accessible by floatplane or personal boat from False Pass or King Cove.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

There are no community facilities.

Pedro Bay

Tanaina (Dena'ina) Athabascan

Pedro Bay Native Corporation
P.O. Box 47015
Pedro Bay, AK 99647
(907) 850-2232
Fax: 850-2227

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA Interim conveyance (1994)	97,002 acres 88,340 acres
Total labor force	15
High school graduate or higher	57.9%
Bachelor's degree or higher	-
Unemployment rate	-
Per capita income (1989)	\$11,995
Population	42
Percent native	90.5%

LOCATION

Pedro Bay is located 176 miles southwest of Anchorage, on the northeast end of Iliamna Lake and 24 miles from lower Cook Inlet. It is located in a heavily wooded area, with birch, cottonwood, alder, willow, and white spruce trees.

CLIMATE

Pedro Bay is located within a transitional climate zone, with warm summers and cold winters. Average annual rainfall is 26 inches, with 64 inches of snow each year. Prevailing winds are from the east at 10 miles per hour. January temperatures range from -5°F to 20°F; July temperatures vary between 60°F and 70°F.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Pedro Bay is a Tanaina (Dena'ina) Indian village with a culture centered on subsistence activities, in a historically Tanaina area. The community was named for a man known as "Old Pedro," who lived in the area in the early 1900s. Since 1980 the population of the village has more than doubled, which can be attributed to former residents returning to live in the area.

GOVERNMENT

Pedro Bay is unincorporated under Alaska law and is located in the Lake and Peninsula 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 local economy of Pedro Bay is based on the commercial salmon fishery and on tourism. Residents travel to Bristol Bay each summer to fish for salmon. Several wilderness lodges operate in the village. Subsistence activities supplement residents' incomes.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

There is a ranch in the village.

FISHERIES

Commercial fishing is an important seasonal addition to the village economy. During the 1980s, the Alaska State Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission issued five limited-entry permits to village residents for drift-net fishing.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

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

SERVICES

There is a general store in the village and a sewing and piece-goods store. Four residents are employed in repair services.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

There are two lodges and two fishing camps in the village, as well as two guide services.

TRANSPORTATION

There is an airport terminal service in the village.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Pedro Bay is accessible by water and air. There is regular flight service from Iliamna, and charter services are available from King Salmon. The state of Alaska owns the 3,000-foot gravel airstrip; it has no crosswind runway or tower. Barge service is available to Naknek, and a lighterage (barge) service transports cargo from Naknek up the Iliamna River to Iliamna Lake during the summer months. Individuals may also charter barges from Pile Bay or from Homer.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Residents obtain water from individual wells and from a surface source. There is a honeybucket dump in the village, and individuals also use septic tanks and outhouses for sewage disposal. Bulk fuel is available for purchase by residents. Electricity is available to residents from the Pedro Bay Power 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 36 housing units in the village, 17 are occupied; three-quarters are heated with wood, while the rest are heated with oil. The village school is operated by the Lake and Peninsula Borough.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by the Pedro Bay 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.

Perryville

Alutiiq Aleut

Oceanside Corporation
2101 West 47th Avenue
Anchorage, AK 99517
(907) 248-0243
Fax: 853-2230

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	93,926 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	88,218 acres
Total labor force	22
High school graduate or higher	43.4%
Bachelor's degree or higher	-
Unemployment rate	13.6%
Per capita income (1989)	\$12,046
Population	108
Percent native	94.4%

LOCATION

Perryville is located on the Pacific side of the Alaska Peninsula. Neighboring communities are Ivanof Bay, Chignik, Chignik Lake, and Chignik Lagoon. The community is about 350 miles southwest of Anchorage, 268 miles from King Salmon, and 275 miles from Kodiak.

CLIMATE

Perryville has a maritime climate, with cool summers, relatively warm winters, and wet weather during the fall and summer. Low clouds, rain squalls, fog, and snow showers frequently limit visibility. Temperatures range from extreme highs of 80°F in the summer to winter lows of -35°F. Storms with winds as high as 100 miles per hour have been experienced.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Perryville maintains its Aleut culture, with its focus on subsistence activities; commercial fishing provides cash income. The village was founded in 1912 as a refuge for Aleut people driven from their villages by the eruption of Mt. Katmai. Many survived the eruption because they were out fishing. Perryville was named for the captain of the ship that transported the people from the Katmai area to their new home.

GOVERNMENT

Perryville is unincorporated under Alaska law and is located in the Lake and Peninsula Borough (see Alaska introduction). It is governed by an Indian Reorganization Act village council, presided over by a president. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in Bristol Bay Native Corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

A large portion of the cash in the community is derived from commercial fishing; the economic well-being of the village is closely linked to the red salmon run. Some residents trap during the winter, and all rely heavily on subsistence activities for food.

CONSTRUCTION

One village resident is employed by the construction industry.

FISHERIES

Fishing is extremely important for the economy of the village. Since Perryville does not have a harbor, the fishing boats are kept in the villages of Chignik and Chignik Lagoon.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

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

SERVICES

There is a variety store, a general store, and a retail food store in the village, as well as a toy shop and a building-rental business. Two residents are employed in professional services other than health and education.

TRANSPORTATION

The transportation industry employs three Perryville residents.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Perryville is accessible by air and sea. Regular and charter flight services are available from King Salmon. There is a 2,500-foot gravel runway, owned by the state of Alaska, serving scheduled and charter flights. Cargo barges arrive annually from Seattle and Anchorage. There are two public docks, but no harbor.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The village council operates the water and sewer systems. Water is available, both piped and at a central watering point, from a surface source. Individual wells are also in use. Residents use individual septic tanks, as well as a community septic system, for sewage disposal. Bulk fuel is available for purchase by residents. Electricity is available to residents from the village of Perryville, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by Pacific Telecommunications, Inc., while long-distance service is available through Alascom. One channel of television is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 45 housing units in the village, 31 are occupied; all of them are heated with oil. The village school is operated by the Lake and Peninsula Borough and offers classes from kindergarten through high school.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by the Perryville 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.

Pilot Point

Alutiiq Aleut

Pilot Point Native Corporation
P.O. Box 487, Bristol Bay
Pilot Point, AK 99649
(907) 797-2206 or 2213

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	98,937 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	94,319 acres
Total labor force	17
High school graduate or higher	32.0%
Bachelor's degree or higher	-
Unemployment rate	-
Per capita income (1989)	\$12,087
Population	53
Percent native	84.9%

LOCATION

Pilot Point is located on the northern coast of the Alaska Peninsula,

on the east side of Bristol Bay, off the Ugashik River. The community lies 80 air miles south of King Salmon.

CLIMATE

Pilot Point's maritime climate is characterized by cool, humid, and windy weather. Average summer temperatures range from 41°F to 60°F; winter temperatures range from 20°F to 37°F. Precipitation averages 19 inches per year, with 38 inches of snowfall.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

There is a history of ethnic diversity in Pilot Point. At present, the community is primarily of Aleut ancestry, with a culture focused on fishing and subsistence activities. In 1889 this was an Aleut and Eskimo village, with a fish-salting plant. A cannery was built in 1891, and three additional plants were built over the next four years. People of many nationalities came to work in the canneries and as riverboat pilots. Reindeer-herding experiments helped to repopulate the area after the devastating 1918 flu epidemic, although the effort eventually failed.

GOVERNMENT

Pilot Point was incorporated under Alaska law as a second-class city in 1992, with a mayor and city council; it is located in the Lake and Peninsula Borough (see Alaska introduction). It also has 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 residents of Pilot Point depend on commercial salmon fishing for the majority of their cash income. Subsistence is an important supplement to cash income, and trapping is a source of income during the winter season.

FISHERIES

The Alaska State Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission reports that 29 Pilot Point residents hold 34 limited-entry fishing permits.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs eight people, state government provides work for four more, and the federal government employs one additional person.

SERVICES

There is a general store in the village, several other retail stores, and several repair services. One resident is employed in retail trade and three in communications and utilities.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

There are two lodging businesses in the village.

TRANSPORTATION

Two village residents are employed in the transportation industry.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Pilot Point is accessible only by air and water. There are two gravel runways, and two air-taxi services provide regular flights six days a week out of King Salmon, as part of the mail service. Barge service is available from Seattle in the spring and fall. Local transportation includes all-terrain vehicles, snowmachines, skiffs, and trucks.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water in Pilot Point is provided by individual wells and a community well. The city operates a piped-sewage system and a honeybucket dump. Residents also use outhouses for sewage disposal. There is a washeteria in the village, and bulk fuel is

available for purchase by residents. Electricity is available from the city of Pilot Point, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by Pacific Telecommunications, Inc., while long-distance service is available through Alascom. One channel of television is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 57 housing units in the village, 17 are occupied; all are heated with oil. The village school is operated by the Lake and Peninsula Borough.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by the Pilot Point 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.

Pilot Station

Yup'ik Eskimo

Pilot Station, Inc.

P.O. Box 5059

Pilot Station, AK 99650

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	115,200 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	97,884 acres
Total labor force	148
High school graduate or higher	48.3%
Bachelor's degree or higher	--
Unemployment rate	35.1%
Per capita income (1989)	\$4,093
Population	463
Percent native	95.0%

LOCATION

Pilot Station is located on the northwest bank of the Yukon River, 11 miles east of St. Mary's and 26 miles west of Marshall, in the Yukon-Kuskokwim delta of southwest Alaska.

CLIMATE

The climate of Pilot Station is more maritime than continental, with relatively mild winters and cool, wet summers. Temperature extremes can range from winter lows of -44°F to summer highs of 83°F. Snowfall averages 60 inches annually, with 16 inches of total precipitation.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Pilot Station is a Yup'ik Eskimo village, with a culture centered on fishing and subsistence activities. The village was first called "Ankachak" and was later moved three miles upriver to a site called "Potliuk."

GOVERNMENT

Pilot Station was incorporated under Alaska law as a second-class city in 1969, with a 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 also hold shares in Calista Corporation regional native corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

Most of the employment in the city is found in the school and in city and state government. Pilot Station's private-sector employment is related to the summer fishing season, supplemented by year-round enterprises and subsistence activities.

CONSTRUCTION

The construction industry employs seven residents.

FISHERIES

Commercial fishing is important as a seasonal source of cash in the village economy.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs 35 people, while the state government provides work for 46 more.

SERVICES

There are three general stores in the village, a clothing store, and a computer store. There are also three child-care services in the village. Retail trade employs ten residents, personal services three, communications and utilities five, and professional services other than health and education seven.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

There is an airport-terminal service, a restaurant, two video-tape rental businesses, and a recreation center in the village.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Pilot Station is accessible by air and water; the community has no road connections with other communities. The village is easily accessible by river-going vessels; barges deliver fuel and other bulk supplies during the summer months. Cargo, passengers, and mail arrive year-round by air. Dogsleds and snowmachines provide intervillage transportation in the winter.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The city of Pilot Station provides piped water and a central watering point, drawing water from a surface source. The city also operates a honeybucket dump for sewage disposal. Bulk fuel is available for purchase by residents. 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. The city provides a cable-television service, and one channel is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 123 housing units in the village, 100 are occupied; almost three-fourths are heated with oil, while most of the rest are heated with wood. The village school is operated by the Lower Yukon Regional Education Attendance Area.

HEALTH CARE

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

Pitka's Point**Yup'ik Eskimo**

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

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	69,120 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	62,551 acres
Total labor force	39
High school graduate or higher	26.7%
Bachelor's degree or higher	-
Unemployment rate	5.1%
Per capita income (1989)	\$5,727
Population	135
Percent native	95.6%

LOCATION

Pitka's Point is located near the junction of the Yukon and Andreafsky rivers, five miles northwest of St. Mary's, in the Yukon-Kuskokwim delta of southwest Alaska.

CLIMATE

The climate of Pitka's Point is affected both by the maritime and continental climate zones. Temperatures range from lows of -44°F in the winter months to extreme summer highs of 83°F. Annual precipitation is 16 inches, including 60 inches of snowfall.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Pitka's Point is a Yup'ik Eskimo village. The first settlers called it "Nigiklik," a Yup'ik word meaning "to the north." It was first reported in 1898. The village was later renamed for a trader who opened a general store in the village.

GOVERNMENT

Pitka's Point 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 Calista Corporation regional native corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

The economy of Pitka's Point is dependent on fishing and subsistence activities. Employment is primarily related to the summer fishing season, supplemented with some year-round cash enterprises and subsistence activities.

FISHERIES

Seasonal commercial fishing is an important source of income for the village.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs five people, while state government provides work for 18 village residents.

SERVICES

Retail trade employs three village residents.

TRANSPORTATION

The transportation industry employs 11 residents of Pitka's Point.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Pitka's Point is primarily accessible by air and water. Every family

in Pitka's Point owns a skiff; the Yukon River allows easy access by water. There is a 17.7-mile road connecting Mountain Village with the St. Mary's airport and Pitka's Point; both regular and charter flights are available. Snowmachines provide local winter transportation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

There is a central watering point in the village, drawing water from a community well. A surface source is also used. There is a honeybucket dump in the village, and a community septic system is also used for sewage disposal. There is a washeteria in the village, and bulk fuel is available for purchase by residents. Electricity is provided by the Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, generating power by burning oil; the generating plant is located in the village of St. Mary's. Local telephone service is provided by United Utilities, Inc. (St. Mary's exchange), while long-distance service is available through Alascom. One television channel is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 47 housing units in the village, 37 are occupied; 70 percent are heated with oil, while almost all the rest are heated with wood. The village school is operated by the Lower Yukon Regional Education Attendance Area.

HEALTH CARE

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

Platinum

Yup'ik Eskimo

Arviq, Incorporated

P.O. Box 9

Platinum, AK 99651

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	69,120 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	59,350 acres

Total labor force	25
High school graduate or higher	38.2%
Bachelor's degree or higher	-
Unemployment rate	8.0%
Per capita income (1989)	\$8,872

Population	64
Percent native	92.2%

LOCATION

Platinum is located 123 miles southwest of Bethel, below Red Mountain on the south spit of Goodnews Bay. The village of Goodnews Bay is about 11 miles away.

CLIMATE

Platinum is located in a transitional climate zone, exhibiting characteristics of both marine and continental climates. Summer temperatures range from 41°F to 57°F; winter temperatures vary from 6°F to 24°F. Average annual precipitation is 22 inches, including 43 inches of snowfall.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Platinum is a Yup'ik Eskimo village, located about 10 miles away from the only platinum mine in the United States, near a traditional village site called Arviq. A Yup'ik Eskimo man, Walter Smith, discovered traces of platinum in the area in 1926; between 1927 and

1934, several small placer mines operated on creeks in the area. Approximately 3,000 troy ounces of platinum were mined during that time period, valued at \$48 per ounce. In 1935 a post office was opened, and by 1938 there were three stores and many private homes and tents making up the community.

In October 1936, three miners hit the big strike when drilling a hole through beach gravel. The miners traveled to the lower 48 for heavy equipment, where word soon spread about the "white gold" discovery. The stampede was on, with prospectors arriving daily by boat and plane. The claims proved to be too deep for hand-mining methods. They were bought by two companies, the larger of which eventually acquired title to over 150 claims.

In 1937 the company built a large dredge at the site, and the mine soon developed into an extensive complex, with office buildings, bunkhouses, a recreation hall, shops, and a cafeteria. By 1975, 545,000 ounces of platinum had been removed. The mine was recently sold; estimates of the platinum reserves are over 500,000 ounces. The mine still was operating on a limited basis in 1989.

GOVERNMENT

Platinum was incorporated under Alaska law as a second-class city in 1975, with a mayor and a city council; it is located in the unorganized borough (see Alaska introduction). The village 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

Platinum derives its economic base more from cash than subsistence activities, an anomaly among the villages of the region. Commercial fishing is the largest employer in the community. Other employment is found with the school, the mining company, and government agencies. Nevertheless, subsistence remains an important part of the residents' life-style. Seal and salmon are dietary staples for native residents, while hunting for waterfowl and game and gathering berries, seagrass (for basketmaking), and firewood also take place.

FISHERIES

Commercial fishing is an important part of the economic resources of the village. According to the Alaska State Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission, 19 limited-entry fishing permits are held by Platinum residents, mostly for herring-roe and salmon-net fisheries.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

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

SERVICES

There is a vehicle dealership in the village. Retail trade employs ten residents.

TRANSPORTATION

The transportation industry employs three residents of Platinum.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Platinum is accessible by air and water. The community relies heavily on air transportation for passengers, mail, and cargo service. There are two gravel airstrips, originally constructed for the mine operation. Barge services are available to the community during the spring and fall, and boats are used heavily during the summer months for fishing, hunting, visiting, and wood gathering. During

the winter, residents rely on snowmachines and all-terrain vehicles for local transportation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Omni Enterprises, which owns the Platinum Commercial Company, maintains the water system, originally built by the mining company. Water is available at several points in the village, drawn from a community well and a surface source. During the winter, residents cut holes in the river ice to draw water. Sewage is disposed of in a honeybucket dump; residents also use outhouses. Electricity is available to residents from the city of Platinum, which generates power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by United Utilities, Inc., while long-distance service is available from Alascom. One television channel is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 45 housing units in the village, 22 are occupied; all 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 Platinum Health Clinic, owned by the city and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service; it is administered by the Bristol Bay Health Corporation.

Point Hope

Inupiat Eskimo

Tigara Corporation

P.O. Box 9

Pt. Hope, AK 99766

(907) 368-2235

Fax: 368-2668

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA 138,240 acres

Interim conveyance (1994) 128,460 acres

Total labor force 214

High school graduate or higher 57.6%

Bachelor's degree or higher 1.3%

Unemployment rate 23.4%

Per capita income (1989) \$9,666

Population 639

Percent native 91.9%

LOCATION

Point Hope is located near the end of a triangular spit that juts 15 miles into the Chukchi Sea, about 315 miles southwest of Barrow, on the North Slope of Alaska. The peninsula on which the village is located forms the westernmost extension of the northwest Alaska coast.

CLIMATE

Point Hope is located in the arctic climate zone. Temperatures range from winter lows of -49°F to summer highs of 78°F. Precipitation is light, 10 inches annually, with average snowfall of 36 inches.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Point Hope is an Inupiat Eskimo village, with a culture focused on subsistence activities. The peninsula on which the village is located is one of the longest continually inhabited areas in North America. Some of the earliest residents came to hunt bowhead whales some 2,000 years ago, after crossing the Siberian land bridge. Visitors to the area can see the remains of Old Tigara Village, a prehistoric site

with the remains of sod houses. There is an even earlier site, with about 800 house pits, known as Ipiutak, which was occupied from around 500 B.C. to 100 A.D. Ipiutak and the surrounding archaeological district are on the National Register of Historic Places. In addition to the prehistoric village sites, there are old burial grounds in the area, including a cemetery marked by large whalebones standing on end. The present location of the city is the result of residents relocating to higher ground in the mid-1970s because of storm flooding from the Chukchi Sea.

GOVERNMENT

Point Hope was incorporated under Alaska law as a second-class city in 1966, with a mayor and city council; it is located in the North Slope Borough (see Alaska introduction). It also has an Indian Reorganization Act village council, headed by a president. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in the Arctic Slope Regional Corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

Point Hope is the second largest city on the North Slope, with an economy largely based on subsistence hunting and fishing. The North Slope Borough employs more than 40 percent of the working population, and the school district employs another 28 percent. Close to one-fourth of the labor force works in the private sector. Residents produce a wide array of arts and crafts for sale, including carved ivory, baleen, baskets, whalebone masks, caribou-skin masks, etched baleen, Eskimo parkas, ivory-tipped harpoons, and bird spears.

CONSTRUCTION

The construction industry employs 21 residents of Point Hope.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs 104 people, state government provides work for six more, and the federal government employs an additional 15.

MANUFACTURING

Arts and crafts are an important source of income for village residents. Ten residents are employed in durable manufacturing.

SERVICES

There is a grocery store in the village, a general store, a vehicle dealership, a child-care service, and a bookkeeping service. Wholesale trade employs two residents, retail trade 29, finance and related businesses three, repair services two, personal services two, communications and utilities 14, and professional services other than health and education 10.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

There is a crafts store in the village, in addition to a hotel.

TRANSPORTATION

The transportation industry employs seven village residents.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Air travel is Point Hope's only year-round means of access. The village is accessible by boat during the summer months, and barge services bring bulk goods to the village at that time. During the winter, land transportation is also possible, mainly by means of all-terrain vehicles and snowmachines.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The North Slope Borough provides water to the community through a central watering point and a water truck; it also maintains a water-treatment facility. The borough also maintains a sewage-

pumping facility and a honeybucket dump. There is a washeteria in the village. Other public facilities include the city hall, a public-safety building, a fire station, a senior citizens center, and a day-care center. Point Hope also has a public-transportation system using buses. Electricity is provided by the North Slope Borough, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by the Arctic Slope Telephone Association Cooperative, while long-distance service is available through Alascom. Cable television is available, and one channel is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 174 housing units in the village, 143 are occupied; almost all are heated with oil. The village school offers classes from preschool through high school, in addition to adult basic-education classes. It is operated by the North Slope Borough.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by the Point Hope Health Clinic, owned by the North Slope Borough and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service. It is administered by the North Slope Regional Health Corporation. Emergencies are handled by the Point Hope Volunteer Fire Department.

Point Lay

Inupiat Eskimo

Cully Corporation

General Delivery

Pt. Lay, AK 99790

(907) 833-2520 or 2212

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	90,009 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	74,791 acres

Total labor force	96
High school graduate or higher	51.6%
Bachelor's degree or higher	-
Unemployment rate	11.5%
Per capita income (1989)	\$16,982

Population	139
Percent native	81.3%

LOCATION

Point Lay is located on the Chukchi Sea coast, protected from the open ocean by the Kasugluk Lagoon, 188 miles southwest of Barrow, on the North Slope of Alaska.

CLIMATE

Point Lay is located in the arctic climate zone. Temperatures range from winter lows of -55°F to summer highs of 78°F. Precipitation is light, averaging less than seven inches annually, with snowfall of 21 inches.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Cali, the Inupiat Eskimo name for the village, means "mound" and refers to the elevated mound on which the village stands. This is probably the last remaining village of the Kuukpaagruk people. The deeply indented shoreline prevented effective bowhead whaling in the past, and the village never fully participated in the North Slope whaling culture. Nevertheless, the traditional village hunt of beluga whales is similar to the bowhead whaling in other North Slope villages.

GOVERNMENT

Point Lay is unincorporated under Alaska law and is located in the North Slope Borough (see Alaska introduction). It is governed by an Indian Reorganization Act village council, headed by a village coordinator. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in the Arctic Slope Regional Corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

Point Lay's economy is primarily based on subsistence hunting and fishing. The North Slope Borough employs close to 55 percent of the work force, and the school district employs another 19 percent; another 25 percent of the labor force works in the private sector, mostly for the village and regional native corporations.

CONSTRUCTION

The construction industry employs 32 village residents.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs 42 people, while the federal government employs an additional two.

MANUFACTURING

Arts and crafts provide some income for village residents; three residents are employed in durable manufacturing.

SERVICES

There is a general store in the village. Retail trade employs five residents, repair services three, communications and utilities seven, and professional services three.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

There is a sporting-goods store in the village, in addition to a video-tape rental service.

TRANSPORTATION

The transportation industry employs two residents of Point Lay.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Point Lay is accessible by air and water. Air travel provides the village's only year-round access, while marine transportation provides access during the summer months. Land transportation, by means of all-terrain vehicles and snowmachines, is possible during the winter months.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The North Slope Borough provides water from a freshwater lagoon at a central watering point in the village, as well as by means of a water truck. There are also some individual wells in the village. The borough also provides a honeybucket-hauling service for sewage disposal. Other public facilities include a cultural center, a construction camp, and a fire station equipped with fire engines and an ambulance. There is also a washeteria in the village. Electricity is provided by the North Slope Borough, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by the Arctic Slope Telephone Association Cooperative, while long-distance service is available through Alascom. Cable television is available in the village, and one channel is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 48 housing units in the village, 44 are occupied; almost all are heated with oil. The village school is operated by the North Slope Borough.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by the Point Lay Health Clinic, owned by the North Slope Borough and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service; it is administered by the North Slope Regional Health

Corporation. Emergencies are handled by the Point Lay Volunteer Fire Department.

Port Graham

Tanaina (Dena'ina) Athabascan

Port Graham Corporation
P.O. Box PGM
Port Graham, AK 99603-8998
(907) 284-2212
Fax: 284-2219

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA Interim conveyance (1994)	111,642 acres 80,943 acres
Total labor force	67
High school graduate or higher	63.6%
Bachelor's degree or higher	–
Unemployment rate	38.8%
Per capita income (1989)	\$16,440
Population	166
Percent native	90.4%

LOCATION

The village of Port Graham is located at the southern end of the Kenai Peninsula, on the shore of Port Graham. It is adjacent to Nanwalek and 7.5 miles southwest of Seldovia.

CLIMATE

Port Graham is located in the marine climate zone, characterized by relatively mild winters and cool, wet summers. 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

Port Graham is a traditional Tanaina (Dena'ina) Indian village, with a culture centered on fishing and subsistence activities. The village was originally the site of a cannery and wharf, as reported by the U.S. Geological Survey in 1909. A post office operated between 1938 and 1961.

GOVERNMENT

Port Graham is unincorporated under Alaska law and is located in the Kenai Peninsula 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 Chugach Alaska Corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

Commercial fishing is the mainstay of the Port Graham economy; residents depend to a great extent on subsistence activities to supplement their incomes.

FISHERIES

A community-owned non-profit association operates a fish-processing facility in the village. Residents are also rearing pink-salmon fry to help restore fish runs.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs nine people, while state government provides work for 14 more.

SERVICES

There is a lumber store in the village, in addition to a general store, a retail store, and a vehicle dealer. Retail trade employs eight residents, repair services three, and professional services other than health and education eight.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

There is a sporting goods store in the village, a restaurant, two video-tape rental businesses, and a boat and all-terrain-vehicle rental service. There are two residents employed in entertainment and recreation.

TRANSPORTATION

The transportation industry employs six village residents.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Port Graham is only accessible by water and air; there are no road connections with other communities. An airport and docking facilities are available, however. Nearby Seldovia is served by the Alaska state ferry system.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Piped water is available in the village, drawn from a surface source. Sewage is piped to a community septic system, and individual septic tanks are also used. Electricity is available to residents from Alaska Electric Generating, producing 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 68 housing units in the village, 60 are occupied; 60 percent are heated with oil, while almost all the rest are heated with wood. The village school is operated by the Kenai Peninsula Borough.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by the Port Graham Health Clinic, owned by the village corporation and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service; it is administered by Chugachmiut. Emergencies are handled by the Port Graham Ambulance Service.

Port Heiden

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 Interim conveyance (1994)	69,120 acres 65,158 acres
Total labor force	41
High school graduate or higher	55.6%
Bachelor's degree or higher	–
Unemployment rate	22.0%
Per capita income (1989)	\$13,618
Population	119
Percent native	72.3%

LOCATION

Port Heiden is located 500 miles southwest of Anchorage, at the

mouth of the Meshik River on the north side of the Alaska Peninsula. Dillingham is about 250 miles to the northeast, and King Salmon is 120 miles to the southwest.

CLIMATE

Port Heiden has a maritime climate, characterized by cool summers, relatively warm winters, and rainy weather. Snowfall averages 58 inches annually. January temperatures average 25°F, July temperatures average 50°F, and average October temperatures 40°F.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Port Heiden is a traditional Aleut community, with a culture centered on commercial fishing and subsistence activities. The old village of Meshik was located at the current site of Port Heiden. Influenza epidemics during the early 1900s forced residents to move to other villages. During World War II, Fort Morrow was built on the old village site, with 5,000 men stationed at the base. Following the war, other people settled in Port Heiden and remained in the area when the military abandoned the fort. A school was established in the early 1950s, and more people from neighboring villages moved to the community.

GOVERNMENT

Port Heiden was incorporated under Alaska law as a second-class city in 1972, with a mayor and city council; it is located in the Lake and Peninsula Borough (see Alaska introduction). It also has 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

Commercial fishing and government jobs provide the majority of cash-income opportunities in the village. Subsistence harvests of salmon, other fish, and marine mammals average 109 pounds per person per year. Game, birds, plants, and berries are also an important supplement to residents' incomes.

FISHERIES

Local residents own 21 fishing vessels, mostly used in commercial salmon fishing.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs 28 people in the village, while the federal government employs one additional person.

SERVICES

There are several variety stores in the village, a general store, a fuel dealer, and several auto-repair shops. There is also a hardware store and a marine-supply store. One resident is employed in retail trade, while communications and utilities employ four more.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

There is a tourist lodge and a fishing camp in the village, in addition to a video-tape rental service.

TRANSPORTATION

There is a taxi service, a boat-storage marina, and an airport-terminal service in the village. The transportation industry employs three residents of the village.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Port Heiden is accessible by air and water. The state of Alaska owns a 6,400-foot airstrip with a crosswind runway, which can accommodate aircraft up to the size of the Boeing 737. Air transportation service is available seven days a week. Several airlines provide regular mail, cargo, and passenger service to the

village. The Bureau of Indian Affairs charters a barge service to provide marine cargo and fuel-delivery service to the village. Cargo is received twice yearly, in the spring and fall, from Seattle. Marine facilities include a dock, a boat haulout, and an unloading area on the beach.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Individual wells supply water to homes and other facilities in Port Heiden. The city provides a honeybucket-hauling service and also services individual septic tanks when they are full. Bulk fuel is available for purchase by residents through the Port Heiden Fuel Cooperative. Electricity is available to residents from the city of Port Heiden, generating electricity by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by Pacific Telecommunications, Inc., while long-distance service is available through Alascom. One channel of television is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 61 housing units in the village, 42 are occupied; all are heated with oil. The Port Heiden school is part of the Lake and Peninsula Borough School District. Instruction is provided to students from preschool through high school. Courses for college credit are available through the University of Alaska Distance Education program.

HEALTH CARE

The Port Heiden Health Clinic, owned by the village and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service, is administered by the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation. Emergencies are handled by the Port Heiden Fire Department and Rescue Squad.

Port Lions

Alutiiq Aleut

Afognak Native Corporation
214 West Rezanof
Kodiak, AK 99615
(907) 486-6034

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	92,160 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	88,469 acres
Total labor force	99
High school graduate or higher	57.3%
Bachelor's degree or higher	-
Unemployment rate	14.1%
Per capita income (1989)	\$14,674
Population	222
Percent native	67.6%

LOCATION

Port Lions is located near the mouth of Kizhuyak Bay, on the north end of Kodiak Island, midway between the city of Kodiak and Shelikof Strait. Kodiak is 19 miles to the southeast, while Anchorage is 247 miles to the northeast. The mountainous terrain is covered with Sitka spruce, cottonwood, birch, alder, and willow trees.

CLIMATE

Port Lions has a moderate maritime climate. Easterly winds bring warm, moist air to the area. Cool, dry air is brought by westerly winds. Annual precipitation averages 54 inches, including 75 inches of snow annually. The average temperature in January is 30°F, the average in July is 54°F, and the average October temperature is 41°F. Prevailing winds are from the northeast at approximately nine miles per hour.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Port Lions is an Aleut village with a culture centered on commercial fishing and subsistence activities. It was established following the partial destruction of the Aleut village of Afognak by a tsunami, after the Good Friday earthquake of 1964. The community was named Port Lions to honor the Lions Club for their support in rebuilding and relocating the village. Historically, fish-cannery operations have sustained the community.

GOVERNMENT

Port Lions was incorporated under Alaska law as a second-class city in 1966, with a mayor and city council; it is located in the Kodiak Island Borough (see Alaska introduction). It also has a traditional village council, headed by a president. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in Koniag, Inc., regional native corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

The economy of Port Lions is based primarily on commercial fishing, fish processing, and tourism. All of the residents depend to some extent on subsistence resources as well.

CONSTRUCTION

The construction industry employs six village residents.

FISHERIES

The commercial salmon-fishing industry is the single most important sector of the Port Lions economy. Two residents indicated fishing as their primary occupation in the 1990 U.S. census; many residents are involved in commercial fishing on a seasonal basis.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

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

MANUFACTURING

Durable manufacturing employs five residents of the village.

SERVICES

There is a fuel oil dealer in the village, as well as a grocery and general store, and a vehicle-repair service. Retail trade employs seven village residents, finance and related businesses two, repair services two, personal services one, and professional services other than health and education two.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

There are two fishing camps near the village and three charter fishing-and-hunting services.

TRANSPORTATION

Eighteen residents are employed in the transportation industry.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Port Lions is accessible by air and water only. There is a 2,600-foot state-owned gravel airstrip, and the city dock may be used by floatplanes. Regular and charter flights are available from Kodiak. The city-owned boat harbor, with breakwater and dock, provides 82 boat slips. There is regular ferry service from March to September. Cargo service from Seattle is provided at various times during the year.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water is provided to residents by the city through a piped-water system. Water is drawn from a reservoir. The city also provides sewage service, through a piped system and a community septic

system. Bulk fuel is available for purchase by residents. Electricity is available to residents from the Kodiak Electric Association, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by Interior Telephone Company, 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 103 housing units in the village, 73 are occupied; 80 percent are heated with oil, while the rest are heated with wood. The Port Lions School is operated by the Kodiak Island Borough School District. It offers classes to students from preschool through high school. Kodiak Community College offers various courses for college credit in Port Lions throughout the year.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by the Port Lions Health Clinic, owned by the city and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service; it is administered by the Kodiak Area Native Association. Emergencies are handled by the Port Lions Public Safety Officer.

Portage Creek

Yup'ik Eskimo	
Choggiung Ltd.	
P.O. Box 330	
Dillingham, AK 99576	
(907) 842-5218	
Fax: 842-5462	
Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	130,673 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	126,000 acres
Total labor force	-
High school graduate or higher	100%
Bachelor's degree or higher	-
Unemployment rate	-
Per capita income (1989)	\$6,879
Population	5
Percent native	60.0%

LOCATION

The village of Portage Creek is located at the mouth of Portage Creek, a tributary of the Nushagak River, 29 miles southeast of Dillingham, in southwest Alaska.

CLIMATE

Portage Creek is located in a climatic transition zone. The primary influence is maritime, although a continental climate affects the weather, especially during the winter. Average summer temperatures range from 30°F to 66°F; winter temperatures range from 4°F to 30°F. Annual precipitation averages 30 inches, with most precipitation occurring during the summer months.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Portage Creek is a traditional Yup'ik Eskimo settlement, with a culture centered on subsistence activities. It was probably used historically as an overnight camp; as its name implies, it is part of a summer route that allows travel from the head of Nushagak Bay to the mouth of the Kvichak River, without exposure to the open waters of Bristol Bay and without making the long trip around Etolin Point. While people from the region spent shorter or longer periods of time at the village site, it was not until 1961 that the first permanent dwelling of the modern settlement was constructed. At

that time, certain families chose to leave Koliganek and other villages on the Nushagak River and relocate at Portage Creek. A Bureau of Indian Affairs school was established at the village in 1963 and during the winter of 1964–1965; 11 families lived in the settlement. In 1965 the community was served for the first time by a local, scheduled aircarrier.

Portage Creek is an example of a phenomenon once common along the Nushagak River. Before the advent of expensive public infrastructure and development, villages were mobile, and the relocation of a few families could signal the beginning or end of a village. The passage of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act and the construction of schools have ended this practice, except for summer fish camps.

GOVERNMENT

The village 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 predominant source of cash income in the village is the fishing industry. All residents depend to some extent on subsistence activities, however. Exchange relations exist between Portage Creek and other coastal communities.

FISHERIES

Seasonal commercial salmon fishing is an important source of income for the village.

INFRASTRUCTURE

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

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

There is a central watering location in the village, drawing water from a community well. Sewage is disposed of in a honeybucket dump, and residents also use outhouses. There is no electricity in the village. Local telephone service is provided by the Anchorage Telephone Utility, while long-distance service is available through Alascom. One channel of television is provided by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 22 housing units in the village, three are occupied; all are heated with wood. There is no village school.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by the Portage Creek Health Clinic, owned and operated by the village; it is administered by the Bristol Bay Health Corporation.

Quinhagak

Yup'ik Eskimo

Qanirtuuq, Inc.
P.O. Box 69
Quinhagak, AK 99655

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	115,200 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	99,209 acres

Total labor force	136
High school graduate or higher	41.4%
Bachelor's degree or higher	3.8%
Unemployment rate	5.9%
Per capita income (1989)	\$4,770

Population	501
Percent native	93.8%

LOCATION

Quinhagak is located 71 miles southwest of Bethel on the Kanektok River, on the east shore of Kuskokwim Bay in southwest Alaska. It is less than one mile from the coast.

CLIMATE

Quinhagak is located in the marine climate zone, with relatively warm winters and cool, moist summers. Precipitation averages 22 inches, including 43 inches of snowfall annually. Summer temperatures range from 41°F to 57°F; winter temperatures vary from 6°F to 24°F.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Quinhagak is a long-established Yup'ik Eskimo village, with a culture centered on subsistence activities; the area has been inhabited by Eskimo people for at least 1,000 years. The Yup'ik name for the village is Kuinerraq, meaning "new river."

Quinhagak was the first village on the lower Kuskokwim River to have had contact with white people. After the Alaska Purchase of 1867, the Alaska Commercial Company sent a ship to the area annually, with supplies for trading posts located on the Kuskokwim River. After 1915, when the Kuskokwim River was charted, vessels went directly upriver to Bethel.

In 1884, Moravian missionaries landed in Quinhagak and began to explore the delta region. They built a mission in the village in 1893, with a native layworker stationed there the following year. School was first taught in November of 1903, with a new school building constructed in 1909. In 1904 a mission store was opened, and a network of boardwalks served as a street to each building in the community. In 1905 the post office opened. The next year, a herd of 1,600 reindeer was brought to the area to graze over the summer. In 1909, 600 reindeer were brought to Quinhagak to start a herd. In 1929, 6,000 reindeer were branded in Quinhagak by the native-owned Kuskokwim Reindeer Company. By 1940 there were still many reindeer in the area, but later the herds dispersed. In 1923 a trail was blazed connecting Bethel, Quinhagak, and Goodnews Bay. The first electric plant opened in 1928, replacing lanterns used in many homes.

GOVERNMENT

Quinhagak 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 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 economy of Quinhagak is based on a combination of cash and subsistence activities. Cash employment is obtained mainly through government agencies and commercial fishing. Basket making, skin sewing, and ivory carving also provide villagers with cash income. Subsistence activities remain a crucial sector of the economy.

CONSTRUCTION

The construction industry employs four village residents.

FISHERIES

The Alaska State Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission reports that 100 limited-entry permits are held by villagers, mainly for herring-roe and salmon-net fisheries. A fisheries cooperative, the Incorporated Fishermen of Quinhagak, has helped to improve market conditions and stabilize prices. A fish-processing facility was recently completed, and ownership of the facility has been transferred to the village council.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs 37 people, state government provides work for 52 more, and the federal government employs an additional 17.

SERVICES

There are several general stores in the village. Wholesale trade employs three village residents, retail trade 16, repair services five, communications and utilities 13, and personal services two.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

There is a fishing camp in the village and a guide service, as well as a video-tape rental service.

TRANSPORTATION

The transportation industry employs four village residents.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Quinhagak is accessible by air and water only. The village relies heavily on air transportation for passenger, mail, and cargo service; a 2,800-foot gravel airstrip is available. During the summer months, boats are used for transportation along the coast and rivers, with barge service two or three times during the year for bulk cargo. In the winter, snowmachines are used extensively.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water is available to residents from a community watering point, located at the city-operated washeteria. Water is drawn from a community well, as well as from a surface source. There is a honeybucket-hauling service for sewage disposal. Bulk fuel is available for purchase by residents. Electricity is provided to residents by 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. Cable television is available in the village, and one channel is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 136 housing units in the village, 127 are occupied; 87 percent are heated with oil, while the rest are heated with wood, bottled gas, and electric heat. The village school serves students from preschool through high school and is operated by the Lower Kuskokwim Regional Education Attendance Area.

HEALTH CARE

The Quinhagak Health Clinic, owned by the city and leased to the

U.S. Public Health Service, provides an array of health care services to village residents. It is administered by the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation. Emergencies are handled by the Quinhagak Emergency Medical Service Quick Response Team.

Rampart

Koyukon Athabascan	
Baan-O-Yeel Kon Corporation	
P.O. Box 74558	
Fairbanks, AK 99707	
(907) 456-6259	
Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	92,160 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	85,428 acres
Total labor force	33
High school graduate or higher	38.5%
Bachelor's degree or higher	-
Unemployment rate	78.8%
Per capita income (1989)	\$7,067
Population	68
Percent native	94.1%

LOCATION

Rampart is located on the south bank of the Yukon River, approximately 75 miles upstream from its junction with the Tanana River, 100 miles northwest of Fairbanks in the interior of the state.

CLIMATE

Rampart's climate is characterized by daily and seasonal extremes, as is characteristic of the continental zone. Winters are long and harsh, summers warm but short. Winter temperatures can range from -76°F to 0°F, while summer temperatures can vary from 65°F to 80°F or above. The area averages 6.5 inches of rainfall and 43 inches of snowfall annually.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The population of Rampart is predominantly Koyukon Athabascan Indian, with a subsistence-oriented culture. Rampart was established as a river supply point for gold placer mines in the hills and creek valleys south of the Yukon. An agricultural experiment station was established to crossbreed grains and legumes, across the river from Rampart in 1900.

GOVERNMENT

Rampart 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 chief. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in Doyon, Ltd., regional native corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

The economy of the village is heavily dependent on subsistence activities. Cash employment opportunities are part-time or seasonal and are mainly available at the school, store, clinic, village council, and in commercial fishing and firefighting.

FISHERIES

Commercial fishing is an important seasonal addition to the village economy.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

The village employs two residents.

SERVICES

There is a snowplowing and waste-removal service, a general store, and a food store in the village.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Rampart is accessible only by air and water; air transportation is the only year-round means of access. A trail from the Elliott Highway north to Rampart is used during the summer months. Fuel and other goods are delivered by barge two or three times each summer. Boats, all-terrain vehicles, and motor bikes are used for subsistence and recreation in and around the village.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water is available at a central watering point, drawn from a community well. Residents use outhouses for sewage disposal. There is a washeteria in the village, and bulk fuel is available for purchase by residents. Electricity is provided by the village of Rampart, 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 42 housing units in the village, 24 are occupied; almost all are heated with wood. The village school is operated by the Yukon Flats Regional Education Attendance Area.

HEALTH CARE

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

Red Devil

Yup'ik Eskimo, Ingalik Athabascan

Kuskokwim Corporation
P.O. Box 104460
Anchorage, AK 99610
(907) 276-2101

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA Interim conveyance (1994)	69,120 acres 59,370 acres
Total labor force	14
High school graduate or higher	50.0%
Bachelor's degree or higher	-
Unemployment rate	14.3%
Per capita income (1989)	\$5,876
Population	53
Percent native	50.9%

LOCATION

Red Devil is located on both banks of the Kuskokwim River, at the mouth of Red Devil Creek. It lies 75 miles northeast of Aniak, 161 miles northeast of Bethel, and 250 miles west of Anchorage, in southwest Alaska.

CLIMATE

Red Devil is located in the continental climate zone, with harsh winters and warm, short summers. Temperatures range from winter lows of -60°F or below and summer highs of 90°F. Annual snowfall

averages 85 inches, with total precipitation of 20 inches. High winds often cause flight delays in the fall and winter.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Residents of Red Devil share a subsistence-oriented culture. Half the population of the village is primarily of mixed Eskimo and Athabascan descent, while half of the residents are non-native.

The village is named after the Red Devil Mine. This mine was founded in 1921 by Hans Halverson, following the discovery of mercury deposits in the nearby Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains. By 1933 the mine was producing substantial quantities of mercury. From 1939 to 1946, the mine operated as the Kuskokwim Mining Company; it reopened in 1950 as the Decourcy Mountain Mining Company. A post office was established in 1957, and a state school was begun in 1958. By 1971 ore reserves were depleted and the mine closed, signaling the loss of Red Devil's economic base. Population dropped from 152 persons in 1960 to 81 persons in 1970. Population has declined by 65 percent since then.

GOVERNMENT

Red Devil 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 Calista Corporation regional native corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

There are minimal employment opportunities in Red Devil, since the closing of the mine. Residents primarily rely on subsistence fishing, hunting, and gathering for their livelihoods. Some local businesses and the school provide periodic employment; summer seasonal work is sometimes available in U.S. Bureau of Land Management firefighting or commercial fishing.

FISHERIES

Five residents list fishing as their primary occupation; the Alaska State Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission reported that one limited-entry fishing permit was issued in 1989, for salmon gill-net fishing.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

The federal government employs three village residents.

SERVICES

There is a grocery store in the village. Retail trade employs four residents.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

There is a pool hall in the village, as well as a guide service.

TRANSPORTATION

The transportation industry employs three Red Devil residents.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The village is accessible only by air and water. A 4,000-foot gravel runway, owned and maintained by the state of Alaska, provides year-round air access. Regular weekday air service is provided, in addition to charter flights. The Kuskokwim River provides water access during the summer, as well as surface access after the river freezes in the winter. Bulk supplies and fuel oil are delivered by barge during the summer months. Snowmachines provide transportation to neighboring villages in the winter.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water is available from individual wells and from the nearby creek.

Sewage is disposed of in individual septic tanks, and residents also use outhouses for sewage disposal. Bulk fuel is available for purchase by residents. Electricity is provided by the Middle Kuskokwim Electric Cooperative, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by Bush-Tel, Inc., while long-distance service is available through Alascom. One television channel is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 24 housing units in the village, 18 are occupied; two-thirds are heated with oil, while most of the rest are heated with wood. The village school serves students from kindergarten through high school and is operated by the Kuspuk Regional Education Attendance Area.

HEALTH CARE

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

Ruby

Koyukon Athabascan

Dineega Corporation
P.O. Box 28
Ruby, AK 99768
(907) 468-4405

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA Interim conveyance (1994)	115,200 acres 108,434 acres
Total labor force	47
High school graduate or higher	40.9%
Bachelor's degree or higher	-
Unemployment rate	12.8%
Per capita income (1989)	\$3,537
Population	170
Percent native	74.1%

LOCATION

Ruby is located on the south bank of the Yukon River, about 50 miles east of Galena and 230 miles west of Fairbanks, in the interior of the state.

CLIMATE

Ruby has a cold, continental climate, with extreme temperature differences between summer and winter. Winter lows may reach -60°F, while summer highs may reach 90°F. Average precipitation is 17 inches, including 66 inches of snowfall annually.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

In the gold rush of the late 19th century, Ruby served as a supply point for prospectors. It was named after the red stones found on the riverbank there. Goldstrikes in 1907 and 1911 attracted hundreds of outside prospectors to the area. Currently, Ruby's residents are Koyukon Athabascans of the Nowitna-Koyukuk band, a formerly nomadic group who traditionally followed game with the changing seasons. Traditional culture and subsistence pursuits remain an integral part of village life.

GOVERNMENT

Ruby 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 president. Shareholders in the village

corporation also hold shares in Doyon, Ltd., regional native corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

Subsistence is an important part of the local economy, while most cash employment is government funded. Ruby also has a number of small family-operated businesses. Summer fire-fighting for the Bureau of Land Management and winter trapping are also sources of cash income.

CONSTRUCTION

There is a handyman service in the village. The construction industry employs five village residents.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs 15 residents of the village, while state government provides work for ten more.

MANUFACTURING

Durable manufacturing provides employment for two village residents.

SERVICES

There are three general stores in the village, as well as a fuel-oil dealer. Wholesale trade provides employment for two village residents, retail trade five, communications and utilities two, and professional services other than health and education four.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

There are two bed-and-breakfast businesses, catering to tourists, as well as a hunting and fishing guide service. The city of Ruby operates a recreation hall.

TRANSPORTATION

The transportation industry employs two residents of Ruby.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Ruby is accessible by air and water transportation only. A barge service makes about four trips to deliver bulk goods each year, but there is no dock or freight facility in the village.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The city of Ruby provides water at a central location, drawn from a community well. Residents use individual septic tanks and outhouses for sewage disposal. There is a washeteria in the village. Electricity is provided by the city of Ruby, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by Yukon Telephone Company, while long-distance service is available through Alascom. One television channel is provided by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 92 housing units in the village, 61 are occupied; half are heated with oil, while the rest are heated with wood. The village school is operated by the Yukon-Koyukuk Regional Education Attendance Area.

HEALTH CARE

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

Russian Mission

Yup'ik Eskimo

Russian Mission Native Corporation
P.O. Box 48
Russian Mission, AK 99657
(907) 584-5885

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA Interim conveyance (1994)	92,160 acres 79,170 acres
Total labor force	62
High school graduate or higher	44.0%
Bachelor's degree or higher	2.4%
Unemployment rate	21.0%
Per capita income (1989)	\$4,154
Population	246
Percent native	94.7%

LOCATION

Russian Mission is located in the Yukon-Kuskokwim delta, on the west bank of the Yukon River, 25 miles southeast of Marshall. The village is 70 miles northeast of Bethel and 376 miles west of Anchorage in southwest Alaska.

CLIMATE

Russian Mission is located in the continental climate zone, with a significant maritime influence. Winter temperatures may be as low as -54°F, while summer temperatures may reach 86°F. Annual precipitation is 16 inches, including snowfall of 60 inches. Heavy north winds often limit air access in the fall and winter.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Russian Mission is a Yup'ik Eskimo village, with a subsistence-oriented culture. The village was established in 1837 as a fur-trading post for the Russian American Company. In 1842 the Russian explorer Alexseev Zagoskin noted the presence of an Eskimo village at the same location, called Ikogmiut, meaning "people of the point." In 1857 Jacob Natzuetov, a Russian-Aleut priest, established the first Russian Orthodox mission for interior Alaska at the site. It was renamed from Pokrovskaya Mission to Russian Mission in 1900.

Russian Mission's population levels have fluctuated significantly over the past 100 years. In 1880 there were 143 residents. Population grew to 350 persons by 1902 and then dropped sharply. In 1960 Russian Mission had 102 residents. The population increased more than 40 percent between 1960 and 1970; it increased another 68 percent between 1970 and 1990.

GOVERNMENT

Russian Mission 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 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 are provided by local public services and commercial fishing. Seasonal employment includes U.S. Bureau of Land Management firefighting and construction; some income is also earned from trapping. Subsistence activities provide an important supplement to cash income.

FISHERIES

The Alaska State Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission reported 16 limited-entry fishing permits issued to Russian Mission residents in 1989. They covered halibut, dungeness crab, and salmon gill net fisheries.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs six people, state government provides work for 25 more, and the federal government employs an additional three.

MINING

There is a mining enterprise in the village.

MANUFACTURING

There is a wood-products business in the village.

SERVICES

There are four general stores in Russian Mission. Retail trade employs eight residents of the village, communications and utilities two, and professional services other than health and education employ two more.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

There is a teen recreation hall in the village. Entertainment and recreation employ two village residents.

TRANSPORTATION

The transportation industry employs five residents of Russian Mission.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The location of Russian Mission on the Yukon River provides water access by barge and small boats. During the summer months, commercial bargelines deliver fuel and other bulk supplies. Although no roads connect Russian Mission to other communities, the river provides surface access after freeze-up in the winter. Russian Mission has a 2,700-foot gravel airstrip, owned and maintained by the state of Alaska. There are daily scheduled flights. Heavy north winds often limit air access in the fall and winter, however, and the airstrip is sometimes flooded in the spring.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The city of Russian Mission provides piped water to community residents from a community well. There is also a piped-sewage service, as well as a honeybucket dump, both operated by the city. The city also operates a washeteria in the community, and bulk fuel is available for purchase by residents. Electricity is provided by 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 58 housing units in the village, 56 are occupied; 60 percent are heated with wood, while 40 percent are heated with oil. The village school serves students from kindergarten through high school. It is operated by the Lower Yukon Regional Education Attendance Area.

HEALTH CARE

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

Saint George

Unangan Aleut

St. George Tanaq Corporation
4000 Old Seward Highway, Suite 302
Anchorage, AK 99503
(907) 562-3100
Fax: 562-3155

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	115,200 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	106,341 acres
Total labor force	47
High school graduate or higher	62.2%
Bachelor's degree or higher	1.4%
Unemployment rate	14.9%
Per capita income (1989)	\$8,825
Population	138
Percent native	94.9%

LOCATION

Saint George is located on Saint George Island, the second largest of the five Pribilof islands, at the southern edge of the Bering Sea shelf, in the south-central Bering Sea. It is 800 miles southwest of Anchorage and 250 miles northwest of Dutch Harbor. Its nearest neighbor is St. Paul Island, 47 miles to the north. The island is 11 miles long by two miles wide. Saint George village is situated on a small embayment on the northeastern shore of the island, while the new port at Zapadni Bay is on the southwestern shore. The remainder of the island is undeveloped.

CLIMATE

The climate of Saint George is maritime. The weather is generally cloudy and foggy, with high humidity. Prevailing winds are northerly during winter months and southerly during the summer. Gale-force winds may occur between October and April. Mean winter temperatures range between 20°F and 30°F, while summer temperatures vary between 40°F and 50°F. The average annual precipitation is 23 inches, including average snowfall of 57 inches. The Bering Sea ice pack rarely extends to Saint George.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Saint George is predominantly an Aleut village, with a small Eskimo-Indian population. Saint George Island was discovered in 1786 by Gavril Pribilof, chief navigator of the Russian Lebedov Lastochkin Company, while searching for the famed northern-fur seal breeding grounds. The community was named Sveti Georgiy, or Saint George, after his ship. Aleut hunters were brought to the island to work on the fur seal harvest; they are the ancestors of today's island residents. Between 1870 and 1910, the U.S. government leased the Pribilof Islands to private companies, who provided housing, food, and medical care to the Aleuts in exchange for work in the fur seal plant. In 1910 the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries took control of the islands, but poverty conditions ensued due to over-harvesting of the seals.

During World War II, residents were moved to Funter Bay in southeast Alaska, as part of the areawide evacuation. In 1979 the Pribilof Aleuts received \$8.5 million in partial compensation for the unfair and unjust treatment to which they were subjected under federal administration between 1870 and 1946. In 1983 the U.S. government ended the commercial seal harvest and federal oversight of government operations, providing \$20 million to help develop and diversify the local economy: \$eight million for Saint George and \$12 million for St. Paul. This left residents to develop an economy based on commercial fishing.

GOVERNMENT

Saint George was incorporated under Alaska law as a second-class city in 1983, 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 Aleut Corporation regional native corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

The federally controlled fur seal industry dominated the economy of the Pribilofs until 1983. Most employment at present is in government positions and commercial fishing.

CONSTRUCTION

The construction industry employs ten residents of the village.

FISHERIES

The Saint George Aquaculture Association has begun salmon and shellfish programs. Floating processors operate offshore, although plans are underway for a shore processing-facility. Commercial fishing is expected to provide an increasing contribution to the local economy. In 1990 the city of Saint George opened a new harbor at Zapadni Bay, to provide support services to the Bering Sea fishing fleet.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs 17 people, state government provides work for eight more, and the federal government employs an additional three.

SERVICES

There is a variety store and a general store in the village, as well as a child-care service. In addition, there is a hardware store, a lumber yard, and a marine-supply service. Retail trade employs four village residents, repair services two, and professional services other than health and education two.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

There is a 10-room hotel in the village, as well as a gift shop, catering to tourists. There is also a restaurant and a video-tape rental business.

TRANSPORTATION

There is a taxi service in the village, as well as a trucking business. The transportation industry employs two village residents.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Saint George is accessible by air and water. The state of Alaska owns a 6,000-foot gravel airstrip, maintained by the city. Passenger services are offered on a regular basis. Cargo services from Anchorage to Saint George are also available. Most freight and supplies are delivered by ship from Anchorage on a monthly or bimonthly schedule; cargo from Seattle arrives five or six times a year.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The city of Saint George provides piped water, drawing from a community well. There is also a piped-sewage system, although residents also use individual septic tanks. The city has bulk fuel available for purchase by residents. Electricity is available from the Saint George Municipal Power Company, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by Pacific Telecommunications, Inc., while long-distance service is available through Alascom. There is a cable-television service in the village, and one channel is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 67 housing units in the village, 45 are occupied; all are heated

with oil. The Saint George Aquaculture Association offers on-the-job training and academic programs in hatchery management. The Saint George School is operated by the Pribilof Islands Regional Education Attendance Area. It offers classes from kindergarten through elementary school; high school students leave the island to attend school. University courses for credit are offered by the University of Alaska Distance Education program.

HEALTH CARE

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

Saint Mary's

Yup'ik Eskimo

St. Mary's Native Corporation
P.O. Box 162
St. Mary's, AK 99658
(907) 438-2315

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	115,200 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	105,150 acres
Total labor force	185
High school graduate or higher	53.8%
Bachelor's degree or higher	-
Unemployment rate	19.2%
Per capita income (1989)	\$2,781
Population	441
Percent native	83.0%

LOCATION

Saint Mary's is located on the north bank of the Andreafsky River, 3.5 miles northeast of Pitka's Point, in the Yukon-Kuskokwim delta of southwest Alaska.

CLIMATE

Saint Mary's is located in the continental climate zone, although there is a significant maritime influence. Winter temperatures may be as low as -44°F, while summer temperatures may reach 83°F. Annual precipitation measures 16 inches, including 60 inches of snowfall.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Saint Mary's is a Yup'ik Eskimo community, with a culture centered on fishing and subsistence activities. In 1948 the mission school in Akulurak moved to higher ground, which led to the establishment of the village of Saint Mary's.

GOVERNMENT

Saint Mary's was incorporated under Alaska law as a first-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 also hold shares in Calista Corporation regional native corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

The economy of Saint Mary's is subject to seasonal fluctuations. Employment peaks during the summer fishing season. Cash income is supplemented by subsistence activities.

CONSTRUCTION

The construction industry employs six residents of the village.

FISHERIES

Commercial salmon fishing is an important seasonal source of income for village residents.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs 62 people, state government provides work for nine more, and the federal government employs an additional 15.

SERVICES

There are two general stores, several grocery stores, several sewing and cloth stores, and a building-management business in the village. Retail trade employs 14 people in the village, repair services four, personal services two, communications and utilities five, and professional services other than health and education ten.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

There is a gift store in the village and a bed-and-breakfast business. The village council operates a recreation hall.

TRANSPORTATION

There are two taxi companies in the village, a marina, an airport-terminal service, and a truck-rental company. The transportation industry employs 19 residents of the village.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Saint Mary's is primarily accessible by air and water. It is served by barge, large commercial vessels, and aircraft. The community is linked by road to Andreafsky, Pitka's Point, the airport, and Mountain Village.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water is available to residents through a piped-water system and a central watering point, drawn from a surface source; residents also use individual wells. There is a piped-sewage system, as well, and a honeybucket-hauling service. Residents also use individual septic tanks. Bulk fuel is available for purchase by residents. 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 provided by Alascom. One television channel is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 154 housing units in the village, 118 are occupied; 70 percent are heated with oil, while the rest are heated with wood. The village school is operated by the city school district.

HEALTH CARE

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

Saint Michael

Yup'ik Eskimo

St. Michael Native Corporation
P.O. Box 49
St. Michael, AK 99659
(907) 923-3143
Fax: 923-3142

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	115,200 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	107,885 acres
Total labor force	96
High school graduate or higher	41.3%
Bachelor's degree or higher	-
Unemployment rate	22.9%
Per capita income (1989)	\$4,543
Population	295
Percent native	91.2%

LOCATION

Saint Michael is located on the east coast of Saint Michael Island in Norton Sound, 125 miles southeast of Nome, on the west coast of the state.

CLIMATE

Saint Michael is located in the subarctic climate zone, with some maritime influence during the summer and continental influence during the winter. Summer temperatures range from 40°F to 60°F; winter temperatures vary from -4°F to 16°F. Average annual precipitation is 12 inches, including snowfall of 38 inches. Norton Sound is ice free from June to November.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Saint Michael has a largely Yup'ik Eskimo population today, with strong historical Russian influences. Fort Saint Michael was built by the Russian American Company in 1833; it was the northernmost Russian settlement in Alaska. The native village of Tachik stood to the northeast. During the gold rush of 1897, it was a trading post for Eskimos. The centralization of people from surrounding villages intensified after the measles epidemic of 1900 and the influenza epidemic of 1918 wiped out many small settlements.

GOVERNMENT

Saint Michael was incorporated under Alaska law as a second-class city in 1969, with a mayor and city council; it is located in the unorganized borough (see Alaska introduction). It also has an Indian Reorganization Act village council, headed by a president. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in Bering Straits Native Corporation.

ECONOMY

Saint Michael's economy is based on subsistence food harvests, supplemented by part-time wage earning. Seal, beluga whale, moose, caribou, fish, and berries are important staples. Most cash-income positions are found in city government, the village council, the village corporation, the schools, and local stores. Many residents participate in the commercial herring fishery during the summer months.

CONSTRUCTION

The construction industry offers employment for four village residents.

FISHERIES

Commercial fishing is an important seasonal source of income for some village residents. Two village residents reported their primary occupation as fishing in the 1990 U.S. census.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs 19 people, while state government provides work for 28 more.

SERVICES

There is a general store in the village, a fuel-oil dealer, and five child-care services. Wholesale trade employs four residents of the village, retail trade eight, communications and utilities three, and professional services other than health and education five.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

There is a cafe in the village.

TRANSPORTATION

The transportation industry provides employment for three village residents.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Saint Michael is accessible by air and sea only. Regular and charter flights are available from Nome and Unalakleet. The village is near the Yukon River delta and has a good natural harbor, but no dock. Lighterage (barge) service is provided on a frequent basis from Nome, and Saint Michael receives at least one annual shipment of bulk cargo by barge.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The city provides water at a central watering point, the city-operated washeteria. Water is drawn from a surface source. There is a honeybucket-hauling service in the village and a community septic system for sewage disposal. Bulk fuel is available for purchase by residents. Electricity is provided by the Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by the Mukluk Telephone Company, while long-distance service is available through Alascom. One television channel is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 78 housing units in the village, 69 are occupied; over 85 percent are heated with oil, while the rest are heated with wood and electric heat. The village school is operated by the Bering Straits Regional Education Attendance Area.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by the Saint Michael Health Clinic, owned by the city and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service; it is administered by the Norton Sound Health Corporation.