Tlinglit Ceremonial Boat (Courtesy of Ernest Schneider)

Haines

Tlingit

Chilkoot Indian Association
P.O. Box 490
Haines, AK 99827
(907) 766-2810

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	–
Patent (former reserve, 1994)	892 acres
Total labor force	684
High school graduate or higher (natives)	60.0%
Bachelor's degree or higher (natives)	20.0%
Unemployment rate	5.4%
Per capita income (1989)	$28,542
Population	1,238
Percent native	18.10%

LOCATION

Haines is located on a narrow peninsula extending into Lynn Canal, between Chilkoot and Chilkat inlets, 65 miles north of Juneau. It lies just south of the border with the Canadian province of British Colombia.

CLIMATE

Haines has a maritime climate, characterized by cool summers and mild winters. Average summer temperatures range from 46°F to 66°F; winter temperatures range from 23°F to 36°F.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Haines area was called Dtehshuh, meaning "end of trail," by the Chilkat Indians. In 1881, S. Young Hall, a Presbyterian minister, received permission from the Chilkat Indians to build the Willard mission and school. The mission was renamed Haines in 1884, in honor of F. Haines, who chaired the committee that had raised funds for the mission's construction. Four canneries had been constructed in the area by the turn of the century. During the Klondike gold rush, Haines grew as a mining supply center, since the Dalton Trail from Chilkat Inlet to Whitehorse offered an easier route to the Yukon for prospectors. Gold was also discovered in this area in 1899, in the Porcupine District. The first permanent U.S. military installation, Fort William H. Seward, was constructed in Haines in 1904. Historically in Chilkat Indian territory, Haines is now predominantly a non-native community. The native population of Haines primarily lives in Chilkoot, a Tlingit village within the city boundary. Haines is home to the world's largest congregation of bald eagles, who feed from the hot spring-fed rivers. The Chilkat Bald Eagle Reserve is a major attraction in Southeast Alaska.

GOVERNMENT

In 1910 Haines was incorporated under Alaska law as a first-class city, with a mayor and a city council. The village is located in the Haines Borough (see Alaska introduction). Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in Sealaska Corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

Forestry, commercial fishing, tourism, and transportation are the primary employers in Haines. Tourist businesses, crafts, and the traffic Haines draws as a result of its road connection to the state ferry have become increasingly important. Cruise ships provide tours of Southeast Alaska and dock at Haines each summer.

CONSTRUCTION

There are five general building contractors and five construction companies in the village. Fifty-nine people are employed in the construction industry.

FORESTRY

There are three logging companies, two sawmills, and five lumber and wood-products companies in Haines.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs 57 people, state government provides work for 29 more, and the federal government employs an additional 30.

MANUFACTURING

There are two boat-building and repair businesses, as well as a textile company. Seventy-nine people are employed in manufacturing.

MINING

There are three metal-mining companies in Haines. Four residents list their full-time occupation as mining.

SERVICES

Services are extensive in Haines, catering not only to the city but also to people living in nearby communities. There are several travel agencies, a newspaper, and stores selling everything from jewelry to sporting goods to recreational vehicles. There are also numerous repair services in Haines, for everything from household goods to boats and automobiles. Retail trade employs 140 residents, financial and related businesses 16, repair services nine, personal services 47, and professional services other than health or education employ another 44.

TOURISM AND RECREATION
There are eight restaurants, 10 businesses that provide lodging for visitors, 15 wilderness and fishing charter services, and 15 gift and souvenir shops. Twenty-eight residents are employed in entertainment or recreation businesses.

TRANSPORTATION
There is a taxi company, a water-freight transportation company, two water-passenger transportation services, and two air-transport services. A total of 45 people are employed in the transportation industry.

INFRASTRUCTURE
Haines is a major trans-shipment point because of its ice-free, deep-water port and dock and year-round road access to Canada and interior Alaska on the Alaska Highway. It is a northern terminus of the Alaska Marine Highway (ferry) System and a hub for transportation to and from Southeast Alaska. Haines has a 4,600-foot airport runway, with daily scheduled flights to Juneau by small aircraft. There are also two small-boat harbors, with a total of 190 moorage slips.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES
The city of Haines provides piped water from a surface source to its residents. It also provides a piped sewage service; individual septic tanks are also used. In addition the city operates a harbor and port and a harbor fueling facility. Electricity is available to residents from Haines Light and Power, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by GTE Alaska Inc., while long-distance service is available through Alascom. Cable-television service is available, and one channel is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 527 housing units in the village, 476 are occupied; almost 75 percent are heated with oil, while the rest are heated with wood and bottled gas. The school system is operated by the Borough of Haines.

HEALTH CARE
Health care is provided by the Haines Medical Clinic, owned and operated by the city of Haines; emergencies are handled by the Haines Volunteer Fire Department. The clinic is administered by the Southeast Alaska Regional Health Corporation.

Healy Lake

Tanacross Athabascan

Mendas Chaag Native Corporation
457 Cindy Drive
Fairbanks, AK 99701
(907) 452-3094

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	69,120 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	60,826 acres
Total labor force	6
High school graduate or higher	77.3%
Bachelor's degree or higher	9.1%
Unemployment rate	33.3%
Per capita income (1989)	$5,845
Population	47
Percent native	85.1%

LOCATION
The community of Healy Lake is on the shore of the five-mile long Healy Lake, which lies in the course of the Healy River, 29 miles east of Delta Junction.

CLIMATE
Healy Lake lies within the continental climate zone, with cold winters and warm summers. Average temperatures range from -32°F in the winter to 72°F in the summer.

CULTURE AND HISTORY
The community is located in the traditional territory of the Tanacross Athabascan Indian people. The culture remains tied to the land and to the subsistence activities connected with it. The village name was first reported in 1914 by the U.S. Geological Survey.

GOVERNMENT
Healy Lake is unincorporated under Alaska law and is located in the unorganized borough (see Alaska introduction). Shareholders in the village corporation are also shareholders in Doyon, Ltd., regional native corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY
Most residents of Healy Lake rely on subsistence activities, since there are few year-round jobs. Recreational use of the lake occurs during summer months, attracting Fairbanks residents. Several Healy Lake residents mine or provide professional services at nearby Harding Lake.

MINING
Two residents are employed in the mining industry.

SERVICES
Two residents are employed in repair services.

INFRASTRUCTURE
The Tanana River provides boat access to Healy Lake at Big Delta. Although the lake is not far to the east of the Richardson Highway, there is no direct road access.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES
The community of Healy Lake provides water to its residents at multiple points throughout the village; individual wells are also used. Sewage is disposed of by means of a honeybucket-dumping service; residents also use outhouses.

Electricity is available to residents from Golden Valley Electric Association, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by National Utilities, while long-distance service is available through Alascom. One television channel can be received from Fairbanks, and one channel is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 47 housing units in the village, 14 are occupied; all are heated by burning wood. The village school is operated by the Delta/Greely Regional Education Attendance Area.

HEALTH CARE
The closest health care facility is in Delta Junction, 29 miles away. The regional health corporation is the Tanana Chiefs Conference.

Holy Cross

Ingalik Athabascan

Deloycheet, Inc.
P.O. Box 206
Holy Cross, AK 99602
(907) 476-7177

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	138,727 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	118,552 acres
Total labor force	70
High school graduate or higher	–
Bachelor's degree or higher	–
Unemployment rate	38.6%
Per capita income (1989)	–
Population	277
Percent native	93.5%

LOCATION

Holy Cross is located in interior Alaska, on the west bank of Ghost Creek Slough, off the Yukon River, 420 miles southwest of Fairbanks.

CLIMATE

The climate of Holy Cross is continental, with long, harsh winters and brief, warm summers. Temperatures can range from winter lows of -62°F to summer highs of 93°F. Snowfall averages 79 inches, with 19 inches of total precipitation per year.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

In the 1880s, a mission and a school were established by Father Aloysius Robert, who came to Alaska across the Chilkoot Trail. Ingalik (Athabascan) Indians then migrated to Holy Cross to establish the village.

GOVERNMENT

In 1968 Holy Cross was incorporated under Alaska law as a second-class city, with a mayor and city council; it is located in the unorganized borough (see Alaska introduction). It also has a traditional council, headed by a chief. Shareholders in the village corporation are also shareholders in Doyon, Ltd., regional native corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

Holy Cross has a seasonal economy, with its peak during the summer commercial-fishing season. Subsistence and fishing-related activities are important to residents. Approximately 50 full-time positions are available in the community, in addition to summer construction projects. Subsistence hunting, fishing, trapping, and gardening supplement cash income.

CONSTRUCTION

Two residents are employed in the construction industry

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs 16 people, state government provides work for 17 more, and the federal government employs an additional two.

SERVICES

There are two general stores, a boat-repair and rental business, and a gas station. Retail trade employs two, wholesale trade another two, financial or related businesses two, and professional services other than health or education employ another four.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

There is a business that provides lodging for visitors. There is also a video-tape rental business in the village.

TRANSPORTATION

There is a water-freight transportation company in Holy Cross. Two residents are employed in the transportation industry.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Holy Cross is dependent on air and boat transportation. Regular and charter flights are served by the community's landing strip. The community is served by barge in the summer months, and residents use small boats for fishing, subsistence, and recreation. There are 7.5 miles of local roads which are used by all-terrain vehicles, motorcycles, snowmachines, and dog teams.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The city of Holy Cross provides piped water and maintains a community well. It also provides a piped-sewage service.

Electricity is available to residents from the Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by Bush-Tell, Inc., while long-distance service is available through Alascom. One television channel is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 93 housing units in the village, 86 are occupied; two-thirds are heated with oil, the rest with wood. The school is operated by the Iditarod Area Regional Education Attendance Area.

HEALTH CARE

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

Hoonah

Tlingit

Huna Totem Corporation
9309 Glacier Highway, Suite A-103
Juneau, AK 99801
(907) 789-1773 or 1890

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	23,040 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	22,914 acres
Total labor force	377
High school graduate or higher	75.1%
Bachelor's degree or higher	10.3%
Unemployment rate	14.9%
Per capita income (1989)	$13,610
Population	795
Percent native	67.2%

LOCATION

Hoonah is located on the northeast shore of Chichagof Island, 40 air miles west of Juneau.

CLIMATE
Hoonah's maritime climate is characterized by cool summers and mild winters. The airport is closed 20 to 30 days a year, due to poor weather, usually foggy periods in the fall. Summer temperatures range from 52°F to 63°F; winter temperatures range from 26°F to 39°F.

CULTURE AND HISTORY
Hoonah is the largest Tlingit village in Alaska and is the principal village for the Huna, a Tlingit tribe that relocated from the Glacier Bay-Icy Strait area. The Northwest Trading Company built the first store in Hoonah in 1880. In 1881 the Presbyterian Home Mission and school were built. In 1912 a large cannery was established north of town. In 1944 a fire destroyed much of the city and many priceless Tlingit cultural objects. The federal government assisted in rebuilding the community. Commercial fishing and logging help support the community, but most residents maintain a subsistence life-style.

GOVERNMENT
Hoonah was incorporated in 1946 as a first-class city under Alaska law, with a mayor and city council, and is located in the unorganized borough (see Alaska introduction). It also has a village council, organized under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, headed by a president. Shareholders in the village corporation are also shareholders in Sealaska regional native corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY
Fishing is a mainstay of Hoonah's economy, with nearly full employment during the summer season. Fish processing, employment at the cold-storage plant, logging for Sealaska Corporation, and logging-related activities all provide local employment.

CONSTRUCTION
There is a general building contractor and a lumber and building-supply business in Hoonah. Seven people are employed in the construction industry.

FISHERIES
The commercial fishing and fish-processing industries are the primary employers in Hoonah. There are several commercial-fishing companies and a cold-storage and fish-buying business in Hoonah.

FORESTRY
There are three logging companies and two sawmills located in Hoonah. The Huna Totem Corporation, the village corporation, owns a sort yard and timber-transfer facility.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER
Local government employs 16 people, state government provides work for 55 more, and the federal government employs an additional 20.

MANUFACTURING
Forty-eight people are employed in manufacturing.

SERVICES
Hoonah has two general-merchandise stores, a grocery store, five sporting-goods stores, and several retail stores that carry everything from jewelry to musical instruments. There are also numerous repair services in Hoonah, for everything from boats and automobiles to guns. Retail trade employs 32 residents, wholesale trade another four, financial and related businesses ten, repair services three, personal services seven, and professional services other than health and education employ another 23.

TOURISM AND RECREATION
There are two restaurants, five businesses that provide lodging for visitors, two RV parks and campsites, and nine wilderness and fishing charter services. There are also two video-tape rental businesses. Thirteen residents are employed in entertainment or recreation businesses.

TRANSPORTATION
There is a taxi company and two water-freight transportation companies. A total of 33 residents are employed in the transportation industry.

INFRASTRUCTURE
Hoonah is dependent on air-transportation for movement of small freight and passengers. The community is served by scheduled small aircraft from Juneau. A 3,100-ft. gravel runway, seaplane landing area, state ferry terminal, and harbor/dock area are available. Monthly barge services deliver goods from Seattle.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES
The city of Hoonah provides piped water from a surface source. It also provides a piped-sewage service. In addition, the city maintains a harbor and port facility and provides a refuse service. Electricity is available to residents from the Tlingit-Haida Regional Power Company, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by Pacific Communications Inc., while long-distance service is available through Alascom. One television channel is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 268 housing units in the village, 242 are occupied; almost 70 percent are heated with oil. The village school is operated by the city of Hoonah.

HEALTH CARE
Health care is provided by the City of Hoonah Health Clinic, owned by the city and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service; it is administered by the Southeast Alaska Regional Health Corporation.

Hooper Bay

Yup'ik Eskimo

Paimiut Corporation
General Delivery
Hooper Bay, AK 99604

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	161,280 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	128,991 acres
Total labor force	271
High school graduate or higher	60.2%
Bachelor's degree or higher	1.4%
Unemployment rate	41.7%
Per capita income (1989)	$4,351
Population	845
Percent native	96.0%

LOCATION
Hooper Bay is located 20 miles south of Cape Romanof, 25 miles south of Scammon Bay, in the Yukon-Kuskokwim delta.

CLIMATE
Mean annual snowfall is 75 inches, with total precipitation of 16 inches. Temperatures range between winter lows of -25°F and summer highs of 79°F.

CULTURE AND HISTORY
The village is separated into two sections: a heavily built-up townsite located on gently rolling hills and a newer section in the lowlands. "Askinuk" is the early Eskimo name for Hooper Bay. The present-day Eskimo name, "Naparagamiut," means "stake-village people". Hooper Bay is a traditional Yup'ik Eskimo community, with a heavy emphasis on subsistence activities.

GOVERNMENT
Hooper Bay was incorporated in 1966 under Alaska law as a second-class city, with a mayor and city council; it is located in the unorganized borough (see Alaska introduction). It also has a traditional village council, headed by a president. Shareholders in the village corporation are also shareholders in Calista Corporation regional native corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY
The economy of Hooper Bay is primarily based on commercial fishing and subsistence activities. Most employment is seasonal, with peak economic activity in the summer and little income-producing activity during the winter. U.S. Bureau of Land Management fire fighting offers some summer employment, and residents sell grass baskets and ivory handicrafts. Income is supplemented by subsistence activities.

FISHERIES
The Alaska State Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission reports 65 permits held by Hooper Bay residents. The 1992 Community Development Quota Program increased the pollack groundfish quota for small communities like Hooper Bay. Four residents list their full-time occupation as fishing.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER
Local government employs 41 people, state government provides work for 71 more, and the federal government employs an additional five.

MANUFACTURING
Five people are employed in nondurable manufacturing.

SERVICES
Hooper Bay has five general-merchandise stores, a bulk-fuel dealer, and a snowplowing business. There is also a refrigeration-repair service and a management-consulting service. Retail trade employs 33 residents, personal services four, and professional services other than health and education employ another six.

TOURISM AND RECREATION
There is a restaurant in Hooper Bay and a business that provides lodging for visitors.

INFRASTRUCTURE
Residents of Hooper Bay rely on air and water transportation. Barge services deliver shipments of fuel and other bulk supplies throughout the summer. Passengers, mail, and other cargo arrive by air, served by the village landing strip.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES
The city of Hooper Bay provides water at multiple points throughout the village. It also provides a piped-sewage service, as well as honeybucket hauling. In addition, the city operates a washeteria. Electricity is available to residents from the Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by United Utilities, Inc., while long-distance service is available through Alascom. One television channel is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 203 housing units in the village, 190 are occupied; almost 98 percent are heated with oil. The local school system is operated by the Lower Yukon Regional Education Attendance Area.

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

Hughes

Koyukon Athabascan, Kobuk, Selawik, Nunamiut Eskimo

K'oyitl'ots'ina, Ltd.
1603 College Rd.
Fairbanks, AK 99707
(907) 452-8119

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	69,120 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	58,945 acres
Total labor force	26
High school graduate or higher	51.7%
Bachelor's degree or higher	-
Unemployment rate	15.4%
Per capita income (1989)	$5,531
Population	54
Percent native	92.60%

LOCATION
Hughes is located on the east bank of the Koyukuk River, about 115 air miles northeast of Galena and 210 air miles northwest of Fairbanks.

CLIMATE
The area experiences a cold, continental climate, with extreme temperature differences. Temperatures range from ,40°F or below in the winter to 70°F and above in the summer. Average annual precipitation is 12.7 inches, including 30 inches of snowfall.

CULTURE AND HISTORY
Historically, Hughes was a trading center of the native peoples of the region–Koyukon Athabascan Indians and Kobuk, Selawik, and Nunamiut Eskimos. In 1910 it was named after New York Governor Charles Hughes. It served as a riverboat landing and supply port for the Indian River goldfields until 1915, when the local mining industry declined. Traditional ways of life persist, and subsistence activities remain the central focus of village culture. Potlatches and dog races attract visitors from surrounding villages.

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

ECONOMY
Subsistence is an important part of the local economy. Most cash opportunities are part-time jobs, self-employment, or city and school positions. Bureau of Land Management fire fighting, skin sewing, beadwork, sled building, and fur trapping also provide income.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER
Local government employs nine people, state government provides work for five more, and the federal government employs an additional two.

TRANSPORTATION
Four people are employed in the transportation industry.

INFRASTRUCTURE
Local winter trails, used by snowmachines and dogsleds, connect Hughes with nearby villages. River transportation is very important to Hughes, although barge service is not reliable. Most fuel and heavy freight is brought in by air. A lighted, gravel-surfaced 4,600-foot runway serves both regularly scheduled and charter flights.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES
The village of Hughes provides piped water, in addition to a community well at a central location. The primary means of sewage disposal are individual septic tanks and outhouses. Electricity is available to residents from Hughes Power and Lighting, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by Pacific Telecommunications, Inc., while long-distance service is available through Alascom. One television channel is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 29 housing units available, 22 are occupied; almost 90 percent are heated by burning wood. The local school is operated by the Koyukuk Regional Education Attendance Area.

HEALTH CARE
Health care is provided by the Hughes Health Clinic, owned by the city and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service; the clinic is administered by the Tanana Chiefs Conference.

Huslia

Koyukon Athabascan

K'oyitl'ots'ina, Ltd.
1603 College Rd.
Fairbanks, AK 99709
(907) 452-8119

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	69,120 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	58,945 acres
Total labor force	65
High school graduate or higher	51.1%
Bachelor's degree or higher	3.2%
Unemployment rate	38.5%
Per capita income (1989)	$5,734
Population	207
Percent native	90.8%

LOCATION
Huslia is located on the north bank of the Koyukuk River, about 170 river miles northwest of Galena and 290 air miles west of Fairbanks.

CLIMATE
Huslia has a cold, continental climate, with extreme temperature differences. Temperatures range from -40°F or below in the winter to over 70°F in the summer. Average precipitation is 13 inches, including 70 inches of snowfall.

CULTURE AND HISTORY
Traditionally, this has been a Koyukon Athabascan area, whose people maintained strong trading ties with the Kobuk River Eskimos. By 1843 Russian explorers had made contact with Athabascans approximately 50 miles downriver from the current town site. Outside missionary activity increased after 1870. The Cutoff Trading Post was established in the 1920s, about four miles away from the current village.

GOVERNMENT
In 1969 Huslia was incorporated under Alaska law as a second-class city, with a mayor and city council; it is located in the unorganized borough (see Alaska introduction). The village also has a traditional village council, headed by a chief. Shareholders in the village corporation are also shareholders in Doyon, Ltd., regional native corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY
Subsistence is an important part of the local economy. Most cash opportunities are in part-time positions or self-employment. The city and school provide most full-time employment. During the summer months, Bureau of Land Management emergency fire fighting and construction jobs outside of the village supplement other cash income.

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

SERVICES
There is a grocery store, a general-merchandise store, and a retail clothing store in the village. There is also a bulk fuel-oil dealer. Retail trade employs 11 residents and personal services employ another two.

TOURISM AND RECREATION
There is a charter fishing-and-hunting business and a video arcade in Huslia. Two residents are employed in entertainment or recreation.

TRANSPORTATION
There is an air-transportation service, an airport and terminal-service business, and a truck-rental and leasing company.

INFRASTRUCTURE
Residents of Huslia use a network of winter trails for local travel by snowmachine and dogsled. River transportation is used extensively in the summer. Cargo arrives by barge twice each year, but no dock exists. Huslia is accessible by air year-round.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES
The city of Huslia provides piped water from a central source. The primary means of sewage disposal are individual septic tanks, in addition to honeybucket dumping and outhouses. A bulk-fuel service and a washeteria are also operated by the city. Electricity is

available to residents from the Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by Pacific Telecommunications, Inc., while long-distance service is available through Alascom. One television channel is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 85 housing units in the village, 62 are occupied; over 90 percent are heated by burning wood. The local school system is operated by the Yukon-Koyukuk Regional Education Attendance Area.

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

Hydaburg

Haida

Haida Corporation
P.O. Box 89
Hydaburg, AK 99559
(907) 285-3721

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	25,245 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	23,040 acres
Total labor force	133
High school graduate or higher	66.7%
Bachelor's degree or higher	2.7%
Unemployment rate	21.8%
Per capita income (1989)	$7,624
Population	384
Percent native	89.1%

LOCATION
Hydaburg is located on the southwest coast of Prince of Wales Island, 45 air miles northwest of Ketchikan.

CLIMATE
Prince of Wales Island is dominated by a cool, moist, maritime climate. Average summer temperatures vary from 46°F to 70°F; winter temperatures run between 32°F and 42°F.

CULTURE AND HISTORY
Hydaburg is the largest Haida village in Alaska. Haida Indians originally migrated to Prince of Wales Island, a predominantly Tlingit area, from Graham Island in Canada. After combining three villages, the present site was chosen as the Hydaburg Indian Reservation in 1912. The new village established a trading company, store, and sawmill. However, the villagers were never comfortable with the arrangement, and at their request in 1926, the land was restored to its former status as a part of the Tongass National Forest. The townsite was established on 189 acres of the land reserved for that use.

The first fish-processing plant opened in the village in 1927, and three other canneries operated there through the 1930s. Residents maintain a subsistence and commercial-fishing life-style.

GOVERNMENT
In 1927 Hydaburg was incorporated under Alaska law as a first-class city, with a mayor and city council; it is located in the unorganized borough (see Alaska introduction). When the Indian Reorganization Act (IRA) was amended in 1936 to include Alaska natives, Hydaburg became the first village to form an IRA council, still operating and headed by a president. Shareholders in the village corporation are also shareholders in Sealaska regional native corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY
Hydaburg's economy is based on fishing, including commercial and subsistence activities. The community is actively interested in further development of the economy.

CONSTRUCTION
Twelve residents are employed in the construction industry.

FISHERIES
Commercial fishing and fish processing are primary employers in Hydaburg. There is a processing plant in the village.

FORESTRY
The Haida Corporation maintains a substantial timber holding, although active logging was suspended in 1985, due to a decline in the timber market.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER
Local government employs 42 people, state government provides work for six more, and the federal government employs an additional nine.

MANUFACTURING
Eleven residents are employed in durable manufacturing.

SERVICES
Hydaburg has a grocery store, a general-merchandise store, a home-furnishing store and a sporting-goods store. Other services include two child-care businesses, a fuel-oil dealer, and a business-consulting service. Retail trade employs four residents, financial and related businesses three, and professional services other than health or education employ another 13.

TRANSPORTATION
A total of 12 residents are employed in the transportation industry.

INFRASTRUCTURE
Hydaburg is accessible by floatplane, with an FAA-designed approach. Scheduled flights in Hydaburg connect with Ketchikan. The city owns a dock and a small-boat harbor. A local island road leads to Craig, Klawock, and Hollis, where the state ferry dock is located. Cargo arrives on the ferry and is trucked to Hydaburg; weekly barges from Seattle also deliver cargo to the community.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES
The city of Hydaburg provides piped water from a surface source. It also provides a piped-sewage service, as well as a community septic system. In addition, the city operates a dock and small-boat harbor. Electricity is available to residents from Alaska Power and Telephone, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by National Utilities, while long-distance service is available through Alascom. One television channel is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 135 housing units in the village, 118 are occupied; almost 70 percent are heated with oil, while the rest are heated with wood. The local school is operated by the Hydaburg City School District.

HEALTH CARE
Health care is provided by the Hydaburg Health Clinic, owned by the city and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service; it is administered by the Southeast Alaska Regional Health Corporation.

Emergencies are handled by the Hydaburg Emergency Medical Service.

Igiugig

Yup'ik Eskimo, Alutiiq Aleut

Igiugig Native Corporation
P.O. Box 4009
Igiugig, AK 99613-4009
(907) 533-3204

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	69,623 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	65,934 acres
Total labor force	8
High school graduate or higher	42.9%
Bachelor's degree or higher	–
Unemployment rate	–
Per capita income (1989)	$7,024
Population	33
Percent native	78.8%

LOCATION

Igiugig is located on the south shore of the Kvichak River, at the outlet to Iliamna Lake (the largest in Alaska), 50 miles southwest of Iliamna and 50 miles northeast of King Salmon.

CLIMATE

Igiugig lies within a transitional climatic zone. Average summer temperatures range from 42°F to 62°F; average winter temperatures range from 6°F to 30°F. The record high was 91°F and the record low -47°F. Total precipitation in the area averages 26.2 inches annually, including an average snowfall of 64.3 inches.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Kiatagmiut (Yup'ik) Eskimos originally lived in Kaskanak on the right bank of the Kvichak River, about seven miles from the outlet of the lake. At the turn of the century, these people moved upriver to the present site of Igiugig, which had long been used as a fish camp by the people of the region. Today about one-third of the village's population can trace their roots to the village of Branch on the Branch River; residents of that village moved to Igiugig as it began to develop. A post office was established in 1934 but was discontinued in 1954. Igiugig began as a fishing village; commercial and subsistence fishing continue to sustain the community. Historically an Eskimo village, it is now composed of a population that is 80 percent Alutiiq Aleut.

GOVERNMENT

Igiugig is unincorporated under Alaska law and is located in the Lake and Peninsula Borough (see Alaska introduction). It also has a five-member traditional council, headed by a president. The council operates the community health clinic, recreation center, the village telephone and television services, and provides school-bus service, garbage collection, and road maintenance. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in Bristol Bay Native Corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

As is typical for other villages in the region, salmon fishing is the mainstay of Igiugig's economy. During the red-salmon season, almost everyone leaves the village to fish in Bristol Bay. Subsistence is also an important contributor to residents' livelihoods.

FISHERIES

No residents list fishing as their full-time occupation, although seasonal fishing is crucial to the life of the community.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

The state government provides work for five residents.

SERVICES

There are two snow- and waste-removal services in the village, as well as a general-merchandise store and a grocery store.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

There is a sporting-goods store in the village, as well as a boarding house and a fishing camp. The area is famous for trophy rainbow-trout fishing; fish over 15 pounds are frequently taken. There are also huge runs of red salmon.

TRANSPORTATION

Two residents work in the transportation industry.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Igiugig is accessible primarily by water and air; no roads connect it to other villages. Snowmachines, all-terrain vehicles, trucks, and motorcycles are common modes of local transportation. There are approximately three miles of local roads. Skiffs are used to travel on the Kvichak River between Igiugig and Levelock and on Iliamna Lake. Fishing boats are used to travel to neighboring fishing villages. Regular and charter flights are available from Kodiak and King Salmon. A 2,700-foot gravel runway serves the village. Barge service is also available, utilizing a public dock.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The village provides water at the washeteria, from a community well; the water is filtered. There are also individual water wells, and residents use the Kvichak River as a water source. Sewage disposal is by means of a sewage lagoon, where honeybuckets are emptied, and by means of outhouses. The village operates a washeteria. Electricity is available to residents from a generator operated by the Igiugig Village Council, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by Bristol Bay Telephone Cooperative, Inc., while long-distance service is available through Alascom. One television channel is available through the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 16 housing units in the village, 13 are occupied; all are heated with oil. The village school is operated by the Lake and Peninsula Borough.

HEALTH CARE

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

Iliamna

Tanaina Athabascan, Yup'ik Eskimo, Alutiiq Aleut

Iliamna Natives, Limited
P.O. Box 245
Iliamna, AK 99606
(907) 571-1256

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	69,120 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	73,059 acres
Total labor force	22
High school graduate or higher	68.2%
Bachelor's degree or higher	–
Unemployment rate	–
Per capita income (1989)	$8,596
Population	94
Percent native	66.0%

LOCATION

Iliamna is located on the northwest side of Iliamna Lake, near the Lake Clark National Park and Preserve, 225 miles southwest of Anchorage. The nearest neighboring communities are Nondalton, Port Alsworth, Pedro Bay, and Kokhanok.

CLIMATE

Iliamna lies within a transitional climate zone, with warm summers and cold winters. January temperatures average 20°F, and the average for July is 65°F. Average annual precipitation is 26 inches, including 64 inches of snow. Prevailing winds are from the east.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The community of Iliamna was founded in 1800 by Athabascan Indians who came to the area to trap, hunt, and fish. At present, the native population consists of Tanaina (Athabascan) Indians, Yup'ik Eskimos, and Alutiiq Aleuts. The name Iliamna is derived from an Athabascan word meaning "big ice" or "big lake." Prior to 1935, "Old Iliamna" was located near the mouth of the Iliamna River. A post office was established there in 1901. Around 1935 the Indian village moved to its present location, approximately 40 miles from the old site. The post office followed and retained the name of Iliamna. Much of Iliamna's current size and character can be attributed to the development of fishing and hunting lodges; the first opened in the 1930s, a second in the 1950s, and several others in the 1970s and 1980s. Iliamna Lake offers exceptional sport fishing for 13 species of Alaska game fish, including rainbow trout that grow to more than 30 inches in length.

GOVERNMENT

Iliamna is unincorporated under Alaska law and is located in the Lake and Peninsula Borough (see Alaska introduction). The village is governed by a five-member traditional village council, headed by a president. Shareholders in the village corporation are also shareholders in Bristol Bay Native Corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

Iliamna's economy is based on the commercial salmon fishery in Bristol Bay and on tourism. Most natives and an increasing number of non-natives in Iliamna depend to a varying extent on subsistence hunting and fishing as well.

CONSTRUCTION

There is a heavy-construction contractor in the village. Seven residents are employed in the construction industry.

FISHERIES

Many residents take part in the seasonal salmon fishery in Bristol Bay, although none of them list fishing as their full-time occupation.

FORESTRY

There is a commercial hunting and trapping business in the village.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

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

SERVICES

There is a sporting-goods store in the village, as well as several general-merchandise stores, two grocery stores, three equipment-rental services, an auto-repair shop, and an electronic-equipment repair shop.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

There is a restaurant, five businesses that provide lodging for visitors, eight fishing lodges, a sport-fishing charter service, a video-tape rental business, and two amusement halls.

TRANSPORTATION

There is a taxi service, a school-bus service, and aircraft-maintenance and fuel services.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The 4,800-foot gravel airstrip, with a crosswind runway, is owned by the state of Alaska; it is located between Iliamna and Newhalen. There is a public floatplane facility at East Bay and Pike Lake. There are 28 miles of gravel road, maintained by the state of Alaska. The Iliamna Village Council and a private business provide truck and delivery services within the community. There is a 300-foot dock for use by small vessels.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Iliamna residents use individual water wells and septic systems. Bulk fuel is available for purchase. Electricity is available to residents from the Iliamna, Newhalen, Nondalton Electrical Cooperative, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by Interior Telephone Company, while long-distance service is available through Alascom. The Rural Alaska Television Network provides one channel. Of 36 housing units in the village, 30 are occupied; all are heated with oil. Students from Iliamna attend school in Newhalen; it is operated by the Lake and Peninsula Borough School District.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by the Iliamna Health Clinic, privately owned and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service. It is administered by the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation. Emergency medical services are provided by the Iliamna/Newhalen Rescue Squad.

Ivanof Bay

Alutiiq Aleut

Bay View, Incorporated
11480 Doggie Avenue
Anchorage, AK 99516
(907) 346-3804 or 243-3174

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	81,502 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	78,994 acres
Total labor force	13
High school graduate or higher	100%
Bachelor's degree or higher	44.4%
Unemployment rate	–
Per capita income (1989)	$3,468
Population	35
Percent native	94.3%

LOCATION

Ivanof Bay is located at the head of Ivanof Bay, near Perryville, on the northeast end of the Kupreanof Peninsula, 350 miles southwest of Anchorage. Other neighboring communities are Chignik, Chignik Lake, and Chignik Lagoon.

CLIMATE

Ivanof Bay has a maritime climate, characterized by cool summers, relatively warm winters, and rainy weather. Precipitation averages 125 inches annually, including 58 inches of snow. The average temperature in January is 15°F; the average for July is 70°F.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The village occupies the site of a former salmon cannery that operated from the 1930s to the early 1950s. A post office was established in 1952 but discontinued service in 1954. In 1965 several families moved from Perryville because they believed the water quality to be better and food resources more abundant.

Ivanof Bay maintains traditional Aleut cultural activities. Residents practice a subsistence life-style during the winter, while in the summer most residents leave the community to work in the commercial salmon industry in the Chignik area.

GOVERNMENT

Ivanof Bay is unincorporated under Alaska law and is part of the Lake and Peninsula Borough (see Alaska introduction). The five-member traditional Ivanof Bay Village Council, headed by a president, provides local government services to the residents of the community. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in Bristol Bay Native Corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

The local economy is based on the commercial salmon-fishing industry in the summer, with residents participating in subsistence activities during the winter.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Local government employs five people; state government provides work for eight more.

SERVICES

There is a retail food store in the village.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

There are two rooms available for visitors in the community hall.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Marine cargo service from Seattle is contingent on resident needs; it delivers the annual fuel shipment as well as other bulk cargo. The village corporation owns the 1,200-foot gravel runway; there is no crosswind runway. There are two miles of gravel road in Ivanof Bay. No taxi or local delivery services are available.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The Ivanof Bay Village Council provides piped water from a community well and nearby stream, stored in a 20,000-gallon storage tank. Electricity is available to residents from a village-operated generating system. Local telephone service is provided by Pacific Telecommunications, Inc., while long-distance service is available through Alascom. One television channel is available through the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 14 housing units in the village, nine are occupied; all are heated with oil. The school at Ivanof Bay is part of the Lake and Peninsula Borough School District and offers instruction from kindergarten through high school.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided by the Ivanof Bay Health Clinic, owned by the village and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service. It is administered by the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation. An Indian Health Service doctor visits twice yearly, an IHS dentist once a year, and an optometrist every other year. The Chignik Subregional Clinic is also used by residents for lab, x-ray, or pharmacy services. The nearest hospitals are located in Dillingham and Anchorage.

Kake

Tlingit

Kake Tribal Corporation
P.O. Box 263
Kake AK 99830
(907) 785-3221

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	23,040 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	22,507 acres
Total labor force	284
High school graduate or higher	71.8%
Bachelor's degree or higher	5.5%
Unemployment rate	10.9%
Per capita income (1989)	$11,612
Population	700
Percent native	73.4%

LOCATION

Kake is located on the northwest coast of Kupreanof Island, along Kaku Strait, 38 air miles northwest of Petersburg.

CLIMATE

Kake has a maritime climate, characterized by cool summers, mild winters, and fairly heavy precipitation. Average summer temperatures range from 44°F to 62°F; winter temperatures range from 26°F to 43°F.

CULTURE AND HISTORY
Kake is a Tlingit village with a fishing, logging, and subsistence lifestyle. Troubles with white settlers in the middle of the 19th century led to the so-called Kake War; during successive conflicts with the U.S. Navy, three Kake villages were destroyed. The Kakes did not rebuild for many years but finally settled at their present site in the late 1800s. In 1891, a government school and store were built. A Society of Friends mission also was established. In 1912 the first cannery was built near the village; it was purchased by the village in the 1940s. In the late 1940s, timber harvesting and processing began at a local sawmill. Traditional customs are still observed in Kake. The world's largest totem pole was commissioned by the village and carved by Chilkats in 1967 for Alaska's centennial. The 132-foot totem pole now stands on a bluff overlooking the town.

GOVERNMENT
Kake was incorporated as a first-class city under Alaska law in 1952, with a mayor and city council; it is located in the unorganized borough (see Alaska introduction). It also has a traditional village council, presided over by a president. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in Sealaska Corporation regional native corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY
The largest employers are the city and school district. Fishing and seafood processing contribute considerably to the economy.

CONSTRUCTION
There are 20 residents employed in the construction industry.

FISHERIES
Kake Tribal Corporation owns the local cold-storage plant. A non-profit hatchery assists in sustaining the salmon fishery.

FORESTRY
There is a commercial timber tract near the village, and the Kake Tribal Corporation operates a lumber and wood-products business.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER
Local government employs 50 people, state government provides work for 12 more, and the federal government employs an additional 10.

MANUFACTURING
There is a manufacturing business in the village. Five residents are employed in nondurable manufacturing; 55 are employed in durable manufacturing.

SERVICES
There is a variety store, and there are two general-merchandise stores, a shoe store, a beauty shop, a commercial art and graphic-design service, an auto-repair shop, and a boat dealer in the village. The city owns and operates a liquor store. Two residents are employed in wholesale trade, while 27 are employed in retail trade. Two residents are employed in repair services, three in personal services, and 15 in professional services other than health and education.

TOURISM AND RECREATION
There is a guide service, a video-tape rental service, and an amusement arcade in the village. Four residents are employed in entertainment and recreation.

TRANSPORTATION
There is a taxicab service, a trucking and courier service, and a school bus service in the village. Twelve people in Kake are employed in the transportation industry.

INFRASTRUCTURE
Kake can be reached by air and water only. There are scheduled seaplane and air-taxi flights to Petersburg, Juneau, Sitka, and Wrangell. Kake has a 4,000-foot lighted gravel runway, owned and operated by the city. State ferry and barge services are available. Ports include a float plane dock, a small-boat harbor, and a deep-water dock, all owned and operated by the city, in addition to a state-ferry terminal. There are about 120 miles of logging roads in the Kake area but no connections to other communities.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES
The city of Kake provides piped water from a surface source. There is a piped-sewage system that uses a community septic system. There is a washeteria in the village run in.

Electricity is available to residents from the Tlingit-Haida Regional Utility Company, burning oil to generate power. Local telephone service is provided by Pacific Telecommunications, Inc., while long-distance service is available through Alascom. Cable-television service is available, as well as one channel from the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 265 housing units in the town, 220 are occupied; all are heated with oil. The public school is operated by the city school district.

HEALTH CARE
Health care is provided by the Kake Health Center, owned by the city and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service. It is administered by the Southeast Alaska Regional Health Corporation.

Kaktovik

Inupiat Eskimo

Kaktovik Inupiat Corporation
P.O. Box 73
Kaktovik, AK 99747
(907) 640-6120
Fax: 640-6217

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	92,160 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	85,164 acres
Total labor force	114
High school graduate or higher	54.4%
Bachelor's degree or higher	1.9%
Unemployment rate	30.7%
Per capita income (1989)	$10,078
Population	224
Percent native	84.4%

LOCATION
Kaktovik is located on Barter Island, 90 miles west of the Canadian border and 310 miles southeast of Barrow. The village is on the northern edge of the 20.3-million-acre Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

CLIMATE
The climate of Kaktovik is arctic. Temperatures range from -56°F in the winter to highs of 78°F in the summer. Precipitation is light, at five inches per year, with snowfall averaging 20 inches.

CULTURE AND HISTORY
Until the late 19th century, the island was a major trade center for the Inupiat and was especially important as a bartering place for natives from Alaska and Canada. The ruins of Old Kaktovik can be seen from the road into the village from the airport.

Due to Kaktovik's isolation, the village has maintained its Inupiat Eskimo traditions.

GOVERNMENT
Kaktovik was incorporated as a second-class city under Alaska law, with a mayor and city council, in 1971; it is located in the North Slope Borough (see Alaska introduction). The village also has a traditional council, headed by a president. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in Arctic Slope Regional Corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY
More than half of the working residents of the village are employed by the North Slope Borough, and another 15 percent work for the school district. About one-quarter of the work force is employed in the private sector, primarily by Native Corporations and their affiliates. As is true for other communities in the region, subsistence hunting and fishing play a major role in Kaktovik's economy. Residents hunt in nearby areas for Dall sheep, moose, caribou, and fox. The community also produces arts and crafts for sale, such as etched baleen, carved ivory, and masks. Part-time seasonal jobs, such as construction projects, also provide income.

CONSTRUCTION
Twenty-one residents are employed in the construction industry.

FORESTRY
There is a commercial trapping line run by a village resident.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER
Local government employs 58 people, the federal government employs an additional three.

SERVICES
The Kaktovik Inupiat Corporation runs the local store, which provides groceries, clothing, first-aid supplies, hardware, camera film, and sporting goods. There are repair services for automobiles and aircraft in the village, as well as a kennel, a gas service station, and a vehicle dealership. Three residents are employed in retail trade and three in repair services.

TOURISM AND RECREATION
There is a hotel in the village.

TRANSPORTATION
Three residents are employed in the transportation industry.

INFRASTRUCTURE
Air travel provides the only year-round access to the village. In the summer, freight arrives by barge; it is delivered by cargo plane in all seasons. Residents use small boats, snowmachines, and all-terrain vehicles for local transportation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES
The North Slope Borough provides water to the village at a central point, as well as providing a water truck for residents. Water is obtained from a surface source. Honeybuckets are used for sewage disposal, in addition to outhouses. There is a washeteria in the village. Electricity is also provided by the North Slope Borough, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by the Arctic Slope Telephone Association Cooperative, while long-distance service is available through Alascom. Cable-television service is available, in addition to one channel offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 82 housing units in the town, 67 are occupied; 80 percent are heated with oil, while most of the rest are heated with wood. The village school offers education from preschool through high school, in addition to adult basic education. It is operated by the North Slope Borough.

HEALTH CARE
Health care is provided by the Kaktovik Health Clinic, owned by the North Slope Borough and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service. The village also has a public-safety building and a fire station, equipped with fire engines and an ambulance.

Kaltag

Koyukon Athabascan

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

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	115,200 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	106,470 acres
Total labor force	85
High school graduate or higher	62.0%
Bachelor's degree or higher	–
Unemployment rate	24.1%
Per capita income (1989)	$5,219
Population	240
Percent native	92.5%

LOCATION
Kaltag is located on the west bank of the Yukon River, 75 miles west of Galena and 335 miles west of Fairbanks.

CLIMATE
The area experiences a cold, continental climate, with extreme temperature differences. Temperatures range from -40°F and below in the winter to well above 70°F in the summer. Average annual precipitation is 16 inches, including 74 inches of snowfall.

CULTURE AND HISTORY
Kaltag was established in the early 1900s, when residents of three nearby villages moved to the site; before that time it was used as a cemetery. The village was named by the Russians for the Yukon Indian name Kaltaga. Steamboat traffic related to gold prospecting peaked in 1900. Most of the village residents are Koyukon Athabascans. The Stick Dance Festival draws visitors to Kaltag from many neighboring villages. This one-week festival of potlatches is sponsored by relatives of a recently deceased person, in appreciation of those who helped during their time of mourning.

GOVERNMENT
Kaltag was incorporated as a second-class city under Alaska law, with a mayor and city council, in 1969; it is located in the unorganized borough (see Alaska introduction). It also has a traditional council, headed by a chief. Shareholders in the village

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

ECONOMY
Subsistence is an important part of the local economy. Most cash jobs are with the school, local government, U.S. Bureau of Land Management emergency firefighting, commercial fishing, or fish processing.

FISHERIES
Commercial fishing is an important part-time, seasonal source of income for residents.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER
Local government employs 12 people, state government provides work for 28 more, and the federal government employs an additional two.

SERVICES
There is a snowplowing and waste-removal service in the village, in addition to two general-retail stores. One resident works in wholesale trade, seven in retail trade, three in finance and related businesses, and two in professional services other than health and education.

TRANSPORTATION
Four residents are employed in the transportation industry.

INFRASTRUCTURE
Kaltag is accessible by year-round air transportation, and the river is the primary means of access in the summer. Cargo barges usually deliver goods three times during the summer. Local trails and the Old Mail Trail to Unalakleet are used during the winter for woodcutting and traplines.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES
The city of Kaltag provides piped water, as well as water at a central location, from a community well and a surface source. There is a piped-sewage system, as well as a honeybucket dump. Outhouses are also used for sewage disposal. Bulk fuel is available for purchase by residents. Electricity is available from the Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by Pacific Telecommunications, Inc., while long-distance service is available through Alascom. One channel of television is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 74 housing units in the village, 63 are occupied; almost all are heated with oil. The village school is operated by the Yukon-Koyukuk Regional Education Attendance Area.

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

Karluk

Alutiiq Aleut

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

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	92,160 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	87,067 acres
Total labor force	33
High school graduate or higher	38.5%
Bachelor’s degree or higher	–
Unemployment rate	9.1%
Per capita income (1989)	$7,089
Population	71
Percent native	91.5%

LOCATION
Karluk is located on the northwest side of Kodiak Island, on Shelikof Strait. The community of Kodiak is 88 air miles to the northeast, and Anchorage is 301 miles away, also to the northeast. The terrain of the area is characterized by low-lying mountains, laced with rivers and streams. In the summer months, the mountains are a deep emerald green. The Karluk River runs through the community and features all five species of salmon.

CLIMATE
Karluk’s maritime climate is characterized by mild winters and cool summers, with fairly heavy precipitation. Prevailing wind directions vary, with wind speeds between five and 20 miles per hour. Temperatures in January range between 0°F and 35°F; the range in July is between 40°F and 70°F. Average annual precipitation varies between 25 and 35 inches.

CULTURE AND HISTORY
Karluk is an Aleut village with a fishing and subsistence life-style. Archaeological evidence indicates that Karluk has been inhabited for more than 7,000 years. There are 36 registered archaeological sites in the area. In 1786 a permanent community was established as a Russian trading post. In 1978, storms and high winds forced the entire community to move and reestablish itself upriver, approximately three-quarters of a mile away from the old site. Karluk boasts of having the largest cannery and the greatest salmon stream in the world.

GOVERNMENT
Karluk is an unincorporated village under Alaska law, within the Kodiak Island Borough (see Alaska introduction). The village is governed by a seven-member Indian Reorganization Act tribal council, headed by a president. Council members are elected for three-year staggered terms. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in Koniag, Incorporated (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY
Commercial fishing is the primary source of livelihood in the village. The village corporation shares ownership of the cannery with the native village corporations of Larson Bay and Old Harbor, but operations have remained idle in recent years. Residents actively participate in subsistence hunting and fishing activities.

CONSTRUCTION
Two residents are employed in the construction industry.

FISHERIES
Commercial salmon fishing is the mainstay of the community.

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

SERVICES
There is a retail food store in the community. Two residents are employed in professional services other than health and education.

TOURISM AND RECREATION
There is a tourist lodge in the village, as well as a commercial fishing camp.

TRANSPORTATION
Fourteen residents are employed in the transportation industry.

INFRASTRUCTURE
Karluk is accessible by air and water only. Regular and charter flights are available from the city of Kodiak, served by a seaplane base and a gravel airstrip, 2,400 feet long. There is no crosswind runway or control tower. Barge service is available twice a month from Kodiak. There is about a mile of gravel road in the community. No taxi or local delivery services are available.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES
Water is supplied to all residents from a nearby mountain stream, through a piped-water system. The community has 50,000-gallons of water storage capacity, resulting in an adequate supply at all times. The entire community is served by a piped-sewage system, which relies on a community septic system. Bulk fuel is available for purchase by residents. The Alutiiq Power and Fuel Company operates a 50-kilowatt generator. Local telephone service is provided by Pacific Telecommunications, Inc., while long-distance service is available through Alascom. One television channel is available through the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 27 housing units in the village 18 are occupied; over half are heated with wood, while most of the rest use oil. The Karluk School is part of the Kodiak Island Borough School District. Classes are offered from kindergarten through high school. Preschool classes are also available for three-to-five-year-olds.

HEALTH CARE
Health care is provided by the Karluk Health Clinic, owned and operated by the village. It is administered by the Kodiak Area Native Association.

Kasaan

Haida

Kavilco, Inc.
One Union Square, Suite 3431
600 University Street
Seattle, WA 98101
(206)624-6162 or (907) 542-2214

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	23,040 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	23,054 acres
Total labor force	31
High school graduate or higher	65.4%
Bachelor's degree or higher	–
Unemployment rate	64.5%
Per capita income (1989)	$23,385
Population	54
Percent native	53.7%

LOCATION
Kasaan is situated on the east side of Prince of Wales Island, on Kasaan Bay, 30 miles northwest of Ketchikan.

CLIMATE
The area is dominated by a maritime climate, with relatively warm winters, cool summers, and a fair amount of precipitation. Average summer temperatures range between 46°F and 70°F; winter temperatures range between 32°F and 42°F.

CULTURE AND HISTORY
Originally Tlingit territory, Kasaan gets its name from the Tlingit word meaning "pretty town." Haidas migrated north from the Queen Charlotte Islands in the early 1700s to the island and established the village known as "Old Kasaan." In 1898 the Copper Queen mine, camp, sawmill, post office, and store were built on Kasaan Bay, and the Haida people were relocated to this new village. In 1902 the first salmon cannery was constructed in the village. The cannery burned in 1907, 1910, and again in 1911, but it was rebuilt each season and operated sporadically until 1953. During this time, Kasaan had a school, three stores, a Presbyterian church, and other businesses. Chief Sonihat built the Quail House, a traditional longhouse, which became the focus of the new Kasaan Totem Park, established during the 1930s. Many of the totems left from the old village site were moved to the park.

The area has many historic native sites. Kasaan was traditionally a Haida village, but the population has become mixed, now including Haida, Aleut, and Eskimo descendants. Subsistence activities provide a major supplement to villagers' incomes.

GOVERNMENT
Kasaan was incorporated in 1976 under Alaska law as a second-class city, with a mayor and city council; it is located in the unorganized borough (see Alaska introduction). It also has an Indian Reorganization Act village council, headed by a president. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in Sealaska Corporation regional native corporation (see Alaska introduction)

ECONOMY
Commercial fishing is the primary income-producer in Kasaan. The village native corporation, Kavilco Corporation, has sold the village's timber rights. Most residents participate in subsistence activities.

FISHERIES
Salmon fishing is an important economic resource for the village.

FORESTRY
There is a forest-nursery service in the village, as well as a logging company.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER
State government provides work for three residents.

SERVICES
Two residents are employed in retail trade and two in repair services.

TOURISM AND RECREATION
There is a gift shop in the village.

INFRASTRUCTURE
Kasaan can be reached by floatplane and by water. There are both scheduled and chartered seaplane services from Ketchikan. Freight service is also available. Kasaan has a dock at the old cannery site, a small-boat harbor, and a seaplane float. It also has island road access to Hollis, 10 miles away, where the state ferry provides passenger and vehicle transportation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES
The city provides piped water from a surface source. There is a piped-sewage system, utilizing a community septic system, as well as individual septic tanks. The city is also responsible for refuse disposal. Bulk fuel is available for purchase by residents. Electricity is available to residents from the Tlingit-Haida Regional Utility Company, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by Pacific Telecommunications, Inc., while long-distance service is available through Alascom. One television channel is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 30 housing units in the village, 19 are occupied; all are heated with oil. The Kasaan Emergency Medical Service responds to emergencies. The village school is operated by the Southeast Island Regional Educational Attendance Area.

HEALTH CARE
Health care is provided by the Kasaan Health Clinic, owned by the city and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service. It is administered by the Southeast Alaska Regional Health Corporation.

Kasigluk

Yup'ik Eskimo

Kasigluk, Incorporated
P.O. Box 39
Kasigluk, AK 99609

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	115,200 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	80,140 acres
Total labor force	135
High school graduate or higher	51.1%
Bachelor's degree or higher	1.1%
Unemployment rate	34.8%
Per capita income (1989)	$4,840
Population	425
Percent native	95.3%

LOCATION
The village of Kasigluk is located approximately 26 miles northwest of Bethel. The community is actually made up of Old and New Kasigluk, surrounded by the Johnson River and a network of lakes.

CLIMATE
The climate is largely maritime, with some continental influences in the winter. Summer temperatures range from 42°F to 62°F; winter temperatures range between -2°F and 19°F. Annual precipitation averages 16 inches, including snowfall of 50 inches.

CULTURE AND HISTORY
Kasigluk is a Yup'ik Eskimo village, maintaining strong cultural traditions. In the 1940 U.S. census, it was listed as an Eskimo village, one of the "Tundra Villages," with a population of 66. A post office was established in 1962.

GOVERNMENT
In 1982 Kasigluk incorporated under Alaska law as a second-class city in the unincorporated borough (see Alaska introduction); however, in 1986, the city council resigned. With no municipal government in operation, the traditional village council, headed by a president, provides community leadership. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in Calista Corporation regional native corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY
As with other villages in the region, Kasigluk's economic base is a mix of subsistence and cash-generating activities. Employment opportunities are available through local government, the school district, and commercial fishing.

FISHERIES
Eight residents are employed in commercial fishing. The Alaska State Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission reports 47 limited-entry permits held by Kasigluk residents, mainly for herring-roe net and salmon set-net fisheries.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER
Local government employs 14 people, state government provides work for 47 more, and the federal government employs an additional two.

SERVICES
There are two general-merchandise stores, a retail store, and a repair shop in Kasigluk. Thirteen residents are employed in retail trade, two in personal services, and three in professional services other than health and education.

TOURISM AND RECREATION
There is a video-tape rental service in the village.

TRANSPORTATION
There is a taxi service in the village. Six residents are employed in the transportation industry.

INFRASTRUCTURE
Kasigluk is accessible by air and by water. There is a 2,500-foot gravel airstrip, and barge service is available from Bethel during the summer months. Travel within the community is by boat during the summer months and by snowmachine during the winter.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES
Water is available at watering points located throughout the village. Residents also use individual wells. Sewage is disposed of by a honeybucket system; there is a honeybucket dump in the village.

There is also a washeteria in the village, and bulk fuel is available for purchase by residents. Electricity is provided by the Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is available through United Utilities, Inc., while long-distance service is provided by Alascom. One television channel is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 105 housing units in the village, 89 are occupied; almost all are heated with oil. There are two village schools, offering classes from kindergarten through high school. They are operated by the Lower Kuskokwim Regional Education Attendance Area.

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

Kenai

Tanaina (Dena'ina) Athabascan

Bells Flats Natives, Inc.
P.O. Box 3473
Kenai, AK 99611

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	23,040 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	22,348 acres
Total labor force	3,114
High school graduate or higher	–
Bachelor's degree or higher	–
Unemployment rate	12.1%
Per capita income (1989)	–
Population	6,327
Percent native	8.5%

LOCATION
Kenai is located on the northwestern coast of the Kenai Peninsula, on the east side of Cook Inlet. It lies approximately 65 air miles south of Anchorage, on the Sterling Highway.

CLIMATE
Kenai is located in the maritime climate zone, characterized by relatively warm winters, cool summers, and a fair amount of precipitation. January temperatures range from 4°F to 22°F; July temperatures vary from 46°F to 61°F. Average annual precipitation is 20 inches.

CULTURE AND HISTORY
Kenai was founded in 1791 as a Russian fur-trading post, Fort St. Nicholas. In 1869 the U.S. military established a post for the Tanaina Indians in the area, called Fort Kenai, which was abandoned after Alaska was purchased. By the 1920s, commercial fishing was the primary activity, and Kenai remained a small Tanaina fishing village, until the first dirt road from Anchorage was constructed in 1951. In 1957 oil was discovered at Swanson River, the first major Alaska oil strike, and Kenai has been a growing center for oil exploration and production since that time. The Kenai River is a major sport-fishing location for Anchorage residents and tourists. The river is world famous for trophy king and silver salmon.

GOVERNMENT
Kenai was incorporated as a home-rule city in 1960 under Alaska law, with a mayor and city council; it is located in the Kenai Peninsula Borough (see Alaska introduction). It also has a village council established by the Indian Reorganization Act, presided over by a chairperson. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in Cook Inlet Regional Corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY
The city is the center of oil-industry services and supplies. Tourism is also an extremely important industry. Other significant economic sectors include fishing (sport, subsistence, and commercial), fish processing, timber and lumber enterprises, agriculture, transportation services, construction, and retail trade.

CONSTRUCTION
The construction industry employs 129 residents.

FISHERIES
The commercial salmon fishery is an important element in Kenai's economy.

FORESTRY
Logging and the production of lumber are important in the local economy.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER
Local government employs 258 people, state government provides work for 151 more, and the federal government employs an additional 77.

MANUFACTURING
Manufacturing of various types employs 321 residents of Kenai.

MINING
The city is the center of oil-industry services and supplies for Cook Inlet oil drilling and exploration. Since 1991 new oil and natural-gas deposits have been discovered in the inlet. Oil-refining operations occur north of Kenai, in Nikiski. The oil industry employs 367 residents of Kenai.

SERVICES
Services are extensive in Kenai. Wholesale trade employs 98 residents, retail trade 542, finance and related industries 88, repair services 123, personal services 101, and professional services other than health and education 131.

TOURISM AND RECREATION
Tourism is estimated as a $95-million-per-year industry on the peninsula. The entertainment and recreation industry employs 53 residents.

TRANSPORTATION
The transportation industry employs 96 residents of Kenai.

INFRASTRUCTURE
Kenai is accessible by air, water, and highway. The Sterling Highway connects the city to Anchorage, Fairbanks, Canada, and the lower 48 states. Scheduled and charter airlines and helicopter services are available. The city dock is able to accommodate ocean-going freighters.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES
The city provides piped water from a community well. There is a sewage system available to community residents. There is also a washeteria. Bulk fuel is available for purchase by residents. Electricity is provided by the Alaska Electric Generation and Transmission Cooperative, generating power by burning oil. Local

telephone service is provided by Pacific Telecommunications, Inc. (Soldotna Exchange), while long-distance service is provided by Alascom and GCI. Cable-television service is available, and four Anchorage channels may be received. Of 2,681 housing units in the city, 2,329 are occupied; almost all are heated with natural gas. Local schools are operated by the Kenai Peninsula Borough.

HEALTH CARE
Health care is provided by the Soldotna Hospital. The regional health corporation is Chugachmiut. Emergency services are provided by the Kenai Fire Department or the Soldotna Hospital.

Kiana

Kowagmiut Eskimo

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

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	115,200 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	102,741 acres
Total labor force	107
High school graduate or higher	52.9%
Bachelor's degree or higher	2.1%
Unemployment rate	27.4%
Per capita income (1989)	$6,467
Population	385
Percent native	93.5%

LOCATION
Kiana is located on the north bank of the Kobuk River, 57 air miles east of Kotzebue.

CLIMATE
Kiana is located in a transitional climate zone, characterized by long, cold winters and cool summers. Temperatures range from winter lows of -54°F to summer highs above 80°F. Snowfall averages 60 inches per year, with total average precipitation of 16 inches.

CULTURE AND HISTORY
Kiana means "place where three rivers meet." It has long been the central village of the Kobuk River Kowagmiut (Inupiat) Eskimos. In 1909 it became a supply center for the Squirrel River placer mine.

Kiana is a traditional Inupiat Eskimo village, practicing a subsistence life-style.

GOVERNMENT
Kiana was incorporated in 1964 as a second-class city under Alaska law, with a mayor and city council; it is located in the Northwest Arctic Borough (see Alaska introduction). It also has a traditional village council, headed by a president. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in NANA regional native corporation (see Alaska introduction).

Kotzebue, AK (Courtesy of Alaska Division of Tourism)

ECONOMY
Kiana's economy depends on traditional subsistence activities but is increasingly being augmented by a cash economy. The school district, the city, the village corporation, some mining, and some commercial fishing all provide income.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER
Local government employs 26 people, state government provides work for 26 more, and the federal government employs an additional five.

MINING
The Red Dog Mine employs four residents.

SERVICES
There are two general-merchandise stores in the village, as well as

Kotzebue, AK (Courtesy of Alaska Division of Tourism)

Blanket Toss (Courtesy of Alaska Division of Tourism)

a retail store. The city of Kiana operates a coin-operated laundry. There is also a child-care service in the village. Retail trade employs 14 residents, personal services two, and professional services other than health and education seven.

TRANSPORTATION

There are two air-charter businesses in the village. Two residents are employed in the transportation industry.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Kiana's major means of transportation are plane, small boat, and snowmachine; there are no roads linking the village to other areas of the state. Bob Baker Memorial Airport has a 4,000-foot lighted gravel runway. Daily scheduled flights are provided by four carriers from Kotzebue, as well as local charter services. Fuel and supplies are delivered to the village by barge each summer, and local store owners have large boats to bring supplies upriver. Boats, all-terrain vehicles, and snowmachines are used extensively for local travel. There is a network of old trading trails linking Kiana with several nearby villages.

Kotzebue, AK (Courtesy of Alaska Division of Tourism)

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The city provides piped water and water at a central watering point, supplied by the community well. It also offers a piped-sewage system, and residents use individual septic tanks as well as outhouses. The city also operates a washeteria. Bulk fuel is available for purchase by residents. Electricity is provided by the Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by OTZ Telephone Company, while long-distance service is available through Alascom. Cable-television service is available, and one television channel is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 124 housing units in the village, 91 are occupied; over 85 percent are heated with oil, while the rest are heated with wood. Local schools are operated by the Northwest Arctic Borough.

HEALTH CARE

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

King Cove

Unangan Aleut

King Cove Corporation
P.O. Box 38
King Cove, AK 99612
(907) 497-2299 or 497-2306

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	115,200 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	109,500 acres
Total labor force	281
High school graduate or higher	53.6%
Bachelor's degree or higher	–
Unemployment rate	1.8%
Per capita income (1989)	$14,760
Population	451
Percent native	39.2%

LOCATION

King Cove is a small Pacific seaport near the extreme western tip of the Alaska Peninsula, 625 miles southwest of Anchorage. The community is on a sand spit and adjacent uplands, which are located at the north end of a natural bay nestled between high mountain ridges. The community is surrounded by steep slopes that are deeply incised by numerous small streams. Nearby communities include Cold Bay and False Pass.

CLIMATE

King Cove has a maritime climate, with mild winters and cool summers. Winter temperatures average between 20°F and 30°F, while summer temperatures range between 30°F and 60°F. Average

annual precipitation is 33 inches, including 52 inches of snow. Wind speed averages 15 knots. King Cove Harbor is ice-free year-round.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

In addition to Unangan Aleut fishermen and their families, early settlers of King Cove were also Scandinavians and other Europeans. In 1911 Pacific American Fisheries built a salmon cannery at the present-day site of the village. Houses, roads, and other facilities grew around the cannery.

King Cove is known for its spectacular scenery, providing opportunities for photography, birding, hiking, wildlife viewing, and scenic walking. Pavlov Volcano can be seen from within the community, and Belkofski Bay and Leonard's Harbor are primary areas for hunting bear, caribou, and geese. Visitors also enjoy fishing for salmon, halibut, cod, and dungeness crab near the village. Tours are provided of one of the largest seafood-processing operations in the nation.

GOVERNMENT

King Cove, the second-largest community in the Aleutians East Borough, was incorporated in 1947 as a first-class city under Alaska law; the city uses a manager form of administration, together with a mayor and city council (see Alaska introduction). The native members of the community are represented by a traditional village council, headed by a president. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in Aleut Corporation regional native corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY

King Cove's economy depends almost completely on the year-round commercial-fishing and seafood-processing industries. Income is supplemented by subsistence activities.

CONSTRUCTION

The construction industry employs 16 residents.

FISHERIES

One of the largest cannery operations under one roof in Alaska is located in the village. While processing activities occur year-round, there is a seasonal peak in the summer time.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

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

MANUFACTURING

There is a boat-building and repair business in the village. Nondurable manufacturing employs 119 residents.

SERVICES

Services in King Cove include a hardware store, several general-merchandise stores, a candy store, a bakery, a hobby shop, several florists, a data-processing service, and several repair shops. Wholesale trade employs 33 residents, retail 32, finance and related businesses three, repair services 11, personal services two, and professional services other than health and education two.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

There is a restaurant in the village, four sporting-goods stores, and several video-tape rental businesses. One resident reports employment in the entertainment and recreation industry.

TRANSPORTATION

There are a number of taxi services, a trucking service, and a freight-transportation service. Four residents are employed in the transportation industry.

INFRASTRUCTURE

King Cove is accessible only by air and sea. The state ferry and marine-cargo services use one of three docks owned by the seafood-processing company. A deep-water dock was completed in the spring of 1993. The harbor provides moorage for 90 boats. The state of Alaska owns a 4,500-foot gravel runway, maintained by the city of King Cove. It is located about five miles north of the community. No crosswind runway or tower services are available. The 4.5 miles of state roads and 5.65 miles of local roads are maintained by the city of King Cove.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The city of King Cove supplies piped water to the community from Ram Creek. A reservoir stores about 980,000 gallons of water. Periodically, water needs of the cannery during peak production seasons deplete the available supply; the city expected to develop an additional source of water by 1993. Community septic tanks provide treatment prior to disposal in the ocean throughout flow-out lines. There are two downtown lift stations with two tanks. A 20,000-gallon tank provides primary treatment; secondary treatment is provided by an 84,000-gallon tank. Waste then flows through a 900-foot line into the ocean via an outfall. Bulk fuel is available for purchase by residents. Electricity is provided by the city of King Cove, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is available from Interior Telephone Company, while long-distance service is available through Alascom. In addition to cable-television service, one channel is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 195 housing units in the village, 144 are occupied; 90 percent are heated with oil. The King Cove School is part of the Aleutians East Borough School District. Classes are offered from kindergarten through high school. Preschool instruction is also available.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is provided the King Cove Medical Clinic, owned by the city and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service. It is administered by the Eastern Aleutian Tribe. Ambulance services are provided by King Cove Fire and Rescue Service.

Kipnuk

Yup'ik Eskimo

Kugkaktlik, Incorporated
General Delivery
Kipnuk, AK 99614

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	115,200 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	87,591 acres
Total labor force	70
High school graduate or higher	47.2%
Bachelor's degree or higher	1.0%
Unemployment rate	12.9%
Per capita income (1989)	$2,142
Population	470
Percent native	97.4%

LOCATION

Kipnuk is located approximately 85 air miles southwest of Bethel,

along the west bank of the Kugkaktlik River, within the Yukon-Kuskokwim delta. It is approximately four miles inland from the Bering Sea coast.

CLIMATE
The community is located in the marine climate zone, characterized by relatively mild winters and cool summers, with a fair amount of precipitation. Winter temperatures range between 6°F and 24°F; summer temperatures range from 41°F to 57°F. Annual precipitation averages 22 inches, including 43 inches of snowfall.

CULTURE AND HISTORY
Kipnuk is a traditional Eskimo community, maintaining a subsistence life-style. Yup'ik Eskimos have inhabited the region for thousands of years. According to early BIA records, the village was established around 1922.

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

ECONOMY
Residents of Kipnuk rely on seasonal employment opportunities through commercial fishing and construction. Other employment is provided by local and state government. Subsistence activities, including hunting, fishing, and gathering, are a major part of the Kipnuk economy.

CONSTRUCTION
There are four residents employed in the construction industry.

FISHERIES
The Alaska State Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission reports 134 fishing permits held by Kipnuk residents, mainly for herring-roe and salmon-net fisheries.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER
Local government employs 23 people, state government provides work for 13 more, and the federal government employs an additional two.

MANUFACTURING
Two residents are employed in nondurable manufacturing.

SERVICES
There is a variety store in the village and four general-merchandise stores, in addition to a snowmachine dealership. Eight residents are employed in retail trade and two in professional services other than health and education.

TOURISM AND RECREATION
There is a restaurant and a video-tape rental business in the village.

TRANSPORTATION
There are four residents employed in the transportation industry.

INFRASTRUCTURE
Kipnuk is accessible by air and sea. The village can be reached by plane via a 2,200-foot gravel airstrip, with scheduled air service five times daily, in addition to air-charter service. Barge service from Bethel is provided during the summer months. The community relies on boats for summer travel and snowmachines during the winter for local transportation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES
Water for Kipnuk residents is provided by a fill-and-draw water system that distributes treated water from a nearby lake to several watering sites. Rainwater is often used during the summer and ice melt during the winter. Sewage is disposed of at a local honeybucket dump site. Outhouses are also used. There is a village washeteria, and bulk fuel is available for purchase by residents. Electricity is provided by the Kipnuk Light Plant, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by United Utilities, Inc., while long-distance service is available through Alascom. Cable-television service is available, and one channel is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 128 housing units in the village, 99 are occupied; all of them are heated with oil. The village school serves students from kindergarten through high school and is operated by the Lower Kuskokwim Regional Educational Attendance Area.

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

Kivalina

Kawagmiut Eskimo

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

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	92,160 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	78,387 acres
Total labor force	108
High school graduate or higher	46.2%
Bachelor's degree or higher	1.7%
Unemployment rate	55.6%
Per capita income (1989)	$4,543
Population	317
Percent native	97.5%

LOCATION
Kivalina is located at the tip of an eight-mile barrier reef, located between the Chuckchi Sea and the Kivalina River. It lies 80 air miles northwest of Kotzebue.

CLIMATE
Kivalina lies in a transitional climate zone, characterized by long, cold winters and cool summers. Temperatures range from winter lows of -54°F to summer highs of over 80°F. Snowfall averages 50 inches, with 10 inches of precipitation annually.

CULTURE AND HISTORY
Kivalina is a traditional Inupiat Eskimo village. It has long been a stopping-off place for seasonal travelers between Arctic coastal areas and Kotzebue Sound communities. It is the only village in the region where people hunt the bowhead whale. Subsistence activities provide most food sources.

GOVERNMENT
Kivalina was incorporated in 1969 as a second-class city under Alaska law, with a mayor and city council; it is located in the Northwest Arctic Borough (see Alaska introduction). It also has a village council organized under the Indian Reorganization Act, headed by a president. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in NANA Regional Corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY
Kivalina's economy depends on traditional subsistence patterns. The village native Craft Industry has recently expanded; carvings and jewelry are produced from ivory and caribou hooves. Major employers are the school, the city, the village corporation, the village council, charter airlines, and local stores. Some commercial fishing also occurs, and the Red Dog Mine offers employment as well.

CONSTRUCTION
The construction industry employs three village residents.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER
Local government employs 15 people, state government provides work for nine more, and the federal government employs an additional two.

MINING
Three village residents are employed in the mining industry.

SERVICES
There are three general-merchandise stores in the village. Retail trade employs six residents, personal services two, and professional services other than health and education employ another resident.

TRANSPORTATION
The transportation industry employs seven village residents.

INFRASTRUCTURE
Kivalina is accessible only by water and air. The major means of transportation are plane, barge, small boat, and snowmachine. There are no roads outside of the village. A 2,400-foot airstrip, owned by the state and operated by the city, serves daily flights from Kotzebue. Goods are barged in during the summer months. Small boats, all-terrain vehicles, and snowmachines are used for local travel.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES
The city of Kivalina provides water at a single point from a surface source. The city maintains a honeybucket dump site, and residents also use outhouses. Electricity is available through the Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, owned by the city, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by OTZ Telephone Company, while long-distance service is available through Alascom. Cable-television service is available in the village, and one channel is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 71 housing units in the village, 67 are occupied; all are heated with oil. The village school is operated by the Northwest Arctic Borough.

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

Klawock

Tlingit

Klawock Hennya Corporation
P.O. Box 129
Klawock, AK 99925
(907) 755-2270

Total area of entitlement under ANCSA	23,040 acres
Interim conveyance (1994)	22,916 acres
Total labor force	323
High school graduate or higher	75.1%
Bachelor's degree or higher	6.1%
Unemployment rate	17.3%
Per capita income (1989)	$13,212
Population	722
Percent native	54.3%

LOCATION
Klawock is located on the west coast of Prince of Wales Island, across from Klawock Island, in Southeast Alaska. It is seven miles north of Craig and 56 air miles west of Ketchikan.

CLIMATE
Klawock is dominated by a cool maritime climate. Average temperatures in the summer range from 46°F to 70°F; average winter temperatures range from 32°F to 42°F. Gale winds are common in fall and winter months.

CULTURE AND HISTORY
Early inhabitants of Klawock came from Tukekan, a Tlingit winter village to the north. The history of Klawock is closely tied to the fishing industry. A trading post and salmon saltery were established in 1868, and the first cannery in Alaska was built here by a San Francisco firm in 1878. The subsequent canneries that grew up in the area were operated by Chinese laborers. A hatchery for red salmon operated at Klawock Lake between 1887 and 1917. In 1934 Klawock received federal funds for cannery operations, on the condition that the village be liquor-free. In 1971 the Alaska Timber Corporation built a sawmill. Soon afterward the Klawock Hennya Village Corporation, the Shaan Seet Corporation of Craig, and Sealaska Timber Corporation expanded area facilities with a log-sort yard outside of Klawock and a dock on Klawock Island.

The island has been greatly influenced by logging operations. The community takes great pride in its totem park, which displays 21 restored original and replica totem poles from the old village. Most residents pursue a subsistence life-style.

GOVERNMENT
Klawock was incorporated under Alaska law in 1929 as a first-class city, with a mayor and city council; it is located in the unorganized borough (see Alaska introduction). It also has a village council, organized under the Indian Reorganization Act, headed by a president. Shareholders in the village corporation also hold shares in Sealaska Corporation regional native corporation (see Alaska introduction).

ECONOMY
The economy of the village has been dependent on fishing and cannery operations in the past; however, the timber industry has become increasingly important in recent years. The city is interested in developing a cold-storage plant, tourism, and a mineral-extraction industry.

CONSTRUCTION
There are two general-building contractors in the village, a heavy-construction contractor, and a handyman service. There are 20 residents employed in the construction industry.

FISHERIES
Commercial fishing continues to play a part in the economy of the village. The state operates a hatchery that contributes to the local salmon population

FORESTRY
The Klawock Timber Company sawmill and area logging operations are the largest employers in the village.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER
Local government employs 45 people, state government provides work for 10 more, and the federal government employs an additional 13.

MANUFACTURING
There is a wood-products business and a leather-goods business in the village. There are 95 residents employed in nondurable and durable manufacturing.

Chilkat Dancers (Courtesy of Alaska Division of Tourism)

SERVICES
Services are extensive in Klawock. There is a retail-hardware business, a general-merchandise store, several grocery stores, a bakery, several retail stores, a coin-operated laundry, a beauty shop, a tax-return preparation service, a data-processing service, a detective service, a car-rental service, and several repair shops, in addition to a child-care service. Wholesale trade employs two residents, retail trade 32, finance and related businesses five, personal services five, and professional services other than health and education 15.

TOURISM AND RECREATION
There are five lodging businesses in the village, in addition to three fishing camps and several charter-fishing businesses.

TRANSPORTATION
There are several passenger-transportation and taxi businesses in the village, in addition to a trucking company and a charter air service. The transportation industry employs 25 residents of Klawock.

INFRASTRUCTURE
Klawock is primarily accessible by air and sea. Scheduled air service is available from Ketchikan, and a passenger ferry is also available from the village of Hollis. The village is connected by a road system to other island communities. Barges provide the village with freight services. Klawock's transportation facilities include a seaplane base, a 5,000-foot paved runway, and a small-boat harbor. A deep-draft dock is available at Klawock Island.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES
The city of Klawock provides piped water from a surface source. The city also maintains a piped-sewage system. Electricity is provided by the Tlingit-Haida Regional Utility Company, generating power by burning oil. Local telephone service is provided by Pacific Telecommunications, Inc., while long-distance service is available through Alascom. One channel of television is offered by the Rural Alaska Television Network. Of 281 housing units in the village, 241 are occupied; two-thirds are heated with oil, while the rest are evenly split between bottled-gas heat and wood heat. The local school is operated by the Klawock City School District.

HEALTH CARE
Health care is provided by the Klawock Health Clinic, owned by the city and leased to the U.S. Public Health Service. It is administered by the Southeast Alaska Regional Health Corporation. Ambulance services are provided by the Klawock Emergency Medical Service and the Prince of Wales Island Area Emergency Medical Service.