

**ANVIK**

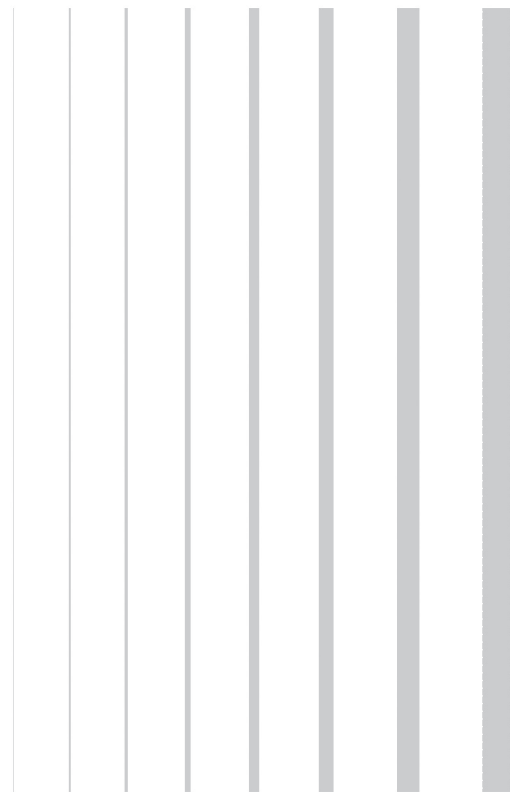
# Comprehensive Community Plan



**2005-2010**



# Anvik Comprehensive Community Plan



**2005-2010**

Funding for this Community Pilot Project was provided by the Alaska State Office of  
USDA Rural Development in partnership with the University of Alaska Fairbanks





## Vision

“We are a community working together with visions of getting people involved in all aspects of our growing and thriving community. We value all areas of education, a strong work ethic and a sense of responsibility for our people. We live a healthy subsistence lifestyle with respect for land, culture and resource management while balancing economic growth.”

## Values

- Respect For Local Culture And History
- Care For Community And Family
- Community Responsibility
- Respect For Land And The Community
- Practice Of Our Subsistence Lifestyle

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# Executive Summary

The Anvik Community Development Plan (CDP) is the outcome of the Lower-Yukon sub-regional communities of Grayling, Anvik, Shageluk, and Holy Cross (GASH) working on a community planning pilot project. The intent for the individual GASH communities was, in part, to coordinate planning efforts around land use, infrastructure and economic development aiming for sustainable community development. The plan goes beyond these areas and addresses additional areas.

While providing a significant overview of Anvik, the CDP identifies community goals, objectives and implementation strategies for education, healthy lifestyle alternatives, land use, economic opportunity, cultural renewal, infrastructure development, workforce and human resource capacity building, transportation, and community wellness.

The plan provides a “picture” or snapshot of Anvik at this particular time; however, it is not a static document. The plan is meant to be built upon, consistent with the community’s vision and values. In the future, the plan will need to be revised as local goals are reached or as the community changes. Recommendations and suggestions for future action are part of this plan.

The project was funded by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), in partnership with University of Alaska Fairbanks and the Tanana Chiefs Conference, and with support from Denali Commission. The primary planning process tools and resources used in the planning effort were endorsed and recommended by USDA and the Denali Commission. The Anvik CDP resulted from a series of community meetings, and the compilation and analysis of relevant information.

# Community Participation

Information for the Anvik Community Plan was gathered and reviewed during the following community meetings, audioconferences, subregional and local meetings.

## Community Meetings

Anvik Community Planning Meeting #1 .....	3/6/02
Anvik Community Planning Meeting #2 ..... Week of June 10, 2002	
Anvik Youth Community Planning Meeting.....	7/24/02
Anvik Community Planning Meeting #3 .....	2/26/03
Anvik Community Planning Meeting #4 .....	4/17/03

## Meetings & Audioconferences with Anvik Community Planning Team

Local Team Meeting.....	2/27/03
(Present: Ken Chase, Robert Walker, Carl Jerue Jr., Ted Kruger Jr.)	
Audioconference Meeting .....	5/14/03
(Present: Ken Chase, Melody Deacon, Gill Smythe, Phillip Demientieff & Malinda Chase)	
Community Mapping Briefing Meeting.....	6/14/03
(Present: Larson Maillelle, Robert Walker, Tami Jerue, Darrell Jerue & Malinda Chase)	
Local Team Meeting: Community Mapping.....	1/21/04
(Present: Robert Walker, Christine Elswick, Tami Jerue, Malinda Chase, Deb Mitchell & Deb McCarter)	
Community Planning Meeting: Goals .....	8/11/04
(Present; Carl Jerue Jr., Violet Kruger, Christine Elswick, Renee Richardson, Ron Kruger Sr. and Malinda Chase)	
Audioconference Meeting .....	3/30/05
(Present: Carl Jerue Jr., Christine Elswick, Robert Walker, Larson Maillelle, Ernie Demoski, Bill Koso, Mike Grundberg, Sherri Yoder, Brian John, Joe Banghart (guest—IASD superintendent).	
Audioconference Meeting .....	9/15/05
(Present: Ernie Demoski, Violet Kruger, Ronald Kruger Sr., Carl Jerue Sr., Christine Elswick, Melody Deacon, Robert Walker, Carl Jerue Jr. and Christopher Kruger).	

## Meetings with Local Board and Councils

Anvik City Council Regular Meeting .....	7/25/02
(Present: Carl Jerue Jr., Christine Elswick, Robert Walker, Tami Jerue & Malinda Chase)	
Anvik City Council Regular Meeting .....	6/12/03
(Present: Robert Walker, Ted Kruger Jr., Sherry Kruger, Larson Maillelle, Ken Chase & Christine Elswick)	
Anvik Tribal Council Regular Meeting.....	6/5/03
(Renee Richardson, Carl Jerue Jr., Christine Elswick, Jason Jones, Larson Maillelle, Sherry Kruger, Violet Kruger, Alberta Walker, Tami Jerue and Malinda Chase)	
Anvik City Council Regular Meeting .....	1/8/04
(Present: Bob Walker, Ted Kruger Jr., Sherry Kruger, Carl Jerue Jr., Carl Jerue Sr., Larson Maillelle, Bill Coso & Christine Elswick)	
Anvik Tribal Regular Council .....	1/7/04
(Present: Carl Jerue Jr., Ted Kruger Jr., Renee Richardson, Jason Jones, Christine Elswick, Robert Walker, Sherry Kruger, Alberta Walker & Tami Jerue)	
Anvik Tribal Council Representatives .....	3/1/05
(Present: Carl Jerue Jr., Carl Jerue Sr., Ronald Kruger Sr., Christine Elswick & Melody Deacon)	
Anvik Tribal Council Representatives .....	3/23/05
(Present: Carl Jerue Sr., Christine Elswick & Melody Deacon)	
Anvik Tribal Representative w/employee.....	7/13/05
(Present: Mike Grundberg and Carl Jerue Jr.)	
Deloy Ges Inc., Board of Directors Regular Meeting .....	9/13/03
(Present: Ernie Demoski Sr., Goldie Brown, Freda Beasley, Ronald Kruger Sr. & Malinda Chase)	
Deloy Ges Inc., Board of Directors Regular Meeting .....	12/28/03
(Present: Ernie Demoski Sr., Goldie Brown, Freda Beasley & Malinda Chase)	
Deloy Ges Inc., Board of Directors Regular Meeting .....	9/18/04
(Present: Ernie Demoski Sr., Goldie Brown, Freda Beasley, Ronald Kruger Sr. & Malinda Chase)	
Deloy Ges Inc., Board of Directors Regular Meeting .....	9/20/05
(Present: Ernie Demoski Sr., Freda Beasely, Carl Jerue Jr., Ronald Kruger Sr. and Malinda Chase)	



## **Lower Yukon Subregional Meetings**

Lower Yukon Subregional Audioconference Meeting.....	2/4/04
Lower Yukon Subregional Meeting during TCC March Convention.....	3/10/04
On-site Lower Yukon Subregional Meeting (in Holy Cross).....	11/12/03
Lower Yukon Subregional Audioconference Meeting.....	12/29/03

# Acknowledgements

Many individuals, entities and agencies contributed time, energy and information in completing this plan; their involvement, guidance and expertise is gratefully acknowledged. As the late grandma Alta Jerue would say, *Xusrigidisdhin*, which she would go on to explain means a “thank you” said with a deep sense of gratitude.

The people of Anvik supported, cooperated and participated in the planning process during locally held meetings. The original planning team included current and former leaders: Carl Jerue Jr., Robert Walker, Ted Kruger Jr. and Ken Chase. As the project progressed the team changed to involve Melody Deacon, Ron Kruger Sr., Christine Elswick, Tami Jerue, Darrell Jerue, Carl Jerue Sr. and Mike Grundberg, and other local council leaders. Two individuals, Ernest Demoski and Rudy Chase, originally from Anvik also provided feedback and historical information. Donna Miller provided the Anvik Historical Society information. Anvik youth, Andrea Grundberg and Samantha Soalo photographed the community while working for Anvik Tribal Council during summer employment. Each of these individuals brought their own insight, talent, community experience and knowledge of Anvik to the process and final plan.

Phillip Demientieff and Roselee Wulf at Tanana Chiefs Conference Lower Yukon Subregional Office in Holy Cross helped in the project logistics, gathering critical information and assisting with locally held meetings. Their hospitality, availability and overall support are greatly appreciated.

In partnership, Tanana Chiefs Conference provided the work and team meeting space—including use of a computer, telephone and the Xerox and fax machines. Individual employees supported the project by providing their expertise and assistance with specific areas of the plan: Will Putman produced the community maps; Larry Brederman provided winter photos of Anvik and, along with Eric Fitzgerald, gathered and clarified transportation information; Richard Farris reviewed and gave feedback on certain sections and the direction of the plan; Jerry Woods collected and forwarded economic and employment related information; and Anya Van Hoecke provided printing support during the various stages of the draft document. Amber Kois provided concise Interior Alaska regional information by making TCC’s regional CEDS available for reference.

A special thank you is extended to Gillian Smythe formerly at U.S. Department of Agriculture Rural Development Program for her patience, guidance and significant contributions and review, of the plan. She compiled and wrote the sections on population, bulk fuel, and Anvik’s power generation.

Michelle Anderson, at the Denali Commission provided broad oversight and encouragement, in addition to, specific information about community planning and the direction of the project.

Members of the Grayling-Anvik-Shageluk-Holy Cross community planning project team—Beth Leonard, Debra McCarter and Debbie Mitchell—assisted with various parts of the community planning processes and refined of certain areas of the document.

As project manager, University of Alaska Fairbanks Department of Alaska Native and Rural Development (DANRD) Associate Faculty and Academic Department Head, Miranda Wright, brought regional knowledge to the project. In the project partnership, DANRD coursework provided broad background information in Alaska Native issues, policy and general community development.

Dedicated to rural development issues, Drena McIntyre edited the goals section.

Through the generosity of Alaska Native Knowledge Network, Graphic Artist Paula Elmes completed the layout and design.

A final review by graduate committee members Dr. Ray Barnhardt, Dr. Polly Wheeler and Beth Leonard, M.Ed, provided the “last push” and energy to finish the written plan.

Family and close friends, who helped take care of my daughter Denali, made travel for the planning project possible and hours available to write the plan. Friend and Denali’s godmother, Mishal Gaede, was especially supportive in this effort.

My father, Rudy Chase, and mother, Sandy McClain, have always stood beside me in my decision to pursue further education. They have believed in me and encouraged me when I’ve needed it most.

And finally with the guidance and insight of the many Elders I’ve been fortunate to know - especially my grandparents and those from my home area who taught our Deg Hit’an beliefs and Deg Xinag language—I had desire to see the plan done. Through their care and the sharing of their knowledge, I am reminder of our ancestors and our relations to one another - the People, the Land and the grace of our Creator.

A sincere thank you is extended to all involved—*Xusrigidisdhindh*.

Malinda Chase—Anvik tribal member and University of Alaska Fairbanks graduate student researching and compiling the Anvik Community Plan.



# INTRODUCTION



Photo courtesy  
of 73-66-44, VF  
Anvik, Archives,  
University of  
Alaska Fairbanks







# Introduction

## Project History

In the fall of 2001, during a meeting held between Anvik, Grayling, Shageluk and Holy Cross a comment was made by Grayling Elder, Henry Deacon, stressing the need for community planning and the coordination of services by outside organizations working with the four communities. Upon hearing this request the U.S. Department of Agriculture committed resources to assist Anvik, Grayling, Shageluk and Holy Cross in this planning effort, working through the University of Alaska Fairbanks (UAF) and the Tanana Chiefs Conference. In addition to assisting the four villages, the intent was to help UAF to establish a program where graduate students would receive instruction and college credit for working with communities to develop a community plan.

A team of graduate students, together with UAF College of Rural and Community Development faculty and the director of the Tanana Chiefs Conference's Lower Yukon Sub-regional Office, traveled to Anvik several times to hold a series of community meetings and meet with local service providers and facility operators. This was needed to obtain information on the range of public facilities and utilities and to understand community priorities for improvements. Input was also obtained from the agencies and non-profits responsible for providing or funding facilities and services in Anvik. This report is the result of that work.

## Service Delivery—Need for Plan to Represent Community

Anvik, and the surrounding communities of Grayling, Shageluk and Holy Cross, receive community services from agencies and organizations located in several places and representing various regions. Figure one [Figure 1, page 16] highlights where these services are located and visually demonstrates the complexity of trying to network, communicate and coordinate these service from Anvik given the realities of distance, weather, technology, cultural background, transportation routes and costs, and defined service areas.

## USDA Rural Development's Intent

In an effort to promote long-term sustainability of community facilities and utilities in rural Alaska, the Denali Commission and other federal and state agencies emphasize the importance of community planning. The Anvik Community Plan is the outcome of

a series of community meetings, and the compilation and analysis of relevant information. The plan outlines the current community vision, and the community's goals and significant concerns. It represents the short and long term goals of Anvik and is intended as a tool for the community, local leadership and outside entities to provide insight and guidance. The plan provides a "picture" of Anvik at this particular time. However, it is not a static document. The plan is meant to be built upon, consistent with the community's vision and values. In the future, the plan will need to be revised as local goals are reached or as the community changes.

## **Planning Resources and Limitations**

This community plan and the process of planning in Anvik include approaches from a combination of resources and documents. Each of these resources provided some guidance but did not provide a strong model for planning in indigenous communities, working from an indigenous planning framework or perspective.

Originally the communities and the regional planning team were provided with the USDA-Rural Development and Denali Commission endorsed Community Strategic Plan Guide & Form, which was used in early community meetings.

A Comprehensive Plan Table of Contents, outlined by the USDA and endorsed by the Denali Commission, and a community mapping exercise conducted by the State of Alaska Department of Community and Economic Development (DCED) were presented during an initial training and introduction to the project. USDA stressed the use of the Comprehensive Plan Table of Contents as areas to address in the plan.

The Creating Healthy Communities: The Process of Community Discovery booklet, published by the University of Alaska Cooperative Extension offered guidance and ideas in the planning process.

The community of Ruby's plan titled, Where the Past Creates for the Future Economic Opportunities plan, was helpful as example of community planning with an economic development emphasis.

There are a number of other written resources that are cited in Anvik's final plan. These documents are outlined in the "Works Cited" section and have proved helpful in the compilation of Anvik's Community Plan 2005–2010.



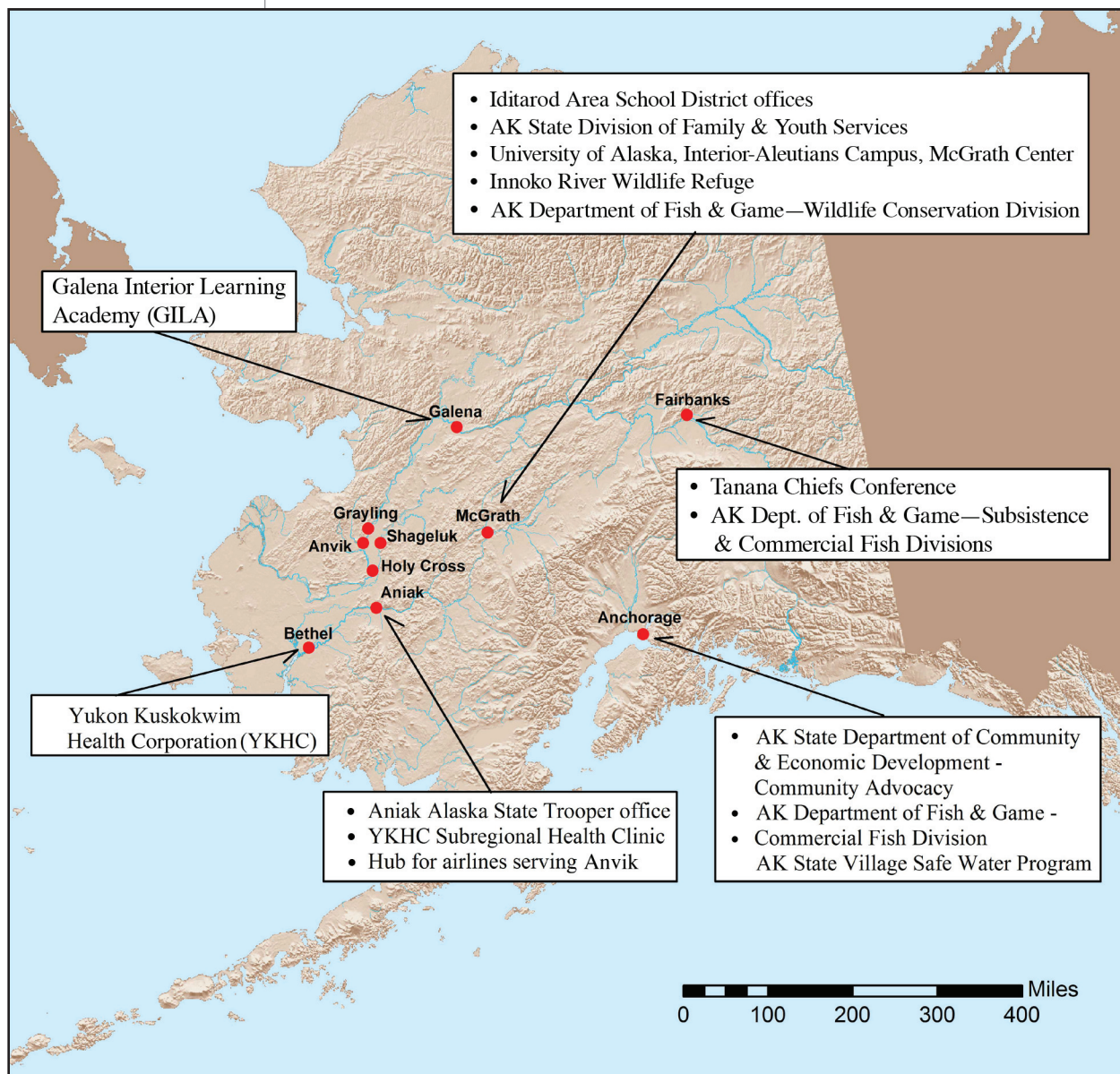


FIGURE 1: Location of agencies, organizations and institutions that provide services or are a resource for the communities of Anvik, Grayling, Shageluk and Holy Cross. Figure drafted by Will Putman.

# Description of Community Values

## Respect for Local Culture and History

Anvik has a rich Deg Hit'an Athabascan cultural history that includes our traditional relationships with the surrounding villages of Shageluk, Grayling and Holy Cross. We recognize our experience over time and value the knowledge and wisdom from our collective experiences.

## Care for Community and Family

Our family history is here, we know one another and we work to provide for our families and toward a sense of community.

## Community Responsibility

Anvik pulls together during difficult times and continually work to make it a better place to live.

## Respect for the Land and the Community

Anvik is centrally located in relationship to surrounding communities. We have beautiful scenery and land. We value the Anvik and Yukon Rivers and the resources, spiritual renewal and sense of place they provide. We appreciate our clean air and village.

## Practice of Our Subsistence Lifestyle

We value our subsistence lifestyle and want to make sure our children know the land and how to live off it. The land, animals, fish and birds help us make a living and are tied to our culture, beliefs and our relations with one another. We respect the land, the resources it provides and the freedom we feel on the land.

## BACKGROUND FOR PLANNING







# Background for Planning

## Place

Anvik is a Deg Hit'an Athabascan community, with a rich history. It is located on the west bank of the Yukon River in Interior Alaska, just inside the old mouth of the Anvik River along the hillside. This hillside called Deloy Ges (or Hawk Bluff), which means "so-called mountain" in Deg Xinag, the local Athabascan language. Raven, or Yuxgitsiy, whose name translates as "everyone's grandfather" created Deloy Ges;

Raven was walking along. Soon he came across sand. He thought to himself, "I should make a mountain." He piled up the sand real high, then started to walk up it with his cane. The sand started to slide down, as it does when you pile it up. Raven, he got mad and whipped it up with his cane; that's what made all the gulches in the hillside. Then he walked away from it.

(Alta Jerue, Spring 1998).

Geographically, Anvik is located in an area regarded as the Innoko Lowlands, which consist primarily of flat river flood plains of the Yukon River. The Innoko and Anvik Rivers are two major tributaries. Looking south and facing downriver in Anvik, the west bank of the Yukon River serves as a natural boundary to this lowland area, and is marked by low rolling hills. This natural boundary separates the Innoko lowlands from the Norton Sound Coast. In places the hills, lining the Yukon River, are extremely steep, picturesque and can rise up to 2,000 feet. Where these hills meet the mouth of the Anvik River are 50 to 60 foot bluffs, which serve as familiar landmarks (Vanstone p.6).

Anvik's traditional name, Git'ringithchagg, further describes its location, meaning the mouth of the long, long river. One of the old village sites, Tthogi qay xitl'ot, was located directly across from the current village at the old mouth of the Anvik River, on the point of land extending out into the Yukon, commonly referred to as "the Point" by local residents of the The establishment of the Episcopal Church site significantly impacted the settlement patterns of the community. The Reverend John Chapman, accompanied by Reverend Parks selected the present village site for an Episcopal mission in 1887. Villagers gradually moved to the mission side of the Anvik River. By 1915, the old village was used only as a summer fish camp and later as a dog staking area. In 1934, the Anvik River changed directions, and cut into the Yukon River about 1.5 miles above the current community.

Anvik lies 34 miles north of Holy Cross and 21 miles south of Grayling on the Yukon River. It is about 160 miles northeast of Bethel and 365 air miles northwest of Anchorage. Anvik is located in the Kuskokwim Recording District. The City of Anvik area

encompasses 9.5 square miles of land and 2.4 square miles of water. Its coordinates are 62°39'15"N and 160°12'30"W.

Anvik's climate is continental. Temperature ranges from -60 in the winter to 87+ in the summer. Snowfall averages 110 inches, for 21 inches total precipitation per year. The Yukon River is ice-free from June through October. Anvik is approximately 60 air miles from the Norton Sound coast. Local weather is often influenced by coastal conditions bringing clouds, rain or marginal conditions in comparison with other interior communities. As with other Alaskan communities, Anvik has experienced a warming trend in recent years. Due to the effects of global warming, the weather has become unpredictable. Warmer conditions mean that the Yukon and Anvik Rivers and connecting slough ice may not freeze adequately to allow snowmachine or dog sled travel for hunting, visiting or recreation. Marginal ice conditions are unsafe and keep local residents place-bound during the winter months when there are only 4–5 hours of daylight between November and February.

## **Geology and Topography**

Anvik is located at the confluence of the Anvik and Yukon Rivers. The Anvik River drains a portion of the eastern flank of the Nulato Hills, a north-south running range extending from the Lower Yukon Delta northward to Kotzebue Sound. Vast lowlands of meandering rivers, scattered oxbow, pothole lakes and rolling uplands characterize this region. Relief is provided by ancient sand dune formations that are visible as heavily forested gently curved terraces, and flat plains of sandy soil and high bluffs. The community site occupies a natural levee of unconsolidated but stratified silt loam and fine sand. Anvik is hilly and there are steep slopes and gullies along the hillside where the community has expanded to in the past few decades.

## **Vegetation**

Anvik is on the edge of a bottomland spruce-hardwood forest that closely follows the Yukon River. White spruce, paper birch and quaking aspen are the principal trees in the better-drained soils and south facing slopes. The low-lying areas are thinly forested with stunted black spruce and contain tundra vegetation of sedges, mosses and low growing shrubs. Balsam poplar or cottonwood is dominant within active floodplains, together with thick stands of willow and alder brush.

Edible and useful plants, which make up the understory around the community include: lowbush and highbush cranberries, bog blueberry, salmon or cloud berry, rose hips, Indian potatoes, wild celery, wild onion, wild rhubarb and sour dock.

## Wildlife

There is a variety of wildlife, waterfowl, plants and fish in the area. As with other Native people in Alaska, the Deg Hit'an commonly used a wide range of animals, birds, plants and fish. Culturally, each has been significant spiritually to the Anvik People; historically, there were elaborate ceremonies that honored the "yeg" or spirit of animals, fish and plant life. Traditional Deg Hit'an stories often center on the relationship between the people and the animals, and many literal translations of the Deg Xinag language reflects these relations.

Moose are found throughout the area and, beyond the harvesting of salmon, it is the single most important animal taken for subsistence. A lucky or skillful hunt during the September moose-hunting season means meat is available to share and eat throughout winter. In the past, caribou frequented the area, and was a common food staple, however it is far less common than moose. Between 1993 and 2003, caribou entered the area during two winter seasons. Residents do not rely on caribou, however, they are appreciative of the animal and hunt them if caribou migrate into traditional hunting territories. Black bear and brown bear are also found in the area.

Fur-bearing animals include marten, beaver, muskrat, wolf, wolverine, land otter, silver otter, lynx, mink, red fox, cross fox, weasel and hare. Porcupine is also common to the area. Prime migratory waterfowl nesting in the area include Canada goose, white-fronted goose, black brant, mallard, goldeneye, pintail, green-winged teal, and northern pintail. Ruffed grouse, spruce grouse and willow ptarmigan are also found in the area.

## Soil Conditions

Soils within the town site consist of brown silty sand, blue silty sand and silty gravel. The area is generally underlain by moderately thick to thin permafrost in areas of predominantly fine grain deposits. Maximum depth to the base of permafrost could be as much as 600 ft. Numerous areas of wetlands exist in the vicinity of Anvik; however, the community itself is not in a wetland area.

## Flood Management

The U.S. Army Corp of Engineers rates the flood hazard of Anvik as high, in the flood-zone designated areas, which is the lower or downtown area of the community. The major cause of flooding is ice jamming. A high water river gauge has been maintained by the National Weather Service for many years. The highest water recorded was in 1992, with the flood elevation reaching 108.3 feet which was taken from the HIGH Water Elevation sign and flood gauge on the power pole near the east end of the culvert (formerly

the bridge) crossing the slough. Although there was no formal flood recording at the time, the flood of 1925 was higher than the 1992 event according to residents.

## Seismic Information

Anvik is in seismic zone 3. Earthquakes greater than 6 on the Richter scale are possible in this seismic zone and can cause minor structural damage.

## History and Culture

Historically, Anvik is Deg Hit'an Athabascan, one of the eleven Interior Alaska Athabascan groups. The Deg Hit'an, which translates as "the People of this area," historically lived in the Anvik-Shageluk area, which includes part of the Anvik River to the northwest; to the Innoko River inclusive of Shageluk and along the Yukon from Anvik to Holy Cross. Anvik has also been known as American Station, Anvic, Anvick, Anvig Station, and Anwig. Although a distinct Athabascan group, the Deg Hit'an are closely associated with the Doy Hit'an Athabascan originally of Holikachuck but who are now relocated and recognized as the community of Grayling.

Anvik, being at the confluence of the Yukon and Anvik Rivers, has always been a significant location for gathering and living. The Anvik River is major tributary of the Yukon River and hosts a variety of salmon and other fish species. The People gathered annually at summer fish camps and inhabited a number of sites in and around the current community site.

According to Belle Deacon, the Anvik area has always been a significant and important area.

*'Qay Xiduxi'o'* They used to say cause lots of fish go up the Anvik River, all kinds of fish, all the time, every year" (Deacon, October 1993).

## Disease During Early Contact

Four years after Glazanov's 1834 visit, during the winter of 1838, the smallpox disease swept through southwest Alaska. Where Glazanov estimated a population of 1,000 in the Anvik-Shageluk area villages he visited, by 1842, Russian Explorer Zagoskin estimated a population of 699.

Anvik, and the surrounding villages suffered extensive disease following contact and influx of non-Native population in the early 19th century. Between 1900 and 1914, the population of the Anvik-Shageluk area declined by 20 percent. Such an extreme decline in population led to profound and lasting cultural change.



# First Contact

In early January 1834, Anvik received its first European visitors when Russian creole explorer Andrei Glazunov descended the Anvik River, having portaged over with seven others, four fellow company men and three natives from the coast. The following excerpt is taken from the journal of Glazanov in an article by James VanStone (1959, p.43), which describes the expedition and visit to Anvik.

On the 25th (actually early January 1834) they saw the village; but they believed it advisable to stop so that they might enter there the next morning. As soon as the inhabitants had seen them, they went out in large numbers from their houses and climbed on the house tops while shouting loudly and holding bows and arrows in their hands. But Glazunov took care to stop out of range of the arrows and to send one of his companions to the Indians to show them that they had nothing to fear from such a small number of strangers, adding that if they refused to deal with them, the Russian party would pass by the village without even entering. This discourse quieted the savages, who lay aside their bows and arrows and sent toward the newcomers ten old men who invited them to come and rest in the village.

Glazanov chose a cabin whose position permitted it to be easily defended, and after it had been cleaned, he took up residence there with his men, after having recommended that they hold their rifles ready and not all sleep at the same time. He left them to go to the kashim or the meeting place of the inhabitants of the village, where they were eager to offer him the place of honor. Although there were neither women nor children in the assembly, Glazanov counted 240 persons there, all entirely naked. After several moments of silence, Glazanov delivered a long discourse to them, in which he explained the purpose of his travels, and declared that he was charged by his chiefs to invite them to come without fear to the Russian establishments and to bring their furs, in exchange for which they would be given tobacco and other things that they might need. The natives received these offers with gratitude; they were especially pleased at the prospect of having tobacco, which they love passionately. Glazanov distributed some to them on emerging from the council, part in powder and part to smoke. Some were so much dazed by the smoke that they fell unconscious, while others inhaled such a quantity of powder that they could not stop sneezing. The natives accompanied Glazanov to the hut where he had left his comrades and eagerly brought water, wood, fish, game and oil to them, saying "Tell us what you need, and we will be eager to furnish it to you, now that we are persuaded of the good intentions of the Russians.

## Historic Trade Prior to Russian-American Presence

Historically the Deg Hit'an and other Native people of Alaska had an extensive network of trade routes and relationships before the arrival of Russians and Americans. These routes included relations with the coastal and inland river people of the present-day Unalakleet River. These Unalakleet people traded with the Sledge and King Island people who were middlemen, trading with the Russian posts on the Kolyma River in Siberia by way of the Chukchi. The Anvik River served as a significant trade route between the lower Yukon-Innokko and the Norton Sound, being primarily used by the Anvik, Shageluk Slough and Innoko-Yukon area peoples.

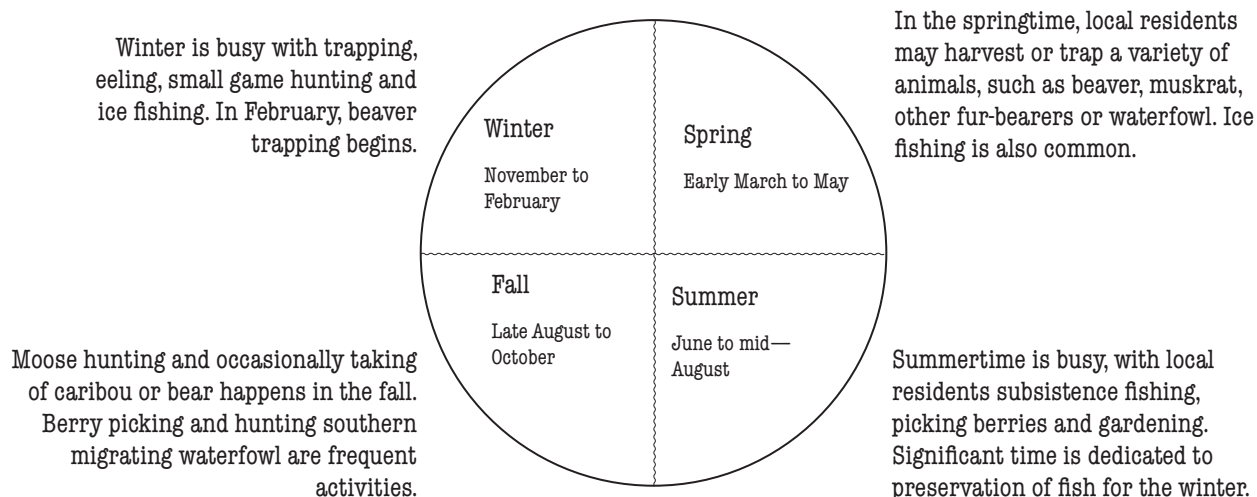
The Anvik-Shageluk areas were noted for trade items that included dried smoked fish, wooden tubs, dishes, bowls and furs. The wooden items were in very much demand along the coast and in the Siberia-Alaska trade. Near the mouth of the Innoko River and Anilukhtakpak (a former settlement close to present day Holy Cross) were also important trading sites.

## Language

Anvik is traditionally a Deg Xinag Athabascan language-speaking community but in June of 2005 Anvik lost the last fluent Deg Xinag speaker living in the community. The state of the language is a result of long-term language and cultural suppression. The primary language used today is English. However, there are local Deg Xinag language revitalization efforts supported by the Anvik Tribal Council, Anvik Historical Society, Iditarod Area School District, Tanana Chiefs Conference and the University of Alaska Fairbanks' Alaska Native Language Center. There is a committed group of Deg Xinag language learners who practice speaking with each other and Elder speakers through local language workshops, courses, spirit camps and distance-education delivered language classes.

## Seasonal Rounds and Traditional Harvest

Seasonal subsistence rounds follow a cyclical pattern and need to be factored into local planning and development initiatives:



## Historical Governance

In order to understand and frame the historical governance in Anvik a thorough review of ethnographic studies, oral histories, archival, church and Anvik Historical Society records would reveal insight into the form of governance prior to and during early contact with Russians and Americans. Reflecting on Glazanov’s first account about entering Anvik and reviewing the chapter titled, “Native Court” in John W. Chapman’s book, *A Camp on the Yukon*, it is apparent that leadership was primarily held by men. Cultural protocol governed decision making. The *kashim*, or community house was used and contributed to community cohesiveness.

## Anvik Tribal Government

Today Anvik Tribal Council is the recognized traditional Athabascan government in Anvik. The Council adopted a written traditional constitution in 1993. There is a five-member council and the Chief is the presiding officer. Decisions are made by majority vote. The council conducts tribal court to address child custody and domestic relation cases. Anvik Tribal Council, through a Memorandum of Agreement and a contract for services with Tanana Chiefs Conference, administers programs in:

- Adult Basic Education
- Job Placement & Training
- Scholarships
- Social Services
- Agriculture
- Wildlife & Parks

- Credit & Finance
- Aid to Tribal Governments
- Indian Child Welfare Act

## City of Anvik

In 1969, the City of Anvik was incorporated as a municipal government under State law. The City council has seven members, one of whom serves as mayor.

### ***Deloy Ges, Incorporated—ANCSA Village Corporation***

Deloy Ges, Inc., is the local village corporation, originally established as the Central Native Corporation and formerly known as Ingalik, Inc., under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act passed in 1971. The corporation was entitled to select 92,160 acres of land. In 1974, Deloy Ges (Ingalik), Inc., had 129 shareholders. Currently there are approximately 132 Deloy Ges corporation shareholders.

## Local Entities

### ***Anvik Historical Society***

Several local residents formed the Anvik Historical Society in January 1981. The purpose of the organization is to document and preserve the history of Anvik and the surrounding area. The society is incorporated as a non-profit corporation under the State of Alaska.

Over the years the society has had on a number of state and federally funded projects. These include the restoration of Christ Church Anvik in 1982, the hosting of a Mission Centennial celebration in 1987 and several projects in the preservation of the local Deg Xinag language.

In 1994 the Anvik Historical Society opened a museum in two rooms of the old Episcopal rectory. Since then valuable collections have been acquired, including artifacts from Anvik Point, Anvik masks (replicas), household and trade goods from the early 1900s and old photographs and historical records. The museum is open during the summer, staffed by volunteers.

Membership in the historical society is open to interested persons for an annual fee of \$10.00. A newsletter is published several times a year and distributed to members and other interested persons and organizations. There are no paid staff and no grants have been received for the operation of the society or the museum. The office is located the old rectory with the museum.

## **Education**

### ***Kindergarten–12th Grade***

The Iditarod Area School District (IASD) provides Anvik's kindergarten to 12th grade public education at Blackwell School in Anvik. The IASD offices are located in McGrath, which is on the Kuskokwim River and accessible by air from Anvik. The State of Alaska established the district as a Rural Education Attendance Area in 1976. The Alaska Department of Education and Early Development funds the district. The district uses an alternative student evaluation system and curriculum based on passing levels rather than grades.

The Anvik CDP identifies quality K–12 education as a critical issue for the community and sub-region to address. Specific areas of concern are: teacher turnover, quality education, retention of students, bullying, new teacher orientation, and students pursuing post secondary school or training beyond high school.

Addressing some of the concern with teacher turnover, IASD hired a resident and certified Alaska state teacher from Anvik in 2003. This individual is originally from Anvik and formerly worked as school secretary and teacher aide while pursuing her education degree so she brings her cumulative years of experience with the community and the school district to her position.

### ***UAF Distance Education***

The University of Alaska Fairbanks (UAF) offers post-secondary educational opportunities to Anvik and the surrounding communities through Interior-Aleutians Campus (IAC) McGrath Center. IAC is one of six community campuses within UAF's College of Rural and Community Development (CRCD). A variety of distance-education degree and coursework is available for local residents to enroll in through various methods including; audio conferencing, web-based, face-to-face seminars, and traditional correspondence. A small number of courses are also offered locally. Degrees offered through CRCD include in part: Information Technology Support; Early Childhood; Para-education; Rural Development; Elementary Education; and Tribal Administration. Courses and programs offered through CRCD are an avenue to pursue higher education while continuing to live in rural Alaska.

### ***Regional and Statewide 9–12 Grade Education***

In the fall of 2003, six (6) of Anvik's high school youth left the community to attend school at Project Education Residential School (PERS) in Galena, Alaska. PERS is part of the Galena City School District, which provides traditional, residential and distance public education locally, statewide and internationally. Originally one youth from Anvik went to PERS as a freshman in high school. Since then, the number of Anvik youth accepted to PERS has increased significantly.

## Communications

Anvik's primary form of communication is through satellite and the U.S. Postal Service. Additional communication is available through the television and radio stations serving the area. Telephone, Internet and the public broadcasting system are offered through satellite communication. Bush-Tell Incorporated provides in-state telephone communications, with long-distance service by AT & T Alascom. GCI provides Internet service to the school. Anvik Tribal Council provides wireless services through Telco. Teleconferencing is available through Alaska Teleconference Network. Often times satellite and telephone connections are poor or sporadically unavailable.

The Department of Administration on Public Broadcasting provides public television to Anvik through the Alaska Rural Communications Services (ARCS). And KSKO public radio station is broadcast to Anvik and the surrounding area via transmitter. Until the recent introduction of KSKO (2000) and community-wide Internet service, the telephone and fax were heavily relied upon for local communications. While the communication system is steadily improving, compared to urban areas throughout Alaska and the United States, the communication system in Anvik is still at its early stages. Residents regularly use VHS radio for local and inter-village communications with Grayling, Shageluk and Holy Cross as well as communication with and between river boats while traveling.

## Transportation

Transportation by air and boat provide the main access in and to Anvik. During winter months, Anvik may be reached by snowmachine, depending on the amount of snow, the freezing of the Yukon River and conditions of local trails. Individuals also use personal vehicles, All Terrain Vehicles (ATVs) and dog teams for transportation in and around Anvik.

Located on the Kuskokwim River, Aniak is the nearest hub community providing services to Anvik. In the past McGrath was a major hub for Anvik, however, this changed in the past decade. Today, most airline service is provided from Aniak and only minimal service is provided from McGrath. This reflects a shift in the provision of services. Although it is located within the Tanana Chiefs Conference region, Anvik receives public safety services and intermediary health services from Aniak. Critical health, mental health and alcohol treatment services come from Bethel. However, educational services continue to be provided from McGrath.





## POPULATION







# Population

## Past Population Trends

Anvik has fewer people today than it did a hundred years ago. Between 1890 and 1920, the community's population ranged between about 140 and 190 people. One factor was probably the Episcopalian mission and school that were established here in the late 1880s. The boarding school closed in 1935 and education functions were taken over by the Territory of Alaska in 1946. The mission closed shortly thereafter.

A total of 110 people were counted here in 1940 versus 109 estimated to live in the community in 2002. This means there has been a major amount of "out-migration" from Anvik over the past sixty years. Communities typically grow at an average rate of about 2% per year, the normal excess of births over deaths. If this had happened in Anvik, the community's population today would be close to 380, more than three times what it actually is. Put another way, more people have left the community than have stayed.

## Population Trends—Anvik, 1880—2002

Year	Population	% Change
1880	95	
1890	191	101.1
1900	166	- 13.1
1910	151	- 9.0
1920	140	- 7.3
1930	79	43.6
1940	110	39.2
1950	99	- 10.0
1960	120	21.2
1970	83	- 30.8
1980	114	37.3
1990	82	- 28.1
2000	104	26.8
2001	102	- 1.9
2002	109	6.9

Sources: U.S. Census. Alaska Dept. of Labor & Workforce Development estimates for 2001 and 2002.

## **Present Population**

The outstanding feature of Anvik's population, like most other villages in the region, is that this is a predominantly Athabascan Indian community. At the time of the 2000 Census, about 90% of the people living in Anvik were Alaska Native.

Anvik had the second highest proportion of males to females (54.8% to 45.2%) of all the GASH villages at the time of the 2000 Census. It was also higher than the statewide figures (51.7% males to 48.3% females), and quite unlike national norms where females outnumber males. Some of the other GASH villages have significantly more men than women of prime child-bearing age (i.e. between the ages of 18 and 29), a situation that threatens their future growth. This is not the case in Anvik where the greatest imbalance between the sexes in 2000 was among children aged under 10.

The median age of Anvik's population in 2000 was 28.5, oldest of all of the GASH villages. However, it was lower than State (32.4) and national (35.3) norms. Over one-quarter of Anvik's population in 2000 was in either the 35-39 or the 10-14 age groups. Decisions made by adults and children in these age ranges on whether to remain in Anvik or to move elsewhere are the key to Anvik's future survival. This is especially important in Anvik where the total population is small and decisions made by only one or two families to move out can have a major negative impact.

## **Future Population Growth**

There are three commonly used methods for forecasting population. By one method, a community's population is related to that of a larger region and future growth of the community is projected in relation to that of the entire region. By a second method, past growth trends and rates of natural increase and migration are analyzed and future rates of population growth are projected. A third method of population forecasting assumes a relationship between employment and population. By studying individual segments of a community's economy, a ratio between employment and population is used to estimate future population growth.

The first method of forecasting is used for Anvik. Past figures do not show any consistent relationship between population growth, natural increase and migration. There has also not been a clear relationship between population growth and employment, although this is likely to change in the future.

Anvik is located within the Yukon-Koyukuk census area. This is a large area that covers much of Interior Alaska outside the Fairbanks North Star Borough and areas along the Richardson and Parks Highways. It is also the only census area in Alaska where negative population growth has been forecasted by the

Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development. From a base estimated population of 6,453 in July 1998, the State's "middle" 20-year projection is that this area's population will decline to 5,176 by 2018, a decline of almost 20%. The State's "low" projection is that the area's population will decline to 4,137 by 2018, a drop of almost 36%. Even the State's most optimistic population assumes a net gain of only 7 people over the 20-year period, indicating a substantial amount of out-migration.

If Anvik's future growth is related to trends for the region as a whole, it could expect a population of between about 77 and 108 by 2018, with a "middle level" projection of about 92 people. Depending on location decisions made by teenagers now approaching adulthood, Anvik's future population could easily be close to or below the "low" forecast. On the other hand, if those teenagers decide to remain here and work to make Anvik a thriving community, Anvik's future population could be closer to the "high" forecast.

In communities like Anvik the rates of growth or decline can vary sharply from year to year due to migration of families. When families move in and out, they have a major impact on the rate of community growth or decline.

The leadership of Anvik is commits to the future prosperity of the community by developing a community plan. If Anvik attracts young people to live and work there, the "high" forecast of 108 should be attainable. This figure is about the same as the community's estimated 2002 population. It assumes some continued out-migration, but no actual numerical decline. However, Anvik's leadership needs to be aware that the community is vulnerable to significant population loss if young and middle-aged people do choose to stay, remain or return there.



# ASSESSMENT OF THE ECONOMY







# Assessment Of The Economy

## Existing Economy

The Deg Hit'an or people of Anvik have historically hunted, gathered and fished for a living. Anvik is now characterized by a mixed subsistence and cash economy. Hunting and gathering, still provide the mainstay of the community. Residents rely heavily on the taking of fish, migratory birds, and small and big game, which is the basis of the local economy and promotes local self-reliance. Annual Chinook, Coho and Chum salmon fish, along with other non-salmon fish species and moose are major subsistence resources. Trapping has historically been a significant factor in the economy, and continues to provide a small income for residents who still practice trapping. Subsistence resources are critical and all houses participate and rely heavily on the harvesting, consuming or sharing of resources (Wheeler p. 119). There are few year-round, wage earning full-time positions. Residents primarily earn income through either seasonal and part-time work or on local short-term projects. Some residents grow home produce by gardening.

Anvik is considered a distressed area by the Denali Commission. According to the 2000 U.S. Census, 44.2% of the community residents were living below the federal poverty guidelines with an unemployment rate of 27.5%. The per capita income was \$8,081.

The Western Alaska Economic Diversification Strategy June 2002 report, which profiles economic self-sufficiency issues in western Alaska, describes village economies as having a subsistence base, with a demand for cash to access everyday necessities, pay utilities and pursue subsistence activities. Employment ranges from a handful of full-time to mostly part-time or seasonal opportunities. Prior to the disastrous fishing seasons that began in the mid 1990s, Anvik had a commercial salmon economic base that brought new money into the community. Given the poor salmon returns, depressed prices and international competition for farmed fish, Anvik's commercial fishing economy has collapsed. The local economic picture is now a combination of:

- ✓ Private sector support (such as the grocery store, gas business & guiding)
- ✓ Government spending through housing improvements, program delivery, education and infrastructure improvements (such as the new bulk fuel storage farms) and;
- ✓ Transfer payments such as the Permanent Fund Dividend and assistance to individuals.

## **Subsistence**

Subsistence is the foundation of the lifestyle and economy is Anvik, like many other village communities. In the past and today tribal members rely on the traditional foods available within traditional use areas. Complex community history and knowledge of fishing, hunting and gathering area perpetuates this lifestyle. From a community perspective, the viability and future of a subsistence lifestyle for the community is intimately associated with the sustainability and health of the local resources.

Anvik's current mixed subsistence/cash economy grew out of a subsistence hunter-gatherer economy that existed prior to Russian-American contact. Anvik relies heavily on fish migrating up the Anvik and Yukon Rivers and the taking of big and small game.

Information shared at the local community planning meeting document that a subsistence lifestyle is core to making a living, maintaining culture and profoundly adding meaning and well-being to the community.

The strategic location of the community at the mouth of the Anvik River provides a prime location for the fish harvest. The fishery disaster of the 1990s has resulted in an effort to gather Traditional Ecological Knowledge from Anvik and surrounding communities. The results reveal the extent to which residents harvest other species of fish and/or small game.

Research guided by traditional ecological knowledge can provide an important local and regional community tool to address questions on "how to take care of the land and resources for future generations in a rapidly changing world". Traditional ecological knowledge represent a holistic point of view, which can guide future decisions and policies.

There are a number of issues that affect local subsistence. In some instances, as in the case of big game guiding, there are different pressures.

### ***Guiding***

In recent years there has been an increase in the local guiding businesses. These hunters harvest area fish and game, which affects and has an impact on the availability of game for local consumptive uses.

### ***Change In Transportation***

With increased air carrier providers and the number of available flights to the region, it is possible an increased in the number of outside hunters can be expected in the future.

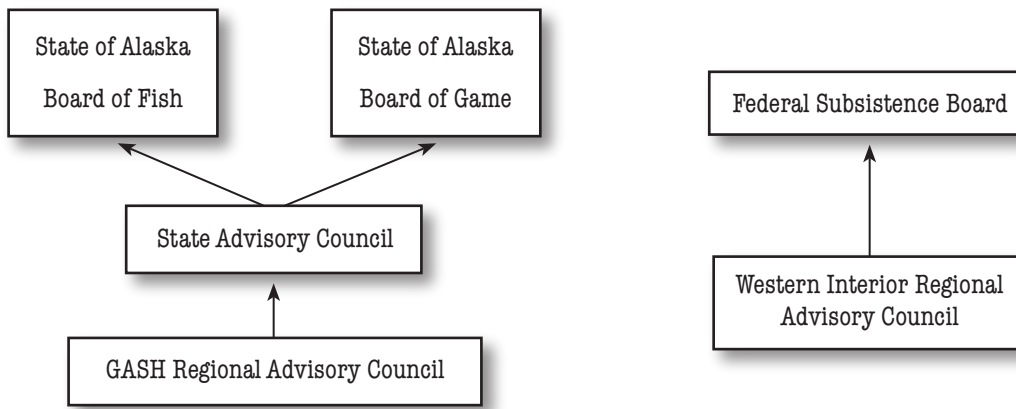


### ***Predation***

Wolf and bear populations, with their fluctuations in population, can annually affect subsistence activities, especially the annual subsistence harvest of moose.

### ***Game and Fish Management Units***

Anvik is in the Yukon River Fisheries Management Area District 4a and Alaska Game Management Unit 21e, with local representation through the GASH Regional Advisory Council. Anvik also is in close proximity to the Innoko National Wildlife Refuge. The Western Interior Regional Advisory Council on federal subsistence issues represents Anvik.



### **Cash**

Local cash employment opportunities in Anvik are limited. The primary employers offering full-time employment, in addition to part-time positions, include Blackwell School, the Anvik Health Clinic operated by the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation, the U.S. Postal Service, the Anvik Tribal Council and the State of Alaska Department of Transportation. Other part-time and seasonal employers include Deloy Ges, Inc. (the local ANCSA corporation), the City of Anvik, Richardson's Store and AVEC, Inc. Additionally a small number of residents are employed outside of the community, working on Alaska's North Slope. The following is a list of local employers

## Anvik Employment and Sources of Funding, July 2006

Employer	Position	# of Emp-loyees	Full/Part Time	Year round or seasonal	Source
Tribal Office	Administrator	2	Full	Year	Govt funding (638 Compact)
Tribal Office	Tribal Clerk	1	Full	Year	Govt funding (638 Compact)
Tribal Office	TFYS	1	Full	Year	Govt funding (ICWA)
Tribal Office	TWDS	1	Part	Year	Govt funding (TANF/CCDF)
Tribal Office	VPSO	1	Full	Year	Govt funding (AK DPS)
Tribal Office	Elder Pro. Cook (Program on hold)	1	Part	Year	Govt funding (Elder Nutrition)
Tribal Office	Janitor	1	Part	Year	Govt funding
Tribal Office	Carpenters/Const	Varies	As needed	Seasonal	Govt funding (NAHSDA)
IASD-School	Principal	1	Full	Academ. Year	Public funding (AK DOE)
IASD-School	Teacher	1	Full	Academ. Year	Public funding (AK DOE)
IASD-School	Teacher Aide	1	Part	Academ. Year	Public funding (AK DOE)
IASD-School	Secretary	1	Part	Academ. Year	Public funding (AK DOE)
IASD-School	Cook	1	Part	Academ. Year	Public funding (AK DOE)
IASD-School	Maintenance	1	Part	Academ. Year	Public funding (AK DOE)
IASD-School	Janitor	1	Part	Year	Public funding (AK DOE)
USPS	Postal Clerk	1	Full	Year	Fed Govt funding
City of Anvik	Clerk	1	Part	Year	City Govt funding
City of Anvik	Operator/Main.	1	Part	Year	City Govt funding
Deloy Ges Corp	Clerk	1	Part	Year	Private Support
Deloy Ges Corp	Gas Attendant	1	Part	Year	Private Support
Frontier Flying	Airline Agent	1	Part	Year	Private Support
Hageland Air	Airline Agent	1	Part	Year	Private Support
Hageland Air	Pilot	1	Full	Year	Private Support
Richardson's	Store Clerk	2	Full	Year	Private Support
Kruger's Guide	Guide-Owner	1	Part	Seasonal	Private Support
AVEC, Inc.	Operator	1	Part	Year	Utility Cooperative
YKHC	Health Aides	3	Full	Year	Fed Govt funding (IHS)
Doyon Subsidiaries	Roustabout or other staff	1	Full	Year	Private Business

July 2006 Anvik Area Business from State of AK DCED Community Database

Business	Owner(s) & Address
Alaska's Anvik River Lodge, LLC	
AK Hunt & Fish.Com	
Anvik River Lodge	Aurora Ventures, Inc. PO Box 109 Anvik, AK 99558
Bob & Cassie's Outfit	Robert Walker PO Box 149 Anvik, AK 99558
Chase AK Outdoor Adventures	Ken Chase and Leonard Chase PO Box 41 Anvik, AK 99558
C2H, Inc.	
Deloy Ges, Inc.	Deloy Ges, Inc. PO Box 150 Anvik, AK 99558
Maillelle's	Paula Maillelle PO Box 42 Anvik, AK 99558
Richardson's	Gary & Renee Richardson PO Box 101 Anvik, AK 99558

## Barriers to Development

During one of the community planning meetings, Anvik residents identified a number of barriers to development:

**Economic Conditions**—The high cost of groceries, electricity, fuel, air travel and freight were identified as significant barriers to development.

**Subsistence**—The increased pressure on moose hunting from wolf and bear predation and outside hunters is affecting the availability of needed moose meat for local residents. And the decline in fish runs, coupled with short subsistence openings means less fish for year-round consumption. Less subsistence food resources to draw upon increases the dependency on cash for purchasing food. With increased food costs, there are fewer resources for development initiatives.

**Maintaining Infrastructure**—The cost of operating and maintaining local facilities and utilities can affect development opportunities.

**Needed Services**—Anvik has no commercial lodging/accommodations, restaurant/food service or transportation rental and repair services.

**Educational Limits**—Residents identified the lack of local vocational training, higher education and career guidance and counseling from the school district as a barrier to development.

**Reliance on and Fluctuation in Funding**—The local economy, with its significant reliance on government funded program and jobs, is greatly affected by fluctuations in program funding and the award of any construction or infrastructure grant projects that employ local residents.

**Accessing Services**—Organizations and agencies that assist with training opportunities are not easily accessible. This lack of accessibility impacts awareness, consistent service delivery and completion of many initiatives. For instance, Tanana Chiefs Conference's Youth Employment Service, is located in Fairbanks, and is not easily accessed by youth. The ability to obtain state identification and driver's licensing for employment is also difficult.

**Difficulties in Cultural Renewal and Maintenance**—With no elder Deg Xinag speaker, language revitalization is especially challenging for Anvik. There are few elders to guide cultural renewal and maintenance.

**Challenges to Maintaining a Strong Sense of Community**—Given the small and fluctuating population in Anvik, coordinating and completing successful community activities is done by a handful of residents. Building and maintaining a sense of community when some individuals are consistently volunteering and others are not, makes it challenging to complete development initiatives. For instance, Anvik has targeted improved recreation in the community. To accomplish some of these projects, help and participation from a broad range of community members—will assist in fostering a stronger sense of community.

Given that Anvik is a community, with a small population, with governmental structures imposed externally by the state in the form of a municipal government, a traditional tribal council structure similar to the Indian Reorganization Act and a federally mandated ANCSA for-profit village corporation, the community may want to more closely explore the development issues raised by the Native Nations Institute research.

Conducting a study where local residents, Deloy Ges shareholders and tribal members living outside of Anvik, are asked about social and historical issues in Anvik may reveal critical developmental area to address. Exploring the areas of wellness, education, leadership, subsistence lifestyle, cultural maintenance, economic issues, community responsibility, community contribution, spiritual or religious renewal, leadership, the current effectiveness of local government as it relates to local population fluctuations may identify solutions to local barriers to growth and development. It may provide clarity in retaining young people and growing the local population base. The national research done by Native Nations Institute stresses the significance of looking at every tribal member, and in the case small primarily Alaska Native communities, every community member as a potential investor, willing to contribute time, energy, skills or resources to the community, and local life.

Further local tribal, corporate and municipal leadership may want to consider pursuing leadership and executive education in the area of Native Nation-Building and collective community capacity building.

## Focusing Community Economic Development

In the Cooperative Extension's publication, *Creating Healthy Communities—The Process of Community Discovery*, the author highlights three basic principles to guide community economic development. Any economic initiative undertaken at the community level can be considered within the context of these goals:

**Sustainability**—All community economic development goals should lead to a sustainable economy.

**Stability**—All community economic development goals should promote economic stability.

**Equity**—All community economic development goals should promote economic equity.

In cultivating, creating and maintaining local economic opportunities, each one of the governing entities may want to examine these concepts within the seasonal framework and the collective values that guide local lifestyle. With challenges posed by weather, transportation, and seasonal changes, the approaches in local community development need to be creatively devised to build upon the local cultural, seasonal, human resource and environmental assets. The community may want to explore such community development tools such as Asset Mapping and answer the questions:

What is sustainable?

What is stable?

What is equitable?

How do our local businesses need to be managed and operated to meet our local lifestyle and needs?

## Economic Opportunity for Anvik

The Western Alaska Economic Diversification Strategy report titled, *Local Decisions About Local Economies*, suggests the following strategies for improving western Alaska communities, such as Anvik, that have a village economy;

- Create more businesses that match with local culture, values and subsistence lifestyle
- Where possible and aligned with community values, diversify Anvik's economic base or businesses that bring resources into the community

# Creating an Environment for Growth, Sustainability and Stability within a Cultural Framework

In an effort to encourage retention of community members, well-being and potential growth, as well as address the barriers to development, the local leadership and the community may consider ways to increase and cultivate resources in Anvik. There may be other factors present in Anvik that affect development and population fluctuation.

In a study titled Alaska Native Self-Government and Service Delivery: What Works? by Stephen Cornell and Joseph Kalt at University of Arizona's Native Nations Institute at the Udall Center for Public Policy, several key points about development in tribal communities are examined and linked to key research across national and international indigenous communities.

Due to questions being raised about Alaska Native self-governance, self-rule and the practicality and efficiency of delivering services in small rural communities, the study asked the basic question, "What is likely to work?" The study assumes the overall well-being of Alaska Native Peoples.

The following quoted points summarize the key findings related to community planning and is included here for easy reference when responding to the plan's named goals:

"There is broad and robust evidence from diverse Native settings in the United States and elsewhere that self-governing power, backed up by capable, effective and culturally appropriate governing institutions, provide the most efficacious foundation of Native economic and community development."

"We [Native Nations Institute] see no reason to believe that the situation of Alaska Natives will somehow defy research findings or that the well-being of Alaska Natives will improve as a result of the withdrawal or narrowing of their self-governing powers. On the contrary, the evidence strongly suggests that self-government—practical self rule—is a necessary condition for significant, long-term improvement in the welfare of rural Alaska Natives. The core reasoning underlying both the research findings in the Lower 48 and their application to Alaska is found in the concept of accountability: Devolution of self-governing powers improves affected communities by bringing governmental decision-making closer to those most directly affected by those decisions."

"...there are reasons why Alaska Natives themselves may wish to more aggressively assert and make changes in self-government and service delivery. First, there are the practical requirements of effective self-governance across small and often isolated communities. To be most effective, the design and capacity of governing institutions will have to fit this setting. Second, policy eventually will have to address the gap between



the requirements of effective self-governance and service delivery and the limited availability of both human and financial resources. In short, self-governance “on paper” is insufficient, on its own, to meet the needs of societies trying to recover from generations of resource loss, paternalistic external controls, and imposed governmental design. It must be backed up by creative institutional capacity-building.

Such observations {stated above} compel the question: If aspects of Native governance and service delivery were to be reorganized, what form should such reorganization take? Extensive research makes clear that governmental design imposed by outsiders, particularly in one-size-fits-all fashion, is unlikely to be successful in either economic or social terms. Such broadly imposed solutions to major policy and institutional issues involving diverse Native peoples in North America—including Alaska—have compiled a consistent record of failure: failure to meet Native needs, failure to enlist Native support and participation, failure to reduce federal or state financial burdens, and failure to satisfy standards of good public policy. Not only do imposed solutions typically forego the benefits of local knowledge, but they also sacrifice legitimacy with the citizens being governed.

The far more effective alternative is for Native peoples to generate governance and service delivery solutions of their own. This is not a matter of consultation, voicing opinions, or perfunctory “participation.” It instead requires that Native peoples be in the driver’s seat, proposing and adopting concrete institutional, organizational, and managerial solutions that reflect their own diverse preferences, cultures, circumstances, and needs. For Native peoples, it is a matter of addressing the demanding requirements of effective self-governance: building capable institutions, being realistic about how those institutions will have to be organized, and governing well.

The small size of many Native communities means that effective self-governance in some cases may require sharing self-governing institutions across communities. Cultural, historical, and ecological bonds offer potential bases for cooperative institution-sharing. Such approaches to self-government are being used effectively by Indian nations in the Lower 48 through intertribal courts and other mechanisms that respect the sovereignty of individual nations while addressing the demands of effective governance.

Similarly, effective service delivery in many cases may require shared programs even where communities do not share governing institutions.

Lastly,...that the situation of Alaska Natives is in some ways distinctive, we [Native Nations Institute] believe it would be a mistake..... to ignore compelling evidence from indigenous nations in the Lower 48, Canada, and elsewhere indicating that Native self-determination and self-governance are critical keys to improvements in Native well-being.

- Encourage and provide work force training
- Explore and promote lower-cost or alternative energy
- Promote affordable infrastructure

Within this framework for local economic diversification, the report suggests promoting import substitution and protecting subsistence to maintain and enhance economic opportunity for a village economy.

### ***Local Entrepreneurship Opportunities***

The following is a list of local entrepreneurship opportunities that individuals and local entities may want to explore:

Any small business that will assist community members to become less dependent on importing needed household or community items. Such business could include:

- Production of local fresh foods
- Production of “value-added” winter cold weather gear—especially culturally validating such as in the making of mittens, fur hats, socks, moose skin boots, or contemporary in fashion and appealing to young people—such as uniquely knitted hats, gloves or scarves.
- Production of “value-added” clothing or household items such as blankets or curtains.
- Production of “value-added” wood products such as furniture, cabinetry, shelving, log-house packages.
- Production of a specialty item to be marketed on a Web site.

Any small business that will provide a service in demand:

- Reliable and regularly held childcare service.
- A baby-sitting service outside of common work hours.
- A restaurant or café.
- A bed & breakfast.
- A small-engine repair service.
- An alternative energy systems, maintenance and servicing business.
- A small band, group or association of musicians for musical entertainment during local events.
- A tour business focused on the Iditarod Race Mid-way point experience.

### ***Increase Local Economic Development Awareness***

Creating new and supporting current economic opportunity can be strengthened by introducing and providing on-going community economic awareness and education.

## ***Eeling***

November 2003 marked the first-ever Arctic lamprey or eel commercial fisheries opening. Anvik residents, primarily the male community members (governed by cultural traditions) participated in the brief Arctic lamprey fishery, lasting only a few days.

Eels were caught by dip nets or locally made eeling sticks, then collected and transported by snowmachine and sled, approximately 20 miles upriver to Grayling to be sold to the buyer. Kwikpak Fisheries was buying the eels for \$1.25 a pound and flying them to markets in South Korea, with some being sold in Anchorage, Alaska. It is uncertain if this fishery will be developed in the future. Little research has been conducted on the Arctic lamprey. No one knows how far they migrate up the Yukon River, the annual counts or where they spawn.

With a new and unused cannery in Anvik, owned by Bonasila, a subsidiary of Deloy Ges Inc., there may exist future opportunity to package this product for overseas and some local markets. Given that the Arctic lamprey annual run is brief, with many long-term uncertainties, it is unclear the level of economic impact such a fishery would have locally. To develop such a market and operate the cannery, Bonasila would need to develop a business plan, operate and manage the cannery, pursue potential markets and work with the community members in a collective effort to maximize benefits for local residents.

## ***Donlin Creek Mine Development***

Donlin Creek gold deposit is located southeast of Anvik on part of Calista Regional Native Corporation's land. It is the largest undeveloped gold deposit in North America and one of the largest in the world. NovaGold Mining Company owns a 70% interest in the project in a joint venture with Placer Dome, who owns 30% interest in the project. Placer Dome initiated a Feasibility Study in 2004, and a decision to construct the mine will be made prior to 2007. The State of Alaska is supporting resource development by analyzing and exploring transportation infrastructure development that would facilitate access to the resource. A Yukon River Port, located across from Holy Cross, which is 40 mile below Anvik, and a 60-mile inland road from the port to the mining site is being looked at as potentially providing a fuel depot or power generation site for the project. This scenario proposes to barge fuel and other project support items and materials, up the Yukon River from the mouth, through prime subsistence areas.

The State of Alaska's Final Draft of the Resource Transportation Analysis Phase II—Yukon River Port and Road Network, completed in January 2004, studies the possibility of constructing a Yukon River Port across from Holy Cross and connecting road to Donlin Creek Mine, and eventually a road network that would provide access to developing resources in the western end of the Tintina Gold Belt. This proposed road network encompasses the area from Flat east to McGrath/Takotna area and north to Ruby on the Yukon River.

The community of Anvik has a number of concerns and positions on the potential development of Donlin Creek Mine in relation to Anvik's overall economic, cultural, and environmental well-being and subsistence lifestyle.

Anvik, like other rural primarily Alaska Native communities, is a community that has its foundation and lifestyle in subsistence hunting and fishing. Cash income is a resource that enhances our ability to pursue our subsistence lifestyle. Our concerns about the development of the Yukon River Port across from Holy Cross, the connecting road to Donlin Creek and the development of Donlin Creek Mine, stem from the potential impact this development may have on the Yukon River, the surrounding country and ultimately the core of our lifestyle and values. There are mixed community reactions and feelings about the development of the Yukon River Port across from Holy Cross and connecting road system.

Anvik's concerns include:

Long-term negative impact on or decline of the Yukon River fish run and moose population in the Alaska Game Management Unit 21e.

Creating a "boom & bust" economic situation, with possible long-term negative impacts on the renewable resources of fish and game. A boom & bust situation creates dependency rather than sustainability in economic development.

Private and limited access would be attained by using the designation of "industrial roads" for all routes connecting a port across from Holy Cross to the Kuskokwim River, to McGrath and Takotna and Ruby. There would be unlimited access to fish and game if the mining development roads receive any funding from the FHWA which would make all roads open to the public resulting in greater demand and pressure on fish and wildlife resources.

Barge traffic on the Yukon River will increase substantially, which may detrimentally affect the short and long-term salmon, white fish and eel runs.

With increased barge traffic, delivery fuel at the Holy Cross there is an increased potential for fuel spills and the resulting negative impact on the environment.

With a possible decline in the subsistence harvesting of fish and game, there is a parallel negative effect on maintaining and cultivating our cultural lifestyle. For example, culturally and historically, dried fish and "ice cream" made from white or pike fish, are two of the most valued and significant food items to the Deg Hit'an. Historically when hosting guests from other villages or celebrating during community feasts, these two items were served first and considered delicacies. Families or long-held fishing partners cooperatively dry fish during the summer. The preparing of fish ice cream historically entailed much cultural protocol.

Recognizing there may be potential positive economic opportunity, in the form of long term employment possibilities and reduced freight costs for gas, fuel and food, with the Donlin Creek Mine development the Community of Anvik has not taken a formal position on the possible Yukon River Port across from Holy Cross, the associated infrastructure and road network in the western end Tintina Gold Belt area and the development of Donlin Creek Mine.

## **Anvik Village Resume**

In an effort to promote local assets and be prepared for upcoming and future projects in Anvik, the Anvik Tribal Council, Deloy Ges, Inc., and the City of Anvik, may complete and produce an Anvik Village Resume. A village resume profiles the talents and skills of the local workforce and highlights local businesses, entities, infrastructure, equipment and resources. It could include a list of tribal members/shareholders living away from Anvik that have expertise and skills that may be a resource for local initiatives, projects or activities. There are several reasons Anvik may complete a resume:

- To highlight resources to meet contractors' needs for local community projects
- To help identify needed training and occupational (employment) areas for local people to target in pursuing or gaining skills
- To assist with local hire on projects bid to outside contractors
- To use the completed resume as a marketing/informational tool to be shared with potential program or program funders or added as an addendum to bid packages
- To be used in conjunction with community goals outlined in the Anvik Community Plan
- To assist the community in identifying local, tribal and shareholder talent

A Village Resume may be designed to include a variety of information about Anvik. Information that would be useful locally and to outsiders—contractors, employers and other entities—includes:

- A list of local skilled workforce and information on where a current resume for local individuals may be obtained
- A list of all past local workers employed on projects including occupation and range of pay
- A list of tribal members/shareholders living away from Anvik who have expertise and skills
- List of all past village projects/funding source/contractors

- List of all available construction related equipment for rent with rental agreement & costs outlined
- List of available equipment storage space/locations & whether secured or unsecured
- Bulk fuel amounts, availability and price schedule
- List of all available vehicle rentals—trucks, ATVs, snowmachines and boats
- List of business and individuals willing to rent homes, cabins and/or office space
- List of restaurants, stores, washeteria, pay phones, clinic
- List of gravel sites, quality of gravel and owner contact information
- List of airlines serving Anvik and contact information
- List of village contact persons, phone numbers, fax numbers and emails for obtaining information

### **Formation of Subregional Economic Association**

As mentioned in the goal section, Anvik is interested in increasing its economic opportunities by forming a subregional economic association with the surrounding communities of Grayling, Shageluk and Holy Cross.



## ANVIK LAND USE





# Anvik Land Use Section

## Extended Land Use Pattern

Although not formally documented, Anvik's extended land use pattern or traditional land use territory encompasses the Yukon River north to "12 mile", east half way to Shageluk, south on the Yukon River to "Paradise" inclusive of the Bonasila River to the headwaters of Hawk River, west as far as the Andreafsky River and to the southwest past Bonasila Dome including the Stuyhawk area (K.Chase). The Anvik River is a significant traditional use area and represents a source of pride and sense of place in local identity and values. Traditional use even extended past some of these points, especially use of the area north of Anvik on the Yukon River prior to the establishment of Grayling. Local residents frequented Eagle Slide, Bear Creek and other areas north (R.Demoski). A number of Native allotments are also in this area.

## Existing Land Use Pattern

In the past 20 years the existing land use in Anvik has changed with local development initiatives. The designated high-flood zone affects decisions about where to build new buildings. The northern end of town or the "downtown area", located near the Anvik River bank was previously the community center. Two former stores and the former school site were in this area. Prior to the closure of these two stores, the Anvik Commercial Company and Chase Enterprises, and the building of the present school which is relocated a mile up the hill adjacent to the airport, this area of town was the core area. It is representative of the former settlement pattern when homes and business were closer together and not far from the Anvik River water source, and the Episcopal Christ Church and Mission, which heavily influenced land use and community expansion in Anvik. This is the older area of town. The church was constructed in 1894, the Chase-Chapman Mission Building built in 1924 and the former Church Rectory, which now serves as the Anvik Tribal Office, was built in 1958-59. Most houses in this area were built prior to the 1980s. This older development is in the 100-year flood plain zone.

More recent development has taken place further south, or "up the road" and along two different areas on the ridge extending from Deloy Ges Hill, or Hawk Bluff. Physically the community expanded in a fork-like fashion. Where once the community was settled on the riverbank, after moving across from "the Point" following the establishment of the mission, it has gradually moved out of the flood plain, into a linear pattern alongside and up on the ridge of Deloy Ges or Hawk Bluff. Currently the core part of the community is located in the central area of the town, approximately 1/2 mile south from the Anvik boat landing

and includes the city clinic, washeteria, city building, Deloy Ges Corporation and U.S. Post Office.

## **Existing Public Development**

With the construction of Blackwell School, the U.S. Post Office, the City of Anvik building and washeteria in 1979 and 1980s the core of the community center shifted. These buildings are located south of the Anvik River, however, are considered “up the road” when orientating yourself from the Anvik boat landing. The Anvik City building, the Anvik Clinic and the washeteria are located close to each other in the middle of town, on the west side of the main road through town. Across from this general area, sit the Deloy Ges Corporation building and U.S. Post Office. Other than Blackwell School, which is located adjacent to the airport, these buildings represent the existing public development in Anvik.

## **Existing Residential Development**

All residential development within the community is single-family structures. There are two different HUD Home subdivisions—Hawk Bluff and Riverview. These two subdivisions sit on the same ridge but are separated by a gully. The main road in the community lies between these two housing subdivisions and has a number of houses located on it. Residential lots in these two subdivisions are larger than those along the main road, and the homes are all single storied and of modern design.

The older development, as mentioned, is near the Anvik River bank and by the current Anvik Tribal Building. The homes near the community center and further up, were primarily built in the 1970s and 1980s. Further up the road the homes were built more recently. Along the main road and community center, the Anvik Tribal Council recently constructed three (3) new homes through the tribal NAHSDA program.

Building the landfill with an accompanying access road, plus the construction of the two HUD Mutual Help subdivisions, significantly changed the community settlement pattern. Privately built residential homes developed along the Charlie Wulf Road following its construction. Just north of the Charlie Wulf Road marks the high flood zone. The sewage lagoon and Anvik Fuel Storage Company tank farm, which are bermed, are located in this large lowland area.

## **Existing Commercial and Industrial Development**

Anvik has no defined commercial or industrial areas. Given Anvik’s small population, this has not proven to be a problem. Small businesses, such as the two general stores and the Deloy Ges Corporation, which sells space and has a convenience store,



are located on the main road. Privately owned businesses are in or located close to the owner's residence, primarily for security and convenience. The Deloy Ges fish cannery, a new building but not currently in operation, sits near the Yukon River at the end of the Park Road.

Most industrial uses in Anvik are utilities related. They are located at various points in the community and are not clustered in any fashion. The two recently constructed bulk fuel tank farms are located at opposite ends of the community. The main tank farm is located just south of the Anvik River, while the AVEC tank farm is a mile further south, up the main road across from Blackwell School. The sewage and wastewater lagoon is located slightly west of the community center, along the Charlie Wulf Road. The city landfill is at the end of the Charlie Wulf Road, approximately one mile from the community center.

## **Current Land Ownership**

The ownership of land and the conditions under which land is held are important considerations in community planning because they affect future land availability.

Anvik's city boundaries take in an area of 9.5 square miles and 2.4 square miles of water. The state-owned Anvik Airport lands are within the city boundaries and are located on top of Hawk Bluff ridge about one mile from the community center. The 10.5 acre Blackwell School site is within the community's boundaries. The Episcopal Diocese of Alaska owns the lot on which the Anvik Tribal Office Building, the Chase-Chapman Mission Building and Christ Church are located. The lagoon site, washeteria, clinic and a handful of lots along the Charlie Wulf Road are owned by the City of Anvik. There are a few Native allotments along the Anvik River Slough, just to the west of the community. The two HUD Mutual Help housing subdivisions, Hawk Bluff and River View, are owned by Deloy Ges, Inc., and leased to Interior Regional Housing Authority on behalf of purchasing homeowners. All other surrounding land in the community is owned by Deloy Ges, Inc., formerly Ingalik, Inc., the local ANCSA village corporation.

Deloy Ges and the City of Anvik, with the Anvik Tribal Council, will be addressing 14(c) Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) land conveyance for community expansion, appropriate rights-of-way and other foreseeable community needs. This work is targeted as a community-planning goal to be completed by 2008.

The planned expansion of the Anvik airport required the state to acquire additional land south of town and adjacent to the current airport. This land was purchased from Deloy Ges, Inc.

## Physical Setting and Future Land Use

The physical setting of Anvik is a significant factor in planning for the community's future development. Over time, Anvik's settlement and community growth and expansion pattern has evolved and changed dramatically. People originally settled in Anvik along side the riverbank, where it was convenient to access drinking water and subsistence resources. Anvik's development has gradually moved uphill, out of the 100-year flood zone. Because of steep slopes and uneven topography, the development pattern is now much more dispersed. In the future, small population growth is anticipated for Anvik, but this does not mean that future land use needs will remain static. The airport expansion and associated access road projects will have a significant impact on local travel patterns, which, in turn, will impact land use. The primary focus of this land use section is to identify potential land use areas and make land use decisions more efficiently.

Considerations for future land use in Anvik include:

**Development located near the riverbank in the 100-year flood zone**—New construction in this area needs to be built on areas of high ground, a high foundation or on pilings so that it is above the 100-year flood mark.

**Water and sewer service**—Residential areas are spread out along four frequently used roads and individual houses are sporadically situated on sites along the ridge. Future water and sewer service to these areas may need to be in the form of individual wells and septic systems to keep the costs of maintaining and operation the community systems manageable for community residents. The extent to which the existing piped system can and should be extended to serve such areas should be determined by the community water and sewer plan.

**New Solid Waste Landfill**—Anvik will need a new solid waste landfill between 2013–2015. Many factors need to be considered when selecting land for a new solid waste site: terrain, soil types, location of surface waters and wetlands and airport separation distances. Anvik is located on an isolated rock formation and ancient sand dune protruding from the lower Yukon River valley. The landmass is approximately 2 miles long and 1 mile wide and rises approximately 250 feet above the high water mark of the Yukon River. Potential sites that are on acceptable terrain and meet the required airport separation distance are on lands owned by Deloy Ges, Inc.

The sites that meet the 5,000 foot minimum separation distance recommended by the Federal Aviation Administration and the Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities for airports serving piston engine propeller aircraft are located at the extreme southwestern end of the hill. The soils in this area are hard packed silt overlain with mixed deciduous and coniferous forest. When locating the new solid waste landfill site,



consideration must be given to the various access routes to the site.

Once final site selections are made and access routes identified then surveying and plotting of the site will be necessary. Negotiations with Deloy Ges Inc. for a long term lease, interim conveyance, quitclaim deed or conveyance under ANCSA 14(c) 3 will need to take place.

**Realigned airport road**—The expansion and realignment of the Anvik Airport and accompanying access road will open additional areas for residential development. It will also result in increased local traffic along the Charlie Wulf Road and the Riverview subdivision road. The new route to the airport will be longer and slightly less convenient for local residents. Changes in established traffic patterns may also result in some safety issues in the community, especially near the clinic, washeteria and Anvik City Building. Such issues need to be addressed. The City of Anvik may want to consider banning the dumping of fish and animal remains from local subsistence or commercial activities as a means of discouraging the intrusion of bears along the Charlie Wulf Road or near the recommended new housing subdivision area.

### ***Future Residential Land Use***

The new Anvik Airport Access Road will open new areas for housing. The Anvik Tribal Council, which delivers the Anvik Native American Housing Development Assistance (NAHSDA) program, assists a targeted number of residents with housing. The Anvik Tribal Council has proposed a new housing area beyond the Riverview subdivision, extending past the planned new access road. Water and sewer service will need to be extended to this area and, eventually along the new access road, if determined feasible and affordable in the forthcoming water and sewer plan. Private individuals, in addition to the Anvik NAHSDA program or Interior Regional Housing Authority , may want to build homes along the new access road. Due to topography and potential erosion, individuals building new homes may want to consider minimally clearing the land.

### ***Future Commercial and Industrial Use***

#### **BARGE DOCKING AND BOAT LANDING**

Barged freight to Anvik is delivered to the boat landing using heavy wooden boards extending from the barge to shore to off-load freight. Fuel delivery takes place at the barge docking area, which is a gravel pad sloping down the river bank close to the boat landing area and just north of the Anvik Community Bulk Fuel storage area.

The old mouth of the Anvik River, in “front” of the community near “The Point,” is filling up with river silt and a sandbar is forming. Eventually the barge docking and boat land areas will not be accessible, and new docking and boat landing areas will need to be established. The barge docking area occasionally used near the

Anvik Park, is a potential future docking site however, it is located near Hawk Bluff where the Peregrine Falcon nests seasonally. If this potential docking area is developed, the community may need to consider the impact of potential increased barge traffic on the presence of the falcon nesting area.

A potential boat landing area may be developed in coordination with a future docking site, either at the Anvik Park area or another long term accessible site.

### STAGING AREA

Depending on the site of a new barge docking area, a staging area for off loading and storage of barged freight will need to be designated. Currently freight barged to Anvik, is delivered and stored just up the banks from the boat landing, to the right of the old Anvik Mission Building when facing east, in front of the Anvik Tribal Office. This area, along with the area around the boat landing gets cluttered with barge delivered items, which may or may not get removed by the owner of the freight. Freight is also stored around the former community garden area. In the future, Anvik may consider formally establishing an open or secure staging area for barged freight.

### BOAT STORAGE

The area next to the community garden, to the left when facing north, is informally used as a boat storage area, although occasionally some boats are left near the boat landing area during the winter. Boats often left in this area are own by agencies. Residents primarily store their individual boats near their home or have made agreements to store their boat on the property of another Anvik resident, which addresses concerns about vandalism and care during the winter months. In the future, Anvik may consider formally designating a boat storage area for aesthetic and accessibility purposes. With the boat landing free from boats haphazardly left there, the area would be uncluttered and boat launching would be easier and more accessible.

### ***Future Public Use***

#### KASHIM MULTI-PURPOSE BUILDING

Anvik Tribal Council received a community development block grant to construct a new kashim and multi-purpose community building for tribal and public functions. The structure will be located in the community center and opposite the Deloy Ges office building across Main Street.

#### DELOY GES, INC., BUILDING

Deloy Ges, Incorporated, the local Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) village corporation in Anvik plans to construct a new office building. Two possible building scenarios will be considered: (1) the current office building will be razed and a new office building will be built in its location; and (2) a new location will be determined. In the first scenario, there will be little affect on land

use. In the second scenario, a new site would need to be close to the community center and accessible to water and sewer services.

#### NEW ANVIK CLINIC

Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation, providers of health care at the Anvik Health Clinic, with the City of Anvik, which operates and maintains the clinic, is seeking a new health care facility for Anvik. The City of Anvik will either construct the new clinic on property they own or negotiate a new site on land owned by Deloy Ges, Inc.

#### RECREATION AREA

**Playground**—Anvik does not have a playground. There was a small playground at the school, however, due to school district liability and safety concerns, it was taken down in 2003. Given there are frequent community functions in the Anvik City building and regular use of the nearby Anvik Washeteria and clinic. Children are often present in this area. The community of Anvik foresees building a safe and easy-to-maintain playground near the community center.

**Basketball Court**—A small wooden platform is located on the Blackwell School grounds. It was formerly used by Anvik youth as a basketball court however, the hoop was taken down with the dismantling of the playground, its size is inadequate and it's condition is poor. Youth have informally expressed a desire for a new basketball court. The community of Anvik will explore the possibility of building a new basketball court in conjunction with a suitable playground area and complimentary to frequently used public buildings.

#### OPEN SPACE/PICNIC AREA

There is an informally recognized open space area near the community garden. The area overlooks the boat landing and old mouth of the Anvik River. Benches to view the river are located there. The area is used as a river lookout point. Community members frequent the site to view the river, visit, watch incoming boats and check river conditions. Increased vehicular traffic - ATV and roadway vehicles—have impacted the area. Anvik may formally establish this area as open space for community use and care; possibly adding a picnic area.

#### HISTORIC AREA

A number of older buildings are located downtown. Christ Church Anvik, the Chase-Chapman Mission Building, the Episcopal Church rectory (currently the Anvik Tribal Office/AHS building), the former Anvik Commercial Company and a older Jerue family home are located in the same general place. The idea of establishing the area as an historic area has been informally brought up. As land and resource management issues are clarified locally, the community may consider this possibility.

## WATER SPRING

A natural water spring exists near the Anvik Park. Residents intermittently use the spring to get fresh water. The spring is in a natural, unimproved state. Occasionally the area immediately surrounding the spring, where the water forms a natural pool, has to be cleared out removing dead leaves and natural debris. In the future, Anvik may consider improving the area where the water pools, thereby enhancing the accessibility to the water.



# GOALS, OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIES & RECOMMENDATIONS







# Goals, Objectives Strategies and Recommendations

The following series of goals, objectives and strategies were developed through a series of community planning meetings and teleconferences with the Anvik Planning Team. Recommendations are suggestions made by the regional planning team, USDA Rural Development and various TCC Departments. The community plans to continue working on these issues to help implement some of the Plan's major recommendations.

## Goal 1. Improve K-12 Education System

### **Objective 1.1**

Strengthen education and expand the opportunity for local education in Anvik, in coordination with the surrounding communities

#### STRATEGIES

Form a Community Education Committee (CEC) to hold a local education summit and/or provide guidance to the school district in their efforts to hold a subregional education summit.

CEC coordinates and/or provide guidance for local subregional education summit with Grayling, Shageluk and Holy Cross.

CEC references the Anvik Comprehensive Community Plan to provide agenda items for issues to address at education summit.

Areas to address:

- Learn about alternative or charter school options
- Learn about state education budgeting process
- Explore funding sources
- Learn about the powers of the local school board & the traits of a strong local & regional school board
- Teacher turnover
- Parental and community involvement in school
- Student attitudes
- Explore moving IASD administrative offices or positions to Yukon service area
- Explore the idea of a subregional high school

#### RECOMMENDATIONS:

Form local community education committee (2 or more people) to provide guidance, ideas and help monitor the educational

experience in Anvik's school. This committee would consist of community members willing and able to commit the time and effort to work voluntarily on improving local education. In the event this committee does not evolve, the local advisory school board will review and address the goals outlined in the Anvik Comprehensive Community Plan.

Local education committee to contact Doyon Foundation and First People's Foundation for guidance and assistance with holding a subregional education summit. Request assistance with facilitating the educational summit.

Local Advisory School Board holds audio-conferences with other communities & Alaska Rural Systemic Initiative to discuss ideas and find materials for influencing student programming and community and parental involvement.

Providing a community orientation or a volunteer family assigned to new school teaching staff. Request information from Association of Interior Native Educators and the Alaska Native Knowledge Network.

Request the State of Alaska Department of Education and Early Education and/or the Local Boundary Commission to inform the community, at an education summit or through dialogue with the community, of any initiatives for consolidation or changes in the school district's structure.

### **Objective 1.2**

Develop system to influence IASD hiring of teachers and delivery of student programs

#### **STRATEGIES**

Local Advisory School Board—explore ways and develop system to influence IASD hiring of teachers and delivery of student programs.

#### **RECOMMENDATIONS:**

Local Advisory School Board holds audio-conferences with other local school boards, the Interior Native Educators Association, IASD Administration & Board, the Alaska Native Policy Center and other entities on how to influence school staff hiring.

### **Objective 1.3**

Improve special education services

#### **STRATEGIES**

Local Advisory School Board—explore ways to improve special education services.

#### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

Request Association of Interior Native Educators and the Doyon Foundation introduce the "Learning Styles" classroom. Sponsor the Blackwell teaching and administrative staff in attending

the learning styles workshops or events. Contact: <http://www.doyonfoundation.com/aiap.html>

Request Yukon Kuskokwim Health Corporation, Tanana Chiefs Conference Health Education and/or Iditarod Area School District provide information to the community and school on working with Fetal Alcohol Syndrome/Effects individuals.

## **Goal 2. Improve Healthy Alternatives for Youth**

### ***Objective 2.1***

Increase health prevention education in school

#### **STRATEGIES**

TFYS, LASB & Principal—Coordinate more prevention classes/activities which include the school, the VPSO, parents, mental health provider, YKHC & local health aides.

Anvik Tribal Council, LASB, Principal & Parent Volunteers—Create/develop/deliver a life skills program in school.

Areas to address:

- Drivers' education
- Parenting
- Sex education

Anvik Tribal Council & Community Volunteers—Develop a local youth court using the Justice Circle Decision-Making Consensus Process.

### ***Objective 2.2***

Pursue a new teen center

#### **STRATEGIES**

Anvik Tribal Council, Deloy Ges & City Council—Discuss need, support and potential land available for new teen center.

TFYS/Anvik Tribal Council Staff—Look for funding to build and/or renovate a teen center.

Conduct research for new teen center.

TFYS/Anvik Tribal Council Staff—Talk with other villages about how or where they received their teen center funding

#### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

Tribal Administrator to request TCC's Planning & Development Department to conduct a funding search for grants available for renovating or building a teen center, including information on the federal Youth Build and HUD grants.

Tribal Administrator, Blackwell & Galena School Staff, and Anvik & Galena Project Education Residential School students—Request that

these youth research different types of teen centers & develop ideas for teen center plan. Present these plans, in a Powerpoint Presentation or school report, to the Community or Anvik Tribal Council.

Tribal Administrator with TCC's Youth Employment Services and UAF Cooperative Extension Agent conduct a "Using Resources" workshop and explore the Youth Build grant program to find avenues for youth to build and/or renovate a teen center.

### **Objective 2.3**

Increase activities for children, youth and families

#### **STRATEGIES**

TFYS, Youth Coordinator & any other community volunteers—Hold regular contemporary and square dances (twice a year or quarterly, in association with another community event).

Adult community volunteers/ tribal members (at least two people—male & female)—Hold regular Athabascan dances/dance practice (annually in January & Feb).

City Council, Tribal Council & Deloy Ges Board of Directors—Develop youth leadership. Consider appointing a youth to respective boards.

Community volunteers—Build a new basketball court in community center or high use area (see recommendations).

Community volunteers—Build a new playground in community center or high use area (see recommendations).

Community volunteers—Build a skating rink in community center or high use area (see recommendations).

Develop a summer swimming program.

Promote community and family recreation.

#### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

Teen Center Coordinator, Youth, Leadership, Community—Work through the Creating Healthy Communities Chapter 6 "Using Resources" to construct a new playground, basketball court and skating rink.

TFYS & Rural Campfire Director—Explore the possibility of obtaining a summer swimming pool to be available for age group use, when the Yukon River sandbar across from Anvik is unavailable. Contact the City of Galena about the details of their former summer swimming pool program.

TFYS or any community volunteer—Families, youth, women or men groups plan trips, events or activities together.

## **GOAL 3. Develop the Local Economy**

### ***Objective 3.1***

Develop a local business association, then work toward a sub-regional Economic Development Council

#### **STRATEGIES**

Local businesses meet together on a regular basis to discuss barriers to development and/or collaborate on broader community and subregional regional interest—form Breakfast or Brunch Club (quarterly or twice a year gatherings).

#### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

Coordinate and/or enter into a Memorandum of Understanding with Holy Cross, Shageluk and Grayling to form an Economic Development Council and collectively work on common subsistence and governance issues.

### ***Objective 3.2***

Open a licensed daycare with room for activities/rest area/kitchen

#### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

Tribal Administrator/Clerk—Request that TCC Planning & Development Department perform a grant search to fund the construction of a community daycare or renovation of an existing building for a daycare facility.

### ***Objective 3.3***

Encourage and support local business development

#### **STRATEGIES**

City of Anvik—Produce brochures advertising Anvik, to be posted outside of the community

#### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

Anvik Tribal Council, City of Anvik, Deloy Ges, Inc. & RC & D Council—Co-sponsor and attend a local “Economic Opportunities” workshop, outlined in the Creating Healthy Communities (Chapter 6) booklet and led by Cooperative Extension Agent or offered by some other agency.

Support and promote import substitution by launching an economic education campaign to “Produce locally—Buy/Trade Anvik or subregionally” Initiative. See Local Decisions About Local Economies Report (p. 7 & 8), Web site: <http://www.dced.state.ak.us/dca/pub/>

Volunteer community member, Anvik Tribal Staff or non-resident Tribal member or Deloy Ges Shareholder—Develop and maintain a community Web site to profile the community and highlight the Anvik’s uniqueness, history and local business.

Deloy Ges, Inc., shareholders, local entities and community members—Support, encourage and explore the original use or alternative use for Deloy Ges Cannery.

Local entities—Support the Mission (Chase-Chapman) Building restoration and use, by encouraging small business development.

#### **Objective 3.4**

Develop a greenhouse/garden to produce local fresh vegetables

##### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

Encourage a local resident(s) to develop and manage a local greenhouse and garden.

Request the University of Alaska Cooperative Extension Program provide information and guidance to the community on gardening and the constructing of a local greenhouse. Contact: <http://www.uaf.edu/coop-ext/>

Research the greenhouse models and small businesses running greenhouses in northern climates, such as Eclypso Farm in Fairbanks.

#### **Objective 3.5**

Complete an Anvik Village Resume or workforce/equipment assessment (including a list of non-resident Anvik Tribal Members and Deloy Ges Shareholders) to share with any future incoming project contractors

##### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

Request/invite contractors & funders to a post-award conference to share Village Resume information and highlight workforce and community resources prior to any project hiring and start-up.

TWDS, Tribal Administrator and volunteer Deloy Ges Board Member(s)—research and complete an “Anvik Village Resume” or Human Resource/Skills assessment for local residents and non-resident tribal members and Deloy Ges shareholders.

#### **Objective 3.6**

Learn more about and get update from RC&D Council

##### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

City of Anvik—Request the RC & D Council to educate the community on its functions, services and/or technical assistance.

#### **Objective 3.7**

Establish winter youth employment opportunities

##### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

Anvik Tribal Council, City of Anvik, Deloy Ges, Blackwell School, TCC YES & State of Alaska DECD—Coordinate efforts to provide winter youth employment opportunities.



## **GOAL 4. To Promote Community Wellness, Healthy Lifestyles**

### ***Objective 4.1***

Determine if the surrounding communities want to pursue the establishment of a sub-regional rehabilitation center.

#### **STRATEGIES**

Anvik Tribal Council through Subregional meeting—Designate lead community to update communities on initiative.

#### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

Anvik Tribal Council or other subregional community—Explore type of recovery camp model at a site to be designated in the sub-region. Discuss idea with Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation.

### ***Objective 4.2***

Increase community volunteers for all activities.

#### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

Volunteerism—explore how it relates to cultural value of contributing to the community/sharing—target sectors of the population/individuals who can contribute to specific events/activities.

## **GOAL 5. Develop and Coordinate Anvik Land Planning**

### ***Objective 5.1***

Complete future land planning and 14 (c) land conveyances

#### **STRATEGIES**

Deloy Ges, City of Anvik & Anvik Tribal Council—designate community land committee to work on future land needs and completion of 14 (c) land conveyance. Areas to be addressed:

- Identify new or expand old community garden area
- Roads need to be aligned with community improvements
- Develop new housing subdivision
- Complete water & sewer planning
- Recreation areas—playground, basketball court, skating rink & benches
- Future docking site
- Designated barge staging area
- Boat storage
- Smokehouse area

### ***Objective 5.2***

Identify a cooperative community land planning team with representatives from Deloy Ges, Inc., the City of Anvik and Anvik Tribal Council with guidance from Doyon Ltd.

## STRATEGIES

Deloy Ges—Request guidance of Doyon Limited on 14 (c) process.

## **GOAL 6. Build Local Capacity and Skills of Community Members**

### ***Objective 6.1***

Encourage adult education and training (target skill/subject area needed, number of individuals to get training/education and timeline)

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

Encourage or support a local resident in obtaining an Early Childhood Child Development Associate (CDA) Certificate or A.A.S Degree, small business skills and daycare licensure to provide childcare services in Anvik.

Encourage or support the support staff in ATC, Deloy Ges and City of Anvik to pursue professional development by increasing their computer literacy skills in e-mail use, database management, word processing and Internet research and use. Staff may want to enroll in UAF or another distance education program. Contact: <http://www.uaf.edu/iac/>

Encourage or support local leadership development, considering training available statewide, nationally and internationally. Leadership education information:

The Foraker Group: [info@forakergroup.org](mailto:info@forakergroup.org)

The Native Nations Institute at University of Arizona's Udall Center for Studies in Public Policy: <http://www.nni.arizona.edu/leadership.htm>

The Banff Centre Aboriginal Leadership Development: <http://www.banffcenter.com/departments/leadership/aboriginal.asp>

### ***Objective 6.2***

Promote and develop “off road” driver licensing system possibly through the tribe.

#### STRATEGIES

Anvik Tribal Council—research and implement “off-roads drivers licensure” program.

### ***Objective 6.3***

Provide on-going business development training—starting, funding & managing a small business.

#### STRATEGIES

Anvik Tribal Council and future business group entity—Seek on-going business development training for community members and business owner.

## **GOAL 7. Promote Cultural Renewal and Maintenance**

### ***Objective 7.1***

Document cultural properties, sites, graves, land, etc.

#### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

Establish a cultural review/research group of tribal members/shareholders or in partnership with other subregional communities.

Review cultural documentation to date and develop comprehensive cultural renewal plan with community/tribal involvement, input and review.

### ***Objective 7.2***

Strengthen Anvik's bilingual/Native language program

#### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

Anvik Tribal Council, City of Anvik and Deloy Ges—Set community language use goals, starting with a “do-able” approach such as using greetings, invocations/opening prayer (translated Lord's Prayer), and common phrases. Explain this effort during community feasts and gatherings. Encourage community members to begin with phrases they are comfortable saying.

Develop cultural mentorship program, possibly in partnership with other subregional communities.

### ***Objective 7.3***

Construct a kashim: a traditional gathering, meeting and learning environment

#### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

Research the historical and traditional protocol/rules of the kashim use. Publicly discuss, determine, announce and remind community members and guests of the protocol or expectations while in and around the kashim.

### ***Objective 7.4***

Construct or renovate a space for the Anvik Museum.

## **GOAL 8. Improve Transportation Infrastructure**

### ***Objective 8.1***

To extend the airport runway and realign airport access road

### ***Objective 8.2***

Plan and construct a barge docking area

#### **RECOMMENDATION**

Conduct feasibility study on the construction of a new barge and boat docking area and access road to site.

Establish a transportation committee with representatives from Anvik Tribal Council, the City of Anvik & Deloy Ges.

## **GOAL 9. Increase Organization Communication and Collaboration**

### ***Objective 9.1***

Have a meeting between Anvik Tribal Council, City of Anvik and Deloy Ges to discuss the collective need for office space.

#### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

Have regular meetings between the City, Corporation, Tribal Council, Local Advisory School Board, Anvik Historical Society and local representative from YKHC and the mental health provider to discuss community issues. Meeting annually or biennially (every two years).

Announce regular and annual meetings on KSKO radio.

Request that TCC Lower Yukon-Subregional Office work in partnership with the subregional communities to produce a monthly newsletter.

Disseminate and share Comprehensive Community Plan to all agencies working with the community.

Reference and use the Comprehensive Community Plan frequently as a guide and tool in carrying out collective community goals. Formally review the plan every 2 to 3 years and update the plan every 10 years.

# SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE







# Summary of Community Infrastructure Improvement Needs

The following summary of community needs was developed from the community goals, objectives and strategies and from detailed assessments of housing, individual facilities and services that are contained in the appendix to this plan. The importance of each proposed project to the community of Anvik is also indicated.

Type of Project	Summary of Project Need	Very Important	Important	Not Important
Housing	Construct needed 3-5 housing units		X	
Community buildings	Upgrade electrical system, in tribal office building			X
	Paint interior, install basement flooring & level floor in tribal office building			X
	Seek funding for new Deloy Ges Inc., Office Building	X		
	Determine use, occupants, O & M for new community Kashim/Museum (Multi-purpose building)		X	
	Paint interior/upgrade heating system for city building			X
	Determine full/long-term use of city building		X	
	Determine place and/or funding for teen center	X		
Library	Determine place, funding and O & M to relocate or construct a new community library			X
Police protection	Renovation & establishment of a holding cell		X	
Fire protection	Regular training on use of Code Red Fire Suppression Kit	X		
	Annual inspection program of home fire extinguisher & alarms	X		
Health clinic	Expand the clinic from 1050 to 2000 square feet by 2006 or build a new clinic (YKHC)	X		
Education	Repair roof over corner of library	X		
	Plumbing in bathrooms	X		
Recreation	Conduct feasibility study to convert local building to teen center		X	
	Construct new playground in accessible/frequently used area		X	
	Build skating rink		X	

Type of Project	Summary of Project Need	Very Important	Important	Not Important
Cemeteries & graves	Identify future area for cemetery expansion to be included in future land use plan		X	
Water service	Complete feasibility study for centralized piped water system	Completed June 2006		
	If feasible, apply for funding for centralized piped water system	X		
	Purchase & install 3 new washers for washeteria	X		
	Purchase & install all new dryers	X		
Sewage collection & disposal	Complete feasibility study for community piped sewage system	X		
	If feasible, apply for funding for extension of system	X		
	Implement a regular billing to operate & maintain extended sewer system	X		
	Implement a regular sewage collection/disposal system	X		
Solid waste disposal	Identify a future landfill site 10,000' away from airport Close existing site in 7-9 years	X		
Electric power	No project identified			
Fuel storage	Determine use/disposal of old fuel tanks no longer in use	X		
Telephone	No project identified			
Cable TV	No project identified			
Airport	Lengthen runway	X		
	Realign airport access road	X		
Barge/boat landing	Identify possible sites for future barge/boat landing		X	
	Pursue planning/feasibility study of possible sites	X		
Roads	Realign airport road	X		
	Construct road for new subdivision	X		

# Narrative and Detailed Statement of:

## **Housing**

## **Community Facilities**

## **Utilities**

## **Transportation**

## **Amenities**

### **Housing**

The community of Anvik has a total of 54 housing units, with 43 occupied units. Thirty-Seven (37) of these are occupied by Native families. The non-Native households primarily represent temporary residents who are in Anvik for short-term work-related projects. Additionally there is one teacher who rents a privately owned house from a community member.

The community planning inventory completed counted 3 units built under the Anvik Tribal Council NAHSDA Program and 7 privately built units in good condition. All (10) of the HUD Mutual Help units received interior, electrical and/or heating improvements in 2005-06 and are in good condition.

#### ***Rehabilitation and Weatherization of Two Privately Owned Rentals***

Deloy Ges, Inc., the local for-profit ANCSA village corporation will weatherize 2 single-family rental units located behind the U.S. Post Office and along the Landfill or Charlie Wulf Road in 2006.

## General Characteristics As Of June 2006

Total number of housing units:.....	54
• Occupied units .....	43
• Vacant but habitable units <sup>1</sup> .....	5
• Vacant units not suitable for habitation..... (Deloy Ges Green House, B.Jerue's cabin, Rita's old house, red house on corner, W.Chase old house)	6
Tenancy of occupied units: .....	43
• Ownership units (HUD, NAHSDA & privately owned occupied by owner) .....	32
• Rental units .....	11
Race of families in occupied units:	
• Number of units occupied by Alaska Native families .....	37
• Number of units occupied by non-Native families .....	5
(This number reflects temporary residents living in Anvik for a short-term work project)	
Estimated number of low income families: .....	25

## Housing Funding Sources

NAHASDA—Anvik Tribal Council	
• Total number.....	3
• Year built.....	2000 (1), 2003 (2)
HUD Mutual Help housing units (IRHA)	
• Total number.....	10
• Year built.....	1993
• Number occupied by elderly families (62+).....	2
Number occupied by near-elderly families (55-61) .....	1
Employer provided housing units	
Privately built housing units	
• Total number.....	41
• Number built since 1990 (estimate) .....	15
Privately built but uninhabitable houses .....	6

1. A habitable unit is one, which is either in good or fair condition, or where the cost of needed rehabilitation would not be more than the value of the structure.

## Housing Condition

(number of units 54)

Housing Source	Good	Fair	Poor
• Mutual Help housing units (IRHA)	10	0	0
• NAHASDA units	3	0	0
• Privately built units	7	16	18
• Privately built uninhabitable = 6 (included in the “privately built poor condition”) (Find and alternative use or tear down)			
			TOTAL 54

## Estimated Number of Units Capable of Being Rehabilitated (exclusive of uninhabitable)

• Number of homes needing improvement.....	5
• Number needing significant rehabilitation/home improvements.....	16
• Number needing critical rehabilitation/home improvements.....	10
	TOTAL 31

## Planned Rehabilitation & Construction of Units

• New construction of rental units.....	0
• New construction of home ownership units .....	0
• Other housing improvements scheduled (private) .....	estimate 4
• Rehabilitation of rental units .....	2
(Delay Ges Inc. date for renovation undetermined)	

## Estimated Additional Housing Need

TOTAL DEMAND	
• Number of families needing new units.....	5
• Number of units housing more than one family <sup>1</sup> .....	2

1. A unit with more than one family is one which groups of people who would not normally be expected to have their own housing, e.g. a unit which belongs to the parents, but which also houses an adult child, his or her spouse and their children OR a unit which houses a senior citizen and his or her adult children. Two single adults living together counts as a single unit of one family.

## Additional Housing Development Information

Are surveyed lots available for new home construction?..... No

Is land identified/proposed for new housing construction..... Yes

Are water and sewage utility services available for new home construction?

- Water—Have to dig wells ..... No
- Sewage—Piped system ..... Yes

If water/sewer utilities are not available, is construction planned? ..... Yes

If construction is planned, when will it take place? .....Time housing is constructed

Are new home sites accessible by road?..... Yes

Will electric power lines need to be extended? ..... Yes

Are new home sites likely to be affected by flooding? ..... No

Are new home sites likely to be affected by erosion?..... Yes

New home site may be located on gradual hillside, along the proposed new airport access road. If the land needs to be cleared/leveled/cut into the hillside, the building site may experience some erosion. The local housing program will need to explore ways to minimize this potential erosion through minimal clearing, construction of buildings, and/or landscaping that addresses erosion control.

### Sources of information and date:

Tami Jerue, June 2003 and November 21, 2003

Malinda Chase November 10, 2004

Mike Grundberg, July 3, 2006



# Anvik Housing Profile\* June 2006

\* Although the ACCP was adopted in 2005, the housing information was updated prior to the final printing in 2006.

Owner Name	Home #	Type/Source			# Bedrooms			Condition			Occupied-Owner	Occupied-Renter	Vacant - not habitable		Alaska Native Population*	AK Native Households	Non-Native Perm Res	Non-Native Temp Resid	Non-Native Households	Elder	# of Families	On Community Sewer?		Septic Tank		Well in service?	Interior Plumb Service	Housing Needed
		HUD Mutual Help	Privately Built	NAHASDA				Good	Fair	Poor												Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Demoski, Hughie D.	1		1		2			1			1				1	1		2	1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Eiswick, Nathan	2		1		3			1			1					1						1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Demoski, Nicole Kruger	3		1		3			1			1						3					1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Eiswick, Rebecca	4		1		1				1				1									1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mallille, Maggie	5		1		1			1			1				1	1						1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ticknor, Christy	6		1		1			1			1											1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Richardson, Gary	7		1		3			1			1				4	1						1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mallille, Wilson	9		1		4			1			1				6	1	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Williams, Duane	10		1		2			1			1				1	1						1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Deloy Ges-Rental 1	12		1		1			1			1				2	1						1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sawyer, Daniel	13		1		1			1			1				1	1						1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Demoski, Lina L.	14		1		2			1			1				2	1						1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Young, Deborah	17		1		3			1			1						3					1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kruger, Sherry	18		1		1			1			1				1	1						1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kruger, Sherry	19		1		4			1			1				7	1						1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Turner, Arlene	20		1		4			1			1						4					1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Richardson, Margaret	21		1		2			1			1		1									1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Jerue, Charlie	22		1		2			1			1		1									1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mallille, Larson	23		1		1			1			1				1	1						1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Deloy Ges-Rental 3	24		1		1			1			1				2	1						1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chase, Rudy	25		1		2			1			1				1	1						1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Jerue, Jr. Carl	27		1		2			1			1				3	1	1					1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kruger, Leslie	28		1		1			1			1				2	1						1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gundberg, Steven	29		1		1			1			1		1									1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kruger, Sr. Ronald D.	30		1		5			1			1				6	1						1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Jones, Diane	31		1		2			1			1				2	1						1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chase, Kenneth	32		1		2			1			1				4	1						1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chase, Gloria	33		1		3			1			1						3					1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Walker, Chad	35		1		3			1			1				5	1						1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Demoski, Sr. Rudy	36		1		2			1			1				1	1						1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Young, Leonard	37		1		1			1			1		1									1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sawyer, Dennis	39		1		1			1			1				1	1						1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Jones, Jason	41		1		2			1			1				2	1						1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Note: Rented for storage

Note: Water supply from Deloy Ges, Inc.

Note: Housing needed by renter- T.Richardson

Note: Holding tank - no sewer

Note: Holding tank - no sewer

Former Kate Chase house

Owner Name	Home #	Type/Source		# Bedrooms	Condition			Occupied-Owner			Occupied-Renter			Vacant - not habitable			Alaska Native Population*	Non-Native Perm Res			Non-Native Temp Resid			Non-Native Households			Elder	# of Families			On Community Sewer?		Septic Tank	Well in service?	Interior Plumb Service		Housing Needed
		HUD Mutual Help	Privately Built		NAHASDA	Good	Fair	Poor																													
Kruger, Violet	42			1	1			1								8	1								1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Y	N	Y	N	
Richardson, Alex	21a			1	1			1								2	1								1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Ticknor, Christy	6a			1	4	1		1								5	1								1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Jerue, Sr. Carl	H-1	1			3	1		1								2	1								1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Kruger, Ted & Susan	H-2	1			4	1		1								7	1								1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Elswick, Christine	H-4	1			3	1		1								2	1								1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Chase-Jensen, Shannon	H-5	1			3	1		1								5	1								1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Grundberg, Mike & Daisy	H-6	1			4	1		1								3	1	1							1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Walker, Robert	H-7	1			4	1		1								4	1								1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Young, Angela	R-1	1			3	1		1								3	1								1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Kruger, William	R-2	1			3	1		1								1	1								1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Gochenauer, Robert	R-3	1			3	1		1								2	1								1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Kruger, Ann	R-4	1			3	1		1								4	1								2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
City - Rental 1	8		1		1		1			1						1	1								1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Chase, Ernest	26		1		2		1			1						1	1								1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Wulf, Charlie/V.Kruger			1					1				1																									
Deloy Ges-Rental 2			1		2																																
Bev Jerue Cabin			1		1			1																													
R.Young (deceased)			1																																		
Chase, Leonard			1					1																													
Jerue House (red house)			1					1																													
Total		10	41	3		20	14	18	32	11	5	6	106	37	4	15	5	8	42	24	30	21	33	43	11	37	17								5		
																														Note: Water supply from #21		Note: Water supply from #6		Note: Temporarily rented summer 2006		Former Chase Enterprise Store/House	

Note: Water supply from #21  
Note: Water supply from #6

Note: Temporarily rented summer 2006

Former Chase Enterprise Store/House

\*\* Estimated summer season Alaska Native Population

Total housing units	54
Occupied units	43
Vacant - habitable	5
Vacant - not suitable for habitation	6
AK Native households	37
Estimated low income households	25
Households w/temporary residents	5 (Non-Native)
Estimated housing needed	5

# Anvik Tribal Council & Anvik Historical Society Office Building

The existing 1125 square foot combination Anvik Tribal and Anvik Historical Society office building was built in 1959 and is in fair condition with the improvements made within the past five years. Planned improvements including bring the electrical wiring up to code, installing a fan system in the kitchen, replacing the porch entrance to the Anvik Historical Society Offices.



**Uses of Building:** The building serves multiple functions for the community of Anvik. The building houses the Anvik Tribal Council Offices and Anvik Historical Society.

The Anvik Tribal Council uses the building for office space and a kitchen for the tribal Elder Nutrition Program. It houses the tribal staff which includes work space for the Tribal Administration, the Tribal Family Youth Specialist, the Tribal Workforce Specialist, the Elder Nutrition Cook and Tribal Court hearings, Council meetings and the Wood Vendor Program.

Anvik Historical Society uses the building for administrative offices, a small museum and cultural resources library. The space used by the Anvik Historical Society is partitioned off from the Tribal Office and is accessed separately through the side entrance of the building. Visitors are welcome to visit the museum and library upon obtaining a key from the Tribal Office.

Community events and activities such as Women's Club, Spring Clean-up, Campfire, Sunday School, Spirit Camp and seasonal picnics are coordinated out of the building.

**Number of employees:** Anvik Tribal Office has up to 5 year-round employees and several more in the summer, depending on the administration of seasonal projects and programs. The Anvik Historical Society has 1 year round volunteer, working as needed, and 1 to 2 part-time employees in the summer.

**Hours of use:** The building use is primarily used between 8 a.m.- 5 p.m. daily Monday to Friday however, it may also be used until 10 p.m. or overnight for certain activities or lodging.

**Owner/operator of building:** Episcopal Diocese of Alaska owns the building. It was originally constructed in 1958-59 as the Episcopal Church rectory, housing the Episcopal priest stationed in Anvik. The building served as a rectory through the early 1970s, and was then rented out for use as a residence until 1997, when the Anvik Tribal Council obtained a 5-year lease on it for present use. In 2002 the Anvik Tribal Council sought to renew their lease and requested an extended twenty (20) year lease on the building. To date, the Episcopal Diocese has informally acknowledged the agreement; however, a formal extended lease agreement has not yet been made with the Anvik Tribal Council.

**Location of building:** The building is located down town, in the older area of town next to the old Episcopal Mission Building, not far from the boat docking area at the mouth of the Anvik River Slough.

**Date building constructed:** 1959

Type of construction: One story log construction with a full basement dug into the ground. The building has a cement foundation. Beams from the former mission-building gymnasium are used in the building.

**Size of building:** Approximately 25 feet x 50 feet, or 1125 square feet.

**Condition of building:** Fair.

**Problems with building:** Interior painting needed, floor needs leveling, basement needs flooring and old electrical system needs to be upgraded.

**Estimated remaining useful life:** Twenty (20) years with improvements made as needed.

**Date/description of major additions/repairs to building:** A new porch to the Anvik Tribal Office was added between 2004 and 2006. The interior garage walls and ceiling and basement floor were installed during the summer of 2003. New windows and a new roof were installed and a new garage was built during the summer of 2002. A water softener was installed in the winter of 2002. The building was hooked up to the city's main sewer line

and plumbing pipes replaced in 2001. A new furnace was installed in the winter of 1998.

**Proposed/planned improvements:** Planned improvements include bringing the electrical wiring up to code, installing a fan system in the kitchen, replacing the porch entrance to the Anvik Historical Society Office.

**Sources of information and date:**

Tami Jerue

July 18, 2002 & June 26, 2003



# Anvik City Building

The existing two-story 6400 square foot city office building was built in 1986. It houses the city clerk, the city council meeting space, VPSO office, up to four tribal program staff and is used regularly for bingo, community feasts and a variety of other functions. However, the building is not designed well for community functions. There are large interior columns/posts that block the view when public presentations are given. Currently the city building office space is under-utilized. However, the public space does not adequately serve public functions. The Anvik Tribal Council is encouraging the City and other local entities to consider supporting the building of a new Kashim for public functions and to convert the current city building into more office space, a teen center and/or daycare. The interior needs painting, the heating system needs upgrading and the 1st floor bathroom requires on-going maintenance. The building also needs to be made handicap accessible.



**Uses of building:** The building is used for office space for the City Clerk, the Village Public Safety Officer (VPSO) and up to four tribal employees and storage space. It is also used for community meetings, potlucks/feasts, elections, the Iditarod Check Point, the Spring Carnival, lodging, language workshops, wedding receptions, funeral potlatches and visitations, dances, bingo, Sunday school and fundraisers.

**Number of employees:** There are four city employees: the City Clerk, Janitor, Maintenance person and VPSO.



**Hours of use:** The City Clerk usually works 3 hours daily from 12-3 p.m., five days a week. The VPSO works various hours, throughout the day and in the evenings. The Janitor for the City of Anvik works as needed. The Maintenance person works two hours a day and responds to emergencies and special projects.

Owner/operator of building: City of Anvik.

**Location of building:** The building is located in mid-town Anvik near the washeteria.

**Date building constructed:** Started in 1984, completed in 1986.

**Type of construction:** Two-story log construction. The 1st story, or ground floor, has a large open room, single bathroom, mechanical room and an extra room used for storage near the rear of the building. The 2nd story has four office rooms, a large open room with a small sink and kitchen cabinet area, and a single bathroom.

**Size of building:** 80 feet x 40 feet two-story building for a total area of 6400 square feet.

**Condition of building:** Fair.

**Problems with building:** The interior needs painting, the heating system needs upgrading and the 1st floor bathroom requires on-going maintenance. The building also needs to be made handicap accessible, the exterior logs need an oil/sealer and the windows should be replaced with energy efficient windows.

**Estimated remaining useful life:** The building has 10-15 years remaining useful life.

**Date/description of major additions/repairs to building:** Originally the building had double porch doors; however, these were removed for fire safety.

**Proposed/planned improvements:** None.

**Sources of information and date:**

Christine Elswick, Anvik City Clerk  
May 14, 2002

Bob Walker, Anvik City Mayor  
June 17, 2003

# Deloy Ges, Inc. Office Building

The existing 1200 square foot ANCSA village corporation building provides office space for the Deloy Ges General Manager, meeting space for corporation board meetings, a teen center and a small convenience store. The building loses a great deal of heat through the windows, door, floor, outlets and old insulation. The sewer backs up and freezes easily; a new furnace is needed; there are heaves in the floor; the building needs to be made handicap accessible; and a new foundation and security system are needed.



**Uses of building:** It serves as office space for Deloy Ges General Manager, meeting space for corporation board meetings, a teen center, a small convenience store and is a watering point for a handful of Anvik community members.

**Number of employees:** Deloy Ges employs three part-time employees, the General Manager and two Gas Attendants. Two part-time Anvik Tribal Council employees formerly operated the Anvik Teen Center through a job sharing arrangement but funding that provided for the positions is no longer available.

**Hours of use:** The Deloy Ges office is open from approximately 9 a.m. to 12 noon and the Teen Center formerly opened during the summer from 10 to 12 midnight and during the school year from 8 to 10 p.m. but as of the summer of 2006, the teen center is only opened on a voluntary basis.

**Owner/operator of building:** Deloy Ges Inc., the ANCSA village corporation in Anvik, privately owns the building.

**Location of building:** The building is located in mid-town Anvik, next to the US Post Office.

**Date building constructed:** The building was constructed in 1977-78.

**Type of construction:** The building is log, with a log foundation and wood frame and tin roof. The logs came from Eagle slide, north of Anvik, on the Yukon River.

**Size of building (square feet):** Unknown

**Condition of building:** The building is in poor condition.

**Problems with building:** The building loses heat through the windows, door, floor, outlets and old insulation. The sewer backs up and freezes easily, a new furnace is needed, there are heaves in the floor, it needs to be made handicap accessible, and a new foundation and security system are needed.

**Estimated remaining useful life:** 2-4 years.

**Date/description of major additions/repairs to building:** The heating oil tank line and filter to the heating system were changed during the winter of 2002. There is a back-up Toyo stove.

**Proposed/planned improvements:** Deloy Ges, Inc. will be looking for funding to renovate and/or construct a new office building. The current building will be razed and a new building will be constructed in the same location.

**Sources of information and date:**

Christine Elswick  
May 14, 2002 & June 17, 2003.



# Christ Church—Anvik

Christ Church Anvik is the oldest and first built Episcopal Church in Alaska. It was constructed out of log and shingles in 1894 and originally faced north. It was re-constructed in 1920s and faces west. The Church is registered as a National Historic Site on the National Registry.



**Use(s) of building:** Christ Church Anvik is used, as needed, for church services and Sunday school.

**Number of employees:** The Church has no full-time employees; however, there is a voluntary Church committee that manages the use and functions in the Church building. The committee is made up of four (or six) local community members that coordinates care of the building with the Episcopal Diocese of Alaska.

**Hours of use:** The Church is used as needed.

**Owner/operator of building:** The Episcopal Diocese of Alaska.

**Location of building:** The Church is located near the boat landing, next to the Mission (Chase-Chapman) Building.

**Date building constructed:** The Church was constructed in 1894 and originally faced north. It was re-constructed in 1920 and currently faces west.

**Type of construction:** The Church is constructed of four-sided logs with shingle siding and a shingle roof. It has a cement foundation.

**Size of building:** (square feet): Unknown.

**Condition of building:** The building is in fair condition.

**Problems with building:** The cement foundation continues to sink. It needs to be jacked up every 5 to 10 years.

**Estimated remaining useful life (years):** If the building continues to be maintained, it will have another 15 to 20 or more years of useful life.

**Date/description of major additions/repairs to building:**

In 1920 the building was redone. In 1984, the Anvik Historical Society received a Historical Preservation Grant to renovate the Church. Under the grant, local residents worked to pour and level a new foundation, shingle the bell tower, paint the interior and exterior and install new electrical wire. An oil stove was installed, the wood stove pipes replaced, the hard wood floors varnished and windows repaired and stained. In the back area of the building, behind the sanctuary, the sidewalls were rebuilt, and a new copper sheeting was placed on the roof with rotten and decayed studs being replaced. A retaining wall of side by side creosote pilings were dug 4 to 5 feet in the ground, behind the Church, in front of the hillside. In the summer of 2006, the stain glass windows at the front entrance door were broken by vandalism.

Recently a monitor stove was placed in the Church.

**Proposed/planned improvements:** The community and/church committee will need to commit to regular maintenance and care of the building, as the individual who has supervised and made needed structural improvements since 1984, is limited in his ability to continue assisting with the physical maintenance of the building.

**Sources of information and date:**

Rudy Chase  
December 18, 2003

Malinda Chase  
June 2006

# Mission/Chase-Chapman Building

The Chase-Chapman or Mission Building was built in 1924 and was originally part of the Episcopal Church Diocese property holdings. It is a 40'x 80' two story 3-sided log structure with a full dug-out basement, with a dirt floor, and cement foundation. It is registered as a National Historic Site. The building has had a variety of uses. The building needs immediate repairs. If the building had not been stabilized in 1999, the building would have collapsed due to shifting foundation and decaying logs. Improvements to the foundation, heating, electrical, plumbing and water system are critical for future use. Exterior and interior renovations to are needed for improving the aesthetics building.



**Use(s) of building:** The Anvik Mission Building, also named the Chase-Chapman Building, has had a number of uses since it was built. Its uses have included being a schoolhouse, orphanage, apartment rental, recreational center, café, old movie theater, maintenance shop and lodge. It has also been used for functions, which include weddings, Deg Xinag language workshops, rummage sales, dances and community meetings. A certain section of the building was also a former basketball court.

**Number of employees:** There are no current employees.

**Hours of use:** The building is not currently used on a regular basis since it needs major repairs to the foundation.

**Owner/operator of building:** The Chase Estate privately owns the building.



**Location of building:** The building is located near the boat landing, in between Christ Church and the Anvik Tribal Offices (old church rectory building).

**Date building constructed:** The building was constructed in 1924.

**Type of construction:** The building is constructed of three-sided logs on the ground floor with a wood frame on the second floor. It has a poured concrete foundation.

**Size of building:** The building is two-story 40 feet by 80 feet in size, with a total of 6400 square feet. It has a fully dug-out basement with a dirt floor.

**Condition of building:** Parts of the building are in poor condition and other parts are in good condition.

**Problems with building:** Currently there are several problems with the building although some of the problems were partially improved upon in recent years. The foundation is sunken down. It needs replacement or additional foundation material added to it and leveled. New plumbing and electrical systems are needed. The sewer needs to be hooked up to the main city sewer lines. The roof leaks. New gutters are needed and windows need repairing. The exterior and interior need painting and the stairwell needs to be repaired. The exterior needs landscaping to construct a drainage to keep water away from the building and a retaining wall needs to be put up in front of the dirt hill, which is behind the building.

**Estimated remaining useful life (years):** Needs immediate repairs. If the foundation had not been stabilized in 1999, the building would have collapsed due to the shifting of the foundation and decay of foundation logs.

**Date/description of major additions/repairs to building:** In 1999 the building was partially leveled and one hundred six (106) 8 inch round wooden logs were vertically erected to bear the support of the building. The porch was partially leveled and the furnace moved from the basement to the main floor. Eight (8) jacking pillars were dug in the ground and erected for future work on the building.

**Proposed/planned improvements:** Complete the foundation stabilization and leveling, landscaping, the repair/replacement of doors and windows, interior and exterior painting, plumbing and sewer hook-up, electrical system upgrade, varnishing of the hardwood floors, repair of the leaky roof and stairwell and jack-up and construct a floating foundation for the front porch.

**Sources of information and date:**

Rudy Chase  
December 18, 2003

# Police Protection

The Village Public Safety Officer (VPSO) has space in the city office building. There is no holding cell. However, the city/tribal government plans to renovate a small building, separate from the city building, to be used as a holding cell. The VPSO has use of an ATV, snowmachine, and office equipment, including a computer, telephone and hand-held radio.

**Provider of local police services:** Tanana Chiefs Conference's administers the State of Alaska Village Public Safety Officer Program.

**Local area served:** Anvik is the local area served.

**Other police jurisdictions in local area:** The Alaska State Troopers serve Anvik out of Aniak.

**History of local police protection:** Anvik has a police protection through the Village Public Safety Program and the State Troopers. In the past, the Anvik Tribal Council has received the COPS grant and contributed to the joint service of police protection.

**Location of public safety offices:** The Village Police Officer has an office located in the 2nd story of the Anvik City Building.

**Date public safety offices built:** Located in Anvik City Building built in 1986.

**Description of public safety offices:** The office includes a desk and filing cabinet. There is no holding cell in the office or city building, which is a problem.

**Hours of use:** The office is used approximately 4 hours a day and is in good condition.

**Condition of public safety offices:** Good.

**Problems with public safety offices:** No holding cell.

**Estimated remaining useful life:** It has approximately 15–20 years of estimated useful life.

**Date/description of major additions/repairs to public safety offices:** None. The office needs Internet connectivity.

**Proposed/planned additions or improvements to public safety offices or program:** The Anvik Tribal Council has considered renovating and/or building a small building, making it into a holding cell. The idea of purchasing a boat for the VPSO/Search & Rescue program has also been discussed.

**Number of public safety officers and support personnel:** As of June 2004, there is one full-time unfilled Village Public Safety Officer position and one part-time unfilled COPS position.

**Crime statistics:** There are an average of 2-5 misdemeanors a month and 5-10 felonies a year (high estimate).

**Police training:** Potential police training includes; the Village Public Safety Officer Training held in Sitka, Alaska; the Tribal Police Officer training held in Arizona and a week-long VPSO training held regionally by the Alaska State Troopers. Various other specialty training such as computer training, domestic violence and juvenile or youth justice training may also be required of local law enforcement.

**Police equipment:** Police equipment includes an All Terrain Vehicle (ATV), a snowmobile, a laptop computer provided by Tanana Chiefs Conference, a telephone, a handheld radio, a vest and uniform, pepper spray, Tazer and a baton.

**Sources of information and date:**

Tami Jerue  
July 18, 2002 & June 25, 2003

John Ekada  
June 2006

# Fire Protection

In the summer of 2003, the Anvik Tribal Council and the City of Anvik purchased the Code Red Fire Suppression kit to be used to fight local fires. Local training to use the Code Red Fire Suppression kit was offered for volunteers. Residents will need to target/determine the frequency of future on-going training for the suppression kit.

Out of a total of 38 occupied homes, there are an estimated 10-15 homes without working fire extinguishers. A program to inspect and fill individual fire extinguishers is needed.

**Provider of local fire protection services:** Currently there is no provider of local fire protection services for the community of Anvik. However, the Anvik City and Tribal Council are working collaboratively to address fire protection issues.

**Local area served:** Community of Anvik.

**Estimated number of homes with/without working fire extinguishers:** Out of a total of 38 occupied homes, there are an estimated 10-15 homes without working fire extinguishers.

**Estimated number of homes with/without working smoke detectors:** There are an estimated 5-10 homes without fire/smoke detectors.

**Location of fire station:** Anvik does not have a fire station. The City of Anvik formerly received funding for a fire hall, which did not get completed and is now used as a city shop.

**Description of fire suppression equipment:** The Anvik City and Tribal Councils have jointly purchased the Code Red Fire Suppression Kit to use for local fire suppression efforts. The kit is a self-contained unit, which is capable of putting out fires in up to four houses. The kit will not freeze and its refillable suppression foam can be re-ordered as needed. The kit is located near the city building and is able to be towed by All Terrain Vehicle or Snow machine. Purchase price of the Code Red Kit included a \$16,506 local share with the City of Anvik and the Anvik Tribal Council contributing 50% of costs.

**Number of volunteer firemen:** Community members volunteer in case of emergencies.

**Type of training provided to volunteer firemen:** Two community members received training on using the Code Red Fire Suppression Kit in July 2003.

**Number and location of serious fires in the community:** There has only been one serious fire in the last ten years.

**Water sources for firefighting:** There are no water sources available for firefighting within the community.

**Proposed/planned additions of equipment/buildings:** The Anvik Tribal Council would like to purchase an additional 1 to 2 fire suppression kits to be strategically located in other areas of town. Both the City and Tribal governments would like to see Code Red Fire Suppression training for additional community members or have the two trained community members provide a community wide orientation to the kit as follow-up to the training they received in July 2003.

**Major problems with village fire protection:** Major problems with community fire protection in Anvik, are a lack of organized response, no collective community training and little equipment.

**Sources of information and date:**

Tami Jerue

July 18, 2002 and June 26, 2003

# Search and Rescue

Search and rescue activities are presently conducted by village residents on a volunteer basis, with assistance from the Anvik Tribal Council. People use their own equipment to search the area when people are reported missing. This is likely to continue in the future, although a more formalized search and rescue response service is needed. Basic CPR/1st Aide training is offered occasionally to residents and search and rescue volunteers.

**Provider of local search and rescue services:** Anvik Tribal Council is the provider of local search and rescue services.

**Local area served:** The local area of Anvik is served and the surrounding communities of Grayling, Shageluk and Holy Cross are readily assisted during emergencies.

**History of services:** Approximately five people and the VPSO, as that position is held, currently coordinate the Search and Rescue services.

**Location of search and rescue center:** There is no search and rescue center.

**Equipment available:** Search and rescue volunteers use their own radios, snowmobiles, boats, ATVs and gas. The Anvik Tribal Council may, at times, donate gas.

**Number of search and rescue volunteers:** Six to ten volunteers respond to emergencies when needed.

**Training provided to search and rescue volunteers:** There is no formalized training, however, the community occasionally has a 1st aide/CPR course.

**Proposed/planned additions of equipment:** The community of Anvik plans to hold fundraisers, through special bingo, for future search and rescue equipment and training.

**Sources of information and date:**

Tami Jerue  
July 18, 2002



# Health Clinic

A 1050 square foot health clinic, dedicated to Anvik's first Health Aide—Agnes Kruger—was built in Anvik by the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation in 1998. The building is staffed by two full-time aides and includes a kitchen and roll-away bed for itinerant medical staff. It is in good condition. However, the building is too small for Anvik's population and needs to be expanded to 2000 square feet. The Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation plans to expand the clinic after 2006.



**Provider of local health services:** Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation

**Area served:** Community of Anvik

**History of service:** The first clinic was originally housed in the old mission building, currently named the Chase-Chapman Building, approximately 30-35 years ago (during the 1960s). Rena Kruger and Nellie Wharton were local health aides then. The clinic was then moved to the Arctic Mission House. However the house was too cold, so it was eventually moved to the Ingalik Corporation building. Since the clinic space at the corporation was too small, a new clinic building was constructed in 1998.

**Location:** Mid-town Anvik, next to the Anvik Washeteria.

**Date built:** 1998

**Description of clinic:** The building is a one-story frame constructed building 20 x 30 feet in size. There is a waiting room, two exam rooms, an office, a bathroom, a storage room and kitchenette with a folding bed for clinic guests.

**Facilities in clinic:** Non-medical equipment includes a computer with internet connection and a Xerox copy & facsimile machine. The clinic does have telemedicine equipment, but it is not currently being used since the Health Aides have not been trained to use the equipment.

**Condition of clinic:** Good

**Problems with clinic:** There are no problems with the clinic except that it is too small. One of the former bathrooms was converted to storage space.

**Estimated remaining useful life:** 25 years

**Clinic staff:** 2 full-time aides and 1 back-up aide, which is currently unfilled.

**Number of health professional visits per year:** The medical doctor and dentist visit the clinic once a year. The eye doctor visits once every two years. The Public Health Services nurse visits twice a year.

**Clinic statistics:** (number of visits per year):

1998	=	505
1999	=	464
2001	=	336
2002	=	432

Note: Figures may include mental health visits. Figure unavailable for year 2000.

**Proposed/planned improvements or replacement:** YKHC is planning to expand the clinic from 1050 square feet to a 2000 square foot clinic after 2006 to meet the clinic space requirements based on population. Currently, the Anvik Clinic is on the YKHC priority list for clinic expansion.

**Major health problems in village:** Diabetes and alcoholism.

**Other relevant information:** In September of 2003, YKHC named Anvik the Clinic of the Year. Christy Ticknor and Melody Deacon were the Health Aides operating the Anvik Clinic at the time of this recognition.

**Sources of information and date:**

Christy Ticknor, Anvik Health Aide  
June 24, 2003

Jerry Pflugh, YKHC Grant Writer  
July 24, 2003

Melody Deacon, Anvik Health Aide  
July 31, 2003

The Messenger, YKHC publication  
September 15, 2003

YKHC Draft Proposal to Rasmuson Foundation, Narrative for new Anvik Clinic July 15, 2004

# Education

The Blackwell School in Anvik provides education from Kindergarten through the 12th grade. The main school building was constructed in 1979 and has three classrooms, a library and a gymnasium and is generally in good condition. The school is staffed by two certified teachers, one para-professional educator, an Athabascan language instructor, a cook and janitor. School enrollment has been declining in recent years, due partly to high school students choosing to pursue their education elsewhere, such as Project Education Regional Boarding School in Galena. With declining student enrollment and state educational budget cuts, the Iditarod Area School District is unable to offer career education, counseling and other extra-curricular activities.



**Provider of education services:** Iditarod Area School District

**Grades taught:** Grades K-12

**Administrative division of local schools:** K-12. The school is not graded. Students work at different levels.

**Official name of local school:** Blackwell School

**Special programs offered:** The school library is open for community use in the evenings. Occasionally special classes are held for the community in the evenings, depending on district funding for extracurricular and/or community education programs.

**Date school built:** The main 8,240 square foot school building was constructed in 1979. Construction date of school generator building is unknown.

**Date/description of major additions and/or renovations:**

The school gymnasium and high school room was repainted in 1994. The heating system was upgraded in 1999. The septic was hooked up to the main city sewage line and the well was fixed in the fall of 2002. Problems with the roof caving in over the corner of the library on the northwest side of the building were addressed in 2003 through the installation of a new Arctic entry. The flooring tile in the school kitchen area was also replaced at that time.

**Condition of school buildings:** Good.

**Estimated remaining useful life of school building:** 10–15 years

**Site area for school:** 10.5 acres.

**Use of remaining area:** The school formerly had a small playground, however, the playground equipment was removed in the spring of 2003 because it was unsafe and a potential liability.

**Allocation of classrooms:** The school has two large classrooms, one of them with a divider down the middle, making three classrooms for the school. One side of the divided classroom is used for K–2 grades and the second side of the divided classroom used for grades 3–6. The junior and senior high students use the last classroom, located toward the back of the school building, next to the library.

**Other school facilities:** Other school facilities include a library, a gymnasium, a wood shop, cafeteria, a school office, a generator building, a maintenance shop and fuel tanks. Teacher housing is not provided, although the Iditarod School District previously leased a residential house in Anvik, and in turn, rented it to incoming teaching staff.

**Teaching personnel:** The school has two certified teachers, including the principal.

**Number of teachers who are permanent village residents:** One as of fall 2003.

**Other school staff:** Many of the support staff positions are combined positions so that an individual employed in two or more positions are working part or 3/4 time. Support staff positions include:



<b>Positions at Blackwell School (2003/04)</b>	<b>Hours Per Day</b>
Secretary	1.75
Shop Instructor	1.75
Tutor	3.5
Bilingual Teacher	2
Special Education Aide	2.5
Teacher Aide	3.5
Cook	3
Janitor	2
Maintenance	2

### **Enrollment Trends, Blackwell School—Anvik FY 1996–FY 2003**

<b>Year</b>	<b>K</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>Total</b>
1995/96	2	6	1	1	4	1	1	2	3	4	0	1	0	26
1996/97	0	3	1	4	1	4	1	1	1	3	3	1	0	23
1997/98	2	1	2	2	4	1	4	1	1	1	5	3	0	27
1998/99	3	3	0	2	2	6	1	4	0	1	2	4	2	30
1999/00	2	2	2	0	1	2	4	2	4	0	1	2	4	26
2000/01	6	2	2	3	0	1	2	4	2	3	0	1	1	27
2001/02	2	3	2	2	2	0	3	2	4	1	1	0	0	22
2002/03	2	4	2	2	2	0	3	2	3	0	0	2	1	23
2003/04	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	0	3	1	1	0	1	24

**Number of other school staff who are permanent village residents:** All.

**Student enrollment:** Total enrollment is 26.

**Notes:**

- An additional child was enrolled in Pre-Elementary classes in 2001/02.
- Enrollment as of October 1 for each school year.

Source: Alaska Department of Education and Early Development.

**Number of students who are non-Native:** None.

**Number of students at other schools outside the village:**

Serval high school youth have enrolled in a residential high school outside of Anvik. Between 2000 - 2006, eight student have left Anvik to attend high school at Galena Interior Learning Academy.

**Multiple use of school facilities:** Library facilities are available for community use in the evening. Adults also sometimes use the gymnasium for basketball.

**Problems with school facilities:** The plumbing in the girls' and boys' bathrooms has frequent problems and needs to be replaced. The Iditarod Area Schools estimates this will cost about \$75,000.

**Proposed/planned additions/replacement of school**

**buildings:** Some improvements were undertaken during 2003.

The Blackwell school is older than schools in the other GASH villages and will need periodic upgrades, such as plumbing in the bathrooms. However, the school should not need to be replaced within the next 20 years.

**Student problems:** There is some bullying by the middle school boys and non-cooperative attitudes with the high school students. Peer pressure to not cooperate with authority figures, such as schoolteachers, has influenced the school morale and environment, especially with frequent teacher turnover.

**Suggestions to address challenges in the school setting:**

- Hold a community orientation for school staff new to the area. To include:
- Welcoming dinner for new school teachers to the area
- Dialogue with students, parents & community members about education concerns
- Have a community mentor for teachers new to the community
- Direct the school district to require an orientation to the area for teachers new to the community (different that what information is presented during the annual fall IASD teacher inservice).

**Sources of information and dates:**

Almon Ellis, Blackwell School  
April 20, 2002

Tami Jerue  
June 26, 2003

Dave Shelborne, Iditarod Area Schools  
April 2002—November 2003



# Library

The Anvik Community Library is co-housed with the Blackwell School Library. The City of Anvik and the Anvik Tribal Council received separate state and federal library funding, which is administered through the Iditarod Area School District. The community library was originally established in 1994-95 and moved to the school library in 2000. Short-term plans included increasing the number and variety of bestsellers, Alaskana, crafts, cookbooks and young children's books. Long-term plans moving the library out of the school for more access, starting an Internet literacy based program, and reorganizing and categorizing adult, youth and children's sections.

**Provider of local library services:** The City of Anvik and the Anvik Tribal Council separately receive state and federal library funding, which is administered through Iditarod Area School District.

**Official name of library:** The Anvik Community Library.

**Location of library:** The Anvik Community Library is run in conjunction with the Blackwell School Library and is located in a shared space at Blackwell School.

**Date library established:** The library was initially established in 1994-95, in the Anvik City Building but was moved to the school in 2000. The funding covers staff costs and book purchases. Funding has been consistently received since 1997.

**Hours of use and open to the general public:** The library is open during non-school hours to the general public from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m., five days a week during the school year. During the summer the library is opened at various times determined during the season. There is internet access to 5 computers.

**Size of library:** The library in the school is approximately 20 x 20 feet in size.

**Condition of library building:** It is in fair to good condition.

**Needed improvements:** Additional space, shelving and computers (with internet access) are needed. Many of the kids' books are out of date and the adult and Alaskana books need updating.

**Estimated remaining useful life:** 10-15 years of useful life remaining.

**Evaluation of internal space:** There is not enough shelving space, quality computer workstations or room to expand the library.

**Date/description of major additions/repairs to building:** See school improvements.

**Number of books and magazines in library:** There are over 5000 books in the library.

**Annual book circulation:** Approximately 100.

**Types of books and magazines which are most popular:** Best sellers, crafts, cookbooks and young children.

**Number of library employees:** There is one employee and one volunteer.

**Proposed/planned library improvements:**

**Short-term plans:** To place a book order to increase the number and variety of best-sellers, Alaskan, crafts, cookbooks and young children's books.

**Long-term plans:** To organize current collections; separating and categorizing adult, youth and children's collections.

To start an Internet based literacy program.

To move the library out of the school, thereby providing more access for community members and more space for library collections.

**Sources of information and date:**

Tami Jerue  
July 18, 2002

# Recreation

Anvik uses the Blackwell School Gymnasium for indoor after-school recreation, which primarily takes place between early winter to spring. The Blackwell School formerly had a small playground. However, the equipment was disassembled due to safety hazards in the spring of 2003. The teen center, located at the Deloy Ges, Inc. building, is used for youth recreation occasionally. In addition, bingo games are presently held two times a week in the city building.

Commonly used recreation areas outside of Anvik include John Deacon's gravel bar on the Anvik River and the Sandbar on the Yukon River across from the mouth of the Anvik River. The community would like to build a playground/ice skating rink somewhere within the community, either by the City Building or by the Tribal Council building.

**Operator/operator of recreation facility:** The community of Anvik has no formalized or official recreational facility.

The Blackwell School gym is used for in-door community sports recreation. See the description of the Anvik School for information about the school gym.

The teen center, located in the Deloy Ges, Inc. building, is considered a recreational place for community youth. Although it is available, it is no longer open on a regular basis. See the description about the Deloy Ges, Inc. Building for information on the Anvik Teen Center.

**Inactive recreation areas:** Anvik has a "park" located at the end of the Park Road, on the east side of the airfield. The park is inactive and currently is overgrown with brush and willows. There is an old picnic table and outhouse located there.

**Proposed/planned improvements:** Plans have been informally discussed to build a playground and/or skating area in front of the city/washeteria area or near the tribal office building. Some of the AFN Wellness funding was used for game purchases associated with the teen center.

## **Informal recreation facilities/places:**

There are recognized places where recreation takes place. Community members use the sandbar across from Anvik, on the Yukon River as a summer picnic and campfire area. John Deacon's gravel river bar, on the Anvik River is also another favorite community picnic and sports fishing area.

## **Sources of information and date:**

Tami Jerue  
July 18, 2002  
Malinda Chase  
July 2002

# Cemeteries

Anvik has two cemeteries, both owned by the Episcopal Diocese of Alaska. The space for new graves at both cemeteries is becoming limited. The community needs to identify areas for cemetery expansion.

**Location of present cemetery:** Anvik has two cemeteries; one located behind the old Anvik Mission Building on top of Deloy Ges Hill and the other, facing the Yukon River in front of the new housing site further along the Deloy Ges Hill. Additionally there are old graves located between each of the grave sites and further down Deloy Ges Hill, or Hawk Bluff, as far “the Post.”

**Land ownership:** Episcopal Diocese of Alaska.

**Date cemetery established:** Deloy Ges Hill or Hawk Bluff was traditionally used as a cemetery prior to contact. However, once missionaries arrived in Anvik, the Episcopal Church obtained the ground and formally used it as a cemetery.

**Approximate number of people buried in cemetery:**  
Approximately 250 people are recorded as being buried there.

**Adequacy of space available for future burials:** The space for both cemeteries is becoming more limited.

**Proposed/planned expansion of cemetery:** Currently there are no plans for expansion although the community needs to consider cemetery expansion. Both cemeteries and individual graves located in each are cleaned up annually on Memorial Day. The Anvik Historical Society has led a volunteer initiative to mark all of the existing graves where individual or family information is available for grave sites.

**Persons interviewed and date:**

Tami Jerue  
July 18, 2002

# Water Service

Anvik residents obtain water at the washeteria, the Deloy Ges building or from individual wells. Residents primarily use the washeteria or their individual wells. The water at the Deloy Ges building is a secondary water source. The Anvik washeteria was built in 1986 and has washers, dryers and showering facilities. The water is treated with a water softener, but it is not fluoridated. The washeteria needs to be upgraded. Parts are now difficult to obtain, the boiler needs to be upgraded, and washers and dryers need replacing. The water quality of individual wells is poor and homeowners use the poor water, haul drinking water or purchase an individual water softener unit for their home. The City of Anvik completed a water-sewer feasibility study and business plan in May 2006, and is pursuing funding to rehabilitate the washeteria.

**Operator of system:** City of Anvik.

**Area served:** Community of Anvik.

**History of service:** The first community well was developed by the Indian Health Service in the late 1970s. The Anvik washeteria, plus a new well adjacent to the washeteria, were added in 1986. A community circulating water system, with a central water treatment plant, was investigated but was rejected by the community because of high operation and maintenance costs associated with such a system. The washeteria served as the central watering, shower and laundry facility until 1993 when HUD/IRHA built 10 new houses in the Hawk Bluff and Riverview subdivisions, with each house receiving an individual well. In 1996, the Indian Health Service drilled an additional 25 individual wells and connected the wells to homes.

**Source of water supply:** Washeteria well and individual homeowner wells.

**Water consumption rates:** There is a daily average consumption rate of 300 to 400 gallons at the washeteria.

**Washeteria facilities:** There are five washers and three dryers, two restrooms and the water treatment equipment located in the washeteria. The men's restroom has a shower and sauna. The women's restroom has a shower and bathtub.

**Water treatment at washeteria:** Water softener, no fluoride.

**Number of employees:** The City of Anvik employs one certified water operator and one alternate, who works as needed.

**Number of certified operators:** Two certified water plant operators.

**Condition of system:** Fair to Poor.

**Problems with washeteria:** The boiler is getting old but is still usable. There are currently 5 washers, two which are working, and three dryers. Three of the washers are single load and were originally installed with the three dryers when the washeteria was built. These original washers need to be replaced, as they have heavy rust stains and replacement parts are not available. The dryers need replacing. The bearings are going out and the dryers are often broken down. The one medium and one large size heavy-duty washers were installed 10 years ago and are still usable.

**Problems with individual wells:** Many of the wells have poor water quality. Those homeowners with poor water quality either use poor water or invest in a water softener system. At least one shallow well in the uphill area has failed.

**Number of customers:** Local residents and visitors still depend on the washeteria but overall use has decreased. Currently there are 13-17 households which regularly use the washeteria, however use has steadily declined as individuals and families obtain their own washing machines and/or dryers. The use of the washeteria does increase annually in the summer season.

**Rates charged:**

Small washer rate	=	\$2 per load
Medium washer rate	=	\$3 per load
Large washer rate	=	\$4 per load
Dryer rate	=	\$.25 for 10 minute dry (average load = \$1.50)
Water rate	=	No cost

**Annual operating and maintenance costs:** Individuals are responsible for maintaining their own wells.

**Proposed/planned extensions of service or upgrading of system:** The washeteria boiler and washers need upgrading. The Denali Commission currently has a program for the construction and upgrading of washeterias.

**Impact of improvements on local water rates:** None.

**Sources of information and date:**

Cliff Jerue  
August 2003

Bruce Werba  
September 4, 2003

John Flory, Village Safe Water  
November 18, 2003

Mike Grundberg  
July 10, 2006



# Sewage Collection and Disposal

Anvik's sewage lagoon is located west of the Anvik Clinic and was completed in 1997. There are 16 households with individual sewage septic systems. Sewage wastes are collected as needed and hauled to the lagoon. The June 2006 Water and Sewer Feasibility Study addresses the need for sewer improvements.

**Operator of system:** City of Anvik.

**Area served:** Community of Anvik

**History of service:** Anvik's sewage lagoon and initial gravity sewer system was built in 1997. Two homes were provided with individual systems as part of that project. In 2000, those two homes were provided with on-site leach fields. In 2001, three additional on-site leach field systems were installed. Also in 2001, a lift station was constructed near the tribal council/historical society office building, with a force main added to hook that building and 3-4 houses into the gravity sewer system uphill. (The initial Indian Health Service piped sewer system did not provide service to that part of the community lower than 100 feet above sea level, the elevation considered to be at or below mean high water level during the Yukon River flood stage).

**Type of system:** Anvik has both a piped sewer system and individual septic systems. Some of the latter have on-site leach fields, some have cesspool systems, and others have outhouses.

**Type of sewage disposal:** Facultative lagoon with two cells.

**Distribution system:** The original piped sewer system has 8-inch arctic pipe mains and four-inch service lines. There is one lift station located near the tribal council/historical society office building and a 4-inch force main that runs for about 950 uphill to a manhole where it connects with the gravity sewer system.

**Type of treatment:** None.

**Number of customers (houses, other):** 16

Rates charged: Residents are usually charged \$250 when sewage is pumped, hauled and disposed, Disposal is scheduled every two years for homeowners with individual septic systems.

**Annual operating and maintenance costs:**

**Operating cost breakdown:**

**Wages paid out:**

3 days work x 8 hours = 24 hours x 2 employees = 48 hours x \$20 = \$960

**Equipment used:**

Tribal truck rental = \$75 daily x 3 days = \$225 (includes gas)

Gas to run sewage pump/tank = 10 gallons at \$2.85 per gallon = \$20.80

Total annual operating costs of sewage hauling system = \$1,215.80.

**Equipment:** Sewage tank mounted on a trailer and hauled by a truck.

**Number of employees:** One.

**Number of certified operators:** Three certified operators.

**Condition of system (good, fair, poor):** Fair

**Problems with system:** The individual wells and septic systems are a temporary set-up. There was not enough funding dedicated to the initial water and sewer project so the community settled for individual wells and septic systems. There is some local concern about the possibility of individual septic systems contaminating individual shallow water wells, especially in uphill areas of town.

**Proposed/planned improvements:** Improvements will be pursued following the June 2006 Water and Sewer Feasibility Plan.

**Impact of improvements on local sewage rates:** Costs will increase for piped community sewer service, with the amount needed to maintain such a system is addressed in the June 2006 Water and Sewer Feasibility Plan.

**Impact of improvements on local sewer system:** To be determined by master plan.

**Sources of information and date:**

Robert Walker  
June 17, 2003

John Flory, Village Safe Water  
November 18, 2003

Matt Dixon, Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium  
November 18, 2003

Mike Grundberg, July 10, 2006.

# Solid Waste Disposal

The existing landfill site was opened in 1987. A landfill upgrade project was completed in 2006, which included installing a new chain link fence and a Summit burnbox that will extend the life of the landfill. Residents individually dump their household waste. Plastic grocery bags are disposed of regularly at the dump and are often seen in and beyond the dump area, caught in the grass or trees, and may pose a threat to small wildlife/birds frequenting the dump. The community may consider addressing this issue through a local ordinance or community initiative.



**Operator of system:** City of Anvik

**History of service:** Two old landfills are located at the southeast and southwest end of the Anvik airfield. Both are covered and reclaimed. The landfill on the southeast side of the airport is just north of the area where the windcone pad is located and across from the apron area (prior to 2004–2006 airport rehabilitation project). Batteries, engines and snowmachines are part of the buried waste and were placed at the bottom of the trench used for reclamation. The southwest landfill is located approximately 1200 feet south of the apron (prior to rehabilitation). It was used between the mid-1970s and mid-1980s, and closed when the current landfill was opened. The existing 2-acre community landfill was constructed by the State in 1987.

**Type of system:** Formerly a Class 3 permitted community landfill (Permit 8621-BA013) with individual disposal, Anvik is now exempt from the Class 3 permitting requirements due to a population of less than 200 people.

**Location of landfill:** End of Charlie Wulf Road.

**Distance of landfill from village, airport and water source:**

Anvik's landfill is located .8 miles southwest of community center, from the city building and washeteria area.

**Ownership of landfill site:** Deloy Ges, Inc., with a long-term lease to the City of Anvik.

**Availability of cover material:** Good.

**Fencing of landfill:** The landfill was fenced in 2005.

**Landfill capacity:** 12–16 year capacity.

**Condition of landfill:** Good.

**Problems with system:** The location of a new landfill will eventually be needed due to the proximity to the expanded airport and surface waters.

**Rates charged:** No rates are charged to individual users.

**Equipment used:** Track-hoe EB200 and John Deere 850 Dozer.

**Proposed/planned improvements:** The current landfill needs to be enclosed with fencing. A site for a future landfill needs to be identified, which is at least 10,000 feet from the airfield.

**Sources of information and date:**

Robert Walker  
June 17, 2003

Anvik Airport Rehabilitation, Project #66725. Environmental Assessment. PDC, Inc. Consulting Engineers for State of Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities.  
September 2003

Mike Grundberg  
July 2006



# Electric Power

Electric power in Anvik is provided by Alaska Village Electric Company (AVEC), a utility cooperative. The power plant is located across from the school and houses three diesel generators with a combined generating capacity of 337 KW. Village power demands rose significantly in 1998 after all-electric water pumps were installed. AVEC installed two new energy efficient generators during in 2003. The power plant fuel tanks have a combined maximum fill capacity of 77,466 gallons. The tank farm is lined and bermed.



**Owner/operator of system:** Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, Inc. (AVEC).

**Area served:** Anvik and the airport.

**History of service:** AVEC has provided electric power in Anvik since the late 1960s. Approximately five years ago, the power plant was moved out of the floodplain to its present location. In 2002, the power plant tank farm was upgraded and a new fuel line was installed between the plant and the beach.

**Location of power plant:** The AVEC power plant is located within a few hundred feet of the airport, across the road from the school.

**Location of power plant fuel tanks:** The fuel tanks are located next to the power plant. They are not located within the community consolidated tank farm which is located in a flood-susceptible area.

**Source of power:** All electric power in Anvik is diesel-generated.

**Number of diesel generators and year each unit installed:**

The Anvik power plant houses three generators with a combined total generation capacity of 495 kw. The make, model, generation capacity and year installed for each generator is as follows:

Make	Model	Capacity	Date Installed
Caterpillar	1100	120 kw	September 2003
Detroit Diesel		207 kw	December 2003
Cummins	LTA10	168 kw	July 1992

**Condition of each generator:** Good. AVEC replaced two older generators in 2003 with high fuel efficiency engines. The Cummins generator was last overhauled in August 2000.

**Capacity of each power plant fuel tank and total capacity:**

In 2002, AVEC installed three new 27,000-gallon horizontal, skid-mounted tanks, with a combined maximum fill capacity of 77,466 gallons. These replaced six older BIA-style vertical diesel fuel tanks, one of which was left on site for emergency spill response.

**Condition of each power plant fuel tank:** The tanks are new and are in good condition. The tank farm is lined and bermed. Because of its inland location, Anvik's air is relatively salt-free, resulting in low corrosion levels.

**Problems with power plant fuel tank farm:** None. In addition to new tanks, recent improvements include the installation of a new fuel line between the power plant and the beach in 2002. Previously, AVEC used a 2-inch line owned by the school. Fuel was off-loaded below the airport and went uphill, under the runway and then down to the school. AVEC hooked up a T-hose to the school line to fill its tanks. Not only did the barge company not like this arrangement, but the Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities wanted the fuel line moved from under the airport runway. The school now reportedly trucks its fuel needs from the main community tank farm.

**Type of distribution system:** The distribution system is made up of overhead wiring, with a small amount of underground wiring. The wiring is single-phase, 120/240 volts.

**Condition of electric distribution system:** Fairly good. Excluding the airport, AVEC has been converting areas with underground lines to overhead lines over the past five years.



## Recent trends in power usage:

Year	Gross KWH Generated	Peak Load		Total Fuel Used
		Month	Load	
2003	431,176	December	104 kw	37,722 gallons
2002	437,441	January	104 kw	35,132 gallons
2001	459,476	December	110 kw	37,132 gallons
2000	434,930	December	107 kw	36,966 gallons
1999	459,142	December	120 kw	40,035 gallons
1998	420,118	December	102 kw	36,263 gallons
1997	376,758	December	92 kw	33,449 gallons
1996	382,092	February	86 kw	31,927 gallons

**Number of consumers:** As of December 31, 2003, Anvik had a total of 73 electric power consumers. By category, this included 46 residential, 6 commercial, 5 school, 15 community services and 1 street lights consumers.

**Rates charged:** As of May 2004, residential customers in Anvik were charged 22.70 cents per kWh for the first 500 kWh. This rate is calculated at 32 cents per kWh, plus the cost of fuel, and minus PCE (Power Cost Equalization). For usage rates higher than 500 kWh, rates rise sharply because only the first 500 kWh is covered by PCE. The rate for 501-700 kWh is 45.62 cents per kWh and the rate for over 700 kWh is 35.62 cents per kWh.

**PCE subsidy received in 2003:** Not applicable.

**Number of certified operators:** There are two certified operators.

**Major consumers not on the community power system:** None.

**Do any major electric power users have back-up power:** The school and possibly also the water plant has a back-up generator.

**Problems with local electric power generation and distribution systems:** Anvik and other villages in this area receive a lot of snow. When snow slides off the metal roofs, it often bends the electric power masts, which can sometimes result in pinched wires and interruptions in service.

**Proposed/planned improvements:** None.

**Sources of information and date:**

Randy Vallee, AVEC  
March 13, 2002 and May 17, 2004.

Georgia Shaw, AVED  
March 13, 2002 and May 17, 2004.

# Community Bulk Fuel Storage

Anvik has two separate fuel tank farms. Deloy Ges, Inc. (formerly Ingalik, Inc.), Anvik Tribal Council, the City of Anvik, the Iditarod Area School District and the Anvik Commercial Company own one tank farm. It is located 650 feet south of the Anvik River. Construction of this facility was completed in 1999. The total storage capacity is 97,800 gallons. Gasoline, AV gas and heating fuel are stored there. The annual amount of fuel delivered to the Anvik Fuel Storage Company is less than 70,000 gallons. The other fuel tank farm is owned by AVEC. It is located 200 feet north of the school and adjacent to the Anvik Airport. Upgrades to the AVEC tank farm were made in 2002. The total gross storage capacity is 81,000 gallons, with a maximum fill capacity of 74,666 gallons. The fuel consumption in Anvik for the AVEC fuel farm was 37,000 gallons in 2000. Both tank farms are in good condition and no further improvements are needed.

## Anvik Fuel Storage Company



**Owner/operator of bulk fuel tank farm:** The Anvik Fuel Storage Company, formed as a cooperative effort between the Deloy Ges (formerly Ingalik) Corporation, the City of Anvik, the Anvik Traditional Council, the Iditarod Area School District, and the Anvik Commercial Company with the assistance of the former Division of Energy, now the Alaska Energy Authority.

**Location of bulk fuel tank farm:** The tank farm is approximately 650 feet south of the Anvik River. It is located on a previously undeveloped parcel of land on the old school site and is about 400 feet south of the old AVEC power plant. The site

was acquired from the Episcopal Diocese of Alaska. The facility consists of a tank farm with six tanks, two marine receiving pipelines and associated fill/withdrawal piping, and a dispensing station and bulk fuel transfer area. In addition, there are single intermediate storage tanks at the school, City and Council buildings. Fuel is delivered to the school and Council intermediate tanks by truck, and to the City intermediate tank by pipeline. The dispensing station is 50 feet north of the tank farm. Truck and container filling is conducted at the bulk transfer area adjacent to the tank farm.

**Capacity and condition of bulk fuel tank farm:** The consolidated bulk fuel tank farm facility in Anvik was completed in 1999. The tank farm has a total storage capacity of 97,800 gallons. It houses one 25,800 gallon tank for unleaded gasoline, three 20,000 gallon tanks (one of which is divided into two cells), and two 6,000 gallon tank, one for AVgas, and the other divided into two cells for 3,000 gallons of heating fuel and 3,000 gallons of gasoline. The fuel in the 20,000 gallon tank with two cells is owned by the City of Anvik and the Iditarod Area School District. The rest of the fuel is cooperatively owned and blended in storage. The tank farm and tanks are in very good condition. Except for one 3,000 gallon tank that was cleaned, and inspected inside and outside, and modified to meet code, all the remaining tanks were new single wall tanks that were installed when the tank farm was built.

**Type of secondary containment provided:** All of the tanks are located within a 54-foot by 60-foot impound area that is surrounded by a two-foot high earthen dike. The impound area and dike walls are covered with a reinforced polyether urethane membrane and non-woven geotextile fabric above and below. The liner is covered with gravel fill. Net capacity of the impound is about 43,000 gallons, enough to provide containment for the contents of the largest tank plus eight inches of freeboard for precipitation. Storm water is removed from the impound with a manually operated portable pump. Because the entire site is within the 100-year flood plain, the top of the dike was designed to meet flood mitigation requirements.

**Type of foundations at tank farm:** All tanks are horizontal and have integral steel skids that are positioned on treated timbers on grade. The tanks are primed, painted and labeled.

**Types of fuel piping systems:** Two marine receiving pipelines extend about 625 feet from the tank farm to the fill connections located about 50 feet from the river. Marine headers on each pipeline are protected by steel bollards. The pipelines are buried. One pipe is a two-inch diameter AV gas delivery line that runs directly to the AV gas tank in the tank farm. The second pipe is a four-inch diameter dual product line that terminates in the tank farm. A transfer hose, provided by the barge, is used to connect the marine pipeline to the tank fill manifold. Within the tank farm, the fill piping is three-inch diameter and the withdrawal

piping is two-inch diameter. Joints are welded, except for flanged or threaded joints that connect to valves and pumps. Piping is well secured with struts welded to tanks and pipe straps to timber supports.

**Estimated existing annual village fuel usage:** The amount of fuel delivered to Anvik is usually less than 70,000 gallons. The design capacity of the new tank farm was based on an annual use of 75,000 gallons, made up of 18,000 gallons of unleaded gasoline, 6,000 gallons of AV gas and 51,000 gallons of heating fuel.

**Frequency of fuel delivery by barge:** Once or twice per year.

**Improvements needed:** No physical improvements are needed.

**Proposed/planned fuel storage additions/improvements:** None.

**Sources of information and date:**

Bruce Tiedeman and Monica Moore, Alaska Energy Authority  
July 18, 2003.

Alaska Energy Authority files.

**AVEC Bulk Fuel Storage** (photo on page 103)

**Owner/operator of bulk fuel tank farm:** Alaska Village Electric Cooperative (AVEC).

**Location of bulk fuel tank farm:** The AVEC tank farm is located at the power plant approximately 200 feet north of the Anvik School and adjacent to the Anvik Airport. The entire site is over 150 feet above the Yukon River and is not subject to flooding.

**Capacity and condition of bulk fuel tank farm:** The AVEC tank farm has a gross storage (shell) capacity of 81,000 gallons and a maximum fill capacity of 77,466 gallons. Three new, single wall, 27,000 gallon, horizontal tanks were installed in the summer of 2002. The tank farm is in good condition.

**Type(s) of secondary containment provided:** The AVEC tank farm has an earthen berm dike, with a new membrane liner installed during the 2002 tank farm upgrade. A non-woven geotextile fabric is placed above and below the liner to minimize the risk of puncture or damage. The new liner is placed above the old liner that was in place prior to 2002 improvements. A 4-inch deep layer of gravel cover is placed over the new liner across the dike floor and a 4-inch deep cellular confinement grid is installed over the liner on the interior dike walls to hold the gravel cover in place on the side slopes.

**Type of foundations at tank farm:** The three new tanks have integral steel skids that are positioned on treated timbers at grade.

**Type(s) of fuel piping systems:** A welded steel pipe runs from the tank farm to the beach, a distance of about 2,000 feet. Within the tank farm, the 3-inch piping between the tanks is welded and flanged.

**Estimated existing annual village fuel usage:** In 2000 the Anvik power plant consumed a total of 37,000 gallons of diesel fuel. According to AVEC's current model for load growth, the projected annual fuel consumption for Anvik is 58,000 gallons for the year 2011 (157% of the current consumption).

**Frequency of fuel delivery by barge:** Usually once or twice per year.

**Improvements needed:** None.

**Proposed/planned fuel storage additions/improvements:**  
None

**Sources of information and date:**

Brent Petrie, AVEC  
May 17, 2004



# Telephone Service

Bush Tell Incorporated provides telephone service in Anvik. In 2003 there are a total of 56 local lines. Occasionally the long-distance phone service, which is provided by A.T. & T. is temporarily out. Normal expansion of service will result from population projections and construction of new homes or establishment of business.

**Provider of basic telephone service:** Bush-Tell, Inc.

**History of service:** Bush-Tell incorporated in 1969. However, Anvik received its first telephone, a single telephone serving the whole community in 1970 from RCA Alaska.. Bush-Tell established household service to Anvik on November 13, 1981.

**Location of telephone facilities:** Bush-Tell Inc. leases land from the City of Anvik for their switchgear building and accompanying antenna to provide local service. AT & T, which provides long-distance phone service to Anvik, co-locates their equipment with Bush-Tell Inc.

**Number of local subscribers:** In August 2003 Bush-Tell Inc., had a total of 56 telephone lines servicing Anvik; 35 were resident phone lines and 23 were business phone lines.

**Basic monthly residential charge:** Basic monthly residential household charges are \$28.10 including tax. Basic monthly business charges with no features are \$43.90 including tax.

**Special features available:** Bush-Tell offers customers additional telephone features which include; call forwarding, call waiting, redialing last number called, selective call rejection, 3-way calling, wake-up call, local restricted dialing and automatic call-back for an extra \$12 per month.

**Problems with system:** Currently there are long distance problems with the telephone services. When the weather gets hot in the summer, the long distance lines often do not work.

The caller identification (Caller ID) feature is not available to customers because AT & T does not have a SS7 function in their lines to provide for the feature.

**Proposed/planned extensions of service or upgrading of system:** Normal expansion resulting from population projections and construction of new homes.

**Other village communication systems:** The community uses marine band radio to communicate within Anvik, with individuals traveling via boat on local rivers and for inter-village communication with Grayling, Shageluk and Holy Cross as radio reception is available.



**Availability of Internet connections:** In 2005 the Anvik Tribal Council provided Internet to community residents through services obtained from Advanced Interactive, Inc.

**Sources of information and date:**

Harry (Bob) Colliver, President/Owner Bush-Tell, Inc.  
August 19, 2003

Malinda Chase  
July 2006

# Cable TV

Individuals in Anvik own their own satellite and receive cable TV service with Dish Network. There are approximately 16 subscribers. When there is poor weather, there is poor or no cable TV reception. Currently there are no planned improvements to cable TV service.

**Provider of service (if any):** Individuals own and obtain a service provider for their own cable TV. ARCS provides one public television station to the community.

**History of service:** Individuals receive cable TV by satellite and by service with Dish Network.

**Location of cable TV facilities:** Individuals own their own satellite or view ARCS, which has TV facilities located in the Anvik City Building.

**Number of local subscribers:** 16 subscribers.

**Number of basic cable TV channels offered:** Not more than 30 with local service.

**Basic monthly residential cable TV charge:** \$39.99 a month.

**Monthly cost for additional channels offered:** \$56.00 per month.

**Problems with system:** When there is poor weather, there is poor or no cable TV reception. Cable viewers lose service.

**Proposed/planned extensions of service or upgrading of system:** No planned improvements to cable TV service system.

**Number of homes, businesses or public buildings with satellite dishes:** 16.

**Sources of information and date:**

Tami Jerue, Anvik Tribal Council Administrator  
July 18, 2002

# Airport

Anvik Airport is located .5 mile south east of town. The airport runway is in a good location, but it is only 2,910 feet long and has a dip in the middle. The Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, has a major airport improvement project scheduled to take place between 2004 and 2006. The runway will be extended to 4000 feet in length and made 75 feet wide. A 150-foot apron will be added, the dip removed and new airport lighting installed.



Anvik DOT Airport Shop



Airport Pro New Apron and Road Area

**Official name of airport:** Anvik Airport

**Distance from the village:** .5 mile to 1 mile from community, depending on route taken to airstrip.

**Date airport built:** Unknown

**Operator of airport:** State of Alaska

**Owner of airport land:** State of Alaska

**Length/width of airport runway:** The existing airport runway is 2910 feet in length and 60 feet wide within a 120 foot safety area.

**Type of runway surface:** Gravel.

**Is the runway oriented to the prevailing wind:** Yes

**Is there airport lighting:** Yes

**Overall condition of airport:** Fair

**Description of terminal facilities:** None

**List scheduled air carriers serving the village:**

Arctic Transportation Services - delivers freight as needed

Frontier Flying Service—one flight per day, 7 days per week

Hageland Aviation Services—two flights per day, 7 days per week

**Frequency of scheduled air carrier service:** Air service to Anvik is two times daily Monday—Saturday by several of the air carriers. There is one passenger flight on Sunday by Frontier Flying Service.

**Number of planes based in the village:** Two, which are privately owned and one, which is owned and operated by Hageland Aviation Service.

Fatal/non-fatal aircraft accidents since 1990: According to National Transportation Safety Board records, there have been three aircraft accidents at Anvik since 1990, one in 1995 and two in 2001. All involved private certificated pilots. There were no fatal accidents.

**List airport maintenance equipment based in the village:**  
Grader.

**Major problems with the airport:** The current runway is too short. The airport surface is failing and the apron is too small.

**Proposed/planned airport improvements:** A major two-year airport improvement project is scheduled to take place in 2005/2006. It involves extension of the runway to 4000 feet, increasing the width to 75 feet within a 150-foot safety area, and enlarging the apron area. The runway will also be upgraded, including removal of the current “dip” in the middle. Existing FAA navigation aids will be relocated and new airport lighting will be installed. The project also includes the construction of a new access road and clearing of trees and brush. The total project cost is approximately \$10.5 million.

**Sources of information and date:**

Dave Sanches, State of Alaska DOT & PF  
August 27, 2003

Ethan Birkholz, State of Alaska DOT and PF  
November 13, 2003

# Barge and Boat Landing

Anvik has no permanent dock facilities. However, there will soon be a need for a future dock or accessible barge-landing site as the slough (the old mouth of the Anvik River) in front of Anvik eventually will close due to a sandbar being built up by river silt and by changes in the Yukon River channel. The need for a new barge docking facility is also outlined in the Anvik, Alaska BIA Long Range Transportation Planning November 2001 document prepared under contract by the Anvik Tribal Council.

**Names of scheduled waterborne freight carriers serving village:** Yutana Barge Lines, supplies fuel and bulk goods to Anvik. Inland Barge Company also provides barge services to Anvik, often transporting bulk goods and propane fuel.

**Routes on which the village is served:** Yutana Barge Lines and Inland Barge Company are based in Nenana, Alaska on the Tanana River. Both barge lines travel downriver on the Tanana River, then enter the Yukon River and proceed southward servicing communities along the Yukon River.

**Type of vessels used:** Barge

**Frequency of service:** Once a month for each carrier service (3 months x 2 carriers = 6 barge visits).

**Lighting requirements:** None.

**Description of dock facilities:** There are no dock facilities located in Anvik. However there is a gravel landing pad, where the barge delivering bulk fuel often docks and delivers fuel to the tank farm south of landing pad. The boat landing is located directly in front of old Episcopal Mission Building.

**Number of boats in the village:** There are 25-30 functional boats in the community.

**Number of people in the village with commercial fishing permits:** 10.

**Major problems with boat and barge landing:** The areas used as the community boat landing may eventually be affected by the change in the Yukon River channel. The mouth of the slough, where boats enter into Anvik near “the point,” may eventually become filled in with river silt and become inaccessible for use during the summer.

**Proposed/planned port improvements:** The community plans to pursue feasibility study for addressing the need for a new barge/boat landing.

**Sources of information:** Tami Jerue, Rudy Chase and Malinda Chase.

# Local Roads

Anvik has about 5.3 miles of total roads, inclusive of the roads going out of town to the gravel pit, park and landfill. The Charlie Wulf Road is in fair condition, although unimproved like the other existing roads, which are in poor condition. The travel width of the local roads is between 10 to 20 feet wide, which is too narrow. The roads are maintained minimally, as needed, by the City of Anvik. The roads have rutting, flooding and subsidence problems especially during the spring thaw. The State plans to realign the road from the village to the airport as part of the airport improvement project.

**Total miles of road in the village area:** Anvik has a total of 5.3 miles of road.

**Roads going out of village and their length\*:**

Gravel Pit Road	=	1.1 miles
River View Road	=	.2 miles
Sawyer Road	=	.1 mile
Walker Avenue	=	.1 mile
Old Village Avenue (to the “Old House”)	=	.4 miles
Main Street	=	.5 miles
Park Road	=	.4 miles
Landfill or Charlie Wulf Rd	=	.8 miles
Hawk Bluff Road	=	.4 miles
Chase Road	=	.1 miles
Anvik River Road	=	.1 miles
Airport Road	=	.6 miles
New Airport Access Road	=	.3 miles
Second Avenue	=	.1 miles
Downtown Avenue	=	.1 mile

\*This is the Bureau of Indian Affairs Indian Reservation Roads Inventory Update as of 5/04.

**Responsibility for maintenance/snow removal:** The City of Anvik provides snow removal and all maintenance as needed. As a second-class city, Anvik has the ability to tax residents for services, including road maintenance. BIA Indian Reservation Roads (IRR) Program generates a small amount of maintenance funding annually are added in the IRR Inventory System.

**Overall condition of local roads:** Unsafe and poor.

**Which road or roads are in the worst condition:** Every route is unimproved and in poor condition, except for a section of Main



Street where a culvert replaced the Anvik bridge. The culvert is located in front of the boat landing which was constructed and upgraded in 2001 by ADOT & PF.

**What are the major road problems?** All roads are unimproved, except for the upgraded section of Main Street, and were constructed without the benefit of design in their horizontal and vertical access. All roads are between 10 to 20 feet wide, which is too narrow for two-way automotive vehicle traffic. The drainage system is poor. It is accomplished by using culverts and open channel ditches which often result in rutting, flooding and subsidence problems especially during the spring thaw. In the summer, with frequent traffic, there is significant dust, which poses health problems, especially for elders and young children. Local Community Health Aides report they see patients throughout the summer for dust related respiratory health problems.

**Location(s) of existing gravel sources:** A gravel pit is located at the end of the Gravel Pit Road.

**Owner(s) of existing gravel sources:** Doyon Limited, the regional ANCSA Native corporation owns the gravel pit.

**Adequacy of existing gravel sources:** The Doyon Material Resource Site, located at the end of the Gravel Pit Road, can be used for large rock fill and embankment material. However, it is not an adequate gravel source for quality road surface material, without using a rock crushing plant or materials screen.

**Location of new gravel sources:** There are two gravel sources that have been identified; however, due to the presence of natural and cultural resources, these sources are likely to be determined to be unavailable for use.

Hawk Bluff is a potential gravel source, but it is a nesting area for the American peregrine falcon and there are an undetermined number of cultural resources and archaeological sites along the top of Hawk Bluff.

The Anvik River is a potential gravel source, but it is a significant river for salmon species. With a drop in the salmon spawning since the mid to late 1990s, use of the Anvik River as a potential material site may negatively impact the fishery. The Alaska Department of Fish & Game has requested that the Anvik River not be used as a gravel material site for the 2005-06 Anvik Airport Rehabilitation Project.

The State of Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (ADOT & PF) has identified two potential sources for obtaining gravel for the Anvik Airport Rehabilitation Project #66724, that will extend the runway and construct a new airport access road in Anvik. ADOT & PF has determined the surface gravel will need to be imported from a previously established source or obtained from developing a new gravel site.

**Date/description of recent road construction/upgrades:**

The most recent road upgrade was the replacement of the Anvik Bridge, located in front of the boat landing with a culvert. The project, #1302, was funded in 1999 and 2000 and was completed in the spring of 2001. The 12-foot diameter culvert, which allows river water to pass through the boat-landing slough, is covered with large rock fill near the bottom and around the sides, with small grade surface gravel constructed into a roadway over the top of the culvert.

**Funding agency:** The State of Alaska Department of Community and Economic Development (DCED) and the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (ADOT & PF) funded the bridge replacement, project #1302.

**Proposed/planned road improvements:** A new Anvik Airport Access Road will be constructed as part of the Anvik Airport Rehabilitation Project, #66724, starting 2005-06. The new airport access road would be realigned to provide a safer, less steep roadway that is adequately separated from the aircraft operations.

Priority on future road improvements are to upgrade all road surfaces from an unimproved and unpaved state to a constructing grade and drain, and surfacing with a less than 2 inch bituminous mat to eliminate the dust health hazard.

**Funding agency:** ADOT & PF is funding the Anvik Airport Rehabilitation Project.

**Sources of information and date:**

Larry Bredeman, Director, TCC Transportation Department  
February 19, 2004

Eric Fitzgerald, Planner, TCC Transportation Department



## CARRYING OUT THE PLAN





# Carrying Out the Plan

The comprehensive community plan is a guide, a “road map” to future development. The future land use section highlights areas to be considered and addressed in future land use and development. The community plan infrastructure, utility and transportation sections identify and prioritize areas for improvement to provide basic public services Anvik can support. The community plan, however, is a guide in making local decisions. It is not a mandatory course of action.

## Top Priority Community Development Projects

### *Top 12 Community Projects for 2005–2010 (not in order)*

- Construct Kashim/Multi-Purpose Building
- Complete 14 (c) Land Conveyances
- Determine new landfill location and construct site
- Clinic Expansion
- Construct/Renovate Deloy Ges Corporation Building
- Maintain community training of Code Red Fire Response
- Maintain/improve support for children & youth by renovating/constructing a new teen center and increasing parental and community volunteer involvement in child, youth and family activities
- Enter into a four village Memorandum of Understanding between Anvik, Grayling, Shageluk and Holy Cross to work together to further economic, governance and community development in the subregion
- Complete Anvik Airport & Airport Access Road expansion
- Complete Anvik Village Resume & Community Web site
- Renovate and maintain historic buildings/sites
- Complete Anvik Fish Plant and make operational

## The Local Planning Effort

Community planning is time-consuming. It takes research and energy to pursue goals, and implement strategies and recommendations. A local planning approach would include reviewing the plan in relation to highlighted priorities, determining the impacts of public or private development proposals, analyzing land management options, and keeping the plan up to date by tracking changes in land use, community infrastructure,



transportation, communications and economic conditions. It may also require the use of new or relevant planning models that are founded from an indigenous planning perspective.

With the need to strengthen communication identified as a planning goal and to coordinate future project, the Anvik Tribal Council and City of Anvik may consider passing a joint resolution establishing a planning team with representatives from the Anvik Tribal Council, the City of Anvik, Deloy Ges, Inc., Anvik Historical Society and the Anvik Local Advisory School Board.

In evaluating future community projects, Anvik's local planning team or commission, may consider using or referring to the project rating forms attached in Appendix A.

## **Adoption of the Plan**

In identifying recommendations for future community services, facilities and land use, the community plan represents a broad statement of local goals and project priorities. With the passage of an ordinance by the City of Anvik and the passage of resolutions by the Anvik Tribal Council and Deloy Ges, Incorporated formally adopting the plan (see following resolutions), this document is an official policy statement of the community of Anvik. As such, the plan is to be referred to and used as a planning tool by a variety of public entities in their individual program planning efforts to coordinate in Anvik.

NOTE: Some of the information on the Summary of the Community Infrastructure Improvement Needs was updated prior to printing.

## **Implementation**

There are a number of entities in Anvik responsive to local issue and development, including the Tribal Council, the City, Deloy Ges ANCSA Corporation, the local advisory school board and the Anvik Historical Society. The implementation of this plan is the responsibility of the community, as a whole, and does not solely rest on any one entity or individual.

To implement the plan, coordination and collaboration, within Anvik—among the residents—and outside of Anvik with non-resident tribal members and corporation shareholders, and organizations and agencies servicing Anvik, are important elements in the pursuit of identified community goals.

Implementation actions are presented here (following ordinances). Timelines for addressing these areas are reflective of accomplishing these goals.



# Resolutions Adopting the Anvik Comprehensive Community Plan

## Resolution 05-01

### A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE ANVIK COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNITY PLAN

**WHEREAS**, the Community of Anvik developed the Anvik Comprehensive Community plan through a series of meetings held between March 2002 and September 2005; and

**WHEREAS**, the City of Anvik, the Anvik Tribal Council and Deloy-Ges, Inc., agreed to work together on behalf of the Community of Anvik to complete the plan by passing a resolution agreeing to develop the community plan; and

**WHEREAS**, the City of Anvik, the Anvik Tribal Council and Deloy-Ges, Inc., appointed or had representation on the initial community planning committee; and

**WHEREAS**, the City of Anvik, the Anvik Tribal Council and Deloy-Ges, Inc., have thoroughly reviewed and agree to the contents of this comprehensive community plan; and

**WHEREAS**, the City of Anvik, the Anvik Tribal Council and Deloy-Ges, Inc., have jointly reviewed any additions and amendments made to this document with each other prior to adopting it; and


**WHEREAS**, the City of Anvik, the Anvik Tribal Council and Deloy-Ges, Inc., recommends the adoption of the Anvik Comprehensive Community Plan to meet community development initiatives or project funding requirements; and

**WHEREAS**, as additional elements are developed, they will be reviewed and approved jointly by representatives of the City of Anvik, the Anvik Tribal Council, and Deloy-Ges, Inc.,

**NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED**, that on this 20<sup>th</sup> day of September 2005, Deloy-Ges, Inc., does adopt the Anvik Comprehensive Community Plan as its official position on community development in Anvik.



ERNEST L. DEMOSK SR..  
President, Deloy-Ges, Inc.

ATTEST   
FREDA BEASLEY  
Secretary, Deloy-Ges, Inc.

## **Ordinance 05-01**

### **AN ORDINANCE ADOPTING THE ANVIK COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNITY PLAN**

WHEREAS, Alaska State Statutes, Section 29.25.010 (a) (6) requires the governing body of a municipality to adopt a comprehensive plan and official maps by ordinance; and,

WHEREAS, the Community of Anvik developed the Anvik Comprehensive Community plan through a series of meetings held between March 2002 and December 2004; and

WHEREAS, THE City of Anvik, the Anvik Tribal Council and Deloy Ges, Inc., agreed to work together on behalf of the Community of Anvik to complete the plan by passing a resolution agreeing to develop the community plan; and,

WHEREAS, the City of Anvik, the Anvik Tribal Council and Deloy Ges, Inc., appointed or had representation on the community planning committee; and,

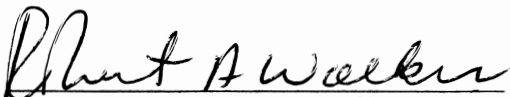
WHEREAS, the City of Anvik, the Anvik Tribal Council and Deloy Ges, Inc., have thoroughly reviewed and agree to the contents of this comprehensive community plan; and,


WHEREAS, the City of Anvik, the Anvik Tribal Council and Deloy Ges, Inc., have jointly reviewed any additions and amendments made to this document with each other prior to adopting it; and,

WHEREAS, the City of Anvik, the Anvik Tribal Council and Deloy Ges, Inc., recommends the adoption of the Anvik Comprehensive Community Plan to meet community development initiatives or project funding requirements; and,

WHEREAS, as additional elements are developed, they will be reviewed and approved jointly by representatives of the City of Anvik, the Anvik Tribal Council and Deloy Ges, Inc;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT ORDAINED that on this 23<sup>rd</sup> Sept 05, the City of Anvik does adopt by ordinance the Anvik Comprehensive Community Plan as its official position on community development in Anvik

  
Robert A. Walker, Mayor, City of Anvik

ATTEST:   
Christine Elswick, City Clerk

**ANVIK TRIBAL COUNCIL**  
**PO Box 10**  
**Anvik, Alaska 99558**  
**(907)663-6322 phone 663-6357 fax**

**RESOLUTION 05- 19**

**A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE ANVIK COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNITY PLAN**

**WHEREAS, the Community of Anvik developed the Anvik Comprehensive Community Plan through a series of meetings held between March 2002 and December 2004; and**

**WHEREAS, the City of Anvik, the Anvik Tribal Council and Deloy Ges, Inc., agree to work together on behalf of the Community of Anvik to complete the plan by passing a resolution agreeing to develop the community plan; and,**

**WHEREAS, the City of Anvik, the Anvik Tribal Council and Deloy Ges, Inc., appointed or had representation on the initial community planning committee; and,**

**WHEREAS, the City of Anvik, the Anvik Tribal Council and Deloy Ges, Inc., have thoroughly reviewed and agree to the contents of this comprehensive community plan; and,**

**WHEREAS, the City of Anvik, the Anvik Tribal Council and Deloy Ges, Inc., have jointly reviewed any additions and amendments made to this document with each other prior to adopting it; and,**

**WHEREAS, the City of Anvik, the Anvik Tribal Council and Deloy Ges, Inc., recommends the adoption of the Anvik Comprehensive Community Plan to meet community development initiatives or project funding requirements; and,**

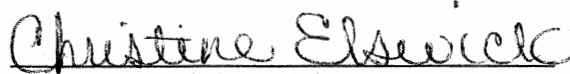
**WHEREAS, as additional elements are developed, they will be reviewed and approved jointly by representatives the City of Anvik, the Anvik Tribal Council and Deloy Ges, Inc.;**

**NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that on this 22<sup>nd</sup> of Nov the Anvik Tribal Council, does adopt the Anvik Comprehensive Community Plan as its official position on community development in Anvik.**

**CERTIFICATION**

**PASSED and APPROVED this 22 day of November, 2005 at a duly constituted quorum of the Anvik Tribal Council. 3 yeas 0 nays.**

**SIGNED:**   
Chief, Carl Jerue, Jr.

**ATTEST:**   
Sec./Treas., Christine Elswick

<b>Goal 1. Improve K-12 Education System</b>				
<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>STRATEGIES</b>	<b>RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	<b>TIMELINE</b>	<b>ENTITY/STAFF VOLUNTEER</b>
<b>Objective 1.1</b> Strengthen education and expand the opportunity for local education in Anvik, in coordination with the surrounding communities	Form a Community Education Committee (CEC) to hold a local education summit and/or provide guidance to the school district in their efforts to hold a subregional education summit.	Form local community education committee (2 or more people) to provide guidance, ideas and help monitor the educational experience in Anvik's school. This committee would consist of community members willing and able to commit the time and effort to work voluntarily on improving local education. In the event this committee does not evolve, the local advisory school board will review and address the goals outlined in the Anvik Comprehensive Community Plan.	January 2006	Volunteers or the Local Advisory School Board
	CEC coordinates and/or provide guidance for local subregional education summit with Grayling, Shageluk & Holy Cross.	Local education committee to contact Doyon Foundation and First Alaskan's Institute for guidance and assistance with holding a subregional education summit. Request assistance with facilitating the educational summit.	February 2006	Community Education Committee or the Local Advisory School Board
	CEC references the Anvik Comprehensive Community Plan to provide agenda items for issues to address at education summit.	Local Advisory School Board holds audio-conferences with other communities & Alaska Rural Systemic Initiative to discuss ideas and find materials for influencing student programming and community and parental involvement.	On-going	Community Education Committee or the Local Advisory School Board
		Providing a community orientation or a volunteer family assigned to new school teaching staff. Request information from Association of Interior Native Educators <a href="http://www.doyonfoundation.com/alap.html">http://www.doyonfoundation.com/alap.html</a> and the Alaska Native Knowledge Network <a href="http://www.ankn.uaf.edu/">http://www.ankn.uaf.edu/</a>	As needed	Community Education Committee or the Local Advisory School Board, Anvik Tribal Council and City of Anvik—Entire Community
		Request the State of Alaska Department of Education and Early Education <a href="http://www.eed.state.ak.us/">http://www.eed.state.ak.us/</a> and/or the Local Boundary Commission <a href="http://www.dced.state.ak.us/dca/lbc/lbc.htm">http://www.dced.state.ak.us/dca/lbc/lbc.htm</a> to inform the community, at an education summit or through dialogue with the community, of any initiatives for consolidation or changes in the school district's structure.	Agenda item for Education Summit	Community Education Committee or the Local Advisory School Board, Anvik Tribal Council

<b>Goal 1. Improve K-12 Education System</b>				
<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>STRATEGIES</b>	<b>RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	<b>TIMELINE</b>	<b>ENTITY/STAFF VOLUNTEER</b>
<b>Objective 1.3</b> Develop system to influence IASD hiring of teachers and delivery of student programs	Explore ways and develop system to influence IASD hiring of teachers and delivery of student programs.	Local Advisory School Board holds audio-conferences with other local school boards, the Interior Native Educators Association, IASD Administration & Board, the Alaska Native Policy Center and other entities on how to influence school staff hiring.	Agenda item for Education Summit	Local Advisory School Board
	Explore ways to improve special education services.		On-going	Local Advisory School Board
<b>Objective 1.3</b> Improve special education services		Request Association of Interior Native Educators and the Doyon Foundation introduce the "Learning Styles" classroom. Sponsor the Blackwell teaching and administrative staff in attending the learning styles workshops or events. Contact: <a href="http://www.doyonfoundation.com/aiap.html">http://www.doyonfoundation.com/aiap.html</a>	January 2006	Local Advisory School Board
		Request Yukon Kuskokwim Health Corporation, Tanana Chiefs Conference Health Education and/or Iditarod Area School District provide information to the community and school on working with Fetal Alcohol Syndrome/Effects individuals.	Starting Sept 2006 then on-going	Local Advisory School Board and Anvik Tribal Council



<b>Goal 2. Improve Healthy Alternatives for Youth</b>				
<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>STRATEGIES</b>	<b>RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	<b>TIMELINE</b>	<b>ENTITY/STAFF VOLUNTEER</b>
<b>Objective 2.1</b> Increase health prevention education in school	Coordinate more prevention classes/activities that include the school, the VPSO, parents, mental health provider, YKHC & local health aides.	Contact Alaska Cooperative Extension for resources <a href="http://www.uaf.edu/ces/index">http://www.uaf.edu/ces/index</a>	On-going	Anvik Tribal Council (TFYS), Local Advisory School Board and Blackwell School Principal and Teaching Staff
	Create/develop/deliver a life skills program in school.		September 2006	Anvik Tribal Council, Local Advisory School Board, Principal & Parent Volunteers
	Develop a local youth court using the Justice Circle Decision-Making Consensus Process.		On-going	Anvik Tribal Council & Community Volunteers
<b>Objective 2.2</b> Pursue a new teen center	Discuss need, support and potential land available for new teen center.	See Anvik Comprehensive Community Plan Future Land Use Map for starting point of discussion.	January 2006 to 2007	Anvik Tribal Council, Deloy Ges, Inc. & Anvik City Council
	Look for funding to build and/or renovate a teen center.	Tribal Administrator to request TCC's Planning & Development Department to conduct a funding search for grants available for renovating or building a teen center, including information on the federal Youth Build and HUD grants.	February 2006	Anvik Tribal Council Staff
	Conduct research for new teen center	Request that Anvik youth research different types of teen centers & develop ideas for teen center plan. Present these plans, in a Powerpoint Presentation or school report, to the Community or Anvik Tribal Council.	Academic year 2006-07	Anvik Tribal Council Administrator, Blackwell & Galena School Staff, and Anvik Project Education Residential School students
	Talk with other entities/ villages about how or where they received their teen center funding	Tribal Administrator with TCC's Youth Employment Services and UAF Cooperative Extension Agent conduct a "Using Resources" workshop and explore the Youth Build grant program to find avenues for youth to build and/or renovate a teen center.	2005 to 2007	Anvik Tribal Council Staff (TFYS)



<b>Goal 2. Improve Healthy Alternatives for Youth</b>				
<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>STRATEGIES</b>	<b>RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	<b>TIMELINE</b>	<b>ENTITY/STAFF VOLUNTEER</b>
<b>Objective 2.3</b> Increase activities for children, youth and families	Hold regular contemporary and square dances (twice a year or quarterly, in association with another community event).	Contact Farthest North Federation of Dance Clubs for resources and suggestions <a href="http://fairbanks-alaska.com/dance-center.htm">http://fairbanks-alaska.com/dance-center.htm</a>	Starting fall/winter 2006 and on-going	Anvik Tribal Council (TFYS), Teen Center/Youth Coordinator & any other Community Volunteers
	Hold regular Athabascan dances/dance practice (annually in January & Feb).	Adults and youth learn to sing the songs (use the tape recorded songs to learn from and for practice only).	After completion of the Kashim	Adult Community Volunteers/ Tribal Members (at least two people—male & female) Agnes Savage, Violet Kruger & Phillip Demientieff
	Develop youth leadership. Consider appointing a youth to respective boards.	Discuss during regular board/council meeting	June 2006	Anvik City Council, Anvik Tribal Council & Deloy Ges, Inc., Board of Directors
	Build a new basketball court in community center or high use area (see recommendations).	Work through the Creating Healthy Communities Chapter 6 “Using Resources” to construct a new playground, basketball court and skating rink. See Anvik’s Future Land Use narrative and map for discussion.	2006-2007	Community Volunteers, the Teen Center Coordinator, Anvik Youth, Local Leadership
	Build a new playground in community center or high use area (see recommendations).	See Anvik Comprehensive Community Plan Future Land Use Map for starting point of discussion.	2006-2007	Community Volunteers
	Build a skating rink in community center or high use area.	See Anvik Comprehensive Community Plan Future Land Use Map for starting point of discussion.	2006-2007	Community Volunteers
	Develop a summer swimming program	Explore the possibility of obtaining a summer swimming pool to be available for age group use, when the Yukon River sandbar across from Anvik is unavailable. Contact the City of Galena about the details of their former summer swimming pool program.	Annually June and July	Anvik Tribal Council (TFYS) & Rural Campfire Director
	Promote community and family recreation	Plan trips, events or activities together.	On-going	Any Community Volunteer, Families, Youth, women or men groups. All local entities.

<b>GOAL 3 Develop the Local Economy</b>				
<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>STRATEGIES</b>	<b>RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	<b>TIMELINE</b>	<b>ENTITY/STAFF VOLUNTEER</b>
<b>Objective 3.1</b> Develop a local business association, then work toward a sub-regional Economic Development Council	Local businesses meet together on a regular basis to discuss barriers to development and/or collaborate on broader community and subregional regional interest—form Breakfast or Brunch Club (quarterly or twice a year gatherings).	Co-sponsor and attend a local “Economic Opportunities” workshop, outlined in the Creating Healthy Communities (Chapter 6) booklet and led by Cooperative Extension Agent <a href="http://www.uaf.edu/ces/index.html">http://www.uaf.edu/ces/index.html</a> or offered by some other agency.	Spring 2006 to 2008 and on-going	Anvik Tribal Council, City of Anvik, Deloy Ges, Inc., and the RC & D Council.
		Coordinate and/or enter into a Memorandum of Understanding with Holy Cross, Shageluk and Grayling to form an Economic Development Council and collectively work on common economic development issues.	2007 to 2008	Communities of Shageluk, Grayling and Holy Cross.
<b>Objective 3.2</b> Open a licensed daycare with room for activities/rest area./kitchen		Request that TCC Planning & Development Department perform a grant search to fund the construction of a community daycare or renovation of an existing building for a daycare facility.	2008 to 2010	Anvik Tribal Administrator/ Clerk and Ikitarod Area School District.

<b>GOAL 3 Develop the Local Economy</b>				
<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>STRATEGIES</b>	<b>RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	<b>TIMELINE</b>	<b>ENTITY/STAFF VOLUNTEER</b>
<b>Objective 3.3</b> Encourage and support local business development	Produce brochures advertising Anvik to be posted outside of the community.		Spring 2006	City of Anvik and Iditarod Area School District.
		Support economic education campaign to “Produce locally—Buy/Trade Anvik or subregionally” Initiative. See Local Decisions About Local Economies Report (p. 7 & 8), website: <a href="http://www.dced.state.ak.us/dca/pub/">http://www.dced.state.ak.us/dca/pub/</a>	On-going	Anvik Tribal Council, City of Anvik and Deloy Ges, Inc.
		Research and develop cost comparison sheet on locally produced building materials with imported building materials	2005 to 2006	Deloy Ges, Inc.
		Develop and maintain a community website to profile the community and highlight the Anvik’s uniqueness, history and local business.	May 2006	Volunteer Community member, Anvik Tribal Council Staff, non-resident Tribal Members or Deloy Ges Inc., Shareholders and Iditarod Area School District.
		Support, encourage and explore the original use or alternative use for Deloy Ges Cannery.	2005 to 2008	Deloy Ges, Inc., shareholders, Local Entities and Community Members
<b>Objective 3.4</b> Develop a greenhouse/ garden to produce local fresh vegetables		Support the Mission (Chase-Chapman) Building restoration and use, by encouraging small business development.	On-going	Local Entities
		Encourage a local resident(s) to develop and manage a local greenhouse and garden.	2007	Anvik Tribal Council
		Request the University of Alaska Cooperative Extension Program provide information and guidance to the community on gardening and the constructing of a local greenhouse. Contact: <a href="http://www.uaf.edu/coop-ext/">http://www.uaf.edu/coop-ext/</a>	2007	Anvik Tribal Council Environmental Office
		Research the greenhouse models and small businesses running greenhouses in northern climates, such as Clypsso Farm in Fairbanks.	2005 to 2007	Anvik Tribal Council

<b>GOAL 3 Develop the Local Economy</b>				
<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>STRATEGIES</b>	<b>RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	<b>TIMELINE</b>	<b>ENTITY/STAFF VOLUNTEER</b>
<b>Objective 3.5</b> Complete an Anvik Village Resume or workforce/equipment/assessment (including a list of non-resident Anvik Tribal Members and Deloy Ges Shareholders) to share with any future incoming project contractors		Request/invite contractors & funders to a post-award conference to share Village Resume information and highlight workforce and community resources prior to any project hiring and start-up.  Research and complete an "Anvik Village Resume" or Human Resource/Skills assessment for local residents and non-resident tribal members and Deloy Ges shareholders.	On-going according to need or project  2005 to 2007	Anvik Tribal Council  Tribal Workforce Development Specialist (TFYS), Anvik Tribal Administrator and Deloy Ges Inc., Board Member(s)
<b>Objective 3.6</b> Learn more about and get update from RC&D Council		Request the RC & D Council to educate the community on its functions, services and/or technical assistance.	2006 to 2007	City of Anvik
<b>Objective 3.7</b> Establish winter youth employment opportunities		Coordinate efforts to provide winter youth employment opportunities.	In place by 2007	Anvik Tribal Council, City of Anvik, Deloy Ges Inc., IASD, TCC YES & State of Alaska DECD

<b>GOAL 4 To Promote Community Wellness, Healthy Lifestyles</b>				
<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>STRATEGIES</b>	<b>RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	<b>TIMELINE</b>	<b>ENTITY/STAFF VOLUNTEER</b>
<b>Objective 4.1</b> Determine if the surrounding communities want to pursue the establishment of a sub-regional rehabilitation center.	Designate a lead community to update communities on initiative.	Explore type of recovery camp model at a site to be designated in the sub-region. Discuss idea with Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation.	September 2005	Anvik Tribal Council through the Tanana Chiefs Conference Lower Yukon Subregional meeting
<b>Objective 4.2</b> Increase community volunteers for all activities.	Establish an annual award	Explore how volunteerism relates to cultural value of contributing to the community/ sharing—target sectors of the population/ individuals who can contribute to specific events/activities. Keep number of awards limited due to small Anvik population.	January 2006	Anvik Tribal Council or any other entity

<b>GOAL 5 Develop and Coordinate Anvik Land Planning</b>				
<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>STRATEGIES</b>	<b>RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	<b>TIMELINE</b>	<b>ENTITY/STAFF VOLUNTEER</b>
<b>Objective 5.1</b> Complete future land planning and 14 (c) land conveyances	Request guidance from Doyon Limited on the 14 (c) process.		Complete by 2008	Deloy Ges, Inc. and City of Anvik
<b>Objective 5.2</b> Identify a cooperative community land planning team with representatives from Deloy Ges, Inc., the City of Anvik and Anvik Tribal Council	Designate community land committee to work on future land needs and completion of 14 (c) land conveyance.	NOTE: Anvik City Council is pursuing a grant to assist with land transfer issues from the city to local residents.  NOTE: Issues such as a site for a future land and strategy to remediate potentially contaminated sites can be addressed by committee	July 2006	Deloy Ges, Inc., City of Anvik and Anvik Tribal Council.



<b>GOAL 6 Build Local Capacity and Skills of Community Members</b>				
<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>STRATEGIES</b>	<b>RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	<b>TIMELINE</b>	<b>ENTITY/STAFF VOLUNTEER</b>
<b>Objective 6.1</b> Encourage adult education & training (target skill/subject area needed, number of individuals to get training/ education and timeline)	Announce in community newsletter	Encourage or support a local resident in obtaining an Early Childhood Child Development Associate (CDA) Certificate or A.A.S Degree, small business skills and daycare licensure to provide childcare services in Anvik.	When a newsletter is established	Anvik Tribal Council
	Offer on-site community education courses	Encourage or support the support staff in ATC, Deloy Ges and City of Anvik to pursue professional development by increasing their computer literacy skills. Staff may want to enroll in UAF or another distance education program. Contact: <a href="http://www.uaf.edu/iac/">http://www.uaf.edu/iac/</a>	Fall 2005 and on-going	Anvik Tribal Council, City of Anvik and Deloy Ges, Inc.
		Encourage or support local leadership/board development, considering training available statewide, nationally and internationally  Leadership education information:  The Foraker Group: <a href="mailto:info@forakergroup.org">info@forakergroup.org</a>  The Native Nations Institute at University of Arizona's Udall Center for Studies in Public Policy:  <a href="http://www.nni.arizona.edu/leadership.htm">http://www.nni.arizona.edu/leadership.htm</a>  The Banff Centre Aboriginal Leadership Development:  <a href="http://www.banffcenter.com/departments/leadership/aboriginal.asp">http://www.banffcenter.com/departments/leadership/aboriginal.asp</a>	Winter 2005 and on-going	Anvik Tribal Council, City of Anvik and Deloy Ges, Inc.
<b>Objective 6.2</b> Promote and develop "off road" driver licensing system possibly through the tribe.	Research and implement "off-roads drivers licensure" program through State of AK		Starting October 2006 and on-going	Anvik Tribal Council
	Offer AK State Drivers Permit testing in Anvik		Quarterly or every 6 months	VPSO with Aniak State Troopers

<b>GOAL 6 Build Local Capacity and Skills of Community Members</b>				
<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>STRATEGIES</b>	<b>RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	<b>TIMELINE</b>	<b>ENTITY/STAFF VOLUNTEER</b>
<b>Objective 6.3</b> Provide on-going business development training—starting, funding a & managing a small business.	Seek on-going business development training for community members and business owner.	Request on-site training from the university and small business administration	Spring 2006 and on-going	Anvik Tribal Council

<b>GOAL 7 Promote Cultural Renewal and Maintenance</b>				
<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>STRATEGIES</b>	<b>RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	<b>TIMELINE</b>	<b>ENTITY/STAFF VOLUNTEER</b>
<b>Objective 7.1</b> Document cultural properties, sites, graves, land, etc.		Establish a cultural review/research group of tribal members/shareholders or in partnership with other subregional communities.	2007	Anvik Tribal Council and Deloy Ges, Inc.
		Review cultural documentation to date and develop comprehensive cultural renewal plan with community/tribal involvement, input and review.	2008	All local entities
<b>Objective 7.2</b> Strengthen Anvik's bilingual/ Native language program		Set community language use goals, starting with a "do-able" approach such as using greetings, invocations/opening prayer (translated Lord's Prayer), and common phrases. Explain this effort during community feasts and gatherings. Encourage community members to begin using phrases in Public that they are comfortable saying.	On-going	Anvik Tribal Council, City of Anvik and Deloy Ges, Inc. and Blackwell School
		Develop cultural mentorship program, possibly in partnership with other subregional communities.	Winter-time activity beginning 2007	Anvik Tribal Council
<b>Objective 7.3</b> Construct a kashim: a traditional gathering, meeting and learning environment		Research the historical and traditional protocol/ rules of the kashim use. Publicly discuss, determine, announce and remind community members and guests of the protocol or expectations while in and around the kashim.	Upon completion of the kashim	Anvik Tribal Council
<b>Objective 7.4</b> Construct or renovate a space for the Anvik Museum.	Space will be available in the new community kashim		Fall 2006	Anvik Historical Society

<b>GOAL 8 Improve Transportation Infrastructure</b>				
<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>STRATEGIES</b>	<b>RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	<b>TIMELINE</b>	<b>ENTITY/STAFF VOLUNTEER</b>
<b>Objective 8.1</b> To extend the airport runway and realign airport access road				Community of Anvik with State of Alaska Department of Transportation & Public Facilities
		Establish a transportation committee with representatives from Anvik Tribal Council, the City of Anvik & Deloy Ges to pursue a course of action.	2006	Anvik Tribal Council, the City of Anvik and Deloy Ges, Inc.
<b>Objective 8.2</b> Plan and construct a barge docking area.	Locate funding to conduct feasibility study		2007-08	Anvik Transportation Committee
		Conduct feasibility study on the construction of a new barge and boat docking area and access road to site.	2008-10	Anvik Tribal Council, the City of Anvik and Deloy Ges, Inc.

<b>GOAL 9 Increase Organization Communication and Collaboration</b>				
<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>STRATEGIES</b>	<b>RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	<b>TIMELINE</b>	<b>ENTITY/STAFF VOLUNTEER</b>
<b>Objective 9.1</b> Have a meeting between Anvik Tribal Council, City of Anvik and Deloy Ges to discuss the collective needs		Have annual meetings to discuss community issues.	Starting 2006	City of Anvik, Anvik Tribal Council, Deloy Ges, Inc., the Local Advisory School Board, Anvik Historic Society, Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation and the local mental health provider
		Announce regular and annual meetings on KSKO radio.	On-going	City of Anvik, Anvik Tribal Council, Deloy Ges, Inc., the Local Advisory School Board
		Request that TCC Lower Yukon-Subregional Office work in partnership with the subregional communities to produce a monthly newsletter.	2006	Anvik Tribal Council will request TCC Lower Yukon Subregional Office
		Disseminate and share Comprehensive Community Plan to all agencies working with the community.	Following adoption of plan	City of Anvik, Anvik Tribal Council, Deloy Ges, Inc.
		Reference and use the Comprehensive Community Plan frequently as a guide and tool in carrying out collective community goals. Formally review the plan every 2 to 3 years and update the plan every 10 years.	On-going	All local entities

# Conclusion: Project Thoughts, Reflections and Suggestions

*by Malinda Chase*

Planning for a community is an ambitious task, especially when you lack working knowledge about the planning process or the experience needed in pulling together the final outcome, which in this case, is the final written plan. As a tribal member of Anvik, I was fortunate to be recruited to work on Anvik's Comprehensive Community Plan as a graduate student, in part because of my ties to and knowledge of Anvik. At the time, I had little idea of what community planning meant, and how it may take shape with indigenous and rural populations and places.

There are ways that indigenous knowledge, which is the foundation in many rural Alaskan communities, differs from Western-based expectations. These differences are rooted in historically divergent worldviews. From the perspective of an insider assisting with a community planning, these worldviews can affect the concept, process and outcomes of community initiatives. In this planning effort, there were underlying values, beliefs, practices and relations within these worldviews that unfolded in the project. As it is, I am grateful for the opportunity to learn from and be a part of the process. I gained an awareness and knowledge of community planning, sharpened my skills and sought ways to make this document reflective of Anvik and our unique experience as a People and place.

The planning that resulted in this document, the Anvik Comprehensive Community Plan 2005–2010, was part of a pilot project funded by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) in partnership with the University of Alaska Fairbanks (UAF) and the Tanana Chiefs Conference (TCC) working with the communities of Grayling, Anvik, Shageluk and Holy Cross, which are collectively often referred to as the GASH communities. This pilot project was coordinated through the Denali Commission. The overall intent of the community planning project from the organizations initiating the planning was to:

- Provide a way for agencies to receive direction from and coordinate services with the communities
- Build capacity for community planning at the regional level through a partnership effort by training individuals
- Complete comprehensive community plans

Given this was a pilot project and one of the early attempts to meet the mission of the Denali Commission, which in part says, “to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of government services” and “develop a well-trained labor force,” there were challenges during the project. In order to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of designing and administering projects aimed at



working with rural Alaska and meeting the vision and values of the Denali Commission, which includes being a “catalyst for positive change” and “respect for people and culture,” I offer the following points, and in some cases suggestions, to consider in evaluating this pilot project.<sup>1</sup>

## **Concepts of Planning**

### ***Guiding Model***

When introduced and initiated from outside of the community, the concept of planning may be understood and approached differently between the indigenous community and Western-based institutions. The Denali Commission and USDA promote community planning from an economic, land use and infrastructure perspective, which is what the Denali Commission was charged with when it was established by a congressional act. The planning tools available and training offered at the beginning of the planning project focused on a needs-based concept of planning. This approach to planning lends itself to focusing on what communities don’t have, which is a deficit model rather than a strength-based model.

### ***Reasoning for Planning Effort***

Under this project the Denali Commission needed to clearly present to community leadership and the project team of graduate students the reasoning and intent behind coordinating the planning effort. The full intent for coordinating the effort unfolded intermittently as the project proceeded, which may have reflected the process that Denali Commission undertook in endorsing their community planning policy. Specifically, the reasoning behind the planning effort was not fully understood at the community level or by the project team. For instance, one of the reasons for adopting a community plan is to address site control issues of infrastructure projects. At the outset, this point was not totally clear to planning participants or the community.

### ***Suggestions for Designing the Planning Process***

- Meet onsite with a community to discuss community development concepts and approaches (needs-based, capacity approach or asset-based).
- Be strategic in designing and scheduling meeting activities and

1. The conclusion highlights and combines issues in three previously written papers:

Chase, M. (Dec. 2003). Topical Journal—some internship reflections. University of Alaska Fairbanks course RD 400 Rural Development Internship.

Chase, M. (Dec. 2003). Points to possibly address in the GASH Community Planning Pilot Project Evaluation. University of Alaska Fairbanks course RD 400 Rural Development Internship.

Chase, M. (April 2006). Comprehensive Exam Answers. Partial requirement for a Master of Arts Degree. University of Alaska Fairbanks.

content. For instance, use a map to discuss how the community has evolved and to identify future initiatives. Using a map early in the process often provides a lead for stories and experiences to be told and moves discussion toward community vision, project development and how these efforts may or may not relate to community values.

- Information about community history, culture and past and current infrastructure needs to be reviewed early in project, prior to meetings with community (to engage in a knowledgeable dialogue and get to some of the issues more efficiently). The communities appreciate hearing historical and cultural information reflected back and highlighted during meetings.

## **Recruitment of Individuals Compiling the Plan**

### ***An Overview***

Graduate students originally recruited to be part of the GASH pilot community-planning project were individuals employed at the regional Native non-profit corporation, Tanana Chiefs Conference (TCC) and interested in pursuing their graduate work through the University of Alaska system. In addition, Beth Leonard and I were recruited in part due to our ties to the GASH area. At the time, Leonard was employed at Tanana Chiefs Conference. During the project, Leonard completed a major portion of Shageluk's community plan. In designing the project, it was thought that if individuals who were employed at the regional corporation could be trained in community planning, it would further facilitate the completion of plans from communities in the region. Those employed at TCC would be granted some work time to focus on compiling the plan and traveling to each community to assist in facilitating the meetings.

As it turned out, it was difficult for individuals who held a full-time position within the organization to take on the additional duties of researching, compiling, writing and revising a community plan over and above the duties that they each were responsible for in their primary employment. A great deal of planning effort involves establishing and maintaining a relationship and communication with the community, which requires focused time and an established internal process to access and utilize information that is available through the regional organizations or partners.

### ***Suggestions***

- Target individuals to be involved in the planning effort
- Individuals compiling the plan need to have a willingness and ability to research, read and synthesize information (technical, cultural and historical). It is helpful for individuals that are recruited (in this case students and project staff) to be

involved in planning to have local and regional knowledge, and various areas of expertise. Specifically the project will be more efficient if it:

- ✓ Includes individuals from and/or with ties to community: This can help establish trust if individuals are from the community.
- ✓ Includes individuals from outside the community: These individuals can often introduce new ideas and explore and discuss certain topics that may be challenging for the community to address.
- ✓ Individuals providing guidance and management of the project: These need to be aware of what comprehensive community planning entails and able to discuss planning approaches and choices to students or individuals compiling the plan, the community and the agencies providing support.

## **Training/Coursework**

### **Overview**

At the outset of the project in January 2002, an initial kick-off training took place. Community representatives invited to attend and project team members (graduate students and the UAF instructor) were given an overview of elements to address while planning with the communities. Several tools were highlighted: a USDA developed “checklist” of the elements to potentially include in the written plan, the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) booklet, a mapping exercise and the Denali Commission endorsed booklet *Community Strategic Plan Guide & Form* that outlines a planning process for rural Alaska. The initial training offered was pre-determined by the agencies involved: They defined the content of the training and provided one example of a community plan—*Galena’s Comprehensive Community Plan*.

Subsequent training and coursework involved meeting in a seminar style format with project team members, which included the recruited graduate students, a UAF instructor, the USDA Rural Development partner representative and the TCC Holy Cross subregional director. Community leadership or individuals working in various TCC departments and programs attended these seminar meetings as certain elements in the plan were addressed. Graduate students participating in the project enrolled in and completed research credit for assisting with the plan. Initially, as outlined in the course syllabi, students were only required to keep a journal and complete the first draft of a comprehensive community plan.

### **Suggestions**

- Highlight a variety of plans: The training needed to have a variety of community planning presenters and examples of

community plans. For instance, although an individual from the community of Galena attended the training and Galena's plan was highlighted, the community representatives and project team would have benefited by hearing from additional communities and/or leadership that had gone through the planning process and the writing and compiling of several different plans.

- Emphasize that community planning is about applied research. This is an important point, planning is an effort covering:
  1. Research with community about vision, goals, hopes, challenges, etc.
  2. Research with any written community information related to history, projects, infrastructure development (reports), culture, etc.
  3. Research of relevant statewide, regional, tribal or international indigenous information.

## Reflections

There was not a clear definition of a community plan or model to guide the process, which had both positive and negative factors. It allowed creativity in the written plan and work with communities but also led to confusion. For instance, the graduate team members approached the planning process by using the Denali Commission endorsed *Community Strategic Plan Guide & Form*. During community meetings held and it was evident from their responses that many of their community planning concerns centered on addressing social issues rather than the community planning issues identified by USDA and Denali Commission.

There was a great deal of "distance" between the information gathered using the process outlined in the *Community Strategic Plan Guide & Form*, with the actual projects that communities were planning and envisioning for themselves. Each community's concept of planning regarded the community from a much more holistic perspective. As it was, the four communities initially stressed community planning in terms of addressing social and economic issues—emphasizing quality education, increased community wellness and the desire to continue subsistence lifestyle with balanced economic opportunities. The information gathered from using the *Community Strategic Plan Guide & Form* process did not address the type of information that USDA sought in a plan, which was the *Community Plan Checklist* (formerly referred to as USDA's *Comprehensive Plan Table of Contents*).

### Partnerships

Perhaps the biggest challenge to this project was to manage partnership in the reality of shifting leadership (loss of team members, local and regional leadership and instructors/faculty).

## Thoughts and Suggestions

- Communities, individuals and organizations involved need to know what roles and resources (support) come from partners and the community. Review signed partnership agreement with involved communities, students, project team members and agencies.
- Determine if the planning project is a priority—by whom in the community, at the regional organization, the involved agencies and educational institution? Project priority needs to be clearly conveyed within partner agencies.
- Revisit partnership roles throughout project and revise, if needed.
- There are realities in fostering and maintaining local partnerships during a planning process. At a community level, local leadership is often busy—this affects their involvement in planning. Find local expertise and those with an interest in the direction of the community. If an agency is encouraging or supporting a community plan, then the agency may be more efficient if it goes to the community first, rather than other agencies for initial partnership. Even if the encouraging agency has specific partners or factors they would like to include in the process, by meeting with the community first, the community can jointly define what will work well for their planning.
- If there is planning expertise jointly available from the educational institution, in this case UAF, and the partnering agencies, like USDA, then consider approving co-instructors to offer the targeted community-planning course.

### **Resources That Affecting Planning**

There are many resources available and relevant to planning. Individuals and communities initiating a plan may need to search for significant information that clarifies the dynamics of community planning in Alaska or indigenous populations. Our planning team stumbled upon information about *Native Nation Building and the Western Alaska Economic Diversification Strategy Local Decisions About Local Economies*. Both of these sources provided insight and areas to explore with the community. In seeking out sources relevant to the process, communities and individuals involved in the process can ask themselves, “Does the model or resource we are following or utilizing establish local ownership or perpetuate dependency? Is it relevant process that will be useful for us?”

### **Representation**

A community plan can include story, especially the community’s story. As our planning team ventured to compile and write certain sections of the plan, we struggled to express the community’s

story. Rather than writing a boiler plate plan, as a planning team we had to ask ourselves, “whose story, whose place do we represent?” We have looked for ways to represent ourselves—including creation stories about the land and people.

I have reflected a great deal on this project. Although a noticeable amount of time has elapsed since the project began, I hope these thoughts and suggestions will assist other communities and agencies in finding creative ways to devise a community planning process that reflects their individual story, needs and uniqueness as a People and place. Surely the Creator and our ancestors would want it this way.



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## APPENDIX





# Appendix:

## Anvik Comprehensive Community Plan

### Project Evaluation, Sheet 1

#### ***Project Rating Questions***

- Does the project fit with the community's preferred future?
- Is it sustainable?
- What is the community's capacity to carry out this project?
- How will the community benefit from this project? Who in the community will benefit from the project?
- Who will support the project? Who will oppose the project?

#### ***Factors Affecting your Project***

- Do you have access to capital for this project? What capital is needed?
- Is the local business climate favorably (or unfavorably) disposed to this project?
- Does the infrastructure exist to support this project?
- Are there sufficient local resources to carry out this project?
- What input would this project have in the local quality of life?

## Project Evaluation, Sheet 2

**Project** \_\_\_\_\_

### Project Schedule

When should the project begin? (circle one)

- In the short term  
(next few months)
- New term (next year or so)
- Long term (2 to 5 years)

### Project Duration

Including project preparation (planning, development, implementation and maintenance), how long do you estimate it will take to complete the project from start to finish? (circle one)

- Less than 3 months
- 3 to 6 months
- 6 to 12 months
- 1 to 2 years
- 2 to 5 years
- More than 5 years

### Critical Path

Do other project have to be completed before you start this project?  
(circle one)

Yes                  No

If you start this project, will it allow you to undertake other projects later?  
(circle one)

Yes                  No

List projects or events upon which the timing of your project depends:

### Positive Response

The positive effects of the project will be realized by the community:  
(circle one)

- immediately
- within the next year
- in more than one year
- in 2 to 5 years
- not realized for more than 5 years

Project evaluation forms provided by Larry Dickerson, Assistant Professor for Alaska Native and Rural Development Department and Agent for Cooperative Extension Service's Community and Rural Development, 11/1/04.