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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Office of the Under Secretary for
Oceans and Atmosphere
Washington, D.C. 20230

APR 22 1998

To All Interested Government Agencies and Public Groups:

Under the National Environmental Policy Act, an environmental review has been performed on the following action.

TITLE: Environmental Assessment of a Regulatory Amendment to Allow the Retention of Undersized Halibut in the Area 4E Community Development Quota Halibut Fishery

LOCATION: International Pacific Halibut Commission Area 4E

SUMMARY: This Regulatory Amendment would allow the retention of Pacific halibut less than 32 inches with the head on, or less than 24 inches with the head off, caught with setline gear in International Pacific Halibut Commission Regulatory Area 4E. This action would allow the legal harvest of undersized Pacific halibut by persons using the Community Development Quota program in Area 4E. This is intended to provide for the customary and traditional food practices of indigenous inhabitants by allowing them to retain all halibut caught with setline gear in Regulatory Area 4E.

RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL: Steve Pennoyer
Administrator, Alaska Region
National Marine Fisheries Service
709 West 9th Street
Juneau, Alaska 99801
Telephone: 907-586-7221

The environmental review process led us to conclude that this action will not have a significant impact on the environment. Therefore, an environmental impact statement was not prepared. A copy of the finding of no significant impact, including the environmental assessment, is enclosed for your information. Also, please send one copy of your comment to me in Room 5805, PSP, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20230.

Sincerely,

Susan Truener

Acting NEPA Coordinator

Enclosure



ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT/REGULATORY IMPACT REVIEW

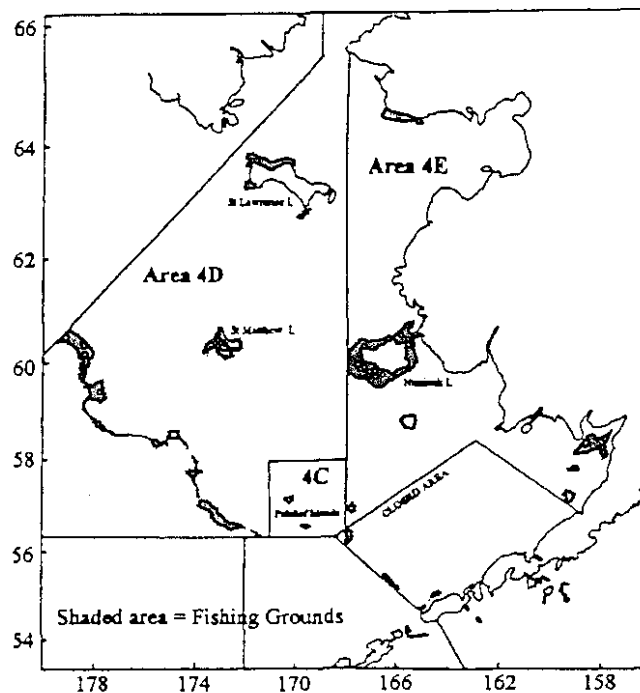
FOR

A REGULATORY AMENDMENT

TO

ALLOW THE RETENTION OF UNDERSIZED HALIBUT

IN THE AREA 4E COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT QUOTA HALIBUT FISHERY



Prepared by

Staff

North Pacific Fishery Management Council

April 14, 1998

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Executive Summary

At its February 1997 meeting, the Council initiated preparation of an EA/RIR for a regulatory amendment to allow the legal harvest of halibut for subsistence/personal use in rural communities to conform with state and federal statutes that provide for the continued existence of these traditional cultures and economies. During its consideration for final action in June 1997, the Council chose to separate a related issue from the subsistence/personal use analysis. The Council approved revising the commercial halibut minimum size regulations to allow the retention, but not commercial sale, of undersized halibut (<32 inches) caught in Area 4E by community development quota shareholders as its preferred alternative. Final action on revising the commercial fishing regulations aims to reduce the conflict between fishing regulations and customary and traditional halibut food fishing practices in time for the 1998 CDQ halibut fishery. The Council tabled the EA/RIR for creating a subsistence/personal use halibut fishery category until February 1998.

The following management alternatives are included in this analysis:

ALTERNATIVE 1. Status quo.

ALTERNATIVE 2. Revise the commercial halibut minimum size regulations to allow the retention, but not commercial sale, of halibut under 32 inches caught with authorized commercial halibut gear in Area 4E.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document assesses the potential biological, social and economic impacts of a regulatory amendment to allow the retention, but not commercial sale, of halibut under 32 inches caught with authorized commercial halibut gear by Community Development Quota (CDQ) fishermen in Area 4E (100% CDQ). The domestic fishery for halibut in and off Alaska is managed by the International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC) as provided by the "Convention Between the United States and Canada for the Preservation of the Halibut Fishery of the Northern Pacific Ocean and the Bering Sea" (Convention) signed at Washington on March 29, 1979, and the Northern Pacific Halibut Act of 1982 (Halibut Act). The Convention and the Halibut Act authorize the respective North Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) established by the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act) to:

develop regulations governing the United States portion of Convention waters, including limited access regulations, applicable to nationals or vessels of the United States, or both which are in addition to and not in conflict with regulation adopted by the Commission. Such regulation shall only be implemented with the approval of the Secretary, shall not discriminate between residents of different States, and shall be consistent with the limited entry criteria set forth in Section 303(b)(6) of the Magnuson Act. If it becomes necessary to allocate or assign halibut fishing privileges among various United States fishermen, such allocation shall be fair and equitable to all such fishermen, based upon the rights and obligation in existing Federal law, reasonable calculated to promote conservation, and carried in such manner that no particular individual, corporation, or other entity acquires an excessive share of the halibut fishing privileges...[Halibut Act]

In general, the language in the Magnuson-Stevens Act, the Halibut Act and the Convention have been interpreted to assign to the Council the duty to advise the Secretary of Commerce on halibut management issues concerning allocations between various users of the halibut resources in and off waters of Alaska. It is under this authority that the Council has considered alternatives to modify the halibut minimum size limit. These acts, coupled with Executive Orders 12866 and 12962 and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), mandate that certain issues are examined before a final decision is made. These analytical requirements are addressed in this Environmental Assessment/Regulatory Impact Review (EA/RIR).

1.1 Purpose of and Need for the Action

The purpose of this EA/RIR is to develop regulations to revise the commercial halibut minimum size regulations to allow the retention, but not commercial sale, of halibut under 32 inches caught with authorized commercial halibut gear by CDQ fishermen in Area 4E for food fish (Figure 1). A minimum size of 32 inches, the size at which Pacific halibut recruit to the commercial fishery, has been in place for the commercial fishery since 1973.

Increased enforcement of commercial halibut IFQ and CDQ regulations has led to increased awareness of the conflict between halibut

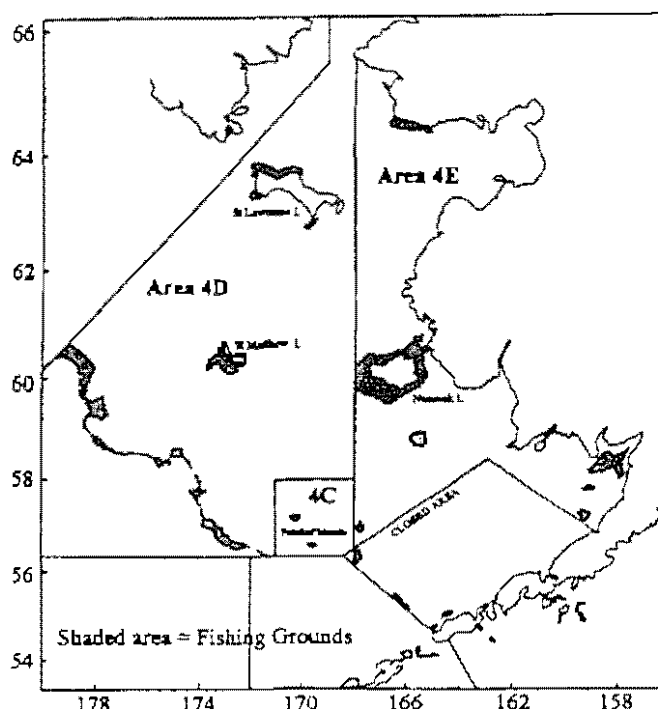


Figure 1. IPHC Regulatory Area 4.

regulations and customary and traditional practices retaining all harvested fish by Western Alaska Natives in coastal communities.

During 1996, the Council received requests from Alaska Native Tribal organizations to legitimize established halibut subsistence practices. In July 1996, the Coastal Villages Fishing Cooperative (CVFC) requested a meeting with Council, NMFS, and NOAA staff in Bethel, Alaska to discuss halibut IFQ and CDQ enforcement. The meeting occurred in August 1996 and information was exchanged regarding halibut commercial fishing regulations and traditional halibut subsistence practices. Some Western Alaska Native fishermen routinely retain sublegal halibut harvested along with commercial Community Development Quota (CDQ) halibut for subsistence purposes. The parties agreed to refer the conflict between traditional subsistence practice and existing fishing regulations to the Council.

Coastal Villages Fishing Cooperative, the Southeast Native Commission, the Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska, and the Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association submitted a request, dated September 13, 1996, to NMFS to resolve enforcement issues related to halibut fishing to feed families. One issue related to undersized halibut is addressed in this EA/RIR. The second issue of establishing a subsistence category for halibut is addressed in a separate EA/RIR (NPFMC 1997).

In September 1996, the Council received a NMFS report on enforcement issues related to halibut subsistence in Western Alaska and designated a committee to advise the Council on management of subsistence halibut harvests. In October 1996, staff from the Council, NMFS Enforcement, NOAA General Counsel, and Alaska Department of Fish and Game Subsistence Division met with Alaska Native Tribal representatives to exchange information on the Council process for developing fishing regulations and Tribal subsistence customs. Agency staff met in November 1996 and provided a report to the Council at its December 1996 meeting on numerous management issues related to development of halibut subsistence regulations. At that meeting, the Council named seven representatives of Alaska Native Tribes to the Halibut Subsistence Committee and named Council member Robin Samuelsen as Chairman. The committee met in January 1997 and provided recommendations for the development of halibut subsistence regulations in its report to the Council in February 1997. At its February meeting, the Council initiated preparation of an EA/RIR for a regulatory amendment to allow the legal harvest of halibut for subsistence in rural communities to conform with state and federal statutes that provide for the opportunity for the continued existence of these traditional cultures and economies.

During the June 1997 meeting, the Council tabled the EA/RIR for a subsistence/personal use halibut fishery until February 1998 but took final action on revising the commercial fishing regulations so that the conflict between fishing regulations and customary and traditional halibut fishing practices could be remedied in time for the 1998 CDQ halibut fishery.

1.2 Alternatives Considered

1.2.1 Alternative 1: No Action

Current commercial regulations require that all halibut less than the minimum size of 32 inches caught by authorized commercial gear be released. Sportfish regulations, loosely defined as all non-commercial fishing, do not impose a minimum size for sport-caught halibut. Western Alaska Natives keep all fish caught and endeavor to consume or use as much of the fish as possible. The release of any fish caught by Yupik Native Alaskans is contrary to their belief that the fish and the stock of fish to which the caught fish is returned is irreparably harmed by its capture and release.

The status quo alternative would continue the conflict between federal and state enforcement agencies and rural Alaskans engaged in customary and traditional halibut fishing practices for feeding families. These

conflicts were identified only since 1995 with increased enforcement of the commercial halibut IFQ and CDQ fisheries in Area 4E, which includes the coastline of much of Western Alaska. The Council rejected the status quo alternative.

- 1.2.2 Alternative 2: Revise the commercial halibut minimum size regulations to allow the retention, but not commercial sale, of halibut under 32 inches caught with authorized commercial halibut gear in Area 4E.

Alternative 2 would result in revising federal commercial fishing regulations to specifically allow the legal harvest of halibut less than the minimum commercial size for non-commercial uses in Area 4E. IPHC staff informed the Council that the Commission would not object to Alternative 2 because the limited amount of removals taken home as food fish from the commercial CDQ fishery would not endanger the halibut resource. The Council approved Alternative 2 as its preferred alternative.

2.0 NEPA REQUIREMENTS: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF THE ALTERNATIVES

An environmental assessment (EA) is required by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) to determine whether the action considered will result in significant impact on the human environment. If the action is determined not to be significant based on an analysis of relevant considerations, the EA and resulting finding of no significant impact (FONSI) would be the final environmental documents required by NEPA. An environmental impact statement (EIS) must be prepared for major Federal actions significantly affecting the human environment.

An EA must include a brief discussion of the need for the proposal, the alternatives considered, the environmental impacts of the proposed action and the alternatives, and a list of document preparers. The purpose and alternatives were discussed in Sections 1.1 and 1.2, and the list of preparers is in Section 9. This section contains the discussion of the environmental impacts of the alternatives including impacts on threatened and endangered species and marine mammals.

2.1 Environmental Impacts of the Alternatives

The environmental impacts generally associated with fishery management actions are effects resulting from (1) harvest of fish stocks which may result in changes in food availability to predators and scavengers, changes in the population structure of target fish stocks, and changes in the marine ecosystem community structure; (2) changes in the physical and biological structure of the marine environment as a result of fishing practices, e.g., effects of gear use and fish processing discards; and (3) entanglement/entrapment of non-target organisms in active or inactive fishing gear.

A summary of the effects of the annual groundfish total allowable catch amounts on the biological environment and associated impacts on marine mammals, seabirds, and other threatened or endangered species are discussed in the final environmental assessment for the annual groundfish total allowable catch specifications.

2.2 Impacts on Endangered or Threatened Species

Endangered and threatened species under the ESA that may be present in the Bering Sea include:

Endangered			
Northern right whale	<i>Balaena glacialis</i>	Snake River sockeye salmon	<i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i>
Sei whale	<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i>	Short-tailed albatross	<i>Diomedea albatrus</i>
Blue whale	<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>	Sperm whale	<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>
Fin whale	<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	Humpback whale	<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>
Steller sea lion (western stock)	<i>Eumetopias jubatus</i>		

Threatened	
Steller sea lion	<i>Eumetopias jubatus</i>
Snake River spring and summer chinook salmon	<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>
Snake River fall chinook salmon	<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>
Spectacled eider	<i>Somateria fischeri</i>

None of the alternatives is expected to have a significant impact on endangered or threatened species.

2.3 Impacts on Marine Mammals

Marine mammals not listed under the Endangered Species Act that may be present in the GOA and BSAI include cetaceans, [minke whale (*Balaenoptera acutorostrata*), killer whale (*Orcinus orca*), Dall's porpoise (*Phocoenoides dalli*), harbor porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*), Pacific white-sided dolphin (*Lagenorhynchus obliquidens*), and the beaked whales (e.g., *Berardius bairdii* and *Mesoplodon spp.*)] as well as pinnipeds [northern fur seals (*Callorhinus ursinus*), and Pacific harbor seals (*Phoca vitulina*)] and the sea otter (*Enhydra lutris*).

None of the alternatives are expected to have a significant impact on marine mammals.

2.4 Coastal Zone Management Act

Implementation of either alternative would be conducted in a manner consistent, to the maximum extent practicable, with the Alaska Coastal Management Program within the meaning of Section 30(c)(1) of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 and its implementing regulations.

2.5 Impacts on the Human Environment

An environmental assessment is required to reflect impacts of the fishery on the human environment of any Federal planning or rule-making. NEPA specifies that the term "human environment" shall be interpreted comprehensively to include the natural and physical environment and the relationship of people with that environment [40 CFR 1508.14]. The 1990 amendment to the Magnuson-Stevens Act required that an FMP must assess, specify, and describe the likely effects of conservation and management measures on participants in the affected fisheries, and the effects on participants in other fisheries that may be affected directly or indirectly.

2.6 Finding of No Significant Impact

The IPHC has informed the Council that the retention of undersized halibut from the commercial CDQ halibut fishery in Area 4E for food fish will not adversely affect the halibut biomass in the Area 4 or the Area 4C-E management unit. The commercial halibut quota for Area 4E totals 260,000 lb of the the total 9 million lb quota for Area 4 and 2,580,000 lb quota for the combined Area 4C-E.

Hooking mortality in the commercial and sport fisheries have been found to be similar. Sublegal mortality in the commercial fishery in Area 4 was 5% in 1995. Since Western Alaska halibut food fish harvests have been limited to three hooks under State of Alaska subsistence regulations, there would be no biological advantage to establishing a minimum size in the non-commercial halibut fisheries.

None of the alternatives are likely to significantly affect the quality of the human environment, and the preparation of an environmental impact statement for the proposed action is not required by section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act or its implementing regulations.

Dan Evans 4/16/98
Date

3.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT

3.1 Alaska Natives of Area 4E

Area 4E includes the waters adjacent to the eastern Bering Sea in Western Alaska. The East Bering Sea communities are populated by Yup'ik Eskimos, and only regional centers such as Nome, Dillingham, Bethel, or special function towns like King Salmon, Naknek, and Port Heiden, have an Alaska Native population of less than 85%.

Although the area where the Yup'ik live has been inhabited by several different human groups in the last 10,000 years, archaeological evidence suggests that by A.D. 1000 the cultural ancestors of present-day western region Yup'ik Eskimos were living in and utilizing the subsistence resources of the area (Schroeder et al. 1987).

In Togiak, for example, halibut is harvested for subsistence whenever available. However, not being able to rely on halibut year-round in no way detracts from the importance of food fishing for halibut for the Yup'ik. Like other Alaska Native tribes and communities, the Yup'ik will save these catches of halibut for eating at home or will share them with others in the village (Schroeder et al. 1987; Wright, Morris, and Schroeder 1985).

The Yup'ik way of life is intricately entwined with the natural environment and resources. Natural resources are valued not only for their obvious nutritional and economic components but for the cultural and familial glue they provide to the members of the community, particularly for the elderly and those in need. As noted in Schroeder et al. (1987): "Family activities, particularly in the Yup'ik and Athapaskan communities, are centered around fishing and hunting. Families are bound together by the distinctive labor roles of men and women and different responsibilities of different age groups. The distribution and exchange of subsistence products link families and provide an expression of kinship ties and social order."

A Yup'ik individual's psychological well-being and social adjustment are dependent upon fishing and hunting and gathering. Those who participate in the acquisition of the resources as well as those who receive them attach deep personal meaning to the process of harvesting, processing, and sharing subsistence foods. These are based upon traditional values, belief systems, and ideological structures that are culturally learned and culturally maintained (Schroeder et al. 1987). For many Yup'ik men, much like their counterparts in the commercial fishing industry, self-worth is measured by their ability to provide for their families and their community. Disruption of this way of life could lead to many negative consequences, from shaking up the family and social order to substance abuse (Schroeder et al. 1987).

3.1.1 Kuskokwim

The following is adapted from an ADFG Subsistence Division report (ADFG 1993) describing the long term, consistent customary and traditional pattern of use of halibut and Pacific cod in the Kuskokwim area. Halibut, along with a variety of other marine fish species, have been historically harvested in this area since the 1840s. Most of the directed marine fish harvest is conducted by coastal community residents of all ages, and dried halibut is also traded and bartered along local networks. Jigging, spearing, and handpicking are especially important activities for children and youth who learn the practice from elder women and men.

Kuskokwim fishermen have developed a use pattern consisting of methods and means of harvest that are characterized by efficiency and economy of effort and cost. Directed fishing for halibut and Pacific cod begins immediately after herring fishing in June and extends through August in the Nunivak and Nelson Island areas, although July affords the best weather and most productive fishing. Halibut are caught by jigging or longlining, but also in salmon nets in Kuskokwim Bay. Locally made hand-held jigs typically contain two or three baited hooks and weight attached to the center hook; this gear is a traditional method described as early as the 1880s. Manufactured surf-casting rod-and-reel containing one baited circle hook with weight attached is also frequently used, particularly by younger fishermen. Commercial longline gear is also set for halibut, and undersized fish are kept for subsistence. Most halibut fishing crews are composed of both commercial and subsistence fishermen during commercial fishing periods because most families have one marine fishing boat and one set of longline gear. Further, weather and rough seas generally restrict the opportunities for effective fishing, so combining commercial and subsistence efforts takes advantage of limited good weather and saves on gear and gasoline.

Halibut fishing areas are generally in deep waters near each community. Mekoryuk fishermen fish from Cape Etolin south and east along Nunivak island. Halibut are believed to travel northward as the summer progresses, so Nelson Island fishermen follow the schools between the south side of the island and north of Chinit Point by August. Chefornak and Kipnuk fishermen occasionally fish for halibut along the coast of their communities. Along southern Kuskokwim Bay, halibut are caught incidentally in commercial salmon nets. The proximity, economy, and ease of harvest make halibut an important resource.

Halibut are eaten fresh, dried, and frozen to be cooked in the winter. Halibut heads are highly prized; they are boiled fresh or partially dried. They are filleted and scored like salmon for drying, and are also smoked.

Halibut and other marine fish are shared among community households, particularly the first harvests of the season. A 1986 subsistence survey in Tununak showed that 97% of households participated in halibut harvesting. Halibut was the second single highest species produced for subsistence at 93.5 lb per person. Irregular trade and barter exchanges occurred in which dried and frozen halibut was traded for dried salmon with Kuskokwim River residents.

3.1.2 Tununak

The following is taken from a description of the 1986 Tununak halibut fishery from a memo from M. Pete to R. Wolfe, ADFG Subsistence Division (1988). Both commercial and subsistence fishing is conducted primarily with either locally-made, hand-held jigging gear or purchased deep-sea rod-and-reel gear. Although the number has been slowly increasing since the inception of the commercial fishery in 1982, few fishermen use longline gear to catch halibut. Thirty-one of 33 Tununak households sampled (total of 64 households and 325 residents) owned an average of 2.7 units of home-made jigging or purchased rod-and-reel gear; 16 of the 33 owned an average of 1.2 units of longline gear. In 1986, 76% of sampled households reported using only rod-and-reel or home-made jigging gear to catch halibut; 6.1% only used longline gear; and 15% used a combination of jigging, longline and set net gear to catch halibut. Halibut caught in salmon set gill nets is an incidental catch, but taken for subsistence. In all Nelson Island area communities, most area residents retain halibut less than the 32 inch commercial minimum size caught on longlines for food fish.

3.1.2.1 Subsistence Fishery

All but one of 33 households sampled attempted to fish for halibut in 1986. The total harvest was 790 halibut, ranging between 1 and 120 and averaging 24 fish/household and 7 to 11 fish/person. Ten percent of the households provided 55% of the total harvest. The halibut harvest totaled 15,800 lb round weight, approximately 9% of the total subsistence harvest of all resources. All fish harvests accounted for 71% by weight, and halibut accounted for 12% of usable pounds of fish. It provided 94 lb per capita of food, which was second only to herring (439 lb per capita). Expanding the subsample food fish harvest to the entire Tununak village yields an estimated 30,000 lb in 1986. The annual subsistence harvest for the Nelson Island region may exceed the commercial harvest. The annual quota ranged between 35,000 and 75,000 lb. Expanding the 94 lb of halibut per capita generated from the subsample yields an estimated 94,000 lb of subsistence halibut, greater than the commercial catch for any year prior to 1986.

Implementation of Individual Fishing Quotas (IFQs) and Community Development Quotas (CDQs) for halibut and sablefish in 1995, has resulted in increased fishing opportunities for Western Alaska rural communities. The CDQ program has redirected set percentages of the commercial quota to coastal communities in the BSAI. Approximately 20% of the halibut commercial quota is allocated to Western Alaska coastal communities.

3.1.3.2 Commercial Fishery

Twenty-five of 33 sampled households had members involved in commercial fishing in 1986. Of these, 19 had members involved in the commercial halibut fishery, compared with 20 and 6 households, with members in herring and salmon fisheries, respectively. Mean household income from commercial halibut fishing was \$488. Twenty-seven persons earned between \$15 and \$2,000 for a total income of \$16,090 for the community. In 1984, a total of \$10,882 was earned from commercial halibut fishing. Commercial fishing produced 10% of total income, and halibut fishing produced 2%. These income amounts may be misleading because wage employment (buyers, cleaners, packers, etc.) is not included. Because incomes in rural Western Alaskan communities are low and cost of living is high, the contributions made by subsistence fishing are important.

3.2 Description of Affected Communities

Relevant community profiles of the 14 communities in the Bristol Bay Economic Development Foundation and the 17 communities in the Coastal Villages Fishing Cooperative (Table 2) are provided in the appendix. Halibut harvests, revenue, and affected numbers of communities and fishermen are presented in Table 3.

Table 2. Western Alaska halibut CDQ communities/representative

Bristol Bay Economic Development Foundation	Coastal Villages Fishing Cooperative
Aleknagik	Chefornak
Clark's Point	Chevak
Dillingham	Eek
Egegik	Goodnews Bay
Ekuk	Hooper Bay
Manokotak	Kipnuk
Naknek	Koniganak
King Salmon/Sayonoski	Kwigillingok
South Naknek	Mekoryuk
Togiak	Newtok
Twin Hills	Nightmute
Pilot Point/Ugashik	Platinum
Port Heiden	Quinhagak
	Scammon Bay
	Tooksook Bay
	Tuntutuliak
	Tununak

Table 3. 1996-97 CDQ fishery impacts on Area 4E halibut CDQ communities/representatives.

Area 4	BBEDC	CVFC
% CDQ	30	70
lb CDQ	78,000	182,000
\$ CDQ	\$175,000	\$409,500
communities	14	17
fishermen	15	73
1995 population	5,013	5,769

4.0 REGULATORY IMPACT REVIEW: ECONOMIC AND SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACTS OF THE ALTERNATIVES

This section provides information about the economic and socioeconomic impacts of the alternatives including identification of the individuals or groups that may be affected by the action, the nature of these impacts, and quantification of the economic impacts where possible.

The requirements for all regulatory actions specified in E.O. 12866 are summarized in the following statement from the order:

In deciding whether and how to regulate, agencies should assess all costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives, including the alternative of not regulating. Costs and benefits shall be understood to include both quantifiable measures (to the fullest extent that these can be usefully estimated) and qualitative measures of costs and benefits that are difficult to quantify, but nevertheless essential to consider. Further, in choosing among alternative regulatory approaches, agencies should select those approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environment, public health and safety, and other advantages; distributive impacts; and equity), unless a statute requires another regulatory approach.

This section also addresses the requirements of both E.O. 12866 and the Regulatory Flexibility Act to provide adequate information to determine whether an action is “significant” under E.O. 12866 or will result in “significant” impacts on small entities under the RFA.

E. O. 12866 requires that the Office of Management and Budget review proposed regulatory programs that are considered to be “significant.” A “significant regulatory action” is one that is likely to:

- (1) Have an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more or adversely affect in a material way the economy, a sector of the economy, productivity, competition, jobs, the environment, public health or safety, or State, local, or tribal governments or communities;
- (2) Create a serious inconsistency or otherwise interfere with an action taken or planned by another agency;
- (3) Materially alter the budgetary impact of entitlements, grants, user fees, or loan programs or the rights and obligations of recipients thereof; or
- (4) Raise novel legal or policy issues arising out of legal mandates, the President's priorities, or the principles set forth in this Executive Order.

A regulatory program is “economically significant” if it is likely to result in the effects described above. The RIR is designed to provide information to determine whether the proposed regulation is likely to be “economically significant.”

4.1 Alternative 1: No Action.

Under Alternative 1 (no action), halibut regulations would not be revised to legitimize customary and traditional halibut food fishing. There would be no change in the impacts to affected persons under this alternative.

4.2 Alternative 2: Revise the commercial halibut minimum size regulations to allow the retention, but not commercial sale, of halibut under 32 inches caught with authorized commercial halibut gear in Area 4E.

The following discussion of the minimum size for halibut is taken from Clark and Parma (1995). Since 1973, the IPHC has set a coast-wide minimum size limit of 32 inches (81 cm) for commercial halibut. The size limit was based on a study by Myhre (1974), who calculated yield per recruit for various ages of recruitment to the commercial fishery assuming a release mortality rate in the range of 0.2-0.4. Clark and Parma (1995) reaffirmed the appropriateness of the 32 inch minimum size and are planning to reanalyze the minimum size in context with an observed reduction in halibut growth and a shift of the maturity schedule to smaller sizes in 1997.

There is currently no minimum size in the sport halibut fishery (incorporating subsistence, personal use, and guided and unguided sport), except off Oregon. Fish less than the commercial minimum size account for about half the sport caught fish by number, but only about a quarter of the weight coast-wide. In some areas, however, the sport catch consists mostly of small fish.

Hooking mortality of halibut released by anglers and length selectivity of the sport fishery has been estimated to be quite similar to that in the commercial fishery. Few fish under 60 cm occur in the sport catch, with the mode around 80 cm, and large fish are well-represented. Therefore, the estimation of halibut landed in the sport fishery is similar to that in the commercial fishery. And since food fish harvests have been legally

limited to sportfish limits and Western Alaska traditional food fish harvests have been reported from hand-held lines with 3-hooks, the food fish fishery may also be assumed to be similar to the commercial fishery in terms of hooking mortality.

The discard mortality rate used in 1995 was 16% in all areas and was based on the bycatch discard mortality observations in 1992 and 1993 in the BSAI sablefish hook and line fishery where the pace of fishing is similar to quota fisheries (IPHC 1996). The 1997 DMR for the GOA sablefish longline fishery is 27%. The amount of sublegal halibut caught in the commercial fishery was estimated from the catch ratio of sublegal to legal pounds from the survey data (IPHC 1996). The ratio of sublegal to legal for Area 4 was estimated from setline surveys between 1989 and 1994. Sublegal mortality was estimated to be 5% in Area 4 for 1995.

IPHC staff determined that yield-per-recruit from the sport fishery was slightly higher than that in the commercial fishery in Area 2B and was no different in Area 3A. Spawning biomass per recruit was also unaffected by removing the size limit. On this basis, IPHC staff reported that there was no reason to impose a minimum size on the sport fishery. Based on the assumed similarity between food fish and sport harvests, there would also be no biological advantage to imposing a minimum size limit in the food fish fisheries. The preferred action benefits about 88 CDQ fishermen and 10,782 Western Alaska residents in Area 4E.

4.3 Administrative, Enforcement and Information Costs

No additional administrative, information or enforcement costs are expected to occur under the preferred alternative (Alternative 2).

5.0 ECONOMIC IMPACT ON SMALL ENTITIES

The objective of the Regulatory Flexibility Act is to require consideration of the capacity of those affected by regulations to bear the direct and indirect costs of regulation. If an action will have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities an Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (IRFA) must be prepared to identify the need for the action, alternatives, potential costs and benefits of the action, the distribution of these impacts, and a determination of net benefits.

The Small Business Administration has defined all fish-harvesting or hatchery businesses that are independently owned and operated, not dominant in their field of operation, with annual receipts not in excess of \$3,000,000 as small businesses. In addition, seafood processors with 500 employees or fewer, wholesale industry members with 100 employees or fewer, not-for-profit enterprises, and government jurisdictions with a population of 50,000 or less are considered small entities. NMFS has determined that a "substantial number" of small entities would generally be 20% of the total universe of small entities affected by the regulation. A regulation would have a "significant impact" on these small entities if it reduced annual gross revenues by more than 5 percent, increased total costs of production by more than 5 percent, or resulted in compliance costs for small entities that are at least 10 percent higher than compliance costs as a percent of sales for large entities.

Since the Area 4E CDQ halibut fishery quota is limited to 260,000 lb, which represents 2% of the Area 4 quota and 7.14% of the combined Area 4C-E quota, the bycatch of undersized halibut would be very limited. Therefore, Alternative 2 (preferred action) was determined to not result in a significant economic impact on a substantial number of entities under the RFA.

6.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

At its February 1997 meeting, the Council initiated preparation of an EA/RIR for a regulatory amendment to allow the legal harvest of halibut for subsistence/personal use in rural communities to conform with state and federal statutes that provide for the continued existence of these traditional cultures and economies. During its consideration for final action in June 1997, the Council chose to separate a related issue from the subsistence/personal use analysis. The Council approved revising the commercial halibut minimum size regulations to allow the retention, but not commercial sale, of undersized halibut (< 32 inches) caught in Area 4E by community development quota shareholders as its preferred alternative. Final action on revising the commercial fishing regulations aims to reduce the conflict between fishing regulations and customary and traditional halibut food fishing practices in time for the 1998 CDQ halibut fishery. The Council tabled the EA/RIR for creating a subsistence/personal use halibut fishery category until February 1998.

7.0 REFERENCES

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- Clark, W. G. and A. M. Parma. 1995. Re-evaluation of the 32-inch Commercial Size Limit. Technical Report No. 33. 34. IPHC, P.O. Box 95009, Seattle, WA 98145-2009.
- International Pacific Halibut Commission. 1996. Report of Assessment and Research Activities 1995. 286 p. IPHC, P.O. Box 95009, Seattle, WA 98145-2009.
- Myrhe, R. J. 1974. Minimum size and optimum age of entry for pacific halibut. Scientific Report 55, IPHC, P.O. Box 95009, Seattle, WA 98145-2009. 15 p.
- North Pacific Fishery Management Council. 1997. Draft Environmental Assessment/Regulatory Impact Review for a regulatory amendment for creating and defining a halibut subsistence/personal use category. NPFMC, 605 W. 4th Avenue, Anchorage, AK 99501. 164 p.
- Schroeder, Robert F. et al (1987): Subsistence in Alaska: Arctic, Interior, Southcentral, Southwest, and Western Regional Summaries. Juneau: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence (Technical Paper 150).
- Veltre, Douglas W. and Mary J. Veltre (1981): A Preliminary Baseline Study of Subsistence Resource Utilization in the Pribilof Islands. Juneau: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence (Technical Paper No. 57).

8.0 AGENCIES AND INDIVIDUALS CONSULTED

NPFMC Halibut Subsistence Committee
605 W 4th Avenue, Suite 306
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Southeast Alaska Native Subsistence Commission
Box 102
Angoon AK 99820

Coastal Villages Fishing Cooperative
Box 37052
Tooksook Bay AK 99637

Bering Sea Fishermen's Association
725 Christensen Drive
Anchorage AK 99501

Sitka Tribe of Alaska
456 Katlian
Sitka AK 99835

Southeast Alaska Native Subsistence Commission
Tlingit-Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska
320 W. Willoughby
Juneau AK 99801

Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association
401 E. Fireweed Lane, #201
Anchorage AK 99503

Association of Village Council Presidents
P.O. Box 219
Bethel AK 99559

Bristol Bay Alaska Native Association
P.O. Box 310
Dillingham AK 99576

Kake Tribal Corporation
P.O. Box 263
Kake AK 99830

Old Harbor Alaska Native Corporation
P.O. Box 71
Old Harbor AK 99643

Kodiak Area Alaska Native Association
3449 E. Rezanof
Kodiak AK 99615

Kake Fisheries
Box 188
Kake AK 99830

RuralCAP
731 E. 8th Avenue
Anchorage AK 99501

NMFS Enforcement
P.O. Box 21767
Juneau AK 99802

NMFS Enforcement
1211 Gibson Cove Road
Kodiak AK 99615

NOAA General Counsel

P.O. Box 21109
Juneau, AK 99802

Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Commercial Fishing Division
P.O. Box 25526
Juneau, Alaska 99802

USFWS
1011 E. Tudor Road
Anchorage AK 99503

International Pacific Halibut Commission
P.O. Box 95009
Seattle, WA 98105

NMFS RAM Division
P.O. Box 21668
Juneau AK 99802

Alaska Department of Law
1031 W, 4th Avenue, #200
Anchorage AK 99501

Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Recreational Fishing Division
333 Raspberry Road
Anchorage AK 99518

U.S. Forest Service
P.O. Box 21628
Juneau, AK 99802

9.0 LIST OF PREPARERS

Jane DiCosimo
North Pacific Fishery Management Council
605 W. Fourth Avenue, Suite 306
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

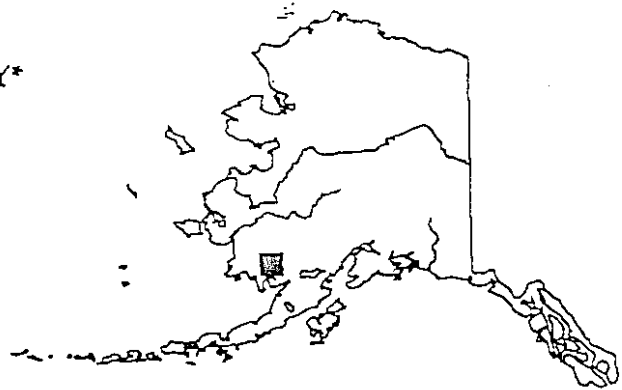
APPENDIX

Profiles of the 31 Western Alaska communities receiving Area 4E CDQs

ALEKNAGIK

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 191
Incorporation Type 2nd Class City
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes



Geographic Information

Aleknagik is located at the head of Wood River on the end of Lake Aleknagik, 25 miles north of Dillingham and 330 miles west of Anchorage. It is the gateway to the Wood-Tikchik State Park. It lies at approximately 59° 28' N. Latitude and 158° 62' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 12.3 sq. miles of land and 6.8 sq. miles of water. Aleknagik is located in a climatic transition zone. The primary influence is maritime, although a continental climate does affect the weather here. Average summer temperatures range from 30 to 66; average winter temperatures range from 4 to 30.

Socioeconomic Information

During the later part of the nineteenth century, there were approximately 200 people in Aleknagik and other Wood River villages. The 1918-19 influenza epidemic virtually wiped out area villages. Around 1928 a small Seventh Day Adventist colony was established on the shores of the lake, and by 1930, villagers began resettling the village. A U.S. post office was established in 1937. A territorial school was constructed on the south shore of the lake in 1940, which attracted people to Aleknagik. The village continued to grow during the 1950s while a Moravian Church, Russian Orthodox Church, and Seventh-Day Adventist mission school were developed. In 1960, the State constructed a 25-mile road to Dillingham.

It is a traditional Yupik Eskimo area, with historical influences from the Seventh-Day Adventists, Russian Orthodox and Moravians. Commercial fishing supports the majority of residents, and subsistence activities are practiced. 83.2% of the population are Natives.

Many residents participate in commercial and subsistence activities on the Bristol Bay coast during the summer. 37 residents hold commercial fishing permits. Trapping is also an important means of income. Most families depend to some extent on subsistence activities to supplement their livelihoods. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 57 occupied households, and 32.0% of all houses were vacant. 48 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 14.3%. 79 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 62.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$21,875, and 28.8% of residents were living below the poverty level.

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

Aleknagik is the only regional village with a road link to Dillingham, which connects the south shore. The north shore of the lake is not road accessible. A State-owned airstrip and a seaplane base are available on the north shore, and regular flights are scheduled through Dillingham. The City operates a dock on the north shore, and boat haul outs are provided. Barge services are available. Skiffs, ATVs and snowmachines are the most frequent means of transportation.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Aleknagik has recently received funding to drill a new community well, connect water and sewer to homes, and build a community drainfield with lift station. A priority is to relocate the north shore landfill away from the proposed HUD subdivision site and provide a septic sludge disposal site. Nushagak Electric owns a diesel-fueled power plant in Dillingham which provides electricity to Aleknagik. A washeteria is available.

Electricity is provided by the Nushagak Electric Cooperative, Inc. The power plant is fueled by Diesel. Rates are subsidized through the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: Moody's Marina & Sea Lighterage (40,000 gals.).

The local health clinic is Aleknagik Health Clinic. Alternative health care is provided by First Responder. Aleknagik First Responders Group.

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

Local and Regional Organizations

City - City of Aleknagik, P.O. Box 33, Aleknagik, AK 99555 (907-842-5953)

Village Council - Native Village of Aleknagik, P.O. Box 115, Aleknagik, AK 99555 (907-842-5623)

Village Corporation - Aleknagik Natives Limited, P.O. Box 1630, Dillingham, AK 99576 (907-842-2385)

Education - Southwest Region Schools, Box 90, Dillingham, AK 99576 (907-842-5288)

Regional Native Corporation - Bristol Bay Native Corporation, P.O. Box 100220, Anchorage, AK 99510 (907-278-3602)

Regional Health Corporation - Bristol Bay Area Health Corp., P.O. Box 130, Dillingham, AK 99576 (907-842-9295)

Regional Development - Southwest Alaska Muni. Conf., 3300 Arctic Blvd., #203, Anchorage, AK 99503 (907-562-7380)

Housing Authority - Bristol Bay Housing Authority, P.O. Box 635, King Salmon, AK 99613 (907-246-7660)

* This information has been extracted from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs Community Database. For a complete Community Profile, or for data in an electronic format, contact the DCRA Research & Analysis Section, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division, at 907-465-4750.

CLARK'S POINT

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population	53
Incorporation Type	2nd Class City
Borough Located In	Unorganized
Native Village	Yes



Geographic Information

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

Socioeconomic Information

The point originally had an Eskimo name, "Saguyak," yet there is no evidence of a settlement at the site prior to the operation of the Nushagak Packing Company cannery in 1888. The community is named for John W. Clark, who was manager of the Alaska Commercial Co. store at Nushagak. Clark's Point salteries operated intermittently until 1952. A major flood occurred in 1929, and the village has been plagued with massive erosion and flooding ever since. In 1982, most of the year-round residents relocated their homes to the Clark's Point bluff.

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

The economic base in Clark's Point is primarily commercial fishing. A floating processor is anchored in the bay during the fish season. 18 residents hold commercial fishing permits. Everyone depends on subsistence to some extent, and travel over a great area if necessary. Exchange relationships exist between nearby communities. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 18 occupied households, and 67.0% of all houses were vacant. 22 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 18.5%. 16 persons age 15 and over were not employed, or 42.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$17,083, and 16.1% of residents were living below the poverty level.

There is one school in the community, serving 13 students, and staffed by 1 certified teacher.

Air transport is the primary method of reaching Clark's Point. Regular and charter flights are available from Dillingham. There is a State-owned 2,738' gravel runway. Freight is brought by barge to Dillingham, and then flown or lightered to the community. A dock is available at Trident Seafoods, and boat haul outs are provided. ATVs and snowmachines are the primary means of local transportation.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

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

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

The local health clinic is Clark's Point Health Clinic. Alternative health care is provided by First Responder. Clark's Point First Responders (922-3671).

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

Local and Regional Organizations

City - City of Clark's Point, P.O. Box 9, Clark's Point, AK 99569 (907-236-1221)

Village Council - Village of Clark's Point, P.O. Box 16, Clark's Point, AK 99569 (907-236-1221)

Village Corporation - Saguyak, Incorporated, P.O. Box 4, Clark's Point, AK 99569 (907-236-1244)

Education - Southwest Region Schools, Box 90, Dillingham, AK 99576 (907-842-5288)

Regional Native Corporation - Bristol Bay Native Corporation, P.O. Box 100220, Anchorage, AK 99510 (907-278-3602)

Regional Health Corporation - Bristol Bay Area Health Corp., P.O. Box 130, Dillingham, AK 99576 (907-842-9295)

Regional Development - Southwest Alaska Muni. Conf., 3300 Arctic Blvd., #203, Anchorage, AK 99503 (907-562-7380)

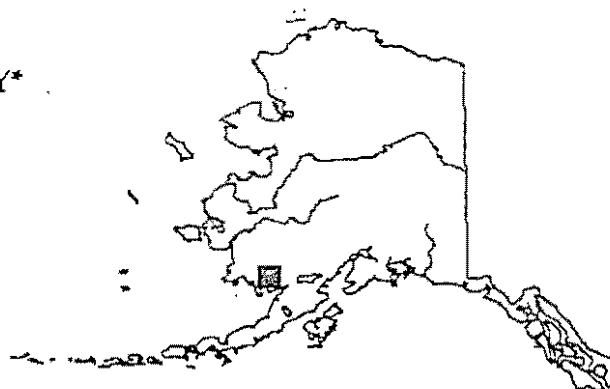
Housing Authority - Bristol Bay Housing Authority, P.O. Box 635, King Salmon, AK 99613 (907-246-7660)

* This information has been extracted from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs Community Database. For a complete Community Profile, or for data in an electronic format, contact the DCRA Research & Analysis Section, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division, at 907-465-4750.

DILLINGHAM

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population	2,200
Incorporation Type	1st Class City
Borough Located In	Unorganized
Native Village	Yes



Geographic Information

Dillingham is located at the extreme northern end of Nushagak Bay in northern Bristol Bay, at the confluence of the Wood and Nushagak Rivers. It lies 379 air miles southwest of Anchorage. It lies at approximately 59° 06' N. Latitude and 158° 52' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 32.7 sq. miles of land and 2.1 sq. miles of water. The primary climatic influence is maritime, however the Arctic climate of the Interior also affects the Bristol Bay coast. Average summer temperatures range from 37 to 66; average winter temperatures range from 4 to 30. Annual precipitation is 26 inches, with 65 inches of snow. Heavy fog is common in July and August. Winds of up to 60-70 MPH may occur between December and March.

Socioeconomic Information

The area around Dillingham was historically inhabited by Eskimos. The east side of Nushagak Bay, across from Dillingham, became a fur trade center when Russians erected the Alexandrovsky Post in 1818. The fort became known as Nushagak. In 1837, when a Russian Orthodox mission was established. In 1884 the first salmon cannery in the region was constructed by Arctic Packing Co., east of the site of modern-day Dillingham. Ten more were established in the area within the next seventeen years. Around 1900, a school was constructed on the west side of the Bay. The influenza epidemic of 1918-19 devastated the entire region, leaving no more than 500 survivors. The school was converted to a hospital and orphanage during this time. The community has been known as Choggiung, Snag Point, and Ahleknuguk, and was finally named after U.S. Senator Paul Dillingham, who toured Alaska in 1904. Dillingham has developed into the largest community in Bristol Bay, and serves as the regional hub and a fishing center.

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

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

There are 2 schools in the community. They serve 484 students, and are staffed by 62 certified teachers.

Dillingham can be reached by air and sea. The State-owned airport provides a 5,404' paved runway, and regular jet flights are available from Anchorage. A seaplane base is also available at Shannon's Pond; it is owned by the State Div. of Lands. Two barge lines make scheduled trips from Seattle. There is a small boat harbor with 500 slips, a dock, and boat haul out facilities.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

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

Electricity is provided by the Nushagak Electric Cooperative, Inc. The power plant is fueled by Diesel. Rates are subsidized through the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: Peter Pan Seafoods (3 @ 44,000 gals.); NEC (3 @ 1,850,000 gals.); U.S. PHS.

The local hospitals are: Kanakanak Hospital (PHS); Dillingham Health Clinic. Hospital is qualified Acute Care. Alternative health care is provided by Ambulance: Dillingham Volunteer Fire Dept. & Rescue Squad (842-2288).

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

Local and Regional Organizations

City - City of Dillingham, P.O. Box 889, Dillingham, AK 99576 (907-842-5211)

* This information has been extracted from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs Community Database. For a complete Community Profile, or for data in an electronic format, contact the DCRA Research & Analysis Section, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division, at 907-465-4750.

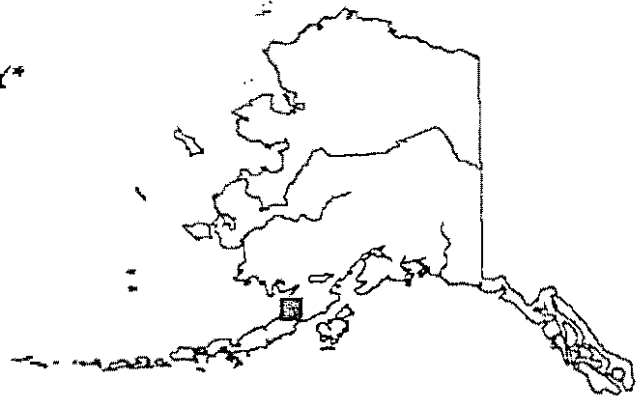
Village Council - Native Village of Dillingham, P.O. Box 216, Dillingham, AK 99576 (907-842-2384)
Village Corporation - Choggiung Limited, P.O. Box 330, Dillingham, AK 99576 (907-842-5218)
Village Corporation - Olsonville, Incorporated, P.O. Box 537, Dillingham, AK 99576
Education - Dillingham City Schools, P.O. Box 170, Dillingham, AK 99576 (907-842-5223)
Education - Southwest Region Schools, Box 90, Dillingham, AK 99576 (907-842-5288)
Regional Native Corporation - Bristol Bay Native Corporation, P.O. Box 100220, Anchorage, AK 99510 (907-278-3602)
Regional Health Corporation - Bristol Bay Area Health Corp., P.O. Box 130, Dillingham, AK 99576 (907-842-9295)
Regional Native Non-Profit - Bristol Bay Native Association, P.O. Box 310, Dillingham, AK 99576 (907-842-5257)
Chamber of Commerce - Dillingham Chamber of Commerce, P.O. Box 348, Dillingham, AK 99576 (907-842-5115)
Economic Development - Bristol Bay Econ. Dev. Corp., P.O. Box 1464, Dillingham, AK 99576
Housing Authority - Bristol Bay Housing Authority, P.O. Box 635, King Salmon, AK 99613 (907-246-7660)
Regional Development - Southwest Alaska Muni. Conf., 3300 Arctic Blvd., #203, Anchorage, AK 99503 (907-562-7380)

* This information has been extracted from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs Community Database. For a complete Community Profile, or for data in an electronic format, contact the DCRA Research & Analysis Section, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division, at 907-455-4750.

EGEGIK

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population	123
Incorporation Type	2nd Class City
Borough Located In	Lake & Peninsula Borough
Native Village	Yes



Geographic Information

Egegik is located on the south bank of the Egegik River at its mouth, 50 miles south of King Salmon and 100 miles southwest of Dillingham. It is 335 air miles southwest of Anchorage. It lies at approximately 58° 22' N. Latitude and 157° 39' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 53.9 sq. miles of land and 22.5 sq. miles of water. Egegik's predominantly maritime climate is characterized by cool, humid and windy weather. Average summer temperatures range from 42 to 63; winter temperatures range from -29 to 40. Annual precipitation is 20 to 26 inches, with 65 inches of snow.

Socioeconomic Information

Settlement of the Bristol Bay region first occurred over 6,000 years ago. Yupik Eskimos and Athabascan Indians jointly occupied the area. Aleuts arrived later. Russian fur traders were their first contact, around 1818. The village was reported as a fish camp named Igagik in 1876. The Alaska Packers Association developed a salmon saltery in 1895, which was also used by local Natives. Residents spent the winters on the south side of the Peninsula at Kanatak. In the early 1900s, they permanently settled in Egegik when a post office and school were established. During the influenza outbreak of 1918, Natives from other villages moved to Egegik in an attempt to isolate themselves from the disease. The community incorporated as a Second Class City in April 1995.

Egegik has a strong year-round Aleut culture. During the commercial fishing season, the population swells to approximately 5,000. 70.5% of the population are Natives.

The village economy is based solely on commercial fishing and fish processing, which brings thousands of people each summer. 55 residents hold commercial fishing permits. Six on-shore processors are located on the Egegik River, four on the north shore and two on the south shore. Approximately 30 floating processors participate in the Egegik fishery. For year-round residents, subsistence hunting and fishing activities are an important part of the lifestyle and local diet. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 48 occupied households, and 27.0% of all houses were vacant. 28 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 24.3%. 64 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 70.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$20,525, and 34.1% of residents were living below the poverty level.

There is one school in the community, serving 29 students, and staffed by 2 certified teachers.

Egegik is accessible by air and water. A State-owned 2,500' gravel airstrip is available. Scheduled and charter services are available. Barge services are provided from Seattle twice yearly. A dock and boat haul outs are available. Skiffs, ATVs and snowmachines are the primary means of local transportation.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

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

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

The local health clinic is Egegik Health Clinic.

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

Local and Regional Organizations

City - City of Egegik, P.O. Box 495, King Salmon, AK 99613 (907-246-3421)

Village Council - Egegik Village, P.O. Box 29, Egegik, AK 99579 (907-233-2070)

Village Corporation - Bacharof Corporation, 1577 C Street Plaza, #304, Anchorage, AK 99501 (907-263-9820)

Borough - Lake & Peninsula Borough, P.O. Box 495, King Salmon, AK 99613 (907-246-3421)

Education - Lake & Peninsula Schools, Box 498, King Salmon, AK 99613 (907-246-4280)

Regional Native Corporation - Bristol Bay Native Corporation, P.O. Box 100220, Anchorage, AK 99510 (907-278-3602)

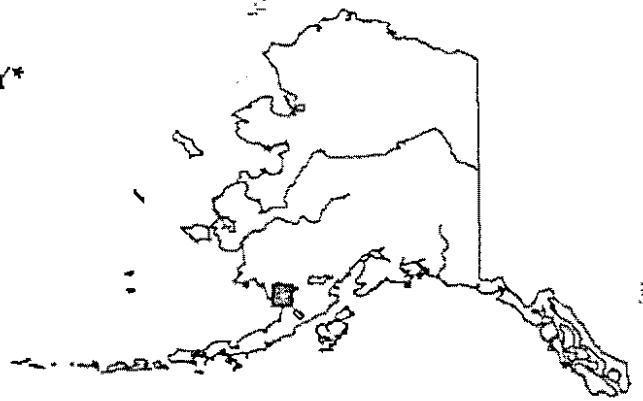
* This information has been extracted from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs Community Database. For a complete Community Profile, or for data in an electronic format, contact the DCRA Research & Analysis Section, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division, at 907-465-4750.

Regional Health Corporation – Bristol Bay Area Health Corp., P.O. Box 130, Dillingham, AK 99576 (907-842-9295)
Regional Development – Southwest Alaska Muni. Conf., 3300 Arctic Blvd., #203, Anchorage, AK 99503 (907-562-7380)
Housing Authority – Bristol Bay Housing Authority, P.O. Box 635, King Salmon, AK 99613 (907-246-7660)

Ekuk

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 2
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes



Geographic Information

Ekuk is located on the east coast of Nushagak Bay, 17 miles south of Dillingham, and 2 miles south of Clark's Point. It is spread out over two miles along a narrow gravel spit, which extends from the Ekuk Bluff. The area encompasses 14.8 sq. miles of land and 9.7 sq. miles of water. Ekuk is in a climatic transition zone. The primary influence is maritime, although the arctic climate also affects the region. Average summer temperatures range from 37 to 66; winter temperatures range from 4 to 30.

Socioeconomic Information

It is thought that Ekuk was a major Eskimo village in prehistoric times. Severe shoreline erosion at one time caused a population exodus. The village is mentioned in Russian accounts of 1824 and 1828. Russians employed Natives as guides for boats up Nushagak Bay to the Alexandrovsky Trading Post at Nushagak. In the late 1800s, the population dwindled as Ekuk residents relocated for cannery work. In 1903, the North Alaska Salmon Co. opened a cannery in Ekuk. Severe erosion and a constant threat of flooding have caused the village to become seasonally occupied. In the summer, the nearly deserted village becomes alive with cannery crews, commercial fishing and subsistence activities.

Traditionally an Eskimo area, Ekuk has a summer influx of population. The cannery watchman and his wife are currently the only year-round residents. There is no store or services. 33.3% of the population are Natives.

Ekuk is a seasonal fishing site. Only one permanent resident holds a commercial fishing permit, although the community is flooded with fishing crews and fish processors during the summer months. The Columbia Ward Fisheries cannery employs approximately 200 workers during the summer, and provides a market for about 80 commercial fishing boats and over 160 beach set net sites. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there was 1 occupied household, and 98.0% of all houses were vacant. No jobs were documented in the community at that time.

There are no state-operated schools located within the community boundaries.

Air transport is the most frequent means of getting to Ekuk. Choggiung Limited owns a private airstrip. Scheduled and charter flights are available from Dillingham during the summer months. Freight is lightered to the cannery dock.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Surface water is collected and outhouses are used in Ekuk. As a seasonally-used area, there are no organized facilities. The cannery operates its own electrical generators, and individual generators are used by summer residents.

Electricity is provided by individual generators. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: Ward Cove Cannery (12 @ 190,600 gals.).

A health clinic is not located directly within the community. Alternative health care is provided by Clark's Point.

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

Local and Regional Organizations

Village Council - Native Village of Ekuk, General Delivery, Ekuk, AK 99576 (907-842-5937)

Education - Southwest Region Schools, Box 90, Dillingham, AK 99576 (907-842-5288)

Regional Native Corporation - Bristol Bay Native Corporation, P.O. Box 100220, Anchorage, AK 99510 (907-278-3602)

Regional Health Corporation - Bristol Bay Area Health Corp., P.O. Box 130, Dillingham, AK 99575 (907-842-9295)

Regional Development - Southwest Alaska Muni. Conf., 3300 Arctic Blvd., #203, Anchorage, AK 99503 (907-562-7380)

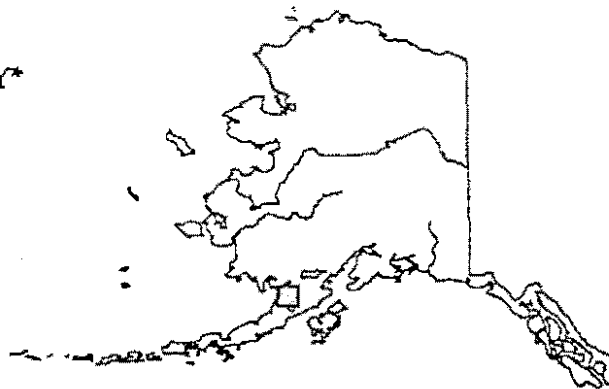
Housing Authority - Bristol Bay Housing Authority, P.O. Box 635, King Salmon, AK 99613 (907-246-7660)

* This information has been extracted from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs Community Database. For a complete Community Profile, or for data in an electronic format, contact the DCRA Research & Analysis Section, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division, at 907-463-4750.

KING SALMON

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 805
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Bristol Bay Borough
Native Village No



Geographic Information

King Salmon is located on the north bank of the Naknek River on the Alaska Peninsula, 284 miles southwest of Anchorage. It lies at approximately 58° 74' N. Latitude and 156° 54' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 219.3 sq. miles of land and 18.5 sq. miles of water. The climate is mainly maritime, characterized by cool, humid, and windy weather. Average summer temperatures range from 42 to 63; average winter temperatures range from 29 to 44.

Socioeconomic Information

This area was settled by Aleuts more than 6,000 years ago. Russian traders arrived in 1819, and dominated the region until the U.S. purchase in 1867. In 1883, the first cannery in Bristol Bay was opened, and in 1890, a Naknek River cannery began operations. At the beginning of World War II, the King Salmon Air Force Base was constructed here. It was a major military installation in western Alaska for 45 years. The community has developed as a government, transportation, and service center. In 1993, the air force base was closed. Today, King Salmon is the gateway to the Katmai National Monument. Between 1989 and 1992, approximately 46,000 visitors passed through the community enroute to the Monument.

The community is primarily non-Native. Commercial fishing is the primary attraction of the area. Although King Salmon is not recognized under ANCSA, there are 24 active Native allotment claims and 2 patented claims near King Salmon. The Native population is a mixture of Aleuts, Indians and Eskimos. 15.5% of the population are Natives.

Government jobs, transportation and fishing-related employment are the mainstays of the King Salmon economy. 38 residents hold commercial fishing permits. Air services employ a large portion of the community, as King Salmon is a major shipping point for Bristol Bay salmon. The air force base has been closed, although it is maintained under contract. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 158 occupied households, and 31.0% of all houses were vacant. 487 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 5.8%. 94 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 16.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$54,072, and 3.0% of residents were living below the poverty level.

There are no state-operated schools located within the community boundaries.

King Salmon is a transportation hub for Bristol Bay. There are scheduled jet flights and charter services to and from Anchorage. The airport is State-owned, with an 8,700' paved, lighted runway and FAA air traffic control tower. A 3,000' stretch of the Naknek River is designated for float planes. A seaplane base is also located at Lake Brooks, within the Katmai National Park to the east. A dock is available. Cargo goods are delivered to Naknek by barge and trucked to King Salmon via a 16-mile connecting road. During winter, an ice road provides access to South Naknek. Autos are the primary means of local transportation.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Approximately 80% of residents have individual wells and septic tanks. The Borough operates a piped sewage system which serves portions of the community. The majority of homes are fully plumbed. Funds have been requested to extend piped sewer services to the remaining unserved areas, including the airport. The FAA operates its own sewage treatment plant, and the Air Force has an independent piped sewage system and lagoon. The Borough operates a landfill, located between King Salmon and Naknek, for use by both communities. Garbage collection is contracted to a private firm.

Electricity is provided by the Naknek Electric Association, Inc. The power plant is fueled by Diesel. Rates are subsidized through the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program.

The local health clinic is King Salmon Health Clinic. Alternative health care is provided by Ambulance: Bristol Bay Volunteer Rescue Squad/EMT (246-4224); Carai Medical Center.

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

Local and Regional Organizations

Village Council - King Salmon Village Council, P.O. Box 68, King Salmon, AK 99613 (907-246-3447)

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

Education - Lake & Peninsula Schools, Box 498, King Salmon, AK 99613 (907-246-4280)

Borough - Bristol Bay Borough, P.O. Box 189, Naknek, AK 99633 (907-246-4224)

Education - Bristol Bay Borough Schools, Box 169, Naknek, AK 99633 (907-246-4225)

Regional Development - Southwest Alaska Muni. Conf., 3300 Arctic Blvd., #203, Anchorage, AK 99503 (907-562-7380)

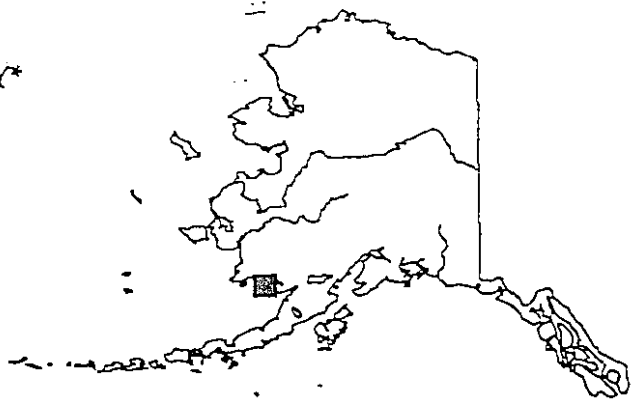
Housing Authority - Bristol Bay Housing Authority, P.O. Box 635, King Salmon, AK 99613 (907-246-7660)

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MANOKOTAK

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 421
Incorporation Type 2nd Class City
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes



Geographic Information

Manokotak is located 25 miles southwest of Dillingham and 347 miles southwest of Anchorage. The village is situated on the east bank of the Igushik River, on a hill which rises to an 850 foot elevation. It lies at approximately 59° 00' N. Latitude and 158° 98' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 34.9 sq. miles of land and .7 sq. miles of water. Manokotak is located in a climatic transition zone. The primary influence is maritime, although the arctic climate affects the region. Average summer temperatures range from 40 to 70; winter temperatures range from 4 to 30.

Socioeconomic Information

It is one of the newer settlements in the region, having become a permanent village with the consolidation of older ones, such as Igushik and Tukulung. Trapping had been an attractive lure to the area, and people migrated to Manokotak from Kulukak, Togiak and Aleknagik. In 1949 a church was used for schooling until 1959, when a permanent school was constructed. A post office was built in 1960.

Manokotak is an Eskimo village with a fishing, trapping and subsistence lifestyle. The possession of alcohol is banned in the village. 95.6% of the population are Natives.

111 residents hold commercial fishing permits for the salmon and herring fisheries in Togiak Bay. Almost 40% of residents also trap fox, beaver, mink and otter. Nearly 95% of villagers leave Manokotak during the fishing season. Everyone depends heavily on fishing and subsistence activities, and usually move to Igushik or Ekuk each summer. Sea lion and beluga whale are generally shared throughout the village. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 90 occupied households, and 16.0% of all houses were vacant. 99 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 16.1%. 137 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 58.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$20,500, and 28.6% of residents were living below the poverty level.

There is one school in the community, serving 124 students, and staffed by 11 certified teachers.

Manokotak is accessible by air and water. Regular and charter flights are available from Dillingham. There is a State-owned 2,600' gravel airstrip, and a 5,000' designated seaplane base. Lighterage services deliver on a regular basis, but must pull up to the mud beach; there are no docking facilities. Skiffs, ATVs, snowmachines, and some vehicles are used for local travel. The Manokotak Trail to Dillingham is used by snowmachines during winter to haul fuel.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

A piped water and sewer system serves approximately 75% of the community. These homes have complete plumbing. The current well is low-producing and other wells drilled in the past have been unsatisfactory. Funding has been requested to investigate area hydro-geology for a new well, design and install a new 100,000-gallon water storage tank, relocate the landfill, and implement a refuse collection system.

Electricity is provided by the Manokotak Power Company. The power plant is fueled by Diesel. Rates are subsidized through the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: School (46,050 gals.); City (62,500); Village Council (1,500); Electric Utility (57,000); Village Corp. (2,000).

The local health clinic is Manokotak Health Clinic.

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

Local and Regional Organizations

City - City of Manokotak, P.O. Box 170, Manokotak, AK 99628 (907-289-1027)

Village Council - Manokotak Village, P.O. Box 169, Manokotak, AK 99628 (907-289-2067)

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

Education - Southwest Region Schools, Box 90, Dillingham, AK 99576 (907-842-5288)

Regional Native Corporation - Bristol Bay Native Corporation, P.O. Box 100220, Anchorage, AK 99510 (907-278-3602)

Regional Health Corporation - Bristol Bay Area Health Corp., P.O. Box 130, Dillingham, AK 99576 (907-842-9295)

Regional Development - Southwest Alaska Muni. Conf., 3300 Arctic Blvd., #203, Anchorage, AK 99503 (907-562-7380)

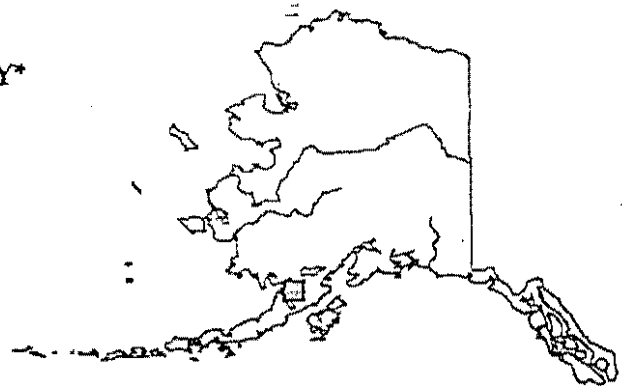
Housing Authority - Bristol Bay Housing Authority, P.O. Box 635, King Salmon, AK 99613 (907-246-7660)

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NAKNEK

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

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



Geographic Information

Naknek is located on the north bank of the Naknek River at its mouth, 15 miles downriver from King Salmon and 297 miles southwest of Anchorage. It lies at approximately 58° 76' N. Latitude and 156° 30' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 72.1 sq. miles of land and 17.0 sq. miles of water. The climate is mainly maritime with cool, humid and windy weather. Continental climatic influences cause fluctuations in the weather. Average summer temperatures range from 42 to 63; winter temperatures range from 29 to 44.

Socioeconomic Information

This region was first settled over 6,000 years ago by Yupik Eskimos and Athabascan Indians. In 1821, the original Eskimo village was recorded as "Naugeik." In 1880, the village was called Kinuyak. It was later called Naknek by Capt. Tebenkov of the Russian Navy. The Russians built a fort near the village and fur trappers inhabited the area for many years. In 1883, the first salmon cannery was opened in Bristol Bay, and in 1890, a cannery opened on the Naknek River. A Russian Orthodox Church was the first land recorded under the Homestead Act in Naknek. The church eventually sold lots to local residents, which developed as the center of Naknek. A post office was established in 1907.

Naknek is a seasonal fishing community, with a mixed population of non-Natives, Aleuts, Eskimos and Indians. The population swells to almost 5,000 during the summer months with fishermen and cannery workers. 41.0% of the population are Natives.

The economy is based on government employment, salmon fishing and processing. Naknek has a seasonal economy, and is a center for the huge red salmon fishery in Bristol Bay. 135 residents hold commercial fishing permits, and several thousand people typically flood the area during the fishing season. Millions of pounds of salmon are trucked over Naknek-King Salmon road each summer, where jets transport the fish to the lower 48. Naknek is also the seat of Bristol Bay Borough. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 208 occupied households, and 25.0% of all houses were vacant. 249 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 3.9%. 140 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 36.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$50,907, and 1.7% of residents were living below the poverty level.

There are 2 schools in the community. They serve 301 students, and are staffed by 23 certified teachers.

Naknek is accessible by air and sea, and connects to King Salmon via a 15.5 mile-long road. A State-owned 2,500' lighted runway serves scheduled and chartered flights. Jet services are available at King Salmon. Two seaplane bases are available. The Borough operates the dock at Naknek, which is the Port of Bristol Bay. Cargo delivered at this dock, spring through fall, serves all of the borough. No commercial docking facilities are available at the canneries. Pickup trucks and cars are common, and taxis are available.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

The majority of residents have individual wells. The sewage collection system serves the majority of residents; some use individual septic tanks. Almost all homes are fully plumbed. The landfill is operated by the Borough, located between Naknek and King Salmon. Garbage collection is available from a private firm.

Electricity is provided by the Naknek Electric Association, Inc. The power plant is fueled by Diesel. Rates are subsidized through the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: Ward Cove Packing/Red Salmon Cannery (12 @ 140,100 gals.); Trident Seafoods (4 @ 51,500); Delta Western (4,500).

The local health clinic is Camaj Medical Center. Alternative health care is provided by Ambulance: Bristol Bay Volunteer Rescue Squad/EMT (246-4224).

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

Local and Regional Organizations

Village Council - Naknek Native Village, P.O. Box 106, Naknek, AK 99633 (907-246-4210)

Village Corporation - Paug-Vik Incorporated, Limited, P.O. Box 61, Naknek, AK 99633 (907-246-4278)

Education - Bristol Bay Borough Schools, Box 169, Naknek, AK 99633 (907-246-4225)

Regional Native Corporation - Bristol Bay Native Corporation, P.O. Box 100220, Anchorage, AK 99510 (907-278-3602)

Regional Health Corporation - Bristol Bay Area Health Corp., P.O. Box 130, Dillingham, AK 99576 (907-842-9295)

Regional Development - Southwest Alaska Muni. Conf., 3300 Arctic Blvd., #203, Anchorage, AK 99503 (907-562-7380)

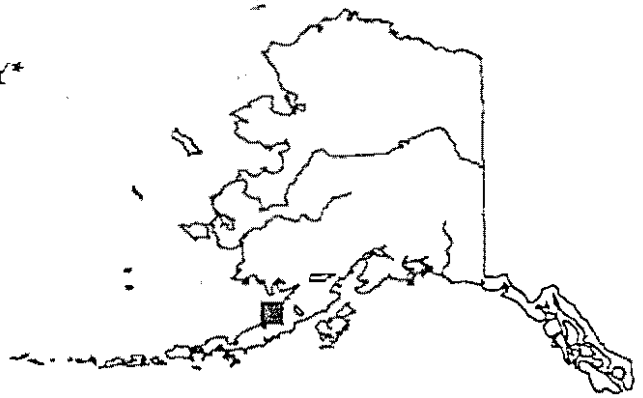
Housing Authority - Bristol Bay Housing Authority, P.O. Box 635, King Salmon, AK 99613 (907-246-7660)

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PILOT POINT

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 101
Incorporation Type 2nd Class City
Borough Located In Lake & Peninsula Borough
Native Village Yes



Geographic Information

Pilot Point is located on the east side of Ugashik Bay, off of Bristol Bay. The community lies 84 miles south of King Salmon, and 368 air miles southwest of Anchorage. It lies at approximately 57° 61' N. Latitude and 157° 45' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 66.7 sq. miles of land and 16.5 sq. miles of water. Pilot Point's maritime climate is characterized by cool, humid and windy weather. Average summer temperatures range from 41 to 60; average winter temperatures range from 20 to 37. Precipitation averages 19 inches per year, with 38 inches of snowfall.

Socioeconomic Information

A Native settlement was located here during the first Russian fur trading contact in 1799. In 1889 a fish saltery was established near Ugashik by C.A. Johnson. Another was built there by the Bering Sea Packing Co. in 1891, and three additional plants operated in the area over the next four years. Many nationalities came to work in the canneries and to work as riverboat pilots. In 1900, the community was known as Pilot Station, since a river pilot was needed to guide ships through the channel. The 1918 flu epidemic decimated the local population, so Koniags from Ugashik and Yupiks from Egegik and Nushagak were encouraged to relocate and reestablish this community. In 1923, Inupiaqs from Teller relocated to Pilot Point to develop a reindeer herding industry. Eventually, the herd became free-roaming and mixed with the local caribous. In 1933, when a post office was installed, the community's name was changed to Pilot Point, since another Pilot Station was registered. After the Alaska Packers Assoc. sold its facilities in the late 1960s, several small fish processors operated for a short period. Today, there is only one small on-shore processor operating seasonally at Pilot Point.

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

The residents of Pilot Point depend upon commercial salmon fishing for the majority of their cash income. 28 residents hold commercial fishing permits. There is an on-shore processor at Pilot Point. Up to 700 commercial boats are in the district by mid-July. Subsistence is an important part of the community lifestyle, and trapping is a source of income during the off-season. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 17 occupied households, and 70.0% of all houses were vacant. 17 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was .0%. 21 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 55.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$38,750, and 12.9% of residents were living below the poverty level.

There is one school in the community, serving 23 students, and staffed by 2 certified teachers.

Pilot Point is accessible by air and water. A State-owned 3,500' gravel airstrip is available, with a second airstrip at nearby Ugashik. Two air taxis provide regular flights six days a week out of King Salmon as a part of the mail service. Barge service is provided from Seattle in the spring and fall, and are chartered from Naknek. A dock is available. Modes of local transport include ATVs, snow machines, skiffs and trucks.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

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

Electricity is provided by the City of Pilot Point. The power plant is fueled by Diesel. Rates are subsidized through the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: Pilot Point Trading Co. (5 @ 90,000 gals.).

The local health clinic is Pilot Point Health Clinic.

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

Local and Regional Organizations

City - City of Pilot Point, P.O. Box 430, Pilot Point, AK 99649 (907-797-2200)

Village Council - Native Village of Pilot Point, P.O. Box 449, Pilot Point, AK 99649 (907-797-2208)

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

Borough - Lake & Peninsula Borough, P.O. Box 495, King Salmon, AK 99613 (907-246-3421)

Education - Lake & Peninsula Schools, Box 498, King Salmon, AK 99613 (907-246-4280)

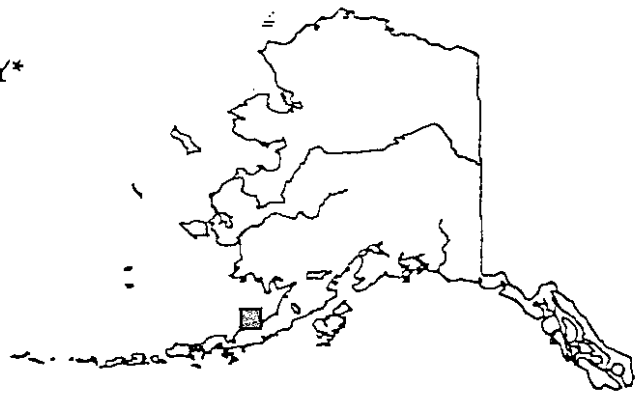
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Regional Native Corporation – Bristol Bay Native Corporation, P.O. Box 100220, Anchorage, AK 99510 (907-278-3602)
Regional Health Corporation – Bristol Bay Area Health Corp., P.O. Box 130, Dillingham, AK 99576 (907-842-9295)
Regional Development – Southwest Alaska Muni. Conf., 3300 Arctic Blvd., #203, Anchorage, AK 99503 (907-562-7380)
Housing Authority – Bristol Bay Housing Authority, P.O. Box 535, King Salmon, AK 99613 (907-246-7660)

PORT HEIDEN

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 132
Incorporation Type 2nd Class City
Borough Located In Lake & Peninsula Borough
Native Village Yes



Geographic Information

Port Heiden is 125 miles southwest of King Salmon and 500 miles southwest of Anchorage, at the mouth of the Meshik River. It is on the Bering Sea side of the Alaska Peninsula. It lies at approximately 56° 95' N. Latitude and 158° 58' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 51.1 sq. miles of land and .7 sq. miles of water. Port Heiden has a maritime climate, with cool summers, relatively warm winters, and rain. Snowfall averages 58 inches per year. January temperatures average 25 degrees, and July temperatures average 50 degrees.

Socioeconomic Information

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

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

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

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

A State-owned 6,400' runway can accommodate up to Boeing 737 aircraft. Regular air services are provided. Cargo from Seattle is delivered twice yearly by a BIA-chartered barge, and is lightered and offloaded on the beach. There is no dock or boat haul out. Autos, ATVs and snowmachines are the local means of transportation.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

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

Electricity is provided by the City of Port Heiden. The power plant is fueled by Diesel. Rates are subsidized through the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: Port Heiden Fuel Co-op (4 @ 470,400 gals.); Reeve Aleutian Airways (215,000); Lake & Pen Schools (215,000).

The local health clinic is Port Heiden Health Clinic. Alternative health care is provided by First Responder. Port Heiden Fire Dept & Rescue Squad (837-2238).

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

Local and Regional Organizations

City – City of Port Heiden, P.O. Box 49050, Port Heiden, AK 99549 (907-837-2209)

Village Council – Native Village of Port Heiden, P.O. Box 49007, Port Heiden, AK 99549 (907-837-2218)

Borough – Lake & Peninsula Borough, P.O. Box 495, King Salmon, AK 99613 (907-246-3421)

Education – Lake & Peninsula Schools, Box 498, King Salmon, AK 99613 (907-246-4280)

Regional Native Corporation – Bristol Bay Native Corporation, P.O. Box 100220, Anchorage, AK 99510 (907-278-3602)

Regional Health Corporation – Bristol Bay Area Health Corp., P.O. Box 130, Dillingham, AK 99576 (907-842-9295)

Regional Development – Southwest Alaska Muni. Conf., 3300 Arctic Blvd., #203, Anchorage, AK 99503 (907-562-7380)

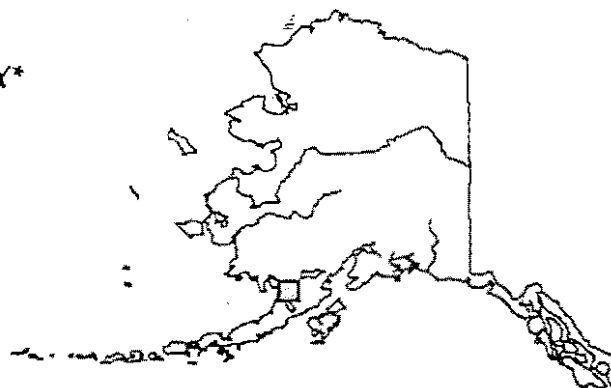
Housing Authority – Bristol Bay Housing Authority, P.O. Box 635, King Salmon, AK 99613 (907-246-7660)

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SOUTH NAKNEK

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

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



Geographic Information

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

Socioeconomic Information

This was historically Sugpiak Aleut territory, which was first settled over 6,000 years ago. Two archaeological sites have been discovered in the area. The Sugpiaks traveled between Katmai and the Naknek River, pursuing seasonal food sources. Russian fur traders inhabited the area from 1800 through 1867. The 1880 Census found the village of Qiuuyang at this site. Many of South Naknek residents were from the villages of New and Old Savonoski. In 1890 the first cannery opened on the Naknek River. This is one of the many villages along the coast where Laplanders herded reindeer, beginning around 1905. The South Naknek herd was run as a cooperative by Norwegian Laplanders. The herds became free-roaming in the 1940s, and eventually mixed in with local caribou.

Residents are primarily Aleut, with an Eskimo and Athabascan population. Most families rely on commercial fishing, fish processing and subsistence activities. 79.4% of the population are Natives.

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

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

South Naknek is accessible by air or sea. There is a State-owned 3,500' lighted gravel airstrip and a 1,350' dirt strip. A 3,000' designated stretch of the Naknek River is used by seaplanes. Scheduled and charter flight services are available. The frozen river provides a travel route to Naknek and King Salmon in winter. There is an unmaintained dirt road to New Savonoski. The Borough recently constructed a dock at South Naknek. Goods are delivered by barge. Trucks, cars, ATVs, snowmachines and boats are used extensively for local travel.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

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

Electricity is provided by the Naknek Electric Association, Inc. The power plant is fueled by Diesel. Rates are subsidized through the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: Ward Cove Packing/South Naknek Seafood (150,000 gals.).

The local health clinic is South Naknek Health Clinic. Alternative health care is provided by Ambulance: Bristol Bay Volunteer Rescue Squad/EMT (246-4224); Camai Medical Center.

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

Local and Regional Organizations

Village Council - South Naknek Village, P.O. Box 70106, South Naknek, AK 99670 (907-246-6566)

Borough - Bristol Bay Borough, P.O. Box 189, Naknek, AK 99633 (907-246-4224)

Education - Bristol Bay Borough Schools, Box 169, Naknek, AK 99633 (907-246-4225)

Regional Native Corporation - Bristol Bay Native Corporation, P.O. Box 100220, Anchorage, AK 99510 (907-278-3602)

Regional Health Corporation - Bristol Bay Area Health Corp., P.O. Box 130, Dillingham, AK 99576 (907-842-9295)

Regional Development - Southwest Alaska Muni. Conf., 3300 Arctic Blvd., #203, Anchorage, AK 99503 (907-562-7380)

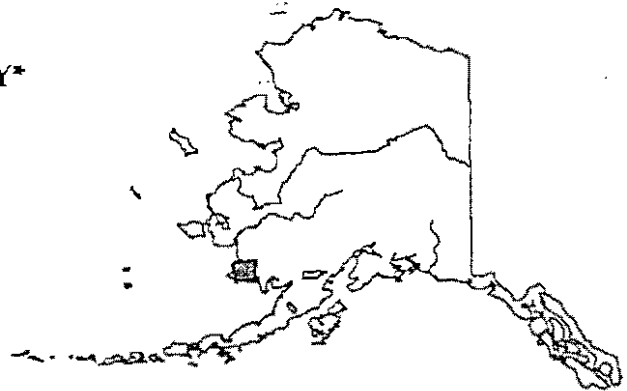
Housing Authority - Bristol Bay Housing Authority, P.O. Box 635, King Salmon, AK 99613 (907-246-7660)

* This information has been extracted from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs Community Database. For a complete Community Profile, or for data in an electronic format, contact the DCPA Research & Analysis Section, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division, at 907-465-4750.

TOGIAK

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 778
Incorporation Type 2nd Class City
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes



Geographic Information

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

Socioeconomic Information

Old Togiak (Togiagamute) was located across the Bay from its present location. John Kilbuck, a Moravian missionary, noted in 1888 that Togiak villagers were especially friendly, and that the area was untouched by Russian influence. A vessel arrived each summer to supply the local trader. Heavy winter snowfalls made wood gathering difficult, so villagers gradually relocated to the present site on the opposite shore. Many Yukon-Kuskokwim survivors of the 1918-19 influenza epidemic moved to the area. Consequently, many residents have ancestral ties to that region. A BIA school operated at Old Togiak from around 1900 to 1938. A BIA teacher moved to the new Togiak village in the early 1950s and opened a school in a church building. The Togiak Fisheries cannery opened in 1962, and local fishermen no longer needed to set up summer camp in Dillingham.

Togiak is a traditional Eskimo village with a fishing and subsistence lifestyle. The importation and possession of alcohol is banned in the village. 87.3% of the population are Natives.

Togiak's economic base is primarily commercial salmon, herring, and roe-on-kelp fisheries. 250 residents hold commercial fishing permits. There is one on-shore fish processor and several floating processing facilities near Togiak. A few residents trap. The entire community depends heavily on subsistence activities. Seal, sea lion, whale and walrus are among the species harvested. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 151 occupied households, and 25.0% of all houses were vacant. 102 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 23.1%. 275 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 73.0% of the potential labor force. The 1969 median household income was \$15,000, and 46.3% of residents were living below the poverty level.

There is one school in the community, serving 169 students, and staffed by 15 certified teachers.

Air transport is most frequently used. A State-owned 5,000' lighted airstrip with navigation aids is available. Scheduled and chartered flights are available from Dillingham. Freight is brought in by air or barge and lightered to shore. There are no docking facilities. Autos, ATVs and snowmachines are used for local transportation.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

The majority of the community is connected to a piped water and sewer system and has running water. Less than half of homes have complete plumbing facilities. Funding has been provided to connect piped water and sewer to 9 homes in the Togiak Heights Subdivision and to provide sewer to eight homes on the west side, including a lift station and force main which connect to an existing lagoon. Funds have been requested to replace water mains in certain areas of the City. Refuse collection services are provided. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by the Alaska Village Electric Cooperative (AVEC). The power plant is fueled by Diesel. Rates are subsidized through the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: Togiak Bulk Fuel (17 @ 130,226 gals.); Our Store Inc. (5 @ 90,000); AVEC (130,200); Togiak Fisheries (40,000); Southwest Reg. Schools (100,000); Other (9,650).

The local health clinic is Togiak Health Clinic.

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

Local and Regional Organizations

City - City of Togiak, P.O. Box 99, Togiak, AK 99678 (907-493-5820)

Village Council - Traditional Village of Togiak, P.O. Box 310, Togiak, AK 99678 (907-493-5820)

Village Corporation - Togiak Natives Limited, P.O. Box 169, Togiak, AK 99678 (907-493-5520)

Education - Southwest Region Schools, Box 90, Dillingham, AK 99576 (907-842-5288)

Regional Native Corporation - Bristol Bay Native Corporation, P.O. Box 100220, Anchorage, AK 99510 (907-278-3602)

Regional Health Corporation - Bristol Bay Area Health Corp., P.O. Box 130, Dillingham, AK 99576 (907-842-9295)

Regional Development - Southwest Alaska Muni. Conf., 3300 Arctic Blvd., #203, Anchorage, AK 99503 (907-562-7380)

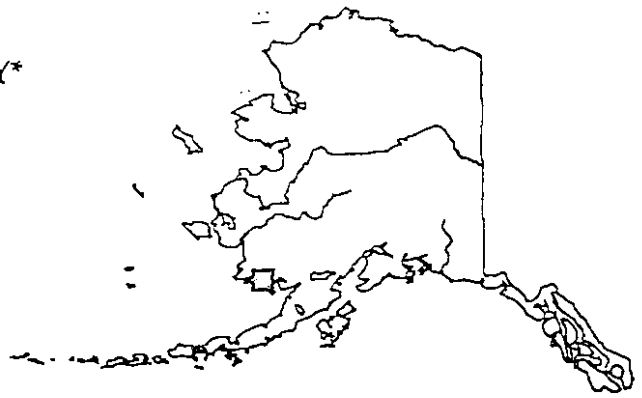
Housing Authority - Bristol Bay Housing Authority, P.O. Box 635, King Salmon, AK 99613 (907-246-7660)

* This information has been extracted from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs Community Database. For a complete Community Profile, or for data in an electronic format, contact the DCRA Research & Analysis Section, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division, at 907-465-4750.

TWIN HILLS

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population	74
Incorporation Type	Unincorporated
Borough Located In	Unorganized
Native Village	Yes



Geographic Information

Twin Hills is located near the mouth of the Twin Hills River, a tributary of the Togiak River, 67 miles southwest of Dillingham and 5 miles northeast of Togiak. It lies at approximately 59° 07' N. Latitude and 160° 21' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 31.0 sq. miles of land and .8 sq. miles of water. The area experiences a transitional climate, primarily maritime, although the arctic climate also affects this region. Average summer temperatures range from 37 to 66; winter temperatures range from 4 to 30.

Socioeconomic Information

The village was established by families who moved from upper Togiak Bay to avoid the recurrent flooding there. The people have strong cultural ties to the Yukon-Kuskokwim region, because many of their ancestors migrated south following the 1918 influenza epidemic. Some Twin Hills villagers migrated from Quinhagak. School was first held in 1967 in the village church. A permanent school, constructed in 1972, was destroyed by fire in 1976. The present school was built in 1978. A post office was established in 1977.

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

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

There is one school in the community, serving 15 students, and staffed by 1 certified teacher.

Twin Hills is primarily accessible by air and water. Regular and charter flights are available from Dillingham. There is a State-owned 3,000' gravel runway. Most cargo is delivered by air. There are no docking facilities, so bulk goods must be lightered to shore. Autos, ATVs and snowmachines are used for local transportation. Residents drive along the beach to access the Togiak Fisheries cannery.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

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

Electricity is provided by the Village of Twin Hills. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available.

The local health clinic is Twin Hills Health Clinic.

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

Local and Regional Organizations

Village Council – Twin Hills Village, General Delivery, Twin Hills, AK 99576 (907-525-4820)

Village Corporation – Twin Hills Native Corporation, P.O. Box TWA, Twin Hills, AK 99576 (907-525-9234)

Education – Southwest Region Schools, Box 90, Dillingham, AK 99576 (907-842-5288)

Regional Native Corporation – Bristol Bay Native Corporation, P.O. Box 100220, Anchorage, AK 99510 (907-278-3602)

Regional Health Corporation – Bristol Bay Area Health Corp., P.O. Box 130, Dillingham, AK 99576 (907-842-9295)

Regional Development – Southwest Alaska Muni. Conf., 3300 Arctic Blvd., #203, Anchorage, AK 99503 (907-562-7380)

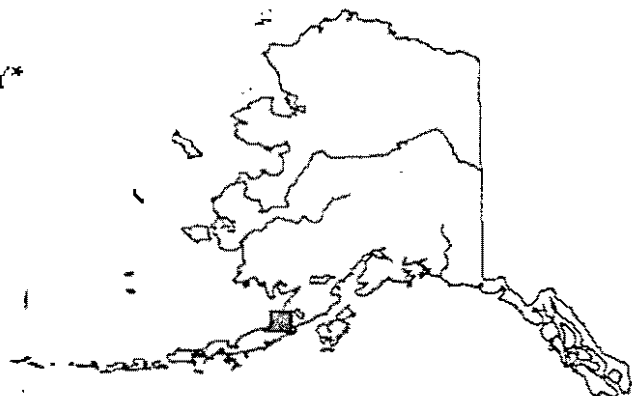
Housing Authority – Bristol Bay Housing Authority, P.O. Box 635, King Salmon, AK 99613 (907-246-7660)

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UGASHIK

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population	5
Incorporation Type	Unincorporated
Borough Located in	Lake & Peninsula Borough
Native Village	Yes



Geographic Information

Ugashik is located on the northwest coast of the Alaska Peninsula, 19 miles upriver from Pilot Point and 80 miles south of King Salmon. The area encompasses 88.0 sq. miles of land and 8.8 sq. miles of water. Ugashik's maritime climate is characterized by cool, humid and windy weather. The average summer temperatures range from 41 to 60; winter temperatures range from 12 to 37.

Socioeconomic Information

Yupik Eskimos and Aleuts jointly occupied the area for an extended period of time. Ugashik was one of the largest villages in the region until it was devastated by the 1918-19 flu epidemic. In 1889, C.A. Johnson established a saltery near the village. Two other canneries were operating in the area in the next four years.

Very few people live in Ugashik year-round, due to the lack of school and fuel deliveries. Up to 70 persons live in the village during the summer, most of whom live in Pilot Point the remainder of the year. Fishing and subsistence activities sustain residents. 85.7% of the population are Natives.

Fishing and processing is the basis of Ugashik's economy. The Briggs Way Cannery and Wild Salmon Company operate during the summer, and provide mail order shipments worldwide. One resident holds a commercial fishing permit. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 4 occupied households, and 80.0% of all houses were vacant. 1 job was estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 80.0%. 5 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 83.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$37,500, and .0% of residents were living below the poverty level.

There are no state-operated schools located within the community boundaries.

Ugashik is accessible by air and water. Regular flights and charter services are available. There is a new State-owned 2,000' airstrip, and a second public airstrip at Ugashik Bay, owned by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management. Freight must be flown to Pilot Point and then taken upriver by boat. ATVs and skiffs are the primary means of local transportation.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

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

Electricity is provided by individual generators.

A health clinic is not located directly within the community. Alternative health care is provided by Pilot Point.

Telephone and Cable TV provider information is unavailable.

Local and Regional Organizations

Village Council - Ugashik Tribal Council, 909 Chugach Way, Anchorage, AK 99503

Borough - Lake & Peninsula Borough, P.O. Box 495, King Salmon, AK 99613 (907-246-3421)

Education - Lake & Peninsula Schools, Box 498, King Salmon, AK 99613 (907-246-4280)

Regional Native Corporation - Bristol Bay Native Corporation, P.O. Box 100220, Anchorage, AK 99510 (907-278-3602)

Regional Health Corporation - Bristol Bay Area Health Corp., P.O. Box 130, Dillingham, AK 99576 (907-842-9295)

Regional Development - Southwest Alaska Muni. Conf., 3300 Arctic Blvd., #203, Anchorage, AK 99503 (907-562-7380)

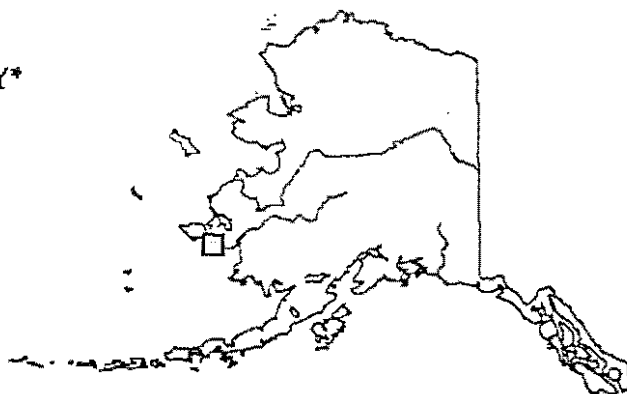
Housing Authority - Bristol Bay Housing Authority, P.O. Box 635, King Salmon, AK 99613 (907-246-7660)

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CHEFORNAK

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

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



Geographic Information

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

Socioeconomic Information

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

A traditional Eskimo community, Chefornak residents practice a subsistence lifestyle with some commercial fishing. The sale or importation of alcohol is banned in the village. 97.5% of the population are Natives.

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

There is one school in the community, serving 105 students, and staffed by 8 certified teachers.

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

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

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

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

The local health clinic is Chefornak Health Clinic.

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

Local and Regional Organizations

City - City of Chefornak, P.O. Box 29, Chefornak, AK 99561 (907-867-8528)

Village Council - Village of Chefornak, P.O. Box 110, Chefornak, AK 99561 (907-867-8850)

Village Corporation - Chefornak Incorporated, P.O. Box 70, Chefornak, AK 99561 (907-867-8115)

Education - Lower Kuskokwim Schools, Box 305, Bethel, AK 99559 (907-543-4800)

Regional Native Corporation - Calista Corporation, 601 W. 5th Ave., #200, Anchorage, AK 99501 (907-279-5516)

Regional Health Corporation - Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corp., P.O. Box 528, Bethel, AK 99559 (907-543-3321)

Regional Development - Lower Kuskokwim Ec. Dev. Coun., P.O. Box 219, Bethel, AK 99559 (907-543-3521)

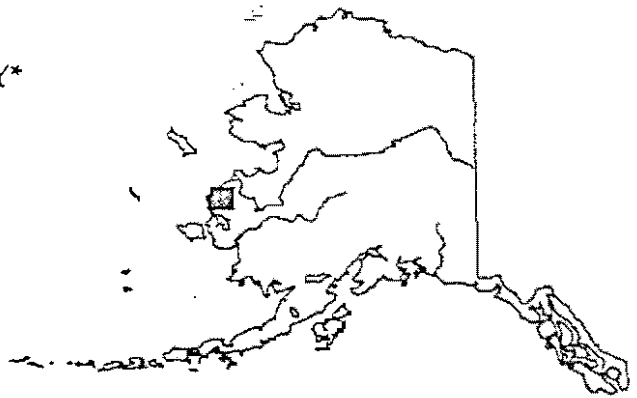
Housing Authority - AVCP Reg. Housing Authority, P.O. Box 767, Bethel, AK 99559 (907-543-3121)

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CHEVAK

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

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



Geographic Information

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

Socioeconomic Information

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

Chevak is an Eskimo village. Commercial fishing and subsistence activities are an important part of the local culture. The sale or importation of alcohol is banned in the village. 93.0% of the population are Natives.

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

There is one school in the community, serving 209 students, and staffed by 17 certified teachers.

A State-owned airstrip is available, although Chevak's location near the Bering Sea renders heavy winds and rains which can preclude air access. Skiffs are used in the summer on the river, and snowmachines are used in the winter.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

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

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

The local health clinic is Chevak Health Clinic.

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

Local and Regional Organizations

City - City of Chevak, P.O. Box 136, Chevak, AK 99563 (907-858-7128)

Village Council - Chevak Native Village, 140 Aurora Street, Chevak, AK 99563 (907-858-7428)

Village Corporation - Chevak Company Corporation, P.O. Box 179, Chevak, AK 99563 (907-858-7920)

Education - Kashunamiut School District, 985 KSD Way, Chevak, AK 99563 (907-858-7713)

Regional Native Corporation - Calista Corporation, 601 W. 5th Ave., #200, Anchorage, AK 99501 (907-279-5516)

Regional Health Corporation - Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corp., P.O. Box 528, Bethel, AK 99559 (907-543-3321)

Regional Development - Lower Yukon Econ. Dev. Council, P.O. Box 154, St. Mary's, AK 99658 (907-438-2233)

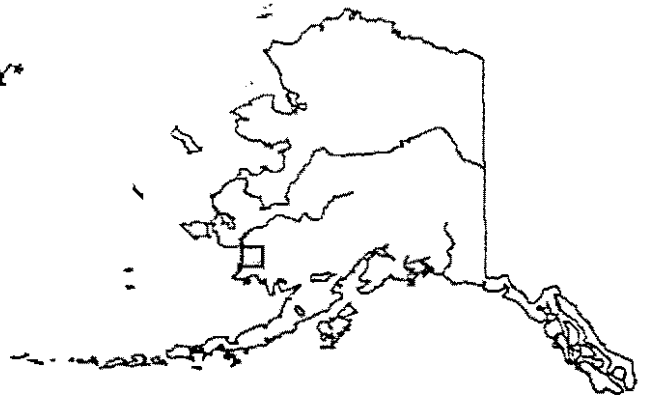
Housing Authority - AVCP Reg. Housing Authority, P.O. Box 767, Bethel, AK 99559 (907-543-3121)

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Eek

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 261
Incorporation Type 2nd Class City
Borough Located In Ungorganized
Native Village Yes



Geographic Information

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

Socioeconomic Information

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

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

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

There is one school in the community, serving 74 students, and staffed by 7 certified teachers.

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

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

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

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

The local health clinic is Eek Health Clinic.

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

Local and Regional Organizations

City - City of Eek, P.O. Box 09, Eek, AK 99578 (907-536-5129)

Village Council - Native Village of Eek, P.O. Box 87, Eek, AK 99578 (907-536-5128)

Village Corporation - Iqfijouaq Company, P.O. Box 49, Eek, AK 99578 (907-536-5211)

Education - Lower Kuskokwim Schools, Box 305, Bethel, AK 99559 (907-543-4800)

Regional Native Corporation - Calista Corporation, 601 W. 5th Ave., #200, Anchorage, AK 99501 (907-279-5516)

Regional Health Corporation - Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corp., P.O. Box 528, Bethel, AK 99559 (907-543-3321)

Regional Development - Lower Kuskokwim Ec. Dev. Coun., P.O. Box 219, Bethel, AK 99559 (907-543-3521)

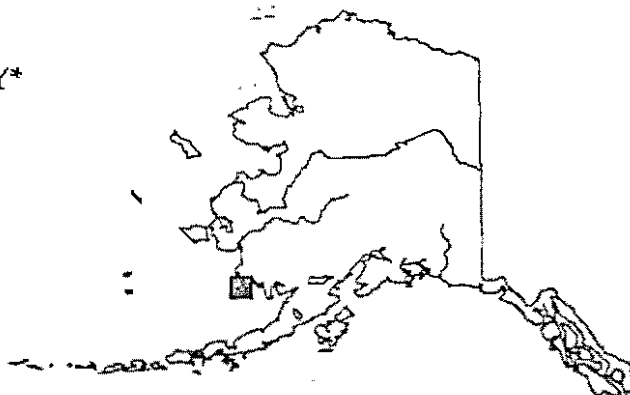
Housing Authority - AVCP Reg. Housing Authority, P.O. Box 767, Bethel, AK 99559 (907-543-3121)

* This information has been extracted from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs Community Database. For a complete Community Profile, or for data in an electronic format, contact the DCRA Research & Analysis Section, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division, at 907-465-4750.

GOODNEWS BAY

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 266
Incorporation Type 2nd Class City
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes



Geographic Information

The community is located on the north shore of Goodnews Bay at the mouth of Goodnews River. It is 116 air miles south of Bethel, 110 miles northwest of Dillingham and 400 miles west of Anchorage. It lies at approximately 59° 10' N. Latitude and 161° 56' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 3.2 sq. miles of land and 2.0 sq. miles of water. Goodnews Bay is located in a transitional climatic zone, exhibiting characteristics of both a marine and continental climate. Average precipitation is 22 inches, with 43 inches of snowfall. Summer temperatures range from 41 to 57; winter temperatures are 6 to 24.

Socioeconomic Information

Yupik Eskimos called this village "Mumtraq," which was moved to its present location due to constant flooding and storms at the old site. Shortly thereafter, in the 1930s, a government school and post office were built. A high school was built in 1979.

Goodnews is a traditional Eskimo village practicing a subsistence, trapping and fishing lifestyle. The possession of alcohol is banned in the village. 95.9% of the population are Natives.

The city, school, local businesses and commercial fishing provide the majority of the income, supplemented by subsistence activities. 46 residents hold commercial fishing permits, for salmon and herring roe fisheries. The 1992 Community Development Quota (CDQ) program will increase the pollock groundfish quota for small communities like Goodnews. From 40 to 50% of residents engage in trapping. Subsistence upon salmon, seal, walrus, birds, berries, moose and bear is an integral part of the lifestyle. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 66 occupied households, and 8.0% of all houses were vacant. 66 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 3.1%. 86 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 57.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$13,523, and 41.8% of residents were living below the poverty level.

There is one school in the community, serving 62 students, and staffed by 4 certified teachers.

A State-owned 2,000' gravel airstrip is available for chartered or private planes year-round. There are no docking facilities, although locals use boats and skiffs extensively during the summer months for transport. Snowmachines are the primary means of travel during the winter. Barges deliver fuel and other supplies during the summer months.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Water is either hauled from a nearby creek or from the central watering point. Honeybuckets are used for sewage disposal, and the community provides a hauling service. Most homes are not plumbed. The school has asked that it be tied into the community sewage lagoon, and its own decommissioned. Funds for the engineering and design of a complete water and sewer system with in-home plumbing has been requested. A washeteria is available. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by the Alaska Village Electric Cooperative (AVEC). The power plant is fueled by Diesel. Rates are subsidized through the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: AVEC (2 @ 81,200 gals.); Mumtram Pitkai Inc. (11 @ 110,000).

The local health clinic is Goodnews Bay Health Clinic.

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

Local and Regional Organizations

City - City of Goodnews Bay, P.O. Box 70, Goodnews Bay, AK 99589 (907-967-8614)

Village Council - Native Village of Goodnews Bay, P.O. Box 03, Goodnews Bay, AK 99589 (907-967-8929)

Village Corporation - Kuitsarak, Incorporated, P.O. Box 10, Goodnews Bay, AK 99589 (907-967-8428)

Education - Lower Kuskokwim Schools, Box 305, Bethel, AK 99559 (907-543-4800)

Regional Native Corporation - Calista Corporation, 601 W. 5th Ave., #200, Anchorage, AK 99501 (907-279-5516)

Regional Health Corporation - Bristol Bay Area Health Corp., P.O. Box 130, Dillingham, AK 99576 (907-842-9295)

Regional Development - Lower Kuskokwim Ec. Dev. Coun., P.O. Box 219, Bethel, AK 99559 (907-543-3521)

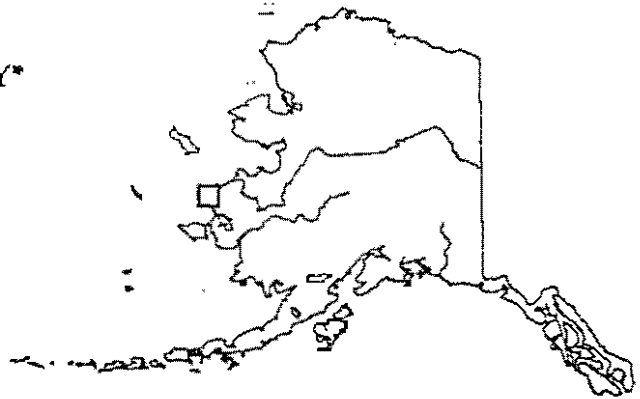
Housing Authority - AVCP Reg. Housing Authority, P.O. Box 767, Bethel, AK 99559 (907-543-3121)

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HOOPER BAY

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 900
Incorporation Type 2nd Class City
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes



Geographic Information

Hooper Bay is located 20 miles south of Cape Romanzof, 25 miles south of Scammon Bay in the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta. The city is separated into two sections: a heavily built-up townsite located on gently rolling hills, and a newer section in the lowlands. It lies at approximately 61° 53' N. Latitude and 166° 10' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 8.5 sq. miles of land and .0 sq. miles of water. The climate in Hooper Bay is maritime. The mean annual snowfall is 75 inches, with a total precipitation of 16 inches. Temperatures range between -25 and 79.

Socioeconomic Information

Askinuk is the early Eskimo name for Hooper Bay. The present-day Eskimo name *Naparagamiut* means *stake village people*.

Hooper Bay is a traditional Eskimo community. Commercial fishing and subsistence activities are the primary means of support. Members of the Village of Paimiut also live in Hooper Bay. The sale or importation of alcohol is banned in the village. 96.0% of the population are Natives.

Most employment in Hooper Bay is seasonal with peak economic activity in the summer and little income-producing activity during the winter. 52 residents hold commercial fishing permits. The 1992 Community Development Quota (CDQ) program will increase the pollock groundfish quota for small communities like Hooper Bay. BLM fire fighting offers some employment, and grass baskets and ivory handicrafts are sold. Income is supplemented by public assistance payments and subsistence activities. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 190 occupied households, and 6.0% of all houses were vacant. 158 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 41.7%. 311 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 66.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$18,125, and 43.5% of residents were living below the poverty level.

There is one school in the community, serving 351 students, and staffed by 28 certified teachers.

Residents of Hooper Bay rely on air and water transportation. The airstrip is State owned and operated. Barge lines deliver shipments of fuel and other bulk supplies throughout the summer.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Residents haul water from a local source or use the community well. Honeybuckets are hauled by the City. The large majority of homes are not plumbed. A master utility plan is underway to define long term improvements. Current projects under construction include: (1) expansion and renovation of the washeteria and water source; (2) relocation of the landfill and sewage lagoon; and (3) renovation of the main well. Refuse collection services are provided.

Electricity is provided by the Alaska Village Electric Cooperative (AVEC). The power plant is fueled by Diesel. Rates are subsidized through the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: School (155,700 gals.); City (12,500); Village Council (3,000); AVEC (160,900); Village Corp. (199,245).

The local health clinic is Hooper Bay Health Clinic.

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

Local and Regional Organizations

City - City of Hooper Bay, P.O. Box 29, Hooper Bay, AK 99604 (907-758-4311)
Village Council - Native Village of Hooper Bay, P.O. Box 41, Hooper Bay, AK 99604 (907-758-4915)
Village Council - Native Village of Paimiut, General Delivery, Hooper Bay, AK 99604 (907-758-4915)
Village Corporation - Paimiut Corporation, General Delivery, Hooper Bay, AK 99604 (907-758-4915)
Village Corporation - Sea Lion Corporation, P.O. Box 44, Hooper Bay, AK 99604 (907-758-4115)
Economic Development - Coastal Villages Fishing Coop, 204 N. Franklin St., #1, Juneau, AK 99801
Education - Lower Yukon Schools, P.O. Box 32089, Mountain Village, AK 99632 (907-591-2411)
Regional Native Corporation - Calista Corporation, 601 W. 5th Ave., #200, Anchorage, AK 99501 (907-279-5516)
Regional Health Corporation - Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corp., P.O. Box 528, Bethel, AK 99559 (907-543-3321)
Regional Development - Lower Yukon Econ. Dev. Council, P.O. Box 154, St. Mary's, AK 99658 (907-438-2233)
Housing Authority - AVCP Reg. Housing Authority, P.O. Box 767, Bethel, AK 99559 (907-543-3121)

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KIPNUK

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 501
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes



Geographic Information

Kipnuk is located on the west bank of the Kugukaktik River in the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta, 85 air miles southwest of Bethel. It lies four miles inland from the Bering Sea coast. It lies at approximately 59° 32' N. Latitude and 164° 10' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 29.5 sq. miles of land and .7 sq. miles of water. The community is located in a marine climate. Precipitation averages 22 inches, with 43 inches of snowfall annually. Summer temperatures range from 41 to 57, winter temperatures are 6 to 24.

Socioeconomic Information

The Yupik Eskimos have inhabited the region for thousands of years. According to early BIA records, the village was established around 1922.

Kipnuk is a traditional Eskimo community, maintaining a subsistence lifestyle. Commercial fishing is an important income source. The sale or importation of alcohol is banned in the village. 97.4% of the population are Natives.

Most employment in Kipnuk is with the school or in seasonal activities such as commercial fishing and construction. Income is also obtained by trapping. Subsistence activities are a major component of the Kipnuk lifestyle. 94 residents hold commercial fishing permits. The 1992 Community Development Quota (CDQ) program will increase the pollock groundfish quota for small communities like Kipnuk. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 99 occupied households, and 23.0% of all houses were vacant. 61 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 12.9%. 225 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 79.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$4,999, and 76.6% of residents were living below the poverty level.

There is one school in the community, serving 176 students, and staffed by 10 certified teachers.

Kipnuk offers a State-owned 2,200' gravel airstrip, with scheduled air taxi service five times each day. Charter services are also available. A seaplane base is also available. Boats and skiffs are used by residents for local travel during the summer, with snowmachines in the winter. Although there are no docking facilities, barges from Bethel deliver cargo each summer.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Two existing water storage tanks are filled annually from a nearby lake and treated; residents haul water from several watering points. Rain water is often used during the summer and ice melt during the winter. Honeybuckets are hauled to a sewage lagoon. Homes are not plumbed. An on-going project will construct a surface water reservoir that harvests snow and ice melt. A new washeteria with gravity sewer line was recently funded. The village is requesting funds to develop a Master Plan for future improvements. Refuse collection services are provided. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by the City/Kipnuk Light Plant. The power plant is fueled by Diesel. Rates are subsidized through the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: LK Schools (10 @ 71,960 gals.); AVEC/Power Plant (6 @ 51,000); Kipnuk Corp. (8 @ 54,000).

The local health clinic is Kipnuk Health Clinic.

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

Local and Regional Organizations

Village Council - Native Village of Kipnuk, P.O. Box 57, Kipnuk, AK 99614 (907-896-5515)

Village Corporation - Kugukaktik Limited, P.O. Box 36, Kipnuk, AK 99614 (907-896-5414)

Education - Lower Kuskokwim Schools, Box 305, Bethel, AK 99559 (907-543-4800)

Regional Native Corporation - Calista Corporation, 601 W. 5th Ave., #200, Anchorage, AK 99501 (907-279-5516)

Regional Health Corporation - Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corp., P.O. Box 528, Bethel, AK 99559 (907-543-3321)

Regional Development - Lower Kuskokwim Ec. Dev. Coun., P.O. Box 219, Bethel, AK 99559 (907-543-3521)

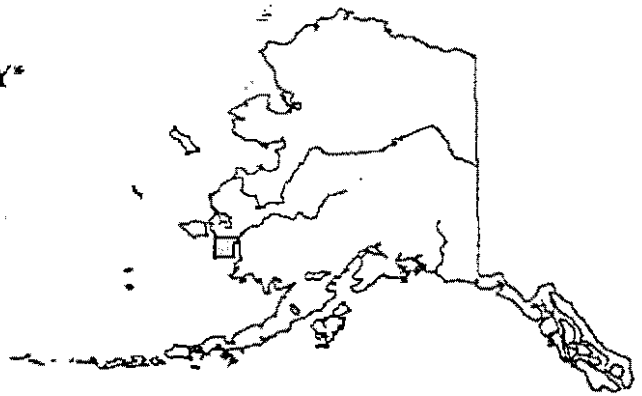
Housing Authority - AVCP Reg. Housing Authority, P.O. Box 767, Bethel, AK 99559 (907-543-3121)

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KONGIGANAK

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 305
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes



Geographic Information

Kongiganak is located on the west shore of Kuskokwim Bay, west of the mouth of the Kuskokwim River. It lies 70 miles southwest of Bethel and 451 miles west of Anchorage. It lies at approximately 59° 52' N. Latitude and 162° 85' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 11.4 sq. miles of land and .8 sq. miles of water. Kong is located in a marine climate. Precipitation averages 22 inches, with 43 inches of snowfall annually. Summer temperatures range from 41 to 57, winter temperatures are 6 to 24.

Socioeconomic Information

The area has been occupied historically by Yupik Eskimos. The village was permanently settled in the late 1960s by former residents of Kwigillingok, who were seeking higher ground to escape periodic flooding.

Kongiganak is a traditional Eskimo village with a fishing and subsistence lifestyle and culture. The sale or importation of alcohol is banned in the village. 97.3% of the population are Natives.

Approximately half of the employment in Kongiganak is at the school. The remaining employment is with village services, stores, and commercial fishing. 29 residents hold commercial fishing permits. Subsistence activities are important supplements to income. Some trapping occurs. The 1992 Community Development Quota (CDQ) program will increase the pollock groundfish quota for small communities like Kongiganak. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 60 occupied households, and 10.0% of all houses were vacant. 70 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 16.3%. 105 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 60.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$33,250, and 30.3% of residents were living below the poverty level.

There is one school in the community, serving 113 students, and staffed by 9 certified teachers.

Kongiganak and Kwigillingok share use of the State-owned airstrip; a seaplane base is also nearby. Snowmobiles, boats and skiffs provide local transportation to Bethel and other area villages. There are no docking facilities; barges deliver cargo once or twice each summer.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Many residents use rain catchments during the summer and ice melt in the winter; a few haul water from the pump house at the washeteria. Honeybuckets are hauled by the village to a sewage lagoon. Homes are not plumbed. Funds have been provided to upgrade the washeteria, find a potable water supply, and treat greywater and honeybucket wastes. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by the Puvumaq Power Company. The power plant is fueled by Diesel. Rates are subsidized through the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: LK Schools (74,100 gals.); Village Council (29,434); Electric Utility (53,467); Village Corp. (60,400); Other/Private (4,170).

The local health clinic is Kongiganak Health Clinic.

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

Local and Regional Organizations

Village Council – Native Village of Kongiganak, P.O. Box 5069, Kongiganak, AK 99559 (907-557-5226)

Village Corporation – Qemirtalek Coast Corporation, P.O. Box 5070, Kongiganak, AK 99559 (907-557-6529)

Education – Lower Kuskokwim Schools, Box 305, Bethel, AK 99559 (907-543-4800)

Regional Native Corporation – Calista Corporation, 601 W. 5th Ave., #200, Anchorage, AK 99501 (907-279-5516)

Regional Health Corporation – Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corp., P.O. Box 528, Bethel, AK 99559 (907-543-3321)

Regional Development – Lower Kuskokwim Ec. Dev. Coun., P.O. Box 219, Bethel, AK 99559 (907-543-3521)

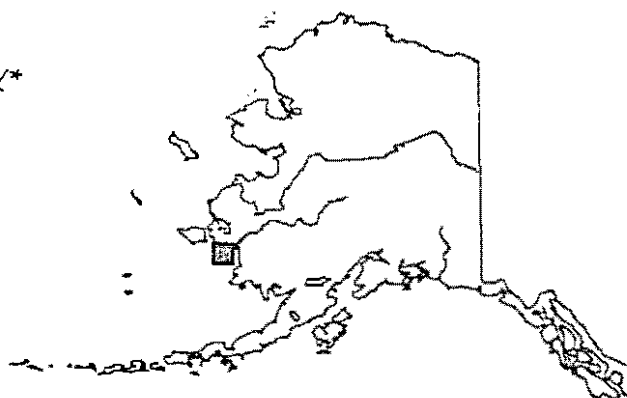
Housing Authority – AVCP Reg. Housing Authority, P.O. Box 767, Bethel, AK 99559 (907-543-3121)

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KWIGILLINGOK

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 319
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes



Geographic Information

Kwigillingok is on the western shore of Kuskokwim Bay near the mouth of the Kuskokwim River. It lies 77 miles southwest of Bethel and 388 miles west of Anchorage. The village of Kongiganak is nearby. It lies at approximately 59° 83' N. Latitude and 163° 11' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 15.7 sq. miles of land and 5.0 sq. miles of water. Kwig is located in a marine climate. Precipitation averages 22 inches, with 43 inches of snowfall annually. Summer temperatures range from 41 to 57, winter temperatures are 6 to 24.

Socioeconomic Information

The area has long been occupied by the Yupik Eskimos. The first record of the village was in 1927 on an Alaska map, when it was noted as "Quillingok." A Moravian Church was established around 1920.

Kwigillingok is a traditional Eskimo village, practicing a commercial fishing and subsistence lifestyle. The sale or importation of alcohol is banned in the village. 95.0% of the population are Natives.

Most employment in Kwigillingok is with the school, village government, stores or commercial fishing. Income is supplemented by subsistence activities. 39 residents hold commercial fishing permits. The 1992 Community Development Quota (CDQ) program will increase the pollock groundfish quota for small communities like Kwigillingok. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 62 occupied households, and 21.0% of all houses were vacant. 77 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 9.2%. 109 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 59.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$14,500, and 43.1% of residents were living below the poverty level.

There is one school in the community, serving 100 students, and staffed by 5 certified teachers.

A State-owned 3,000' gravel airstrip is shared with Kongiganak, which provides year-round transportation. A seaplane base is also available. There are no docking facilities, although a number of residents have fishing boats or skiffs for travel to Bethel and area villages. Snowmachines and ATVs are used during winter, and boardwalks are used for local walkways in the village.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Residents rely on water from a nearby lake or from rain catchment. In winter, ice is hauled from the lake and melted. A water storage tank was recently constructed, but is accessible only during the summer. Sewage is disposed of in honeybuckets. Homes are not plumbed. Funds have been requested to add filtering to the water treatment, construct an additional water tank, and extend the water feed line. A washeteria is available. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by the Kwig Power Company. The power plant is fueled by Diesel. Rates are subsidized through the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: School (80,000 gals.); Village Council (5,000); Kwik Inc. (8 @ 107,000 gals.); Kwig Power (60,000); Other/Private (11,800).

The local health clinic is Kwigillingok Health Clinic.

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

Local and Regional Organizations

Village Council – Native Village of Kwigillingok, P.O. Box 49, Kwigillingok, AK 99622 (907-588-8114)

Village Corporation – Kwik Incorporated, P.O. Box 50, Kwigillingok, AK 99622 (907-588-8112)

Education – Lower Kuskokwim Schools, Box 305, Bethel, AK 99559 (907-543-4800)

Regional Native Corporation – Calista Corporation, 601 W. 5th Ave., #200, Anchorage, AK 99501 (907-279-5516)

Regional Health Corporation – Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corp., P.O. Box 528, Bethel, AK 99559 (907-543-3321)

Regional Development – Lower Kuskokwim Ec. Dev. Coun., P.O. Box 219, Bethel, AK 99559 (907-543-3521)

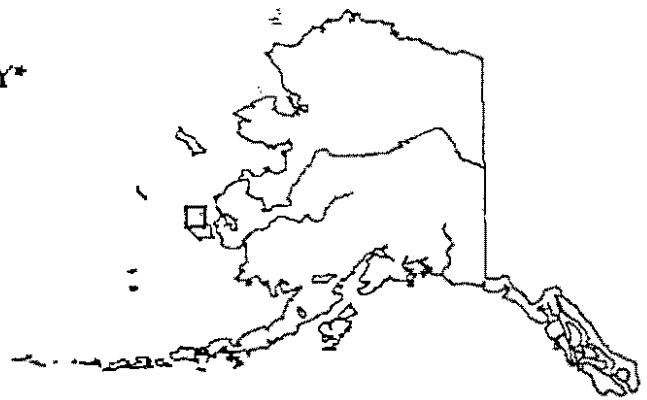
Housing Authority – AVCP Reg. Housing Authority, P.O. Box 767, Bethel, AK 99559 (907-543-3121)

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MEKORYUK

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population	199
Incorporation Type	2nd Class City
Borough Located In	Unorganized
Native Village	Yes



Geographic Information

Mekoryuk is at the mouth of Shoal Bay on the north shore of Nunivak Island in the Bering Sea. The Island lies 30 miles off the coast. It is 155 miles west of Bethel, and is part of the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge. It lies at approximately 60° 36' N. Latitude and 156° 28' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 7.4 sq. miles of land and .0 sq. miles of water. The Bering Sea which surrounds Nunivak Island strongly influences the climate of the island. Average precipitation is 15 inches; annual snowfall is 57 inches. Summer temperatures range from 37 to 54; winter temperatures run 3 to 20.

Socioeconomic Information

Nunivak Island has been inhabited for 2,000 years by the Nuniwarmiut people, or Cup'ik (Choop'ik) Eskimos. The first outside contact was in 1821 by the Russian American Company, who recorded 400 people living in 16 villages on the Island. An epidemic in 1900 decimated the population, leaving only four surviving families. In the 1930s, the Evangelical Covenant Church was built by an Eskimo missionary at the present site, followed by a BIA school. Reindeer were introduced for commercial purposes in 1920 by an Eskimo-Russian trader; the operation was purchased by the BIA in the 1940s and it is now run by the village IRA council. 34 musk ox from Greenland were transferred to the Island in 1934 in an effort to save the species from extinction. Today, the herd numbers around 500, and calves from this herd have been relocated and introduced to other areas of Alaska. A post office was opened in 1940, and an airstrip built in 1957 made travel to and from the Island easier. A high school was constructed in 1978.

This entirely Eskimo village maintains reindeer and musk ox herds, and practices a subsistence lifestyle. The possession of alcohol is banned in the village. 99.4% of the population are Natives.

Employment by government agencies, commercial fishing, construction projects, and services prevails. The Bering Sea Reindeer Products Co. is a major employer. Trapping and crafts, such as knitting qiviut (musk ox underwool), provide income to many families. 48 residents hold commercial fishing permits, most for halibut and herring roe. The village operates a freezer for commercial and subsistence catches. Almost all families engage in subsistence fishing and half have fish camps; seal meat and oil are important staples. The 1992 Community Development Quota (CDQ) program will increase the pollock groundfish quota for small communities like Mekoryuk. During the April 1990 U.S. Census, there were 63 occupied households, and 6.0% of all houses were vacant. 45 jobs were estimated to be in the community. The official unemployment rate at that time was 16.7%. 65 persons age 16 and over were not employed, or 59.0% of the potential labor force. The 1989 median household income was \$14,792, and 31.5% of residents were living below the poverty level.

There is one school in the community, serving 48 students; and staffed by 4 certified teachers.

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

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

A flush toilet and holding tank haul demonstration system is currently being implemented in Mekoryuk. Residents previously hauled water from the Mekoryuk River or melted ice during the winter. The washeteria has piped greywater disposal to the lagoon. Alternative water treatment methods are needed to meet new federal surface water regulations. State funding has been requested to construct a potable water storage tank and upgrade the water treatment system. Refuse collection services are provided. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by the Alaska Village Electric Cooperative (AVEC). The power plant is fueled by Diesel. Rates are subsidized through the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: School (90,400 gals.); City (29,400); Village Council (2,800); AVEC (84,900); Village Corp. (102,730); Other/Private (17,100).

The local health clinic is Mekoryuk Health Clinic.

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

Local and Regional Organizations

City - City of Mekoryuk, P.O. Box 29, Mekoryuk, AK 99630 (907-827-8314)

Village Council - Native Village of Mekoryuk, P.O. Box 66, Mekoryuk, AK 99630 (907-827-8828)

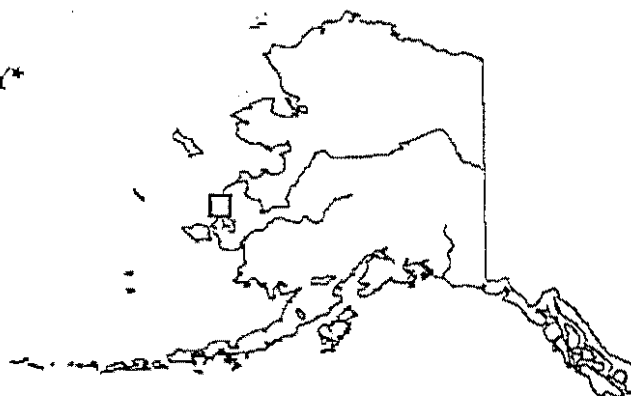
* This information has been extracted from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs Community Database. For a complete Community Profile, or for data in an electronic format, contact the DCRA Research & Analysis Section, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division, at 907-465-4750.

Village Corporation – Nima Corporation, P.O. Box 52, Mekoryuk, AK 99630 (907-827-8313)
Education – Lower Kuskokwim Schools, Box 305, Bethel, AK 99559 (907-543-4800)
Regional Native Corporation – Calista Corporation, 601 W. 5th Ave., #200, Anchorage, AK 99501 (907-279-5516)
Regional Health Corporation – Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corp., P.O. Box 528, Bethel, AK 99559 (907-543-3321)
Regional Development – Lower Kuskokwim Ec. Dev. Coun., P.O. Box 219, Bethel, AK 99559 (907-543-3521)
Housing Authority – AVCP Reg. Housing Authority, P.O. Box 767, Bethel, AK 99559 (907-543-3121)

NEWTOK

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 262
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes



Geographic Information

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

Socioeconomic Information

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

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

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

There is one school in the community, serving 94 students, and staffed by 6 certified teachers.

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

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

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

Electricity is provided by the Ungusraq Power Company. The power plant is fueled by Diesel. Rates are subsidized through the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: Newtok Corp. (10 @ 94,000 gals.); LK Schools (8 @ 121,255).

The local health clinic is Newtok Health Clinic.

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

Local and Regional Organizations

Village Council – Newtok Village, P.O. Box WWT, Newtok, AK 99559 (907-237-2314)

Village Corporation – Newtok Corporation, P.O. Box 52, Newtok, AK 99559 (907-237-2512)

Education – Lower Kuskokwim Schools, Box 305, Bethel, AK 99559 (907-543-4800)

Regional Native Corporation – Calista Corporation, 601 W. 5th Ave., #200, Anchorage, AK 99501 (907-279-5516)

Regional Health Corporation – Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corp., P.O. Box 528, Bethel, AK 99559 (907-543-3321)

Regional Development – Lower Kuskokwim Ec. Dev. Coun., P.O. Box 219, Bethel, AK 99559 (907-543-3521)

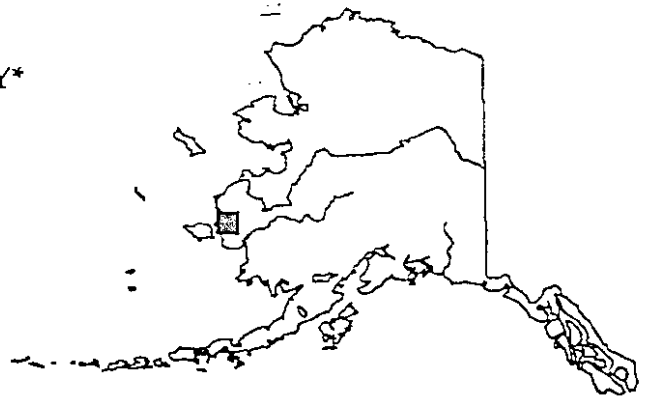
Housing Authority – AVCP Reg. Housing Authority, P.O. Box 767, Bethel, AK 99559 (907-543-3121)

* This information has been extracted from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs Community Database. For a complete Community Profile, or for data in an electronic format, contact the DCRA Research & Analysis Section, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division, at 907-465-4750.

NIGHTMUTE

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

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



Geographic Information

Nightmute is located on Nelson Island, northwest of the Yukon River Delta. It is 18 miles upriver from Toksook Bay and 100 miles west of Bethel. It lies at approximately 60° 28' N. Latitude and 164° 44' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 97.2 sq. miles of land and 4.6 sq. miles of water. Nightmute is influenced by a marine climate. Precipitation averages 22 inches, with 43 inches of snowfall annually. Summer temperatures range from 41 to 57; winter temperatures are 6 to 24.

Socioeconomic Information

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

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

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

There is one school in the community, serving 52 students, and staffed by 5 certified teachers.

A State-owned airstrip is used by chartered and private aircraft. A seaplane landing area is also available. There are no docking facilities, although many residents use fishing boats or skiffs for local travel. Snow machines and ATVs are used during winter months.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

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

Electricity is provided by the Nightmute Power Plant. The power plant is fueled by Diesel. Rates are subsidized through the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: School (27,500 gals.); Village Council (3,000); Electric Utility (79,970); Village Corp. (55,600); Other (990).

The local health clinic is Nightmute Health Clinic.

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

Local and Regional Organizations

City – City of Nightmute, P.O. Box 90010, Nightmute, AK 99690 (907-647-6426)

Village Council – Native Village of Nightmute, General Delivery, Nightmute, AK 99690 (907-647-6213)

Village Corporation – Chinuruk, Incorporated, P.O. Box NME, Nightmute, AK 99680 (907-647-6115)

Education – Lower Kuskokwim Schools, Box 305, Bethel, AK 99559 (907-543-4800)

Regional Native Corporation – Calista Corporation, 601 W. 5th Ave., #200, Anchorage, AK 99501 (907-279-5516)

Regional Health Corporation – Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corp., P.O. Box 528, Bethel, AK 99559 (907-543-3321)

Regional Development – Lower Kuskokwim Ec. Dev. Coun., P.O. Box 219, Bethel, AK 99559 (907-543-3521)

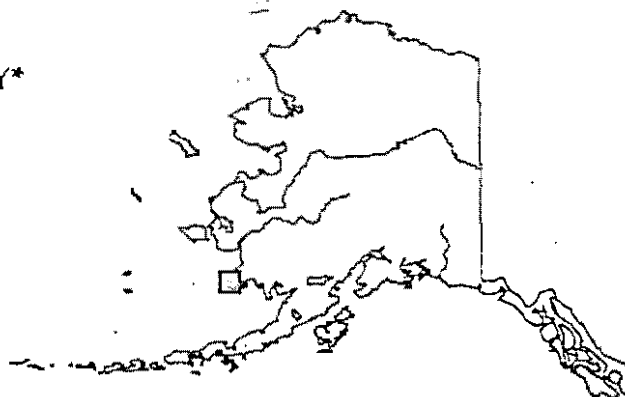
Housing Authority – AVCP Reg. Housing Authority, P.O. Box 767, Bethel, AK 99559 (907-543-3121)

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PLATINUM

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

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



Geographic Information

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

Socioeconomic Information

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

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

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

There is one school in the community, serving 10 students, and staffed by 2 certified teachers.

The community relies heavily on air transportation for passengers, mail and cargo service. There are two gravel airstrips, originally constructed for mine operations. The first is a State-owned facility, the second is a private airstrip for Platinum Mine. A seaplane landing site is also available. Barge services deliver goods twice a year. Boats, snow machines and ATVs are used for local travel and subsistence activities.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

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

Electricity is provided by the City of Platinum. The power plant is fueled by Diesel. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: Arviq Inc. (3 @ 47,100 gals.).

The local health clinic is Platinum Health Clinic.

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

Local and Regional Organizations

City - City of Platinum, General Delivery, Platinum, AK 99651 (907-979-8114)

* This information has been extracted from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs Community Database. For a complete Community Profile, or for data in an electronic format, contact the DCRA Research & Analysis Section, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division, at 907-465-4750.

Village Council – Platinum Traditional Village, General Delivery, Platinum, AK 99651 (907-979-8114)

Village Corporation – Arviq, Incorporated, P.O. Box 9, Platinum, AK 99651 (907-979-8113)

Education – Lower Kuskokwim Schools, Box 305, Bethel, AK 99559 (907-543-4800)

Regional Native Corporation – Calista Corporation, 601 W. 5th Ave., #200, Anchorage, AK 99501 (907-279-5516)

Regional Health Corporation – Bristol Bay Area Health Corp., P.O. Box 130, Dillingham, AK 99576 (907-842-9295)

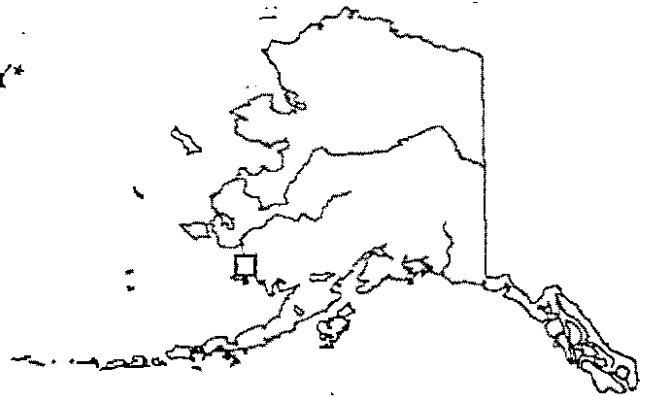
Regional Development – Lower Kuskokwim Ec. Dev. Coun., P.O. Box 219, Bethel, AK 99559 (907-543-3521)

Housing Authority – AVCP Reg. Housing Authority, P.O. Box 767, Bethel, AK 99559 (907-543-3121)

QUINHAGAK

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

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



Geographic Information

Quinhagak is on the Kanektok River less than a mile from the Bering Sea coast and Kuskokwim Bay, 71 miles southwest of Bethel. It lies at approximately 59° 73' N. Latitude and 161° 87' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 4.9 sq. miles of land and .0 sq. miles of water. Quinhagak is located in a marine climate. Precipitation averages 22 inches, with 43 inches of snowfall annually. Summer temperatures range from 41 to 57, winter temperatures are 6 to 24.

Socioeconomic Information

The Yupik name is Kuinerraq, meaning "new river channel." Quinhagak is a long-established village whose origin has been dated to 1,000 A.D. It was the first village on the lower Kuskokwim to have sustained contact with whites. After the purchase of Alaska in 1867, the Alaska Commercial Co. sent annual supply ships to Quinhagak with goods for Kuskokwim River trading posts. A Moravian Mission was built in 1893. In 1904 a mission store opened, followed by a post office in 1905 and a school in 1909. Between 1906 and 1909, over 2,000 reindeer were brought in to the Quinhagak area. They were managed for a time by the Native-owned Kuskokwim Reindeer Company, but the herd had scattered by the 1950s. In 1915 the Kuskokwim River was charted, so goods were barged directly upriver to Bethel.

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

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

There is one school in the community, serving 160 students, and staffed by 9 certified teachers.

Quinhagak relies heavily on air transportation for passenger mail and cargo service. A State-owned 2,800' gravel airstrip and seaplane landing area are available. Barge services visit at least twice a year. Boats, ATVs, snow machines, and some vehicles are used for local transportation.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Water is drawn from the river via an 800' pipe to the treatment plant where it is filtered and treated, then stored in a tank near the washeteria. Residents haul water from this watering point. Honeybuckets are used, and the City provides a hauling service for disposal in the sewage lagoon. Only a few homes have running water to the kitchen, and no homes are completely plumbed. Funding for major renovations has been requested. Since the water plant is on Native allotment land, site control is needed for any renovation funding. The community proposes to move the water plant and tank, build a new waterline to the river, renovate an old BIA building as a new washeteria, provide water to the clinic, school and teacher housing, build a greywater lagoon, and provide a water/sewage haul system. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by the Alaska Village Electric Cooperative (AVEC). The power plant is fueled by Diesel. Rates are subsidized through the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: School (100,500 gals.); City (28,000); Village Council (2,500); AVEC (99,400); Village Corp. (80,900); Other/Private (22,600).

The local health clinic is Quinhagak Health Clinic. Alternative health care is provided by First Responder: Quinhagak EMS Quick Response Team (556-8448).

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

Local and Regional Organizations

City - City of Quinhagak, P.O. Box 90, Quinhagak, AK 99655 (907-556-8315)

Village Council - Native Village of Quinhagak, General Delivery, Quinhagak, AK 99655 (907-556-8165)

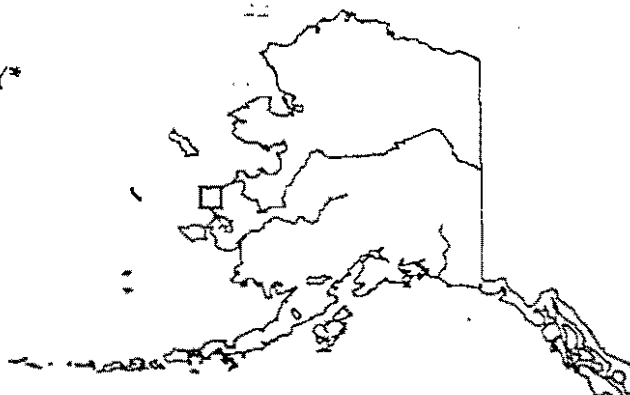
* This information has been extracted from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs Community Database. For a complete Community Profile, or for data in an electronic format, contact the DCRA Research & Analysis Section, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division, at 907-465-4750.

Village Corporation – Qanirtuuq, Incorporated, P.O. Box 69, Quinhagak, AK 99655 (907-556-8712)
Education – Lower Kuskokwim Schools, Box 305, Bethel, AK 99559 (907-543-4800)
Regional Native Corporation – Calista Corporation, 601 W. 5th Ave., #200, Anchorage, AK 99501 (907-279-5516)
Regional Health Corporation – Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corp., P.O. Box 528, Bethel, AK 99559 (907-543-3321)
Regional Development – Lower Kuskokwim Ec. Dev. Coun., P.O. Box 219, Bethel, AK 99559 (907-543-3521)
Housing Authority – AVCP Reg. Housing Authority, P.O. Box 767, Bethel, AK 99559 (907-543-3121)

SCAMMON BAY

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 354
Incorporation Type 2nd Class City
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes



Geographic Information

Scammon Bay is located to the north of the Askinuk Mountains on the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta, on the south bank of the Kun River, one mile from the Bering Sea. It lies at approximately 61° 54' N. Latitude and 165° 58' W. Longitude. The area encompasses .7 sq. miles of land and .1 sq. miles of water. The area's climate is maritime. Temperatures range between -25 and 79. Annual precipitation is 14 inches, with 65 inches of snowfall. Easterly winds during the winter cause severe wind chill factors.

Socioeconomic Information

It was known in Eskimo as "Mariak," and its residents were called "Mariagamiut." The name was changed to honor Capt. Charles Scammon, who served as the marine chief of the Western Union Telegraph Expedition from 1856 to 67.

Scammon Bay is an Eskimo community that relies on fishing and subsistence activities. The possession of alcohol is banned in the village. 96.5% of the population are Natives.

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

There is one school in the community, serving 131 students, and staffed by 10 certified teachers.

Scammon Bay is accessible by air and water. A State-owned airstrip and City-owned seaplane base serve air traffic. Barges bring in bulk supplies each summer. Winter trails connect Scammon Bay with Hooper Bay.

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

The majority of homes are connected to a piped water and sewer system and are plumbed. Funds have been requested to construct a washeteria, repair water and sewer home connections, construct a new landfill, and purchase an incinerator.

Electricity is provided by the Alaska Village Electric Cooperative (AVEC). The power plant is fueled by Diesel. Rates are subsidized through the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: School (50,100 gals.); City (8,800); Village Council (3,000); AVEC (81,200); Village Corp. (114,200).

The local health clinic is Scammon Bay Health Clinic.

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

Local and Regional Organizations

City - City of Scammon Bay, P.O. Box 90, Scammon Bay, AK 99662 (907-558-5529)

Village Council - Native Village of Scammon Bay, P.O. Box 126, Scammon Bay, AK 99662 (907-558-5227)

Village Corporation - Askinuk Corporation, P.O. Box 89, Scammon Bay, AK 99662 (907-558-5628)

Education - Lower Yukon Schools, P.O. Box 32089, Mountain Village, AK 99632 (907-591-2411)

Regional Native Corporation - Calista Corporation, 601 W. 5th Ave., #200, Anchorage, AK 99501 (907-279-5515)

Regional Health Corporation - Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corp., P.O. Box 528, Bethel, AK 99559 (907-543-3321)

Regional Development - Lower Yukon Econ. Dev. Council, P.O. Box 154, St. Mary's, AK 99658 (907-438-2233)

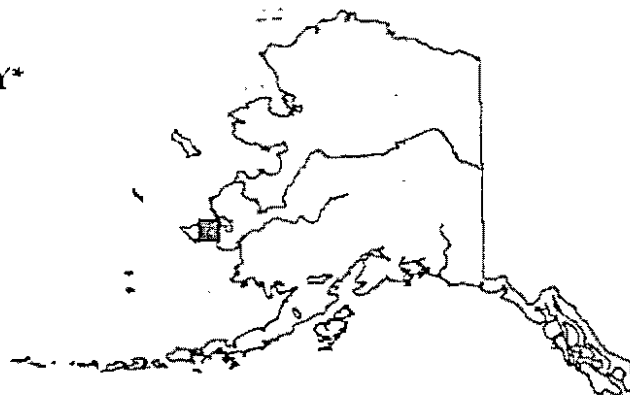
Housing Authority - AVCP Reg. Housing Authority, P.O. Box 767, Bethel, AK 99559 (907-543-3121)

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TOKSOOK BAY

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

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



Geographic Information

Toksook Bay is one of three villages located on Nelson Island, which lies 115 miles northwest of Bethel. It is on Kangirivar Bay across the water from Nunivak Island. Tununak is about 6 miles to the northwest. It lies at approximately 60° 49' N. Latitude and 165° 09' W. Longitude. The area encompasses 32.2 sq. miles of land and 40.6 sq. miles of water. Toksook is located in a marine climate. Precipitation averages 22 inches, with 43 inches of snowfall annually. Summer temperatures range from 41 to 57, winter temperatures run 6 to 24.

Socioeconomic Information

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

Toksook Bay is a traditional Eskimo community with a reliance on fishing and subsistence activities. The sale or importation of alcohol is banned in the village. 95.5% of the population are Natives.

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

There is one school in the community, serving 135 students, and staffed by 11 certified teachers.

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

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

Water is derived from an infiltration gallery, is treated and piped throughout the community. A gravity line sewer system also serves most households. Approximately 80% of homes have complete plumbing. Funds have been requested for a new water well supply, lift station repairs, and a backhoe. The new multi-purpose facility and clinic will need connection to the piped system. A washeteria is available. Refuse collection services are provided. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by the Alaska Village Electric Cooperative (AVEC). The power plant is fueled by Diesel. Rates are subsidized through the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: AVEC (11 @ 99,739 gals.); LK Schools (14 @ 85,315).

The local health clinic is Toksook Bay Health Clinic.

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

Local and Regional Organizations

City - City of Toksook Bay, P.O. Box 37008, Toksook Bay, AK 99637 (907-427-7811)

Village Council - Native Village of Toksook Bay, P.O. Box 37048, Toksook Bay, AK 99637 (907-427-7114)

Village Corporation - Nunakauiak Yupik Corporation, Nelson Island, Toksook Bay, AK 99637 (907-427-7929)

Education - Lower Kuskokwim Schools, Box 305, Bethel, AK 99559 (907-543-4800)

Regional Native Corporation - Calista Corporation, 601 W. 5th Ave., #200, Anchorage, AK 99501 (907-279-5516)

Regional Health Corporation - Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corp., P.O. Box 528, Bethel, AK 99559 (907-543-3321)

Regional Development - Lower Kuskokwim Ec. Dev. Coun., P.O. Box 219, Bethel, AK 99559 (907-543-3521)

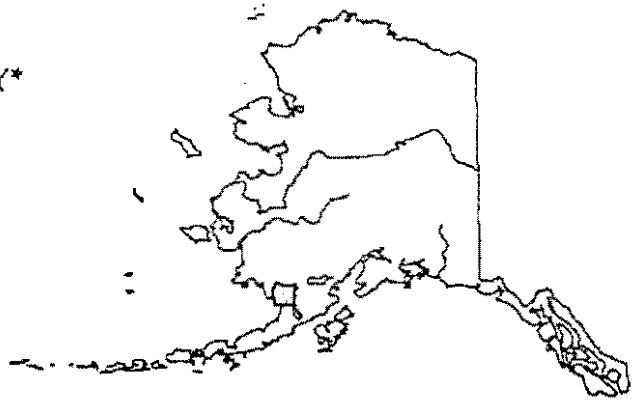
Housing Authority - AVCP Reg. Housing Authority, P.O. Box 767, Bethel, AK 99559 (907-543-3121)

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TUNTUTULIAK

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 317
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes



Geographic Information

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

Socioeconomic Information

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

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

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

There is one school in the community, serving 105 students, and staffed by 6 certified teachers.

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

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

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

Electricity is provided by the Tuntutuliak Community Service Assoc. The power plant is fueled by Diesel. Rates are subsidized through the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: School (70,000 gals.); Village Council (14,000); Electric Utility (45,000); Village Corp. (63,000).

The local health clinic is Kathleen Daniel Memorial Clinic.

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

Local and Regional Organizations

Village Council - Native Village of Tuntutuliak, General Delivery, Tuntutuliak, AK 99680 (907-256-2128)

Village Corporation - Qinaqmiut Corporation, General Delivery, Tuntutuliak, AK 99680 (907-256-2315)

Education - Lower Kuskokwim Schools, Box 305, Bethel, AK 99559 (907-543-4800)

Regional Native Corporation - Calista Corporation, 601 W. 5th Ave., #200, Anchorage, AK 99501 (907-279-5516)

Regional Health Corporation - Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corp., P.O. Box 528, Bethel, AK 99559 (907-543-3321)

Regional Development - Lower Kuskokwim Ec. Dev. Coun., P.O. Box 219, Bethel, AK 99559 (907-543-3521)

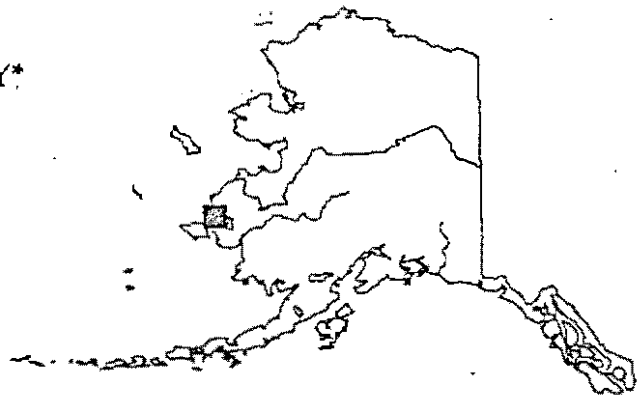
Housing Authority - AVCP Reg. Housing Authority, P.O. Box 767, Bethel, AK 99559 (907-543-3121)

* This information has been extracted from the Department of Community & Regional Affairs Community Database. For a complete Community Profile, or for data in an electronic format, contact the DCRA Research & Analysis Section, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division, at 907-465-4750.

TUNUNAK

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SUMMARY*

Current Population 335
Incorporation Type Unincorporated
Borough Located In Unorganized
Native Village Yes



Geographic Information

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

Socioeconomic Information

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

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

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

There is one school in the community, serving 94 students, and staffed by 9 certified teachers.

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

Sanitation, Energy, Health, and Other Facilities

The village water source is a small stream adjacent to an existing subdivision. The water is treated and then hauled by residents from the washeteria or from other watering points. Some people draw directly from the stream, others use rainwater. Honeybuckets are disposed of at various bunkers throughout the village. Less than 5% of households are plumbed - those with individual septic systems. The watershed is prone to contamination. The village would like to relocate the water intake point to Muskox Creek, which is further away and less susceptible to pollution. An existing distribution system has never been completed or connected to homes. Funds have been requested to install 80 household flush/tank haul systems to replace the honeybucket disposal method. A landfill is located in the community.

Electricity is provided by the Alaska Village Electric Cooperative (AVEC). The power plant is fueled by Diesel. Rates are subsidized through the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program. Heating fuel (bulk fuel) is available. Known bulk fuel tank farms include: AVEC (9 @ 73,271 gals.); Tununmiut Rinit Corp. (13 @ 100,000); High School (40,000); Elementary School (27,310).

The local health clinic is Tununak Health Clinic.

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

Local and Regional Organizations

Village Council - Native Village of Tununak, P.O. Box 77, Tununak, AK 99681 (907-652-6527)

Village Council - Tununak Traditional Tribal Elders Council, General Delivery, Tununak, AK 99681 (907-652-6312)

Village Corporation - Tununmiut Rinit Corporation, P.O. Box 89, Tununak, AK 99681 (907-562-6311)

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Education – Lower Kuskokwim Schools, Box 305, Bethel, AK 99559 (907-543-4800)

Regional Native Corporation – Calista Corporation, 601 W. 5th Ave., #200, Anchorage, AK 99501 (907-279-5516)

Regional Health Corporation – Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corp., P.O. Box 528, Bethel, AK 99559 (907-543-3321)

Regional Development – Lower Kuskokwim Ec. Dev. Coun., P.O. Box 219, Bethel, AK 99559 (907-543-3521)

Housing Authority – AVCP Reg. Housing Authority, P.O. Box 767, Bethel, AK 99559 (907-543-3121)

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