

Anvik Community Plan

Prepared in cooperation between Anvik
Village Council & Tanana Chiefs



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Executive Summary

Anvik Tribal Council and Tanana Chiefs Conference Village Planning and Development Department teamed together to update their Community Plan which formerly was a Comprehensive Plan. While providing a significant overview of Anvik, this Community Plan identifies community goals, objectives and implementation strategies for the betterment of the Community.

The plan provides a “picture” or snapshot of Anvik currently; however, it is not a static development. The plan is meant to build upon, consistent with the community’s vision and values making this a “living document”. 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.

Acknowledgement

There are several other written resources that are cited in Anvik’s final plan. These documents are outlined in the References section and have proved helpful in the compilation of Anvik’s Community 2025-2030 Plan.

Resolution of Adoption



ANVIK TRIBAL COUNCIL

PO Box 10
Anvik, AK 99558
Office phone# 907-663-6322 Fax#1866-524-5035

Resolution No. 2026-02

Adopting Community Plan

WHEREAS, this Community Plan is important to the future growth and development of Anvik; and,

WHEREAS, this plan was created through a public process that captured the values and 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, it is understood that this document was created for public use and will be made publicly available and,

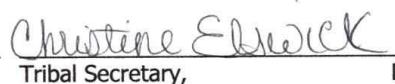
WHEREAS, we ask all public, private, and non-profit entities serving our community to recognize and use this plan; and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the parties of this resolution agree to work together to pursue the values, goals, and vision express in this plan.

Certification

We hereby certify that the Tribe of Anvik adopted this resolution at a meeting held on this 22nd day of January 2026 in Anvik, Alaska and a quorum was duly established. This resolution was passed by a vote of 5 ayes, 0 nays, and 0 abstain.

 Edwick
Tribal Chief, Date

 Christine Edwick 1-22-26
Tribal Secretary, Date

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

- 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 to 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.

History & 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 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, Anvik, Anvig Station, Anwig, and the native name of Gitr'ingith Chagg. Although a distinct Athabascan group, the Deg Hit'an are strongly 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 being a 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 several sites in and around the current community site.

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

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 intermediaries, trading with the Russian post on the Kolyma River in Siberia by way of the Chukchi. The Anvik River served as a significant trade route between the lower Yukon-Innoko 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 Athabaskan 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.

Location

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 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 degrees 39'15" N and 160 degrees 12'30" W.

Geographically, Anvik is 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 the downriver in Anvik, the west bank of the Yukon River serves as a natural boundary to this lowland area, 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 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 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), means "so called mountain" in Deg Xinag, the local Athabascan language. Raven, or Yuxgitsity, 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 high and then

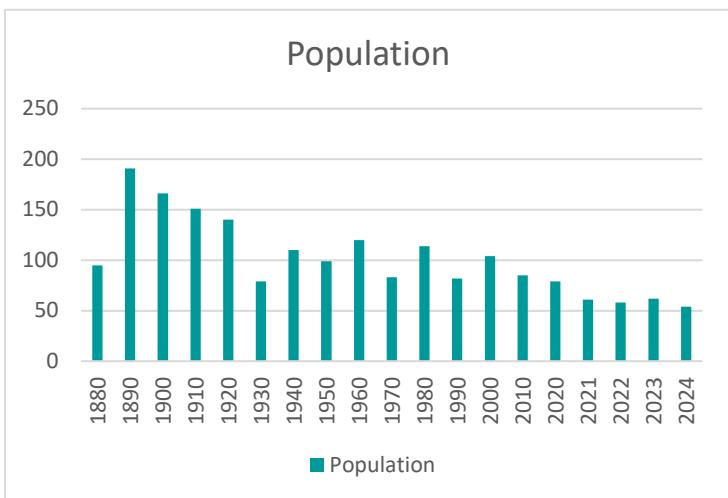
started to walk up it with his cane. The sand started to slide down, as it does when you pile it up. Raven got mad and whipped it up with his cane; that is what made all the gulches in the hillside. Then he walked away from it. (Alta Jerue, Spring 1998)

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 residents. The establishment of the Episcopal Church site significantly influenced 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 in the summer as a 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.

Climate

Anvik's climate is continental. Temperature ranges from -60 in the winter to 87+ in the summer. Snowfall averages 110 inches, for 21 inches of 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. Coastal conditions bring clouds, rain, or marginal conditions in comparison with other interior communities and affect local weather. As with other Alaskan communities, Anvik has experienced a warming trend in recent years. Because 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 snow machine or dog sled travel for hunting, visiting or recreation. Marginal ice conditions are unsafe and keep residents place-bound during the winter months when there are only 4-5 hours of daylight between November and February.

Population & Demographics



Indian community.

Anvik has fewer people today than it did ten years ago. The school always averaged well over 30 students from K-12th grade. At the time Anvik did not have a lot of students leaving for boarding school, which had a significant impact on our population. We also had subsistence activities in June through September that helped with our population growth. Because of the decline of subsistence fishing, we have noticed a significant difference in population in the summers. Anvik had a successful commercial fishing industry and when that declined several years ago, it also impacted on our population and economy.

If Anvik receives decent housing, it will help with population growth. Jobs and housing are major problems, which have decreased the population in the past years.

Governance

Historical Governance

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 men primarily held leadership. Cultural protocol governed decision-making. The Kashim or community house was used and contributed to community cohesiveness.

The present population of Anvik is currently 54 people in 2024. The problem for Anvik residents is limited housing and jobs that have decreased our population in the past years, which also caused people to move away.

The outstanding feature of Anvik's population, like most other villages in the region, is that this is an Athabascan

Tribal Government

Anvik Tribal Council (ATC) is recognized as the 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. Each member serving a two-year terms. Elections are held at the Tribal Hall at the annual council meeting in February. All decisions the council decides are made by majority vote. The council conducts tribal courts to address child custody and domestic relation cases. The tribal court has five judges that serve two-year terms.

Anvik Tribal Council has eleven employees throughout the winter months with seasonal employment increasing employees to as many as thirty-five per season. The codes and tribal constitution that the AVC follow were updated in 2024. The 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 Government

In 1969, the City of Anvik was incorporated as a municipal government under State law as a 2nd class city. The city council has seven members who serve on staggered terms, one serving as a mayor. There are three full-time employees that work for the city. The City is charged with control over the Lagoon, Sewer systems, and the Clinic.

Village Corporation Deloy Ges, Incorporated

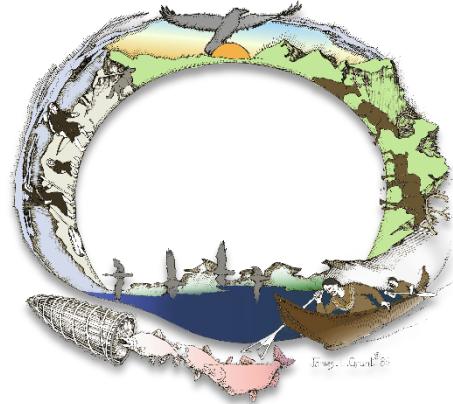
Deloy Ges, Inc. is the local village corporation, originally established as the Central Corporation and formerly known as Ingilik, Inc., under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act passed in 1971. The Corporation was entitled to select 92,160 acres of land. In 1974, Deloy Ges Inc. had 129 shareholders.

Regional Non-Profit Corporation Tanana Chiefs Conference

Tanana Chiefs Conference was officially formed in 1962 and incorporated under Alaska State Law in 1971. We are organized as Dena' Nena' Henash or "Our Land Speaks"; an Alaska Native nonprofit corporation, charged with advancing Tribal self-determination and enhancing regional Native unity. TCC provides a unified voice in advancing sovereign tribal governments through the promotion of physical and mental wellness, education, socioeconomic development, and culture of the Interior.

TCC provides services while balancing traditional Athabascan and Alaska Native values with modern demands. TCC's objectives are to provide health, social, and economic services to the native people and villages of interior Alaska, known as the TCC region, using federal, state, and local resources. TCC is comprised of three core departments: 1. Administration; 2. Health Services; and 3. Tribal Client and Tribal Government Services.

Within those core departments, we offer services in the following categories: Tribal Development; Self Governance; Housing; Public Safety Officer; Natural Resources; Client Development; Elder Nutrition; Employment and Training; Child Development; Child Protection; Head Start; Staff Development; Vocational Rehabilitation; Work Assistance Program and ASAP;



Dental; Quality Management; Laboratory; Contract Health; Registration; Environmental Health; Pharmacy; Medical; Family Medicine; Family Medicine RN; Specialty Clinics; Radiology; Community Health Outreach Program; Home Care Provider; Behavioral Health; Old Minto Family Recovery Camp; Psychiatry; SBIRT; Paul Williams House; Community Health Aide Program; Bertha Moses Patient Hostel; Eye Clinic; Housing First; Wellness and Prevention; and Willow House.

The Tanana Chiefs Conference region covers an area of 235,000 square miles in Interior Alaska, which is equal to about 37 percent of the entire state, and just slightly smaller than the state of Texas. Within our region there are six subregions:



Within our six subregions there are 39 villages, with an approximate population of 6700. The organization also serves clients in the Fairbanks area.

Regional Corporation Doyon, Limited



Anvik is a part of Doyon Limited, the Alaska Native Regional Corporation for Interior Alaska, incorporated in 1972 under the 1971 Alaska Native Claim Settlement Act (ANCSA). From provisions under ANCSA, Doyon is entitled to receive approximately 12.5 million acres of land across Interior Alaska, making Doyon the largest private landowner in Alaska. Management of Doyon's land focuses on the protection of traditional shareholder uses and responsible economic development of natural resources. The corporation currently employs

more than 800 persons worldwide and over 550 employees in Alaska.

DOYON VISION:

Leader in All We Do

DOYON MISSION:

To continually enhance our position as a financially strong Native corporation in order to promote the economic and social well-being of our shareholders and future shareholders, to strengthen our Native way of life, and to protect and enhance our land and resources.

DOYON VALUES:

- Financially responsible
- Socially and culturally responsible Alaska Native people
- Pride and respect in Native ownership
- Commitment to the long-term sustainability
- Honesty and integrity
- Commitment to excellence
- Respect for employees

Commitment to employee safety and sound environmental practices

Denakkanaaga



Denakkanaaga, meaning “Our People Speak” in Denaakk’e (Koyukon Athabascan), is a 501 (c) (3) non-profit organization which 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, over the age of 65, grows within Interior Alaska, Denakkanaaga

works with other organizations to maximize efforts to advocate for Native Elders.

Denakkanaaga Core Values/Commitments:

- United Voice: Keep Native voice stronger together for positive action
- Continue traditions, art, cultural values, language, and subsistence life
- Unity among Native organizations and people

Denakkanaaga Core Programs:

- Peer support for each other (elder to elder)
- Support/mentor the next generation
- Cultural programs
- Regional voice on issues/concerns

Interior Regional Housing Authority

Interior Regional Housing Authority (IRHA), a non-profit organization, is the Tribally Designated Housing Entity (TDHE) for Hughes Tribal Council. Formed in 1974, IRHA implements the Indian Housing Plans to improve and expand affordable housing. By designating IRHA as a TDHE, Tribes choose to use IRHA for building the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (NAHASDA) construction projects. IRHA offers professional services such as, grant writing, environmental reviews, project managers, project site control, payroll, accounts payable, financial reporting, procurement, material inventory/shipment, homebuyer counseling and collections.



Mission Statement:

To provide housing opportunities and support self-sufficiency through housing.

Vision Statement:

Thriving families with quality affordable housing.

Values:

- Innovation
- Respect
- Honesty
- Accountability

The Interior Regional Housing Authority (IRHA) is a non-profit organization with authority derived from both state and federal law. The IRHA was formed in 1974 along with thirteen other Alaskan housing authorities to administer programs of the U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development (HUD) throughout the state. The IRHA serves the tribes of the Doyon Region,

encompassing remote traditional villages in the Interior, and Alaska's second largest city, Fairbanks.

Our Mission is to provide tribal housing opportunities to positively impact housing needs.

NAHASDA

The Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (NAHASDA) reorganized the system of housing assistance provided to Native Americans through the Department of Housing and Urban Development by eliminating several separate programs of assistance and replacing them with a block grant program. There are two programs authorized for Indian Tribes under NAHASDA which are the Indian Housing Block Grant (IHBG) which is a formula-based grant program and the Title VI Loan Guarantee which provides financing guarantees to Indian tribes for private market loans to develop affordable housing. Each year tribes receive an allocation of IHBG funding, based on a funding formula that distributes equitable shares of the annual appropriation made by Congress. The Tribe may entrust its IHBG to a Tribally Designated Housing Entity (TDHE), who will carry out the Tribe's housing assistance program. The IRHA is the TDHE for the [Doyon Region](#) encompassing Interior Alaska and currently serves 31 Tribes.

The primary objectives, under which all Tribes and their TDHEs operate, are:

- To assist with and promote affordable housing activities.
- To develop and operate housing in a safe and healthy environment on Indian reservations and in other Indian areas for occupancy by low-income families.
- To ensure better access to private mortgage markets for Indian Tribes and their members, and to promote self-sufficiency of Indian Tribes and their members.
- To promote self-sufficiency and coordinate activities to provide housing for Indian Tribes and their members.
- To plan for and integrate infrastructure resources for Indian Tribes with housing development.
- To promote the development of private capital markets in Indian Country and to allow such markets to operate and grow, thereby benefiting Indian Communities.
- By collaborating with Tribes, the IRHA is impacting housing needs throughout the region by making homes safe and energy efficient. Through innovative programs, the IRHA is bringing housing opportunities for homeownership to Alaskan Native and Native American families.

IRHA HOUSING PROGRAMS

- Tribal Equity Advantage Mortgage (Team)
- Homeownership Program (HOP)
- Home Ownership Program for the Elderly (HOPE)
- Housing Based Assistance
- Rehabilitation of Existing Homes
- Village Rehabilitation Program
- Fairbanks Rehabilitation Program
- Meda Lord Senior Center Program (Nenana)

Communities We Serve

Allakaket, Alatna, Anvik, Beaver, Birch Creek, Chalkyitsik, Circle, Dot Lake, Doyon (Canyon Village, Fairbanks, Lake Minchumina, Medfra), Eagle, Evansville/Bettles, Grayling, Healy Lake, Holy Cross, Hughes, Huslia, Kaltag, Koyukuk, Manley Hot Springs, McGrath, Minto, Nenana, Nikolai, Northway, Ruby, Shageluk, Stevens Village, Takotna, Tanacross, Telida, Tetlin and Tok.

Public Utilities

Water

Spring Water

A natural water spring exists near Anvik Park. Residents intermittently use the spring to get fresh water. Spring is in a natural, unimproved state. Occasionally the area immediately surrounding the spring, where the water forms a natural pool, must 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.

Washeteria

Anvik residents obtain treated 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 first community well was developed by the Indian Health Service in the late 1970s. The Anvik washeteria was built in 1986 and has washers, dryers, and showering facilities¹. 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. The City of Anvik employs one certified water operator and one alternate, who works as needed.

Residents and visitors still depend on the washeteria, but overall use has decreased. 13-17 households 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. There is a daily average consumption rate of 300 to 400 gallons at the washeteria.

2025 Rates charged:

Medium washer rate	=	\$3 per load
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¹ There are five washers and four 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.

Dryer rate	=	\$.25 for 10-minute dry (average load = \$1.50)
Water rate	=	No cost
Shower	=	\$2 for 10 minutes

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 replacement. The bearings are going out and the dryers are often broken down. The one medium and one large heavy-duty washers were installed 10 years ago and are still usable. The washeteria boiler and washers need upgrading. The Denali Commission currently has a program for the construction and upgrading of washeteria.

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.

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. Individuals are responsible for maintaining their own wells.

Sewage Collection and Disposal

The City of Anvik operates Anvik's sewage lagoon. 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. Anvik's sewage lagoon and initial gravity sewer system were 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, and 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 uphill².

Type of system: 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 maintenance hole where it connects with the gravity sewer system.

Type of treatment: None.

Are there any plans to upgrade existing utilities? (include dates, funding source, agencies involved)

Solid Waste Disposal

The existing landfill site was opened in 1985 and is owned by Deloy Ges Inc. This is a Class III landfill current permit was issued 03/05/2025 expiring in 2030. The last inspection was completed 10/04/2023, scoring 95%. A landfill upgrade project was completed in 2006, which included installing a new chain link fence and a Summit burn box that will extend the life of the landfill. Residents individually dump their household waste.



² 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

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 wind cone 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. It was used between the 1970s-1985 and closed when the current landfill was opened.

Some residents utilize burn barrels. There is a need for the expansion of the current landfill.

Electric Power

Alaska Village Electric Company (AVEC), a utility cooperative that provides electric power in Anvik.

AVEC has provided electric power in Anvik since the late 1960s. 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. The power plant is located across from the school and houses three diesel generators with a combined generating capacity of 337 KW.



Total generating capacity is 600 kw. The fuel tanks max capacity is 78,141 gallons.

Anvik receives the State of Alaska Power Cost Equalization. As of FY24 Anvik had 36 residential customers, 9 community facility customers, and 22 non-PCE customers. As of FY24, PCE-eligible customers saved \$1,683 annually, or \$140.25/month.

Village power demands rose significantly in 1998 after all-electric water pumps were installed. AVEC installed two new energy efficient generators during 2003. The Cummins generator was last overhauled in August 2000. The Detroit Diesel generator has been overhauled twice since 2003. Cummins LTA10 has been overhauled once since 1992. AVEC overhauls generators for over 30,000 hours. 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 are 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

Distribution System

Type: 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: Fairly good. Excluding the airport, AVEC has been converting areas with underground lines to overhead lines over the past five years.

Number of certified operators: There are two certified operators.

Do any major electric power users have back-up power: The school and the water plant have back-up generators.

Problems: 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.

The power plant fuel tanks have a combined maximum fill capacity of 77,466 gallons. The tank farm is lined and bermed. The fuel tanks are located next to the power plant. They are not located within the community-consolidated tank farm, which is in a flood- susceptible area. All electric power in Anvik is diesel-generated. 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: The tanks are new and are in good condition. The tank farm is lined and beamed. Because of its inland location, Anvik's air is relatively salt-free, resulting in low corrosion levels. Rural Alaska Fuel Services inspects the tanks yearly.

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 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.

Bulk Fuel Inventory:

Owner	Owner Contact	Number of Tanks	Gasoline Capacity	Diesel Capacity	Total Capacity
Alaska Village Electric Cooperative - Anvik	907-565-5531	3	No Data	78000	78000

Ingilik, Inc.	907-663-6312	No Data	No Data	No Data	20310
Ingilik, Inc.	907-663-6312	No Data	No Data	No Data	20310
Anvik Commercial Company General Delivery Anvik, AK 99558	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	16555
Chase Enterprises Store	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	10520
City of Anvik	907-663-6328	No Data	No Data	No Data	6500
DOT&PF Anvik APT	907-451-5291	1	No Data	3000	3000
Iditarod Area School District - Anvik	907-524-1231	1	No Data	1500	1500

Anvik Fuel Storage Company

The Anvik Fuel Storage Company, formed as a cooperative effort between the Deloy Ges (formerly Ingilik) 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.



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.

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 tanks, 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 particularly good condition. Except for one 3,000-gallon tank that was cleaned, 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.

All 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. The 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.

AVEC Bulk Fuel Storage

The Alaska Village Electric Cooperative (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.

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. 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 the 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, 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

Communications

Anvik's primary form of communications is through satellite and the U.S. Postal Service. Additional communications are available through the public radio station serving the area. Telephone/Cellular, Internet, and the public broadcasting system are offered through satellite communication. Television is offered through Dish Network and is dependent on individual homeowners purchasing their own satellites and paying for the service directly. KSKO public radio station is broadcast to Anvik and the surrounding areas via transmitter. Until the recent introduction of KSKO (2000), internet service, and cellphone, communication systems have steadily improved compared to urban areas throughout Alaska and the United States, the communication system in Anvik is still at its initial stages.

Telephone

Bush-Tell Incorporated provides in-state telephone communications, with long-distance service by AT&T Alascom. Bush Tell incorporated provides telephone service in Anvik and internet service (offered at a higher rate than GCI). The long-distance service has always been unreliable, and we have found that the cell service has been cheaper and more dependable.

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. 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.

Bush-tell Item	Description	Price
Local Telephone Service	Unlimited local telephone calls.	\$21.50 per month

Bush-tell Item	Description	Price
Initial Service Order	Receiving, recording, and processing information needed to establish initial service.	\$15.00 one-time fee
Subsequent Service Orders	Applies to additions, moves, or changes to existing service.	\$12.50 one-time fee
Line Connection	Applies to work conducted in our central office to establish an access line.	\$22.50 one-time fee
Installation	Applicable for work conducted to install, extend, move, or repair wiring on a customer's side of the interface.	\$80.70 per hour (half hour minimum)
Number Change	Changing your telephone number.	\$22.50 line connection/\$15.00 service order fee

Problems with the 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.

GCI and Telcom set up Cell/Internet towers in 2010 and cell phone service started in 2013. GCI leases a building from the City of Anvik to house all its equipment. They have towers located near the VOR site and one on top of the airport DOT shop. As of 2025, the basic charge for cell service and for the basic phone is \$60/month, these changes compared to the type of phone, type of service and how many phones per account.

Internet

In 2005, the Anvik Tribal Council provided Internet to community residents through services obtained from Advanced Interactive, Inc. Bush Tell also provide internet service through a contract with GCI. DRS provides an Internet service to the school. Starlink satellite internet has become the main internet source since its launch in 2020.

Bush-tell Package	Monthly Cost	Overage Per GB
512K Down/128 Up – 5 Gigabytes/month usage	\$39.11	\$12.50
2M Down/254K Up – 10 Gigabytes/month usage	\$68.43	\$12.50
3M Down/512K Up – 15 Gigabytes/month usage	\$80.99	\$12.50
4M Down/1M Up – 25 Gigabytes/month usage	\$110.30	\$12.50
6M Down/2M Up – 40 Gigabytes/month usage	\$152.18	\$12.50
6M Down/2M Up – 100 Gigabytes/month usage	\$228.99	\$12.50
1st Static IP	\$12.50	
Additional Static IPs	\$6.25	

Radio

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. Residents use VHS radio and inter-villages communications with Grayling, Shageluk and Holy Cross as well as communication with and between riverboats while traveling.

Public Facilities

Anvik Tribal Council & Anvik Historical Society Office Building

The Anvik Historical Society Museum, built in 1959 and it provided through a long-term agreement/lease with episcopal diocese on the building. It is a one-story log construction with a full basement dug into the ground (1,125 sq feet). The building has a cement foundation. Beams from the former mission-building gymnasium



are used in the building. The building is located downtown, in the older area of town next to the old Episcopal Mission Building, close to the boat docking area at the mouth of the Anvik River Slough. It was previously the Anvik Tribal Council Office. The tribal council offices were moved in October 2015 into the new Anvik Tribal Hall/Office.

The building did receive upgrades since its initial construction including double pane windows installed and garage built in the 1990s; and furnace system and roof replaced early 2000s. The building is currently in poor condition and needs major renovations. The Anvik Tribal Council would like to renovate it for the Tribal Public Safety building to include Jail cells, VPSO TPO offices and tribal court chambers.³

³ Source of information: Tami Jerue January 25, 2016

Several 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 a non-profit corporation under the State of Alaska.

Over the years, society has had several 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. Collections include artifacts from Anvik Point, Anvik masks (replicas), household and trade goods from the early 1900s, old photographs, and historical records. The museum is open during the summer, staffed by volunteers.

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

The museum is currently closed, yet the residents of the community have shown an interest in re-opening the historical society.

Anvik Tribal Hall and Office



The Anvik Tribal Hall building serves multiple functions for the community and is owned by the Anvik Tribal Council. The log building was constructed in 2008-2010 and is approximately 3,800 sq. feet. It is located in mid-town Anvik near

other community buildings. This building houses The Anvik Tribal Council Offices, Elder

Nutrition, Community Gatherings/activities, Tribal court, Funerals, Youth activities, and lodging for visitors. Primarily used Monday-Friday, 8 am – 5 pm More hours used for gatherings during events.

Condition of the building: Excellent.

Estimated remaining useful life: Forty years with improvements made as needed.

Date/description of major additions/repairs to building: Renovated part of the building for the Anvik Tribal Offices. Also upgraded the water system and the doors.

Proposed/planned improvements: Planned improvements include heating, more lighting (LED lights) and energy to get solar energy.

Health Clinic

The first clinic in Anvik was originally housed in the old mission building, currently named the Chase-Chapman Building. 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.



The current facility is the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation (YKHC) built a 1050 square foot health clinic, dedicated to Anvik's first Health Aide Agnes Kruger-in Anvik in 1998. YKHC provides health care services, and the City of Anvik operates and maintains the clinic. It is in mid-town Anvik, next to the Anvik Washeteria. The building is a one-story frame constructed building, 20 x 30 feet. There is a waiting room, two exam rooms, an office, a bathroom, a storage room, and a kitchenette with a folding bed for clinic guests. The clinic does have the telemedicine equipment which is being used..

There are currently plans to finish constructing a 1,498 sq ft clinic. Equipped with one exam room, one dental exam room, and sleeping areas for traveling TA's. and office, bathroom, storage room, and a kitchenette.

Clinic staff: One health aid now and back up float if needed.

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.

Education

The Blackwell School in Anvik provides education from pre-kindergarten through the 12th grade. Blackwell is included in the Iditarod Area School District. The main school building was constructed in 1979 and has three classrooms, a library and a gymnasium and is in good condition.



The school is staffed by three teachers, one teachers-aid, a cook and janitor and an on-call maintenance person. School enrollment has been declining in recent years, due partly to high school students choosing to pursue their education elsewhere, such as Galena Interior Learning Academy. 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.

There were renovations completed in the summer of 2025 upgrading the library, classrooms, gym, the walls & roofing.

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, Alaskan, crafts, cookbooks, and young children's books.



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.

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 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.

The community was concerned that we would not make the 10-student count required to keep our school open, this was the first time this has happened since the State School was opened in 1976. With the onset of high school boarding schools and education budget cuts, the impact on the local community has been significant.

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 a school secretary and teacher aide while pursuing her education degree, so she brings her cumulative years of experience with the community and the school distracts her to her position.

UAF Distance Education

The University of Alaska Fairbanks (UAF) offers post-secondary education opportunities 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 are available for 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.

Search and Rescue

Search and rescue activities, conducted by village residents on a volunteer basis, with assistance from the Anvik Tribal Council. The local area of Anvik is served, and the surrounding communities of Grayling, Shageluk and Holy Cross are readily assisted during emergencies. Approximately five people the VPSO, and the Tribal Police Officer (when positions are filled) as that position is held, currently coordinate the Search and Rescue services. 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 Aid training is offered occasionally to residents and search and rescue volunteers. 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 donate gas.

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

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

Fire Safety and Protection

Currently there is no provider of local fire protection services for the community of Anvik. Anvik does not have a fire station. The City of Anvik formerly received funding for a fire hall, which was not completed and is now used as a city shop. Additionally, there are no water sources available for firefighting within the community. There have been three serious fires in the last ten years.

The Anvik City and Tribal Councils in 2003 purchased the Code Red Fire Suppression Kit for local fire suppression efforts. Local training to use the Code Red Fire Suppression kit was offered for volunteers. The kit is a self-contained unit, which can put out fires in up to four houses. The kit will not freeze, and its refillable suppression foam can be re-ordered as needed. It is located near the city building and can be towed by an All-Terrain Vehicle or Snow machine. An obstacle to this fire suppression equipment is the cost of refilling the foam in the equipment, it currently has not been refilled.

Out of a total of 38 occupied homes, there are estimated 10-15 homes without working fire extinguishers. A program to inspect and fill individual fire extinguishers is needed. There are estimated 5-10 homes without fire/smoke detectors. Major problems with community fire protection in Anvik are a lack of organized response, no collective community training and little equipment.

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.

Recreation

Anvik uses the Blackwell School Gymnasium for indoor after-school recreation, which primarily takes place between early winters to spring. Blackwell School formerly had a small playground. However, the equipment was disassembled due to safety hazards in the spring of 2003. In addition, bingo games are presently held two times a week in the Tribal 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.

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 an outhouse located there. There are a variety of unofficial recreational places that are utilized by residents. 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.

There is an informally recognized open space area near the community garden. The area overlooks the boat landing and the 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 an open space for community use and care, adding a picnic area.

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.

Cemeteries

Anvik has two cemeteries, both owned by the Episcopal Diocese of Alaska. One is located behind the old Anvik Mission Building on top of Deloy Ges Hill. The other faces 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 Hill⁴, or Hawk Bluff, as far "the Post." Approximately 250 people are recorded buried at both sites and space for new

graves at both cemeteries is becoming limited. The community needs to identify areas for cemetery expansion.

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 the existing graves where individual or family information is available for grave sites.

Anvik City Building

The building is used for office space, Bingo, city meetings, the Iditarod check point, elections, and lodging. It is owned and operated by the City of Anvik. The two-story 6,400 sq. foot log building was constructed in 1984-1986. 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 small sink and kitchen cabinet area, and a single bathroom and a large open room for lodging. Current problems with the building include Water freezes up during the cold winters and the downstairs walls are rotting, getting too old. The building is in mid-town Anvik near the washeteria, clinic and new tribal hall/office. There are six city employees that utilize the building. The City Clerk usually works 3 hours daily from 12-3

⁴ Deloy Ges Hill or Hawk Bluff was traditionally used as a cemetery prior to contact. However, oncemissionaries arrived in Anvik, the Episcopal Church obtained the ground and formally used it as a cemetery.

p.m., five days a week. The Janitor for the City of Anvik works as needed. Also, the Environmental works from 9am-5pm.

Condition of building: Fair.

Estimated remaining useful life: 40 plus years.

Date/description of major additions/repairs to building unknown.

Proposed/planned improvements: No planned improvements.



Delay Ges, Inc. Office Building

The building serves as office space for Delay Ges General Manager, meeting space for corporation board meetings, a convenience store and is a watering point for a handful of Anvik community members. It is owned and operated by the Delay Gas Company and was constructed in 2011. It is in mid-town Anvik. The building is open on weekdays from 10 am-2 pm and 7 pm-8 pm and is staffed of (2) employees. Gas rates are \$7.50/gal, \$7.00/gal for diesel.

Condition of building: Excellent

Estimated remaining useful life: unknown.

Date/description of major additions/repairs to building: No recent major additions or repairs to the building.

Proposed/planned improvements: No planned improvements.



Richardson Store

The Richardson's is open 7 hours a day for 5 days a week from 11am-5pm and 7pm-8pm. Also 6 hours on Saturday and 3 hours on Sunday. The building is in uptown Anvik and is used for a small convenience.

The frame building is approximately 32x40/1,280 square feet and was constructed on March 9th, 1999, by owner Renee Richardson⁵. Before it was constructed Renee operated the store at the back of her house.



Condition of building: The building is in good condition.

Estimated remaining useful life:
Good for a long time.

Date/description of major additions/repairs to building:
Three years ago, they built a dry/cold storage in the back of the

store. The storage is approximately 8x16 feet. Upgraded the flash board to make the floor warmer in June of 2015. Upgraded the lights to LED lights two years ago.

Proposed/planned Improvements: Improve the flooring and get energy efficient.

Law Enforcement and Protection

Tanana Chiefs Conference's administers the State of Alaska Village Public Safety Officer Program. The Anvik Tribal Council operates its own Tribal Police Officer program. In past years, the Anvik Tribal Council has received the COPS grant and contributed to the joint service of police protection. Anvik also depends on the Alaska State Troopers based in Aniak and

⁵ Renee Richardson built and owns the Holy Cross Enterprise Store located in Holy Cross. The Holy Cross Enterprise store is open from 12pm-5:30 for 6 days a week and Sunday from 1pm-3pm.

Bethel. There are, on average, 2-5 misdemeanors a month and 5-10 felonies a year (high estimate).

As of 2025, there is one full-time unfilled Tribal Public Safety Officer Position and one full-time unfilled COPS position. Their offices are in the Anvik Tribal Hall. There is a small building next to the Anvik Tribal Hall for the holding cell.

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, taser and a baton. Tanana Chiefs Conferences provides this equipment for the VPSO position, and the Anvik Tribal Council provides this equipment for the Tribal Police Officer position. They also have office equipment, including a computer, telephone, satellite phone and hand-held radio.

The Tribal Police Officer has an office located in the 2nd story of the Anvik City Building (built in 1986). The office includes a desk and filing cabinet. There is no holding cell in the office or city building, which is a problem.

Condition of public safety offices: Good.

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

Date/description of major additions/repairs to public safety offices: None. Regular updates to both buildings are made by the owners of the buildings.

Proposed/planned additions or improvements to public safety offices or program: The Anvik Tribal Council with the help of Tanana Chiefs Conference has a small building beside the Tribal Hall that is used for a holding cell.

Economy

Existing Economy

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.

There are few year-round, wage-earning full-time positions. Residents primarily earn income through either seasonal or 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. Censes, 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 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 economies' 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 permanent Fund Dividend and assistance to individuals.

Anvik is considered a “distressed community”, according to the Denali Commission (2024). The distressed status is determined by comparing average income of a community or CDP to full-time minimum wage earnings, the percentage of the population earning greater than full-time minimum wage earnings and a measure of the percentage of the population engaged in year-round wage and salary employment (2024 Distressed Communities, 2024). 30% or more of the residents earn less than \$22,568, the state's annual minimum wage for 202. (Commission, April 2024)

Subsistence

The Deg Hit'an or people of Anvik have historically hunted, gathered, and fished for a living. Anvik is not characterized by a mixed subsistence and cash economy. Hunting and gathering still provide the mainstays of the community. Residents rely heavily on 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, 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 are still practicing trapping. Subsistence resources are critical, and all houses participate and rely heavily on the harvesting, consuming, or sharing of resources (wheeler pm 119). Subsistence is the foundation of the lifestyle and economy in Anvik, like many other village communities. In the past and today tribal members rely on 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 local resources.

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

Information shared at the local community planning meeting document that a subsistence lifestyle is a core to making a living, maintaining culture, and profoundly 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 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 represents a holistic point of view, which can guide future decisions and policies.

There are several issues that affect local subsistence. In some instances, as in the case of big game point of view, this can guide future decisions and policies. There are several issues that affect local subsistence. In some instances, as in the case of big game guiding, there are different pressures. In recent years there has been an increase in the local guiding businesses. There hunters harvest area fish and game, which affects and has an impact on the availability of game for local consumptive uses. With increased air carrier providers and the number of available flights to the region, it is possible an increase in the number of outside hunters can be expected in the future.

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

Anvik is in the Yukon River Fisheries Management Area District 4a and Alaska Game Management units 21e, with local representation through the Gash Regional Advisory Council. Anvik is also near the Innoko National Wildfire Refuge. The Western Interior Regional Advisory Council on federal subsistence issues represents Anvik.

Local Entrepreneurship Opportunities

The following is a list of local entrepreneurship opportunities that individuals and local entities may want to explore and any small business that will assist community members to become less dependent on importing needed household or community items. Such business could include:

Production	Local fresh foods
	Cold weather gear— especially native mittens, fur hats, socks, moose skin boots, or uniquely knitted hats, gloves or scarves.
	clothing or household items such as blankets or curtains.
	wood products such as furniture, cabinetry, shelving, log-house packages.
	specialty items to be marketed on a Web site. Any small business that will provide a service in demand
Local Services	Reliable and regularly held childcare service.
	Baby-sitting service outside of common work hours.
	Restaurant or café.
	Bed & breakfast.
	Small-engine repair service.
	Alternative energy systems, maintenance and servicing business.
	A small band, group or association of musicians for musical entertainment during local events.
	Tour business focused on the Iditarod Race Mid-way point experience.

Formation of Sub regional Economic Association

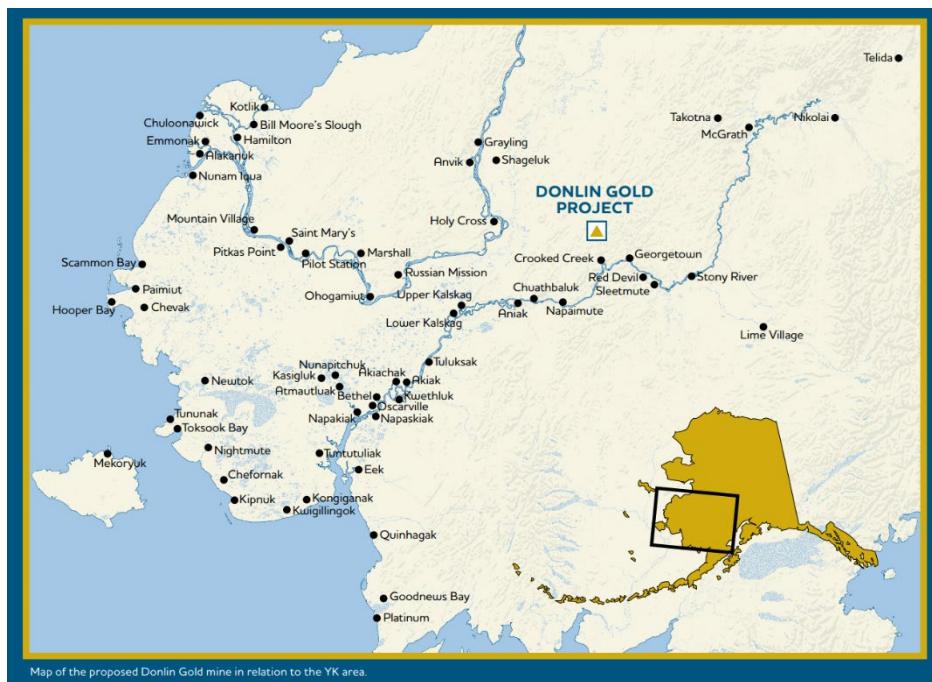
As mentioned in the goal section, Anvik is interested in increasing its economic opportunities by forming a sub-regional economic association with the surrounding communities of Grayling, Shageluk, and Holy Cross.

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. Nova Gold Mining Company has 70% interest in the project in a joint venture with Placer Dome, who has 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 miles 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 several 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 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. Barged traffic on the Yukon River will increase, which may detrimentally affect the short and long-term salmon, white fish and eel runs. With increased barge traffic, and delivery fuel at the Holy Cross there is an increased potential for fuel spills and the resulting negative impact on the environment.

With a decline in the subsistence of 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.

Housing

The community of Anvik has a total of 42 housing units, with 25 occupied units. The 10 unoccupied units are owned by people that are living outside of the community that choose not to rent out their homes. Also, there is a 1 teacher apartment built into the school; an additional teacher housing unit built right next to the school.

Transportation

Transportation by air and the boat provided the main access in and to Anvik. During winter months, Anvik may be reached by Snow machine, 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 (ATV).

Located on the Kuskokwim River, Aniak is the nearest hub community providing services to Anvik. 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 from Bethel.

Airport

Anvik Airport is located .5 mile southeast of town and operated/owned by the State of Alaska. The gravel runway is in good condition and is 4000 feet in length and is made 75 feet wide. A 150-foot apron was added and new airport lighting installed, the completion of the

Airport	Airport Code
Anvik Airport	ANV
Anvik Seaplane Base	K40

new runway was in 2008. Airport maintenance equipment based in the village includes a Grader and a Loader.

Air Carrier	Frequency	Destination	Cost
Yute Commuter Service	M-Sat 2x a day	Aniak-Bethel	\$190
Ryan Air	M, Wed-Sat	Aniak	\$145
Ryan Air	M & F	Anchorage	\$544
Ryan Air	M, Wed-Sat	Bethel	\$334
Wright Air	M, Th, Sat	Fairbanks	\$570
Lake & Penn	Flag stop	Anchorage	\$520
Air Commuter	Destination	General	Priority
Yute Commuter Service	Aniak-Bethel	\$.98/LB	\$1.55/LB
Wright Air Service	Fairbanks	0-16 LB	16+ LB
\$Total/LB	Fairbanks	\$35 (Flat rate)	\$2.00/LB
Air Commuter	MIN. RATE	1-499#	500-999#
		500-999#	1000-4999#
		1000-4999#	5000# PLUS
Ryan Air	\$30.00	\$1.08	\$1.02
			\$1.00
			\$0.96

Barge and Boat Landing

Anvik has no permanent dock facilities. 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 was located directly in front of the old Episcopal Mission Building, then relocated slightly upriver. Ruby Marine is the barge company that services Anvik, based in Nenana.

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. 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 must realign the road from the village to the airport as part of the airport improvement project yet there are still the above issues on most of the roads in the community.

Responsibility for maintenance/snow removal: The City of Anvik provides snow removal, and all maintenance as needed. As a second-class city, Anvik can 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: In 2024, all roads were built up and potholes filled.

Gravel Source

The Doyon Material Resource Site, located at the end of the Gravel Pit Road, can be used for large rock filling 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. It is owned by Doyon Limited, the regional ANCSA Native Corporation that owns the gravel pit.

There are two additional 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. The Anvik Tribe through its Federal Highway project would like to construct a winter haul road to access river gravel where identified it will not interfere with salmon habitat.

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, the use of the Anvik River as a potential material site may negatively impact fishery. The Alaska Department of Fish & Game has requested that the Anvik River not be used as a gravel material site for 2005-06.

Land Use

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. The National Weather Service has maintained a high-water river gauge 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.

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 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 in the past few decades.

Soil Conditions

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

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, low bush and high bush cranberries, bog blueberry, salmon, or cloud berry, rose hips, Indian potatoes, wild celery, wild onion, wild rhubarb, and sour dock.

Wildlife

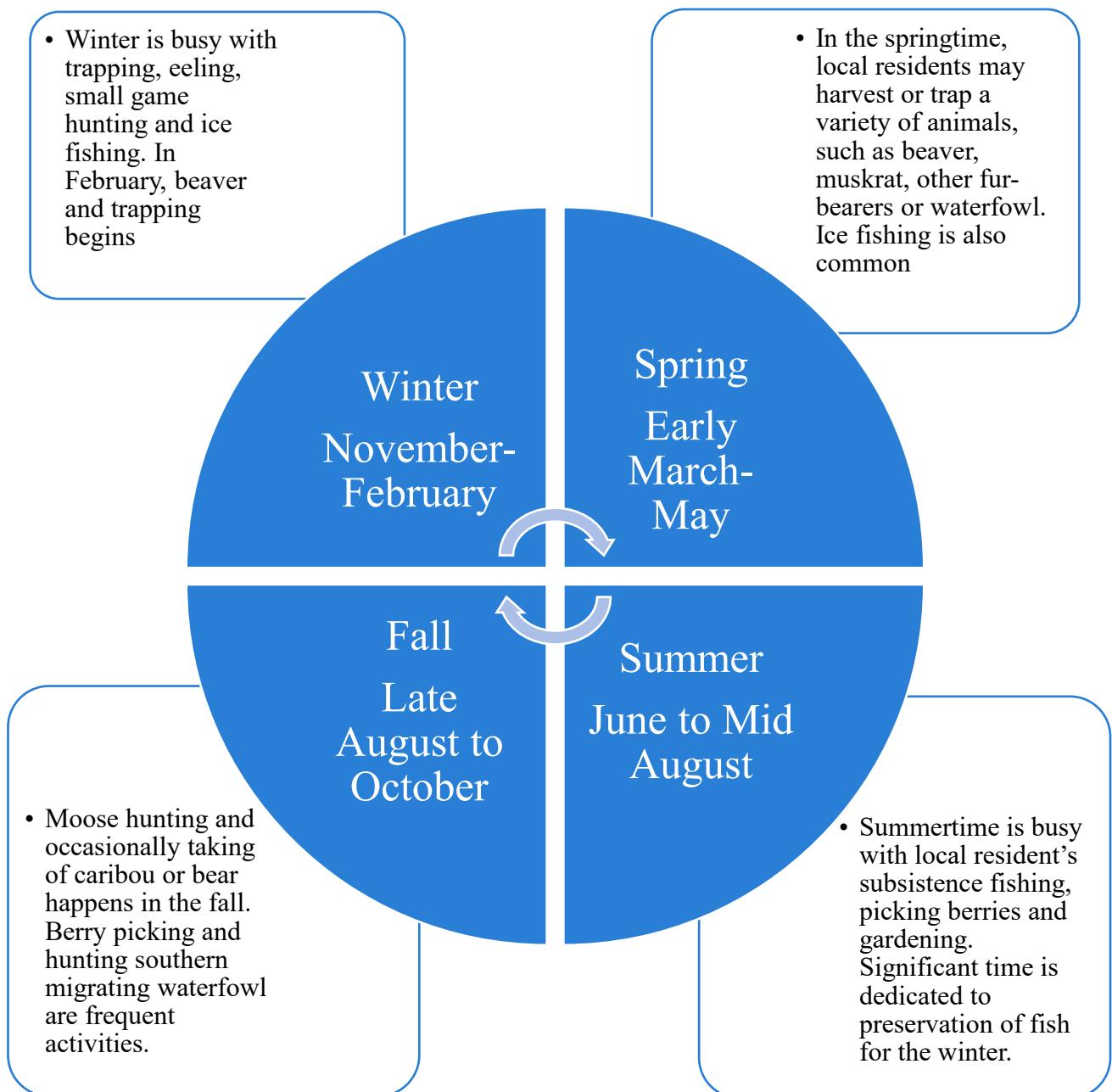
There is a variety of wildlife, waterfowl, plants, and fish in the area. As with other Native people in Alaska, the Deg Hit'an commonly used a wild range of animals, birds, plants, and fish. Culturally, each has been significant spiritually to the Anvik People; historically, there were elaborate ceremonies 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 reflect 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 for 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 frequent the area as well.

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

Seasonal Rounds and Traditional Harvest

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



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. 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.

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 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 by Deloy Ges, Inc.

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 the 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., and the local ANCSA village corporation.

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 several 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 Riverbank 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 Charlie Wulf Road following their 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 beamed, are 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 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 are located slightly west of the community center, along the Charlie Wulf Road. The city landfill is at the end of Charlie Wulf Road, approximately one mile from the community center.

Extended Land Use Pattern

Although not formally documented, Anvik's extended land use pattern or traditional land use territory is 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. Residents frequented Eagle Slide, Bear Creek, and other areas north (R. Demoski). A few Native allotments are also in this area.

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 Riverbank 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 close to 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 in the main 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.

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 alongside 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, Anvik anticipates small population growth, 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 is 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 pipe 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 are 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.

Community Well Being

Christ Church

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

Church is located near the boat landing, next to the Mission (Chase-Chapman) Building.



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 coordinate the care of the building with the Episcopal Diocese of Alaska.

Condition of building: The building is in fair condition.

Problems with building: Its 127 years old, with some structural issues, must be renovated.

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.

Proposed/planned improvements: It is being assessed for major renovations.

Mission/Chase-Chapman Building

The Anvik Mission Building, also named the Chase-Chapman Building, has had several uses since it was built in 1924. 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. It is constructed of three-sided logs on the



ground floor with a wood frame on the second floor. It has a poured concrete foundation and is owned by the Chase family estate. The building is located near the boat landing, in between Christ Church and the Anvik Tribal Offices (old church rectory building). Its uses include 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. The building is not currently used on a regular basis since it needs major repairs to the foundation.

Condition of building: The building is in fair condition with many repairs needed.

Problems with building: The roof needs to be repaired. Upgrade the electrical and heating systems. Also hook up the sewer to the building.

Estimated remaining useful life (years): Another 70 years with repairs as needed.

Proposed/planned improvements: Finish back and front porches. Plan to level the flooring. Replace the windows and sides of the wall. Also plan to paint the insides on the building.

Goals and Priorities

Housing

❖ **Goal 1:** For Anvik Tribal Council to provide ten newly constructed, warm, energy-efficient homes with running water for families to relocate. As well as rehabilitating existing homes in Anvik to accommodate the needs of current residents.

➤ **Objective 1:** Survey all available lots for a new constructed subdivision.

Action Plan:

- Create a housing survey to assess the current needs of the community.
 - Create a list of housing needs (Weatherization, Rehabilitation, Demolition, Water / Sewer connection, larger fuel tanks, and new housing needed)
- Contact Deloy Ges, Inc initiating a deal to convey some property for the establishment of an area for the new proposed subdivision.
 - Create a map highlighting areas that can sustain a new subdivision with water and sewer access.
 - ◆ Seek funding for a variety of size housing (three or four bedrooms)
 - ◆ Seek funding and establish partnerships with all funding agencies to help plan this subdivision including but not limited to: ANTHC, TCC, IRHA, City of Anvik, the State of Alaska, etc.
 - ◆ Seek funding for larger fuel tanks and updated water/sewer connections.
 - Work with IRHA to weatherize homes that were identified in the housing needs survey.
 - Source gravel for foundation pads.

Subsistence

❖ **Goal 1.** Provide opportunities for passionate residents to advocate for their sovereign right to live off the land.

➤ **Objective 1.** The people that live in Anvik are limited to outside resources and must rely on the land to supplement their needs.

Action Plan:

- Seek funding and opportunities for advocacy on Federal and State levels.
 - Work with UAF Tribal Governance to provide opportunities for advocacy.

- Send inquiries to the fish processing companies located around Alaska to supplement the decline in fish the residents in Anvik are allowed to catch via subsistence.
 - Work with Deloy Ges to seek funding for the purchase of fish boxes for each household in Anvik. Limited to the number of inhabitants in each household.
- Contact Doyon to secure signage for Tribal lands as trophy hunters around the Anvik area are getting more frequent and competitive.
 - Contact the Airlines that serve Anvik advocating first priority in shipping freight and tickets. As of now residents tend to get their freight bumped for incoming hunters and other such circumstances.

Youth & Elders

- ❖ **Goal 1.** Provide spaces to cultivate a mentor relationship for the Youth and Elders of Anvik.
- **Objective 1.** Provide opportunities for the Youth and Elders of Anvik to bond and learn from one another.

Action Plan:

- Constructing a youth center for the teens in Anvik will provide a space for the youth and elders to socialize.
 - Survey lands available for a sizeable building big enough for the construction of a Youth Center to house a media area (TV, Gaming area) Foosball, Pool table, etc.
 - ◆ A Youth Center can serve as a gathering place for youth and elders to learn from one another, practice language revitalization and mentor one another.
 - Source funding opportunities for the construction of an outside Basketball Court.
 - ◆ The exiting court is located by the School and is no longer utilized as the hoop was dismantled.
 - Source funding to construct a Baseball field located by “The Pit” as it is inactive and opportune area.
- Meet with IASD to coordinate a basketball gym renovation for the youth of Anvik.
 - Seek funding opportunities for the construction of this gym renovation to provide healthy healing activities for the youth.
- Reestablish the “Campfire Girls” local program to teach the youth safe swimming practices.

- Contact the State “Kids Don’t Float” program to stock the lifejackets and floaties available for the safety of the Youth.
- There are multiple tasks that the youth employment program can accomplish for the elderly.
 - Seek funding to provide year-round job opportunities for the youth employment program.

Agriculture

- ❖ **Goal 1.** To provide fresh readily available vegetables locally grown for the community, by the community, combating the rising cost for fresh groceries.
- **Objective 1.** Provide the tribal members with means to grow their own gardens.

Action Plan:

- Seek out agricultural grants to fund the purchase of all needed supplies to care for current greenhouses.
 - Move the current greenhouses.
 - Teach locals how to construct raised beds.
 - Secure usable soil and more land for gardening.
 - Annual seed and starters purchased for seasonal gardening.
- Contact the Iditarod Area School District (IASD) & University of Alaska Institute of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Extension (UAF IANRE) staff to create a lesson plan for youth and residents to educate on how to maintain agricultural food security and storage.
 - Research similar projects completed for example the TTCD's Tyonek Grown Program which has had significant success.
 - Research ways for the greenhouse to be operable year-round (Bio-mass heat, Glass or rigid plastic greenhouse to help keep the heat) UAF has conducted extensive research into best practices to keep an operable year-round greenhouse.
 - ◆ <https://www.uaf.edu/ces/publications/database/gardening/files/pdfs/HGA-00336-Controlling%20GreenHouse%2011-27-24.pdf>
 - ◆ <https://www.akenergyauthority.org/Portals/0/Programs/AEEE/Biomass/Documents/PDF/317BiomassHeatedGreenhouseManual.pdf?ver=2019-06-18-123109-157>

- RurAL CAP foundation could be obtained to contribute to overall price.
https://www.ruralcapfoundation.org/_files/ugd/233a66_cd662e124a6641bd94d6cd9aee2351c5.pdf (Deadline Periods: April 30, August 31, November 30)
- On the housing survey ask if they have a household garden (in detail)
 - How the individual waters their garden
 - How big of an area (if fencing needs to be installed)
 - Question if they would opt-in for an individual greenhouse.
- Dedicate an area near the Communal Greenhouse to provide a space for a communal compost area.

Transportation

- ❖ **Goal 1.** To provide Anvik with equipment needed in the village to help day-to-day operations.
 - **Objective 1.** Create a log of all equipment needed for replacement and/or maintenance, as well as new equipment needed for the betterment of the community.

Action Plan:

- The Tribal members of Anvik expressed interest in purchasing a water truck and transit van for the community.
- Seek funding for maintenance or replacement of equipment that is logged.
- Citizens of Anvik expressed a need for an Airport waiting area to wait in during extreme weather conditions.
 - Contact DOT and other funding agencies to see what would be necessary to construct this building.

- ❖ **Goal 2.** Maintain the roads in Anvik for the longevity of the lifespan of these infrastructures.
 - **Objective 2.** Source funding for the needed upkeep of the inner-city roads.

Action Plan:

- Source gravel to maintain the needed upkeep of the road maintenance.
 - Utilize the same gravel to construct a new road for the boat launch.
- Conduct a brush cutting project
- Contact TCC Transportation for assistance on acquiring more culverts to install on the roads to ease drainage.

Appendices

Resolution of Adoption

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Survey

1

Anvik Community Feedback Survey 2025

This survey will help document the needs of the community in the community plan.

ALL INFORMATION WILL BE CONFIDENTIAL AND YOUR ANSWERS WILL REMAIN ANONYMOUS

Return the Completed survey to: Anvik Native Village Council or bring it to the Community Planning Meeting on Thursday, April 7th, 2025 at the Anvik Tribal Hall.

Name: _____

Basic Demographics:

Age: Youth 18-30 31-40 41-50 51-60 61-70 71-80 81-90 91+

Gender: M F Veteran? Y N

Goal Questions

What do you enjoy most about living in your community?

What are the biggest issues and challenges facing your community?

What goals would like to see happen in your community in the next 5 years?

Housing

Do you feel that the housing is a priority and needs to be addressed? (1 is not a priority, 5 is a high priority)

1 2 3 4 5

Please describe why you selected this rating:

What types of housing do you think should be built to meet the needs?

Rental Elder Single-family Temporary/Seasonal Other: _____
Anvik Community Feedback Survey 2025

Health and Wellness

What are the main Health and Wellness issues in the community?

What healthy activities would you like to see occurring in the community?

Public Safety/Enforcement Questions

What are the main Public Safety/Enforcement issues in the community?

Do you feel safe in our community? Y N Sometimes Most of the time

What would help you to make you feel safer?

Do you feel that the Public Safety support is adequate? Y N Sometimes

Economy

What are the main economy challenges in the community?

Where do you spend more money? Local Store In the city Shopping Online Other _____

What can be done to create stable jobs in the community?

What sort of business opportunities would you be willing to support in the community?

What education and training would prepare you for the workforce?

What are your primary concerns regarding the home you are living in?

Overcrowded High Energy cost No Water/Sewer

Rehabilitation Weatherization Lack of Space

Lack of Storage Other: _____

Infrastructure

What are the main infrastructure needs in the community?

Please rate each facility on their overall condition: (1 being poor condition, 5 being good condition)

- Clinic 1 2 3 4 5
- Tribal Building 1 2 3 4 5
- Other: _____ 1 2 3 4 5

Transportation

What are the main transportation issues in the community?

Fuel Prices Freight Costs Poor road maintenance Airfare/Flights

Road safety Drunk drivers Dust Control Other _____

What transportation needs would you like addressed for the community?

Culture/Tradition

What culture activities are most important for the community?

Do you participate in cultural and traditions? If so, which activities?

Education & Youth Questions:

What are the main education & youth issues in the community?

What are some suggestions for activities that we can do for the youth throughout the year?

What ideas do you have about educating youth? Cultural, language, family and parent support?

Public Utilities:

What are the main public utilities issues in the community?

What other public utilities are needed?

Land and Environment

What are the main land and environment issues in the community?

What idea(s) do you have to help address the issue?

Additional Comments:

Submit with name to be entered into the drawing at Community Meeting.

Anvik Community Feedback Survey 2025

Survey Results

What do you enjoy most about living in your community?

- Hunting, Fishing, Gathering wood, etc.
- Having a helping, caring, supportive community that looks out for one another
- The people, How everyone works together, The silence lol
- The way the community comes together when needed
- It's safe and quite.
- My job, the quietness, clean air
- Nice and Quiet. Everyone is friendly, and works together when needed
- Quietness, tradition, subsistence way of life rural setting, peace
- Our subsistence lifestyle, although we don't fish in the summer, miss that.
- Hunting, Fishing
- The peace and quiet
- Peacefulness
- Yes, I like trapping and getting wood on the lands

What are the biggest issues and challenges facing your community?

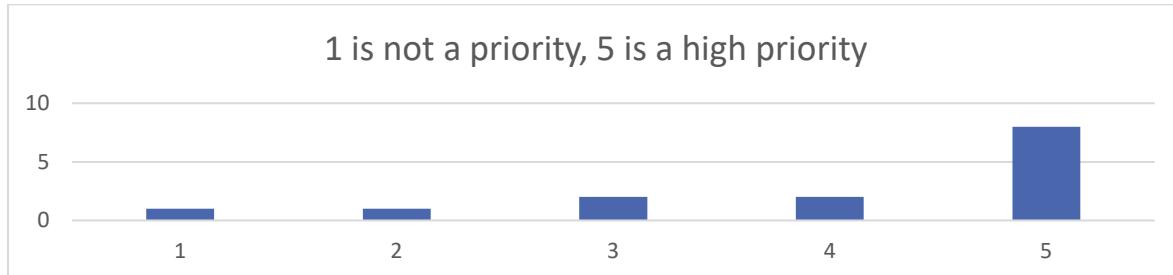
- N/A
- Not enough housing
- Fuel costs, Food prices, Housing availability
- Everyone moving to find work town getting smaller and smaller
- Mail and bypass for food
- Rising prices
- Lots of job openings no one applying for. Barely making it with enough student in school. Not enough housing available.
- Low number of housing
- Decreased population, not enough workers, high cost of travel, healthcare
- Fishing, Hunting, Running water some houses have no water
- Housing
- Housing, food, heating oil
- Out migration, housing
- Not getting a ball court and getting another housing and boat parking

What would you like to see happening in your community in the next 5 years?

- More activities
- More housing
- A tribal store with competitive food and fuel prices, with more tribal housing other than what's already coming up
- Running water for everyone
- More housing
- More housing, everyone encouraged to apply for open jobs.
- Increase population
- Increased population, more housing

- Infrastructure
- More housing
- To have things change for the better
- Bunch of community before it goes ghost

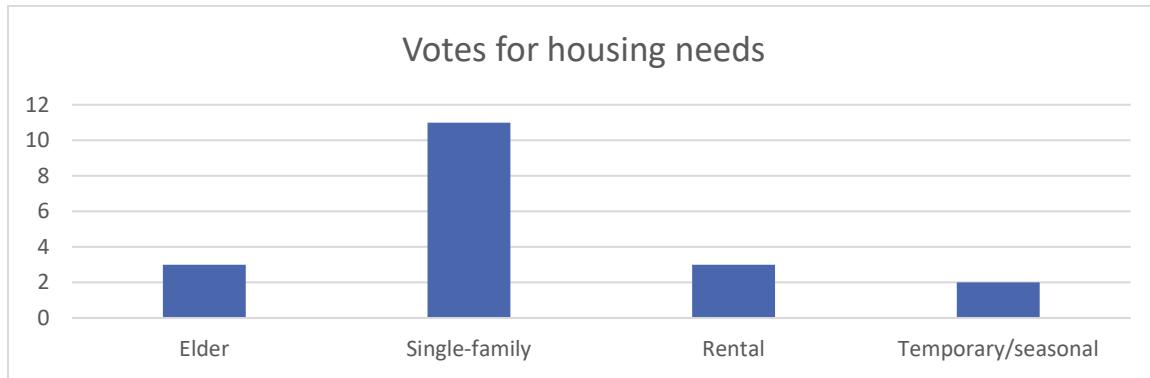
Do you feel that housing is a priority and needs to be addressed?



Please describe why you selected this rating:

- More families move back community
- We have a lot of abandon houses and have 45 families in need of house/home
- Because
- Most houses need repairs due to age
- People need housing
- We need more housing available
- A number of people don't own their place old housing, no running water
- It's always been a challenge
- People moving back need houses
- Need more housing
- B/C my place has no running water, no bathroom, window & door isn't weatherproof, keep losing heat
- We got a few families living in inadequate housing

What types of housing do you think should be built to meet the needs?



Other (1): Better lodging for visitors

What are your primary concerns regarding the home you are living in?

- Overcrowded - 2
- High Energy Costs - 0

- **No Water/Sewer** - 2
- **Rehabilitation** - 4
- **Weatherization** - 8
- **Lack of Space** - 3
- **Lack of Storage** - 5
- **Other** - 3

What are the main infrastructure needs in the community?

- New housing
- Game, Movie, Rec room for all ages
- Wider roads
- New better cell service

Please rate each facility on their overall condition: (1 being poor condition, 5 being good condition)

Clinic 1- 0 , 2 - 0 , 3 - 3, 4 - 1 , 5 - 6

Tribal building 1 – 2, 2 – 0, 3 – 0, 4 – 2, 5 - 7

Other: City Building: 1 – 2, Laundromat: 1 – 2, 2 – 1, School: 3 -1, Post Office: 5 - 1

What are the main transportation issues in the community?

Dust control - 7	Fuel prices – 8
Poor road maintenance - 2	Freight costs - 7
Road safety - 1	Airfare/Flights - 11
Drunk drivers - 1	Other - 2

What transportation needs would you like addressed for the community?

- N/A
- Airfare/Flights to carry mail into/out our village
- Road maintenance smoothing
- The condition of the roads to make it safer for kids and elders to get around without having to worry about safety
- None
- We have old heavy equipment for road work.
- Airfare to Anchorage

What culture activities are most important for the community?

- Summer activities for students not in school
- Knowledge & language
- All
- Hunting, Fishing
- To have any culture activities
- Native dancing

- Any community gatherings for holidays/activities, maybe spirit camp, Spring clean up
- Hunting/Fishing
- Hunting- keep guided hunters away
- Subsistence, Native dancing
- Fishing
- Subsistence/ Hunting & Fishing

Do you participate in cultural and traditions? If so, which activities?

- No
- Some
- Hunting, Fishing, Picking berries
- No
- Spirit camp if set up. Holiday activities for kids. Spring clean up
- Hunting, would be fishing, but can't fish kings, jarring fish
- No because there is no fishing or anything that's

What are the main Health and Wellness issues in the community?

- None
- Alcoholism, Behavioral health with teens
- IDK
- No health Aid.
- No health Aid.
- No health Aid.
- More people should walk. Health care accessible
- Traveling - is bum airlines to travel to bethel, going to Anchorage is good
- Not having a nurse in the village
- Getting more people

What healthy activities would you like to see occurring in the community?

- Just being out walking, jogging
- Family nights & craft nights
- Kids summer games/ native crafts
- More kid-oriented activities
- Ice rink
- Holiday activities for kids
- More involvement for kids activities
- Sports, Carnivals, More activities for kids
- ball

What are the main Public Safety/Enforcement issues in the community?

- None
- Public intoxication
- No VPSO or TPO
- Having no enforcement
- No VPSO or TPO
- No TPO/VPSO available at most times
- Drunk driving
- Need VPSO
- Not sure
- Need VPSO

Do you feel safe in our community?

Yes – 10

No – 0

Sometimes – 0

Most of the time – 3

What would help you to make you feel safer?

- None
- Need a VPSO that lives in the village
- IDK
- Driver safety for the New/Young drivers age limit on driving, and enforce it
- A side arm
- VPSO/TPO available
- VPSO
- VPSO
- Safe hunting

Do you feel that the Public Safety support is adequate?

Yes – 3

No – 5

Sometimes – 6

Most of the time – 0

What are the main economic challenges in the community?

- Jobs
- Not enough workers that can hold a full-time job
- IDK
- Low population
- Lack of people
- Not enough ppl willing to work

Where do you spend more money?

In the city – 3

Shopping online – 6

Local store – 7

Other- 3

What can be done to create stable jobs in the community?

- N/A
- More housing
- IDK
- Economic Diversification, Infrastructure Investment, Support for Small businesses
- We do have a lot of jobs open. We need more people interested in applying
- Work ethics
- Training heavy equipment and raising payrate

What sort of business opportunities would you be willing to support in the community?

- Post Office
- Local
- All
- Need to have something to target the tourist every year there's hundreds

coming through and not spending a penny in town

- Any
- None
- Whatever makes the community improve the living standards

• Not sure

• Don't know, have trouble trusting society

• Local food sales

What education and training would prepare you for the workforce?

- More training, etc.
- GED programs, resume building
- All
- Myself don't need it! GED's for the younger gen.

- Any and all.
- Heavy equipment operators
- I'm employed
- Whatever is needed
- Driver license, resume building

What are the main education & youth issues in the community?

- N/A
- Behavior mental health, High school counselors
- IDK
- Nothing to do outside.
- Need more students
- Some kids drop out of school

- IASD Teachers are underpaid and underappreciated
- Youth center Basketball court
- Don't know
- Need more gatherings
- Better education

What are some suggestions for activities that we can do for youth throughout the year?

- N/A
- Activities, tutoring, open library, mentoring, healthy lifestyles for teens
- Lots lol
- Water sports, Ice rink, Shooting competitions, RC Races
- Game nights, Movie nights. Craft Nights

- Support school trips to outside activities, sports
- Campfire girls, Native dancing, kids games
- Don't have any
- Teaching, Trapping, Hunting

What ideas do you have about educating youth?

- N/A

- Need more afterschool activities, team building for teens, family nights

- IDK
- Travel, see different cultures
- Family support is all
- Spirit camp! During hunting season
- All of the above
- None
- Better communication

What are the main public utilities issues in the community?

- None
- High gas prices
- Rusty water in the local facility needs
- The laundromat desperately needs to updated, the water is very rusty and has a slimy feel very unfortunately for the people who has no other choice to use it. Better washers and dryers at a lower price 5-7.00 is high for 1 load of laundry and it's a small load at that.
- Remove the sauna and tub in washeteria for bigger shower rooms with working lights. Or update the whole building. (built in '86, it's time)
- Everything is good
- Old water building, low quality water at washeteria
- Washeteria doesn't have clean water
- Not getting enough fishing and hunting

What other public utilities are needed?

- N/A
- Solar system homes or business
- New laundromat
- A place to wait for planes out of the weather
- A sitting or waiting area at Airport
- None
- Not sure

What are the main land and environment issues in the community?

- Roads, River erosion
- Weekly trash pick up to home owners
- IDK
- ALL THE BROKEN DOWN VEHICALS IN PEOPLES YARDS, there's over 20 on the main road!!
- None
- Lack of land provided by local corporation
- Littering - Guided hunts
- I'm sure there is some issues but unable to think of any
- Need old buildings and houses torn
- Not getting enough hunting or fishing in the lands

What idea(s) do you have to help address the issue?

- None

- Environmental office needs to accommodate these issues
- None
- Backhaul them to clean up the town, with them in yards it creates eye sores, and they are leaking contaminants into the ground
- None
- Write a letter to Delyo ges Inc. in support of more land to be provided for housing
- Stop hunters from traveling here
- None
- Brownfields 128a program
- Getting a bigger post officeGood afternoon!
-
- I wanted to reach out and ask if any progress has been made for the Community Plan?
😊
-
- Are any edits needed?
-
- Please let me know if you have any questions or concerns. I have attached a sample resolution of adoption as well so we can formally update the community plan.
-
- Thank you!

Village Contacts

Anvik Tribal Council

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Fax: (907) 663-6357

City of Anvik

P.O. Box 50
Anvik, AK 99558
Ph: (907) 663-6328
Fax: (907) 663-6321

Deloy Ges Corporation

P. O. Box 150
Anvik, AK 99558
Ph: (907) 663-6396
Fax: (907) 663-6355

Health Clinic

Phone: [\(907\) 663-6334](tel:(907)663-6334)
Fax: (907) 663-6326

Blackwell School

P.O. Box 90
Anvik, AK 99558
(907) 663-6348

<https://www.iditarodsd.org/>

Tanana Chiefs Conference

122 1st Ave
Fairbanks, AK 99701
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Website: <https://www.tananachiefs.org>