

APPENDIX D

Community Profiles

AKIACHAK

Location and Setting: Akiachak is located on the west bank of the Kuskokwim River, on the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta. It lies 18 miles northeast of Bethel. The community lies at approximately 60.909440° North Latitude and -161.43139° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 36, T010N, R069W, Seward Meridian.) The area encompasses 6.8 sq. miles of land and 0.1 sq. miles of water.

Population: 618 (2004 State Demographer Estimate)

Population Composition: 96.4% Alaska Native or part Native.

Population Trends: Increased by 137 from the 1990 census.

Estimated Subsistence Participation of the Population: Akiachak is a Yup'ik Eskimo village with a fishing and subsistence lifestyle. A 1997 ADF&G subsistence study indicated that 99 percent of the households used subsistence resources and 91 percent received subsistence resources. Approximately 84 percent of households tried for moose, 83 percent tried for caribou, 88 percent tried for migratory birds and 54 percent tried for bear.

History: The Yup'ik Eskimos as a seasonal subsistence site used the area called "Akiakchagamiut" in the 1890 census; the village had a population of 43 at that time. A post office was established in 1934. It incorporated as a second-class city on February 7, 1974. The city government was dissolved on January 31, 1990, in favor of traditional village council governance.

Employment: The majority of year-round employment in Akiachak is in education and other public services. The Yupiit School District headquarters are located in the community. Residents rely on seasonal employment such as commercial fishing, construction and BLM fire fighting. 70 residents hold commercial fishing permits, and some work at canneries in Bristol Bay.

Income: U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 149 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 25.5 percent, although 58.15 percent of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$35,833, per capita income was \$8,321, and 21.16 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

General Patterns of Subsistence Use: No data available.

Sources: Alaska Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Community Information Summary, AK Dept. of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence, Community Profile Database.

AKIAK

Location and Setting: Akiak is located on the west bank of the Kuskokwim River, 42 air miles northeast of Bethel, on the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta. The community lies at approximately 60.912220° North Latitude and -161.21389° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 32, T010N, R067W, Seward Meridian.) The area encompasses 2.0 sq. miles of land and 1.1 sq. miles of water.

Population: 367 (2004 State Demographer estimate)

Population Composition: 95.1% Alaska Native or part Native

Population Trends: No data available.

Estimated Subsistence Participation of the Population: Akiak is a Yup'ik Eskimo village with a reliance on subsistence and fishing activities. There are no exact percentages available.

History: In 1880, the village of "Ackiagmute" had a population of 175. The name Akiak means "the other side," since this place was a crossing to the Yukon River basin during the winter for area Eskimos. The Akiak post office was established in 1916. A U.S. Public Health Service hospital was built in the 1920s. The City was incorporated in 1970.

Employment: The majority of the year-round employment in Akiak is with the City, schools or other public services. Commercial fishing or BLM fire-fighting also provide seasonal income. 27 residents hold commercial fishing permits. The community is interested in developing a fish processing plant and tourism. Subsistence activities are important to residents. Poor fish returns since 1997 have significantly affected the community.

Income: U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 76 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 16.48 percent, although 55.29 percent of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$26,250, per capita income was \$8,326, and 33.94 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

General Patterns of Subsistence Use: No data available.

Sources: Alaska Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Community Information Summary

ALEKNAGIK

Location and Setting: Aleknagik is located at the head of Wood River on the southeast end of Lake Aleknagik, 16 miles northwest of Dillingham. The community lies at approximately 59.273060° North Latitude and -158.61778° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 31, T010S, R055W, Seward Meridian.) Aleknagik is located in the Bristol Bay Recording District. The area encompasses 11.6 sq. miles of land and 7.2 sq. miles of water.

Population: 219 (2004 State Demographer estimate)

Population Composition: 84.6% Alaska Native or part Native

Population Trends: Increase of 35 people from the 1990 census.

Estimated Subsistence Participation of Population: A 1989 ADF&G subsistence study indicated that 100 percent of households participate in some form of subsistence activity, 100 percent used subsistence resources and 100 percent received some form of subsistence resources. Approximately 63 percent tried for moose, 60 percent tried for caribou, 15 percent for bear and 47 percent for migratory birds.

History: Wood River and Aleknagik Lake have been used historically as summer fish camps. A log cabin territorial school was built on the south shore of the lake in 1933. Attracted by the school, other facilities, and plentiful fish, game and timber, a number of families from Goodnews, Togiak, and Kulukak area relocated to Aleknagik. A post office was established in 1937. A two-story framed school with a teacher apartment was constructed in 1938. In 1959, the state constructed a 25-mile road connecting the south shore to Dillingham. The City was incorporated in 1973. Over 24 additional square miles were annexed to the City in April 2000.

Employment: Many residents participate in commercial and subsistence activities on the Bristol Bay coast during the summer. 33 residents hold commercial fishing permits. Trapping is also an important means of income. Most families depend to some extent on subsistence activities to supplement their livelihoods. Salmon, freshwater fish, moose, caribou, and berries are harvested. Poor fish returns and prices since 1997 have significantly affected the community.

Income: U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 69 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 21.59 percent, although 51.75 percent of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$22,750, per capita income was \$10,973, and 40.77 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

General Patterns of Subsistence Use: Summer and fall are generally devoted to harvesting salmon and various berries. Caribou and moose hunting begin in late summer and early fall

when hunters travel inland. Seals are also taken in the fall when hunters are traveling about the bay by boat. Whitefish and smelt are harvested during the fall and winter. Nets are set throughout the winter near Aleknagik for whitefish, char and burbot. Ptarmigan are hunted in late winter.

Sources: Alaska Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Community Information Summary, ADF&G Subsistence Database

ANDERSON

Location and Setting: Anderson lies on a spur road that spans 6 miles west off the George Parks Highway, 76 miles southwest of Fairbanks and 285 miles north of Anchorage. Clear Air Force Station is located within the City boundaries. The community lies at approximately 64.344170° North Latitude and -149.18694° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 05, T007S, R008W, Fairbanks Meridian.) Anderson is located in the Nenana Recording District. The area encompasses 46.7 sq. miles of land and 0.5 sq. miles of water.

Population: 344 (2004 State Demographer estimate)

Population Composition: 6.5% Alaska Native or part Native. Most of Anderson's residents are non-Native military personnel or civilian employees of Clear Air Force Station and their families.

Population Trends: Decreased by 284 people from 1990 census.

Estimated Subsistence Participation of Population: According to a 1987 ADF&G subsistence study, 85 percent of households in Anderson used some form of subsistence resources and 82 percent received subsistence resources. Approximately 38 percent of households tried for moose, 11 percent for caribou, 2 percent for sheep and 10 percent for migratory birds.

History: The city is named for Arthur Anderson, one of several homesteaders who originally settled in the area in the late 1950s. Civilian workers from Clear Air Force Station, a ballistic missile early warning site, completed in 1961, purchased most of these lots. An elementary school was established in the community in 1961, and Anderson incorporated as a City in 1962. A road was completed between Anderson and Nenana, which allowed easy access to Fairbanks. North, vehicles were ferried across the Tanana River at Nenana until 1968, when a \$6 million steel bridge was completed. By 1971, the George Parks Hwy. was constructed, which enabled road access to Anchorage.

Employment: Clear Air Force Station, the school, City, and other government positions employ most of the residents. A \$106.5 million intercontinental ballistic missile radar warning system is under construction at Clear AFS. "PAVE PAWS" will identify and warn of missiles launched from Asia and Europe. The Clear Fish Hatchery provides small stocks of gamefish to area streams and lakes, and has been the only commercial hatchery to rear sheefish. Residents often travel to Fairbanks to purchase goods and services.

Income: U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 207 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 10.19 percent, although 29.59 percent of all adults were not

in the work force. The median household income was \$58,750, per capita income was \$23,837, and 17.55 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

General Patterns of Subsistence Use: No data available.

Sources: Alaska Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Community Information Summary, ADF&G Subsistence Database

ANIAK

Location and Setting: Aniak is located on the south bank of the Kuskokwim River at the head of Aniak Slough, 59 miles southwest of Russian Mission in the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta. It lies 92 air miles northeast of Bethel and 317 miles west of Anchorage. The community lies at approximately 61.578330° North Latitude and -159.52222° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 12, T017N, R057W, Seward Meridian.) Aniak is located in the Kuskokwim Recording District. The area encompasses 6.5 sq. miles of land and 2.3 sq. miles of water.

Population: 532 (2004 State Demographer estimate)

Population Composition: The population of the community consists of 73.3% Alaska Native or part Native. Aniak's population is primarily Yup'ik Eskimos and Tanaina Athabascans.

Population Trends: No data available.

Estimated Subsistence Participation of Population: Subsistence foods contribute largely to villagers' diets. Many families travel to fish camps each summer. Exact percentages are not available.

History: Aniak is a Yup'ik word meaning "the place where it comes out," which refers to the mouth of the Aniak River. This river played a key role in the placer gold rush of 1900-01. The Yup'ik village of Aniak had been abandoned long before this time. Eskimos Willie Pete and Sam Simeon brought their families from Ohagamuit to Aniak, which reestablished the Native community. A Russian-era trader named Semen Lukin is credited with the discovery of gold near Aniak in 1932. Construction of an airfield began in 1939, followed by the erection of the White Alice radar-relay station in 1956, which closed in 1978. The City was incorporated in 1972.

Employment: The economy of Aniak is based on government, transportation and retail services. As the largest city in the area, Aniak is a service hub for surrounding villages. Subsistence activities supplement part-time wage earnings, and some commercial fishing occurs. Poor fish returns since 1997 have affected the community. Fourteen residents hold commercial fishing permits. The School District, Kuskokwim Native Assoc., Bush-Tell Inc., and the Aniak Subregional Clinic provide most year-round employment. Salmon, moose, bear, birds, berries and home gardening provide food sources.

Income: During the 2000 U.S. Census, total housing units numbered 203, and vacant housing units numbered 29. Vacant housing units used only seasonally numbered 6. U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 232 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 13.11 percent, although 41.71 percent of all adults were not in the work force. The median

household income was \$41,875, per capita income was \$16,550, and 14.04 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

General Patterns of Subsistence Use: No data available.

Sources: Alaska Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Community Information Summary, ADF&G Subsistence Database.

ANVIK

Location and Setting: Anvik is located in Interior Alaska on the Anvik River, west of the Yukon River, 34 miles north of Holy Cross. The community lies at approximately 62.656110° North Latitude and -160.20667° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 29, T030N, R058W, Seward Meridian.) Anvik is located in the Kuskokwim Recording District. The area encompasses 9.5 sq. miles of land and 2.4 sq. miles of water.

Population: 101 (2004 State Demographer estimate)

Population Composition: The population of the community consists of 90.4% Alaska Native or part Native.

Population Trends: Increased by 19 from 1990 census.

Estimated Subsistence Participation of Population: Subsistence and home gardening are actively pursued by the local Ingalik Athabascan Indians. Many families travel to fish camps during the summer. Exact percentages are not available.

History: Anvik has historically been an Ingalik Indian village. It has been known as American Station, Anvic, Anvick, Anvig, Anvig Station, and Anwig. Originally it was on other side of the river, to the northeast, at a place called the point. Residents gradually moved across the river with the establishment of an Episcopal mission and school in 1887. A post office opened in 1897. After the flu epidemic of 1918-19, and another in 1927, many orphans became wards of the mission. Some children came from as far away as Fort Yukon. Sternwheelers carried supplies to the village in the early 1920s. Some residents had contracts to cut wood for the sternwheeler's fuel, and fish and furs were sold to traders. The early 1930s brought the first arrival of a plane on skis. The City was incorporated in 1969.

Employment: Anvik is characterized by a seasonal economy. Very few year-round wage-earning positions are available. Residents rely heavily on subsistence activities. Fourteen residents hold commercial fishing permits. The City provides services, such as fresh water, to fish processors. Subsistence foods include salmon, moose, black bear, and small game. Several residents trap or make handicrafts, and many families engage in home gardening.

Income: Census data for Year 2000 showed 29 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 27.5 percent, although 57.97 percent of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$21,250, per capita income was \$8,081, and 44.17 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

General Patterns of Subsistence Use: No data available.

Sources: Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Community Information Summary, ADF&G Subsistence Database.

BEAVER

Location and Setting: Beaver is located on the north bank of the Yukon River, approximately 60 air miles southwest of Fort Yukon and 110 miles north of Fairbanks. It lies in the Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge. The community lies at approximately 66.359440° North Latitude and -147.39639° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 30, T018N, R002E, Fairbanks Meridian.) Beaver is located in the Fairbanks Recording District. The area encompasses 20.5 sq. miles of land and 1.1 sq. miles of water.

Population: 67 (2004 State Demographer estimate)

Population Composition: The population of the community consists of 95.2% Alaska Native or part Native. The population of Beaver is predominantly mixed Gwitchin/Koyukuk Athabascan and Inupiat Eskimo.

Population Trends: Decreased by 36 people from the 1990 census.

Estimated Subsistence Participation of Population: A 1985 ADF&G study indicated that 100 percent of households in Beaver tried for and 93 percent received subsistence resources. Approximately 48 percent of households tried for bear, 67 percent for moose, 3 percent for caribou and 83 percent for migratory birds.

History: Gold discoveries in the Chandalar region in 1907 led to the founding of Beaver. It was established as the Yukon River terminus for miners heading north to the gold fields. The Alaska Road Commission built a trail from Beaver north to Caro on the Chandalar River around 1907. In 1910, Thomas Carter and H.E. Ashelby established a store at Beaver, and three freight companies operated on the trail, commonly known as Government Road. A post office was established in 1913, and a second trading post opened in the early 1920s. The first Beaver school opened in 1928, and an airstrip was built in the 1930s. Beaver's population remained stable from 1950 through the 1970s. In 1974, the village council purchased the local store and set it up as a cooperative, with villagers holding shares of stock.

Employment: Almost all Beaver residents are involved in subsistence activities. Moose, salmon, freshwater fish, bear and waterfowl supply meat. Poor fish returns since 1998 have significantly affected the community. Gardening and berry picking are popular activities. Most wage employment is at the school, post office, clinic and village council. Seasonal wages are earned through BLM fire fighting, construction jobs, trapping, producing handicrafts or selling cut firewood.

Income: U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 55 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 17.91 percent, although 36.05 percent of all adults were not

in the work force. The median household income was \$28,750, per capita income was \$8,441, and 11.11 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

General Patterns of Subsistence Use: No data available.

Sources: Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Community Information Summary, ADF&G Subsistence Database.

BETHEL

Location and Setting: Bethel is located at the mouth of the Kuskokwim River, 40 miles inland from the Bering Sea. It lies in the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge, 400 air miles west of Anchorage. The community lies at approximately 60.792220° North Latitude and -161.75583° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 09, T008N, R071W, Seward Meridian.) Bethel is located in the Bethel Recording District. The area encompasses 43.8 sq. miles of land and 5.1 sq. miles of water.

Population: 5,888 (2004 State Demographer estimate)

Population Composition: The population of the community consists of 68% Alaska Native or part Native.

Population Trends: No data available.

Estimated Subsistence Participation of Population: Subsistence activities and commercial fishing are major contributors to residents' livelihoods. Exact percentages are not available.

History: Bethel was first established by Yup'ik Eskimos who called the village "Mumtrekhlogamute," meaning "Smokehouse People," named for the nearby fish smokehouse. There were 41 people in Bethel during the 1880 U.S. Census. At that time, it was an Alaska Commercial Company Trading Post. The Moravian Church established a mission in the area in 1884. The community was moved to its present location due to erosion at the prior site. A post office was opened in 1905. Before long, Bethel was serving as a trading, transportation and distribution center for the region, which attracted Natives from surrounding villages. The City was incorporated in 1957. Over time, federal and state agencies established regional offices in Bethel.

Employment: Bethel serves as the regional center for 56 villages in the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta. Food, fuel, transportation, medical care, and other services for the region are provided by Bethel. 50% of the jobs in Bethel are in government positions. Commercial fishing is an important source of income; 200 residents hold commercial fishing permits, primarily for salmon and herring roe net fisheries. Subsistence activities contribute substantially to villager's diets, particularly salmon, freshwater fish, game birds and berries.

Income: U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 2,459 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 8.95 percent, although 33.49 percent of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$57,321, per capita income was \$20,267, and 11.18 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

General Patterns of Subsistence Use: No data available.

Sources: Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Community Information Summary

BIG DELTA

Location and Setting: Big Delta is located at the junction of the Delta and Tanana Rivers, 73 miles southwest of Fairbanks on the Richardson Highway. The community lies at approximately 64.1525° North Latitude and -145.84222° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 08, T009S, R010E, Fairbanks Meridian.) Big Delta is located in the Fairbanks Recording District. The area encompasses 55.2 sq. miles of land and 5.9 sq. miles of water. This area of Interior Alaska experiences seasonal extremes.

Population: 736 (2004 State Demographer estimate)

Population Composition: The population of the community consists of 2.1% Alaska Native or part Native.

Population Trends: No data available.

Estimated Subsistence Participation of Population: Exact percentages are not available.

History: Oral history and a substantial inventory of native place names suggest that Tanana Athabaskan Indians occupied the site throughout most of the 19th and early 20th centuries. The Big Delta Indians began leaving their ancestral homeland shortly after the peak of the Alaska gold rush between 1898 and 1903. In 1899 the Army sent parties to investigate the Susitna, Matanuska, and Copper River valleys to find the best route for a trail north from Valdez, through the Copper River valley. In 1902, gold was discovered in the Tanana Valley and, shortly after, a spur trail was created from Gulkana on the Valdez-Eagle route to the new mining camp in Fairbanks. Construction of the Alaska Highway in 1942-43, homesteading, construction of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline from 1974 to 1977, and state-funded agricultural projects have each brought development to the area.

Employment: Big Delta's location along the Richardson Highway provides the opportunity to serve summer tourist traffic. Agriculture, small business, and state and federal highway maintenance jobs have provided sources of employment. It is anticipated that new jobs will be created with the development of the Pogo mine. Pogo is expected to be operational by mid-2006. It is a world-class gold deposit located in the upper Goodpaster River valley 85 miles east-southeast of Fairbanks and 38 miles northeast of Delta Junction. Pogo is expected to produce an average of 400,000 ounces of gold per annum over a 10-year mine life. The mine will operate 24 hours per day, 365 days per year. Teck-Pogo Inc. will construct and operate Pogo. During construction of the mine and access road, scheduled to take 25 to 33 months, the work force will number about 700. During operation, Pogo will employ about 300 workers.

Income: U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 204 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 24.72 percent, although 61.14 percent of all adults were not

in the work force. The median household income was \$49,000, per capita income was \$14,803, and 30.03 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

General Patterns of Subsistence Use: No data available.

Sources: Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Community Information Summary

BIRCH CREEK

Location and Setting: The village is located along Birch Creek, approximately 26 miles southwest of Fort Yukon. The community lies at approximately 66.256190° North Latitude and -145.84967° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 28, T017N, R009E, Fairbanks Meridian.) Birch Creek is located in the Fairbanks Recording District. The area encompasses 6.1 sq. miles of land and 0.3 sq. miles of water. Birch Creek has a continental sub arctic climate, characterized by seasonal extremes of temperature.

Population: 43 (2004 State Demographer estimate)

Population Composition: The population of the community consists of 100% Alaska Native or part Native. Local residents are Dendú Gwich'in Athabascans.

Population Trends: This data is not currently available.

Estimated Subsistence Participation of Population: The community is active in subsistence practices. Exact percentages are not available.

History: The Dendú Gwich'in traditionally occupied much of the Yukon Flats south of the Yukon River, including portions of the Crazy and White Mountains. Semi-permanent camps existed near the present village. Birch Creek Jimmy was the founder of Birch Creek, and was Great Chief among the Chiefs in his days. He built a cabin in 1898 at the site of the Hudson's Bay fish camp. Several years later, other extended family members joined him. In about 1916, the group moved three miles upstream to the site of the present village. It was used as a seasonal base for harvest activities until the early 1950s, when the establishment of a school encouraged village residents to adopt a less nomadic way of life. The first airstrip was constructed in 1973. The school was closed for the 1999-2000 school year due to insufficient students.

Employment: Birch Creek's economy is heavily dependent upon subsistence. Salmon, whitefish, moose, black bear, waterfowl and berries provide most food sources. Wage income opportunities are extremely limited. BLM fire fighting, construction, the school, and the village council provide employment. The community is conducting planning activities to expand the economy to include tourism and merchandising. The Tribe operates the washeteria and electrical service.

Income: U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 2 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 0 percent, although 88.89 percent of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$11,250, per capita income was \$5,952, and 37.04 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

General Patterns of Subsistence Use: No data available.

Sources: Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Community Information Summary

CENTRAL

Location and Setting: Central is located on the Steese Highway about 125 miles northeast of Fairbanks and 28 miles southwest of Circle. Circle Hot Springs is located nearby. The community lies at approximately 65.5725° North Latitude and -144.80306° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 27, T009N, R014E, Fairbanks Meridian.) Central is located in the Fairbanks Recording District. The area encompasses 248.0 sq. miles of land and 1.5 sq. miles of water. Central has a continental subarctic climate, characterized by seasonal extremes of temperature. Winters are long and harsh, and summers warm and short.

Population: 102 (2004 State Demographer estimate)

Population Composition: The population of the community consists of 9.7% Alaska Native or part Native.

Population Trends: No data available.

Estimated Subsistence Participation of Population: Subsistence and recreational activities provide food sources for the year-round residents. Exact percentages are not available.

History: After discovery of gold in the Circle Mining District in the 1890s, a centrally located roadhouse was needed between Circle, a supply point on the Yukon, and the mining operations at Mammoth, Mastodon, Preacher and Birch Creeks. In 1906, the Alaska Road Commission began construction of a wagon road to replace the primitive pack trail from Circle to Birch Creek mining operations. By 1908, construction had reached Central. A post office was established in 1925. In 1927, the road link to Fairbanks was completed. The road was named the Steese Highway in honor of General James Steese, former president of the Road Commission. Mining continued until the beginning of World War II. After the war, a few miners returned to Central, but mining declined through the 1950s and 60s. Activity increased again in the mid-1970s with the rise in gold prices. In 1978, the Circle Mining District was the most active in Alaska, with 65 gold mining operations employing over 200 people.

Employment: Central has a cash economy based on providing seasonal support for mining operations in the area. The Circle District Museum attracts seasonal visitors, although Circle Hot Springs closed in October 2002. A number of individuals live in the area only seasonally. Subsistence and recreational activities provide food sources for the year-round residents. One resident holds a commercial fishing permit.

Income: U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 50 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 13.79 percent, although 55.75 percent of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$36,875, per capita income was \$22,593, and 22.46 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

General Patterns of Subsistence Use: No data available.

Sources: Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Community Information Summary

CHICKEN

Location and Setting: Chicken is located at mile 66 of the Taylor Highway, 58 miles southwest of Eagle. It lies on the right bank of Chicken Creek, one mile north of Mosquito Fork, in the Fortymile River Basin. The community lies at approximately 64.073330° North Latitude and - 141.93611° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 31, T001S, R033E, Fairbanks Meridian.) The area encompasses 115.4 sq. miles of land and 0.0 sq. miles of water. Interior Alaska experiences seasonal temperature extremes.

Population: 21 (2004 State Demographer estimate)

Population Composition: The population of the community consists of 0% Alaska Native or part Native.

Population Trends: No data available.

Estimated Subsistence Participation of Population: There are no exact percentages available.

History: The area has been the historical home to Han Kutchin Indians. Mining began in the area with the discovery of gold on Franklin Gulch, in 1886. In 1896, Bob Mathieson found a major prospect on Upper Chicken Creek, staked his claim and built a cabin. Chicken (a common name for Ptarmigan) grew as a hub of activity for the southern portion of the Fortymile Mining District. Seven hundred miners were thought to be working the area between 1896 and 1898. And although many miners left during the Klondike Gold Rush of 1898, Chicken remained a viable community. The 14 buildings in the historical downtown Chicken are listed on the National Register of Historical Places. The Chicken Creek Saloon was originally a hotel built in 1975, and today is an old-west style saloon, liquor store, restaurant, gas station and gift shop.

Employment: The community depends upon summer visitors for their livelihood, from May to September. The Chicken Creek Saloon, the Original Chicken Gold Camp cafe, Chicken Outpost and Chicken Center serve local residents and visitors. Tours are available through historic Chicken by The Goldpanner. The Original Chicken Gold Camp also provides access to the historic Pedro Dredge.

Income: U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 0 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 0 percent, although 100 percent of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$66,250; per capita income was \$65,400, and 0 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

General Patterns of Subsistence Use: No data available.

Sources: Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Community Information Summary

CHISTOCHINA

Location and Setting: Chistochina is located at mile 32.7 on the Tok Cutoff to the Glenn Highway, 42 miles northeast of Glennallen. Sinona Creek, Bolder Creek, Chistochina River and Copper River surround the village. The community lies at approximately 62.5650° North Latitude and -144.66472° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 16, T009N, R004E, Copper River Meridian.) Chistochina is located in the Chitina Recording District. The area encompasses 359.4 sq. miles of land and 0.4 sq. miles of water. The climate in Chistochina is continental, characterized by long, cold winters and relatively warm summers.

Population: 101 (2004 State Demographer estimate)

Population Composition: The population of the community consists of 63.4% Alaska Native or part Native. Chistochina is the most traditional of all Copper River Athabascan Indian villages.

Population Trends: No data available.

Estimated Subsistence Participation of Population: Subsistence activities are a crucial component of the lifestyle in the village. Exact percentages are not available.

History: Chistochina began as an Ahtna fish camp and a stopover place for traders and trappers. The village access road later became part of the Valdez-Eagle Trail, constructed by miners during the gold rush to the Eagle area in 1897. Chistochina Lodge was built as a roadhouse for prospectors. The Trail was used for construction of U.S. Army Signal Corps telegraph lines from Valdez to Eagle between 1901 and 1904. Gold was mined along the upper Chistochina River and its runoff creeks. The area was settled by homesteaders, although it has remained a traditional Native village.

Employment: Subsistence hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering are the basis of the village's economy. Most cash employment is seasonal.

Income: U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 30 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 41.18 percent, although 63.86 percent of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$24,107, per capita income was \$12,362, and 28.57 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

General Patterns of Subsistence Use: No data available.

Sources: Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Community Information Summary

CHUATHBALUK

Location and Setting: Chuathbaluk is located on the north bank of the Kuskokwim River, 11 miles upriver from Aniak in the Kilbuk-Kuskokwim Mountains. It is 87 air miles northeast of Bethel and 310 miles west of Anchorage. The community lies at approximately 61.571940° North Latitude and -159.245° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 10, T017N, R055W, Seward Meridian.) Chuathbaluk is located in the Kuskokwim Recording District. The area encompasses 3.5 sq. miles of land and 1.8 sq. miles of water. A continental climate prevails in Chuathbaluk.

Population: 105 (2004 State Demographer estimate)

Population Composition: The population of the community consists of 94.1% Alaska Native or part Native. Chuathbaluk residents are Yup'ik Eskimos and Tanaina Athabascans.

Population Trends: Increased by 8 people since 1990 census.

Estimated Subsistence Participation of Population: Subsistence is a crucial source of food. A 1983 ADF&G subsistence study showed that 72 percent of households tried for moose. This is the only data currently available.

History: Chuathbaluk was the site of an Ingalik Indian summer fish camp in the mid-1800s. The village has been known as Chukbak, St. Sergius Mission, Kuskokwim Russian Mission, and Little Russian Mission. Tragically, much of the village was lost in an influenza epidemic in 1900. By 1929, the site was deserted, although Russian Orthodox members continued to hold services at the mission. In 1954, the Sam Phillips families from Crow Village resettled the mission, and were joined later by individuals from Aniak and Crooked Creek. The Church was rebuilt in the late 1950s, and a state school opened in the 1960s. The City was incorporated in 1975.

Employment: Chuathbaluk's economy is heavily dependent on subsistence activities. Employment is primarily through the school, tribal government, City, clinic, or seasonal firefighting for the BLM. One resident holds a commercial fishing permit. Local artisans produce fur garments, beadwork, mukluks, kuspuks and ulus. Salmon, moose, black bear, porcupine and waterfowl are harvested.

Income: U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 53 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 5.36 percent, although 41.11 percent of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$34,286, per capita income was \$10,100, and 24.06 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

General Patterns of Subsistence Use: Bear, moose and caribou are generally taken in late summer and early fall. Caribou are also hunted in November and February. Waterfowl are

generally harvested during their spring and fall migrations, and salmon is taken in the summer and early fall months.

Sources: Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Community Information Summary, ADF&G Subsistence Database

CIRCLE

Location and Setting: Circle is located on the south bank of the Yukon River at the edge of the Yukon Flats, 160 miles northeast of Fairbanks. It is at the eastern end of the Steese Highway. The community lies at approximately 65.825560° North Latitude and -144.06056° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 31, T012N, R018E, Fairbanks Meridian.) The area encompasses 107.7 sq. miles of land and 0.5 sq. miles of water. Circle has a continental subarctic climate, characterized by seasonal extremes in temperature. Winters are long and harsh, and summers are warm and short.

Population: 99 (2004 State Demographer estimate)

Population Composition: The population of the community consists of 85% Alaska Native or part Native. The population of Circle is predominantly Athabascan, but there are several non-Native families.

Population Trends: No data available.

Estimated Subsistence Participation of Population: Almost all residents are involved in subsistence, although exact percentages are not available.

History: Circle (also known as Circle City) was established in 1893 as a supply point for goods shipped up the Yukon River and then overland to the gold mining camps. Early miners believed the town was located on the Arctic Circle, and named it Circle. By 1896, before the Klondike gold rush, Circle was the largest mining town on the Yukon, with a population of 700. The town was virtually emptied after gold discoveries in the Klondike (1897) and Nome (1899). A few hearty miners stayed on in the Birch Creek area, and Circle became a small, stable community that supplied miners in the nearby Mastodon, Mammoth, Deadwood and Circle Creeks. Mining activity continues to this day.

Employment: Recreation attracts visitors to Circle seasonally. Circle Hot Springs was closed in October 2002. Some persons live in the community only during summer months. Major employers include the school, clinic, village corporation, trading post, and post office. A 25-room hotel is under construction. Two residents hold commercial fishing permits. Almost all residents are involved in subsistence. Salmon, freshwater fish, moose and bear are the major sources of meat. Trapping and making of handicrafts contribute to family incomes.

Income: U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 19 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 24 percent, although 62 percent of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$11,667, per capita income was \$6,426, and 42.03 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

General Patterns of Subsistence Use: No data available.

Sources: Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Community Information Summary

COPPER CENTER

Location and Setting: Copper Center is located along the Richardson Highway between Mileposts 101 and 105. It is on the west bank of the Copper River at the confluence of the Klutina River. It lies just west of the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park. The community lies at approximately 61.9550° North Latitude and -145.30528° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 18, T002N, R001E, Copper River Meridian.) The area encompasses 13.7 sq. miles of land and 0.0 sq. miles of water. Copper Center is located in the continental climate zone. Winters are long and cold, and summers are relatively warm.

Population: 445 (2004 State Demographer estimate)

Population Composition: The population of the community consists of 50.6% Alaska Native or part Native. Athabascan Indians represent the primary Alaska Native group.

Population Trends: Decreased by 4 people from the 1990 census.

Estimated Subsistence Participation of Population: Many Native residents depend on subsistence hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering. A 1987 ADF&G subsistence study indicated that 100 percent of households in Copper Center tried for and 93 percent received subsistence resources. Five percent tried for bison, 14 percent for bear, 79 percent for caribou, 77 percent for moose and six percent for migratory birds.

History: The Ahtna people have occupied the Copper River basin for the past 5,000 to 7,000 years. They had summer fish camps at every bend in the river and winter villages throughout the region. Copper Center was a large Ahtna Athabascan village at one time. In 1932, the original roadhouse was destroyed in order to build the Copper Center Lodge. This lodge is on the National Register of Historic Roadhouses and is now considered the jewel of Alaskan roadhouses. In the late 30s and early 40s, construction of the Richardson and Glenn Highways made the region more accessible. Vince Joy and U.S. Army volunteers stationed in the area built the first church in the Copper River region, the Chapel on the Hill, here in 1942. Mr. Joy built other churches and a bible college in the area over the years.

Employment: The economy is based on local services and businesses and highway-related tourism. The National Park Service's Wrangell-St. Elias Visitor Center was completed in 2002. The Copper River Princess Wilderness Lodge was also completed in 2002. Two RV Parks and three riverboat charter services operate from Copper Center. Many Native residents depend on subsistence hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering. Eight residents hold commercial fishing permits.

Income: U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 90 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 26.83 percent, although 62.03 percent of all adults were not

in the work force. The median household income was \$32,188, per capita income was \$15,152, and 18.8 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

General Patterns of Subsistence Use: No data available.

Sources: Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Community Information Summary, ADF&G Subsistence Database

CROOKED CREEK

Location and Setting: Crooked Creek is located on the north bank of the Kuskokwim River at its junction with Crooked Creek. It lies in the Kilbuk-Kuskokwim Mountains 50 miles northeast of Aniak, 141 miles northeast of Bethel, and 275 miles west of Anchorage. The community lies at approximately 61.87° North Latitude and -158.11083° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 32, T021N, R048W, Seward Meridian.) Crooked Creek is located in the Fairbanks Recording District. The area encompasses 101.1 sq. miles of land and 7.4 sq. miles of water. A continental climate prevails in the area.

Population: 147 (2004 State Demographer estimate)

Population Composition: The population of the community consists of 93.4% Alaska Native or part Native. Crooked Creek is a mixed Yup'ik Eskimo and Ingalik Athabascan village.

Population Trends: No data available.

Estimated Subsistence Participation of Population: The majority of inhabitants have a lifestyle reliant on subsistence activities, although exact percentages are not available.

History: In 1909, a permanent settlement was established as a way station for the Flat and Iditarod gold mining camps. The USGS reported it in 1910 as "Portage Village" because it was at the south end of a portage route up Crooked Creek to the placer mines. In 1914, Denis Parent founded a trading post upriver from the creek mouth, in what would become the "upper village" of Crooked Creek. A post office was opened in 1927 and a school was built in 1928. Eskimos and Ingalik Indians settled the "lower village". By the early 1940s, there was a Russian Orthodox Church, St. Nicholas Chapel, and several homes. The upper and lower portions of the village remain today. Gold production continued through the late 1980s, when Western Gold Mining and Exploration went out of business.

Employment: The economy is focused on subsistence activities. Salmon, moose, caribou and waterfowl are staples of the diet. There are a few year-round positions at the school and store. Some residents trap and sell pelts. The Calista Corp., Kuskokwim Corp., and Placer Dome U.S. have signed an exploration and mining lease for Donlin Creek, north of Crooked Creek. Placer Dome has a 70% interest and will invest \$30 million to conduct a feasibility study and develop a working gold mine by 2007, producing an estimated 600,000 ounces a year.

Income: U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 29 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 42 percent, although 67.78 percent of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$17,500, per capita income was \$6,495, and 28.08 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

General Patterns of Subsistence Use: No data available.

Sources: Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Community Information Summary

DELTA JUNCTION

Location and Setting: Delta Junction is located at the convergence of the Richardson and Alaska Highways, approximately 95 miles southeast of Fairbanks. The City developed along the east bank of the Delta River, south of its junction with the Tanana River. It offers spectacular views of the Alaska Range. The community lies at approximately 64.037780° North Latitude and -145.73222° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 23, T010S, R010E, Fairbanks Meridian.) The area encompasses 17.3 sq. miles of land and 0.0 sq. miles of water. This area of Interior Alaska experiences seasonal extremes.

Population: 984 (2004 State Demographer estimate)

Population Composition: The population of the community consists of 5.6% Alaska Native or part Native.

Population Trends: No data available.

Estimated Subsistence Participation of Population: Exact percentages are not available.

History: Tanana Athabascan Indians occupied this site throughout most of the 19th and early 20th centuries. The peak of the Alaska gold rush was between 1898 and 1903. In 1899 the Army sent parties to investigate the Susitna, Matanuska, and Copper River valleys to find the best route for a trail north from Valdez, through the Copper River valley. By 1901, the Army had completed the Trans-Alaska Military Road, which extended from Valdez to Eagle City. In 1942, construction of the Alaska Highway began, and Fort Greely military base was completed 5 miles to the south. In 1946, a dairy farm was established; beef cattle were brought in during 1953 by homesteaders. Delta Junction was incorporated as a second-class city in 1960. Construction of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline between 1974 and 1977 brought a dramatic upswing to the population and economy. In August 1978, the state initiated Delta Agricultural Project I, a 60,000-acre demonstration agricultural project. Twenty-two parcels, averaging 2,700 acres in size were sold by lottery. Delta Agricultural Project II, an additional land release of 15 parcels totaling 25,000 acres, took place in early 1982. Success of the Delta Agricultural Projects has been highly variable. In 1980, the 70,000-acre Delta Bison Range was created to confine the bison and keep them out of the barley fields. About 6,000-11,000 people apply each year for an average of 40 permits to hunt Delta bison. Delta bison have been used to start three other herds in Alaska.

Employment: In 2004, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers completed construction of the Missile Defense Test bed at Fort Greely. The sixth and final interceptor missile planned for Fort Greely for 2004 was installed in its underground silo on November 11, 2004. Ten additional interceptors are planned for installation in 2005. Delta Junction has received almost \$20 million in federal funds related to the missile defense project, including money to build a new school

now located at Greely. It is anticipated that new jobs will be created with the development of the Pogo mine. Pogo is expected to be operational by mid-2006. Other major employers are the Delta/Greely School District and Alyeska Pipeline Services. Several state and federal highway maintenance staff are located in Delta. There are also a number of small businesses that provide a variety of services. Delta's location at the junction of two major highways has also brought development based on services to travelers. Nearly 40,000 acres are farmed in the Delta area, producing barley, other grains and forage, potatoes, dairy products, cattle and hogs. Four residents hold commercial fishing permits.

Income: U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 306 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 11.63 percent, although 47.69 percent of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$43,500, per capita income was \$19,171, and 19.38 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

General Patterns of Subsistence Use: No data available.

Sources: Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Community Information Summary

DILLINGHAM

Location and Setting: Dillingham is located at the extreme northern end of Nushagak Bay in northern Bristol Bay, at the confluence of the Wood and Nushagak Rivers. It lies 327 miles southwest of Anchorage, and is a 6 hour flight from Seattle. The community lies at approximately 59.039720° North Latitude and -158.4575° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 21, T013S, R055W, Seward Meridian). The area encompasses 33.6 sq. miles of land and 2.1 sq. miles of water. The primary climatic influence is maritime; however, the arctic climate of the Interior also affects the Bristol Bay coast.

Population: 2,422 (2004 State Demographer estimate)

Population Composition: The population of the community consists of 60.9% Alaska Native or part Native. Traditionally a Yup'ik Eskimo area, with Russian influences, Dillingham is now a highly mixed population of non-Natives and Natives.

Population Trends: Increased by 405 people since the 1990 census.

Estimated Subsistence Participation of Population: A 1984 ADF&G subsistence study indicated that 98 percent of households in Dillingham used subsistence resources and 88 percent received them. Twenty-six percent of households tried for caribou, 32 percent for moose and 22 percent for migratory birds.

History: The area around Dillingham was inhabited by both Eskimos and Athabascans and became a trade center when Russians erected the Alexandrovski Redoubt (Post) in 1818. The community was known as Nushagak by 1837, when a Russian Orthodox mission was established. In 1884 the first salmon cannery in the Bristol Bay region was constructed by Arctic Packing Co., east of the site of modern-day Dillingham. The town was named after U.S. Senator Paul Dillingham in 1904, who had toured Alaska extensively with his Senate subcommittee during 1903. The 1918-19 influenza epidemic struck the region, and left no more than 500 survivors. The Dillingham town site was first surveyed in 1947. The City was incorporated in 1963.

Employment: Dillingham is the economic, transportation, and public service center for western Bristol Bay. Commercial fishing, fish processing, cold storage and support of the fishing industry are the primary activities. Icicle, Peter Pan, Trident and Unisea operate fish processing plants in Dillingham. 277 residents hold commercial fishing permits. During spring and summer, the population doubles. The city's role as the regional center for government and services helps to stabilize seasonal employment. Many residents depend on subsistence activities and trapping of beaver, otter, mink, lynx and fox provide cash income.

Income: U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 1,154 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 7.11 percent, although 32.2 percent of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$51,458, per capita income was \$21,537, and 11.7 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

General Patterns of Subsistence Use: Waterfowl are generally taken in the spring and fall. Fishing, particularly for salmon, occurs throughout the summer months. Caribou and moose are hunted in the early fall and during the winter months. Caribou are a major resource during December through March.

Sources: Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Community Information Summary, ADF&G Subsistence database.

DOT LAKE

Location and Setting: Dot Lake is located on the Alaska Highway, 50 miles northwest of Tok, and 155 road miles southeast of Fairbanks. It lies south of the Tanana River. Dot Lake Village is located nearby. The community lies at approximately 63.585180° North Latitude and -144.16992° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 28, T022N, R007E, Copper River Meridian.) Dot Lake is located in the Fairbanks Recording District. The area encompasses 278.0 sq. miles of land and 1.1 sq. miles of water. Dot Lake is located in the continental climatic zone, where winters are cold and summers are warm.

Population: 29 (2004 State Demographer estimate)

Population Composition: The population of the community consists of 5.3% Alaska Native or part Native.

Population Trends: Decreased by two people from 1990 census.

Estimated Subsistence Participation of Population: A 1987 ADF&G subsistence study of households in Dot Lake showed that 100 percent used subsistence resources and 82 percent received them. Six percent of households tried for bear, 40 percent for caribou, 46 percent for moose and 26 percent for migratory birds.

History: Archaeological evidence at nearby Healy Lake revealed more than 10,000 years of human habitation. Dot Lake was used as a seasonal hunting camp for Athabascans from George Lake and Tanacross. An Indian freight trail ran north to the Yukon River, through Northway, Tetlin, Tanacross and Dot Lake. During construction of the Alaska Highway in 1942-43, a work camp called Sears City occupied Dot Lake's present location. Fred and Jackie Vogle were the first settlers in the area. They received a home site, and by 1949 had constructed a lodge, post office, school, and the Dot Lake Community Chapel. Over the years, additional families homesteaded the area. Over 300 acres have been provided. The Vogels built a licensed children's home in 1967, and the present-day Dot Lake Lodge was constructed in 1973. The North Star Children's Home closed in the mid-1990s.

Employment: Employment in the area is limited to the family-owned Dot Lake Lodge. One resident holds a commercial fishing permit.

Income: U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 3 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 40 percent, although 83.33 percent of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$13,750, per capita income was \$19,406, and 5.56 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

General Patterns of Subsistence Use: Fall is generally devoted to hunting big game species, such as moose and caribou. Waterfowl hunting also occurs in the fall. Trapping is primarily a winter activity while summer is devoted to fishing and plant gathering.

Sources: Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Community Information Summary, ADF&G Subsistence Database.

EAGLE

Location and Setting: The City of Eagle and Eagle Village are located on the Taylor Highway, 6 miles west of the Alaska-Canadian border. Eagle is on the left bank of the Yukon River at the mouth of Mission Creek. The Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve is northwest of the area. The community lies at approximately 64.788060° North Latitude and -141.2° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 31, T001S, R033E, Fairbanks Meridian.)

Population: 115 (2004 State Demographer estimate)

Population Composition: The population of the community consists of 7% Alaska Native or part Native. The adjacent Eagle Village is home to about 25 Natives.

Population Trends: Data not available.

Estimated Subsistence Participation of Population: Subsistence activities provide some food sources. Exact percentages are not available.

History: The area has been the historical home to Han Kutchin Indians. Established as a log house trading station called "Belle Isle" around 1874, it operated intermittently as a supply and trading center for miners working the upper Yukon and its tributaries. Eagle City was founded in 1897, and was named after the nesting eagles on nearby Eagle Bluff. By 1898, the population had grown to over 1,700. Eagle was the first incorporated city in the Interior, in January 1901. A U.S. Army camp was established in 1899, and Fort Egbert was completed in 1900. By 1910, Fairbanks and Nome gold prospects had lured away many, and the population had declined to 178. Fort Egbert was abandoned in 1911.

Employment: Retail businesses, the school, mining and seasonal employment such as tourism and BLM fire fighting provide the majority of employment. Year-round earning opportunities are limited. Subsistence activities provide some food sources.

Income: U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 48 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 14.29 percent, although 50 percent of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$36,042, per capita income was \$20,221, and 16.53 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

General Patterns of Subsistence Use: No data available.

Sources: Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Community Information Summary.

EKUK / CLARKS POINT

Location and Setting: Both villages are located on a spit on the northeastern shore of Nushagak Bay, 15 miles south of Dillingham and 350 miles southwest of Anchorage. The community lies at approximately 58.844170° North Latitude and -158.55083° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 25, T015S, R056W, Seward Meridian.) Clark's Point is located in the Bristol Bay Recording District. The area encompasses 3.1 sq. miles of land and 0.9 sq. miles of water. Clark's Point is located in a climatic transition zone. The area encompasses 4.7 sq. miles of land and 0.0 sq. miles of water. Ekuk is in a climatic transition zone.

Population: Clarks Point and Ekuk combined: 62 (2004 State Demographer estimate)

Population Composition: The population of the community consists of 92% Alaska Native or part Native.

Population Trends: Increased by 8 people from the 1990 census.

Estimated Subsistence Participation of Population: The majority of village residents depend on subsistence activities for food sources. No specific percentages of subsistence use were available.

History: Clarks Point was settled in 1888 when Nushagak Packing Co, established a cannery there. Since 1952, when the cannery shut down permanently, Alaska Packers Association has operated the facility as a headquarters for its fishing fleet. A major flood occurred in 1929. Plagued by erosion and a threat of floods, the village has since been relocated to higher ground. The village, incorporated in 1971 as a second-class city, is a "designated anchorage" for those working the bay during the summer.

Ekuk, mentioned in Russian accounts of 1824 and 1828, was thought to be a major Eskimo village in pre-historic and early historic times. In Eskimo, Ekuk means "the last village down" being the farthest village south of Nushagak Bay. A cannery was opened in 1903, which drew many people to the area. Floods, erosion and lack of a school caused residents to leave.

Employment: The economic base in Clark's Point is primarily commercial fishing. Trident Seafoods operates an on-shore facility. Sixteen residents hold commercial fishing permits. Everyone depends on subsistence to some extent, and travel over a great area if necessary. Salmon, smelt, moose, bear, rabbit, ptarmigan, duck and geese are utilized. Exchange relationships exist between nearby communities, for example, whitefish from Ekwok, New Stuyahok and Bethel are traded for smelt, and ling cod from Manokotak are traded for moose.

Income: U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 25 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 10.71 percent, although 57.63 percent of all adults were not

in the work force. The median household income was \$28,125, per capita income was \$10,989, and 45.68 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

General Patterns of Subsistence Use: Summer and fall are generally devoted to harvesting salmon and various berries. Caribou and moose hunting begin in late summer and early fall when hunters travel inland. Seals are also taken in the fall when hunters are traveling about the bay by boat. Whitefish and smelt are harvested during the fall and winter. Nets are set throughout the winter near Aleknagik for whitefish, char and burbot. Ptarmigan are hunted in late winter.

Sources: Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Community Information Summary

EKWOK

Location and Setting: Ekwok is located along the Nushagak River, 43 miles northeast of Dillingham, and 285 miles southwest of Anchorage. The community lies at approximately 59.349720° North Latitude and -157.47528° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 35, T009S, R049W, Seward Meridian.) The area encompasses 16.0 sq. miles of land and 1.4 sq. miles of water. Ekwok is in a climatic transition zone. The primary influence is maritime, although a continental climate also affects the weather.

Population: 127 (2004 State Demographer estimate)

Population Composition: The population of the community consists of 93.8% Alaska Native or part Native.

Population Trends: Increased by 50 from the 1990 census.

Estimated Subsistence Participation of Population: Ekwok is a Yup'ik Eskimo village with a fishing and subsistence lifestyle. A 1987 ADF&G subsistence study indicated that 100 percent of households in EKWOK used subsistence resources. 72 percent tried for caribou, 75 percent for moose and 44 percent for migratory birds.

History: Ekwok means "end of the bluff," and is the oldest continuously occupied Yup'ik Eskimo village on the river. During the 1800s, the settlement was used in the spring and summer as a fish camp, and in the fall as a base for berry picking. By 1923, it was the largest settlement along the river. Many of the earliest homes in Ekwok were located in a low, flat area near the riverbank. After a severe flood in the early 1960s, villagers relocated on higher ground, to the current location. The City was incorporated in 1974.

Employment: A few residents trap. The entire population depends on subsistence activities for various food sources. Salmon, pike, moose, caribou, duck and berries are harvested. Summer gardens are also popular, because families do not leave the village to fish for subsistence purposes. Most residents are not interested in participating in a cash economy. Only six residents hold commercial fishing permits in Ekwok. The village corporation owns a fishing lodge two miles downriver. Gravel is mined near the community.

Income: U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 28 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 20 percent, although 55.56 percent of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$16,250, per capita income was \$11,079, and 32.08 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

General Patterns of Subsistence Use: Most harvest activities occur on short-term trips from the village, but many Nushagak River families move to summer fish camps with a few residents

staying into late winter to trap, hunt, and fish. In the spring, gill nets are set in sloughs for whitefish and pike. Waterfowl are caught returning from their wintering grounds. Salmon are harvested during the summer and fall. Caribou and moose are hunted by skiff in the fall. Long distance trips are often taken in fall to net whitefish and sometimes lake trout. Various fish are caught throughout the winter.

Sources: Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Community Information Summary, ADF&G Subsistence Database

FORT YUKON

Location and Setting: Fort Yukon is located at the confluence of the Yukon River and the Porcupine River, about 145 air miles northeast of Fairbanks. The community lies at approximately 66.564720° North Latitude and -145.27389° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 18, T020N, R012E, Fairbanks Meridian.) The area encompasses 7.0 sq. miles of land and 0.4 sq. miles of water. The winters are long and harsh and the summers are short but warm. After freeze-up the plateau is a source of cold, continental arctic air.

Population: 594 (2004 State Demographer estimate)

Population Composition: The population of the community consists of 88.7% Alaska Native or part Native. Most Fort Yukon residents are descendants of the Yukon Flats, Chandalar River, Birch Creek, Black River and Porcupine River Gwich'in Athabascan tribes.

Population Trends: Increased by 14 people from the 1990 census.

Estimated Subsistence Participation of Population: Subsistence is an important component of the local culture. Exact percentages are not available.

History: Alexander Murray as a Canadian outpost in Russian Territory founded Fort Yukon in 1847. It became an important trade center for the Gwich'in Indians, who inhabited the vast lowlands of the Yukon Flats and River valleys. In 1867, the U.S. purchased Alaska, and two years later it was determined that Fort Yukon was on American soil. Moses Mercier, a trader with the Alaska Commercial Company, took over operation of the Fort Yukon Trading Post. A post office was established in 1898. The fur trade of the 1800s, the whaling boom on the Arctic coast (1889-1904), and the Klondike gold rush spurred economic activity and provided some economic opportunities for the Natives. However, major epidemics of introduced diseases struck the Fort Yukon population from the 1860s until the 1920s. Fort Yukon incorporated as a city in 1959.

Employment: City, state, federal agencies and the Native corporation are the primary employers in Fort Yukon. The School District is the largest employer. Winter tourism is becoming increasingly popular. The BLM operates an emergency fire fighting base at the airport. The U.S. Air Force operates a White Alice Radar Station in Fort Yukon. Trapping and Native handicrafts also provide income. Residents rely on subsistence foods: salmon, whitefish, moose, bear, caribou, and waterfowl provide most meat sources. One resident holds a commercial fishing permit.

Income: U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 237 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 17.99 percent, although 47.22 percent of all adults were not

in the work force. The median household income was \$29,375, per capita income was \$13,360, and 18.55 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

General Patterns of Subsistence Use: No data available.

Sources: Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Community Information Summary

FOX

Location and Setting: The community lies on the right bank of Fox Creek as it enters Goldstream Creek Valley, 10 miles northeast of Fairbanks. It is located at the junction of the Steese and Dalton Highways. The community lies at approximately 64.958060° North Latitude and -147.61833° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 31, T002N, R001E, Fairbanks Meridian.) The area encompasses 13.6 sq. miles of land and 0.0 sq. miles of water. Interior Alaska experiences seasonal temperature extremes.

Population: 348 (2004 State Demographer estimate)

Population Composition: The population of the community consists of 9.7% Alaska Native or part Native.

Population Trends: No data available.

Estimated Subsistence Participation of Population: There are no exact percentages available.

History: Fox was established as a mining camp prior to 1905. The Fox post office operated from 1908 through 1947.

Employment: A roadhouse and restaurant and other local services provide some employment. Many residents are employed in Fairbanks.

Income: U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 188 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 5.73 percent, although 21.01 percent of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$51,176, per capita income was \$22,689, and 8.74 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

General Patterns of Subsistence Use: No data available.

Sources: Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Community Information Summary

GAKONA

Location and Setting: Gakona is at the confluence of the Copper and Gakona Rivers, 15 miles northeast of Glennallen. It lies at mile 2 on the Tok Cutoff to the Glenn Highway, just east of the Richardson Highway. The community lies at approximately 62.301940° North Latitude and -145.30194° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 18, T006N, R001E, Copper River Meridian.) The area encompasses 61.3 sq. miles of land and 0.0 sq. miles of water. Gakona is located in the continental climate zone, with long, cold winters and relatively warm summers.

Population: 222 (2004 State Demographer estimate)

Population Composition: The population of the community consists of 17.7% Alaska Native or part Native.

Population Trends: Increased by 197 people from the 1990 census.

Estimated Subsistence Participation of Population: A 1987 ADF&G subsistence study (which polled 25 of 70 total households) indicated that 100 percent of the households participated in some form of subsistence activities 92 percent used subsistence resources and 82 percent received subsistence resources. Approximately 55 percent of the households tried for moose, 67 percent for caribou, 23 percent for sheep, 17 percent for bear and 10 percent for migratory birds.

History: Ahtna Indians have lived in the Copper River basin for 5,000 to 7,000 years. Gakona served as a wood and fish camp, and later became a permanent village. In 1904 Doyle's Roadhouse was constructed at the junction of the Valdez-Eagle and Valdez-Fairbanks Trails, and became an essential stopping point for travelers. There was also a post office, stagecoach station and blacksmith shop here. Some buildings are still standing. Gakona Lodge was built in 1929 and is on the National Register of Historical Places. The lodge contains many old relics of the gold rush era.

Employment: Gakona depends upon local businesses and seasonal tourist travel. There is a motel, restaurant, bar, newspaper print shop, sawmill and dog sled maker in Gakona. Summers provide income for local fishing and hunting guides, rafting operations and outfitters. Three residents hold commercial fishing permits. Some residents rely on subsistence activities and trapping. Recording equipment for the High Frequency Active Auroral Research Program (HAARP) is located near Gakona.

Income: U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 63 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 14.86 percent, although 59.35 percent of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$33,750, per capita income was \$18,143, and 10.78 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

General Patterns of Subsistence Use: No data available.

Sources: Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Community Information Summary, ADF&G Subsistence Study

GALENA

Location and Setting: Galena is located on the north bank of the Yukon River, 45 miles east of Nulato and 270 air miles west of Fairbanks. It lies northeast of the Innoko National Wildlife Refuge. The community lies at approximately 64.733330° North Latitude and -156.9275° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 06, T009S, R010E, Kateel River Meridian.) Galena is located in the Nulato Recording District. The area encompasses 17.9 sq. miles of land and 6.1 sq. miles of water. The area experiences a cold, continental climate with extreme temperature differences.

Population: 717 (2004 State Demographer estimate)

Population Composition: The population of the community consists of 67.4% Alaska Native or part Native. The population is mixed Athabascan and non-Native.

Population Trends: Decreased by 166 people from the 1990 census.

Estimated Subsistence Participation of Population: A 1985 ADF&G subsistence study indicated that 93 percent of households successfully harvested subsistence resources. Approximately 58 percent of the households tried for moose, 10 percent tried for caribou 18 percent tried for bear and 47percent for migratory birds. , 100 percent used subsistence resources and 94 percent received subsistence resources.

History: Ancestors of the Athabascan Indians spread throughout the Yukon Territory more than 6,000 years ago. Around 3,000 years ago, the northern Athabascans occupied interior and south central Alaska. By about 1,400 A.D., further diversification resulted in the formation of additional subgroups, including the Koyukon Athabascans who comprise much of Galena's population today. The Yukon River provided the avenue for trade and exploration that brought initial contact and the permanent presence of non-Natives to Interior Alaska. Galena was founded as a supply point for nearby Galena prospects in 1919. The U.S. Army built the airstrip in 1940. Galena was incorporated in 1971.

Employment: Galena serves as the transportation, government and commercial center for the western Interior. Federal, state, city, school and village government jobs dominate, but Galena has many other jobs in air transportation and retail businesses. 31 residents hold commercial fishing permits. Other seasonal employment, such as construction work and BLM fire fighting, provide some income. The Illinois Creek gold mine, 50 miles southwest of Galena, has closed due to low market prices.

Income: U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 334 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 8.74 percent, although 32.53 percent of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$61,125, per capita income was \$22,143, and 10.16 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

General Patterns of Subsistence Use: No data available.

Sources: Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Community Information Summary, ADF&G Subsistence Study

GLENNALLEN

Location and Setting: The community of Glennallen lies along the Glenn Highway at its junction with the Richardson Highway, 189 road miles east of Anchorage. It is located just outside the western boundary of Wrangell-St. Elias National Park. The community lies at approximately 62.109170° North Latitude and -145.54639° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 23, T004N, R002W, Copper River Meridian.) The area encompasses 114.1 sq. miles of land and 0.8 sq. miles of water.

Population: 548 (2004 State Demographer estimate)

Population Composition: The population of the community consists of 12.1% Alaska Native or part Native. The Ahtna has historically occupied the area, although Glennallen is currently a non-Native community.

Population Trends: Increased by 97 people from the 1990 census.

Estimated Subsistence Participation of Population: A 1987 ADF&G subsistence study indicated that 91 percent of the households participated in some form of subsistence activity, 100 percent used subsistence resources, and 86 percent received subsistence resources. Approximately 40 percent of households tried for moose, 43 percent for caribou, 3 percent for sheep, 15 percent for bear and 3 percent for migratory birds.

History: The name was derived from Maj. Edwin Glenn and Lt. Henry Allen, both leaders in the early explorations of the Copper River region. It is one of the few communities in the region that was not built on the site of a Native village.

Employment: Glennallen is the supply hub of the Copper River region. Local businesses serve area residents and Glenn Highway traffic, supplies and services, schools and medical care. State highway maintenance and federal offices are in Glennallen. RV parks, lodging, fuel and other services cater to independent travelers. The National Park Service's Wrangell-St. Elias Visitor Center and the Copper River Princess Wilderness Lodge were completed in 2002 at Copper Center. Offices for the Bureau of Land Management, Alaska State Troopers, and the Dept. of Fish and Game are located here. There are several small farms in the area. Four residents hold commercial fishing permits.

Income: U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 303 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 5.02 percent, although 33.99 percent of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$38,846, per capita income was \$17,084, and 8.04 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

General Patterns of Subsistence Use: No data available.

Sources: Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Community Information Summary, ADF&G Subsistence Study

GRAYLING

Location and Setting: Grayling is located in Interior Alaska on the west bank of the Yukon River east of the Nulato Hills. It is 18 air miles north of Anvik. The community lies at approximately 62.903610° North Latitude and -160.06472° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 34, T033N, R057W, Seward Meridian.) The area encompasses 10.9 sq. miles of land and 0.1 sq. miles of water. The climate of Grayling is continental, with long, cold winters and relatively warm summers.

Population: 182 (2004 State Demographer estimate)

Population Composition: The population of the community consists of 91.8% Alaska Native or part Native. The population of Grayling is comprised of Holikachuk and Ingalik Indians.

Population Trends: Decreased by 26 people from the 1990 census.

Estimated Subsistence Participation of Population: Subsistence activities are import to villagers' livelihoods. According to a 1990 ADF&G subsistence study, 100 percent of household participated in subsistence activities. Approximately 14 percent harvested bear, 78 percent harvested moose and 70 percent harvested migratory birds.

History: In 1900, the U.S. Revenue steamer Nunivak reported 75 inhabitants, a store and a large wood yard to supply steamers. Between 1962 and 1966, 25 families moved from Holikachuk on the Innoko River to Grayling. Holikachuk was prone to annual spring flooding, and low water levels made the return trip from Yukon fish camps each year difficult. The City government was incorporated in 1969.

Employment: Grayling's economy is heavily dependent on subsistence activities, and employment is found primarily in seasonal work. Nine residents hold commercial fishing permits. Subsistence activities include fishing, hunting, trapping, gathering and gardening. Salmon, moose, black bear, small game and waterfowl are utilized.

Income: U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 52 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 20 percent, although 50.48 percent of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$21,875, per capita income was \$7,049, and 64.46 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

General Patterns of Subsistence Use: No data available.

Sources: AK Dept. of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence, Community Profile Database.

GULKANA

Location and Setting: Gulkana is located on the east bank of the Gulkana (Kulkana) River at its confluence with the Copper River. It lies at mile 127 of the Richardson Highway, 14 miles north of Glennallen. The community lies at approximately 62.271390° North Latitude and -145.38222° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 27, T006N, R001W, Copper River Meridian.) The area encompasses 36.5 sq. miles of land and 0.0 sq. miles of water. Gulkana is located in the continental climate zone, with long, cold winters, and relatively warm summers.

Population: 106 (2004 State Demographer estimate)

Population Composition: The population of the community consists of 73.9% Alaska Native or part Native. Gulkana is an Athabascan village.

Population Trends: Increased by three people from the 1990 census.

Estimated Subsistence Participation of Population: A 1987 ADF&G subsistence study indicated that 100 percent of the households participated in some form of subsistence activity, 95 percent used subsistence resources and 80 percent received subsistence resources. Approximately 55 percent of the households tried for moose, 50 percent for caribou, and 15 percent for migratory birds.

History: The Ahtna people have occupied this area for 5,000 to 7,000 years. Gulkana was originally established in 1903 as a telegraph station, and was named "Kulkana" after the nearby river. C.L. Hoyt, a fur dealer who ran the roadhouse until 1916, built the Gulkana Roadhouse in the early 1900s. A store, post office and Orr stage station were located nearby. Gulkana was originally located across the river from its present site; it was cut in half during construction of the Richardson Highway during World War II. In the early 1950s, the first house was built at the new site. Chief Ewan and his family were the first Native residents, and eventually all of the villagers relocated.

Employment: Residents of Gulkana depend somewhat on subsistence hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering. Employment is limited to the village council and seasonal construction.

Income: U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 22 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 38.89 percent, although 63.93 percent of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$26,875, per capita income was \$13,548, and 40.74 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

General Patterns of Subsistence Use: No data available.

Sources: Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Community Information Summary

HEALY / FERRY

Location and Setting: Located on a spur road off the George Parks Highway. Ferry is approximately 65 miles southwest of Fairbanks, 20 miles north of McKinley Park Village and Healy is approximately 10 miles south of Ferry. Both villages are situated along the Nenana River, just east of Denali National Park in the Alaska Range. Healy lies at approximately 63.856940° North Latitude and -148.96611° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 20, T012S, R007W, Fairbanks Meridian.) Ferry lies at approximately 64.037080° North Latitude and -148.9445° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 28, T010S, R008W, Fairbanks Meridian.)

Population: Healy and Ferry combined = 1026

Population Composition: The population of Healy consists of 5.3% Alaska Native or part Native.

Population Trends: Increased by 543 people from the 1990 census.

Estimated Subsistence Participation of Population: A 1987 ADF&G subsistence study indicated that 93 percent of households participated in some form of subsistence activity, 96 percent used subsistence resources and 77 percent received subsistence resources. Approximately 56 percent of the households tried for moose, 25 percent for caribou, 27 percent for sheep, 14 percent for bear and 11 percent for migratory birds.

History: Ancestors of the Athabascan Indians spread through the Yukon Territory around 6500 B.C. The northern Athabascans occupied interior Alaska around 3,000 years ago. Further diversification resulted in the formation of additional subgroups by about 1400 A.D. Healy and Ferry are located in the area settled by the Tanana language group. Since 1933, Healy has figured prominently in the running of the Alaska Railroad. Coal mining began in the region in 1918 and has grown to become Alaska's largest coal mining operation. Healy's power plant is the largest coal-fired steam plant in Alaska, and is the only mine-mouth power plant.

Employment: The Usibelli Coal Mine has dominated the economy of Healy for over 60 years, and employs 95 positions. Of the 1.3 million tons of coal the mine produces annually, 400,000 tons are exported for delivery to South Korea and Chile and 900,000 tons remain in Alaska for domestic use. Golden Valley Electric Association and the Railbelt School District are also major employers in Healy. Tourism at nearby Denali Park supports local RV Parks, guided rafting trips, helicopter tours and other businesses. The \$274 million Healy Clean Coal Power Plant was completed in November 1997, but has sat idle since 2000. To lower the costs per kilowatt hour and be economically viable, the plant needs retrofits and modifications costing another \$50 to \$80 million. The Plant is owned by the Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority, an independent State corporation. Due to limited accessibility to Ferry, there is no employment directly in the community. Many residents work in the Healy area.

Income: U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 476 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 8.85 percent, although 35.94 percent of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$60,000, per capita income was \$28,225, and 4.89 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

General Patterns of Subsistence Use: No data available.

Sources: Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Community Information Summary, ADF&G Subsistence Study

HEALY LAKE

Location and Setting: The 5-mile long Healy Lake lies on the course of the Healy River, 29 miles east of Delta Junction. The community lies at approximately 64.026890° North Latitude and -144.66162° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 23, T011S, R015E, Fairbanks Meridian.) The area encompasses 66.3 sq. miles of land and 8.1 sq. miles of water. The area lies within the continental climatic zone, with cold winters and warm summers. Average temperatures range from -32 to 72.

Population: 34 (2004 State Demographer estimate)

Population Composition: The population of the community consists of 73% Alaska Native or part Native. Healy Lake is a mixed Athabascan and non-Native community.

Population Trends: Decreased by 13 people from the 1990 census.

Estimated Subsistence Participation of Population: No data available.

History: the U.S. Geological Survey reported the local name in 1914. Due to declining enrollment, the school was closed in 1999.

Employment: Some private sector and government employment is available. Recreational use of the Lake occurs during summer months, attracting Fairbanks residents.

Income: U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 23 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 17.86 percent, although 46.51 percent of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$51,250, per capita income was \$18,128, and 9.09 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

General Patterns of Subsistence Use: No data available.

Sources: Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Community Information Summary

HOLY CROSS

Location and Setting: Holy Cross is located in Interior Alaska on the west bank of Ghost Creek Slough off the Yukon River. It is 40 miles northwest of Aniak and 420 miles southwest of Fairbanks. The community lies at approximately 62.199440° North Latitude and -159.77139° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 05, T024N, R057W, Seward Meridian.) The area encompasses 31.3 sq. miles of land and 6.2 sq. miles of water. The climate of Holy Cross is continental. Temperature extremes range from -62 and 93. Snowfall averages 79.4 inches, with 19 inches of total precipitation per year. The Yukon River is ice-free from June through October.

Population: 206 (2004 State Demographer estimate)

Population Composition: The population of the community consists of 96.5% Alaska Native or part Native. Holy Cross is an Ingalik Indian village.

Population Trends: Decreased by 71 people from the 1990 census.

Estimated Subsistence Participation of Population: Subsistence and fishing-related activities are important to residents. Exact percentages are not available.

History: Holy Cross first had contact with Europeans in the early 1840s, when Russian explorers led by Lt. Zagoskin traveled the Yukon River. They reported "Anilukhtakpak," with 170 people. In 1880, the village was reported as "Askhomute," with 30 residents. Father Aloysius Robaut, who came to Alaska across the Chilkoot Trail, established a Catholic mission and school in the 1880s. Ingalik Indians migrated to Holy Cross to be near the mission and school. A post office was opened in 1899 under the name "Koserefsky." In 1912, the name of the town was changed to "Holy Cross," after the mission. In the 1930s and 40s, sternwheelers brought the mail and supplies two or three times a year. The course of the River changed during the 1930s, and by the mid-40s, the slough on which the village is now located was formed. The mission Church and many additional buildings were torn down after the boarding school ceased operations in 1956. The City government was incorporated in 1968.

Employment: Holy Cross is characterized by a seasonal economy. Nine residents hold commercial fishing permits. Subsistence hunting, fishing, trapping and gardening supplement income.

Income: U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 56 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 28.21 percent, although 66.06 percent of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$21,875, per capita income was \$8,542, and 45.6 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

General Patterns of Subsistence Use: No data available.

Sources: Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Community Information Summary

HUSLIA

Location and Setting: 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. It lies within the Koyukuk National Wildlife Refuge. The community lies at approximately 65.698610° North Latitude and -156.39972° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 33, T004N, R012E, Kateel River Meridian.) The area encompasses 16.4 sq. miles of land and 0.7 sq. miles of water. The area has a cold, continental climate with extreme temperature differences.

Population: 269 (2004 State Demographer estimate)

Population Composition: The population of the community consists of 95.2% Alaska Native or part Native. Huslia is an Athabaskan village, and most residents are related by birth or marriage.

Population Trends: Increased by 62 people from the 1990 census.

Estimated Subsistence Participation of Population: Subsistence is central to the local economy. According to a 1999 ADF&G subsistence study, 55 percent of households tried for moose, 33 percent tried for caribou, and 31 percent tried for black bear.

History: The Koyukon Athabascans lived between the south fork of the Koyukuk River and the Kateel River. They had spring, summer, fall, and winter camps, and moved as the wild game migrated. In the summer many families would float on a raft to the Yukon to fish for salmon. The Koyukon often traded with the Kobuk River Eskimos. By 1843, Russian explorers had made contact with Athabascans approximately 50 miles downriver from the current site. Cutoff Trading Post (also called Old Town) was established in the 1920s about 4 miles overland, or 16 river miles, from modern Huslia. In 1949, the community moved to the present site because Cutoff flooded frequently and the ground was swampy. Huslia (originally spelled Huslee) was named after a local stream. In 1950, the first school was established, followed by a post office, airport and road construction in 1952. At this time, families began to live year-round at Huslia. The City government was incorporated in 1969. Running water and indoor plumbing arrived in 1974.

Employment: Subsistence is central to the local economy. Salmon, whitefish, moose, bear, caribou, small game, waterfowl and berries provide most food sources. The City, Tribe, school, clinic and stores provide the only full-time employment. During summer months, BLM fire fighting and construction jobs outside of the village supplement income. Two residents hold a commercial fishing permit.

Income: U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 94 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 18.26 percent, although 50 percent of all adults were not in

the work force. The median household income was \$27,000, per capita income was \$10,983, and 28.05 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

General Patterns of Subsistence Use: No data available.

Sources: Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Community Information Summary

ILIAMNA

Location and Setting: Iliamna is located on the northwest side of Iliamna Lake, 225 miles southwest of Anchorage. It is near the Lake Clark Park and Preserve. The community lies at approximately 59.754720° North Latitude and -154.90611° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 12, T005S, R033W, Seward Meridian.) The area encompasses 35.9 sq. miles of land and 0.6 sq. miles of water. Iliamna lies in the transitional climatic zone with strong maritime influences.

Population: 90 (2004 State Demographer estimate)

Population Composition: The population of the community consists of 57.8% Alaska Native or part Native. The population is mixed, with non-Natives, Tanaina Athabascans, Alutiiq and Yup'ik Eskimos.

Population Trends: Decreased by four people from the 1990 census.

Estimated Subsistence Participation of Population: Many residents participate in subsistence hunting and fishing activities. According to a 1991 ADF&G subsistence study, 100 percent of households participated in subsistence activities. Sixty-nine percent of Iliamna households tried for caribou, 43 percent tried for moose, 30 percent tried for migratory birds and 12 percent tried for bear.

History: Prior to 1935, "Old Iliamna" was located near the mouth of the Iliamna River, a traditional Athabaskan village. A post office was established there in 1901. Around 1935, villagers moved to the present location, approximately 40 miles from the old site. The post office followed. Iliamna's current size and character can be attributed to the development of fishing and hunting lodges. The first lodge opened in the 1930s. A second lodge was built in the 1950s. During the 70s and 80s, the Baptist Church made lots available, and additional lodges were constructed.

Employment: Commercial fishing, sport fishing, and tourism are the major sources of income for the community. 17 residents hold commercial fishing permits, and many depart each summer to fish in Bristol Bay. Lake Iliamna is the second largest lake in the U.S., and tourism is increasing. However, most lodge employees are hired from outside Alaska. Many residents participate in subsistence hunting and fishing activities. Salmon, trout, grayling, moose, caribou, bear, seal, porcupine and rabbits are utilized. Northern Dynasty Minerals Ltd. is exploring the gold, copper and molybdenum potential of the Pebble Deposit, 15 miles from Iliamna.

Income: U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 63 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 0 percent, although 28.41 percent of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$60,625, per capita income was \$19,741, and 3.1 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

General Patterns of Subsistence Use: Salmon fishing is the main subsistence activity during early and mid-summer. Members of most families travel to the Naknek area to participate in the short commercial sockeye fishing season, from late June through mid-July, and subsistence fishing. Families continue to fish for and process salmon into late September. During the late summer and early fall, hunters travel extensively through the subregion, searching the lakeshores and river banks for moose. During the winter, when weather and snow conditions allow, resident hunters travel long distances throughout the subregion and Bristol Bay area seeking moose and caribou. A few ducks and geese are taken locally in the fall, and some hunters may travel to the Alaska Peninsula to hunt more numerous waterfowl populations passing through the Pilot Point area. Bear (brown and black) are taken through the summer and fall. Most harvesting occurs within 20 miles of the community, although travel occasionally covers over 150 miles.

Sources: Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Community Information Summary

IGIUGIG

Location and Setting: Igiugig is located on the south shore of the Kvichak River, which flows from Iliamna Lake, on the Alaska Peninsula. It is 50 air miles northeast of King Salmon and 48 miles southwest of Iliamna. The community lies at approximately 59.327780° North Latitude and -155.89472° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 08, T010S, R039W, Seward Meridian.) The area encompasses 19.8 sq. miles of land and 1.3 sq. miles of water. Igiugig lies within the transitional climatic zone.

Population: 54 (2004 State Demographer estimate)

Population Composition: The population of the community consists of 83% Alaska Native or part Native. Historically an Eskimo village, the population is now primarily Alutiiq.

Population Trends: Increased by 22 people from the 1990 census.

Estimated Subsistence Participation of Population: The majority of the population depends upon commercial fishing and a subsistence lifestyle. According to a 1992 ADF&G subsistence study, 100 percent of households participated in subsistence activities and 100 percent received subsistence resources. The study indicates that 100 percent of households tried for caribou, 90 percent tried for migratory birds, 60 percent tried for moose and 10 percent tried for bear.

History: Kiatagmuit Eskimos originally lived on the north bank of the Kvichak River in the village of Kaskanak, and used Igiugig as a summer fish camp. At the turn of the century, these people moved upriver to the present site of Igiugig. People from Branch also moved to Igiugig as it began to develop. Today, about one-third of residents can trace their roots back to the Branch River village. A post office was established in 1934, but was discontinued in 1954. Commercial and subsistence fishing sustain the community.

Employment: As is typical for the region, salmon fishing is the mainstay of Igiugig's economy. Five residents hold commercial fishing permits. Many travel to Naknek each summer to fish or work in the canneries. Subsistence is an important part of the residents' lifestyle. Salmon, trout, whitefish, moose, caribou and rabbit are utilized. Some trapping occurs. Lake Iliamna is the second largest lake in the U.S. Trophy rainbow trout attracts sport fishermen. There are seven commercial lodges that serve sports fishermen and hunters seasonally in Igiugig.

Income: U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 9 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 0 percent, although 55 percent of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$21,750, per capita income was \$13,172, and 6.9 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

General Patterns of Subsistence Use: No data available.

Sources: Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Community Information Summary

KALTAG

Location and Setting: Kaltag is located on the west bank of the Yukon River, 75 miles west of Galena and 335 miles west of Fairbanks. It is situated on a 35-foot bluff at the base of the Nulato Hills, west of the Innoko National Wildlife Refuge. The community lies at approximately 64.327220° North Latitude and -158.72194° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 29, T013S, R001E, Kateel River Meridian.) The area encompasses 23.3 sq. miles of land and 4.1 sq. miles of water. The area experiences a cold, continental climate with extreme temperature differences.

Population: 211 (2004 State Demographer estimate)

Population Composition: The population of the community consists of 87% Alaska Native or part Native. Kaltag's residents are Koyukon Athabascans.

Population Trends: Increased by 29 people from the 1990 census.

Estimated Subsistence Participation of Population: Subsistence is an important part of the local economy. Exact percentages are not available.

History: Kaltag is located in Koyukon Athabaskan territory, and was used as a cemetery for surrounding villages. It was located on an old portage trail which led east through the mountains to Unalakleet. The Athabascans had spring, summer, fall, and winter camps, and moved as the wild game migrated. Russians for the Yukon Indian named Kaltaga named the village. A smallpox epidemic, the first of several major epidemics, struck the Koyukon in 1839. A military telegraph line was constructed along the north side of the Yukon around 1867. During 1900, food shortages and a measles epidemic struck down one-third of the Native population. Kaltag was established shortly thereafter, when survivors from three nearby seasonal villages moved to the area to regroup. As a downriver village on a major transportation route, Kaltag witnessed rapid economic change. The post office reopened in 1909 and operated until 1920. Kaltag's first school opened in 1925. The post office reopened again in 1933. The old cemetery, which was located on Front Street, caved into the River around 1937. A watering point, airport and clinic were constructed during the 1960s. The City government was incorporated in 1969.

Employment: Subsistence is an important part of the local economy. Salmon, whitefish, moose, bear, waterfowl and berries are harvested. Most cash jobs are with the tribe, school, local government, BLM fire fighting, commercial fishing or fish processing. 18 residents hold commercial fishing permits.

Income: U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 69 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 29.9 percent, although 56.6 percent of all adults were not in

the work force. The median household income was \$29,167, per capita income was \$9,361, and 33.88 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

General Patterns of Subsistence Use: No data available.

Sources: Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Community Information Summary

KOKHANOK

Location and Setting: Kokhanok is located on the south shore of Iliamna Lake, 22 miles south of Iliamna and 88 miles northeast of King Salmon. The community lies at approximately 59.4416° North Latitude and -154.75514° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 32, T008S, R032W, Seward Meridian.) The area encompasses 21.3 sq. miles of land and 0.1 sq. miles of water. Kokhanok lies in the transitional climatic zone.

Population: 166 (2004 State Demographer estimate)

Population Composition: The population of the community consists of 90.8% Alaska Native or part Native. The village has a mixed Native population, primarily Alutiiq and Yup'ik.

Population Trends: No data available.

Estimated Subsistence Participation of Population: Subsistence activities are the focal point of the culture and lifestyle. Exact percentages are not available.

History: A.B. Schanz first listed this fishing village in the U.S. Census in 1890. The community was relocated to higher ground a few years ago when the rising level of Iliamna Lake threatened several community buildings.

Employment: The school is the largest employer in Kokhanok. Commercial fishing has declined since several limited entry permits were sold. Some residents travel to the Bristol Bay area each summer to fish; eight persons currently hold commercial fishing permits. People heavily rely on subsistence activities; many families have a summer fish camp near the Gibraltar River. Salmon, trout, grayling, moose, bear, rabbit, porcupine and seal are utilized.

Income: U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 39 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 11.36 percent, although 67.77 percent of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$19,583, per capita income was \$7,732, and 42.61 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

General Patterns of Subsistence Use: No data available.

Sources: Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Community Information Summary

KOLIGANEK

Location and Setting: Koliganek is located on the left bank of the Nushagak River, and lies 65 miles northeast of Dillingham. The community lies at approximately 59.728610° North Latitude and -157.28444° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 21, T005S, R047W, Seward Meridian.) Koliganek is located in the Bristol Bay Recording District. The area encompasses 12.5 sq. miles of land and 0.1 sq. miles of water. The area is in a climatic transition zone. The primary influence is maritime, although a continental climate affects the weather.

Population: 187 (2004 State Demographer estimate)

Population Composition: The population of the community consists of 87.4% Alaska Native or part Native. Koliganek is a Yup'ik Eskimo village with Russian Orthodox practices.

Population Trends: Increased by 6 people from the 1990 census.

Estimated Subsistence Participation of Population: Subsistence activities are an important part of the lifestyle. A 1987 ADF&G subsistence study showed that 100 percent of households participated in subsistence activities. Approximately 16 percent tried for bear, 73 percent for caribou and 57 percent for moose.

History: It is an Eskimo village first listed in the 1880 Census as "Kalignak." The name is local, recorded by the U.S. Geological Survey in 1930. Since that time, the village has moved four miles downstream from the original site.

Employment: The school and village organization provide most year-round employment. 18 residents hold commercial fishing permits. Many residents trap, and subsistence activities are an important part of the economy.

Income: U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 66 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 13.16 percent, although 39.45 percent of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$44,583, per capita income was \$13,242, and 19.31 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

General Patterns of Subsistence Use: Salmon and other fish are harvested during the summer; fall and winter are devoted to moose and caribou hunting. Moose and caribou are also hunted in the spring along with bear. Waterfowl are taken in the spring and fall.

Sources: Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Community Information Summary, ADF&G Subsistence Database

KOYUKUK

Location and Setting: Koyuk is located at the mouth of the Koyuk River, at the northeastern end of Norton Bay on the Seward Peninsula, 90 air miles northeast of Nome. The community lies at approximately 64.931940° North Latitude and -161.15694° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 32, T006S, R012W, Kateel River Meridian.) The area encompasses 4.7 sq. miles of land and 0.0 sq. miles of water. Koyukuk has a subarctic climate with a maritime influence.

Population: 109 (2004 State Demographer estimate)

Population Composition: The population of the community consists of 91.1% Alaska Native or part Native. Residents are primarily Koyukon Athabascans with a subsistence lifestyle.

Population Trends: Decreased by 17 people from the 1990 census.

Estimated Subsistence Participation of Population: The majority of the community participates in subsistence activities; however, exact percentages are not available.

History: The Koyukon Athabascans traditionally had spring, summer, fall, and winter camps, and moved as the wild game migrated. There were 12 summer fish camps located on the Yukon River between the Koyukuk River and the Nowitna River. A Russian trading post was established at nearby Nulato in 1838. A smallpox epidemic, the first of several major epidemics, struck the Koyukon in 1839. A military telegraph line was constructed along the north side of the Yukon around 1867, and Koyukuk became the site of a telegraph station. A trading post opened around 1880, just before the gold rush of 1884-85. The population of Koyukuk at this time was approximately 150. A measles epidemic and food shortages during 1900 tragically reduced the Native population by one-third. Gold seekers left the Yukon after 1906, but other mining activity, such as the Galena lead mines, began operating in 1919. The first school was constructed in 1939. After the school was built, families began to live at Koyukuk year-round. The City was incorporated in 1973. The community has experienced severe flooding from both the Yukon and Koyukuk Rivers, and residents want to relocate.

Employment: There are few full-time jobs in the community; the city, tribe, clinic, school and store provide the only year-round employment. BLM fire fighting, construction work, and other seasonal jobs often conflict with subsistence opportunities. Two residents hold commercial fishing permits. Trapping and beadwork supplement incomes. Subsistence foods include salmon, whitefish, moose, waterfowl and berries.

Income: U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 40 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 23.08 percent, although 41.18 percent of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$19,375, per capita income was \$11,342, and 35.11 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

General Patterns of Subsistence Use: No data available.

Sources: Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Community Information Summary

LAKE MINCHUMINA

Location and Setting: Lake Minchumina is located north of Mount McKinley in Interior Alaska. The community lies at approximately 63.882780° North Latitude and -152.31222° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 08, T012S, R024W, Fairbanks Meridian.) The area encompasses 216.4 sq. miles of land and 27.7 sq. miles of water. Interior Alaska experiences seasonal temperature extremes.

Population: 19 (2004 State Demographer estimate)

Population Composition: The population of the community consists of 12.5% Alaska Native or part Native.

Population Trends: No data available.

Estimated Subsistence Participation of Population: Subsistence activities are pursued by a majority of the population.

History: Historically a Native area, this is the location of an airfield, a small village, and a lodge. A post office was established in 1930. The school was closed for the 1999-2000 year due to insufficient students.

Employment: The lodge provides the majority of employment in this small community. Due to its isolation, subsistence activities, trapping and dog mushing are also pursued.

Income: U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 23 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 0 percent, although 23.33 percent of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$36,250, per capita income was \$26,780, and 0 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

General Patterns of Subsistence Use: No data available.

Sources: Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Community Information Summary

LIME VILLAGE

Location and Setting: Lime Village is located on the south bank of the Stony River, 50 miles southeast of its junction with the Kuskokwim River. The village is 111 air miles south of McGrath, 137 miles east of Aniak, and 185 miles west of Anchorage. The community lies at approximately 61.356390° North Latitude and -155.43556° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 30, T015N, R034W, Seward Meridian.) The area encompasses 80.3 sq. miles of land and 2.2 sq. miles of water.

Population: 34 (2004 State Demographer estimate)

Population Composition: Lime Village is a Denaina Athabascan Indian settlement practicing a subsistence lifestyle.

Population Trends: Decreased by eight people from the 1990 census.

Estimated Subsistence Participation of Population: The majority of people in Lime Village participate in some form of subsistence activity. Information on specific resource use was unavailable.

History: Lime Village is located on the south bank of the Stony River, 50 miles southeast of its junction with the Kuskokwim River. The village is 111 air miles south of McGrath, 137 miles east of Aniak, and 185 miles west of Anchorage. The community lies at approximately 61.356390° North Latitude and -155.43556° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 30, T015N, R034W, Seward Meridian.) The area encompasses 80.3 sq. miles of land and 2.2 sq. miles of water. The climate in Lime Village is continental.

Employment: Subsistence activities are essential. There is no store in Lime Village. Salmon, moose, bear, caribou, waterfowl and berries are utilized. Some seasonal work is found through BLM fire fighting or trapping. Income is primarily derived from public assistance programs.

Income: No data available.

General Patterns of Subsistence Use: Fishing begins in the spring and continues throughout the summer. In late summer and fall, waterfowl, caribou, moose and black bear are harvested. Caribou hunting may also occur in the winter in the hill country south of Hungry Creek.

Sources: Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Community Information Summary.

MANLEY HOT SPRINGS

Location and Setting: Manley Hot Springs is located about 5 miles north of the Tanana River on Hot Springs Slough, at the end of the Elliott Highway, 160 road miles west of Fairbanks. The community lies at approximately 65.001110° North Latitude and -150.63389° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 17, T002N, R015W, Fairbanks Meridian.) The area encompasses 54.3 sq. miles of land and 0.0 sq. miles of water. Manley Hot Springs has a cold, continental climate.

Population: 73 (2004 State Demographer estimate)

Population Composition: The population of the community consists of 23.6% Alaska Native or part Native. Native residents are Athabascan.

Population Trends: No data available.

Estimated Subsistence Participation of Population: The majority of the population participates in subsistence activities. Exact percentages are not available.

History: In 1902 John Karshner, a mining prospector, claimed several hot springs and began a homestead and vegetable farm on 278 acres. At the same time, a U.S. Army telegraph station and trading post were built. The area became a service and supply point for miners in the Eureka and Tofty Mining Districts, and was known as Baker's Hot Springs, after nearby Baker Creek. In 1907, miner Frank Manley built the Hot Springs Resort Hotel. Due to the resort and area mining, the town of "Hot Springs" prospered with an Alaska Commercial Company store, a local newspaper, bakery, clothing stores and other businesses. In 1913, this thriving resort burned to the ground. Mining was also declining and by 1920 only 29 residents lived in Hot Springs. The name was changed to Manley Hot Springs in 1957. A small school re-opened in 1958. In 1959, completion of the Elliott Highway gave Manley a road link with Fairbanks during the summer. In 1982, the state began maintaining the Highway for year-round use.

Employment: The local economy is based on a wide variety of small businesses, with many residents having 3 or 4 means of income. The Tribe operates the clinic. The Manely Roadhouse is open during summer months. A barter system thrives between residents. Government employment accounts for about one quarter of the total. Nine residents hold commercial fishing permits. Gardening, hunting and fishing provide food sources. Salmon and moose provide the primary meat sources.

Income: U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 36 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 10 percent, although 40 percent of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$29,000, per capita income was \$21,751, and 9.7 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

General Patterns of Subsistence Use: No data available.

Sources: Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Community Information Summary

MANOKOTAK

Location and Setting: Manokotak is located 25 miles southwest of Dillingham on the Igushik River. It lies 347 miles southwest of Anchorage. The community lies at approximately 58.981390° North Latitude and -159.05833° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 12, T014S, R059W, Seward Meridian.) Manokotak is located in the Bristol Bay Recording District. The area encompasses 36.4 sq. miles of land and 0.9 sq. miles of water. Manokotak is located in a climatic transition zone. The primary influence is maritime, although the arctic climate affects the region.

Population: 405 (2004 State Demographer estimate)

Population Composition: The population of the community consists of 94.7% Alaska Native or part Native. Manokotak is a Yup'ik Eskimo village

Population Trends: Increased by 37 people from the 1990 census.

Estimated Subsistence Participation of Population: A 1985 ADF&G subsistence study indicated that 100 percent of households participated in subsistence activities, 89 percent gave resources to other households, and 98 percent received resources. Approximately 67 percent of the community tried for moose, 43 percent for caribou, six percent for bear and 91 percent for migratory birds.

History: Manokotak is one of the newer villages in the Bristol Bay region. It became a permanent settlement in 1946-47 with the consolidation of the villages of Igushik and Tuklung. People also migrated from Kulukak, Togiak and Aleknagik. Igushik is now used as a summer fish camp by many of the residents of Manokotak. School was conducted in a church constructed in 1949. A school was built in 1958-59. A post office was established in 1960. Trapping has been an attractive lure to the area, although it has declined since the 1960s. The City was incorporated in 1970.

Employment: Ninety-six residents hold commercial fishing permits for salmon and herring fisheries. Many residents also trap fox, beaver, mink and otter. Most villagers leave Manokotak during the fishing season. Everyone depends heavily on fishing and subsistence activities, and usually move to Igushik or Ekuk each summer. Salmon, herring, sea lion, beluga whale, trout, ptarmigan, duck and berries are harvested. Sharing relationships exist with several area villages, especially Togiak and Twin Hills.

Income: U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 90 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 13.73 percent, although 64.84 percent of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$26,875, per capita income was \$9,294, and 35.3 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

General Patterns of Subsistence Use: Waterfowl hunting generally occurs in the spring and in early fall. Fishing lasts from May to September and moose hunting takes place usually in late August and September. Caribou hunting may occur in the winter.

Sources: Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Community Information Summary, ADF&G Subsistence Study

McGRATH

Location and Setting: McGrath is located 221 miles northwest of Anchorage and 269 miles southwest of Fairbanks in Interior Alaska. It is adjacent to the Kuskokwim River directly south of its confluence with the Takotna River. The community lies at approximately 62.956390° North Latitude and -155.59583° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 18, T033N, R033W, Seward Meridian.) McGrath is located in the Mt. McKinley Recording District. The area encompasses 48.9 sq. miles of land and 5.7 sq. miles of water. The McGrath area has a cold, continental climate.

Population: 367 (2004 State Demographer estimate)

Population Composition: The population of the community consists of 54.6% Alaska Native or part Native. Slightly more than half of the population is Athabascans and Eskimos.

Population Trends: Decreased by 161 people from the 1990 census.

Estimated Subsistence Participation of Population: Many families in the community rely upon subsistence. Exact percentages are not available.

History: McGrath was a seasonal Upper Kuskokwim Athabaskan village which was used as a meeting and trading place for Big River, Nikolai, Telida and Lake Minchumina residents. The Old Town McGrath site was originally located across the river. In 1904, Abraham Appel established a trading post at the old site. In 1906, gold was discovered in the Innoko District and at Ganes Creek in 1907. Since McGrath is the northernmost point on the Kuskokwim River accessible by large riverboats, it became a regional supply center. By 1907, a town was established, and was named for Peter McGrath, a local U.S. Marshal. After a major flood in 1933, some residents decided to move to the south bank of the River. Changes in the course of the River eventually left the old site on a slough, useless as a river stop. In 1937, the Alaska Commercial Company opened a store at the new location. In 1940, an airstrip was cleared, the FAA built a communications complex, and a school was opened. McGrath became an important refueling stop during World War II, as part of the Lend-Lease Program between the U.S. and Russia. In 1964, a new high school was built, attracting boarding students from nearby villages. The City was incorporated in 1975.

Employment: McGrath functions as a transportation, communications, and supply center in Interior Alaska. It has a diverse cash economy, and many families rely upon subsistence. Salmon, moose, caribou, bear, and rabbits are utilized. Some residents trap and tend gardens. The Nixon Fork gold mine, located 30 miles northeast of McGrath, ceased operating due to low gold prices.

Income: U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 206 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 10.43 percent, although 27.97 percent of all adults were not

in the work force. The median household income was \$43,056, per capita income was \$21,553, and 9.8 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

General Patterns of Subsistence Use: No data available.

Sources: Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Community Information Summary

McKINLEY PARK

Location and Setting: McKinley Park is on the George Parks Highway at the entrance to Denali National Park. The Park is home to Mount McKinley, or Denali, as it known by Alaskans. At 20,320 feet, it is the highest mountain on the North American continent. The community lies at approximately 63.732780° North Latitude and -148.91417° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 09, T014S, R007W, Fairbanks Meridian.) The area encompasses 174.6 sq. miles of land and 0.2 sq. miles of water. Interior Alaska experiences seasonal temperature extremes.

Population: 133 (2004 State Demographer estimate)

Population Composition: The population of the community consists of 3.5% Alaska Native or part Native.

Population Trends: This data is not currently available.

Estimated Subsistence Participation of Population: No data available.

History: The community has developed around Park Service employment and tourism-related facilities. "Denali" means "the high one" in Athabascan. In 1896 the mountain was named for William McKinley of Ohio, who was the Republican candidate for president. In 1975 the State of Alaska officially renamed the mountain Denali, and the state Geographic Names Board also claims the proper name for the mountain is Denali. However, the federal Board of Geographic Names still recognizes the name Mount McKinley.

Employment: The Park Headquarters, Toklat Ranger Station, bus services, hotels, lodges, restaurants, guided rafting tours and other seasonal tourist-related employment exists. The nearby Usibelli Coal Mine, Golden Valley Electric Assoc. and school district provide year-round employment.

Income: U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 81 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 14.74 percent, although 33.06 percent of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$53,750, per capita income was \$27,255, and 11.5 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

General Patterns of Subsistence Use: No data available.

Sources: Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Community Information Summary

MENTASTA LAKE

Location and Setting: Mentasta Lake is located 6 miles off the Tok-Slana Cutoff of the Glenn Highway on the west side of Mentasta Pass, 38 miles southwest of Tok Junction. The community lies at approximately 62.931550° North Latitude and -143.79273° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 07, T013N, R009E, Copper River Meridian.) The area encompasses 303.1 sq. miles of land and 2.0 sq. miles of water. Mentasta Lake is located in the continental climate zone, with long, cold winters, and relatively warm summers.

Population: 139 (2004 State Demographer estimate)

Population Composition: The population of the community consists of 71.1% Alaska Native or part Native. The community is primarily Athabascan.

Population Trends: No data available.

Estimated Subsistence Participation of Population: Subsistence activities are important to the majority of the community.

History: The area is reported to have been the best-known route of Native immigration across the Alaska Range. Early village settlements have been located at various sites around the lake. The families that presently reside in Mentasta Lake come from Nabesna, Suslota, Slana and other villages within the area. The U.S. Army Signal Corps established a telegraph station at Mentasta Pass in 1902. A post office was established at the village in 1947, but was discontinued in 1951.

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

Income: U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 36 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 28 percent, although 60.44 percent of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$17,344, per capita income was \$11,274, and 35.66 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

General Patterns of Subsistence Use: No data available.

Sources: Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Community Information Summary

MINTO

Location and Setting: Minto is located on the west bank of the Tolovana River, 130 miles northwest of Fairbanks. It lies on an 11-mile spur road off of the Elliott Highway. The community lies at approximately 65.153330° North Latitude and -149.33694° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 23, T004N, R009W, Fairbanks Meridian.) The area encompasses 135.1 sq. miles of land and 3.6 sq. miles of water. The climate is cold and continental with extreme temperature differences.

Population: 207 (2004 State Demographer estimate)

Population Composition: The population of the community consists of 92.2% Alaska Native or part Native. Minto residents are mainly Tanana Athabascans.

Population Trends: No data available.

Estimated Subsistence Participation of Population: The majority of resident participate in some form of subsistence activity. Exact percentages are not available at this time.

History: Minto is in the western-most portion of traditional Tanana Athabascan territory. During the late 1800s, some members of the Minto band traveled to Tanana, Rampart and Fort Yukon to trade furs for manufactured goods, tea and flour. With the discovery of gold north of Fairbanks in 1902, steamboats began to navigate the Tanana River, bringing goods and new residents into the area. Old Minto became a permanent settlement when some members of the Minto band built log cabins there, on the bank of the Tanana River. Other families lived in tents on a seasonal basis. A BIA school was established in 1937, but most families still did not live in Minto year-round until the 1950s. Families from Nenana, Toklat, Crossjacket and Chena eventually joined the Minto band. The village was relocated to its present location, 40 miles north of the old site, in 1969 due to repeated flooding and erosion. The present site had been used as a fall and winter camp since the early 1900s. New housing and a new school were completed by 1971.

Employment: Most of the year-round employment is with the school, lodge, clinic and village council. Many residents work during the summer fire fighting for the BLM. Some residents trap or work in the arts and crafts center, making birch-bark baskets and beaded skin and fur items. Subsistence is an important part of the local economy. Most families travel to fish camp each summer. Minto Flats is one of the most popular duck hunting spots in Alaska. Salmon, whitefish, moose, bear, small game, waterfowl and berries are utilized.

Income: U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 42 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 40.85 percent, although 76.54 percent of all adults were not

in the work force. The median household income was \$21,250, per capita income was \$9,640, and 26.42 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

General Patterns of Subsistence Use: No data available.

Sources: Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Community Information Summary

NAKNEK

Location and Setting: Naknek is located on the north bank of the Naknek River, at the northeastern end of Bristol Bay. It is 297 miles southwest of Anchorage. The community lies at approximately 58.728330° North Latitude and -157.01389° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 03, T017S, R047W, Seward Meridian.) The area encompasses 84.2 sq. miles of land and 0.7 sq. miles of water. The climate is mainly maritime, characterized by cool, humid, and windy weather.

Population: 601 (2004 State Demographer estimate)

Population Composition: The population of the community consists of 47.1% Alaska Native or part Native. Naknek is a fishing community, with a mixed population of non-Natives, Yup'ik Eskimos, Alutiiq and Athabascans.

Population Trends: No data available.

Estimated Subsistence Participation of Population: A number of residents participate in subsistence activities. Exact percentages are not available.

History: Yup'ik Eskimos and Athabascan Indians first settled this region over 6,000 years ago. By 1880, the village was called Kinuyak. The Russian Navy later spelled Naknek it. The Russians built a fort near the village and fur trappers inhabited the area for some time prior to the U.S. purchase of Alaska. The first salmon cannery opened on the Naknek River in 1890. The Homestead Act enabled canneries to acquire land for their plants, and also made land available to other institutions and individuals. The parcel owned the Russian Orthodox Church on the north bank of the River recorded the first land in Naknek. Squatters built shelters on the church property and were eventually sold lots in what became the center of Naknek. A post office was established in 1907. Naknek has developed over the years as a major fishery center.

Employment: The economy is based on government employment, salmon fishing and processing. Naknek has a seasonal economy as a service center for the huge red salmon fishery in Bristol Bay. 115 residents hold commercial fishing permits, and several thousand people typically floods the area during the fishing season. Millions of pounds of salmon are trucked over Naknek-King Salmon road each summer, where jets transport the fish to the lower 48. Trident Seafoods, North Pacific Processors, Ocean Beauty and other fish processors operate facilities in Naknek. Naknek is also the seat of the Bristol Bay Borough.

Income: U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 290 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 9.38 percent, although 35.56 percent of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$53,393, per capita income was \$21,182, and 3.73 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

General Patterns of Subsistence Use: No data available.

Sources: Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Community Information Summary

NENANA

Location and Setting: Nenana is located in Interior Alaska, 55 road miles southwest of Fairbanks on the George Parks Highway. Nenana is located at mile 412 of the Alaska Railroad, on the south bank of the Tanana River, just east of the mouth of the Nenana River. It lies 304 road miles northeast of Anchorage. The community lies at approximately 64.563890° North Latitude and -149.09306° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 14, T004S, R008W, Fairbanks Meridian.) The area encompasses 6.0 sq. miles of land and 0.1 sq. miles of water. Nenana has a cold, continental climate with an extreme temperature range.

Population: 394 (2004 State Demographer estimate)

Population Composition: The population of the community consists of 47.3% Alaska Native or part Native. The population of Nenana is a diverse mixture of non-Natives and Athabascans.

Population Trends: Decreased by one person from the 1990 census.

Estimated Subsistence Participation of Population: A 1981 ADF&G subsistence study indicated that approximately 96 percent of households tried to harvest moose, 9 percent tried for bear and 0 percent for caribou. An unknown percentage of these tried for migratory birds, but 77 percent of households successfully harvested ducks and geese.

History: Nenana is in the western-most portion of Tanana Athabascan Indian territory. It was first known as Tortella, an interpretation of the Indian word "Toghotthele," which means "mountain that parallels the river." Early explorers such as Allen, Harper and Bates first entered the Tanana Valley in 1875 and 1885. However, the Tanana people were accustomed to contact with Europeans, due to trading journeys to the Village of Tanana, where Russians bartered Western goods for furs. The discovery of gold in Fairbanks in 1902 brought intense activity to the region. In 1961, Clear Air Force Station was constructed 21 miles southwest, and many civilian contractors commuted from Nenana. A road was constructed south to Clear, but north, vehicles were ferried across the Tanana River. In 1967 the community was devastated by one of the largest floods ever recorded in the valley. In 1968, a \$6 million bridge was completed across the Tanana River, which gave the city a road link to Fairbanks and replaced the River ferry. The George Parks Highway was completed in 1971, which provided a shorter, direct route to Anchorage.

Employment: Over 40% of the year-round jobs are government-funded, including the City, Tribe, Nenana School District, Yukon-Koyukuk School District, and DOT highway maintenance. Nenana has a strong seasonal private sector economy as the center of rail-to-river barge transportation center for the Interior. Yutana Barge Lines is the major private employer in Nenana, supplying villages along the Tanana and Yukon Rivers each summer with cargo and fuel. The City also attracts independent travelers with fuel and supplies, the Alaska Railroad

Museum, the Golden Railroad Spike Historic Park and Interpretive Center, the historical Episcopal Church, Iditarod dog kennels, and a replica of the sternwheeler Nenana. A heritage center is also under development. The Nenana Ice Classic administration provides short-term employment for nearly 100 locals. 27 residents hold commercial fishing permits. The majority of Native households rely on subsistence foods, such as salmon, moose, caribou (by permit), bear, waterfowl and berries.

Income: U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 170 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 23.77 percent, although 52.25 percent of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$33,333, per capita income was \$17,334, and 17.83 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

General Patterns of Subsistence Use: No data available.

Sources: Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Community Information Summary, ADF&G Subsistence Study

NEWHALEN

Location and Setting: Newhalen is located on the north shore of Iliamna Lake at the mouth of Newhalen River, 5 miles south of Iliamna and 320 miles southwest of Anchorage. The community lies at approximately 59.72° North Latitude and -154.89722° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 28, T005S, R033W, Seward Meridian). The area encompasses 6.1 sq. miles of land and 2.3 sq. miles of water. Newhalen lies in the transitional climatic zone.

Population: 183 (2004 State Demographer estimate)

Population Composition: The population of the community consists of 91.3% Alaska Native or part Native. Newhalen includes Yup'ik Eskimos, Alutiiq and Athabascans.

Population Trends: Increased by 23 people from the 1990 census.

Estimated Subsistence Participation of Population: The majority of the residents of this community rely on the harvest of subsistence resources. A 1983 ADF&G subsistence study indicated that 91 percent of households participated in subsistence activities. In a 1982-1983 study, 36 percent of Newhalen households participating in subsistence activities harvested caribou, 9 percent harvested bear, 27 percent harvested moose and 18 percent harvested migratory birds.

History: The 1890 census listed the Eskimo village of "Noghelingamiut," meaning "people of Noghelin," at this location, with 16 residents. The present name is an anglicized version of the original. The village was established in the late 1800s due to the bountiful fish and game in the immediate area. Newhalen incorporated as a City in 1971.

Employment: Seven residents hold commercial fishing permits. Most of the employment is seasonal; many work in Bristol Bay fisheries or in Iliamna. Thousands of sport fishermen visit the area each summer for trophy rainbow trout fishing on the lake. Residents rely heavily on subsistence activities, and most families travel to fish camps during the summer. Salmon, trout, grayling, moose, caribou, rabbit, porcupine and seal are utilized.

Income: U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 33 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 31.25 percent, although 60.71 percent of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$36,250, per capita income was \$9,447, and 16.3 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

General Patterns of Subsistence Use: Salmon fishing is the main activity during early and mid-summer. Members of most families travel to the Naknek area to participate in the short commercial sockeye fishing season, from late June through mid-July, and subsistence fishing. Families continue to fish for and process salmon into September. In the late summer and early

fall, hunters travel extensively throughout the subregion, searching the lake shored and river banks for moose. During the winter, when weather and snow conditions allow, resident hunters travel long distances throughout the subregion and Bristol Bay area seeking moose and caribou. A few ducks and geese are taken locally in the fall, and some hunters may travel to the Alaska Peninsula to hunt the more numerous waterfowl populations passing through the Pilot Point area. Bears (brown and black) are taken through the summer and fall. Most harvesting occurs within 30 miles of the community, although travel occasionally covers over 150 miles.

Sources: Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Community Information Summary, ADF&G Subsistence Study

NEW STUYAHOK

Location and Setting: New Stuyahok is located on the Nushagak River, about 12 miles upriver from Ekwok and 52 miles northeast of Dillingham. The village has been constructed at two elevations -- one 25 feet above river level, and one about 40 feet above river level. The community lies at approximately 59.452780° North Latitude and -157.31194° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 29, T008S, R047W, Seward Meridian). The area encompasses 32.6 sq. miles of land and 2.0 sq. miles of water. New Stuyahok is located in a climatic transition zone. The primary influence is maritime, although a continental climate affects the weather.

Population: 477 (2004 State Demographer estimate)

Population Composition: The population of the community consists of 96% Alaska Native or part Native. New Stuyahok is a southern Yup'ik Eskimo village with Russian Orthodox influences.

Population Trends: Increased by 86 people from the 1990 census.

Estimated Subsistence Participation of Population: A 1987 ADF&G subsistence study indicated that 100 percent of households polled participated in some form of subsistence activity. Approximately 5 percent tried for bear, 82 percent for caribou, 60 percent for moose and 72 percent for migratory birds.

History: The present location is the third site that villagers can remember. The village moved downriver to the Mulchatna area from the "Old Village" in 1918. During the 1920s and 30s, the village was engaged in herding reindeer for the U.S. government. However, by 1942 the herd had dwindled to nothing; the village had been subjected to flooding; and the site was too far inland even to receive barge service. So in 1942, the village moved downriver again to its present location. Stuyahok appropriately means "going downriver place." The first school was built in 1961. A post office was also established during that year. An airstrip was built soon thereafter, and the 1960s saw a 40% increase in the village population. The City was incorporated in 1972.

Employment: The primary economic base in New Stuyahok is the salmon fishery; 43 residents hold commercial fishing permits. Many trap as well. The entire community relies upon subsistence foods. Subsistence items are often traded between communities. Salmon, moose, caribou, rabbit, ptarmigan, duck and geese are the primary sources of meat.

Income: U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 132 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 9.2 percent, although 55.25 percent of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$26,042, per capita income was \$7,931, and 31.7 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

General Patterns of Subsistence Use: Salmon and other fish are harvested during the summer; fall and winter are devoted to moose and caribou hunting. Moose and caribou are also hunted in the spring along with bear. Waterfowl are taken in the spring and fall.

Sources: Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Community Information Summary, ADF&G Subsistence database

NIKOLAI

Location and Setting: Nikolai is located in Interior Alaska on the south fork of the Kuskokwim River, 46 air miles east of McGrath. The community lies at approximately 63.013330° North Latitude and -154.375° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 36, T028S, R023E, Kateel River Meridian.) The area encompasses 4.5 sq. miles of land and 0.3 sq. miles of water. Nikolai has a cold, continental climate with relatively warm summers.

Population: 121 (2004 State Demographer estimate)

Population Composition: The population of the community consists of 81% Alaska Native or part Native. Nikolai is an Athabascan community.

Population Trends: Population increased by 12 people from the 1990 census.

Estimated Subsistence Participation of Population: Residents are active in subsistence food-gathering. Exact percentages are not available.

History: Nikolai is an Upper Kuskokwim Athabascan village, and has been relocated at least twice since the 1880s. One of the former sites was reported in 1899 to have a population of six males. The present site was established around 1918. Nikolai was the site of a trading post and roadhouse during the gold rush. It was situated on the Rainy Pass Trail, which connected the Ophir gold mining district to Cook Inlet. It became a winter trail station along the Nenana-McGrath Trail, which was used until 1926. By 1927, the St. Nicholas Orthodox Church was constructed. In 1948, a private school was established, and in 1949, a post office opened. Local residents cleared an airstrip in 1963, which heralded year-round accessibility to the community. The City was incorporated in 1970.

Employment: Village employment peaks during the summer when construction gets under way. City, state and federal governments provide the primary year-round employment. Residents rely heavily on subsistence activities for food and wood for heat. Some residents tend gardens. Salmon, moose, caribou, rabbits, and the occasional bear are utilized. Trapping and handicrafts also provide income.

Income: U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 18 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 37.93 percent, although 70 percent of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$15,000, per capita income was \$11,029, and 27.63 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

General Patterns of Subsistence Use: No data available.

Sources: Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Community Information Summary

NONDALTON

Location and Setting: Nondalton is located on the west shore of Six Mile Lake, between Lake Clark and Iliamna Lake, 190 miles southwest of Anchorage. The community lies at approximately 59.971850° North Latitude and -154.84779° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 30, T002S, R032W, Seward Meridian.) Nondalton is located in the Iliamna Recording District. The area encompasses 8.4 sq. miles of land and 0.4 sq. miles of water. Nondalton lies in the transitional climatic zone.

Population: 205 (2004 State Demographer estimate)

Population Composition: The population of the community consists of 90% Alaska Native or part Native. It is a Tanaina Indian (Athabascan and Iliamna) village

Population Trends: Increased by 27 people from the 1990 census.

Estimated Subsistence Participation of Population: A 1983 ADF&G subsistence study indicated that 100 percent of study participants tried for subsistence resources. Approximately 23 percent tried for bear, 85 percent for caribou, 38 percent for moose and 57 percent for migratory birds.

History: Nondalton is a Tanaina Indian name first recorded in 1909 by the U.S. Geological Survey. The village was originally located on the north shore of Six Mile Lake, but in 1940, wood depletion in the surrounding area and growing mud flats caused the village to move to its present location on the west shore. The post office, established in 1938, relocated with the villagers. Nondalton formed an incorporated city government in 1971.

Employment: Fishing in Bristol Bay is an important source of income in Nondalton. 14 residents hold commercial fishing permits. One source of summer employment is firefighting. The community relies heavily on subsistence hunting and fishing. Many families travel to fish camp each summer. Salmon, trout, grayling, moose, caribou, bear, dall sheep, rabbit and porcupine are utilized.

Income: U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 47 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 37.33 percent, although 68.67 percent of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$19,583, per capita income was \$8,411, and 45.41 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

General Patterns of Subsistence Use: Salmon fishing is the main activity during early and mid-summer. Members of most families travel to the Naknek area to participate in the short commercial sockeye fishing season, from late June through mid-July, and subsistence fishing. Families continue to fish for and process salmon into September. In the late summer and early

fall, hunters travel extensively throughout the subregion, searching the lake shored and river banks for moose. During the winter, when weather and snow conditions allow, resident hunters travel long distances throughout the subregion and Bristol Bay area seeking moose and caribou. A few ducks and geese are taken locally in the fall, and some hunters may travel to the Alaska Peninsula to hunt the more numerous waterfowl populations passing through the Pilot Point area. Bears (brown and black) are taken through the summer and fall. Most harvesting occurs within 30 miles of the community, although travel occasionally covers over 150 miles.

Sources: Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Community Information Summary, ADF&G Subsistence database

NORTHWAY

Location and Setting: Northway is located on the east bank of Nabesna Slough, 50 miles southeast of Tok. It lies off the Alaska Highway on a 9-mile spur road, adjacent to the Northway airport. It is 42 miles from the Canadian border in the Tetlin National Wildlife Refuge. Northway presently consists of three dispersed settlements: Northway Junction, at milepost 1264, Northway, at the airport, and the Native village, 2 miles north. The community lies at approximately 62.961670° North Latitude and -141.93722° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 26, T014N, R018E, Copper River Meridian.) The area encompasses 19.2 sq. miles of land and 1.8 sq. miles of water.

Population: 106 (2004 State Demographer estimate)

Population Composition: The population of the community consists of 82.1% Alaska Native or part Native. The area was traditionally Athabaskan, though road construction and the airport have brought a permanent non-Native population.

Population Trends: Decreased by seven people from the 1990 census.

Estimated Subsistence Participation of Population: A 1987 ADF&G study indicated that 95 percent of the households polled participated in some form of subsistence activities, 100 percent used subsistence resources and 93 percent received subsistence resources. Approximately 87 percent of households tried for moose, 49 percent for caribou, 7 percent for sheep, 20 percent for bear and 64 percent for migratory birds.

History: semi-nomadic Athabascans who pursued seasonal subsistence activities in the vicinity of Scottie and Gardiner Creeks and Chisana, Nabesna, and Tanana Rivers first utilized the area around Northway. The Native settlement of Northway Village is located 2 miles south of Northway. The Native village was named in 1942 after Chief Walter Northway, who adopted his name from a Tanana and Nabesna riverboat captain. The development and settlement of Northway was due to construction of the airport during World War II. The Northway airport was a link in the Northwest Staging Route, a cooperative project between the U.S. and Canada. A chain of air bases through Canada to Fairbanks were used to supply an Alaska defense during World War II, and during the construction of the Alcan Highway. A post office was first established in 1941.

Employment: Most wage employment is with facilities or services for the airport. An FAA Flight Service Station and U.S. Customs office are located at the airport. A motel, cafe, bar and pool hall, grocery store, and electric utility provide some employment. Fire fighting, construction and trapping also income. Subsistence is important to the Native population.

Income: U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 32 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 13.51 percent, although 62.35 percent of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$59,375, per capita income was \$16,429, and 21.05 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

General Patterns of Subsistence Use: No data available.

Sources: Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Community Information Summary, ADF&G subsistence database.

NUALTO

Location and Setting: Nulato is located on the west bank of the Yukon River, 35 miles west of Galena and 310 air miles west of Fairbanks. It lies in the Nulato Hills, across the River from the Innoko National Wildlife Refuge. The community lies at approximately 64.719440° North Latitude and -158.10306° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 08, T009S, R004E, Kateel River Meridian.) The area encompasses 42.7 sq. miles of land and 2.0 sq. miles of water. The area experiences a cold, continental climate with extreme temperature differences.

Population: 320 (2004 State Demographer estimate)

Population Composition: The population of the community consists of 94% Alaska Native or part Native. Nulato residents are predominantly Koyukon Athabascans.

Population Trends: Increased by 39 people from the 1990 census.

Estimated Subsistence Participation of Population: Community resident predominantly practice a trapping and subsistence lifestyle. Specific data on subsistence use is unavailable.

History: The Koyukon Athabascans traditionally had spring, summer, fall, and winter camps, and moved as the wild game migrated. There were 12 summer fish camps located on the Yukon River between the Koyukuk River and the Nowitna River. Nulato was the trading site between Athabascans and Inupiat Eskimos from the Kobuk area. Western contact increased rapidly after the 1830s. The Russian explorer Malakov established a trading post at Nulato in 1839. A small pox epidemic, the first of several major epidemics, struck the region in 1839. Disputes over local trade may have been partly responsible for the Nulato massacre of 1851, in which Koyukuk River Natives decimated a large portion of the Nulato Native population. In 1900, steamboat traffic peaked, with 46 boats in operation. Through the turn of the century, two steamers a day would stop at Nulato to purchase firewood. Gold seekers left the Yukon after 1906. Lead mining began in the Galena area in 1919. Nulato incorporated as a City in 1963. In 1981, large-scale housing development began at a new town site on the hills north of the City, about 2 miles from the old town site.

Employment: Most of the full-time employment in Nulato is with the City, Tribe, school, clinic and store. During the summer, BLM fire-fighting positions, construction work and fish processing are important sources of cash. 12 residents hold commercial fishing permits. Trapping provides an income source in winter. Subsistence foods are a major portion of the diet, and many families travel to fish camp each summer. Salmon, moose, bear, small game and berries are utilized.

Income: U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 74 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 41.94 percent, although 65.26 percent of all adults were not

in the work force. The median household income was \$25,114, per capita income was \$8,966, and 18.07 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

General Patterns of Subsistence Use: No data available.

Sources: Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Community Information Summary

PAXSON

Location and Setting: Paxson lies on Paxson Lake, at mile 185 of the Richardson Highway, at its intersection with the Denali Highway. It is south of Delta Junction and 62 miles north of Gulkana. The community lies at approximately 63.033330° North Latitude and -145.49167° (West) Longitude (Sec. 05, T022S, R012E, Fairbanks Meridian. The area encompasses 304.0 sq. miles of land and 14.3 sq. miles of water.

Population: 40 (2004 State Demographer estimate)

Population Composition: The population of the community consists of 0% Alaska Native or part Native. The primary residents of Paxson are State highway maintenance personnel and their families.

Population Trends: Increased by 10 people from the 1990 census.

Estimated Subsistence Participation of Population: A 1987 ADF&G subsistence study indicated that 100 percent of households polled participated in some form of subsistence activity, 92 percent used subsistence resources and 71 percent received subsistence resources. Approximately 93 percent of households tried for moose, 100 percent for caribou, 29 percent for sheep and 43 percent for migratory birds.

History: More than 400 archeological sites indicate that this area has been inhabited for at least 10,000 years. In 1906 Alvin Paxson established the Timberline Roadhouse at mile 192, which consisted of a small cabin for a kitchen and two tents for bunkhouses. His cook, Charles Meier, later started Meier's Roadhouse at mile 174. Paxson then built a two-story roadhouse at mile 191. He later added a barn with a drying room, pump and sleeping quarters, two rooms and a bath. A post office, store, wood house and small ice room followed. The Denali Highway was built in the 1950s from Paxson to Cantwell and the Denali National Park. The 160-mile gravel road was the only access into the park prior to construction of the George Parks Highway. The Denali Highway also provides access to the Tangle Lakes Recreation Area, Summit Lake, and the largest active gold mine in Alaska.

Employment: There are five lodges with restaurants and bars in the area, several gift shops, a post office, gas station, grocery store and bunk house. This area has been a testing site for snow machine companies for the past several years. Most income is generated during the summer months. One resident holds a commercial fishing permit. Hunting and other subsistence activities contribute to their livelihoods.

Income: U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 14 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 0 percent, although 36.36 percent of all adults were not in

the work force. The median household income was \$46,500, per capita income was \$26,071, and 0 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

General Patterns of Subsistence Use: No data available.

Sources: Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Community Information Summary, ADF&G Subsistence Database

PORT ALSWORTH

Location and Setting: Port Alsworth is on the east shore of Lake Clark at Hardenburg Bay, 22 miles northeast of Nondalton. It lies in the Lake Clark National Park and Preserve. The community lies at approximately 60.2025° North Latitude and -154.31278° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 04, T001N, R029W, Seward Meridian.) The area encompasses 22.7 sq. miles of land and 0.1 sq. miles of water. It lies in the transitional climatic zone.

Population: 113 (2004 State Demographer estimate)

Population Composition: The population of the community consists of 22.1% Alaska Native or part Native. Port Alsworth's population is primarily non-Native.

Population Trends: Increased by 58 people from the 1990 census.

Estimated Subsistence Participation of Population: A 1983 ADF&G subsistence study indicated that 92 percent of households polled participated in subsistence activities. Approximately 46 percent of the population harvested caribou, 62 percent harvested moose, eight percent harvested bear and 23 percent harvested migratory birds.

History: Athabascan Indians and Aleuts have occupied the subregion for at least 100 years. Some of these groups settled in villages around the Lake Clark/Iliamna Lake area. Early Port Alsworth was a weather reporting station and stopover for airline flights to the Bristol Bay area. A pioneer bush pilot and his wife were among the early settlers in the 1940's. They developed an airstrip and flying service and were involved in developing the Tanalian Bible Church and Camp. Port Alsworth now has several fishing lodges and is the local headquarters for Lake Clark National Park and Preserve.

Employment: Port Alsworth offers several lodges and outfitters/guides for summer recreational enthusiasts. Four residents hold commercial fishing permits.

Income: U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 58 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 4.92 percent, although 32.56 percent of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$58,750, per capita income was \$21,716, and 6 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

General Patterns of Subsistence Use: Salmon fishing is the main activity during early and mid-summer. Members of most families travel to the Naknek area to participate in the short commercial sockeye fishing season, from late June through mid-July, and subsistence fishing. Families continue to fish for and process salmon into September. In the late summer and early fall, hunters travel extensively throughout the subregion, searching the lake shored and river banks for moose. During the winter, when weather and snow conditions allow, resident hunters

travel long distances throughout the subregion and Bristol Bay area seeking moose and caribou. A few ducks and geese are taken locally in the fall, and some hunters may travel to the Alaska Peninsula to hunt the more numerous waterfowl populations passing through the Pilot Point area. Bears (brown and black) are taken through the summer and fall. Most harvesting occurs within 30 miles of the community, although travel occasionally covers over 150 miles.

Sources: Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Community Information Summary, ADF&G Subsistence Study.

RAMPART

Location and Setting: Rampart is located on the south bank of the Yukon River, approximately 75 miles upstream from its junction with the Tanana River, 100 miles northwest of Fairbanks. The community lies at approximately 65.5050° North Latitude and -150.17° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 23, T008N, R013W, Fairbanks Meridian.) The area encompasses 168.8 sq. miles of land and 0.0 sq. miles of water. The winters are long and harsh and the summers are short but warm. After freeze-up the plateau is a source of cold, continental arctic air.

Population: 21 (2004 State Demographer estimate)

Population Composition: The population of the community consists of 91.1% Alaska Native or part Native. The population of Rampart is predominantly Koyukon Athabascan.

Population Trends: No data available.

Estimated Subsistence Participation of Population: Most of the community is active in subsistence. Exact percentages are not available.

History: The name Rampart refers to the range of low mountains through which the Yukon passes in this region and which forms the "ramparts" of the Upper Yukon. News of strikes in Minook Creek, Idaho Bar, Quail Creek, and Eureka Creek, all within 30 miles of Rampart, triggered a rush to the community in 1898 and swelled the population to as high as 10,000 by some estimates. New strikes in the Upper Koyukuk River, Anvil Creek, Nome and Fairbanks rapidly depleted the population. By 1903, only a Native community remained among the abandoned homes and businesses. The University of Alaska established an agricultural experiment station across the river from Rampart in 1900 to cross-breed grains and legumes. By 1920, more than 90 acres were under cultivation. The farm was closed in 1925. The Alaska Road Commission constructed an airstrip in 1939. Residents continued to work in nearby gold mines and the local store served as supply point for area operations. The school was closed for the 1999-2000 year due to insufficient students. Consequently, a number of families have moved from the village.

Employment: Rampart is heavily dependent upon subsistence activities. Salmon, whitefish, moose, caribou, waterfowl and small game provide meat sources. Gardening and berry-picking are also popular. Employment opportunities are part-time or seasonal through the clinic, village council, commercial fishing, or firefighting. Six residents hold commercial fishing permits.

Income: U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 15 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 31.82 percent, although 50 percent of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$22,813, per capita income was \$12,439, and 17.95 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

General Patterns of Subsistence Use: No data available.

Sources: Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Community Information Summary

RED DEVIL

Location and Setting: Red Devil is located on both banks of the Kuskokwim River, at the mouth of Red Devil Creek. It lies 75 air miles northeast of Aniak, 161 miles northeast of Bethel, and 250 miles west of Anchorage. The community lies at approximately 61.761110° North Latitude and -157.3125° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 06, T019N, R044W, Seward Meridian.) The area encompasses 24.2 sq. miles of land and 2.2 sq. miles of water.

Population: 35 (2004 State Demographer estimate)

Population Composition: The population of the community consists of 52.1% Alaska Native or part Native. Red Devil is a mixed population of Yup'ik Eskimos, Tanaina Athabascans and non-Natives.

Population Trends: No data available.

Estimated Subsistence Participation of Population: Subsistence activities are prevalent. Exact percentages are not available.

History: The village was named after the Red Devil Mine, established in 1921 by Hans Halverson when numerous mercury (quicksilver) deposits were discovered in the surrounding Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains. By 1933, the mine was producing substantial quantities of mercury. Although the mine changed ownership twice over the years, it continued to operate until 1971. The mine produced some 2.7 million pounds of mercury during its operation. A post office was established in 1957 and a state school opened in 1958.

Employment: Since the closure of the mercury mine in 1971, employment opportunities have been limited. Income is supplemented by subsistence activities, BLM firefighting, or work in the commercial fishing industry. Salmon, bear, moose, caribou, rabbit, waterfowl and berries are harvested in season.

Income: U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 7 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 36.36 percent, although 75.86 percent of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$10,938, per capita income was \$5,515, and 40.91 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

General Patterns of Subsistence Use: No data available.

Sources: Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Community Information Summary.

RUBY

Location and Setting: Ruby is located on the south bank of the Yukon River, in the Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains. It is about 50 air miles east of Galena and 230 air miles west of Fairbanks. Ruby lies adjacent to the Nowitna National Wildlife Refuge. The community lies at approximately 64.739440° North Latitude and -155.48694° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 04, T009S, R017E, Kateel River Meridian.) The area encompasses 7.6 sq. miles of land and 0.0 sq. miles of water. The area experiences a cold, continental climate with extreme temperature differences.

Population: 190 (2004 State Demographer estimate)

Population Composition: The population of the community consists of 86.2% Alaska Native or part Native. The traditional Athabaskan culture is prevalent in the community.

Population Trends: No data available.

Estimated Subsistence Participation of Population: Subsistence practices are the focal point of village life. Exact percentages are not available.

History: Ruby's current residents are Koyukon Athabascans of the Nowitna-Koyukuk band, a nomadic group who followed game with the changing seasons. There were 12 summer fish camps located on the Yukon River between the Koyukuk River and the Nowitna River. Ruby developed as a supply point for gold prospectors. It was named after the red-colored stones found on the riverbank, which were thought by prospectors to be rubies. A gold strike at Ruby Creek in 1907, and another at Long Creek in 1911, attracted hundreds of prospectors to the area. A post office was established in 1912, and Ruby incorporated as a city in 1913. After the gold rush, the population declined rapidly. By 1939, there were only 139 residents. During World War II the mining operations were shut down and most of the white residents left. After the war, the remaining residents of nearby Kokrines relocated to Ruby, and the population began to increase. Ruby incorporated as a second class city in 1973. A clinic, watering point and schools were constructed in the 1970s. During the 1980s, telephones and television services were provided.

Employment: The City, Tribe, school, tribal council, Dineega Corp. and clinic are the largest employers. Ruby also has a number of small, family-operated businesses. BLM fire fighting, construction work, Native handicrafts and trapping are part-time cash sources. Subsistence activities provide some food sources. Salmon, whitefish, moose, bear, ptarmigan, waterfowl, and berries are utilized. Eight residents hold commercial fishing permits.

Income: U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 55 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 23.61 percent, although 53.78 percent of all adults were not

in the work force. The median household income was \$24,375, per capita income was \$9,544, and 32.26 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

General Patterns of Subsistence Use: No data available.

Sources: Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Community Information Summary

SHAGELUK

Location and Setting: Shageluk is located on the east bank of the Innoko River, approximately 20 miles east of Anvik and 34 miles northeast of Holy Cross. The Innoko is a tributary of the Yukon River. The community lies at approximately 62.682220° North Latitude and -159.56194° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 22, T030N, R055W, Seward Meridian.) The area encompasses 10.6 sq. miles of land and 1.4 sq. miles of water. Shageluk has a cold, continental climate.

Population: 132 (2004 State Demographer estimate)

Population Composition: The population of the community consists of 96.9% Alaska Native or part Native. Shageluk is a Deg Hit'an Athabascan community.

Population Trends: Decreased by 7 people from the 1990 census.

Estimated Subsistence Participation of Population: A 1990 ADF&G subsistence study indicated that of the households polled in Shageluk, 93 percent harvested subsistence resources. Approximately 37 percent tried for moose and 46 percent tried for migratory birds.

History: Shageluk is an Ingalik Indian village first reported as "Tie'goshshitno" in 1850 by Lt. Zagoskin of the Russian Navy. In 1861, a historian for the Russian American Company reported six villages on the Innoko. These were collectively called the "Chageluk settlements" during the 1880 Census. Shageluk became one of the permanent communities in the area. A post office was established in 1924. Residents of Shageluk moved in 1966 from a flood-prone location to a higher site two miles southeast. The BIA constructed 20 homes and a school at the new site. The City was incorporated in 1970.

Employment: Employment is limited primarily to the city and the school. Summer construction projects provide seasonal employment. Residents rely upon subsistence activities; several trap and garden. Salmon, moose, bear, small game and waterfowl provide food sources. One resident holds a commercial fishing permit. A village store was recently completed.

Income: U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 45 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 27.42 percent, although 40.79 percent of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$26,667, per capita income was \$7,587, and 16.2 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

General Patterns of Subsistence Use: No data available.

Sources: Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Community Information Summary

SKWENTNA

Location and Setting: Skwentna lies on the south bank of the Skwentna River at its junction with Eight Mile Creek, 70 air miles northwest of Anchorage in the Mat-Su Borough. It lies in the Yentna River valley. The community lies at approximately 61.958610° North Latitude and - 151.18111° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 29, T022N, R010W, Seward Meridian.) The area encompasses 442.8 sq. miles of land and 6.9 sq. miles of water.

Population: 81 (2004 State Demographer estimate)

Population Composition: The population of the community consists of 7.2% Alaska Native or part Native.

Population Trends: No data available.

Estimated Subsistence Participation of Population: No data available

History: Dena'ina Athabascans have fished and hunted along the Skwentna and Yentna Rivers for centuries. In 1908, an Alaska Road Commission crew blazed a trail from Seward to Nome, going through Old Skwentna from the Susitna River to Rainy Pass. Many roadhouses were later constructed along the trail to the Innoko Mining District, including the Old Skwentna Roadhouse. Prospectors, trappers and Indians often used sled dogs to transport goods over the trail. Max and Belle Shellabarger homesteaded and started a guide service in 1923, and later a flying service and weather station. A post office was opened in 1937. After World War II, Morrison-Knudson built an airstrip, and in 1950, the U.S. Army established a radar station at Skwentna and a recreation camp at Shell Lake, 15 air miles from Skwentna. In the 1960s, State land disposals increased settlement.

Employment: The local store and the school provide the only employment in Skwentna. Some residents operate fishing lodges or trap.

Income: U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 59 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 0 percent, although 26.25 percent of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$16,250, per capita income was \$23,995, and 5.77 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

General Patterns of Subsistence Use: No data available.

Sources: Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Community Information Summary.

SLANA

Location and Setting: Slana stretches along the Nabesna Road, which runs south of the Tok Cutoff at mile 63. It lies at the junction of the Slana and Copper Rivers, 53 miles southwest of Tok. The community lies at approximately 62.706940° North Latitude and -143.96111° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 29, T011N, R008E, Copper River Meridian.) The area encompasses 252.9 sq. miles of land and 0.9 sq. miles of water. Slana experiences a continental climate, with long, cold winters, and relatively warm summers.

Population: 110 (2004 State Demographer estimate)

Population Composition: The population of the community consists of 15.3% Alaska Native or part Native.

Population Trends: Increased by 53 from the 1990 census.

Estimated Subsistence Participation of Population: A 1987 ADF&G subsistence study indicated that 95 percent of the households polled participated in some form of subsistence activity, 95 percent used subsistence resources, and 72 percent received subsistence resources. Approximately 59 percent tried for moose, 46 percent for caribou, 14 percent for sheep and four percent for bear.

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

Employment: A roadside lodge provides groceries, gas, liquor, an auto mechanic and RV parking. Other local businesses include a general store, art gallery, canoe rental, bed & breakfast, snow machine sales and solar panel sales. A Park Ranger Station and state highway maintenance camp are located nearby. Subsistence activities supplement income.

Income: U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 26 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 46.94 percent, although 73.74 percent of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$19,583, per capita income was \$20,019, and 23.48 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

General Patterns of Subsistence Use: No data available.

Sources: Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Community Information Summary, ADF&G Subsistence Database

SLEETMUTE

Location and Setting: Sleetmute is located on the east bank of the Kuskokwim River, 1.5 miles north of its junction with the Holitna River. It lies 79 miles east of Aniak, 166 miles northeast of Bethel, and 243 miles west of Anchorage. The community lies at approximately 61.7025° North Latitude and -157.16972° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 25, T019N, R044W, Seward Meridian.) The area encompasses 99.5 sq. miles of land and 5.8 sq. miles of water.

Population: 78 (2004 State Demographer estimate)

Population Composition: The population of the community consists of 89% Alaska Native or part Native.

Population Trends: Decreased by 14 people from the 1990 census.

Estimated Subsistence Participation of Population: A number of households in Sleetmute participate in subsistence activities. Exact percentages are not available.

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

Employment: Most cash income in Sleetmute is derived seasonally from BLM firefighting, trapping, or from cannery work in other communities. The school is the primary employer. One resident holds a commercial fishing permit. Most foods are derived from subsistence fishing, hunting and gathering. Many residents travel to fish camps during the summer. Salmon, moose, bear, porcupine, rabbit, waterfowl and berries are harvested in season.

Income: U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 21 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 27.59 percent, although 59.62 percent of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$15,000, per capita income was \$8,150, and 57.69 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

General Patterns of Subsistence Use: Bear, moose and caribou are generally taken in late summer and early fall. Caribou are also hunted in November and February. Waterfowl are generally harvested during their spring and fall migrations, and salmon are taken in the summer and early fall months.

Sources: Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Community Information Summary, ADF&G Subsistence Study.

STONY RIVER

Location and Setting: Stony River is located on the north bank of the Kuskokwim River, 2 miles north of its junction with the Stony River. The village is 100 miles east of Aniak, 185 miles northeast of Bethel, and 225 miles west of Anchorage. The community lies at approximately 61.783060° North Latitude and -156.58806° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 31, T020N, R040W, Seward Meridian.) The area encompasses 3.6 sq. miles of land and 1.3 sq. miles of water.

Population: 54 (2004 State Demographer estimate)

Population Composition: The population of the community consists of 85.2% Alaska Native or part Native. The village is a mixed population of Athabascan Indians and Yup'ik Eskimos.

Population Trends: Increased by three people from the 1990 census.

Estimated Subsistence Participation of Population: Residents depend heavily on subsistence foods. Exact percentages are not available.

History: Also known as Moose Village and Moose Creek, it began as a trading post and riverboat landing to supply mining operations to the north. The first trading post opened in 1930, and a post office was established in 1935. Area Natives used these facilities, but it wasn't until the early 1960s that family's established year-round residency and a school was constructed. Approximately 75 people lived in the village in the 1960s, 70s and 80s.

Employment: There are few income opportunities in Stony River; BLM firefighting can provide seasonal income. Salmon, moose, caribou, bear, porcupine, waterfowl and berries are harvested.

Income: U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 13 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 38.1 percent, although 73.47 percent of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$20,714, per capita income was \$5,469, and 38.67 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

General Patterns of Subsistence Use: Moose and caribou are primarily hunted in the fall and winter. Black bear are generally hunted in the spring when other meat is scarce. Waterfowl are traditionally hunted in spring during migration.

Sources: Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Community Information Summary.

TAKOTNA

Location and Setting: Takotna is located in Interior Alaska on the north bank of the Takotna River in a broad scenic river valley, 17 air miles west of McGrath in the Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains. The community lies at approximately 62.988610° North Latitude and -156.06417° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 35, T034N, R036W, Seward Meridian.) The area encompasses 23.5 sq. miles of land and 0.0 sq. miles of water. Takotna has a cold, continental climate.

Population: 47 (2004 State Demographer estimate)

Population Composition: The population of the community consists of 42% Alaska Native or part Native. Takotna is a mixed population of non-Natives, Ingalik Athabascans and Eskimos.

Population Trends: Increased by nine people from the 1990 census.

Estimated Subsistence Participation of Population: Subsistence is a prevalent activity. Exact percentages are not available.

History: Takotna has been known as Berry Landing, Portage City, Takotna City, Takotna Station, and Tocoatna. In 1908, merchants in Bethel hired Arthur Berry to bring supplies up the Takotna River. The village was founded at the farthest point on the river Berry's small sternwheeler was able to reach. By 1912, the community had several stores that supplied miners. Gold discoveries in the upper Innoko Region enabled the town to prosper. By 1919, there were several commercial companies, roadhouses, a post office, and about 50 houses. In 1921, the Alaska Road Commission improved the Takotna-Ophir road, and an airfield was constructed. In 1923, a radio station began broadcasting in Takotna, and the town had its own newspaper, The Kusko Times. Low waters at times precluded the arrival of steamboats, so the Takotna-Sterling Landing road was constructed to the Kuskokwim River in 1930. During the 30s, however, McGrath became the more dominant supply center, and the ACC store closed. In 1949, construction was started on nearby Tatlina Air Force Station, now called Tatlina Long Range Radar Station, which is still in operation. It was also the site of the White Alice Communications System which was phased out during the 1980s.

Employment: Takotna has a combined cash and subsistence economy. Employment is through the school district, post office, clinic, local businesses and seasonal construction. Most residents are involved in subsistence activities. Moose and salmon are the primary meat sources. Many residents garden during the summer.

Income: U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 12 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 0 percent, although 58.62 percent of all adults were not in

the work force. The median household income was \$14,583, per capita income was \$13,143, and 16.22 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

General Patterns of Subsistence Use: No data available.

Sources: Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Community Information Summary

TANACROSS

Location and Setting: Tanacross is located on the south bank of the Tanana River, 12 miles northwest of Tok, at MP 1324 of the Alaska Highway. The community lies at approximately 63.385280° North Latitude and -143.34639° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 32, T019N, R011E, Copper River Meridian.) The area encompasses 80.0 sq. miles of land and 1.1 sq. miles of water. Tanacross lies within the continental climatic zone, with cold winters and warm summers. In the winter, cold air settles in the valley and ice fog and smoke are common.

Population: 137 (2004 State Demographer estimate)

Population Composition: The population of the community consists of 90% Alaska Native or part Native. Tanacross is a traditional Athabascan village.

Population Trends: Increased by 31 people from the 1990 census.

Estimated Subsistence Participation of Population: A 1987 ADF&G subsistence study indicated that 96 percent of households polled participated in some form of subsistence activity, 96 percent used subsistence resources and 96 percent received subsistence resources. Approximately 97 percent of the households tried for moose, 52 percent for caribou, 4 percent for bear and 44 percent for migratory birds.

History: Residents are Tanah, or Tinneh, Athabascan Indians. Most villagers relocated from Mansfield Village, Kechumstuk and Last Tetlin in 1912 when Bishop Rowe established St. Timothy's Episcopal Mission. The village was originally located on the north side of the Tanana River, and was called "Tanana Crossing." It is located where the Eagle Trail crossed the Tanana River. A trading post opened near the mission in 1912, and the St. Timothy's post office opened in 1920. The name was eventually shortened to Tanacross. In the mid-1930s, an airfield was built across the river from the village. In 1941, the village gave the military permission to use its airfield as an emergency deployment post during World War II. Thousands of troops were deployed through Tanacross airfield during the War. After the war, the airfield was closed. In 1972, the village relocated from the north bank of the Tanana River to the south bank, due to water contamination. In 1979, the old village site burned when a grass fire spread out of control.

Employment: Many residents are able to work during the summer as emergency fire fighters for the BLM. Some people engage in trapping or in making Native handicrafts to sell. Nearly every family depends on subsistence activities for food. Whitefish, moose, porcupine, rabbit, ptarmigan, ducks and geese are utilized. Caribou may be hunted by lottery permit. Some travel to Copper River for salmon each summer. The tribe provides employment at the washeteria and clinic. They have formed two profit making corporations, Orh Htaad Global Services and Dihthaad Construction, to employ members of their tribe.

Income: U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 24 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 57.14 percent, although 79.13 percent of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$22,083, per capita income was \$9,429, and 33.33 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

General Patterns of Subsistence Use: No data available.

Sources: Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Community Information Summary, ADF&G Subsistence Database

TAZLINA

Location and Setting: Tazlina is located 5 miles south of Glennallen on the Richardson Highway, at mile 110.5. It is comprised of several small residential subdivisions and a business district. Copperville, Aspen Valley, Tazlina Terrace and Copper Valley School Road are all part of this area. The community lies at approximately 62.050790° North Latitude and -145.43588° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 21, T003N, R001W, Copper River Meridian.) Tazlina is located in the Chitina Recording District. The area encompasses 6.6 sq. miles of land and 0.9 sq. miles of water. Tazlina is located in the continental climate zone, with long, cold winters, and relatively warm summers.

Population: 170 (2004 State Demographer estimate)

Population Composition: The population of the community consists of 30.2% Alaska Native or part Native.

Population Trends: No data available.

Estimated Subsistence Participation of Population: No data available.

History: The village reportedly was a fishing camp of the Ahtna Indian tribes who historically moved up and down the Copper River and its tributaries. Tazlina is Athabascan for "swift water." By 1900 a permanent village had been established on the north and south banks off the Tazlina River near its confluence with the Copper River. During the pipeline era, Tazlina developed around the old Copper Valley School, built to board students from all over the state. It closed in 1971, when local high schools were constructed in the remote areas of the state and boarding schools were discontinued.

Employment: Some residents depend on subsistence fishing and hunting. Local businesses include a combined grocery, liquor, hardware, gas and sporting goods store, a wholesale bread distributor, a freight service, and an RV park. The Prince William Sound Community College, Division of Forestry, State Highway Maintenance station, Division of State Parks, and Division of Communications are located in the area.

Income: U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 70 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 12.82 percent, although 34.58 percent of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$56,000, per capita income was \$23,992, and 8.11 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

General Patterns of Subsistence Use: No data available.

Sources: Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Community Information Summary, ADF&G Subsistence Database

TELIDA

Location and Setting: Telida is located on the south side of the Swift Fork (McKinley Fork) of the Kuskokwim River, about 50 miles northeast of Medfra. The community lies at approximately 63.383890° North Latitude and -153.28222° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 28, T024S, R029E, Kateel River Meridian.) The area encompasses 57.0 sq. miles of land and 0.9 sq. miles of water. The area experiences a cold, continental climate.

Population: 2 (2004 State Demographer estimate)

Population Composition: The population of the community consists of 100% Alaska Native or part Native.

Population Trends: Decreased by nine people from the 1990 census.

Estimated Subsistence Participation of Population: Subsistence is an important activity. Exact percentages are not available.

History: Athabascan Indian folklore indicates Telida's descendants are from two sisters, survivors of a Yukon Indian attack, who fled from the McKinley area to Telida Lake where they discovered whitefish at its outlet. Telida means "lake whitefish" in Athabascan. Stragglers from the Yukon party, who married the women and settled at the Lake, later discovered the women. The village has had three locations; the first was located over one mile upstream, and was first visited by army explorers in 1899. When the course of the Swift Fork changed, the first site was abandoned for a move to what is now called "Old Telida." In 1916, some residents moved to the present day site, "New Telida," four or five miles downstream from Old Telida. A Russian Orthodox Chapel, St. Basil the Great, was built at the old site in 1918. In 1920-21, Telida was a stopping point on the McGrath-Nenana Trail, and hundreds of people used the roadhouse. In 1935, the old village flooded, and the remaining residents relocated to the new site. In 1958, a fire cleared an area in which the villagers constructed an airstrip. Many families moved to Takotna during the school year, and lived in Telida only during summer months. A local school was built in the 1970s, but the population has declined since, and the school has been closed.

Employment: Telida is heavily dependent on subsistence activities. Employment is primarily in seasonal summer jobs. Trapping, handicrafts and gardening also sustain residents.

Income: No data available.

General Patterns of Subsistence Use: No data available.

Sources: Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Community Information Summary,

TETLIN

Location and Setting: Tetlin is located along the Tetlin River, between Tetlin Lake and the Tanana River, 20 miles southeast of Tok. It lies in the Tetlin National Wildlife Refuge. The village is connected by road to the Alaska Highway. The community lies at approximately 63.137220° North Latitude and -142.51611° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 29, T018N, R015E, Copper River Meridian.) Tetlin is located in the Fairbanks Recording District. The area encompasses 70.4 sq. miles of land and 1.5 sq. miles of water. Tetlin lies within the continental climatic zone, with cold winters and warm summers.

Population: 129 (2004 State Demographer estimate)

Population Composition: The population of the community consists of 97.4% Alaska Native or part Native.

Population Trends: No data available.

Estimated Subsistence Participation of Population: Due to the community's isolation, the residents are able to pursue a traditional Athabascan culture and lifestyle.

History: The semi-nomadic Athabascan Indians have historically lived in this area, moving with the seasons between several hunting and fishing camps. In 1885, Lt. H.T. Allen found small groups of people living in Tetlin and Last Tetlin, to the south. The residents of Last Tetlin had made numerous trips to trading posts on the Yukon River. In 1912, villagers from Tetlin would trade at the Tanana Crossing Trading Post. During the Chisana gold stampede in 1913, a trading post was established across the river from Tetlin. When John Hajdukovich and W.H. Newton opened two trading posts in the village during the 1920s, residents from Last Tetlin relocated to Tetlin. A school was constructed in 1929, and a post office was opened in 1932. The 786,000-acre Tetlin Indian Reserve was established in 1930. An airstrip was constructed in 1946. When the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) was passed in 1971, the reserve was revoked. Tetlin opted for surface and subsurface title to the 743,000 acres of land in the former Reserve.

Employment: The school, tribe, clinic, store and post office provide the only employment. Many residents engage in trapping or making handicrafts for sale. Fire fighting for BLM employs members of the community in the summer. Nearly all families participate in subsistence activities throughout the year. Whitefish, moose, ducks, geese, spruce hens, rabbits, berries and roots are harvested.

Income: U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 17 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 46.88 percent, although 75.71 percent of all adults were not

in the work force. The median household income was \$12,250, per capita income was \$7,371, and 48.42 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

General Patterns of Subsistence Use: No data available.

Sources: Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Community Information Summary

TOGIAK

Location and Setting: Togiak is located at the head of Togiak Bay, 67 miles west of Dillingham. It lies in Togiak National Wildlife Refuge, and is the gateway to Walrus Island Game Sanctuary. The community lies at approximately 59.061940° North Latitude and -160.37639° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 12, T013S, R067W, Seward Meridian.) Togiak is located in the Bristol Bay Recording District. The area encompasses 45.2 sq. miles of land and 183.3 sq. miles of water. Togiak is located in a climatic transition zone; however the arctic climate also affects this region.

Population: 805 (2004 State Demographer estimate)

Population Composition: The population of the community consists of 92.7% Alaska Native or part Native. Togiak is a traditional Yup'ik Eskimo village.

Population Trends: No data available.

Estimated Subsistence Participation of Population: The village maintains a fishing and subsistence lifestyle. Exact percentages are not available.

History: In 1880, "Old Togiak," or "Togiagamute," was located across the Bay, and had a population of 276. Heavy winter snowfalls made wood gathering difficult at Old Togiak, so gradually people settled at a new site on the opposite shore, where the task was easier. Many residents of the Yukon-Kuskokwim region migrated south to the Togiak area after the devastating influenza epidemic in 1918-19. A school was established in an old church in 1950. A school building and a National Guard Armory were constructed in 1959. Togiak was flooded in 1964, and many fish racks and stores of gas, fuel oil and stove oil were destroyed. Three or four households left Togiak after the flood and developed the village of Twin Hills upriver. The City government was incorporated in 1969.

Employment: Togiak's economic base is primarily commercial salmon, herring, and herring roe-on-kelp fisheries. 244 residents hold commercial fishing permits; fishermen use flat-bottom boats for the shallow waters of Togiak Bay. There is one on-shore fish processor and several floating processing facilities near Togiak. The entire community depends heavily on subsistence activities. Salmon, herring, seal, sea lion, whale and walrus are among the species harvested. A few residents trap.

Income: U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 173 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 26.84 percent, although 66.67 percent of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$23,977, per capita income was \$9,676, and 29.9 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

General Patterns of Subsistence Use: No data available.

Sources: Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Community Information Summary,

TOK

Location and Setting: Tok is located at the junction of the Alaska Highway and the Tok Cutoff to the Glenn Highway, at 1,635' elevation, 200 miles southeast of Fairbanks. It is called the "Gateway to Alaska," as it is the first major community upon entering Alaska, 93 miles from the Canadian border. The community lies at approximately 63.336670° North Latitude and -142.98556° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 18, T018N, R013E, Copper River Meridian.) The area encompasses 132.3 sq. miles of land and 0.0 sq. miles of water. Tok is in the continental climate zone, with cold winters and warm summers. In the winter, ice fog and smoke conditions are common.

Population: 1,439 (2004 State Demographer estimate)

Population Composition: The population of the community consists of 19% Alaska Native or part Native. The area was traditionally Athabascan, although the current population is primarily non-Native.

Population Trends: Increased by 504 people from the 1990 census.

Estimated Subsistence Participation of Population: Subsistence and recreational activities are prevalent. A 1987 ADF&G Subsistence study indicated that 87 percent of households polled participated in some form of subsistence activity, 94 percent used subsistence resources, and 79 percent received subsistence resources. Approximately 49 percent of the households tried for moose, 42 percent for caribou, and 23 percent for migratory birds.

History: There are several versions of how Tok obtained its name. Lt. Allen first reported the nearby "Tokai River" in 1887. "Tok River" was recorded in 1901 by the USGS. Tok began in 1942 as an Alaska Road Commission camp. Those working on the highway spent so much money in the camp's construction and maintenance that it earned the name "Million Dollar Camp". In 1944 a branch of the Northern Commercial Company was opened, and in 1946 Tok was established as a Presidential Townsite. With the completion of the Alcan Highway in 1946, a post office and a roadhouse were built. In 1947 the first school was opened, and in 1958 a larger school was built to accommodate the many newcomers. The U.S. Customs Office was located in Tok between 1947 and 1971, when it was moved to Alcan, at the border. Between 1954 and 1979, a U.S. Army fuel pipeline operated from Haines to Fairbanks, with a pump station in Tok. The pump station's facilities were purchased as area headquarters for the Bureau of Land Management. In July of 1990, Tok faced extinction when a lightning-caused forest fire jumped two rivers and the Alaska Highway, putting both residents and buildings in peril. The town was evacuated and even the efforts of over a thousand firefighters could not stop the fire. At the last minute a "miracle wind" (so labeled by Tok's residents) came up, diverting the fire just short of the first building. The fire continued to burn the remainder of the

summer, eventually burning more than 100,000 acres. Evidence of the burn can be seen on both sides of the highway just east of Tok

Employment: Tok is the transportation, business, service and government center for the Upper Tanana region. Employment and business revenues peak in the summer months, with the rush of RV travelers on the Alaska Highway. Four residents hold commercial fishing permits. Moose, bear, rabbit, grouse, and ptarmigan are taken. Dall sheep and caribou are hunted outside of the region, but only through lottery permits. Salmon are obtained from the Copper River to the south. Berry picking and gardening are also popular activities.

Income: U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 518 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 17.99 percent, although 47.94 percent of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$37,941, per capita income was \$18,521, and 10.5 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

General Patterns of Subsistence Use: No data available.

Sources: Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Community Information Summary, ADF&G Subsistence Database

TWIN HILLS

Location and Setting: Twin Hills is located near the mouth of the Twin Hills River, a tributary of the Togiak River, 386 miles southwest of Anchorage. The community lies at approximately 59.079170° North Latitude and -160.275° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 03, T013S, R066W, Seward Meridian.) The area encompasses 21.8 sq. miles of land and 0.3 sq. miles of water. The area experiences a transitional climate, primarily maritime, although the arctic climate also affects this region.

Population: 67 (2004 State Demographer estimate)

Population Composition: The population of the community consists of 94.2% Alaska Native or part Native.

Population Trends: Increased by one person from the 1990 census.

Estimated Subsistence Participation of Population: Twin Hills is a traditional Yup'ik Eskimo village with a fishing and subsistence lifestyle.

History: Families who moved from Togiak to avoid the recurrent flooding there established the village in 1965. Some residents migrated from Quinhagak on Kuskokwim Bay. The people have strong cultural ties to the Yukon-Kuskokwim region, because many of their ancestors migrated to Togiak following the 1918-19 influenza epidemic. A post office was established around 1977, although there have been some interruptions of service.

Employment: Steady employment is limited to those working for the Village Council and Post Office. 15 residents hold commercial fishing permits, primarily for salmon, herring, herring roe on kelp, or sac roe. The community depends heavily on subsistence activities for various food sources. Seal, sea lion, walrus, whale, salmon, clams, geese, and ducks are harvested. An exchange relationship exists between Twin Hills, Togiak and Manokotak. Seal oil is exchanged for blackfish. Handicrafts also supplement incomes.

Income: U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 15 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 0 percent, although 50 percent of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$29,375, per capita income was \$16,856, and 27.91 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

General Patterns of Subsistence Use: Hunters travel to coastal sites in spring primarily to hunt waterfowl and marine mammals. A few brown bears are also harvested at this time. Some hunters travel inland to shoot "parky" squirrels and ptarmigan. Seabird eggs are collected in late spring and early summer. Salmon are harvested during summer and into the fall. In August and September, many hunters travel to Nushagak River villages or to Aleknagik to hunt

moose or caribou. Some moose hunting is done locally, but few moose are available in these areas. Later in the fall and winter, hunters may travel to neighboring subregions to hunt caribou. Trapping and shooting of furbearers occurs during the winter.

Sources: Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Community Information Summary, ADF&G Subsistence Database

TYONEK

Location and Setting: Tyonek lies on a bluff on the northwest shore of Cook Inlet, 43 miles southwest of Anchorage. Tyonek is not located directly on the Kenai Peninsula. The community lies at approximately 61.068060° North Latitude and -151.13694° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 01, T011N, R011W, Seward Meridian.) The area encompasses 67.6 sq. miles of land and 1.2 sq. miles of water.

Population: 184 (2004 State Demographer estimate)

Population Composition: The population of the community consists of 95.3% Alaska Native or part Native.

Population Trends: Increased by 30 people from the 1990 census.

Estimated Subsistence Participation of Population: Tyonek is a Dena'ina Indian village practicing a subsistence lifestyle. A 1983 ADF&G subsistence study indicated that of the households polled, 2 percent tried for bear, 69 percent for moose, 46 percent for ducks, and 44 percent for geese.

History: It is a Dena'ina (Tanaina) Athabascan Indian village. Captain Cook's journal provides a description of the Upper Cook Inlet Athabascans in 1778, who possessed iron knives and glass beads. He concluded that the Natives were trading indirectly with the Russians. Russian trading settlements were established at "Tuiunuk" and Iliamna prior to the 1790s, but were destroyed due to dissension between the Natives and the Russians. Between 1836 and 1840, half of the region's Indians died from a smallpox epidemic. In 1880, "Tyonok" station and village, believed to be two separate communities, had a total of 117 residents, including 109 Athabascans, 6 "creoles" and 2 whites. The devastating influenza epidemic of 1918-19 left few survivors among the Athabascans. The village was moved to its present location atop a bluff when the old site near Tyonek Timber flooded in the early 1930s. The population declined when Anchorage was founded. In 1965, the federal court ruled that the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) had no right to lease Tyonek Indian land for oil development without permission of the Indians themselves. The tribe subsequently sold rights to drill for oil and gas beneath the reservation to a group of oil companies for \$12.9 million. The reservation status was revoked with the passage of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act in 1971.

Employment: Subsistence activities provide salmon, moose, beluga whale and waterfowl. 20 residents hold commercial fishing permits. Tyonek offers recreational fishing and hunting guide services. Some residents trap during winter. The North Foreland Port Facility at Tyonek is the preferred site for export of Beluga coal.

Income: U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 64 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 27.27 percent, although 55.56 percent of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$26,667, per capita income was \$11,261, and 13.94 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

General Patterns of Subsistence Use: No data available.

Sources: Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Community Information Summary, ADF&G Subsistence Database