



Native Village of Eagle Economic Development & Community Plan

2020-2025

Prepared by: Eagle IRA Council in partnership with the Tanana Chiefs Conference, Village
Planning and Development Program

Figure 1: Aerial View of the Yukon River - Eagle

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

A special thank you goes out to community members who filled out the Eagle Community Feedback Survey, the information collected assisted in compiling the goals and objectives for the community.

Community members who participated in Eagles Community Meeting on July 18, 2019

- Karma Ulvi, Compliance Officer/Health Aide
- Benjamin Juneby, Eagle Village Chief
- Gerald Goodnoh, Tribal Member
- Tessa Wallis, Community Member
- Rita David, Tribal Member
- Mary David, Tribal Member
- Jenny Wailes, Community Member
- Tanya R. Zuniga, Tribal Administrator
- Daniel David, Tribal Member
- Howard E. David, 2nd Chief of Eagle Village
- Teya-Marie Frost, Community Member
- John R. Paul, Tribal Member
- Roger David, Tribal Member
- Ethel Beck, Tribal Member
- Rebecca Malcolm, Tribal Member
- Tim Beaucage, Community Member
- Ron Wailes. Community Member

Tanana Chiefs Conference, Planning and Development Program

- Renee Linton, Rural Economic Development Specialist
- Alissa Healy, Community Planning Intern

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In July 2017, the Native Village of Eagle partnered with the Tanana Chiefs Conference, Planning and Development Program to develop a community plan in conjunction with a comprehensive economic development strategy (CEDS). The community plan describes what the community looks like today, identifies the community's priorities for future projects, and is a tool to guide future growth of the community. Input for the plan was collected from the entire community by administering a community feedback survey and conducting a community meeting in Eagle on July 18, 2019.



Figure 2: Group Photo at July 2019 Community Meeting

RESOLUTION



Native Village of Eagle
PO Box 19
Eagle Alaska 99738-0019
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Adopting the Eagle Community Plan

Resolution 2020-04

WHEREAS, this plan was created through a public process which captured the goals of our community; and,

WHEREAS, this plan is a tool that helps us manage change in our community; and,

WHEREAS, this plan is intended to coordinate future community development and service delivery; and,

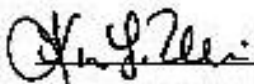
WHEREAS, this plan was created for public use and will be made publicly available; and,

WHEREAS; we ask all public, private, and non-profit entities serving our community to recognize and use this plan; and,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the parties of this resolution agree to work together to pursue the goals expressed in this plan

Certification

We hereby certify that this resolution was duly passed and approved on February 13, 2020 with 4 favor, 0 opposed, and 0 abstaining.


Karma Ulvi, 1st Chief


Rebecca Malcolm, Secretary/Treasurer

COMMUNITY VALUES

The Village of Eagle share similar values of the well-known “Athabascan Values.” These include, but are not limited to the following:



COMMUNITY MISSION

THE NATIVE VILLAGE OF EAGLE IS A THRIVING COMMUNITY FILLED WITH HAPPY, HEALTHY, AND HUMBLE COMMUNITY MEMBERS WHO LIVE IN PEACE AND HARMONY. WE VALUE UNITY, SELF-SUFFICIENCY, RESPECT AND INDEPENDENCE. WE ACTIVELY PRACTICE OUR TRADITIONAL WAY OF LIFE AND EMPOWER THE NEXT GENERATION TO PRESERVE OUR CULTURAL PRACTICES, LANGUAGE, AND TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE WHILE ADAPTING TO THE CHANGING WORLD.

EAGLE VILLAGE ECONOMIC VISION

THE NATIVE VILLAGE OF EAGLE HAS A STRONG SUSTAINABLE LOCAL ECONOMY WITH WELL-ESTABLISHED INFRASTRUCTURE AND PROMOTES SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT. EAGLE HAS MANY JOBS, EMPLOYMENT, AND TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL OF ITS COMMUNITY MEMBERS. WE SUPPORT THE DEVELOPMENT OF OUR CASH ECONOMY WHILE PRESERVING OUR TRADITIONAL PRACTICES OF NATURAL RESOURCE HARVEST.

EAGLE VILLAGE'S ECONOMIC AND COMMUNITY GOALS

Top 5 Economic Development Goals

Goal 1:

Increase local jobs and employment opportunities to all residents in the whole community while maintaining subsistence practices.

Goal 2:

Promote education and training resources to increase Eagle's current and future talent supply.

Goal 3:

To create an atmosphere that promotes local small business development.

Goal 4:

Promote the tourism industry sector which includes hospitality, transportation, retail and entertainment for positive economic growth.

Goal 5:

Maintain and invest in project and infrastructure development.

EAGLE VILLAGE'S COMMUNITY PLAN GOALS

Top 5 Community Planning Goals

Goal 1: Community Well-being

Eagle Village is a drug-free, happy, and healthy community that promotes community programs and events for all ages.

Goal 2: Housing

Eagle Village has safe, affordable, energy-efficient housing that meets the demand of its growing population with plenty of homes that fit the needs of large families.

Goal 3: Culture & Transportation

Eagle residents, of all ages, actively participate and promote cultural and traditional activities that unify the community.

Goal 4: Public Utilities

All residential homes and public facilities have access to both water and sewer and are well-maintained.

Goal 5: Transportation

Eagle Village prioritizes transportation projects to improve and maintain the safety of all users of the road system.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

WHAT IS THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN?

The Economic Development Plan is a planning tool and living document that promotes economic development growth in the community by outlining key activities and goals identified by community members, leaders, and community stakeholders. By completing the goals and objectives outlined in the plan, the community will make active progress towards a healthy local economy and improve the quality of life for its residents while maintaining their natural resource harvest traditional practices. The Economic Development Plan is a part of the U.S. Department of Commerce Economic Development Administration (EDA) programs and is often required to be eligible for federal and other grant funding.

WHO IS EAGLE VILLAGE COUNCIL?

Positions of the First Chief, Second Chief, and Secretary/Treasurer are required and determined annually by the elected Council immediately after elections. Elections of Eagle Tribal Council members occur at the annual tribal membership meeting, usually held in September. All five council members must reside in Eagle Village.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN PROCESS

The development of this Economic Development Plan was implemented by many people who contributed time and energy towards research, meetings, and activities. The plan was developed with assistance from Tanana Chiefs Conference, working in partnership with community leaders, tribal members, and stakeholders. The project team conducted the following activities to collect information and develop the content for this Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy:

The steps in the planning process are as follows: Eagle requested assistance from TCC in developing their community plan in 2017. TCC offered to assist Eagle in 2018 with the development of a community plan, to include an economic development strategy.

TCC Planning and Development has compiled background data on Eagle from various local, state, and federal data sources, TCC departments, and from the relevant community and regional planning documents.

OTHER COMMUNITY PLANNING EFFORTS

- 2014 Eagle Village Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP)
- February 2003 Upper Yukon Area Plan

STRUCTURE AND HOW TO USE THE PLANNING DOCUMENT

This plan is a “living document” and is intended to be used as a tool to guide economic development and will need to be reevaluated and updated regularly. Implementation of this plan will help serve as a significant resource to leverage resources to enhance economic development potential.

Each chapter serves a different purpose as outlined below:

- **Chapter 1.** A description of what an economic development plan is provided to the reader so that they will understand the planning process.
- **Chapter 2.** Reviews the people, wealth, demographics, and economic trends.
- **Chapter 3.** Includes the Eagle community feedback survey highlights and quotes.
- **Chapter 4.** Introduces the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) analysis to make the connection between data and economic development efforts being made.
- **Chapter 5.** Defines the goals and objectives.
- **Chapter 6.** Includes additional background information to support the plan.

Appendices include additional data and expanded background information on important topics.

The Economic Development Plan will be evaluated on an annual basis and updated every five years as we work toward and meet our current goals. It is written in conjunction with the community plan.

The following sections must be included in the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy document:

1. Summary of Background
2. SWOT Analysis
3. Strategic Direction/Action Plan
4. Evaluation Framework

CHAPTER 2: SOCIOECONOMIC DATA

HISTORY OF EAGLE VILLAGE

Eagle Village is a Hän Hwëch'in Indian village. The traditional name of Eagle Village is Ninähkhayy, which means "On Our Land." The early village was called "Johnny's" by non-Natives because its chief was known as John.

A nearby log house trading station called "Belle Isle" was built around 1874, about 3 miles west of the village. It operated intermittently as a supply and trading center for miners working the upper Yukon River and its tributaries. In 1898, the city of Eagle was established. The city of Eagle was named after the eagle population nested on Eagle's Bluff. The community was formally known as a Hän Hwëch'in Indian Village, which means "The People of the River." ¹



Figure 3: Eagle Village Early 1900s

By 1898, the population had grown to over 1,700. Eagle was the first incorporated city in the Interior, in January 1901. A U.S. Army camp was established in 1899, and Fort Egbert was completed in 1900. The Valdez-Eagle Telegraph line was completed in 1903. By 1910, Fairbanks and Nome gold prospects had lured away many, and the population had declined to 178. Fort Egbert was abandoned in 1911.

In 2009, the Native Village of Eagle experienced the largest flood on record in that region. There was an ice jam on the Yukon River that broke near the small community. Many buildings, trees, and parts of the landscape were damaged by large ice chunks and an excessive amount of water. An array of residential housing was destroyed: the community hall, health clinic, VPSO Office, and St. John's Episcopal Church. Tanana Chiefs Conference, the American Red Cross, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and other State departments formed a response team to the natural disaster.

¹ (The History of Eagle Village, Alaska)

The Eagle Tribal Council selected a new village site and obtained land for the new location. In 2001, the Council purchased approximately 58 acres and began the development of a subdivision of the unsubdivided remainder of land located within protracted Sections 11 and 14, Township 2 South, Range 33 East, and Fairbanks Meridian. New planning created communal properties for both public and residential usage and were subdivided into parcels known as Long Lake Subdivision and Addition No. 2, which created lots 1-9, Block 1: Lots 1-6, Block 2: Lots 1-6, Block 3: and Lots 1-10, Block 4. A Plat Map of the new Village is depicted in the figure below.

In 2011, the community celebrated a new village that was rebuilt on higher ground.

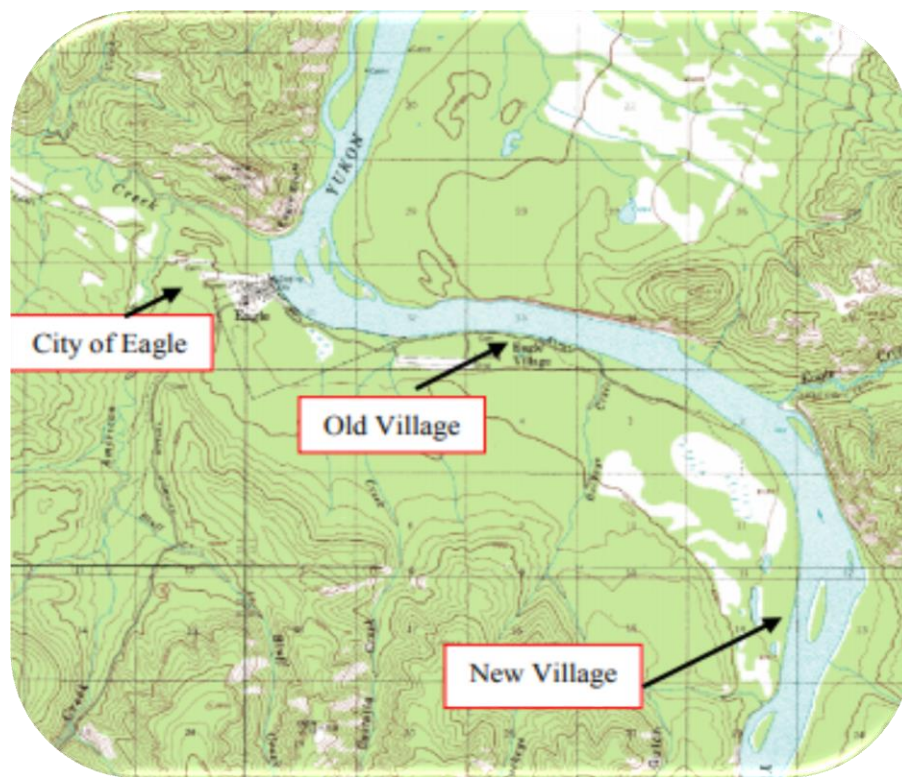


Figure 4: Eagle Plat Map (portion of USGS quad map Eagle D-1)

CULTURE

Eagle Village is a traditional Hän Hwëch'in Athabascan community. Practicing the traditional way of life is an important part of the local culture.

"Any native, any native people, elders would tell you that you got to have your culture, your heritage, and your language to survive." Isaac Juneby



Figure 5: Isaac Juneby

ATHABASCAN BEADING & REGALIA

Athabascan women have been creating beautiful beaded clothing and other decorative objects for centuries. They have used seeds, carved wooden beads, shells, and quills. Glass beads were introduced after European contact. Traditional regalia might be different from region to region in Alaska. Some regalia include men's beaded jackets, dentalium shell necklaces (typically worn by chiefs), men and women's tunics that were beaded, and women's beaded dancing boots.



Figure 6: Beaded Moose hide Boots

Intricate Athabascan beadwork can be found on moccasins and boots, articles of clothing, blankets, tools, quivers, and jewelry. Many cultural groups in Alaska practice beadwork for their regalia, jewelry, and fine arts.

FISHING & HUNTING SUBSISTENCE

Athabascans have the largest land base of any other Alaska Native group. The Athabascans are efficient hunters and fishermen. Moose, caribou, salmon, and birch trees are the most important resources. These resources provide food, clothing, and shelter.

In the summer months, Athabascans spend a great deal of time at fish camps along with the major river systems – including the Yukon River. During the fall and winter months, they hunt caribou, moose, and smaller animals. ²



Figure 8: Eagle Village, winter ice on the Yukon River photo by Alida Trainor



Figure 7: Fish Wheel near Eagle, 1930s, UAF Archives

² (Yukon River Area Subsistence Fishing, 2019)

SONG, DANCE, & LANGUAGES OF THE INTERIOR

There are eleven different languages spoken by Alaskan Athabascans: Ahtna, Deg Hit'an, Dena'ina, Gwich'in, Hän, Holikachuk, Kolchan, Koyukon, Lower Tanana, Tanacross, and Upper Tanana. The people of Eagle Village have traditionally spoken the Hän language. Of the total Alaskan Hän population of about 50 people, perhaps 6 speak the language. Hän has four lexical tones: a low tone, a high tone, a rising tone, and a falling tone.

Hän is a member of the Athabascan-Eyak-Tlingit language family and is most closely related to the Gwich'in and Upper Tanana. The name of the language is derived from the name of the people, "Hän Hwëch'in", which in the language means "people who live along the river", the river is the Yukon.

Through language, Athabascans have a strong tradition of singing and dancing. Songs have traditionally been written for potlatches, celebrations, and even for children to learn their native language. Dance movements often help tell a story from a song.

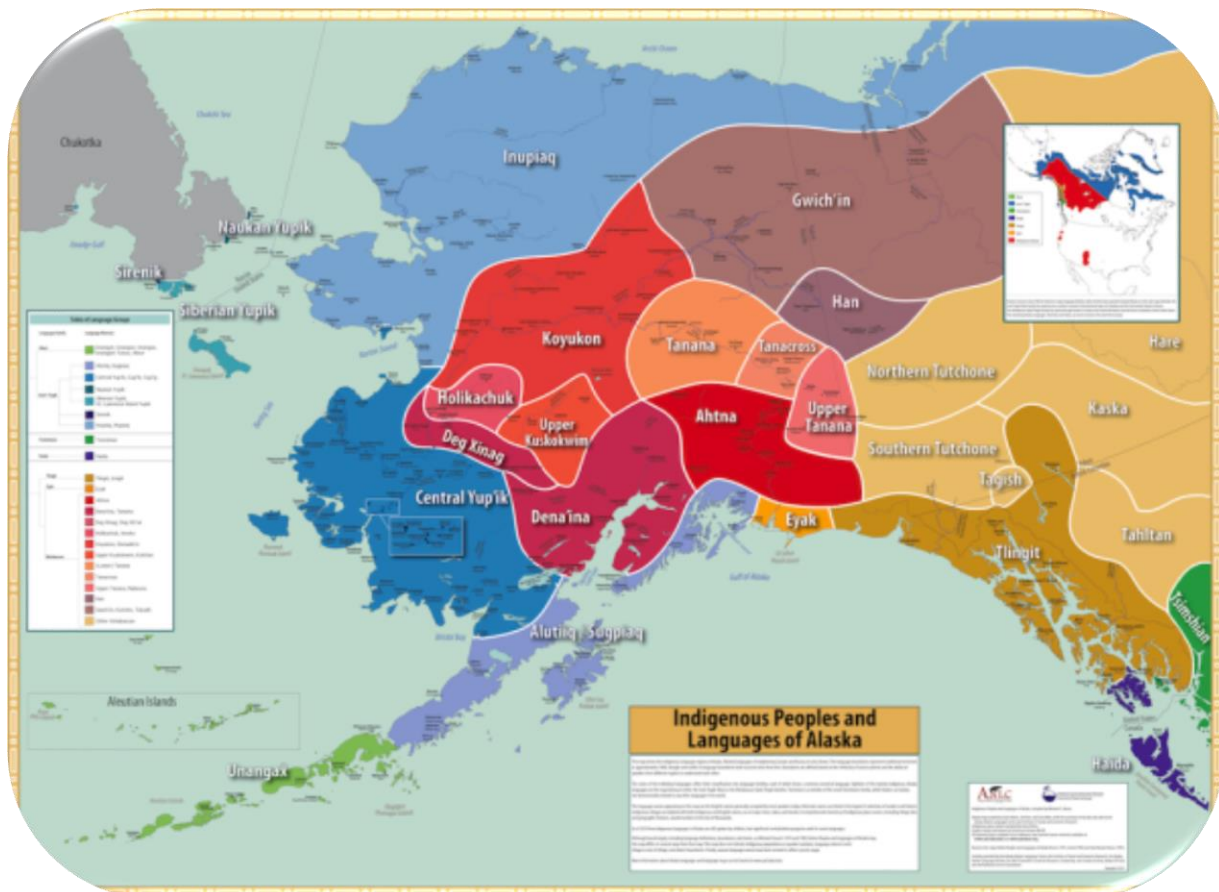


Figure 9: Native People and Languages of Alaska

DEMOGRAPHICS

Eagle Village falls within the Southeast Fairbanks Census Area, which is identified in blue on the state of Alaska map below. The majority of data collected in this document was derived from borough data provided by the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development statistics. There is limited creditable data on the community level for specific socioeconomic demographics. This census area also includes seven Tribal entities who receive services from Tanana Chiefs Conference and nine non-native communities.

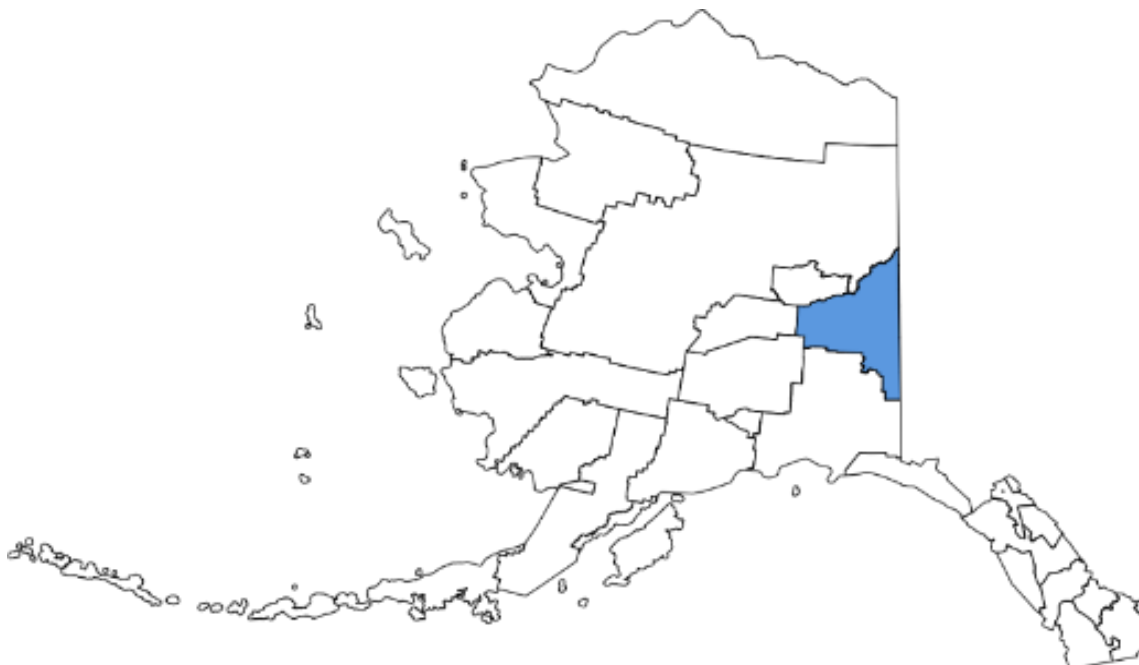


Figure 10: Southeast Fairbanks Census Area

| Census Area | List of Communities |
|--|--|
| Southeast Fairbanks Census Area | Dot Lake, Eagle Village, Healy Lake, Northway, Tanacross, Tetlin, and Tok. <i>(Also includes nine non-native communities: Big Delta, Delta Junction, Eagle City, Fort Greely, Dry Creek, Deltana, Whitestone, Chicken and Alcan Boarder.)</i> |

POPULATION

According to the 2010 U.S. Census, Eagle Village has a total population of 67 people. The table below illustrates the State of Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development projected population estimates from 2010 to 2016. These projections fluctuate, but ultimately, the population stays around 60 people each year. The most being in 2012 with seventy-four people counted and the least amount being in 2013 with fifty-four people being counted in the population.³ The line graph below illustrates the population estimates for six years.

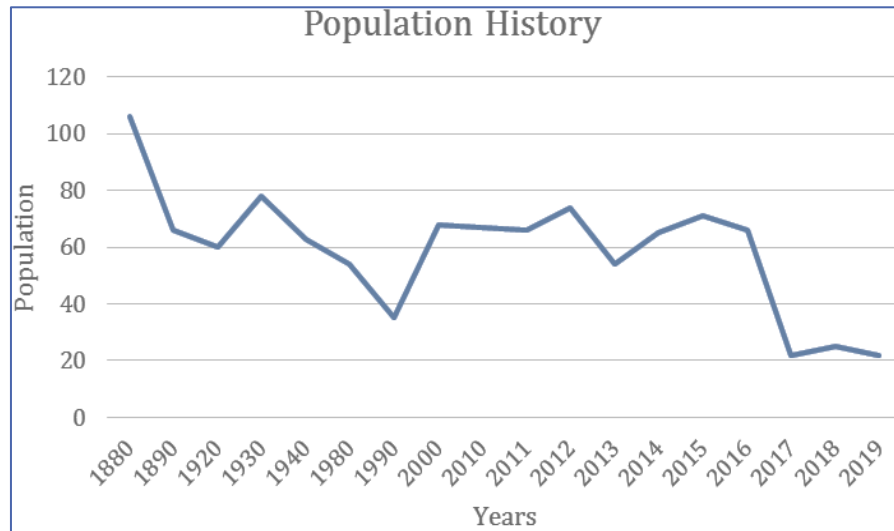


Figure 11: Eagle Village Population Estimates

RACE AND ETHNICITY

Thirty-seven people of Eagle Village's population are white (55.2%); one person is black (1.5%); twenty-six are American Indian/Alaska Native (38.8%); one person is Asian (1.5%), and two people are two or more races (3%).⁴

POPULATION BY AGE AND GENDER DISTRIBUTION

The data indicates that thirty-eight (57%) are males, and twenty-nine (43%) are females. The largest group of males is between ages 50 to 59 and 45 to 49; the largest group of females is between ages 50 to 54 and 10 to 14. The median age for males in Eagle Village is 49.5; the median age for women is 36.5. The median age for the whole population is 46.5.

³ (Alaska Community Database Community Information Summaries, n.d.)

⁴ (Research and Analysis, Eagle Village CDP, n.d.)

EAGLE CITY HISTORY

The first permanent American-built structure in present-day Eagle was a log trading post called "Belle Isle," built around 1874. In the late 1800s, Eagle became a supply and trading center for miners working the upper Yukon River and its tributaries. By 1898, its population had exceeded 1,700, as people were coming into the area because of the Klondike Gold Rush.



Figure 12: Eagle City

On February 9, 1901, Eagle became the first incorporated city in the Alaska Interior. It was named for the many eagles that nested on nearby Eagle Bluff. A United States Army camp, Fort Egbert, was built at Eagle in 1900. A telegraph line between Eagle and Valdez was completed in 1903. In 1905, Roald Amundsen arrived in Eagle and telegraphed the news of the Northwest Passage to the rest of the world.

The gold rushes in Nome and Fairbanks lured people away from Eagle. In 1903 Judge James Wickersham moved the Third Division court from Eagle to Fairbanks. By 1910, Eagle's population had declined to its present-day level (below 200 people). Fort Egbert was abandoned in 1911.⁵



Figure 13: Soldiers at Fort Egbert Early 1900s in Eagle

The State of Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development estimated the population of Eagle City at 96 residents in 2016.

⁵ (The History of Eagle Village, Alaska)

| Date | Timeline of Events |
|-----------------|---|
| Pre-1874 | Area historically occupied by the Hän Hwëch'in Indians |
| 1874 | Trading post known as "Belle Isle" was established for Upper Yukon area miners |
| 1897 | Eagle City founded |
| 1898 | Population increase to 1,700 |
| 1899 | Fort Egbert, a United States Army camp, was established |
| 1900 | Fort Egbert completed |
| 1901 | Eagle became the first incorporated city in the Alaska Interior |
| 1903 | Valdez to Eagle telegraph line completed |
| 1910 | Fairbanks and Nome gold rush lured many people away, reducing the population to 178 |
| 1911 | Fort Egbert abandoned |

Timeline taken from Eagle LHMP 2014

ECONOMY

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

About 72.7% of the labor force in Eagle Village participates in employment. The most current employment rate for Eagle Village is 59.1%. According to the figure below, the members of the workforce are between the ages of forty-five and sixty-four years old. 100% of the population between ages sixty and sixty-four are employed. 77.8% Alaska Native/American Indian community members are employed; 100% of those with two or more races are also employed. Additionally, those with an education “less than high school” and “some college” have high rates of employment.⁶

UNEMPLOYMENT TRENDS

According to data collected in 2015, the unemployment rate of Eagle Village was about 9.1%; the most recent data indicates that the rate has risen to about 18.8%. In the Southeast Fairbanks Census Area, the unemployment rate is between 9-10%. The Alaska unemployment rate is between 6-7%.

SEASONAL UNEMPLOYMENT

According to the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Alaska’s labor force size, employment/unemployment numbers rates change throughout the year due to seasonal employment. During January, the workforce is at its largest size, employment, and unemployment at the highest numbers. The workforce is the smallest in November. Employment is lowest in August, and unemployment is the lowest in November. The unemployment rate is highest in January and the lowest from August to December.

| 2018 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
| Labor Force | 358,363 | 357,906 | 357,517 | 357,198 | 356,941 | 356,742 | 356,600 | 356,450 | 356,358 | 356,285 | 356,270 | 356,292 |
| Employment | 334,036 | 333,784 | 333,575 | 333,406 | 333,267 | 333,162 | 333,128 | 333,117 | 333,169 | 333,216 | 333,228 | 333,240 |
| Unemployment | 24,327 | 24,122 | 23,942 | 23,792 | 23,674 | 23,580 | 23,472 | 23,333 | 23,189 | 23,069 | 23,042 | 23,052 |
| Unemployment Rate | 6.8% | 6.7% | 6.7% | 6.7% | 6.6% | 6.6% | 6.6% | 6.5% | 6.5% | 6.5% | 6.5% | 6.5% |

Figure 14: Alaska Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Data

⁶ (Eagle Village, Alaska Population 2019, 2019)

EMPLOYERS BY SECTOR AND INDUSTRY CLUSTER

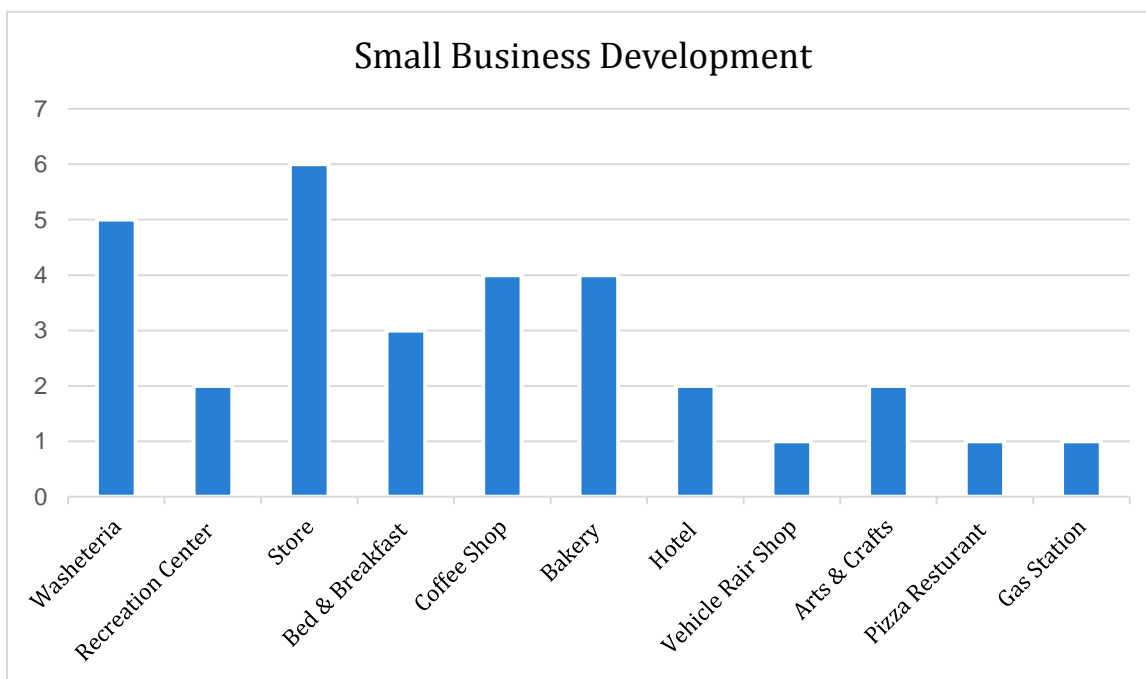
According to data from 2016, the majority of males in Eagle Village work in the public administration and construction industries. The majority of females work in the public administration industry. According to the same source, the majority of males in Eagle Village have occupations such as health technicians, construction, extraction, and material moving. Females mainly have management occupations.

SELF-EMPLOYMENT

Several community members create arts and crafts to sell. Many sole proprietors are artisans either in jewelry or retail goods. Items for sale are usually made available in Tok gift shops or the artists would travel to Anchorage or Fairbanks to sell their product at various bazaars and tabling events.

SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

During the Community Meeting on July 18, residents were asked to identify five small businesses that would align with their values and be beneficial to their community if created. The top five business identified was a store, washeteria, coffee shop, bakery, and a bed & breakfast. Many of the participants were in favor of small business development in Eagle Village because it would decrease their need to travel to Eagle City for specific goods and services.



COMPOSITION OF EMPLOYMENT

The Village of Eagle is primarily a cash-based economy but many of the residents rely on a subsistence/natural food harvest lifestyle. The State of Alaska Department of Workforce and Development reported there were 42 residents over the age of 16, who are able-bodied to work, in 2015. 20 of those residents were employed in 2015 in private, local, or state government positions. Numbers taken from 2011 to 2015 portrayed the majority of work was in construction followed by the second leading industry being a tie between health care/social assistance and state government positions. The third-ranked industry during this allotted time was accommodation and food services.

LOCAL STORES AND BUSINESSES

Eagle Trading Company is the primary grocery store located in Eagle City that Eagle Village residents commonly shop at. Another local business is Yukon Ron's (a gift shop in the city).

STATE AND LOCAL TAXES

There are some state taxes, but Eagle City only has a few standard taxes (i.e. real estate property tax). The median real estate property taxes paid for housing units in 2000 was 0.7% (about \$260); the Alaska median was 1.4% (about \$1,888).

CASH AND WILD RESOURCE HARVEST ECONOMY

The majority of the community participates in subsistence activities. Most hunt and fish, and some pick berries and trap. 33% of survey responses indicated that community members provide for their families through subsistence. The community participates in bartering, trading, and sharing of natural resources to ensure all community members have access to food security. The following list incorporates the species of animals harvested in Eagle Village, according to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

| Resource | | |
|----------------|------------|---------------|
| Moose | Lynx | Beaver |
| Caribou | Marten | Snowshoe Hare |
| Chinook Salmon | Dall Sheep | Porcupine |
| White Fish | Marmot | Sheefish |
| Burbot | Grayling | Pike |

INCOME & POVERTY

According to the 2010 Census, the median income for a household in the CDP was \$6,875, and the median income for a family was \$31,250. Males had a median income of \$40,000 versus \$47,917 for females. The per capita income for the CDP was \$13,887. According to the figure below, annual income is larger for those who have a family.

There were 20% of families and 55.7% of the population living below the poverty line, including 35.3% of under eighteens and none of those over age sixty-four. The current estimate is that twenty-four people (11.11% of the population) are living below the poverty level. The poverty rate for those working full-time is 0% versus part-time at about a 30% rate. Those with higher educational attainment contribute to a lower poverty rate.

| Median Household Income: | \$6,875 |
|---------------------------------------|----------|
| Median Family Income: | \$31,250 |
| Median Male Income: | \$40,000 |
| Median Female Income: | \$47,917 |
| Per Capita Income for the CDP: | \$13,887 |

Figure 15: Income by Household Type

EDUCATION

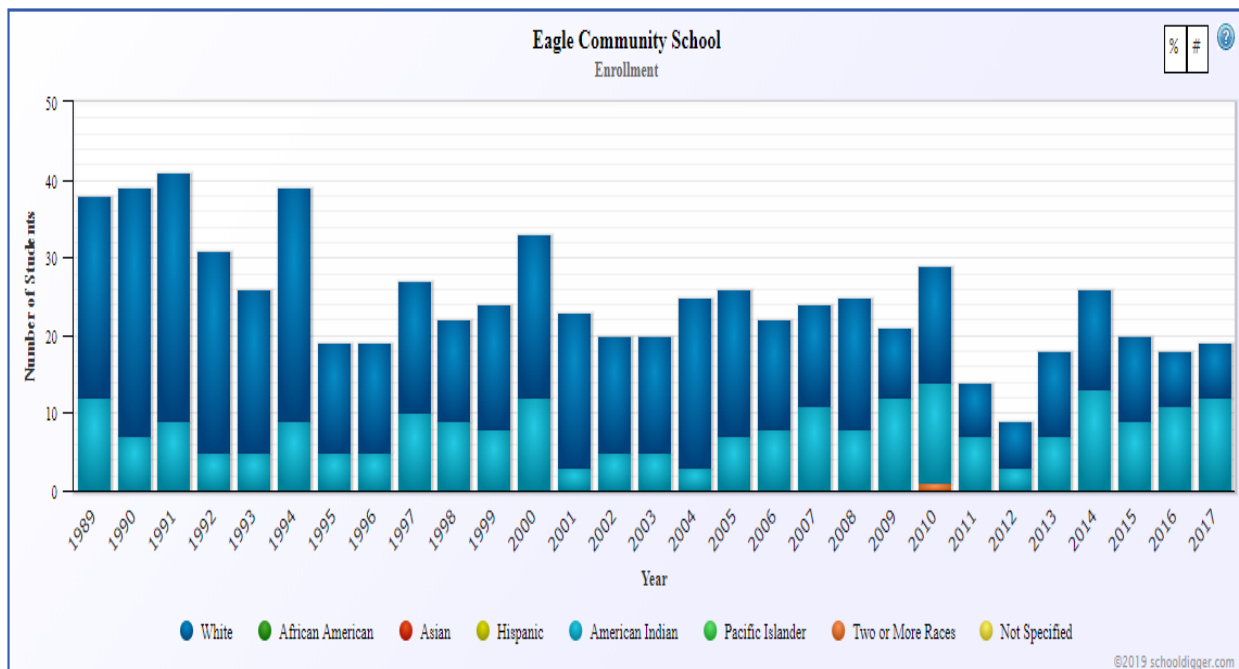
PRE-KINDERGARTEN, PRIMARY, AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

Children in Eagle Village travel to Eagle City for school. The Eagle Community School is a public, alternative school located in the Alaska Gateway School District. The school offers pre-kindergarten and K-12 education. Two to four full-time teachers are employed by the school.

Enrollment in Eagle for the 2017-2018 school year was 27 students (up from 19 in 2017), and enrollment in the district was 379. The majority of students (63%) are Alaska Native/American Indians and the rest (37%) are white.



Figure 16: Eagle Community School



COMMUNITY WELLNESS & WELL-BEING

HEALTH AND BEHAVIORAL HEALTH PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

Bozt'ow Zho Medicine House is a 2,200 square feet clinic. The clinic includes a dental room, a behavioral health aide, and a community health aide.

EMERGENCY SERVICES

The first responders other than the community health aide, consist of air medical services that transport injured community members to Fairbanks. Guardian Flight, Inc. and Warbelow's Air Ventures, Inc. are the two main airlines that provide emergency transportation. The American Red Cross, Alaska Fire Service, the Alaska State Troopers, Village Public Safety Officers (VPSO), and Wilderness Search & Rescue also support Eagle.



Figure 17: Eagle Village Clinic

PUBLIC SAFETY

Village Public Safety Officers (VPSO) are the first responders to emergencies, maintains peace and order while upholding the law in rural communities. VPSO's are trained to respond to emergencies such as crime prevention, fire protection, search and rescue, and emergency medical assistance. The Village of Eagle with the assistance of TCC hired a VPSO in April 2020. The community is also served by the Alaska State Troopers, there is a rural outpost located on the Taylor Highway.



Figure 19: Eagle VPSO Office



Figure 18: VPSO Vehicle

FIRE RESPONSE

The well-house in Eagle City is considered the most vital public building in the city as it is the source of Eagle's municipal water; some residents now have private wells. The original building from 1903 is attached to the new well house, completed 1910, and has served as the firehouse for the past sixty years.⁷



Figure 21: Eagle Well House



Figure 20: Eagle Fire Engine

⁷ (Wellhouse, First Avenue, Eagle, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area, AK, n.d.)

CHURCHES

St. John's Episcopal Church in Eagle Village is located near the clinic and tribal hall/office. The church is within walking distance of many homes. Eagle Bible Chapel is located in Eagle City. Some community members drive to the city for church services and/or events. It's primarily used by city residents, however.



Figure 23: St. John's Episcopal Church in Eagle Village



Figure 22: Eagle Bible Chapel

ADDITIONAL EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

Eagle City has a public library equipped with books and internet access. Eagle Village community members utilize their services.

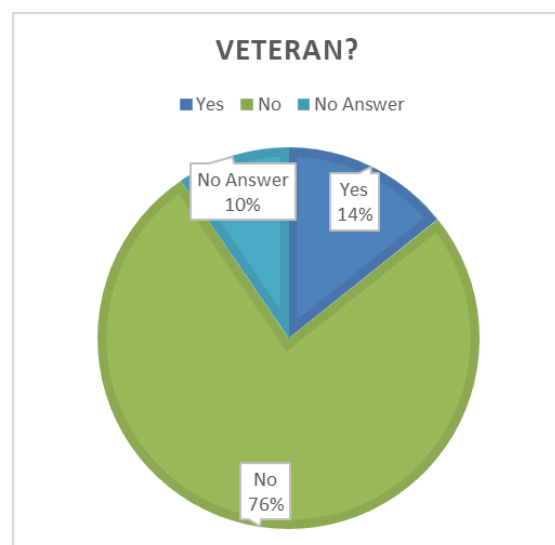
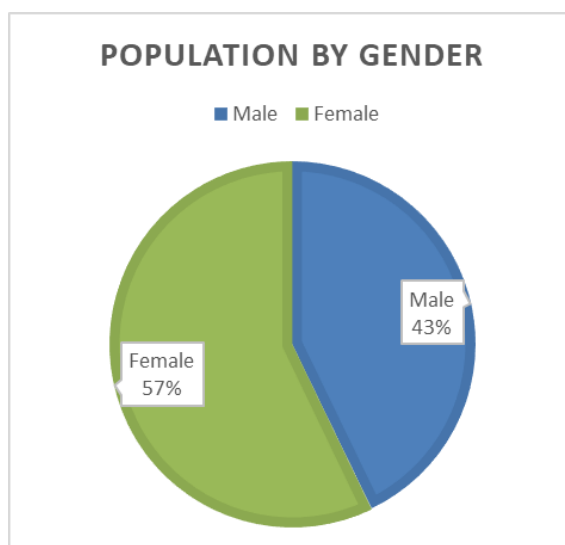
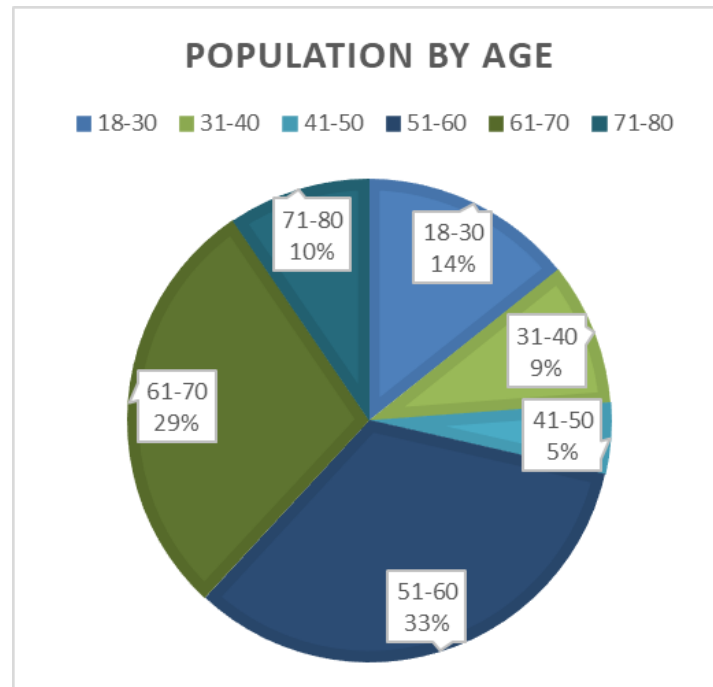


Figure 24: Eagle City Library

CHAPTER 3: SURVEY RESULTS

WHO RESPONDED TO THE SURVEY?

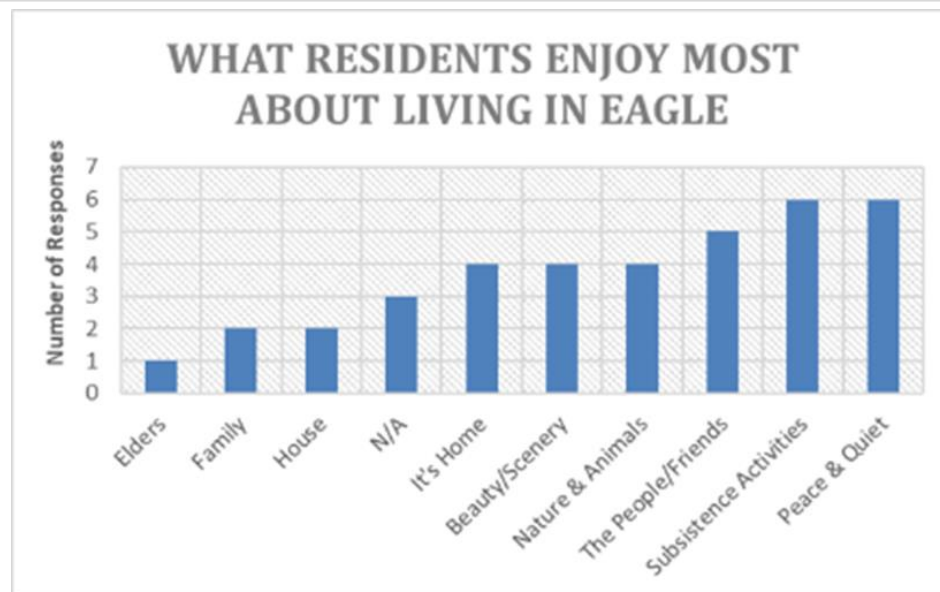
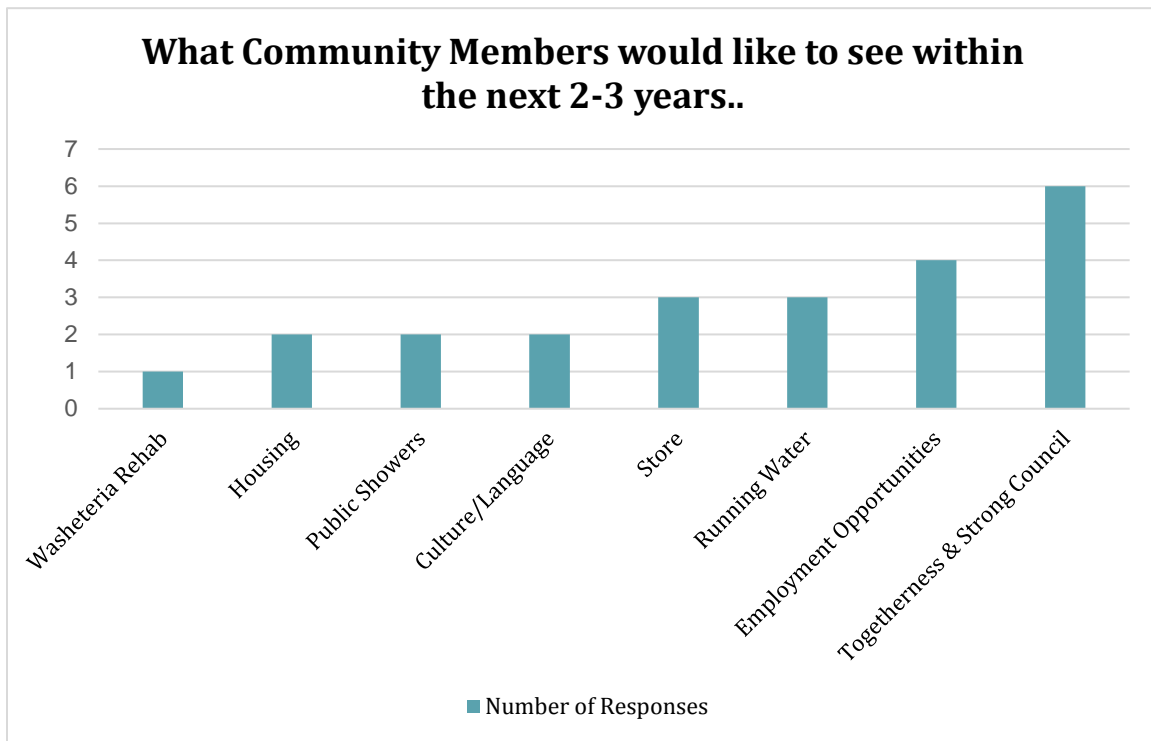
The majority of survey participants were between the ages of range 61-70 and 51-60. There were more survey responses collected from the female population as opposed to males. About 14% of the participants were veterans.



SURVEY FEEDBACK

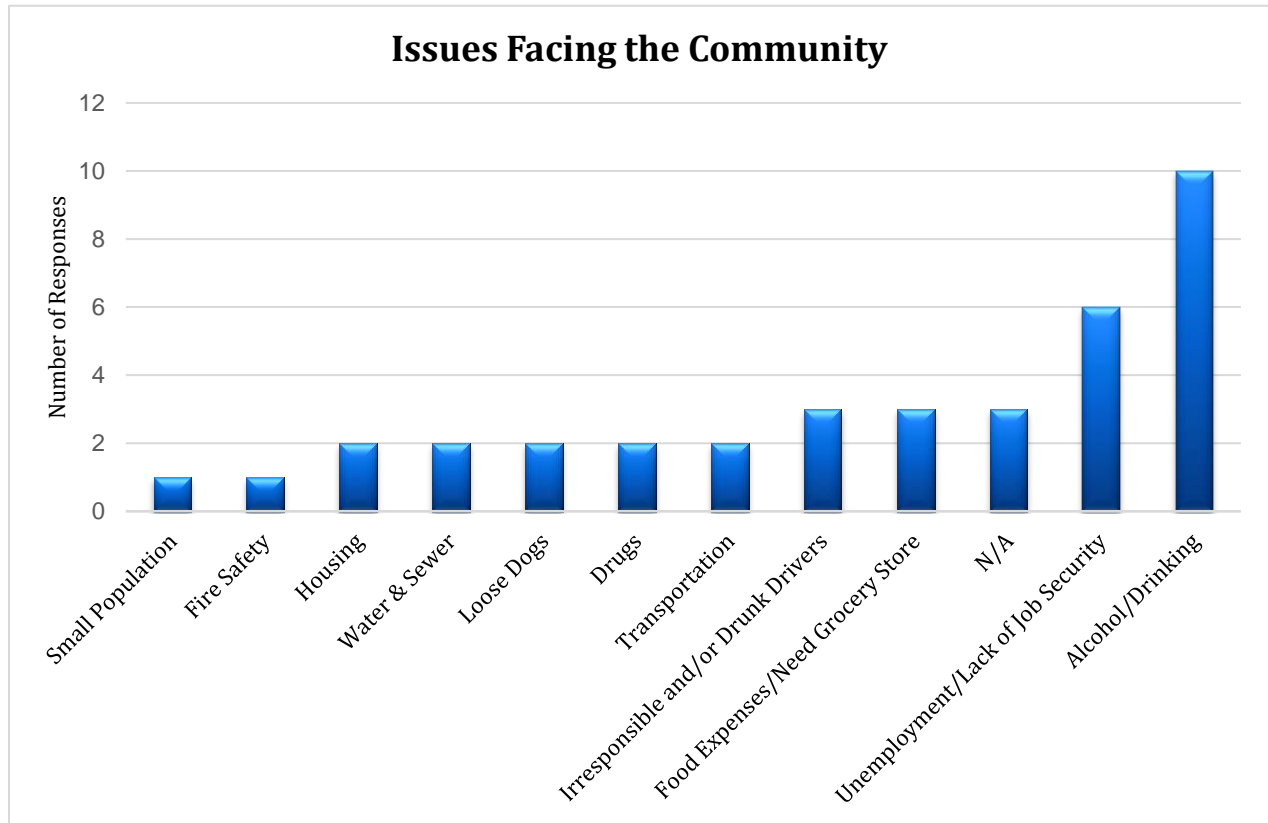
Goals

Survey participants identified that they would like to see more unity, more employment opportunities, running water, a store, more culture/language, public showers, housing, and rehabilitation of the washeteria within the next 2 to 3 years.



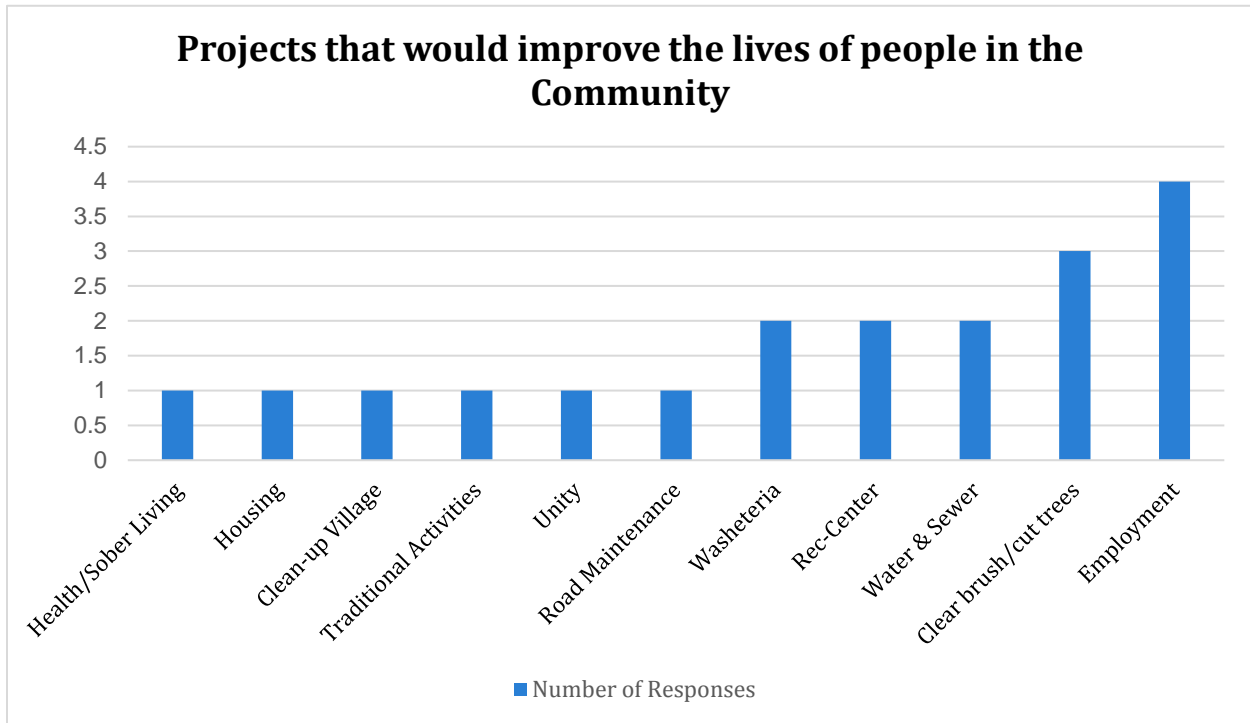
Issues Facing the Community

Survey participants identified that the top issues facing the community include: alcohol/drinking, unemployment/lack of job security, food expenses/need a grocery store, and irresponsible and/or drunk drivers.



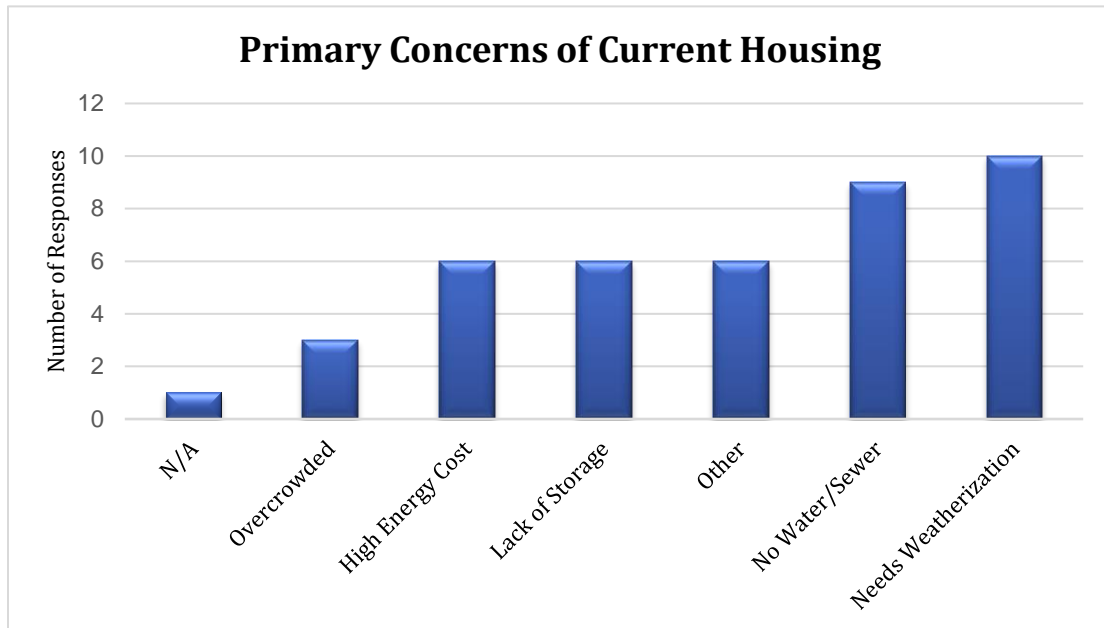
Project Ideas

After identifying issues facing the community, survey participants shared projects that would improve the peoples' lives in the community. The top 5 project ideas include employment, clearing brush/cutting trees, water & sewer, creating a recreation center, and upgrades to the washeteria.



Housing

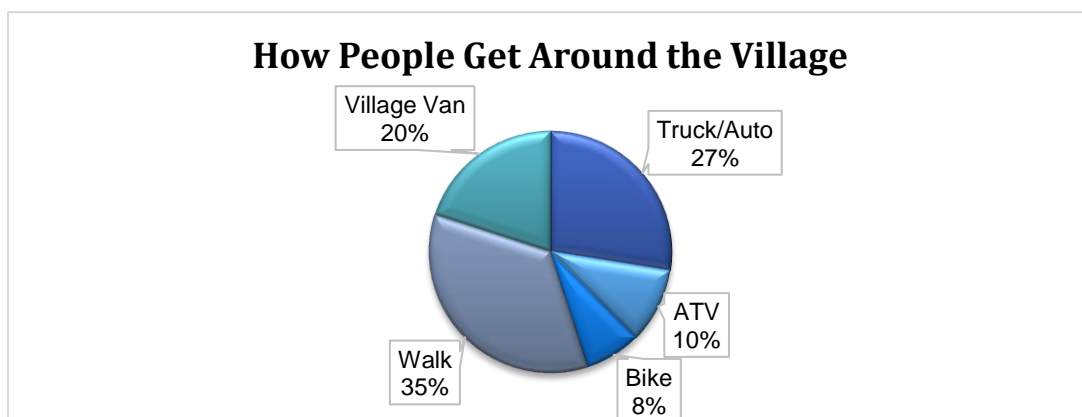
Survey participants displayed a high need for housing. The top three types of housing that should be built to meet needs include self-owned, elder, and rentals. Primary concerns for current homes include the need for weatherization, no water/sewer, lack of storage, high energy cost, and that they're overcrowded.



Transportation

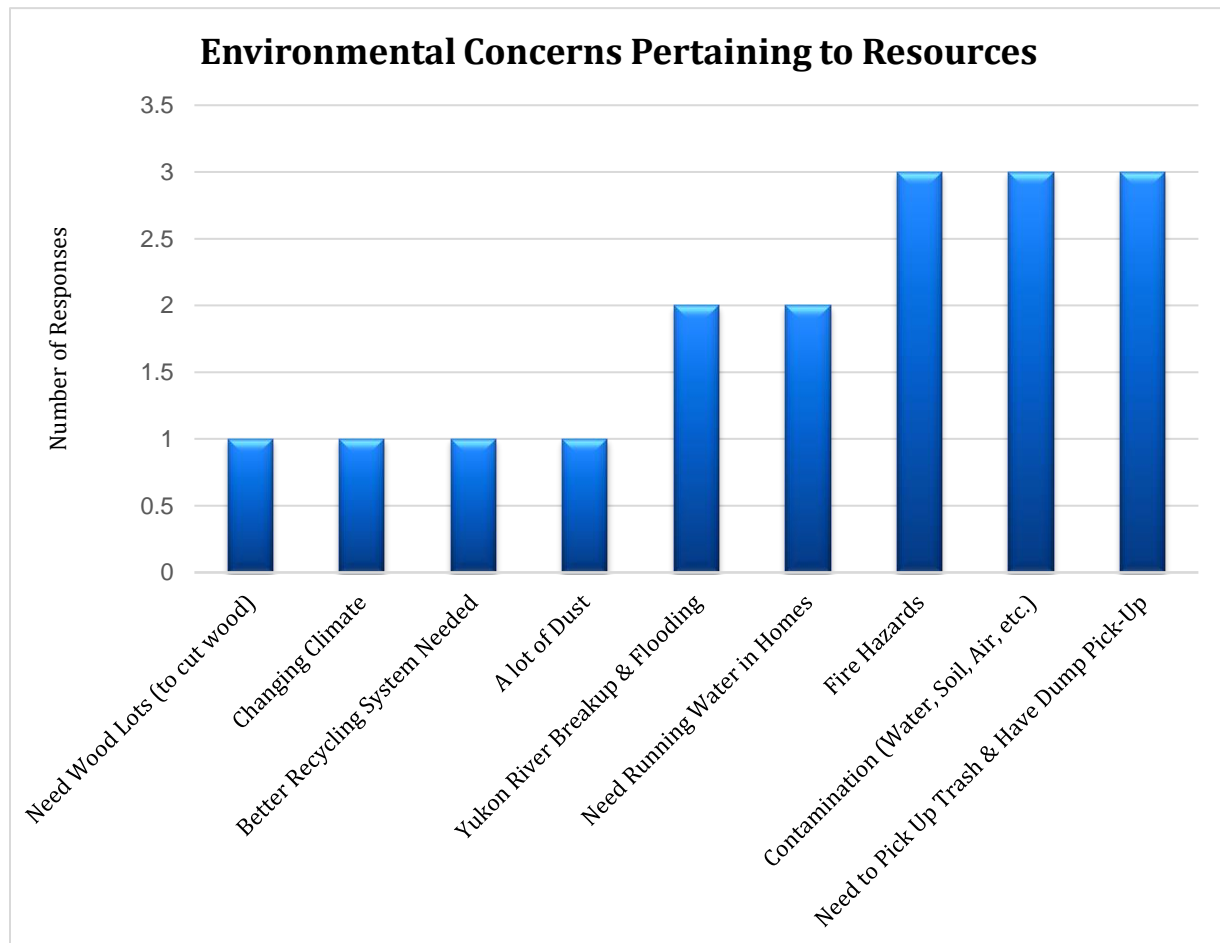
Community members mainly get around the village by walking, trucks or other automobiles, or the village van. Top transportation concerns include: the road between Old Village and New Village is too narrow and has sharp corners, poor maintenance, the road is blocked during spring flooding, and drunk drivers.

In addition to village/city travel, many people use the Taylor Highway. Most community members make 0 to 2 trips on the Taylor Highway when it's open; others travel 2 to 6 times per year. The top three road safety issues on the Taylor Highway include no way to call for help, no rescue or vehicle recovery available (i.e. ambulance or tow truck), and unsafe road conditions from Columbia Creek to Forty-mile Bridge. The Taylor Highway is often used to travel to Tok for groceries. 76% of surveyed community members would use the village van to pick up groceries in Tok if it were offered.



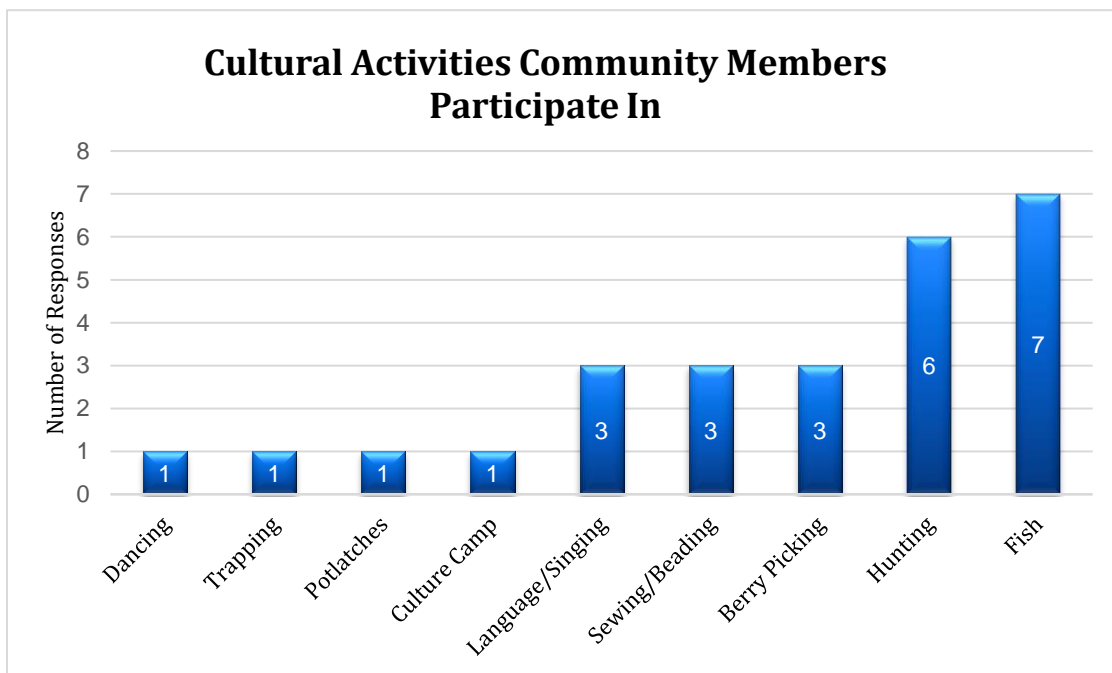
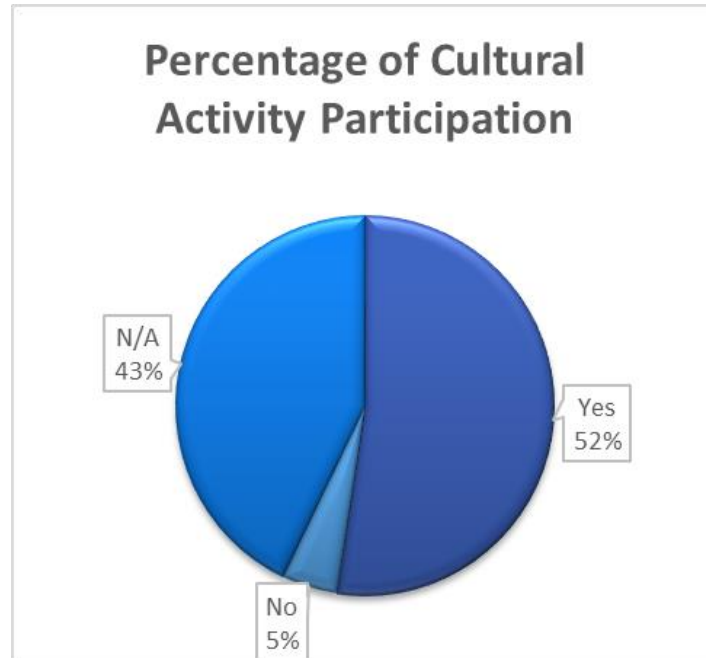
Environmental Concerns

The community also has some environmental concerns about resources. The top three concerns include fire hazards, contamination to water, soil, air, etc., and the need to pick up trash and have a dump pick-up. Some environmental concerns that affect village residents include fish, dust control, water quality, and animal population.



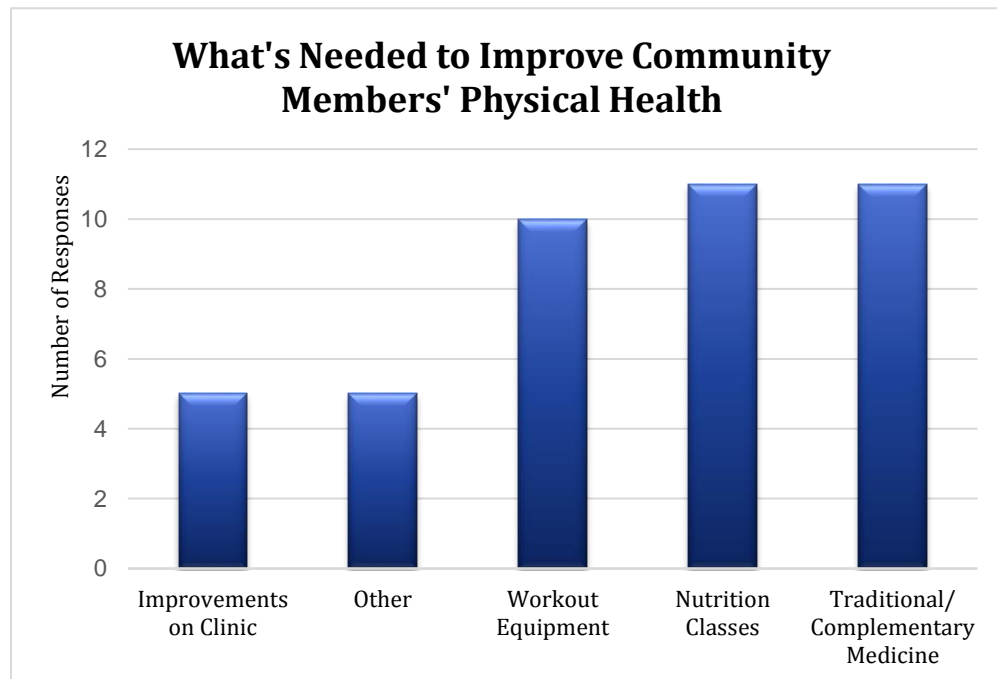
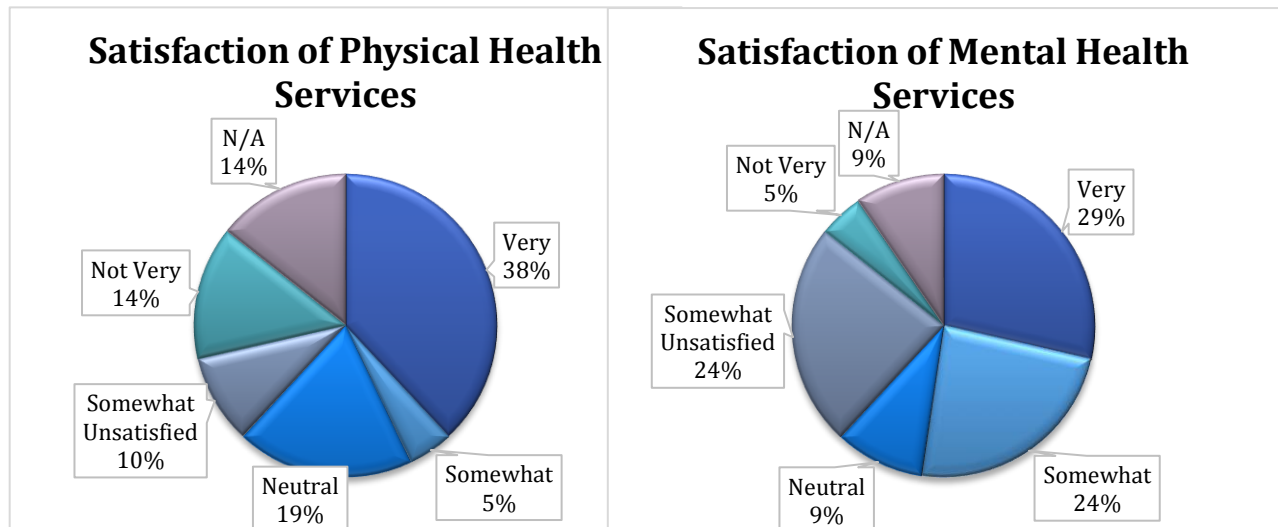
Culture

At least 52% of survey participants participate in cultural activities, such as fishing, hunting, berry picking, sewing/beading, speaking/singing the native language, attending culture camps/potlatches, trapping, and dancing.



Health & Wellness

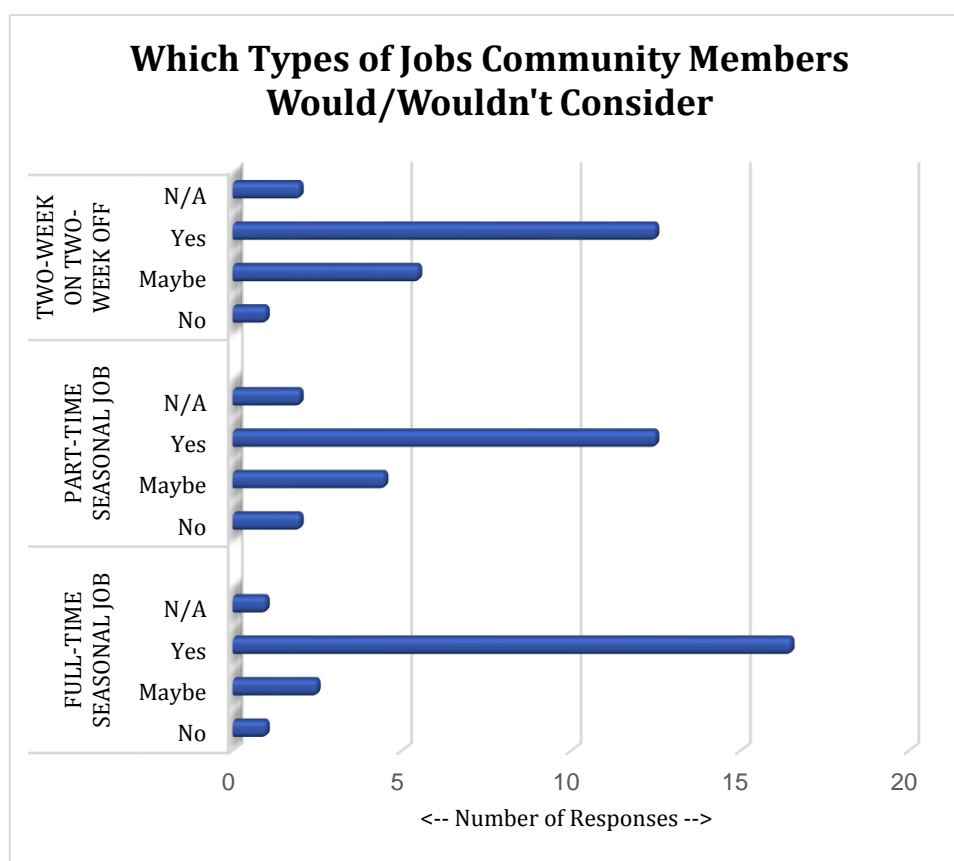
Overall, the majority of survey participants (43%) are somewhat to very satisfied with their physical health services. About 24% are somewhat unsatisfied or not very satisfied. 19% are neutral and 14% did not respond. Participants suggest incorporating traditional/complementary medicine, nutrition classes, workout equipment, and improvements in the clinic. 53% of the participants claimed that they are somewhat to very satisfied with available mental health services. 9% are neutral, 9% did not respond, and 29% are somewhat unsatisfied, to not very satisfied with the available mental health services.



Economy

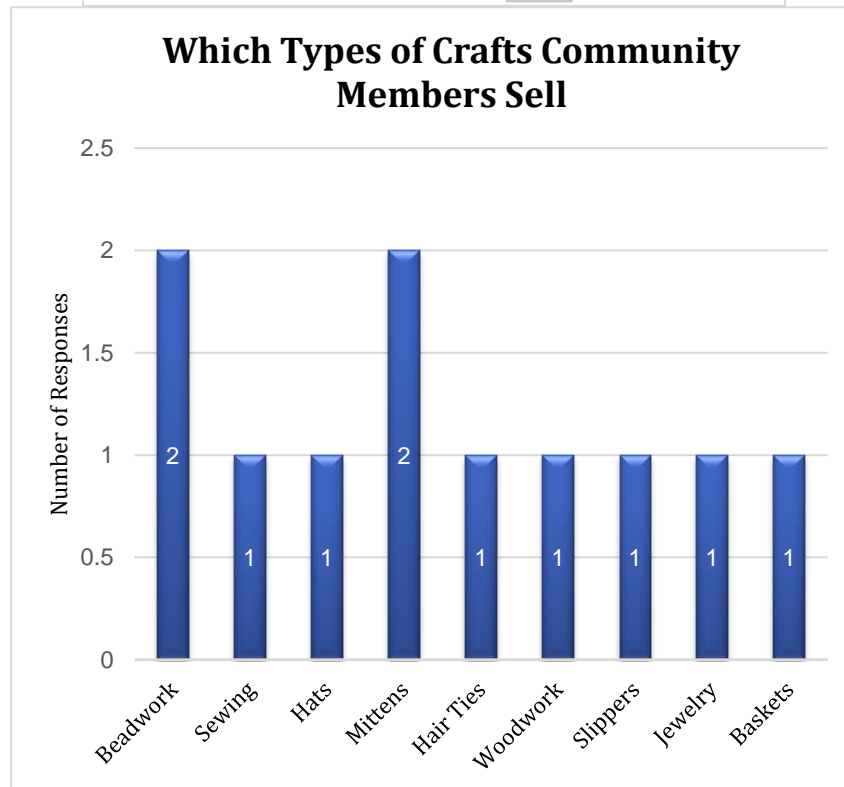
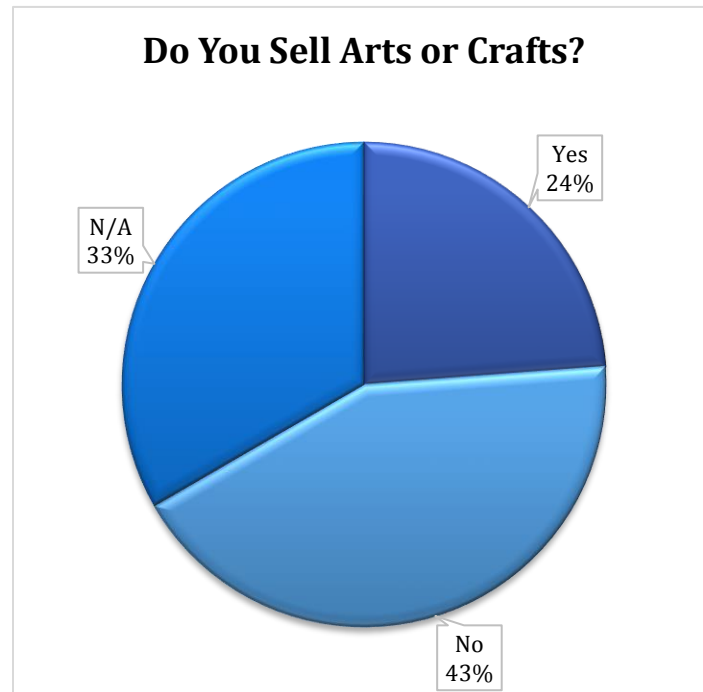
28% of survey participants claim that they have experienced difficulties in finding a job in the past 10 years; 24% have not, and the rest have sometimes experienced difficulties, are seniors, or did not respond. The number one concern regarding the economy is the lack of jobs. A large number of responders said that they would consider different types of jobs, including two-week on two-week off, part-time seasonal, and full-time seasonal.

Participants suggest that more funding would create stable jobs, such as building a store and utilizing the sawmill for lumber. Some jobs that are needed include general labor, office workers, mechanic and service, sawmill operator, and village improvement. According to the surveys, the village would support several types of businesses. Some top businesses include a store, lumber mill, bakery, and gas station/fuel service.



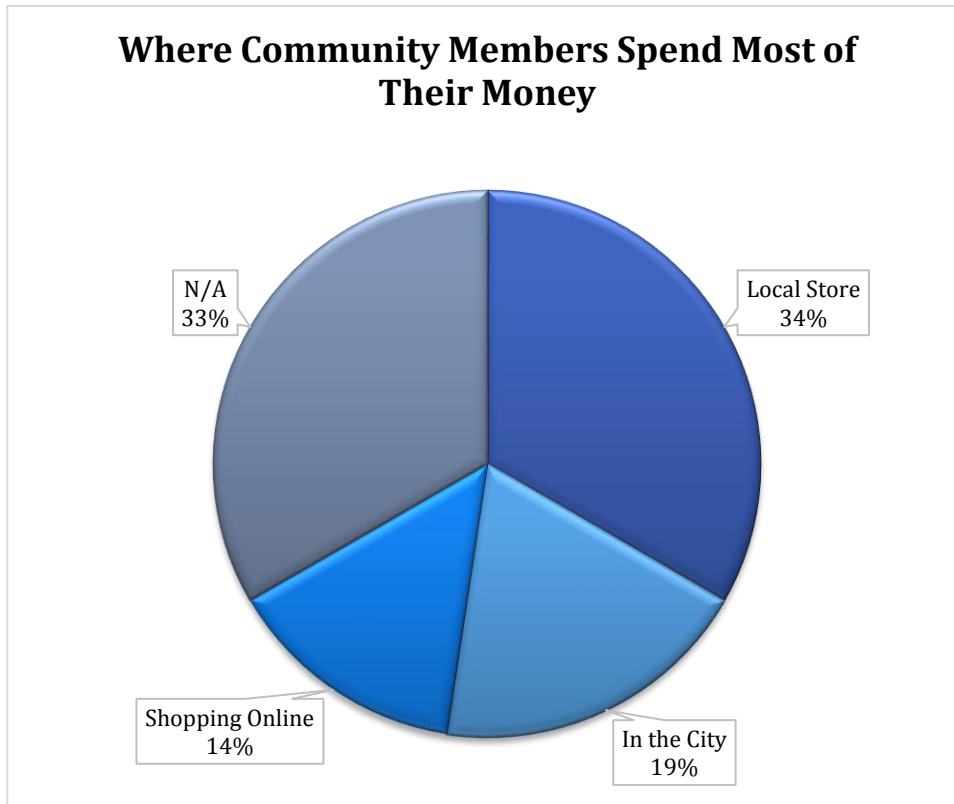
Arts & Crafts

24% of survey participants sell arts and/or crafts. They mainly sell beadwork and mittens.



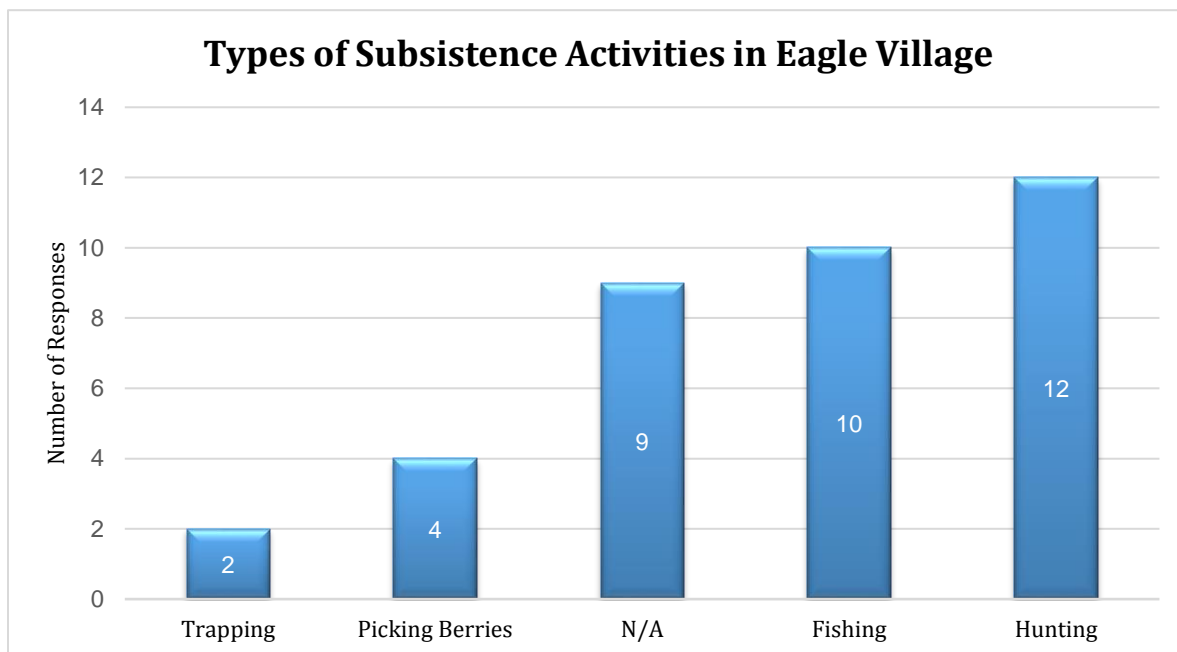
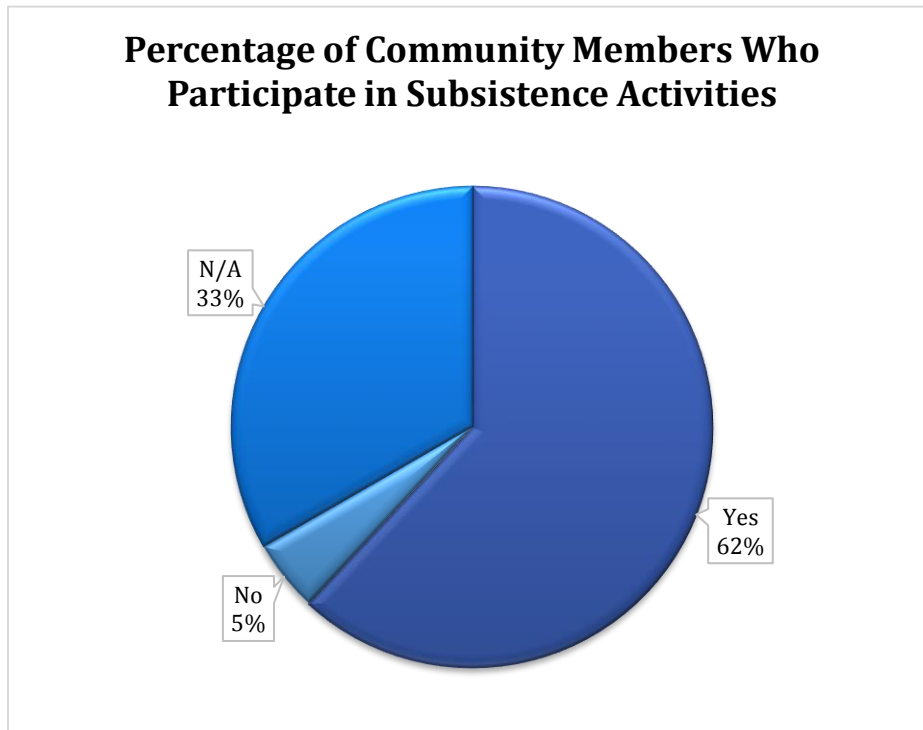
Where Money Is Being Spent

A lot of community members spend most of their money outside of the village. Survey participants suggested a handful of ways that would influence them to spend more money within the village instead of from an outside source. Community members would like to have a village store, items with lower prices, cheap amenities, food in bulk, and vegetables.



Subsistence

The majority of community members (at least 62% of surveyed community members) participate in subsistence activities. Activities include hunting, fishing, picking berries, and trapping.



CHAPTER 4: SWOT ANALYSIS

The following SWOT Analysis, completed by the Eagle Village residents, identifies the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats. This data was collected during the community meeting on July 18, 2019.

| Strengths: | Weaknesses: |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• unity• support• honesty• believe in yourself• public safety• fishing• hunting• living off the land• teach these to younger people• active in church | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• no elder to teach our culture• bad roads• not enough scholarships• drugs• booze• no cell phone service• lack of transportation/resources• limited road access (closed in winter)• no boats or nets for fish• not enough work• low emergency service• far from city |
| Opportunities: | Threats: |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• would be good to have work• counseling• healthy beading nights & painting• put up cell tower/more cell phones working• laundromat• bakery• shop• open Charlie's Hall as a recreation center• more community projects such as a garden, fishing, & traditional crafts | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• no money for village workers• our culture is fading away• people have to learn to get along• people drinking in the community• there is one person here that makes our lives miserable• intruding our lifestyle• alcohol, drugs, addiction, violence• isolation• inconsideration/segregation• tourists/outside without our values• disrespect to wildlife• big money business from outside of the community |

CHAPTER 5: FUTURE DIRECTION

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND ACTION PLAN

Goal 1: Increases local jobs and employment opportunities to all residents in the community while maintaining subsistence practices.

Objective 1.1: Improve career information flow and access to information for all interested community members.

Objective 1.2: Capitalize on the Tribe's current human assets and resources based on skills/education current tribal members possess.

Objective 1.3: Ensure there is access to training and secondary education classes via teleconference and utilizing the internet for all interested residents.

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| Stake Holders | Tribal Council, Local School, TCC Employment & Training |
| Time Frame | 1-5 years |
| Measurements | Objective 1.3: Increase in student graduation rate and increase participation in secondary education. |

Goal 2: Promote education and training resources to increase Eagle’s current and future talent supply.

Objective 2.1: Increase awareness in career importance and actively promote participation in education, training, and workforce development programs.

Objective 2.2: Promote opportunities for entrepreneurship through the Alaska Small Business Development Center and the US Small Business Administration

Objective 2.3: Expand options for high school students to become certified in other industries while still in high school, as an alternative to secondary education plan.

Objective 2.4: Encourage lifelong learning with basic skills training and specific skills training.

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| Stake Holders | Tribal Council, Local School, TCC Education Program, Parents |
| Time Frame | 1-5 years |
| Measurements | Objective 2.1- Number of jobs created, number of local residents hired. Objective 2.1- Number of new business startups, number of entrepreneurs assisted. Objective 2.4- Number of individuals trained. |

Goal 3: To create an atmosphere that promotes local small business development.

Objective 3.1: Increase the number of local small businesses selling goods and services and encourage community members to invest their resources locally.

Objective 3.2: Continue to identify infrastructure needs that include buildings and public utilities.

Objective 3.3: Assess which businesses would be the most successful for Eagle to pursue: lodging, transportation, good service, gift shop, e-commerce, ecotourism, theatre, etc.

Objective 3.4: Reduce barriers to small business and entrepreneurship growth.

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| Stake Holders | Tribal Council, local entrepreneurs |
| Time Frame | 1-5 years |
| Measurements | Objective 3.1-Number of new business startups Objective 3.1- Number of local residents hired Objective 3.3- Business creation retention and expansion |

Goal 4: Promote the Tourism sector that includes hospitality, transportation, retail, and entertainment for positive economic growth.

Objective 4.1: Inventory all tourism assets in the community and package the community as a complete vacation destination, in conjunction with Eagle City.

Objective 4.2: Invest and pursue funding for tourism infrastructure and support.

Objective 4.3: Engage in marketing activities that promote the area/region as a destination for tourism.

Objective 4.4: Advertise Eagle Village and Eagle City as a tourist destination on the American Indian Alaska Native Tourism Association travel website.

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| Stake Holders | Tribal Council |
| Time Frame | 1-5 years |
| Measurements | 4.1-Tourism rates, an increase or decrease in number. 4.3 - number of business inquiries about the community |

Goal 5: Maintain and invest in project and infrastructure development.

Objective 5.1: Identify the category based on the community needs and apply for an Alaska Community Development Block Grant funded through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. The three categories are Community Development, Planning, and Special Economic Development.

Objective 5.2: Ensure adequate water and sewer infrastructure for businesses and households.

Objective 5.3: Improve telecommunication infrastructure.

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| Stake Holders | Tribal Council, City |
| Time Frame | 1-5 years |
| Measurements | Objective 5.1- The amount of funding generated for new projects. Objective 5.3- Increases access to information technology at reasonable prices. |

CHAPTER 7: OTHER RELEVANT BACKGROUND INFORMATION

LOCATION

The Village of Eagle is located within the Upper Tanana sub region and falls on the left bank of the Yukon River at the mouth of Mission Creek near the Canadian Border. The community is accessible by plane year around and by the state road system only during the summer months by the Taylor Highway and the Klondike Highway. The Village of Eagle is three miles east of the City of Eagle. Eagle Village is located in the Southeast Fairbanks Census Area.

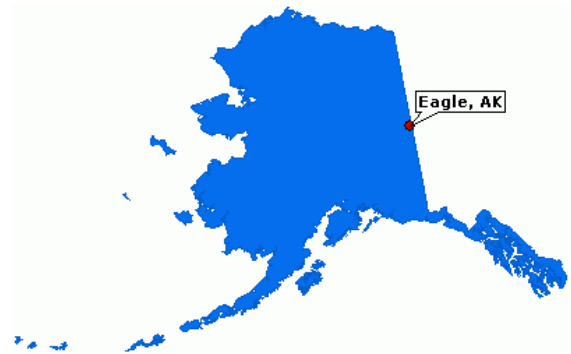


Figure 25: Eagle Village Location

The Village coordinates are 64.7806 in latitude and -141.1136 longitude. The community resides southeast of the Yukon Charley Rivers National Preserve. The village is located 17 miles east of the City of Eagle.⁸

GEOGRAPHY

Eagle Village is located at 64°46'53"N 141°6'53"W (64.781324, -141.114728), along the Yukon River. The City and Village have road access from the Taylor Highway, located approximately 6 miles west of the Canadian border.

According to the United States Census Bureau, the CDP has a total area of 19.1 square miles (49 km²), all of it land.

⁸ (Research and Analysis, Eagle Village CDP, n.d.)

CLIMATE

Eagle Village experiences drastic weather extremes; freezing temperatures in the winter months with high temperatures in the summer months.⁹

Heavy Rain occurs rather frequently over the coastal areas along the Bering Sea and the Gulf of Alaska. Heavy rain is a severe threat to the entire Eagle area.

Heavy Snow generally means snowfall accumulating to four inches or more in-depth in 12 hours or less or six inches or more in-depth in 24 hours or less.

Drifting Snow is the uneven distribution of snowfall and snow depth caused by strong surface winds. Drifting snow may occur during or after a snowfall.

Freezing Rain and Ice Storms occur when rain or drizzle freezes on surfaces, accumulating 12 inches in less than 24 hours. Ice accumulations can damage trees, utility poles, and communication towers which disrupt transportation, power, and communications.

Extreme Cold is the definition of extreme cold that varies according to the normal climate of a region. In areas unaccustomed to winter weather, near-freezing temperatures are considered “extreme.” In Alaska, extreme cold usually involves temperatures between -20°F to -58°F.

High Winds occur in Alaska when there are winter low-pressure systems in the North Pacific Ocean and the Gulf of Alaska. Alaska’s high wind can equal hurricane characteristics. In Alaska, high winds (winds over 60 mph) occur rather frequently and pose a severe threat to the Eagle area.

Winter Storms include several components; wind, snow, and ice storms. Ice storms, which include freezing rain, sleet, and hail, can be the most devastating of winter weather phenomena and are often the cause of automobile accidents, power outages, and personal injury. Ice storms result in the accumulation of ice from freezing rain, which coats every surface it falls on with a glaze of ice.

⁹ (Eagle Climate Data, n.d.)

NATURAL HAZARDS

EARTHQUAKES

The Alaska Earthquake Center, located at the UAF-Geophysical Institute, provides information gathered from seismic monitoring stations all across the state. Most earthquakes, ranging from one corner of the state to the other, can be traced to the movement of tectonic plates.

Eagle Village experiences periodic, unpredictable earthquakes. The City of Eagle and the Village of Eagle experienced no damage from the November 2003 Denali Earthquake, but experienced minor shaking from the earthquake and its aftershocks from the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake.¹⁰

The most recent earthquake near Eagle Village was on July 28, 2019, 10 miles southeast of the community. It reached magnitude 1.5 and had a depth of 4.7 miles. There was a smaller magnitude earthquake of 1.0, on March 9, 2019, that had a depth of nearly 5 miles.

The most significant earthquake near Eagle Village was on February 2, 2019, about 38.5 miles south-southeast (SSE) of the community. It reached magnitude 3.4 and had a depth of about 6.2 miles.

WILDFIRES

The area around Eagle Village becomes very dry in the summer months with the weather (such as lightning) and human-caused incidents that ignite dry vegetation in the adjacent area (i.e. burning trash outside of the landfill's burn box and unattended campfires).

PERMAFROST MELT

Permafrost, ground that remains frozen year after year, is found in nearly 85% of Alaska, including Eagle. The thickest permafrost is found in the arctic, north of the Brooks Range, where it extends as much as 2,000 feet below the surface. The thickness gradually decreases southward and in the Anchorage area, it is found only in isolated patches.

A UAF-Geophysical Institute project has been monitoring temperatures and the depth of permafrost since 1976 and studies show the warmer temperatures have brought on thawing.

¹⁰ (Alaska Earthquake Center, n.d.)

This condition poses a challenge with infrastructures such as road erosion or building foundation damage.¹¹

FLOODING AND EROSION

Snowmelt run-off and rainfall occurs during spring thaw and the fall rainy season. Events are exacerbated from soil saturation and ice jam flooding. Several minor flood events cause damage. Severe damages occur from major floods such as the 2009 Spring Ice Jam Flood, which damaged and destroyed several homes along the river.¹²

There is riverine erosion along the Yukon River embankment, from high water flow, riverine ice flows, wind, surface runoff, and boat traffic wakes. The Village states that many facilities are ranging from 50 to 150 feet from the embankment.



Figure 26: Spring Ice Jam - Flood in Eagle 2009

¹¹ (Alaska Public Lands Information Centers, n.d.)

¹² (City of Eagle/Native Village of Eagle Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2014)

LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

LAND OWNERSHIP

The City of Eagle and Eagle Village are situated on the shores of the Yukon River. Most of the land in this region is either owned by the federal government and managed by the Bureau of Land Management or owned by Doyon, Ltd. The State of Alaska or Doyon, Ltd. has selected nearly all of the available federal land. Some land around the City of Eagle and Eagle Village is in private ownership. The eastern boundary of the region is the U.S. - Canada border, and the northern boundary is formed by the southern limits of the Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve.

The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) allowed for public land selections by Alaska Natives through the establishment of regional and village corporations. Individual Native allotments were provided by the Alaska Native Allotment Act of 1906. Most of these are in the northeastern portion of the Yukon/Charley Rivers National Preserve. Most of the village corporation lands, much of the regional corporation lands, and some of the native allotments have been conveyed. Little of the Doyon, Ltd.'s land south of the Yukon River has been conveyed. The federal government remains the interim manager of land selections until conveyance by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

Currently, there are seven general categories of actual or potential nonfederal land ownership within the boundaries of the Yukon-Charley Rivers: Native Regional Corporation, Native Village Corporation, Native allotment, small private tract, patented mining claim, unpatented mining claim, and state-owned submerged land. At this time, these lands remain unimproved except for a few log cabins. Some of the mining operations have more extensive facilities.

Doyon, Ltd., the native regional corporation, owns approximately 390,000 acres. Hungwitchin, the village corporation, owns 92,160 acres. Private lands (other than native corporation lands) are at the Miller camp, near the Nation townsite, at the Woodchopper mine, and near Twenty-Eight Mile (upstream from Circle on the Yukon). These lands are all subject to development by private owners. The state owns the submerged lands beneath the navigable rivers.¹³

¹³ (Yukon-Charley Rivers Final Environmental Impact Statement, 1988)

STATE & FEDERAL LANDS

The State of Alaska or Doyon, Ltd. has selected nearly all of the available federal land. Some land around the City of Eagle and Eagle Village is in private ownership. The eastern boundary of the region is the U.S. - Canada border, and the northern boundary is formed by the southern limits of the Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve.

Within this region, approximately 165,000 acres are in state ownership, and approximately

603,000 acres have been selected by the state. The land was selected for its mineral potential and its habitat and recreational values. A portion of the land owned by the state is located in the southwest corner of the region and is fragmented by the National Wild and Scenic River corridor along Hutchinson Creek and the North Fork. A small block of state-owned land is at the northern edge of this region, adjacent to the Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve. The remainder of state-owned land in this region is near and around the City of Eagle and Eagle Village, interspersed with land owned by Doyon, Ltd., the regional native corporation in this area. State-selected land is interspersed throughout the region.

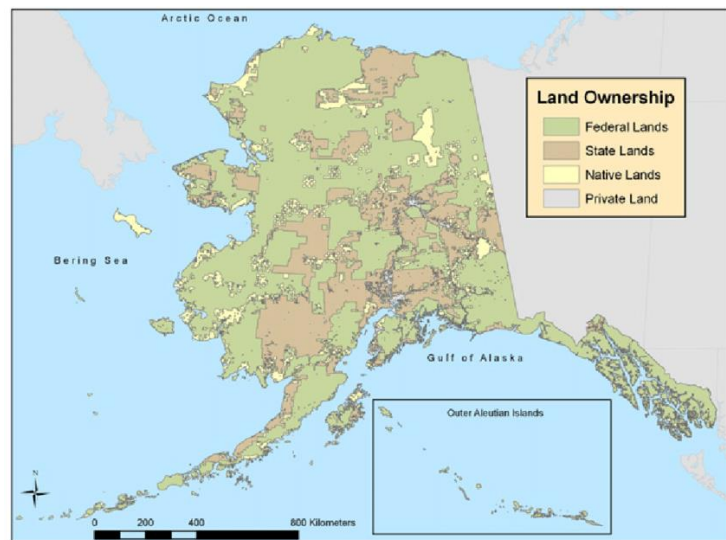


Figure 27: Alaska Land Ownership Map

NATURAL RESOURCES

The Tanana Valley State Forest's (TVSF) 1.81 million acres lie almost entirely within the Tanana River Basin, located in the east-central part of Alaska. The Forest extends 265 miles, from near the Canadian border to Manley Hot Springs. The Forest is open to mining, gravel extraction, oil and gas leasing, and grazing, although very little is done. Timber production is the major commercial activity. The TVSF offers many recreational opportunities including hunting, fishing, trapping, camping, hiking, dog mushing, cross-country skiing, wildlife viewing, snow machining, gold panning, boating, and berry-picking.

HUNTING, FISHING, AND WILD RESOURCE HARVEST

There are over one million caribou that roam over the state's tundra. They migrate in herds between the spring calving grounds and their winter territories, sometimes traveling more than 3,000 miles in a season. Alaska is also home to about 175,000 moose; hunters from across the state report harvesting over 7,000 moose every year.

The Yukon River Eagle sonar site monitors king and fall chum salmon destined for river waters in Canada. About 50% of Yukon king salmon and 25% of fall chum salmon come from Canadian-origin stocks. Canadian-origin king salmon arrive early in the season, whereas Canadian-origin chum salmon arrive late in the season. King salmon migrate past Eagle from about July 1 to mid-August. Fall chum salmon, on the other hand, migrate past Eagle from about mid-August through the first week of September.



Because Yukon king and fall chum salmon support the livelihoods of Alaskans and Canadians, they are jointly managed under an international agreement. Under the Yukon River Salmon Agreement, the US and Canada manage their fisheries to ensure enough salmon are available to meet escapement requirements and to share the fish available for harvest.¹⁴

OIL AND GAS

| Community | Jun 2011 | Jan 2012 | Jul 2012 | Jan 2013 | Jul 2013 | Jan 2014 | Jul 2014 | Jan 2015 | Jul 2015 | Jan 2016 | Jan 2017 |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Eagle | \$4.60 | \$5.00 | \$5.00 | \$5.00 | \$5.00 | \$5.00 | \$5.00 | \$5.00 | \$5.00 | \$3.95 | \$3.95 |

¹⁴ (Yukon (Eagle) River > Fish, n.d.)

MINERALS

There are 16 nearby mining deposits.¹⁵

| Mining Deposit: | Type: | District: | Additional Details: |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|--|
| Wolf Creek Placer | gold mine | Eagle Mining District | mining operation; ore mined is composed of chromite, gold, and monazite |
| King Solomon Creek Gold Prospect | gold prospect | Forty Mile Mining District | preliminary development has taken place |
| Forty-mile Dome Asbestos Prospect | asbestos prospect | Forty Mile Mining District | preliminary development has taken place |
| Alaska Nickel Company Nickel Prospect | nickel prospect | Eagle Mining District | site first discovered in 1948; preliminary development has taken place |
| Mission Creek Magnesite Occurrence | magnesite occurrence | Eagle Mining District | one mineralization has been found at this location; no production and little to no activity since the mineral discovery |
| Boundary Creek Gold Mine | gold mine | Eagle Mining District | closed at the time of data entry with no known plans to re-open |
| Liberty Fork Gold Prospect | gold prospect | Forty Mile Mining District | preliminary development has taken place |
| Mission Creek Placer | gold mine | Eagle Mining District | site was first discovered before 1898; closed at the time of data entry with no known plans to re-open; had small production size |
| Tatonduk River Red Beds Prospect | iron prospect | not applicable | associated with the Black Mining District, now part of the Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve; preliminary development has taken place; estimated to have small deposit; ore mined is composed of hematite |

¹⁵ (Eagle Village, Alaska Mines, n.d.)

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|---|
| Eagle Quadrangle Palladium Occurrence | palladium occurrence | Forty Mile Mining District | ore mineralization has been found; no production and little to no activity other than routine claim maintenance since the mineral discovery |
| American Creek Placer | gold mine | Eagle Mining District | initial production took place in 1896; host rock in this area is gravel |
| Eagle Bluff Occurrence | cobalt prospect | Eagle Mining District | site first discovered in 1946; ore mined is composed of gold; host rock in this area is greenstone |
| Calico Bluff Uranium Occurrence | uranium occurrence | not applicable | associated with the Black Mining District, now part of the Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve; little to no activity |
| Excelsior Creek Occurrence | gold occurrence | Eagle Mining District | little to no activity; ore mined is composed of monazite and gold |
| Dome Creek Placer | gold mine | Forty Mile Mining District | closed; ore mined is composed of gold |
| Colorado Creek Gold Prospect | gold prospect | Eagle Mining District | preliminary development has taken place |

GOVERNANCE

TRIBAL COUNCIL

Elections of Eagle Tribal Council members occur at the annual tribal membership meeting usually held in September. Each council member serves a two-year term. Positions of the First Chief, Second Chief, and Secretary/Treasurer positions are required to be Tribal residents and is determined annually by the Council immediately after elections.



To be considered eligible to vote at the elections, one must be a Tribal enrolled member 18 years of age or older and who has been a resident of the community for at least one year before elections. All five of the elected tribal members must be residents of Eagle.

The Native Village of Eagle's IRA Constitution was adopted in 1989. The most recent codes were adopted in 2015.

CITY

Eagle is a 2nd class city. On February 9, 1901, Eagle became the first incorporated city in the Alaska Interior.

CORPORATIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS

REGIONAL CORPORATION: DOYON, LIMITED

The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) was passed in 1971 which resulted in the enrollment of Alaska Native people across the state into 12 regional corporations, allocating 44 million acres divided between them. The Eagle Village is enrolled with the Doyon, Limited which has 12.5 million acres across the interior of Alaska; serving the Athabascan territory and approximately 34 village communities. Doyon Limited manages these lands for its shareholders and takes responsibility for the development of the national resources in this area.



REGIONAL NON-PROFIT CORPORATION: TANANA CHIEFS CONFERENCE



The Tanana Chiefs Conference is a non-profit corporation, which provides services to 37 federally recognized tribes in the interior of Alaska. The mission is to provide a unified voice in advancing sovereign tribal governments through the promotion of physical and mental wellness, education, socioeconomic development, and culture of the Interior Alaska Native people. Eagle Village is served by the Tanana Chiefs Conference. Some of the programs TCC offers rural communities are: energy assistance, temporary assistance, education, mental and physical health services, and job training.

VILLAGE CORPORATION

The Hungwitchin Corporation is Eagle Village's for-profit corporation and has a village entitlement of 92,160 acres.

DENAKKANAAGA

Denakkanaaga, meaning "Our People Speak" in Denaakk'e (Koyukon Athabascan), is a 501 (c) 3 non-profit organization that serves as the voice for the Interior Native elders in the Doyon and Tanana Chiefs Conference region. Denakkanaaga acts on behalf of the elders, working to ensure their concerns are addressed regarding topics such as Native cultures, traditions, languages, subsistence, and social issues. As the population of residents over 65 years old grows within Interior Alaska, Denakkanaaga works with other organizations to maximize efforts to advocate for Native Elders.



CULTURAL PROGRAMS AND EVENTS

CULTURE CAMPS

Tanana Chiefs Conference (TCC) was awarded a grant from the Administration for Native Americans, to develop a Cultural Wellness Camp Program throughout the TCC region. Through this grant, TCC provides funding to tribes to coordinate a culture camp that includes a wellness and prevention component. As of 2019, Eagle has yet to host a culture camp.

SALMON SEASON

Throughout the summer and early fall, community members fish for king salmon and chum salmon. King salmon migrate past Eagle from about July 1 to mid-August. Fall chum salmon, on the other hand, migrate past Eagle from about mid-August through the first week of September. In 2010, the Alaska Department of Fish & Game reported that 25 households are fishing households. In 2017, there was a king salmon harvest of 1,730 and a fall chum salmon harvest of 19,126 in Eagle.¹⁶

PROGRAMS

Residents of Eagle may qualify for the TCC Home Care Program that serves elders and disabled adults with a variety of supportive services. These services include respite services, chore service, personal care services, and care coordination.

¹⁶ (Subsistence Harvest Data > Yukon Management Area, n.d.)

PUBLIC UTILITIES

WATER AND SEWER

The Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation Division of Water assists Eagle Village by incorporating its Village Safe Water (VSW) program into the community. The VSW Program is working with rural communities to develop sustainable sanitation facilities. Their primary services include allocation and distribution of funding for sanitation facilities (funding grants to small communities for water and sewer studies and construction projects), grant administration (ensuring appropriate and effective use of grant funds), and project oversight, monitoring, and control.

WASTE MANAGEMENT

The Eagle IRA Council manages and operates the landfill and solid waste management. The Eagle Village Municipal Solid Waste landfill is located 3.5 miles east of Eagle, latitude 64.76968, and longitude -141.09078. It is classified as a class III community landfill with a 4.01-acre site. The landfill is fenced with a locked gate and has monitored hours of operation. The current solid waste disposal permit was issued on November 8, 2016, and will be in effect until November 16, 2021. An inspection of the facilities conducted on August 28, 2014, resulted in a compliance score of 98.6% and was given high praise for the high-quality operations of the site. Eagle was awarded extra points under the bonus category for having waste management improvement programs: Backhaul Program, Collection Program, and Community Education & Outreach. The community received all 10 points for the Landfill Water Impacts category.

COMMUNICATIONS

INTERNET/WI-FI

Cell service is not available in Eagle Village, so communication usually requires a Wi-Fi connection for smartphones. Survey participants showed interest in faster broadband connectivity. Most community members have access to a smartphone (mostly Apples and Androids), internet access, and social media. However, many people don't have access to a laptop or desktop computer.

TELEVISION STATIONS

TV broadcast stations around Eagle Village:

- K05IJ (Channel 5; EAGLE VILLAGE, AK; Owner: STATE OF ALASKA)
 - K09RF (Channel 9; EAGLE VILLAGE, AK; Owner: STATE OF ALASKA)
-

RADIO STATIONS

Strongest AM radio stations in Eagle Village:

- KJNP (1170 AM; 50 kW; NORTH POLE, AK; Owner: EVAN. ALASKA MISSIONARY FELLOWSHIP)
- KENI (650 AM; 50 kW; ANCHORAGE, AK; Owner: CAPSTAR TX LIMITED PARTNERSHIP)
- KFQD (750 AM; 50 kW; ANCHORAGE, AK; Owner: MCC RADIO, LLC)
- KFAR (660 AM; 10 kW; FAIRBANKS, AK; Owner: NEW NORTHWEST BROADCASTERS, LLC)
- KCBF (820 AM; 10 kW; FAIRBANKS, AK; Owner: NEW NORTHWEST BROADCASTERS, LLC)
- KIAM (630 AM; 10 kW; NENANA, AK; Owner: VOICE OF CHRIST MINISTRIES, INC.)
- KZPA (900 AM; 5 kW; FORT YUKON, AK; Owner: GWANDAK PUBLIC BROADCASTING, INC.)
- KIAK (970 AM; 5 kW; FAIRBANKS, AK; Owner: CAPSTAR TX LIMITED PARTNERSHIP)
- KCHU (770 AM; 10 kW; VALDEZ, AK; Owner: TERMINAL RADIO, INC.)
- KCAM (790 AM; 5 kW; GLENNALLEN, AK; Owner: NORTHERN LIGHT NETWORK)
- KICY (850 AM; 50 kW; NOME, AK; Owner: ARCTIC BROADCASTING ASSOCIATION)
- KBYR (700 AM; 10 kW; ANCHORAGE, AK; Owner: COBB COMMUNICATIONS, INC.)
- KUDO (1080 AM; 10 kW; ANCHORAGE, AK; Owner: CHINOOK CONCERT BROADCASTERS, INC.)

Strongest FM radio stations in Eagle Village:

- K219DM (91.7 FM; EAGLE, AK; Owner: UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA)

POWER/ELECTRIC

The Native Village of Eagle receives its electricity from a private company; Alaska Power and Telephone Company which relies primarily on a one powerhouse diesel generator. The community falls within the Yukon-Koyukuk/Upper Tanana Energy Region.

Eagle is an active participant in the Power Cost Equalization Program with Alaska Energy Authority which provides economic assistance to rural Alaska villages to promote sustainability. The cost of electricity, kilowatt-hour charge, can be up to three to five times higher in rural Alaska compared to the cost in urban areas. The program gives eligible participants PCE credits and reduces the customer's bill according to the amount the State pays for PCE. The program's purpose is to equalize power costs to near the average cost of power in Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Juneau. Residential and community facility buildings in nearly 200 communities are eligible for the reduced rate.

The Village of Eagle owns five streetlights.



Figure 28: Eagle Power Company

BULK FUEL

Eagle Village currently does not have a bulk fuel storage area. Community members commute to Eagle City, where there is a small gas station owned by Eagle Trading Co., adjacent to a pool hall and laundromat. Customers can purchase propane and use a self-serve station for gas or diesel.



Figure 29: Eagle City Gas Station

ENERGY

Eagle is part of the Interior Regional Energy Plan (2015) which is led by the Alaska Energy Authority with the primary objective to identify energy projects to reduce the cost of energy. According to the Interior Regional Energy Plan Eagle's potential rating for Energy Efficiency and solar are high with Biomass and Hydro potential rating scored a medium. Eagle scored a low potential rating for Geothermal, wind, coal, oil & gas, and heat recovery.

There is currently two solar power energy in Eagle; a 24 kW solar PV array near the community's power plant and a 3kW system on the tribal office with a dual-axis tracker.

PUBLIC FACILITIES

BUILDINGS

Eagle Village's building inventory is comprised of a tribal hall/office, a clinic, and St. John's Church. There is a total of nineteen infrastructures between Eagle Village and Eagle City.

| Buildings Utilized by Eagle Village Members | Location (Eagle City or Eagle Village) |
|--|---|
| Alaska State Highway Shop | City |
| Clinic | Village |
| Eagle Bible Chapel | City |
| Eagle Community School | Village |
| Eagle Historical Society | City |
| Eagle Public Library | City |
| Falcon Inn Bed & Breakfast/Eagle Trading Company (restaurant) | City |
| Judge James Wickersham Courthouse | City |
| National Park Service/Bureau of Land Management Visitors Center | City |
| Old School House | City |
| Redman Hall | City |
| St. John's Church | Village |
| Tribal Hall/Office | Village |
| VPSO Office | Village |
| Well House / Fire Hall | City |

POST OFFICE

Eagle community members send and receive mail via the United States Postal Office. The post office has a central location in Eagle City. Lobby hours are 12:00 am to 11:59 pm, Monday through Sunday; retail hours are 9:30 am to 1:00 pm and 2:00 pm to 4:30 pm, Monday through Friday; and last collection times are at 4:00 pm, Monday through Friday.



Figure 30: Eagle City US Postal Office

WASHETERIA

The Village of Eagle currently does not have a washeteria, so community members utilize the laundromat located in Eagle City. The facility is owned and operated by Eagle Trading Co.



Figure 31: Eagle Laundromat

HOUSING

The median property value in Eagle Village was \$96,400 in 2017, which is 0.443 times smaller than the national average of \$217,600. Between 2016 and 2017, the median property value increased from \$96,700 to \$96,400. The homeownership rate in Eagle Village is 64.7%, which is higher than the national average of 63.9%.

In 2017, 64.7% of the housing units in Eagle Village were occupied by their owner. This percentage grew from the previous year's rate of 62.5%. This percentage of owner-occupation is higher than the national average of 63.9%.

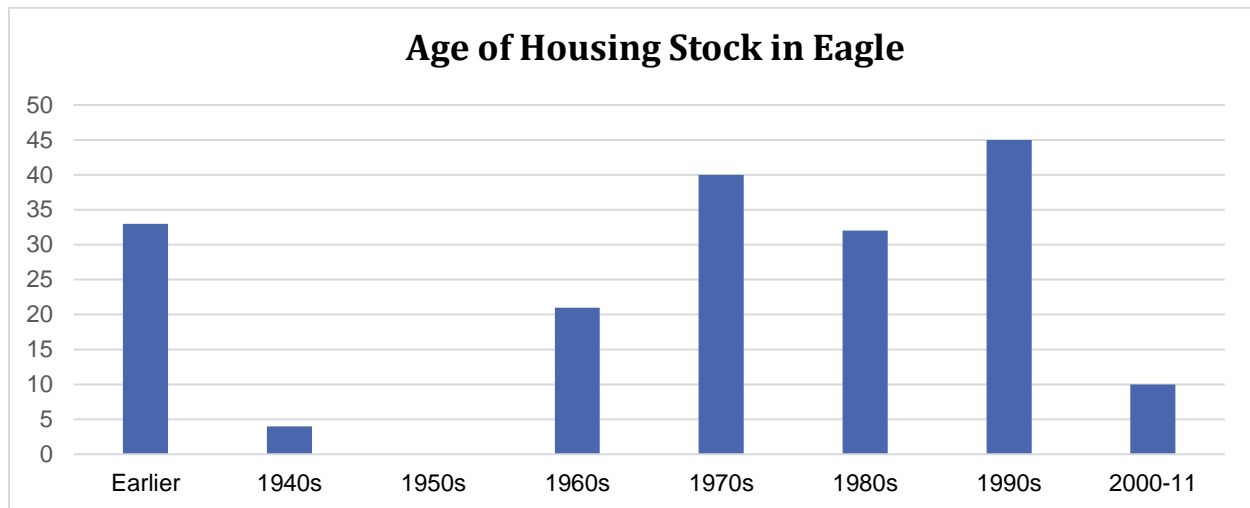


Figure 32: Age of Housing Stock

Housing Status
(in housing units unless noted)

| | |
|--|----|
| Total | 49 |
| Occupied | 31 |
| Owner-occupied | 26 |
| Population in owner-occupied (number of individuals) | 52 |
| Renter-occupied | 5 |
| Population in renter-occupied (number of individuals) | 15 |
| Households with individuals under 18 | 8 |
| Vacant | 18 |
| Vacant: for rent | 0 |
| Vacant: for sale | 1 |

Figure 33: Housing Status

TRANSPORTATION

EXTERNAL TRANSPORTATION

Eagle Village is accessible by the state road system via the Taylor Highway and the Top of the World Highway during the summer months. The Taylor Highway is open from April 15th through October 15th.

External transportation during the summer also consists of boat and airplane use. During the winter season, however, the road leading to the community is too dangerous, so it is closed during that time. The only remaining transportation in and out of the community is by airplane. There is a state-owned 4,500-foot airstrip for commercial flights. Floatplanes can land on the Yukon River as well.

Barge service consists of utilizing the Yukon River and road transport. The cost of freight is \$0.73/lb. with Everts Air and \$0.50/lb. with 40 Mile Air. Eagle Village is included in the TCC Regional Transportation Strategy.



Figure 34: Highway Sign

INTERNAL TRANSPORTATION

The internal modes of transportation consist of walking, biking, four-wheeling, automobile, and snow machine. There are no paved roads in Eagle Village. It is a close-knit community where everything is within walking distance. The village is 3 miles east of Eagle city. Eagle Village has 45.1 miles of dirt roads in the community.



Figure 36: Four-wheeling



Figure 35: Eagle Road Sign



Figure 37: Local Road, Eagle Alaska

COMMUNITY GOALS

Goal 1

• **Community Well-being**

- Eagle Village is a drug-free, happy, and healthy community that promotes community programs and events for all ages.

Goal 2

• **Housing**

- Eagle Village has safe, affordable, and energy-efficient housing that meets the demand of its growing population with plenty of homes that fit the needs of large families.

Goal 3

• **Culture & Tradition**

- Eagle residents of all ages actively participate and promote cultural and traditional activities that unify the community.

Goal 4

• **Public Utilities**

- All residential homes and public facilities have access to both water and sewer and are well-maintained.

Goal 5

• **Transportation**

- Eagle Village prioritizes transportation projects to improve and maintain the safety of all users of the road system.

COMMUNITY WELL-BEING

Goal 1: Eagle Village is a drug-free, happy, and healthy community that promotes community events for all ages.

Objective 1.1: Promote evening activities for the community; create a schedule of events for all ages to participate and attend.

Objective 1.2: Create and coordinate recreational opportunities for indoor and outdoor activities. Include elders in activities that promote healthy lifestyles.

Objective 1.3: Provide healthy opportunities for youth to utilize after school and on weekends; seek funding dedicated to youth programs.

Objective 1.4: Collaborate with TCC Wellness and Prevention to establish prevention and intervention activities for youth and young adults.

HOUSING

Goal 2: Eagle Village has safe, affordable, and energy-efficient housing that meets the demand of its growing population with plenty of homes that fit the needs of large families.

Objective 2.1: New construction of homes with a floor plan to house large families.

Objective 2.2: New construction of Elder housing by utilizing Indian Housing Block Grant and partnering with Hungwitchin Corporation, to assume the duties of IRHA; such as creation and adoption of Indian Housing Plan and Housing Policies.

Objective 2.3: Ensure all current housing is free of mold by promoting maintenance, rehabilitation, and weatherization opportunities to all homeowners.

Objective 2.4: Adopt occupancy, collection, eviction, and maintenance policies for Tribal Council rental units.

CULTURE AND TRADITION

Goal 3: Eagle residents of all ages actively participate and promote cultural and traditional activities that unify the community.

Objective 3.1: Implement culturally appropriate prevention services for families.

Objective 3.2: Create and develop a Traditional Knowledge and Skills Program for youth and adult community members alike.

Objective 3.3: Create Language and Cultural Revitalization Programs to implement at culture camps or during family nights.

Objective 3.4: Create a local dance group with traditional songs from the region.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Goal 4: All residential homes/public buildings are well maintained and have access to sewer and water.

Objective 4.1: Identify the households in Eagle Village needing water and sewer services.

Objective 4.2: Work in partnership with Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium, Scattered Sites program for well and septic installation and repair.

Objective 4.3: Secure site control, building design, and funding for the new construction of a washeteria.

Objective 4.4: Collaborate with Interior Regional Housing Authority for the rehabilitation of existing homes and to repair any damage due to water freeze up.

Objective 4.5: Secure funding for residential water and sewer through HUD ICDBG, USDA Elders Repair 62+ Program, IRHA, ANTHC, and other relevant agencies.

TRANSPORTATION

Goal 5: Eagle Village prioritizes transportation projects to improve and maintain the safety of all users of the road system.

Objective 5.1: Expand the transportation infrastructure between the Old Village and the New Village (the current road is too narrow).

Objective 5.2: Develop a road preservation plan with regularly scheduled maintenance.

Objective 5.3: Promote safe driving practices, including refraining from driving while under the influence.

Objective 5.4: Strengthen partnerships with the State of Alaska Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, and TCC's Transportation Program to plan and implement road construction projects.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Yukon-Charlie Rivers National Preserve

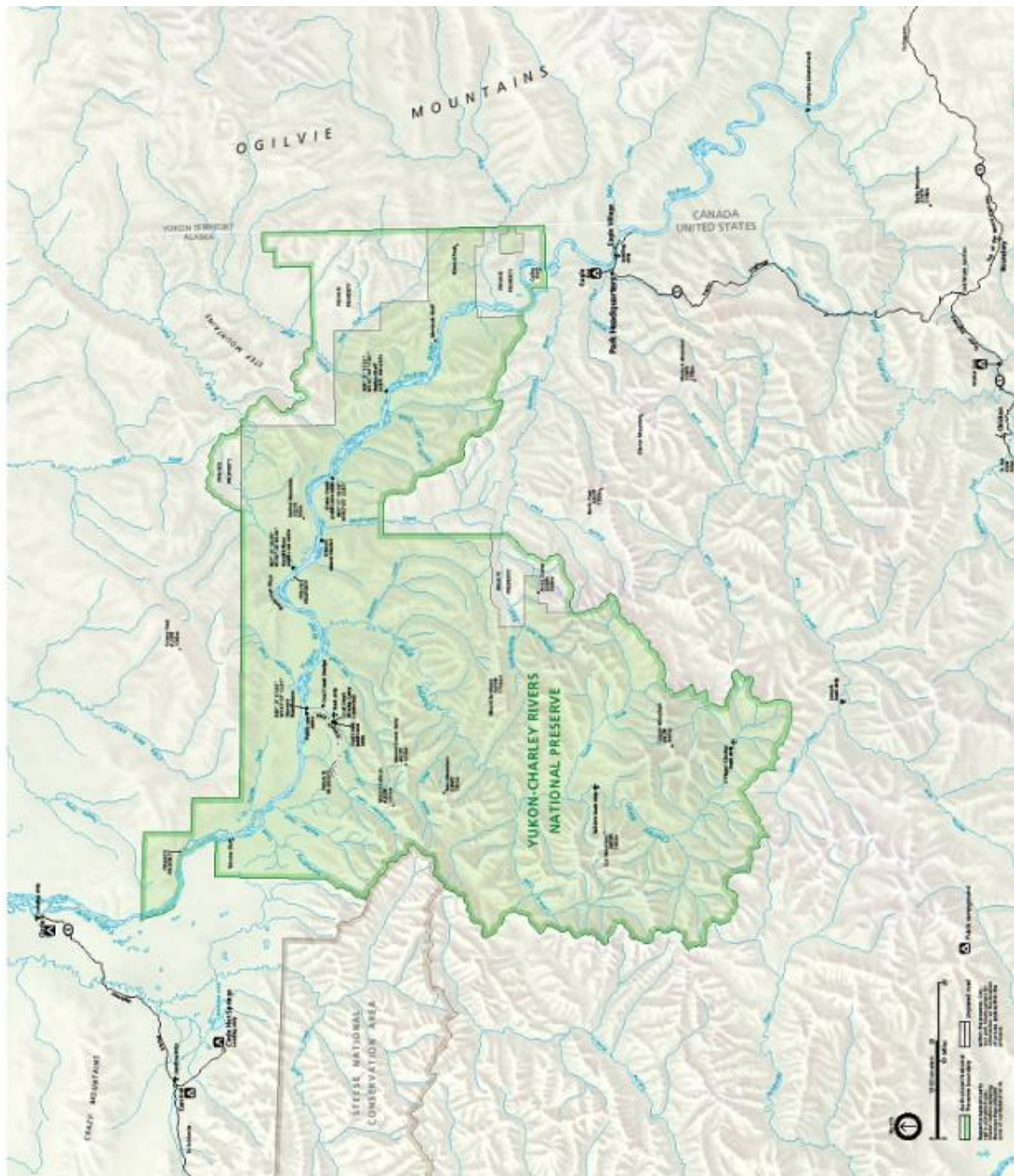


Figure 38: Yukon-Charlie Rivers National Preserve

APPENDIX 2: EAGLE VILLAGE DOYON LAND MA

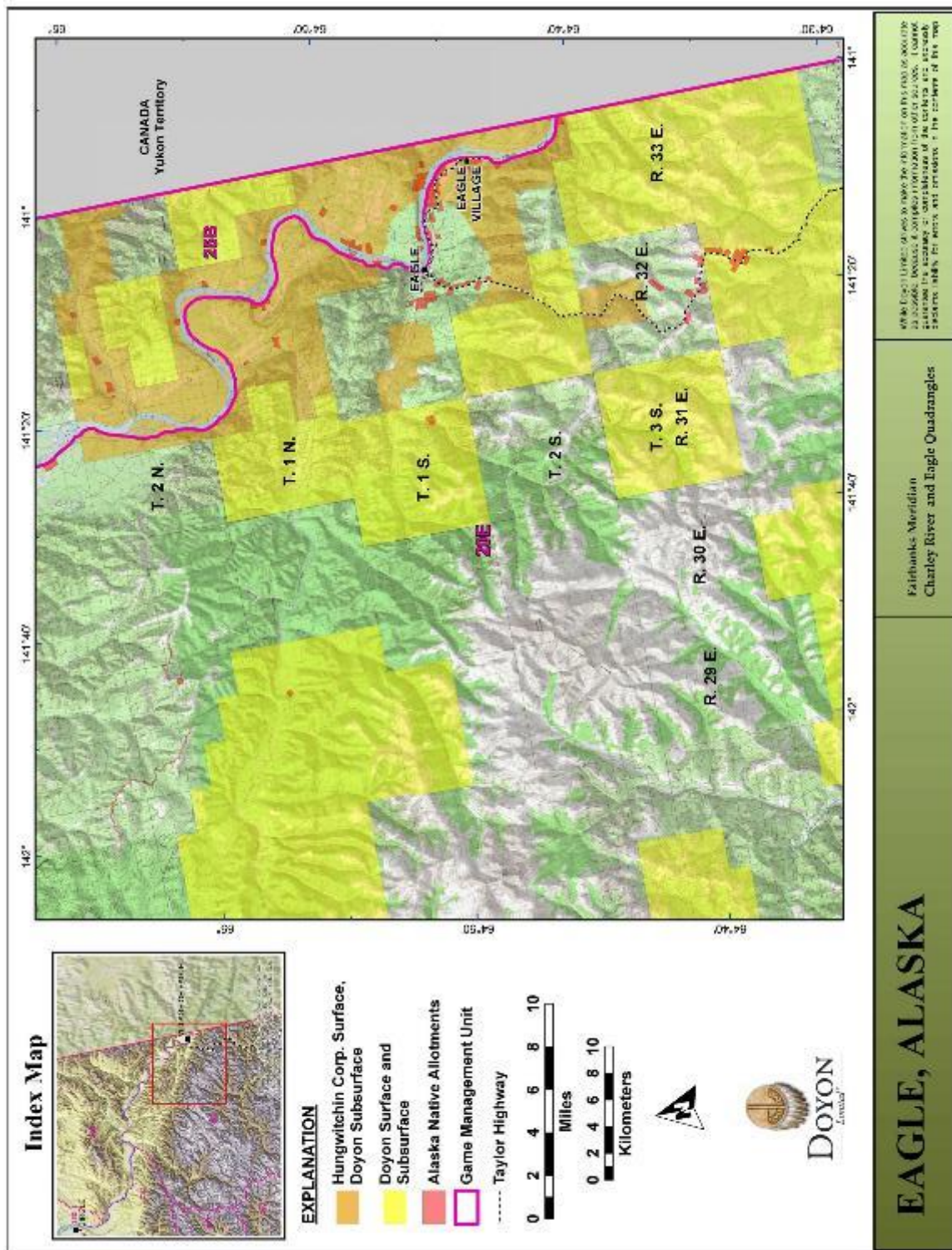


Figure 39: Eagle Village Doyon Land Map

APPENDIX 3: EAGLE VILLAGE CDP



APPENDIX 4: MAP OF EAGLE CITY

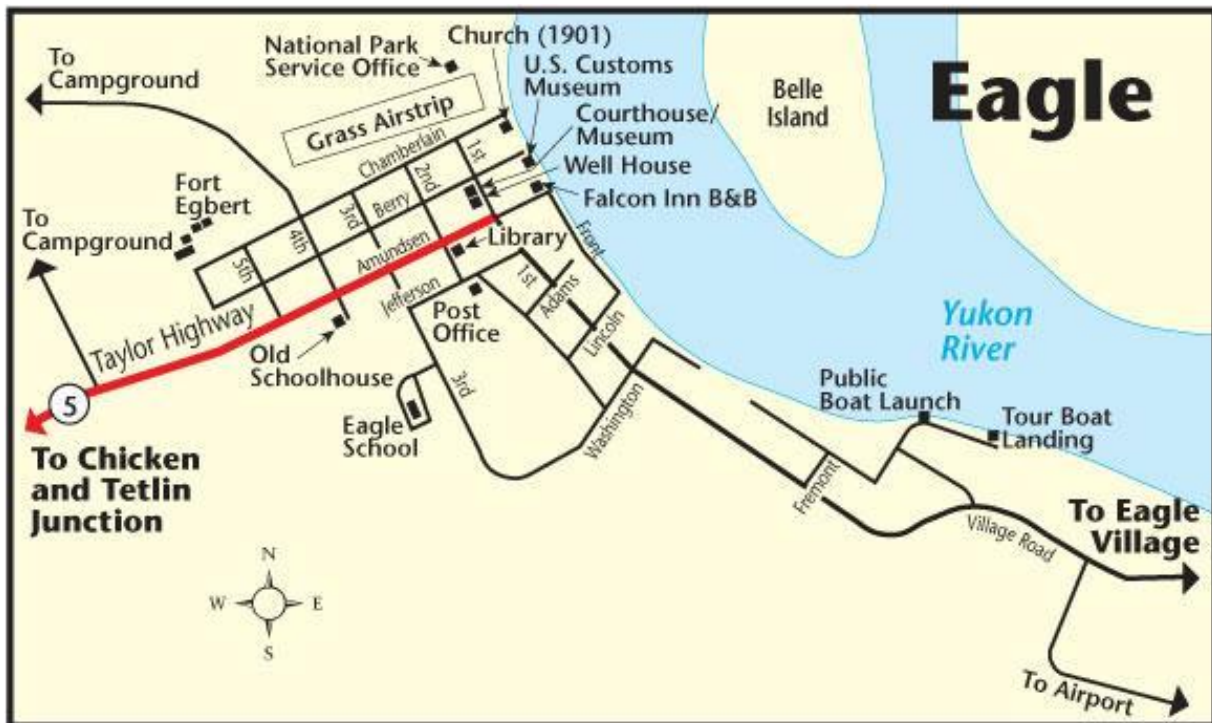


Figure 40: Eagle City Map

APPENDIX 5: USACE LINEAR EXTENT OF EROSION

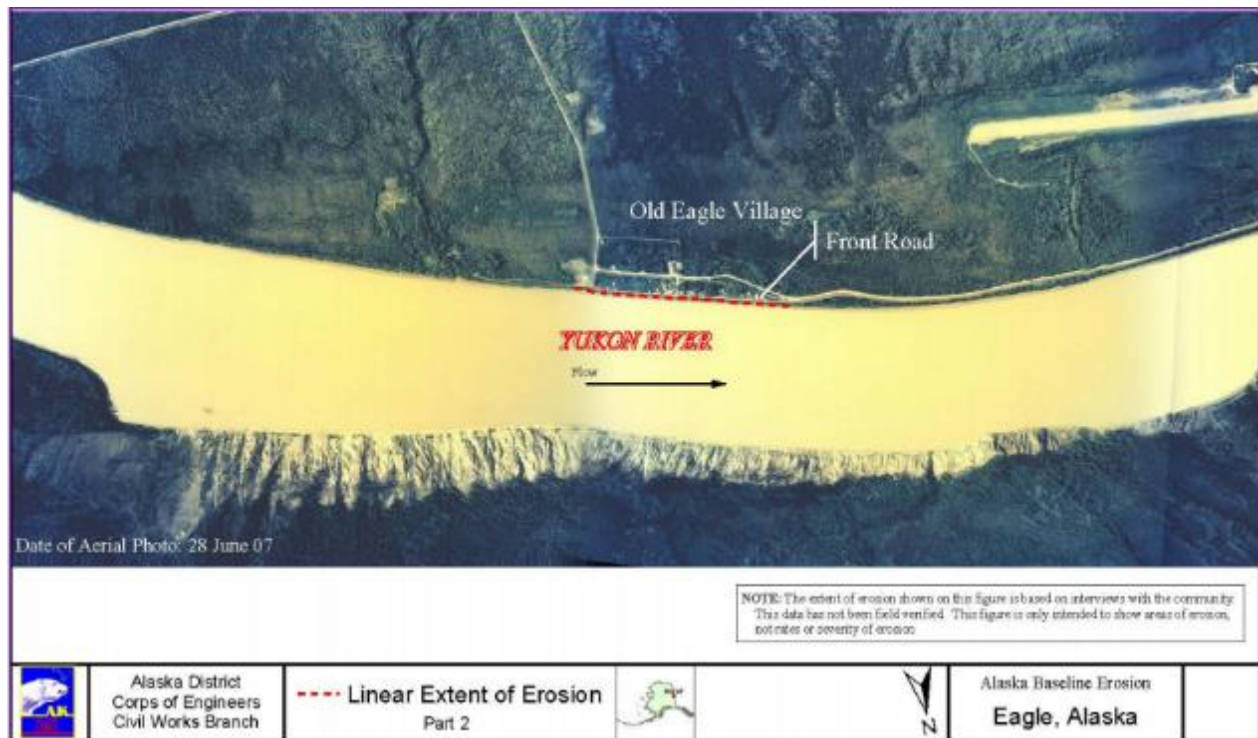


Figure 41: USACE Linear Extent of Erosion

APPENDIX 6: JULY 2019 PLANNING MEETING SIGN-IN SHEET

Eagle Community Meeting Sign-in Sheet
July 18, 2019

| | NAME: | TITLE: | EMAIL ADDRESS: |
|----|------------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| 1 | Karma Ulvi | Compliance Officer ^{sec 106 cas-2 VC} Health Aide | karma.ulvi@tanamohiefs.org |
| 2 | Brandon P. Tunney | Eagle Village Chief | '0' |
| 3 | Bondane Bondane | Tribal Member | - |
| 4 | Jessie Wallis | Comm. member | Wallis-93@me.com |
| 5 | Rita David | Tribal member | - |
| 6 | Mary Dawal | " | - |
| 7 | Jenny Wallis | Comm. Member | jwallis0322@gmail.com |
| 8 | Tanya R. Zuniga | Tribal Administrator | tanya.r.zuniga@gmail.com |
| 9 | Thomas J. David | Tribal member | N/A |
| 10 | Howard E. David | 2nd Chief Eagle Village | davidhowie28@hotmail.com |
| 11 | Teya-Maree Frost | Community Member | teya-mhf21@outlook.com |
| 12 | John R. Paul | Member | - |
| 13 | Roger David | member | - |
| 14 | ETHEL BECK | MEMBER (TRICKS) | |
| 15 | Richard Y. Malcolm | Tribal member | |
| 16 | Tim Beauchage | Community Member | tim-beauchage@yahoo.com |
| 17 | Tom Wallis | Community member | - |
| 18 | | | |
| 19 | | | |
| 20 | | | |
| 21 | | | |
| 22 | | | |
| 23 | | | |

COMMUNITY CONTACT INFORMATION

Native Village of Eagle

P.O. Box 19
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Phone: (907) 547-2281/374-0882
Fax: (907) 547-2318
Email: eaglevillagecouncil@outlook.com

Hungwitchin Corporation

P.O. Box 24594
Fairbanks, AK 99708
Phone: (907) 778-2231

Eagle Community School

P.O. Box 168
Eagle, AK 99738
Physical address:
168 3rd Avenue
Eagle, AK 99738
Phone: (907) 547-2210
Fax: (907) 547-2302

Village Behavioral Health Aide:

Yvonne Howard

P.O. Box 97
Eagle, AK 99738
Phone: (907) 547-2307

Eagle Health Clinic

P.O. Box 134
Eagle, AK 99738
Phone: (907) 547-2243
Fax: (907) 547-2287

VPSO Clevesy, Jason

P.O. Box 19
Eagle, AK 99738
Phone: (907) 547-2356
Fax: (907) 547-2318
Email: Jason.clevesy@tananachiefs.org

Alaska State Trooper Rural Unit

Phone: (800) 811-0911

Post Office

Phone: (907) 547-2211