

Bering Strait School District New Teacher Orientation Handbook 2008



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BSSD Website: www.bssd.org

BSSD Open Content Initiative: wiki.bssd.org

BSSD Online iCommunity: www.bssdonline.org

BREVIG MISSION • DIOMEDE • ELIM • GAMBELL • GOLOVIN • KOYUK •
SAINT MICHAEL • SAVOONGA SHAKTOOLIK • SHISHMAREF • STEBBINS •
TELLER • UNALAKLEET • WALES • WHITE MOUNTAIN

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Welcome to the Bering Strait School District! You are about to begin an adventure such as you have never encountered before. You will become immersed in another culture and in a part of the world unlike any you have ever known. The need for self-sufficiency will become evident. You will be called upon to assume responsibilities usually delegated to others in places where human resources are less limited. The experiential base of your professional life will be measurably broadened. You will be challenged professionally to utilize your skills, wits, and creative ideas to meet the educational challenges faced by you and your students. Through it all you will gain a sense of satisfaction for doing a job well done.

As a result of your time here your growth in your professional skills and abilities will become self-evident. Because of the smallness of the community and the school, you will almost immediately recognize the impact you have on the students. There is nothing more rewarding for educators than knowing you have made a difference in the lives of your students. You will be able to see that here: both in the classroom and in the community.

As a new employee in our school district, you are most likely going to encounter many personal and professional transitions in the months ahead. The purpose of this manual is to provide you with some information that you can read ahead of time to ease those transitions somewhat. As you get to the end of your first year with us, please let us know what additional information could have been included here that would have helped you so that we can do a better job of welcoming new staff each and every year.

The absolute best thing you can do, however, is to contact returning staff members from your school. If you are reading this and still do not have any contact information from the school you are joining, please call the main number at our district office at 907-624-3611. There will be people working in our district office all summer long and we can help provide some numbers for you.

In case we forget to mention it anywhere else, one item you should bring with you is a sleeping bag. You will definitely need one at least twice in the month of August as you come to the New Teacher Orientation in Unalakleet and then attend one of our pod staff development inservices in one of the other communities. For in-district travel, it is quite common to stay in the school, so this does not have to be a –30 sleeping bag, but should be one that packs up rather small.

Welcome again to the Bering Strait School District. We hope you are as excited for the year ahead as we are about you becoming part of our district. Remember, if you are having any difficulty getting in touch with people from your site, contact the District Office at 907-624-3611. If you feel that you just don't have enough to do as you get ready to come up here, take a look at our Bering Strait School District iCommunity and see what kind of things staff and visitors posted this year. We look forward to seeing you in August.



MOVING TO ALASKA

Save for extreme cases, most people simply mail everything they need up to their community. Unless you have contacted returning school staff and they have helped you make alternative arrangements, we recommend you mail your packages to the school in care of yourself. For example, if you worked at the school in Shishmaref, you would address everything to:

Your Name Here
c/o Shishmaref School
General Delivery
Shishmaref, Alaska 99772

You can begin sending things up as soon as you are hired and continue to do so during the summer as there are school staff picking up mail all during the summer break. In most cases your boxes will be stored at the school until your arrival, but staff may actually store them in your housing unit. Most villages offer mail service at the USPS office 5-6 days a week. In general the address format listed above will be enough to get your packages safely to school. If you would like to contact your site or desire a more specific mailing address, please consult the BSSD Address & Phone Number Directory found at the end of this document.

SHIPPING CONSIDERATIONS

You definitely want to be aware of the fact that it can take 2-3 weeks for boxes mailed parcel post from the lower-48 to arrive in our communities (even longer for Diomede). You can certainly mail things priority mail, but you pay a premium for that – better to get organized and mail things early. As for the weight of your packages, there are two schools of thought. The first being that the fewer boxes the better. There is some mathematical reasoning to back this up as well, since it is cheaper to send one 40-pound box than two 20-pound boxes. Mind you, as long as it meets overall dimension criteria, the USPS will accept packages up to 70 pounds. The other school of thought is that it is likely a lot easier to get your package to the post office you are mailing it from than it will be for you to get it home in the village. Another consideration is that the heavier the box, the more awkward it is to handle and the more opportunities it will get dropped somewhere along the way (a LOT of people will handle your box from the time it leaves your community until it arrives in Savoonga, Wales or St. Michael). Folks in this camp shoot for boxes between 35-45 pounds knowing that they ultimately have to haul them all once they get to their village. Tape is cheap, much cheaper than replacing items that get lost when boxes explode for one reason or another. You also want to label your boxes clearly.

The new USPS rates went into effect on May 14, 2007, so you may want to check things out at the USPS website (<http://www.usps.com/ratecase/welcome.htm>) before you start mailing boxes. The size and shape of your boxes/containers now matters and some folks who mailed items out of Unalakleet recently got hit with some surcharges for the size of their containers (like Rubbermaid tubs).



TRAVEL

While several carriers come to Alaska, most of our staff soon begin flying with Alaska Airlines and their travel partners to build up frequent flyer miles. You can contact Alaska Airlines at 800-426-0333 or on the web at: www.alaskair.com. Once you get to Anchorage, staff who live in the southern part of the district (Stebbins, St. Michael, Unalakleet and Shaktoolik) tend to fly into Unalakleet via Hageland Aviation (1-866-239-0119, (907) 245-0139) or Peninsula Airways (800-448-4226), while those who live in the rest of the communities normally fly to Nome via Alaska Airlines. Once you are in either Unalakleet or Nome, you will need to utilize one of our local carriers to get to your community. You always want to personally verify your flights to Nome, Unalakleet and the village. Flight schedules change and it is your responsibility to keep track of this information. It is always a good idea to make your reservation through the Nome or Unalakleet office of all carriers. Local carriers are:

Bering Air - services all 15 communities in our district
800-478-5422 (Nome)
907-443-5464 (Nome)
907-624-3175

Frontier Flying Service – services all communities, including connecting flights to and from Anchorage and Fairbanks. except Stebbins, St. Michael, Unalakleet and Shaktoolik
800-478-6779 (Main Office)
800-478-5125 (Nome)
907-443-2414 (Nome)

Hageland Aviation – services all 15 communities in our district and offers direct flights between Anchorage and Unalakleet and St. Michael.
907-443-7595 (Nome)
907-624-3595 (Unalakleet)



BREAKING NEWS NOTE

Spring 2008 - Hageland Aviation and Frontier Flying Service are in the process of merging. For the time being, the numbers above are all still in service, but that will likely be changing as they consolidate facilities and services. To book flights with either through the Nome office, use the Frontier toll-free reservation number (800-478-5125).

Depending on the community and the flight, you may be on a plane which seats anywhere from 5 – 19 passengers. Planes may be single or twin-engine and some are

turbine powered. You definitely want to be aware of baggage restrictions. Alaska Airlines and PenAir allow you to check two pieces which may not exceed 50 pounds each, while most of our regional carriers allow you to check 50 pounds total. At the current time, Hageland allows you 150 pounds of baggage on their flights from Anchorage to Unalakleet and St. Michael. Anything above and beyond that is considered excess baggage and you will have to pay between 60-90 cents per pound to take that baggage to your village. You obviously want to carefully consider what you are taking on the plane with you. Though you are certain to get sick of hearing it, all our travel is weather permitting. Flights can be cancelled for a variety of reason in any season: icing, fog, whiteout, mechanical, etc. There is no use getting upset because it will not make a difference. The pilots who fly in our region are very competent professionals. When they say they are not going to fly due to weather or that they are holding for weather to improve, just accept their decision. Most returning staff leave themselves an extra day when traveling in or out just in case delays occur.

PLEASE NOTE: This airline information was put together in February, 2008, so it is likely that some changes may have occurred by the time you read this. Please verify any and all info as you are making your plans and reservations.

OTHER VEHICLES

(Cars, Trucks, ATVs and Snowmobiles)

As stated earlier, access to our communities from Anchorage or Fairbanks is aircraft only. There are some vehicles in most communities, but with the exception of Teller (connected to Nome by a road that is accessible about half of the year) and Unalakleet (a road that runs out of town for some 14 miles), it is not practical for you to bring that a car or truck to any of our communities. For anyone going to Unalakleet or Teller that might be thinking of taking out a vehicle – remember that the vehicle must be flown from Anchorage – it is awfully expensive. Most teachers who wish to have a vehicle opt for either an All-terrain vehicle (alternately, ATV or Honda – sometimes even if it is a Yamaha or a Suzuki) or a snowmobile (only called that back home – up here they are snowmachines or snowgos).

Alaska Cycle Center

They sell Honda and Suzuki ATVs.

Currently at 118 E.5th Avenue downtown (907-279-9478) and also at 7780 Old Seward Highway (907-522-9478), but moving soon to the corner of International Airport Road and Old Seward.

Alaska Mining & Diving

They sell Bombardier ATVs and Ski-Doo snowmachines.

3222 Commercial Drive

Anchorage, AK 99501

907-277-1741

Anchorage Suzuki & Arctic Cat

They sell Suzuki ATVs and Arctic Cat snowmachines and ATVs.

3054 Commercial Dr.
Anchorage AK 99501
Phone: 907-272-2412

Anchorage Yamaha

They sell Yamaha ATVs and snowmachines.
3919 Spenard Rd.
Anchorage AK 99517
Phone: 907-243-8343
Fax: 907-243-0079

Marita Sea & Ski / Alaska Power Sports

They sell Polaris ATVs and snowmachines.
1340 Rudakof Circle
Anchorage, AK 99508
Phone: (907) 349-4512
Fax: (907) 349-4522
email: sales@alaskapowersports.com

Like anything else you are buying for your new home, you will want to talk to people from that community before making any major purchase like an ATV or a snowmachine. You can benefit greatly from their experience and avoid major mistakes (like having the only Bombardier in a village full of Hondas – egad!). Seriously though, knowing that any other people in your community have similar machines means others to talk with when you have breakdowns or other problems.

Many of our staff own vehicles that they store in Anchorage. Then they are there ready to explore during summer break or to drive down the Alcan Highway, or even if they get into town for a few days to take in the town and do some marathon shopping (just keep boxes, labels and tape right in the rig). There are several places to store vehicles in Anchorage. One place that some employees use is:

Airport Road Car Storage

737 E. International Airport Road
Anchorage, AK 99518
907-562-2751

PASSING THROUGH ANCHORAGE

Many of our returning staff schedule a couple of days in Anchorage on the way back to the village to shop and mail some foodstuffs, paper products and other supplies. If you are coming up in July or August, be prepared, as this is when hotel are at their busiest and rates are at their highest. Call well in advance for reservations, for Anchorage hotels are quite busy during tourist season. Returning staff will be happy to share their recommendations for the best place to stay, but here is a starter set of hotels that have courtesy vans to and from the airport and their summer rates:

Motel 6

5000 A Street Anchorage, AK 99503 Phone: (907) 677-8000 Fax: (907) 677-8640 24 Hour Airport Shuttle • Rates: 119.00 plus 8% Bed Tax

Best Western Barratt Inn

4616 Spenard Road Anchorage, AK 99517-3299 Toll Free Phone \#1-800-478-7550 24 Hour Airport Shuttle • Rates: 112.50 plus tax

Microtel Inn & Suites

5205 Northwood Drive Anchorage, AK 99517 Toll-Free: (888) 680-4500 Tel: (907) 245-5002 Fax: (907) 245-5030 Email: microtel@gci.net or reservations@microtelanchorage.com 24 Hour Airport Shuttle Rates: 119.00 plus tax

Long House Alaskan Hotel

4335 Wisconsin Anchorage, AK 99517-2804 Phone \# 907-243-2133 24 Hour Airport Shuttle • Rates: 109.00 to 189.00 Accepts pets

Inlet Tower Hotel & Suites

1200 L Street - Anchorage, Alaska 99501 Toll Free: 800-544-0786 907-276-0110 FAX: 907-258-4914 info@inlettower.com 24 Hour Airport Shuttle • Rates: 189.00 plus tax

Extended Stay Suites

700 East 34th Ave Anchorage, AK 99503 (907)646-4208 Good rates if you stay at least 4 nights.

Check here for pet-friendly hotels – call ahead to see if they charge any fees and be forewarned that not all of these places have airport shuttles:
(<http://www.pets-allowed-hotels.com/us/Alaska/ANCHORAGE/index.html>).

You should be able to find some less expensive accommodations if you go online and check out bed and breakfast options in the Anchorage areas (and there are dozens). Virtually every rental car company is represented at a counter at the airport in Anchorage and you can use the national numbers to make reservations. Anchorage has the normal compliment of stores you would expect in a community of over a quarter million. You can find Sam's Club, Costco, Walmart and a multitude of other stores from food to hardware to hobbies. Bring along some pre-made labels and then purchase yourself a tape gun and packing tape. You can purchase boxes from the U-Haul on Old Seward, at many of the Carr's grocery store locations or any shipping company. Most of our employees utilize the Post Office out by the airport. As you are driving toward the airport (west) on International Airport Road, you begin slowing as you approach the airport proper and come to a stoplight with a cross road which goes to the right (north) called Post Office drive. This Post Office is the rural resident's best friend. It is open from 6:00 a.m. to midnight, 365 days a year. If you have more than 10 boxes, you can go around the side as long as it is during normal business hours, otherwise you will have to take all your boxes inside and wait in line (and since we all know about this,

don't be surprised if you find a line at 11:00 pm on a Tuesday night).

SHOPPING

Every community in our district has at least one grocery or multipurpose store and many have more than one. Keep in mind that everything has to be flown in and this will affect both availability and price. Prices in your community stores are at least 50-75% above what you might pay in your hometown. Most of the stores work hard to keep produce and dairy items in stock, but these are popular items and they tend to go fast. Meat prices are also very high and the selection generally limited. In general, the individuals responsible for maintaining the stores in each of the communities are very accommodating and will order items they do not generally stock if you ask them. While many people in our communities do shopping in Anchorage and order things through the mail, we still recommend that you do some of your grocery shopping through the local stores, if for no other reason than it gives you more exposure to the community. It is good public relations for you to support local businesses to some degree and it gives you opportunities to meet more people in a setting other than the school.

Both Hanson's (907-443-5454) and the Nome AC (907-443-2243) in Nome will help you set up accounts and will ship your groceries to you via one of the local air carriers. Recognize that all their stock is also flown in. Their prices may be a bit lower than what you will see in your community stores, but they should have a bit more available.

You can also set up accounts with Sam's Club in Anchorage or Span Alaska Sales in Washington state. Both allow you to shop via the mail, fax, or internet and they box and mail your purchases. Fred Meyer now also has a webstore. They are fast and efficient and charge the same prices they do on the floor of their stores in Anchorage. They charge actual postage and a 10% handling fee that is very reasonable given how well they pack things and how quickly they get things out the door. In Unalakleet I normally receive my order within 3-5 days. They do a great job packing things up and it is very rare that anything is damaged in transit.

You will likely want to wait until you get to your community to order from either of these suppliers. It is likely there will be catalogs or flyers available around the school and it is quite normal for staff to get together in the early fall and make large (often ordering items by the case) orders from these places to share. There are also at least two Anchorage sources that our staff use for meat orders:

Mr. Prime Beef 7521 Old Seward Hwy, Anchorage, 99518 - (907) 344-4066

Wayne's Meat Market 1021 W Northern Lights Blvd, Anchorage, 99503 - (907) 561-5135

Many staff also schedule an extra day or two in Anchorage and hit the stores. Contact members of the staff you are joining or post something on our New Teacher Forum (<http://bssdonline.org/mod/forum/view.php?id=4318>) to see if anyone will be going through Anchorage when you are and wants to share a rental car or van and do some

shopping and shipping.

DISTRICT OVERVIEW

The Bering Strait School District, in northwest Alaska, serves fifteen isolated villages on the Seward Peninsula, on the eastern end of Norton Sound and on two islands in the Bering Sea. Current enrollment is approximately 1800 students and is almost 100% Alaskan Native Inupiat, Yu'pik or Siberian Yu'pik Eskimo.

Although the number of students served is relatively small, the area served covers approximately 80,000 square miles. Most of the schools are accessible only by small bush aircraft.

The District Office for the Bering Strait School District (BSSD) is located in Unalakleet. The District operates K-12 programs in Brevig Mission, Diomedea, Elim, Gambell, Golovin, Koyuk, St. Michael, Savoonga, Shaktoolik, Shishmaref, Stebbins, Teller, Unalakleet, Wales and White Mountain and a Pre-K through 12 program in Unalakleet. We work with educational partners on Head Start programs in the other 14 villages. These communities range in size from a population of 150 up to a population of nearly 900. The student population in the schools ranges from just over 39 to 220 students.

The professional staff at each school varies from seven to twenty-one, including the principal. Village support staff includes Locally Recognized Experts, cooks, custodians, secretaries, community education coordinators, and educational aides for a variety of programs. Total staff numbers range from 14 to well over forty.

Our District is governed by a Regional Board of Education. The Board is made up of 11 members which represent all communities in the District. The School Board has the responsibility of setting district goals, developing policies, approving school programs, hiring staff and conducting evaluations of the Superintendent.

Each school has an Advisory Education Committee (AEC). These elected committees function under the direction of the School Board. Their role is advisory except in areas specified by the School Board. The AECs are to develop an effective working relationship with the school and, through their actions, represent the interests of the community.

SETTLING IN

Perhaps the best thing you can do when you come to one of our communities is to remember that you are moving into a small town which is probably quite a bit unlike any you have known in your life. It is your responsibility to learn how to fit into the community. Do not be quick to pass judgment on things which are unfamiliar or which you do not understand. This actually transcends cultural boundaries – this is just a good sense anytime you are moving into a small town. Take the time to learn about your community and its residents. While you are going to be very busy those first few

months, take the time to get out and walk around, go to the post office, store and other public areas in town. Meet people and start to get to know more about them as they begin to know more about you. While your role in town is largely defined by your job, it is important for you to develop relationships that go beyond the walls of the school or your housing unit. Considering taking the time to volunteer to host small "get-togethers" like crafting nights or movie nights. There are as many opportunities for recreation as there are people out here and of course they vary greatly from community to community. Each and every community will offer options in which you can participate, though the ability to be comfortable entertaining yourself is a great mid-winter attribute. Among our communities you will find those who enjoy: hunting, reading, hiking, sewing, fishing, listening to and making music, cards, photography, painting, skiing, running, watching movies and virtually any other normal pastime.

In many of our communities there are rules, regulations and possibly fees for non-residents who wish to use the land for recreational purposes. Just like anywhere else, there are also local practices and mores, some clearly communicated, others not. In addition to visiting about this with returning staff members, it is strongly recommended that you contact the local Native Corporation or IRA in person regarding this once you arrive in your community.

Opportunities for staff members to hunt and fish vary greatly from one community to another. You should be aware that Alaska requires 12 months of residency to qualify for a resident license and that non-resident licenses are much more expensive. If you are interested in participating in fishing and hunting you should:

- Check out your options with returning staff members to your school and local governmental offices.
- Check with airlines regarding the transport of weapons.
- Check on the availability of licenses (these are generally always available in Anchorage, Nome and Unalakleet and online at the Alaska Department of Fish & Game website as well).

THE PEOPLE & THE LANGUAGE

The Inupiat, Central Yu'pik, and St. Lawrence Island Yu'pik people have occupied this area for centuries, this in spite of one of the harshest climates in the world. The culture is rich and varied and, despite reports to the contrary, still very much in effect. It has certainly changed, but you would be mistaken if you thought that your village was simply a rural Alaskan community as opposed to an Inupiat, Central Yu'pik or St. Lawrence Island Yu'pik village. You are not expected to abandon your values and assimilate those of the community, but to be open to learning about the values of the community and reflect upon how they impact your job as a teacher.

While almost all our students begin school speaking English, Inupiaq and Yu'pik is still widely used in many of our communities. Most of the people who are in their late 40's or older grew up speaking Yu'pik or Inupiaq. These languages may still be the primary

language for many of the elders in your community, and, though they may speak to you in English, they are thinking in their first language and translating into English for your benefit. There are many local colloquialisms that may prove puzzling initially, but you will quickly become accustomed to this. These speech patterns are possibly the result of a literal translation of Yu'pik or Inupiaq to English: languages that do not mesh neatly. It is not a mission in our district to eradicate these speech patterns, for they are valid and accepted forms of communication. We do, however, use specific lessons to point out the importance of being able to communicate at a variety of levels and in a variety of situations. It may be helpful to pick up or look through a book or two on English as a Second Language in order to prepare yourself.

It may take you a while to become accustomed to the communication patterns in your community. Nonverbal communication is very important. As a sign of deference, in some villages students may not look you in the eye while addressing you. You may find children in your classroom raising their eyebrows and scrunching up their noses at you from your first day. They are not making faces at you, they are just answering yes or no (raised eyebrows for yes, scrunched up noses for no). Some people say that you will know that you are truly feeling comfortable in this environment when you find yourself unconsciously answering in the same manner. In general, the people in this region communicate in a much more relaxed manner than people from the lower 48. They are comfortable with silence and do not generally feel the need to fill conversational gaps. They also seek to avoid losing their temper. If you find yourself in a potential confrontation remember to stay calm and focus on the crux of the issue. Outspokenness is not necessarily an admired character trait. Be cautious expressing strong opinions, especially regarding the community or the people, until you have had a chance to acclimate yourself and have gotten to know people. The most important communication tool you have at your disposal during your first few months is your ability to listen.

HOUSING

Unless you have made other arrangements, all teacher housing is either owned or leased by the district and then leased back to staff at a subsidized rate which includes utilities. There are some villages where you can find homes to rent that are not run by the district. Shishmaref is the only community left in our district in which teacher housing does not include full plumbing (mind you, when we get winter storms with wind chill temperatures well below -50, it takes a lot of work to keep plumbing working sometimes...). All district housing has basic furnishings (beds, chairs, other furniture and major appliances). Housing units have limited freezer space and may share laundry facilities. It is your responsibility to provide your personal furnishing items like bedding, curtains, shower curtains, dishes, towels, small appliances, etc. It is a good idea to contact your principal or a returning staff member to try to determine what your residence is like and to find out exactly what you need to bring up with you.

TELEVISION/RADIO/INTERNET

All communities receive some television broadcasting. Some are limited to Alaska satellite programming (very limited choices – one channel only). Some villages operate a cable service (expect to pay upwards of \$50 for 8-10 channels) and some offer other

programs including Dish Network with over 100 channels. There are three main radio stations in the region: KICY & KNOM out of Nome and KNSA out of Unalakleet. Depending on your location, setup and atmospheric conditions, you may get other stations as well. While you cannot access the school computer network from home, internet service is available in every one of our communities. Pricing for this service is as follows: \$24.99 for 56 kB \$49.99 for 256 kB \$99.99 for 256 kB up to 5 simultaneous connections \$299.99 for equipment(split out over 6 months) and a \$99.99 activation fee. Go to this URL for additional information:
<http://www.gci.com/forhome/internet/wireless/wirelessnet.htm> Returning staff members will be able to point you toward the number you need to call in order to establish phone service. Most carriers want some form of deposit in order to activate an account. Long distance service is expensive, so you we recommend purchasing a rechargeable calling card on your way up.

ALCOHOL - WET, DAMP OR DRY

Most of the communities serviced by the Bering Strait School District are "dry" by local option. This means alcohol may not legally be bought, sold or imported (brought or sent into the community). Nome is the only "wet" community in the region, which means that adults may legally purchase alcohol from commercial sources. Unalakleet, White Mountain and Teller are the only "damp" communities in the region, which means that alcohol can be legally imported in limited quantities from recognized sources. Local airlines reserve the right to search any and all baggage they carry. Failure to follow local, State and Federal rules and regulations regarding alcohol in the villages puts both your employment and your certificate at risk.

CLOTHING

Professional attire is likely to be less formal than what you may be used to, but it also varies from one school to another. It is recommended that you visit with your principal or a returning staff member to find out what is appropriate at your school.

In fall and spring it can be wet and in many of our communities this can mean a good deal of mud, so you will want some rubber boots and raingear. Rain boots are easy to find in Anchorage, or you can buy them at home and bring them. Inexpensive "break up" boots cost between \$15 and \$30. The excellent "ExtraTuff" brand made out of neoprene style rubber are very, very comfortable, but cost nearly \$100 by the time you have them shipped out.

If you are bringing along any clothes that require dry cleaning - which is not recommended - you will want to mail up some of the home dry cleaning kits.

It is very difficult for anyone else to describe the clothing required to make it comfortably through the winter up here. It obviously depends on how much time you wish to spend outdoors. The best advice I have ever heard was to bring the warmest clothes you have and then look at what everyone else has.

People up here will help you figure out what you need and where you can place an order. The Alaska Teacher Placement website also has some good recommendations on winter clothing (http://www.alaskateacher.org/doku.php?id=shopping_tips#on-linewinter_clothing).

Once the sun starts coming back in the spring and reflecting off all the snow and ice, one thing you are going to want is a pair of polarized sunglasses, for the glare can get quite intense.

PETS

Pets are nice to have and you may find it difficult to not bring a current pet with you. Please pay attention to the pet clause of your district housing agreement. You are required to pay \$20 a month for each pet you have on district property (up to a maximum of 3 pets). This money does stay in an account for your school, to be used to purchase additional furnishings above and beyond that which the district furnishes and to repair any pet damage. Please check carefully with your principal though, as some of our housing units specifically forbid pets. Should you bring a pet with you, there are a few things of which you need to be aware. When outside, dogs should be on a leash or tied up. In most of our communities, loose dogs may be put down. Dogs and cats need to be transported in carriers and the local air carriers will charge you for hauling pets and you definitely want to let them know you are bringing a pet when you make your reservation. You will also need documentation that your pets are current on all vaccinations. There are veterinary services available in Nome.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

Each and every community has health clinic that is staffed by health aides who receive initial and ongoing training through the regional hospital in Nome. These clinics also have 24-hour access to the medical staff in Nome and have limited pharmacies for basic needs. Several of the clinics are staffed by Physician's Assistants. There is a regional hospital in Nome and a sub-regional clinic in Unalakleet. Severe cases are medevaced to Anchorage. There is dental care available in both Nome and Unalakleet. If you take medication on a regular basis, you will want to contact our Business Office so they might refer you to a pharmacy that services our region.

Flights are expensive and schedules very busy when you first arrive, so you want to make certain you have your pre-employment physical completed before you come up.

WEATHER INFORMATION

Fall is generally fairly mild, with a good deal of rain and wind. At the beginning of the school year you will have a great deal of daylight. Depending on how early you arrive, it might not actually reach full darkness, instead hovering at something similar to deep dusk for a few hours. Temperatures can get low enough that you might even see some snowflakes toward the end of September, but this will quickly melt. Sometime between Halloween and Thanksgiving, things will begin to freeze, the snow will start to stick and the snowmachines replace the ATVs. This is the beginning of a long winter. We lose between five to seven minutes of daylight each day. In the middle of winter you will

come to school in the dark and go home in the dark. We get a few hours of weak sunlight during the middle of the day that offers virtually no warmth. Winter brings very low temperatures; it is not uncommon to see -30°F or even -40°F several times during winter. The wind blows during winter as well, and wind chill temperatures may reach -60°F or lower several times during the winter. You need to be prepared to be out in these conditions long enough to get to school. If you choose not to buy a Honda or snow machine, it means that you will be having to walk to school in this weather. In some villages, this can be a fairly short distance, if the teacher housing is located near the school. However, in villages where the distance between the housing and the school is greater, you will obviously have to spend a longer time outside, trudging through the snow and ice, to get to the school. The importance of warm winter gear cannot be stressed enough. A warm parka, snow pants, hat, scarf, gloves, snow boots, and ice cleats will become necessary items in your wardrobe.

You will need to remember that, as is the case with many factors of living in Bush Alaska, all travel is done at the mercy of the weather, which means that there is a small chance that you won't always make it to Anchorage in time to make connections, if you plan on flying to the Lower 48 for the holiday break. Likewise, if you do travel somewhere, be prepared to have your stay extended, if the weather is not cooperating for your return back to the village. Days can go by without planes coming in to deliver mail or shipments for the local store.

After the winter solstice we gain daylight at the same rate we lost it in the fall. By March temperatures are climbing and you will marvel at how warm 0°F feels after you have survived the winter. Spring can bring gorgeous days filled with sunshine and gentle breezes, but it also brings fog and the occasional blizzard. There are multiple websites you can find through Google which provide up-to-the-minute weather information for most of our region. The district website has a weather page that also contains multiple links and resources related to regional weather.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

ASSESSMENT

The Bering Strait School District participates in the State of Alaska's testing program, and administers the High School Graduation Qualifying Exam in the fall and spring and the Standard-Based Assessments to grades 3-10. Additionally, we administer the TerraNova to grades 1, 2, 5 and 7 in the spring.

BERING STRAIT SCHOOL DISTRICT INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL

The Bering Strait School District is one of several Alaskan districts that have been working in partnership with the Alaska Staff Development Network, the Reinventing Schools Coalition and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation to enable all students to meet high standards. This effort was originally called the Quality School Model.

This is really the final step in this journey for our district, but is the culmination of a process that began for us quite some time ago. You can get an historical perspective by viewing the District Timeline (http://wiki.bssd.org/index.php/District_Timeline).

After 17 years of instructional reform, and five years of QSM implementation, we have seen much of the time, effort and energy - not to mention the blood, sweat and tears - we expended pay off with a change of focus at all grade levels and all our school sites.

Although we were influenced by several reform efforts over this time, including Total Quality Management applied to education, continuous progress models of assessment, and Lawrence Lezotte's ideas about effective instructional practices, the single greatest impact was seen from Alaska's own Quality School Model.

Since we have now developed many unique aspects in our application of these diverse ideas, and have diverged significantly from other QSM influenced districts, we now refer to our instructional approach as the Bering Strait School District Instructional Model.

There has been a great deal of encouraging data gathered about the changes that have impacted our students because of the District's implementation of the BSSD Instructional Model:

- Increased achievement in core content areas
- Greatly expanded, coordinated staff development in all district programs
- Dispersed leadership for reform in a "horizontal" dimension
- Widely adopted technology-based tools for collaborative work over distance
- Reduced dependence on proprietary curriculum materials and vendor-driven programs
- Organizational commitment to collecting and using data for decision-making
- Dramatically reduced teacher turnover rates - Now one of the lowest teacher turnover rates in rural Alaska!
- Significantly improved ability to recruit and retain high quality educators

Another benefit to the model is the tightening of bonds between the schools and the communities as we work together to define how all the standards should be defined in the individual communities and how we can bring more of the local culture and environment into our schools to add relevance for the students. This is a very exciting time for our school district and we welcome you as you join us in this endeavor.

This section is intended to give you a very brief overview of the BSSD Instructional Model. The most important thing for you to understand about the model as you join us is that it is critical for you to come to understand the philosophy of the model before you will be able to fully utilize the nuts and bolts.

The goal of the BSSD Instructional Model is to help all students achieve by improving teaching and learning and enhancing access to technology for all students and staff. We have redesigned our educational systems to create a high performance, data-driven, standards-based, and technology enhanced system that will enable all students to develop the skills needed to succeed in the 21st century.

What follows is an overview of the four elements of the BSSD Instructional Model.

Shared Vision

A shared vision is the explicit agreement of a group of people. In terms of the BSSD Instructional Model, the shared vision is what we want our schools to look like, what expectations we want to set for all our students. While there may be different layers of shared vision (e.g., the District Mission Statement and Strategic Plan, an individual school working with their community to brainstorm locally-relevant projects and units, a group of teachers designing a thematic unit, etc.), all layers should be in alignment.

Standards Based Design

What are the basic things we, as a district, as a region, as communities, want all our students to know and be able to do upon high school graduation?

In some respects, these are the very things that will breathe life into our district mission statement, the things that will truly help our children become self-sufficient and responsible citizens. The BSSD IM curriculum is based upon developmental standards in nine content areas.

Leadership

Traditional leadership models centralize authority and decision-making. The Bering Strait School District is working to decentralize authority and decision-making and create an atmosphere of shared leadership.

Continuous Improvement

Central to our entire effort is the belief that we should always seek ways in which we can improve. Like the other 3 main components of our approach, we expect the adults in our system to be constantly modeling this and all other behaviors we want to see in our students.

BSSD Does Not Use Grade Levels

The District has done away with the grade levels used by most other schools in the United States. Grade levels are an "age cohort" model that groups students according

to their chronological age. Students within one year of each in age are grouped for instruction in graded schools.

Instead, BSSD uses flexible grouping strategies that have students of various ages working together based on their skill mastery in our curriculum standards. Some classes in core content areas are grouped by ability, such as Reading and Math. Others are usually more heterogeneous in composition.

Students advance through the standards in the nine content areas at their own individual developmental pace, aiming to meet or exceed the graduation level in each content area. This does not mean each student works at the speed they determine independently. It simply means that students will be working at an appropriate pace: if they can move through a level faster than average, then they should have that opportunity. Likewise, a student who may need a bit more time in a level is given that time as opposed to moving them up where they may not be successful. Our definition for appropriate pacing is the pace which the teacher sets or faster. Each content area has between six and twelve levels of standards through which students progress based on demonstrated mastery. Each area also has an identified level that is considered the minimum required for graduation.

There is a mastery learning component involved since districtwide assessments are used to document student skill attainment in each of the standards before they are allowed to move to the next level.

BSSD's 9 Content Areas

Each of the following is a subject, or Content Area in the BSSD curriculum:

- * Career Skills
- * Cultural Awareness
- * Life Skills
- * Math
- * Reading
- * Science
- * Social Science
- * Technology
- * Writing

Effective Instruction

The BSSD Instructional Model is an integrated instructional model that actively engages students with the best research-based teaching practices. We will employ a balanced instructional model which emphasizes multiple approaches to the learning itself and student demonstration of learning.

Because BSSD has student groupings that are not in typical grade levels, we suggest that teachers explore techniques used for instruction that support wide ranges of ability and age. These include:

- Multigrade and Multiage Teaching
- Differentiated Instruction

How Are BSSD Classrooms Different?

Unlike our non-graded setting, teachers in typical classrooms around the country are frequently unable to clearly identify individual instructional levels in their graded classrooms.

Research, and our own classroom experience shows that students in any grade - despite being born within a year of each other - are spread out over a wide range of ability in any subject area.

Graded Classroom Weaknesses

- Letter grades give little or no indication of what was actually learned
- Report cards or transcripts carry no indication of what was taught before
- Students receiving a grade of F get no credit for work completed

You won't find that here! Teachers are intimately involved in gauging student progress on the standards that make up the levels they are instructing in each content area.

It takes getting used to at first, but most teachers find the information contained in their standards-based report card much more instructionally useful, and more detail rich than the old "A-F" system.

DART System - Reporting & Recording

BSSD has developed and published an Open Source tool called the Data Analysis and Reporting Toolkit (DART) to both track student progress through our standards-based curriculum and to guide instructional decision-making and planning.

In short, the DART automatically calculates the greatest common standards needs of any group or individual. Teachers and school administrators can quickly and easily form groups for making decisions, and analyzing student, group, building or district needs.

How Have Things Changed Under the BSSD Instructional Model?

- Allows students, parents, teachers, and principals to engage in focused conversations on a child's educational progress

- Increase student engagement, self esteem, and motivation as they achieve easily identifiable goals
- Strengths and areas of concern easily identifiable using continuous progress approaches to assessment.
- Gaps in instruction are reduced. In the past, our district reviewed and revised curriculum areas on a 5-6 year rotation. This meant that even if we knew we needed to upgrade our Science program, we might not do so for 2-3 years until it came back up for review.

Under the BSSD model, we address needs as they come up and our clear goal will be to make things better each and every year. We will certainly make adjustments during the year at both the school and district levels, and will review the need for substantial adjustments on an annual basis.

If the axiom, “If you keep doing what you have always done, you will continue getting what you have always got,” is true, then we always want to keep looking for ways in which we can refine what we are doing instructionally.

What Does This Mean to Students?

- Student progress is based on what students have learned.
- Instead of time being the constant, time is the variable.
- Students are provided with multiple ways to demonstrate knowledge.
- Students experience success at their particular instructional level.
- Students are be able to track their own progress, be aware of strengths and areas of concern and develop individualized learning plans.
- We can now focus on those things we agree are important for students but we have not done in a formal fashion.

EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY

The role of Educational Technology role in BSSD involves a wide range of duties supporting the delivery of instruction, staff development efforts, data management, and technology infrastructure design and maintenance.

The EdTech staff is technically part of the Curriculum and Instruction Department, but work with all program managers and coordinators in the District. In addition, they work with Tech Liaisons at each school to manage educational technology purchases, troubleshooting and repairs.

Responses to your help desk requests will be processed by staff periodically throughout the day. They do our best to keep you informed of our progress on your issue.

LIBRARY & MEDIA

Every school in the District has its own library, but there is also a District Media Center that serves all 15 schools. The Media Center can provide the necessary materials for teaching across the subjects and levels and through interlibrary loan can get you **any** materials you may need. The Media Center also has over 400 teacher resource tubs categorized by subject.

NACTEC

NACTEC is the Northwestern Alaska Career & Technical Center and is located in Nome. NACTEC is a cooperative venture between the Bering Strait School District and the Nome City School District. Students from across our district can attend NACTEC's two-week residential vocational programs to augment their education.

The goal of NACTEC is to help students apply what they have learned in their community school to real life through hands-on and simulated experiences at NACTEC. Through this process, they assist students in a successful transition into life beyond high school. A variety of career choices and secondary education options are explored through job shadows and local college campus visits.

Students practice employability skills, such as interviewing, resume writing, job/school application completion, job shadowing, and social skills. Simulated independent living activities engage students in money management, cooking, comparison shopping, laundry, survival swimming, and first aid. Students also participate in engine repair, building construction, and welding courses.

Through this experience students increase their marketability with the acquisition of career, personal, service, social and life skills that support their autonomy, dependability and confidence.

SOLUTION TEAM

The Solutions program begins with the establishment of a Solutions Network. This network consists of a core group of school leaders, teachers, parents and or support staff who commit to meeting throughout the school year to discuss, monitor, and plan strategies to improve the academic achievement of all students. The Solutions Network assesses and analyzes factors standing in the way of student achievement and then plans and implements appropriate, customized intervention strategies.

The Solutions Network is the overriding structure that established a sense of connection, accountability, and commitment throughout the school community. It is the main body that oversees how Solutions program strategies are designed, applied and monitored through the school. Under the umbrella organization of the Solutions Network are five subgroups; each subgroup addresses a different component of intervention. Dividing interventions into smaller chunks ensures that the intervention strategies are targeted in a specific, systematic way to achieve maximum results. Check the following link for more information regarding our Solution Team program:

http://wiki.bssd.org/index.php/Success_for_All#Solution_Team

SPECIAL EDUCATION

The Bering Strait School District offers a continuum of services to children ages 3 through 21 with disabilities the opportunity to access free, appropriate, public education (FAPE) in the least restrictive environment, as specified by Alaska and federal statutes.

These statutes apply to every eligible disabled child, regardless of the severity of the disability. Special education is described as:

"specially designed instruction, at no cost to the parents, to meet the unique needs of individuals with exceptional needs"

Special Education is intended to ensure that children with disabilities have access to the general education curriculum and profit from the educational standards that apply to all children.

STAFF DEVELOPMENT

The Bering Strait School District believes in strong, sustained and aligned staff development. Check more about our staff development including descriptions of some recent staff development activities by going to:

http://wiki.bssd.org/index.php/Staff_Development_and_Feedback

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

The District offers a varied extracurricular activity program for all students. We offer both academic (Academic Decathlon, Battle of the Books, Spelling Bee and Science Fair) and athletic (cross-country running and skiing, biathlon, volleyball, wrestling, basketball and Native Youth Olympics) activities.

STRATEGIC PLANNING

The District is in the midst of its third five-year strategic plan. This plan drives the overall direction of the district and has input from all stakeholder groups across the district.

The Mission of the Bering Strait School District is to educate our children to become self-sufficient and responsible citizens through quality programs that express high expectations for all in a safe, supportive and collaborative learning environment that reflects our children's heritage.

Go here to read more about our strategic plan:

http://wiki.bssd.org/index.php/C%26I_Strategic_Plan#Strategy_1

SUCCESS FOR ALL

The BSSD Reading Standards are aligned with and taught using the Success for All Reading program. Success for All (SFA) is a comprehensive reading approach designed to ensure that every child will read at grade level or above. The program emphasizes prevention and early intervention to respond to and solve any child's learning problems. SFA is an approved model in accordance with the "No Child Left Behind" legislation. Success for All includes:

- * Research-based curriculum materials
- * Extensive professional development in proven instructional strategies
- * Assessment and data-monitoring tools
- * Classroom management techniques
- * One-to-one tutoring for struggling students
- * On-going family involvement and community support

The Success for All reading program is based on extensive research into the ways children learn to read and write. At the heart of the program is 90 minutes of uninterrupted, daily reading instruction. Beginning in the first grade, children are grouped across classes by reading level. Regrouping gives each teacher the opportunity to work intensively with students, one reading level at a time.

The KinderCorner and Roots programs for BSSD Levels 1-3, emphasize the development of language skills and launches students into reading using phonetically regular storybooks supported by careful instruction that focuses on phonemic awareness, auditory discrimination, and sound blending as well as meaning, context, and self-monitoring strategies. Students become fluent as they read and reread to one another in pairs.

In the Wings and Reading Edge programs for BSSD Levels 4-8, students use school or district selected reading materials, basals, and/or trade books in a carefully structured set of interactive opportunities to read, discuss, and write. This program emphasizes cooperative learning activities built around partner reading, identification of characters, settings, and problem solutions in narratives, story summarization, writing, and direct instruction in reading comprehension skills.

At all levels, students read books for twenty minutes each evening as homework. Classroom libraries of books are developed for this purpose.
Eight-Week Assessment

Students in BSSD Levels 3-8 are formally assessed every eight weeks using the Scholastic Reading Inventory (SRI) or Roots Assessment, in order to determine and document progress in reading. This information is used to assign students to tutoring, to suggest alternative teaching strategies in the regular classroom, to make changes in reading group placement, identify needed Solution Team referrals, or selecting Hot List students. The school facilitator coordinates this formalized assessment process with the active involvement of administration and teachers.

Tutoring

In SFA Reading, one-to-one tutoring is provided for struggling students. One of the most effective educational interventions, tutoring is designed to parallel and reinforce classroom-reading instruction for these children. Trained staff, works one-on-one with any students who are not making adequate progress in reading. Tutoring for the younger students is provided through Alphie's Alley, a computer based, individualized program, while the older students get support in the current book and skill they are working on in class. Tutoring occurs daily for 20 minutes. BSSD Level 3 students have priority for tutoring.

Cooperative Learning

Cooperative learning embedded throughout the program focuses on individual student accountability, common goals, and recognition of group success. Providing the opportunity to work with peers enables students to master basic reading skills as they continue to grow as thoughtful learners. Emphasis is placed on individual accountability, common goals, and recognition of group success.

Solution Team

Every school establishes a Solutions Team that links students, families, educators, and community resources together. Their combined forces and relentless focus support children's academic achievement.

Facilitator

A full-time, certified teacher is designated by the principal to help the faculty and staff implement the program. Working with the SFA lead trainer, the facilitator organizes all staff development, monitors data from each quarterly assessment, and provides support and coaching to all teachers.

Getting Along Together

The Getting Along Together program is a social problem-solving curriculum designed to teach children to think critically, solve problems non-violently, and work in teams effectively and cooperatively. The Getting Along Together program sets in place school-wide processes for preventing and resolving problems among students as well as between students and teachers.

Professional Development

Success for All is not another box of books. With at least 10 professional development days in the first year alone, Success for All teachers, facilitators, and leaders receive intensive support to make certain implementation of the Success for All reading program is successful.

BERING STRAIT SCHOOL DISTRICT COMMUNITIES

Much of the following information about all the communities served by our school district came from a website maintained by **Kawerak** (www.kawerak.org), the non-profit

corporation organized by the Bering Straits Native Corporation to provide services throughout the Bering Straits region. They have allowed us to include the information they have put together and we appreciate their cooperation in that regard. If you go to their website and visit the Tribal Home Pages link you will find photos of the various communities.

BREVIG MISSION

Native Village of Brevig Mission
P.O. Box 85039
Brevig Mission, Alaska 99785
Phone: (907) 642-4301
Fax: (907) 642-2099

History

The Kauwerak Eskimos in this area lived in migratory communities in pursuit of hunting and fishing grounds, and traded furs with Siberia, Little Diomedea and King Island. They formed alliances with Wales, Little Diomedea and others for protection. The "Teller Reindeer Station" opened near this site in 1892; it was operated by the U.S. government until 1900. The Norwegian Rev. Tollef L. Brevig, a pioneer Lutheran missionary, began serving the reindeer station on August 1, 1894, as pastor and teacher to the Laplanders and Eskimos. Rev. Brevig traveled between villages by dog team along the beach, and often performed services in Nome. A Lutheran Mission was constructed at the present site in 1900, and the village became known as "Teller Mission." The mission was given 100 reindeer on a five-year loan from the Government. By 1906, the Government's role had diminished, and the mission became dominant. In 1963, the Brevig Mission post office was established. The City was incorporated in 1969. Reindeer were the economic base of this community until 1974, but the industry has since declined.

Current Population: 314 (2003 State Demographer est.)
Incorporation Type: 2nd Class City
Borough Located In: Unorganized
School District: Bering Straits Schools
Regional Native Corporation: Bering Straits Native Corp.

Location:

Brevig Mission is located at the mouth of Shelman Creek on Port Clarence, 5 miles northwest of Teller and 65 miles northwest of Nome. It lies at approximately 65.334720° North Latitude and -166.48917° West Longitude. (Sec. 09, T002S, R038W, Kateel River Meridian.) Brevig Mission is located in the Cape Nome Recording District. The area encompasses 2.6 sq. miles of land and 0.1 sq. miles of water. Brevig Mission has a maritime climate with continental influences when the Bering Sea freezes. Summer temperatures average 44 to 57; winter temperatures average -9 to 8. Precipitation

averages 11.5 inches, with 50 inches of snowfall. Port Clarence is generally ice-free between early June and mid-November.

Culture:

Brevig Mission is predominantly Inupiat Eskimo with a subsistence lifestyle. The sale, importation and possession of alcohol are banned in the village.

Economy:

The people of Brevig Mission subsist upon fish, moose, reindeer, seal, walrus and beluga whales. The primary employers are the city and school district. Year-round jobs are scarce, unemployment is high, and seasonal jobs in mining and construction are becoming limited due to a depressed minerals market. Arts and crafts provide some cash income.

Facilities:

A 4-phase, \$8.5 million piped water and sewer system and new landfill were completed in November 2002. Water is supplied by 2 underground wells located near Shelman Creek, is treated and stored in a 100,000-gallon tank at the washeteria. The tank is filled monthly. Water is piped into the school from the City's water mains. The landfill is permitted.

Transportation:

Brevig Mission is accessible by air and sea, and in the winter, over land or ice. A cargo ship stops annually. The State-owned 3,000' long by 100' wide gravel airstrip with a 2,110' long by 75' wide gravel crosswind strip enables year-round access. Regular air service is available from Nome, and charters are provided from Nome and Teller. Teller is 5 miles away by boat. A 72-mile gravel road between Teller and Nome is maintained by the State during the summer. The community wants to develop a dock on Port Clarence.

Climate:

Brevig Mission has a maritime climate with continental influences when the Bering Sea freezes. Summer temperatures average 44 to 57; winter temperatures average -9 to 8. Precipitation averages 11.5 inches, with 50 inches of snowfall. Port Clarence is generally ice-free between early June and mid-November.

*Source: Alaska Department of Community & Economic Development

Brevig Mission Suicide Prevention Program
(907) 642-2207 Monday - Friday 1:00pm - 5:00pm

Brevig Mission Head Start
(907) 642-2068 Monday – Friday

Kawerak, Inc. Tribal Family Coordinator

(907) 642-3012
Monday - Saturday 9:00am - 4:00pm

Kawerak, Inc. Tribal Coordinator
(907) 642-4301 Monday - Friday 8:00am - 5:00pm

City of Brevig Mission
(907) 642-2045 Fax: (907) 642-2194
Monday - Saturday 9:00am - 5:00pm; P.O. Box 85021

Brevig Mission Clinic
(907) 642-4311 Monday - Friday 9:00am - 5:00pm

Brevig Mission Preschool
(907) 642-4021

Brevig Miut Store
(907) 642-4091 Monday - Saturday 9:00am - 5:00pm

U.S. Postal Service - Brevig Mission
(907) 642-4061 Monday - Saturday 10:00am - 4:45pm

DIOMEDE

Native Village of Diomedes IRA Council
P.O. Box 7079
Diomedes, Alaska 99762
Phone: (907) 686-2175
Fax: (907) 686- 2203

History

Early Eskimos on the islands were fearless men of the ice and sea, with an advanced culture practicing elaborate whale hunting ceremonies. They traded with both continents. The islands were named in 1728 by Vitus Bering in honor of Saint Diomedes. The 1880 Census counted 40 people, all Ingalikmiut Eskimos, in the village of "Inalet." When the Iron Curtain was formed, Big Diomedes became a Soviet military base and all Native residents were moved to mainland Russia. During World War II, Little Diomedes residents who strayed into soviet waters were taken captive. The City was incorporated in 1970. Some residents are interested in relocating the village, due to the rocky slopes and harsh storms, lack of useable land for housing construction, and inability to construct a water/sewer system, landfill or airport.

Current Population: 129 (2003 State Demographer est.)
Incorporation Type: 2nd Class City
Borough Located In: Unorganized
School District: Bering Straits Schools

Regional Native Corporation: Bering Straits Native Corp.

Location:

Diomedes is located on the west coast of Little Diomedes Island in the Bering Straits, 135 miles northwest of Nome. It is only 2.5 miles from Big Diomedes Island, Russia, and the international boundary lies between the two islands. It lies at approximately 65.758611° North Latitude and -168.953056° West Longitude. (Sec. 08, T004N, R049W, Kateel River Meridian.) Diomedes is located in the Cape Nome Recording District. The area encompasses 2.8 sq. miles of land and 0.0 sq. miles of water. Summer temperatures average 40 to 50; winter temperatures average from -10 to 6. Annual precipitation is 10 inches, with 30 inches of snowfall. During summer months, cloudy skies and fog prevail. Winds blow consistently from the north, averaging 15 knots, with gusts to 60 or 80 MPH. The Bering Strait is generally frozen between mid-December and mid-June.

Culture:

Diomedes is a traditional Ingalikmiut Eskimo village with a subsistence lifestyle. Seal, polar bear, blue crab and whale meat are the preferred foods. Mainland Natives come to Diomedes to hunt polar bears. Seal and walrus hides are used to make individual clothing items, parkas, hats, mukluks, and furs and skins for trade. The sale or importation of alcohol is banned in the village.

Economy:

Little Diomedes villagers depend almost entirely upon a subsistence economy for their livelihood. Employment is limited to the City and school. Seasonal mining, construction and commercial fishing positions have been on the decline. The Diomedes people are excellent ivory carvers; the City serves as a wholesale agent for the ivory. Villagers travel to Wales by boat for supplies. Mail is delivered once per week.

Facilities:

Water drawn from a mountain spring is treated and stored in a 434,000 steel tank, and families haul water from this source. The tank is filled for winter use, but the water supply typically runs out around March. The washeteria is then closed and residents are required to melt snow and ice for drinking water. The City has requested funds for a 600,000-gal. steel tank and to improve the water catchment system. The school has requested funding for a 500,000-gal. water storage tank to alleviate demands on the City water supply, and as a community back-up. All households use privies and honey buckets. The washeteria/clinic is served by a septic system and seepage pit. Due to the soil condition, lack of ground cover and steep terrain, PHS has found limited waste disposal methods. Refuse is disposed on the pack ice in winter; combustibles are burned. The City has requested funding to implement refuse collection and purchase an incinerator.

Transportation:

Due to constant winds from the north, accessibility is often limited. A State-owned heliport allows for weekly mail delivery. There is no airstrip due to the steep slopes and

rocky terrain, so skiplanes must land on an ice strip in winter. Few float plane pilots attempt to land on the rough, often foggy open sea during summer. Regular flights are scheduled from Nome, weather permitting. There is a breakwater and small boat harbor. Skin boats are still a popular method of sea travel, 28 miles to Wales. Cargo barge stops are irregular, due to sea or ice conditions, but deliver at least annually. Lighterage services are available from Nome.

Climate:

Summer temperatures average 40 to 50; winter temperatures average from -10 to 6. Annual precipitation is 10 inches, with 30 inches of snowfall. During summer months, cloudy skies and fog prevail. Winds blow consistently from the north, averaging 15 knots, with gusts to 60 or 80 MPH. The Bering Strait is generally frozen between mid-December and mid-June.

*Source: Alaska Department of Community & Economic Development

Army National Guard
(907) 686-3891

Bingo Hall
(907) 686-2213

Inalik Native Corporation
(907) 686-3221 Fax - 686-2298

Kawerak Head Start
(907) 686-3981

Kawerak ICWA Program
(907) 686-2255

Little Diomedé City Office
(907) 686-3071 Fax - 686-2192

Little Diomedé Clinic
(907) 686-3311 Fax - 686-2181

Little Diomedé Joint Utilities
(907) 686-3051 Fax - 686-3051

Little Diomedé Native Store
(907) 686-3611

Little Diomedé Grade School
(907) 686-3041

Little Diomed High School
(907) 686-3021 Fax - 686-3031

Little Diomed Post Office
(907) 686-3000

ELIM

Native Village of Elim
P.O. Box 70
Elim, Alaska 99739
Phone: (907) 890-3737
Fax: (907) 890-3738

HISTORY

This settlement was formerly the Malemiut Inupiat Eskimo village of Nuviakchak. The Native culture was well-developed and well adapted to the environment. Each tribe possessed a well-defined subsistence harvest territory. The area became a federal reindeer reserve in 1911. In 1914, Rev. L.E. Ost founded a Covenant mission and school, called Elim Mission Roadhouse. The City was incorporated in 1970. When the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) was passed in 1971, Elim decided not to participate, and instead opted for title to the 298,000 acres of land in the former Elim Reserve. The Iditarod Sled Dog Race passes through Elim each year.

Current Population: 341 (2003 State Demographer est.)
Incorporation Type: 2nd Class City
Borough Located In: Unorganized
School District: Bering Straits Schools
Regional Native Corporation: Not Applicable

Location:

Elim is located on the northwest shore of Norton Bay on the Seward Peninsula, 96 miles east of Nome. It lies 460 miles northwest of Anchorage. It lies at approximately 64.6175° North Latitude and -162.26056° West Longitude. (Sec. 15, T010S, R018W, Kateel River Meridian.) Elim is located in the Cape Nome Recording District. The area encompasses 2.4 sq. miles of land and 0.0 sq. miles of water. Elim has a subarctic climate with maritime influences. Norton Sound is ice-free generally between mid-June and mid-November. Summers are cool and moist; winters are cold and dry. Summer temperatures average between 46 to 62; winter temperatures average -8 to 8. Annual precipitation is 19 inches, including about 80 inches of snow.

Culture:

It is an Inupiat Eskimo village with a fishing and subsistence lifestyle. The sale or importation of alcohol is banned in the village.

Economy:

The Elim economy is based on subsistence harvests; cash employment is limited to fishing, the city and school. Unemployment is high. 39 residents hold commercial fishing permits. The village wants to develop a fish processing plant. Residents rely on fish, seal, walrus, beluga whale, reindeer, moose and home gardens.

Facilities:

Water is derived from a well and is treated. BIA and HUD housing, and water and sewer systems built by PHS in 1974, have provided residents with piped water and sewer, indoor water heaters and plumbing, and in-home washers and dryers. Wastes flow to a sewage treatment plant with ocean outfall. The landfill is not permitted. The City needs a new water source, since water shortages occur, and to replace cracked PVC pipes.

Transportation:

Elim is best reached by air and sea. Recent improvements have made the State-owned airport one of the best and most modern in the region. It offers a 3,000' long by 60' wide gravel runway. Elim Native Corp. also owns a private 4,700' paved airstrip with a 1,390' crosswind runway at Moses Point. There is no dock in the village, so supplies must be lightered to shore by a company operating from Nome. Plans are underway to develop a harbor and dock; an access road is under construction. A cargo ship brings freight annually to Nome.

Climate:

Elim has a subarctic climate with maritime influences. Norton Sound is ice-free generally between mid-June and mid-November. Summers are cool and moist; winters are cold and dry. Summer temperatures average between 46 to 62; winter temperatures average -8 to 8. Annual precipitation is 19 inches, including about 80 inches of snow.

*Source: Alaska Department of Community & Economic Development

Aniguiin Elim School
(907) 890-3021

Blue Cab Taxi Service
(907) 890-2450 Fax - (907) 890-2451

Boys and Girls Club
(907) 890-2403

City of Elim
(907) 890-3441 Fax -(907) 890-3811
P.O. Box 39009, Elim, AK 99739

Elim Clinic
(907) 890-3311 Fax: (907) 890-2280

Elim IRA Council
(907) 890-3737 Fax: (907) 890-3738
P.O. Box 39070, Elim, AK 99739-0070

Elim Library
(907) 890-3501

Elim Native Corporation
(907) 890-3741 Fax: (907) 890-3091
P.O. Box 39070, Elim, AK 99739-0070

Kawerak Elim Head Start
(907) 890-3741 Fax: (907) 890-3091
P.O. Box 29, Elim, AK 99739

Kawerak Tribal Coordinator
(907) 890-2457 Fax -(907) 890-2458

Kawerak Tribal Family Coordinator
(907) 890-2457 Fax - (907) 890-2458

Kawerak Transportation Planner
(907) 890-2408 Fax - (907) 890-2409

NSHC Village-Based Counseling
(907) 890-2457 Fax - (907) 890-2458

Elim Post Office
(907) 890-3431

GAMBELL

Gambell IRA Council
P.O. Box 99
Gambell, Alaska 99742
Phone: (907) 985-5346
Fax: (907) 985-5014

History

St. Lawrence Island has been inhabited intermittently for the past 2,000 years by Yup'ik Eskimos. In the 18th and 19th centuries, over 4,000 people inhabited the island in 35 villages. Sivuqaq is the Yup'ik name for the village and for the Island. The City was

renamed for Mr. and Mrs. Vene C. Gambell. A tragic famine between 1878 and 1880 decimated the population. In 1900, reindeer were introduced to the island for local use, and in 1903, President Roosevelt established a reindeer reservation. During the 1930s, some residents moved to Savoonga to establish a permanent settlement there. The City was incorporated in 1963. When the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) was passed in 1971, Gambell and Savoonga decided not to participate, and instead opted for title to the 1.136 million acres of land in the former St. Lawrence Island Reserve. The island is jointly owned by Savoonga and Gambell.

Current Population: 647 (2003 State Demographer est.)

Incorporation Type: 2nd Class City

Borough Located In: Unorganized

School District: Bering Straits Schools

Regional Native Corporation: Not Applicable

Location:

Gambell is located on the northwest cape of St. Lawrence Island, 200 miles southwest of Nome, in the Bering Sea. The City is 36 miles from the Chukotsk Peninsula, Siberia. It lies at approximately 63.779720° North Latitude and -171.741111° West Longitude. (Sec. 03, T020S, R067W, Kateel River Meridian.) Gambell is located in the Cape Nome Recording District. The area encompasses 10.9 sq. miles of land and 19.5 sq. miles of water. Gambell has a maritime climate with continental influences in the winter. Winds and fog are common, and precipitation occurs 300 days per year. Average annual precipitation is 15 inches, including 80 inches of snowfall. The Bering Sea freezes during mid-November, with break-up at the end of May. Average summer temperatures are 34 to 48; average winter temperatures are -2 to 10. Extremes from -30 to 65 have been recorded.

Culture:

The isolation of Gambell has helped to maintain their traditional St. Lawrence Yup'ik culture, their language, and their subsistence lifestyle based upon marine mammals. Residents are almost completely bilingual. Walrus-hide boats are still used to hunt. The sale, importation or possession of alcohol is banned in the village.

Economy:

The economy in Gambell is largely based upon subsistence harvests from the sea -- seal, walrus, fish and bowhead and gray whales. Fox are trapped as a secondary source of cash income. Some reindeer roam free on the island, but most harvesting occurs out of Savoonga. Ivory carving is a popular source of income. The abundant number of seabird colonies provide an opportunity for limited tourism by bird-watchers.

Facilities:

Water is derived from wells and Troutman Lake, is treated and stored in three storage tanks. 116 homes are now connected to the piped water and sewer system. The schools and washeteria have individual water wells and septic tank systems. 37 homes

in the original townsite still haul water and honeybuckets. A Master Plan is underway. A new water source is needed to ensure no shortages will occur. The landfill is not permitted; the City wants to develop a new site.

Transportation:

Gambell's isolated location on an island with no seaport results in heavy dependence upon air transport. The State-owned airport is currently under major improvements; it provides a 4,500' long by 96' wide asphalt runway. Regular flights from Nome and charters from Unalakleet are available. Lighterage services bring freight from Kotzebue and Shishmaref.

Climate:

Gambell has a maritime climate with continental influences in the winter. Winds and fog are common, and precipitation occurs 300 days per year. Average annual precipitation is 15 inches, including 80 inches of snowfall. The Bering Sea freezes during mid-November, with break-up at the end of May. Average summer temperatures are 34 to 48; average winter temperatures are -2 to 10. Extremes from -30 to 65 have been recorded.

*Source: Alaska Department of Community & Economic Development

The City of Gambell
(907) 985-5221

Police Department
(907) 985-5333

Water Plant Office
(907) 985-5512

Water & Sewer
(907) 985-5521

Gambell Elementary School
(907) 985-5229

Gambell High School
(907) 985-5515

Gambell Native Store
(907) 985-5211

Elder Nutrition Program
(907) 985-5046

Gambell Teen Center

(907) 985-5356

Housing Improvement Program

(907) 985-5102

Higher Education

(907) 985-5474

IRA Bingo

(907) 985-5227

GOLOVIN

Chinik Eskimo Community

P.O. Box 62020

Golovin, Alaska 99762

Phone: (907) 779-2214

Fax: (907) 779-2829

HISTORY

The Eskimo village of "Chinik," located at the present site of Golovin, was originally settled by the Kauweramiut Eskimos who later mixed with the Unaligmiut Eskimos. Golovin was named for Captain Vasili Golovin of the Russian Navy. In 1887, the Mission Covenant of Sweden established a church and school south of the current site. Around 1890, John Dexter established a trading post that became the center for prospecting information for the entire Seward Peninsula. When gold was discovered in 1898 at Council, Golovin became a supply point for the gold fields. Supplies were shipped from Golovin across Golovin Lagoon and up the Fish and Niukluk Rivers to Council. A post office was opened in 1899. Reindeer herding was an integral part of the missions in the area in the 1900s. The City was incorporated in 1971.

Current Population: 146 (2003 State Demographer est.)

Incorporation Type: 2nd Class City

Borough Located In: Unorganized

School District: Bering Straits Schools

Regional Native Corporation: Bering Straits Native Corp.

Location:

Golovin is located on a point of land between Golovin Bay and Golovin Lagoon on the Seward Peninsula. It is 70 miles east of Nome. It lies at approximately 64.543330° North Latitude and -163.02917° West Longitude. (Sec. 11, T011S, R022W, Kateel River Meridian.) Golovin is located in the Cape Nome Recording District. The area encompasses 3.7 sq. miles of land and 0.0 sq. miles of water. Marine climatic influences prevail during the summer when the sea is ice-free. Summer temperatures

average 40 to 60; winter temperatures average -2 to 19. Extremes from -40 to 80 have been recorded. Average annual precipitation is 19 inches, with 40 inches of snowfall. Golovin Bay is frozen from early November to mid-May.

Culture:

Golovin is an Inupiat Eskimo village with a fishing, herding, and subsistence lifestyle. The sale or importation of alcohol is banned in the village.

Economy:

Golovin's economy is based on subsistence activities, reindeer herding, fish processing and commercial fishing. 14 residents hold commercial fishing permits. The salmon fishery and reindeer herding offer some potential for cash income to augment subsistence food harvests. Fish, beluga whale, seal, moose and reindeer are the main sources of meat.

Facilities:

The City is beginning development of a community-wide piped water and sewer system. Water is pumped from Chinik Creek, is treated and stored in three large tanks. Approximately 50% of households are plumbed. 28 homes currently have water delivered by truck, 27 haul their own water, and 13 collect rain water during the summer. 10 homes with septic tanks have experienced drainfield failures, 25 households use honeybuckets and 21 homes use pit privies. A new 1.2-million-gallon water tank and washeteria have been funded. A new landfill is under construction; the access road is completed.

Transportation:

Since there are no roads connecting the city with other areas, access to Golovin is limited to air and sea. Both scheduled and chartered flights are available from Nome. The airport was recently relocated, and a new State-owned airport with a 4,000' long by 75' wide gravel runway is available. There is no dock; supplies are lightered from Nome and offloaded on the beach. A cargo ship brings supplies once each summer to Nome. The City has requested funds for a small boat harbor feasibility study.

Climate:

Marine climatic influences prevail during the summer when the sea is ice-free. Summer temperatures average 40 to 60; winter temperatures average -2 to 19. Extremes from -40 to 80 have been recorded. Average annual precipitation is 19 inches, with 40 inches of snowfall. Golovin Bay is frozen from early November to mid-May.

*Source: Alaska Department of Community & Economic Development

Bering Straits Housing Modernization Project
(907) 779-2346

Chinik Eskimo Community Store
(907) 779-2227

Golovin City Offices
(907) 779-3211 Fax: (907) 779-2239

Golovin Fire Department
(907) 779-3971

Fire House
(907) 779-2292

Golovin Native Corporation
(907) 779-3251 Fax: (907) 779-3261

Golovin Police Department
(907) 779-3911

Golovin Schools:
Grade School (907) 779-3041
High School (907) 779-3021 Fax: (907) 779-3031

Golovin Water & Sewer Project
(907) 779-2270

Kawerak Head Start
(907) 779-3981

KOYUK

Native Village of Koyuk - IRA Council
P.O. Box 53030
Koyuk, Alaska 99753
Phone: (907) 963-3651
Fax: (907) 963-2353

Community Vision Statement

"We are a community who rely on the wisdom of our elders to teach our people our traditional and subsistence lifestyle while living and respecting the land, animals, and sea; we believe in quality education and employment opportunities through economic development for all generations while keeping healthy families and homes."

Current Population: 340 (2003 State Demographer est.)
Incorporation Type: 2nd Class City
Borough Located In: Unorganized
School District: Bering Straits Schools

Regional Native Corporation: Bering Straits Native Corp.

Location:

Koyuk is located at the mouth of the Koyuk River, at the northeastern end of Norton Bay on the Seward Peninsula, 90 air miles northeast of Nome. It lies at approximately 64.931940° North Latitude and -161.15694° West Longitude. (Sec. 32, T006S, R012W, Kateel River Meridian.) Koyuk is located in the Cape Nome Recording District. The area encompasses 4.7 sq. miles of land and 0.0 sq. miles of water. Koyuk has a sub arctic climate with a maritime influence. Average summer temperatures range from 46 to 62; winter temperatures average -8 to 8. Annual precipitation is 19 inches, including 40 inches of snowfall. Extremes from -49 to 87 have been recorded. Norton Bay is usually ice-free from May to October.

History:

The site of "Iyatayet" on Cape Denbigh to the south has traces of early man that are 6,000 to 8,000 years old. The villagers were historically nomadic. Lt. Zagoskin of the Russian Navy noted the village of "Kuykhak-miut" here in 1842-44. A Western Union Telegraph expedition in 1865 found the village of "Konyukmute." Around 1900, the present town site began to be populated, where supplies could easily be lightered to shore. Two boom towns grew up in the Koyuk region around 1914: Dime Landing and Haycock. The "Norton Bay Station," 40 miles upriver, was established to supply miners and residents in 1915. In addition to gold, coal was mined a mile upriver to supply steam ships and for export to Nome. The first school began in the church in 1915; the U.S. government built a school in Koyuk in 1928. The City was incorporated in 1970.

Culture:

Koyuk is a traditional Unalit and Malemiut Eskimo village that speaks a dialect of Inupiat Eskimo. Residents maintain a subsistence lifestyle. The sale or importation of alcohol is banned in the village.

Economy:

The Koyuk economy is based on subsistence, supplemented by limited part-time jobs. Unemployment is high. There is a small amount of commercial fishing, primarily for herring, and some income is derived from reindeer herding. Thirteen residents hold commercial fishing permits. The main sources of meat are fish, reindeer, seal, beluga whale and moose.

Facilities:

A piped water and sewer system was recently completed for the west side of town, serving 51 households. A washeteria and central watering point also exist. The east loop system is under construction. The school has requested funding to connect to the new sewer system, since its septic effluent is posing a health hazard. DEC has approved the landfill for use, although it is not permitted. Funds have been requested to construct a new water plant and small washeteria.

Transportation:

There are no roads connecting Koyuk with other villages, although an 18-mile road to Six Mile Point is under construction. Access is limited to air and sea. There is a State-owned 3,000' long by 60' wide gravel runway which was recently improved. Regular flight service from Nome and Unalakleet is available. Supplies arrive in Nome and are lightered to shore. There is no dock in the village, although the City has requested funds for a small boat harbor feasibility study.

Climate:

Koyuk has a sub arctic climate with a maritime influence. Average summer temperatures range from 46 to 62; winter temperatures average -8 to 8. Annual precipitation is 19 inches, including 40 inches of snowfall. Extremes from -49 to 87 have been recorded. Norton Bay is usually ice-free from May to October.

*Source: Alaska Department of Community & Economic Development

Koyuk Native Store

(907) 963-3451 9:00am - 5:00pm and 7:00pm - 9:00pm; Monday - Saturday

Koyuk Clinic

(907) 963-3311 8:00am - 12:00pm and 1:00pm - 4:00pm; Monday - Friday

City of Koyuk

(907) 963-3441

9:00am - 12:00pm and 1:00pm - 4:00pm; Monday - Friday

Koyuk Head Start

(907) 963-3032 9:00am - 12:00pm and 1:00pm - 4:00pm; Monday - Friday

Koyuk Malemute School

(907) 963-3021

8:00am for breakfast

Class runs from 8:50am - 3:20pm; Mon - Fri

Koyuk Community Center (Bingo Hall)

(907) 963-4141 6:30pm - 10:30pm Monday – Saturday

Bingo is held on Monday - Tuesday and Thursday - Saturday

Koyuk Library

(907) 963-3971 Monday - Saturday 9:00am - 5:00pm

Koyuk Covenant Church

Sunday School (all ages) - 10:00am; Morning Service - 11:00am; Evening Service - 7:00pm; Wednesday Bible study - 7:00pm

Hannon's Cabin

(907) 963-3221

Bob & Lola Hannon; call for prices

Henry's House

(907) 963-3241

Hilma McKinnon ; call for prices; ATV Rentals - \$75.00 - \$100.00 per day

SAVOONGA

Native Village of Savoonga IRA Council

P.O. Box 120

Savoonga, Alaska 99785

Phone: (907) 984-6414

Fax: (907) 984-6027

History

St. Lawrence Island has been inhabited intermittently for the past 2,000 years by Yup'ik Eskimos. The island had numerous villages with a total population of around 4,000 by the 19th century. A tragic famine occurred on the island in 1878-80, severely reducing the population. In 1900 a herd of reindeer was moved to the island, and by 1917 the herd had grown to over 10,000 animals. A reindeer camp was established in 1916 at the present village site, where grazing lands were better, and the herd tended to remain. Good hunting and trapping in the area attracted more residents. A post office was established in 1934. The City was incorporated in 1969. When the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) was passed in 1971, Gambell and Savoonga decided not to participate, and instead opted for title to the 1.136 million acres of land in the former St. Lawrence Island Reserve. The island is jointly owned by Savoonga and Gambell.

Current Population: 704 (2003 State Demographer est.)

Incorporation Type: 2nd Class City

Borough Located In: Unorganized

School District: Bering Straits Schools

Regional Native Corporation: Not Applicable

Location:

Savoonga is located on the northern coast of St. Lawrence Island in the Bering Sea, 164 miles west of Nome and lies 39 miles southeast of Gambell. It lies at approximately 63.694170° North Latitude and -170.47889° West Longitude. (Sec. 08, T021S, R061W, Kateel River Meridian.) Savoonga is located in the Cape Nome Recording District. The area encompasses 6.1 sq. miles of land and 0.0 sq. miles of water. Savoonga has a subarctic maritime climate with some continental influences during the winter. Summer temperatures average 40 to 51; winters average -7 to 11. Temperature extremes from -34 to 67 have been recorded. Average precipitation is 10 inches annually, with 58 inches of snowfall. The island is subject to prevailing winds, averaging 18 MPH. Freeze-up on the Bering Sea occurs in mid-November, with break-up in late May.

Culture:

It is a traditional St. Lawrence Yup'ik village with a subsistence lifestyle surrounding walrus and whale hunting. Savoonga is hailed as the "Walrus Capital of the World." Whale, seal, walrus and reindeer comprise 80% of islander's diets. Due to the island's isolation, most residents are bilingual -- Siberian Yup'ik is still the first language. Islanders today have successfully mixed the past with the present. The sale, importation and possession of alcohol are banned in the village.

Economy:

The economy of Savoonga is largely based upon subsistence hunting of walrus, seal, fish and bowhead and gray whale, with some cash income. Eight residents hold commercial fishing permits, and Norton Sound Seafood Products operates in Savoonga. Reindeer harvests occur, but the herd is not managed. Fox are trapped as a secondary source of income. Islanders are known for their quality ivory carvings. Some tourism occurs by bird-watchers.

Facilities:

Utilities are operated by Savoonga Joint Utilities, a non-profit arm of the City, and run by a Utility Board. Well water is treated and stored in a 100,000-gallon tank at the washeteria. A new circulating water and sewer utilidor system, including household plumbing, came on-line in January 1999. 45 residents are served; the remaining 32 homes currently haul water and honeybuckets. In 2004, the washeteria was closed, as revenues were unable to cover operating expenditures. 20 new HUD housing units on the west side are plumbed, but need to be connected to the system. The clinic and school have independent wells and septic systems. A new landfill was recently completed.

Transportation:

Savoonga's isolated location with no seaport and iced-in conditions during the winter means a dependence on air transport. The State-owned 4,402' long by 100' wide gravel airstrip is undergoing major improvements. Regular air service is available from Nome and Unalakleet. There is no dock, so supplies must be lightered from Nome and off-loaded on the beach. Locals want a small boat harbor and dry dock.

Climate:

Savoonga has a subarctic maritime climate with some continental influences during the winter. Summer temperatures average 40 to 51; winters average -7 to 11. Temperature extremes from -34 to 67 have been recorded. Average precipitation is 10 inches annually, with 58 inches of snowfall. The island is subject to prevailing winds, averaging 18 MPH. Freeze-up on the Bering Sea occurs in mid-November, with break-up in late May.

*Source: Alaska Department of Community & Economic Development

Savoonga Health Clinic
(907) 984-6513 Fax (907) 984-6068

Clinic Appointments Desk (907) 984-6756
Monday - Friday 8:00am - 5:00pm

Savoonga School
(907) 984-6811 Monday - Friday 8:00am - 3:30pm

Savoonga ICWA Program
(907) 984-6211
Monday - Saturday 9:00am - 4:00pm

Savoonga Native Store
(907) 984-6134 or 6132 or 6133 Monday - Friday 9:00am - 6:00pm

Savoonga Scholarship Committee
(907) 984-6128 Monday - Friday 9:00am - 3:00pm

City of Savoonga
(907) 984-6614 Monday - Friday 9:00am - 5:00pm

City Council Fundraising
(907) 984-6448 Monday - Friday 9:00am - 5:00pm

Savoonga Joint Utilities
(907) 984-6634 Monday - Friday 1:00pm - 5:00pm

Savoonga Police Department
(907) 984-6011 Monday - Friday 6:00pm - 2:00am

Savoonga Fire Department
(907) 984-6234 Monday - Friday 1:00pm - 5:00pm

Savoonga Water Treatment Plant
(907) 984-6041 Monday - Friday 9:00am - 5:00pm

SHAKTOOLIK

Native Village of Shaktoolik IRA Council
P.O. Box 100
Shaktoolik, Alaska 99771
Phone: (907) 955-3701
Fax: (907) 955-2352

History

Shaktoolik was the first and southernmost Malemiut settlement on Norton Sound, occupied as early as 1839. Twelve miles northeast, on Cape Denbigh, is "Iyatayet," a site that is 6,000 to 8,000 years old. Reindeer herds were managed in the Shaktoolik

area around 1905. The village was originally located six miles up the Shaktoolik River, and moved to the mouth of the River in 1933. This site was prone to severe storms and winds, however, and the village relocated to its present, more sheltered location in 1967. The City was incorporated in 1969.

Current Population: 223 (2003 State Demographer est.)
Incorporation Type: 2nd Class City
Borough Located In: Unorganized
School District: Bering Straits Schools
Regional Native Corporation: Bering Straits Native Corp.

Location:

Shaktoolik is located on the east shore of Norton Sound. It lies 125 miles east of Nome and 33 miles north of Unalakleet. It lies at approximately 64.333890° North Latitude and -161.15389° West Longitude. (Sec. 23, T013S, R013W, Kateel River Meridian.) Shaktoolik is located in the Cape Nome Recording District. The area encompasses 1.1 sq. miles of land and 0.0 sq. miles of water. Shaktoolik has a subarctic climate with maritime influences when Norton Sound is ice-free, usually from May to October. Summer temperatures average 47 to 62; winter temperatures average -4 to 11. Extremes from -50 to 87 have been recorded. Average annual precipitation is 14 inches, including 43 inches of snowfall.

Culture:

It is a Malemiut Eskimo village with a fishing and subsistence lifestyle. The sale or importation of alcohol is banned in the village.

Economy:

The Shaktoolik economy is based on subsistence, supplemented by part-time wage earnings. 33 residents hold commercial fishing permits. Development of a new fish processing facility is a village priority. Reindeer herding also provides income and meat. Fish, crab, moose, beluga whale, caribou, seal, rabbit, geese, cranes, ducks, ptarmigan, berries, greens and roots are also primary food sources.

Facilities:

Water is pumped three miles from the Togoomenik River to the pumphouse, where it is treated and stored in an 848,000-gallon insulated tank adjacent to the washeteria. A piped water and sewage collection system serves most homes. 75% of households have complete plumbing and kitchen facilities. The school is connected to City water, and has received funding to develop a sewage treatment system to serve the entire community. The City burns refuse in an incinerator. The landfill needs to be relocated; the current site is not permitted.

Transportation:

Shaktoolik is primarily accessible by air and sea. A State-owned 4,000' long by 75' wide gravel airstrip is available. The Alex Sookiayak Memorial Airstrip allows for regular

service from Nome. Summer travel is by 4-wheel ATV, motorbike, truck and boat; winter travel is by snowmachine and dog team. Cargo is barged to Nome, then lightered to shore. The community has no docking facilities.

Climate:

Shaktoolik has a subarctic climate with maritime influences when Norton Sound is ice-free, usually from May to October. Summer temperatures average 47 to 62; winter temperatures average -4 to 11. Extremes from -50 to 87 have been recorded. Average annual precipitation is 14 inches, including 43 inches of snowfall.

*Source: Alaska Department of Community & Economic Development

Shaktoolik Health Clinic

(907) 955-3311 Fax# (907) 955-2342 9:00am - 5:00pm Monday - Friday

Shaktoolik VPSO Office

(907) 955-3661 Fax# (907) 955-2456 9:00am - 5:00pm Monday - Friday;

Shaktoolik School

(907) 955-3021 Fax# (907) 955-3031 8:00am - 4:00pm Monday - Friday;

Principal – Linda Goldeski

Shaktoolik Head Start

(907) 955-3981 Fax# (907) 955-3031 8:15am - 3:15pm Monday - Friday; Head Teacher - Matilda Hardy

Shaktoolik Native Store

(907) 955-2522 Fax# (907) 955-3151 8:00am - 7:00pm Monday - Friday; 11:00am - 3:00pm Sunday; Store Manager - Betty Jackson

Shaktoolik Native Corporation

Ph# (907) 955-3241 Fax# (907) 955-3243 9:00am - 7:30pm Monday - Friday; 11:00am - 4:00pm Sunday; Manager - Fred Sagoonick

SKK Village Based Counseling

Ph# (907) 955-2409 Fax# (907) 955-2413 8:00am - 5:00pm Monday - Fridays; VBC Counselor - Teresa Perry

SKK Tribal Family Services

(907) 955-2444 Fax# (907) 955-2443 9:00am - 4:00pm Monday - Friday; TFC Coordinator - Simon Bekoalok Jr.

City of Shaktoolik

(907) 955-3441 Fax# (907) 955-3221 9:00am - 3:00pm Monday - Friday; Mayor - Harvey Sookiayak Sr.

Shaktoolik Post Office

(907) 955-3691 Fax# (907) 955-2384 8:00am - 4:30pm Monday - Friday; 3:00pm - 4:30pm Saturday; Postmaster - Jessie Takak

Shaktoolik Washeteria

(907) 955-9931 (907) 955-3221 9:00am - 5:00pm Monday, Wednesday, Friday;
Plant Operator - Thomas E. Sagoonick

Shaktoolik Wellness Program

(907) 955-2511 (907) 955-2352 9:00am - 2:00pm Monday - Friday; Director -
Carole Sookiayak

SHISHMAREF

Native Village of Shishmaref IRA Council

P.O. Box 72110

Shishmaref, Alaska 99772

Phone: (907) 649- 3821

Fax: (907) 649- 2104

History

The original Eskimo name for the island is "Kigiktaq." In 1816, Lt. Otto Von Kotzebue named the inlet "Shishmarev," after a member of his crew. Excavations at "Keekiktuk" by archaeologists around 1821 provided evidence of Eskimo habitation from several centuries ago. Shishmaref has an excellent harbor, and around 1900 it became a supply center for gold mining activities to the south. The village was named after the Inlet and a post office was established in 1901. The City government was incorporated in 1969. During October 1997, a severe storm eroded over 30 feet of the north shore, requiring 14 homes and the National Guard Armory to be relocated. Five additional homes were relocated in 2002. Other storms have continued to erode the shoreline, an average of 3 to 5 feet per year on the north shore. In July 2002, residents voted to relocate the community.

Current Population: 594 (2003 State Demographer est.)

Incorporation Type: 2nd Class City

Borough Located In: Unorganized

School District: Bering Straits Schools

Regional Native Corporation: Bering Straits Native Corp.

Location:

Shishmaref is located on Sarichef Island, in the Chukchi Sea, just north of Bering Strait. Shishmaref is five miles from the mainland, 126 miles north of Nome and 100 miles southwest of Kotzebue. The village is surrounded by the 2.6 million-acre Bering Land Bridge National Reserve. It is part of the Beringian National Heritage Park, endorsed by Presidents Bush and Gorbachev in 1990. It lies at approximately 66.256670° North

Latitude and -166.07194° West Longitude. (Sec. 23, T010N, R035W, Kateel River Meridian.) Shishmaref is located in the Cape Nome Recording District. The area encompasses 2.8 sq. miles of land and 4.5 sq. miles of water. The area experiences a transitional climate between the frozen arctic and the continental Interior. Summers can be foggy, with average temperatures ranging from 47 to 54; winter temperatures average -12 to 2. Average annual precipitation is about 8 inches, including 33 inches of snow. The Chukchi Sea is frozen from mid-November through mid-June.

Culture:

It is a traditional Inupiat Eskimo village with a fishing and subsistence lifestyle. The sale or importation of alcohol is banned.

Economy:

The Shishmaref economy is based on subsistence supplemented by part-time wage earnings. Two residents hold a commercial fishing permit. Year-round jobs are limited. Villagers rely on fish, walrus, seal, polar bear, rabbit, and other subsistence foods. Two reindeer herds are managed from here. Reindeer skins are tanned locally, and meat is available at the village store. The Friendship Center, a cultural center and carving facility, was recently completed for local artisans.

Facilities:

Water is derived from a surface source and is treated and stored in a new tank. Shishmaref is undergoing major improvements, with the construction of a flush/haul system and household plumbing. 19 HUD homes have been completed, and 71 homes remain to be served. The new system provides water delivery, but the unserved homes continue to haul water. Honeybuckets and the new flush tanks are hauled by the City. The school, clinic, Friendship Center, City Hall and fire hall are connected to a sewage lagoon. A new landfill is planned for the City; an access road is under construction.

Transportation:

Shishmaref's primary link to the rest of Alaska is by air. A State-owned 5,000' long by 70' wide paved runway is available. Charter and freight services are available from Nome. Most people own boats for trips to the mainland.

Climate:

The area experiences a transitional climate between the frozen arctic and the continental Interior. Summers can be foggy, with average temperatures ranging from 47 to 54; winter temperatures average -12 to 2. Average annual precipitation is about 8 inches, including 33 inches of snow. The Chukchi Sea is frozen from mid-November through mid-June.

*Source: Alaska Department of Community & Economic Development

Alaska Army National Guard
(907) 649-3891

Kawerak Headstart
(907) 649-2128

Kawerak Learning Center Adult Basic Education
(907) 649-2238 Fax (907) 649-2220

Kawerak Transportation
(907) 649-2370 Fax (907) 649-2371

Nayokpuk General Store
(907) 649-3191 Fax: (907) 649-3171

NSHC Health Clinic
(907) 649-3311 Fax: (907) 649-2083 P.O. Box 39070, Elim, AK 99739-0070

NSHC Village Based Counseling
(907) 649-2150 Fax: (907) 649-2155

Shishmaref City Council
(907) 649-3781 or 649-4811
Fax: (907) 890-3091

Police Department
(907) 649-3411

Washeteria
(907) 649-4781

Shishmaref Search and Rescue
(907) 649-2160 Fax: (907) 649-2161

Shishmaref Learning Center
(907) 649-3011

Shishmaref Native Corporation
(907) 649-3751 Fax - (907) 649-3731

Kawerak Transportation Planner
(907) 890-2408 Fax - (907) 890-2409

Shishmaref Native Store
(907) 649-3741 or 649-2188

Shishmaref School
(907) 649-3021 or 649-3022

Fax (907) 649-3031

Shishmaref Tannery
(907) 649-3581 Fax: (907) 649-3583

Shishmaref Tribal Family Services
(907) 649-3078 Fax: (907) 649-2278

Post Office
(907) 649-3931

ST. MICHAEL

Native Village of St. Michael IRA Council
P.O. Box 59050
St. Michael, Alaska 99659
Phone: (907) 923-2304
Fax: (907) 923-2406

HISTORY

A fortified trading post called "Redoubt St. Michael" was built by the Russian-American Company at this location in 1833; it was the northernmost Russian settlement in Alaska. The Native village of "Tachik" stood to the northeast. When the Russians left Alaska in 1867, several of the post's traders remained. "Fort St. Michael," a U.S. military post, was established in 1897. During the gold rush of 1897, it was a major gateway to the interior via the Yukon River. As many as 10,000 persons were said to live in St. Michael during the gold rush. St. Michael was also a popular trading post for Eskimos to trade their goods for Western supplies. Centralization of many Yup'iks from the surrounding villages intensified after the measles epidemic of 1900 and the influenza epidemic of 1918. The village remained an important trans-shipment point until the Alaska Railroad was built. The City government was incorporated in 1969.

Current Population: 413 (2003 State Demographer est.)
Incorporation Type: 2nd Class City
Borough Located In: Unorganized
School District: Bering Straits Schools
Regional Native Corporation: Bering Straits Native Corp.

Location:

St. Michael is located on the east coast of St. Michael Island in Norton Sound. It lies 125 miles southeast of Nome and 48 miles southwest of Unalakleet. It lies at approximately 63.478060° North Latitude and -162.03917° West Longitude. (Sec. 24, T023S, R018W, Kateel River Meridian.) Saint Michael is located in the Cape Nome Recording District.

The area encompasses 21.8 sq. miles of land and 6.3 sq. miles of water. St. Michael has a subarctic climate with maritime influences during the summer. Summer temperatures average 40 to 60; winters average -4 to 16. Extremes from -55 to 70 have been recorded. Annual precipitation is 12 inches, with snowfall of 38 inches. Summers are rainy and fog is common. Norton Sound is ice free from early June to mid-November.

Culture:

St. Michael's population is largely Yup'ik Eskimo today, and many residents are descendants of Russian traders. Seal, beluga whale, moose, caribou, fish and berries are important staples. The sale or importation of alcohol is banned in the village.

Economy:

The St. Michael economy is based on subsistence food harvests supplemented by part-time wage earning. Most cash positions are found in city government, the IRA council and village corporation, schools, and local stores. Six residents hold commercial fishing permits, primarily for the herring fishery. The Stebbins/St. Michael Reindeer Corral Project was completed in 1993 for a herd on Stuart Island. The reindeer are essentially unmanaged.

Facilities:

Water is derived from Clear Lake, is treated and stored in a 1.2 million-gallon tank. A new sanitation system is under construction to provide water delivery/holding tanks for homes, a piped gravity and vacuum sewer system with septic treatment, and household plumbing. 44 homes are served by the new system, and another 37 houses are being connected. These unserved residents currently haul treated water and use honeybuckets. Funds have been requested to expand the washeteria. DEC has approved the landfill for use, although it is not permitted.

Transportation:

St. Michael is accessible by air and sea only. The State owns a 4,000' long by 75' wide gravel airstrip, and a seaplane base is available. Regular and charter flights are available from Nome and Unalakleet. It is near the Yukon River delta and has a good natural harbor, but no dock. Lighterage service is provided on a frequent basis from Nome, and St. Michael receives at least one annual shipment of bulk cargo. A 10.5-mile road exists to Stebbins.

Climate:

St. Michael has a subarctic climate with maritime influences during the summer. Summer temperatures average 40 to 60; winters average -4 to 16. Extremes from -55 to 70 have been recorded. Annual precipitation is 12 inches, with snowfall of 38 inches. Summers are rainy and fog is common. Norton Sound is ice free from early June to mid-November.

*Source: Alaska Department of Community & Economic Development

Anthony A. Andrews School
(907) 923-3021 Fax - 923-3031

Army National Guard Armory
(907) 923-2354

City of St. Michael
(907) 923-3222 Fax - 923-2284

Kawerak Family Services
(907) 923-2574

Kawerak Head Start
(907) 923-3981

Kawerak ICWA Program
(907) 923-2546 Fax - 923-2474

Kawerak Transportation Program
(907) 923-3105 Fax - 923-3106

Liberty Cafe
(907) 923-3071

NSHC Village Based Counseling
(907) 923-2428

Police Department
(907) 923-2308

St. Michael Health Clinic
(907) 923-3311 Fax - 923-2287

St. Michael Native Corporation
(907) 923-3142 Fax - 923-3143

St. Michael Sewer Plant
(907) 923-2589

St. Michael Teen Center
(907) 923-3018

Taciq Native Store
(907) 923-3141

Yukon Fuel Co Inc

(907) 923-3271

Yutanna Barge Lines
(907) 923-3271

STEBBINS

Stebbins Community Association
P.O. Box 71002
Stebbins, Alaska 99671
Phone: (907) 934-3561
Fax: (907) 934-3560

History

Redoubt St. Michael was built at nearby St. Michael by the Russian-American Company in 1833. The Eskimo village of "Atroik" or "Atowak" was recorded north of here in 1898 by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. The Yup'ik name for the village is "Tapraq," and the name Stebbins was first recorded in 1900. The first U.S. Census occurred in 1950, indicating 80 Yup'ik Eskimos. The City government was incorporated in 1969.

Current Population: 570 (2003 State Demographer est.)
Incorporation Type: 2nd Class City
Borough Located In: Unorganized
School District: Bering Straits Schools
Regional Native Corporation: Bering Straits Native Corp.

Location:

Stebbins is located on the northwest coast of St. Michael Island, on Norton Sound. It lies 8 miles north of St. Michael and 120 miles southeast of Nome. It lies at approximately 63.522220° North Latitude and -162.28806° West Longitude. (Sec. 02, T023S, R019W, Kateel River Meridian.) Stebbins is located in the Cape Nome Recording District. The area encompasses 35.2 sq. miles of land and 1.7 sq. miles of water. They have a subarctic climate with a maritime influence during the summer. Norton Sound is ice-free from June to November, but clouds and fog are common. Average summer temperatures are 40 to 60; winter temperatures range from -4 to 16. Extremes have been measured from -55 to 77. Annual precipitation is 12 inches, including 38 inches of snowfall.

Culture:

It is a Yup'ik Eskimo village with a commercial fishing and subsistence lifestyle. The sale or importation of alcohol is banned in the village.

Economy:

The Stebbins economy is based on subsistence harvests supplemented by part-time wage earnings. The City and schools provide the only full-time positions. The commercial herring fishery has become increasingly important, including fishing on the lower Yukon. 18 residents hold commercial fishing permits. Residents subsist upon fish, seal, walrus, reindeer and beluga whale. Gardens provide vegetables during the summer months. The Stebbins/St. Michael Reindeer Corral Project was completed in 1993 for a herd on Stuart Island. The reindeer are essentially unmanaged.

Facilities:

Major improvements are under construction to enable a piped water and vacuum sewer system, with household plumbing. Residents currently haul water and deposit honeybuckets in bunkers. Water is derived during the summer from Big Clear Creek, is treated and stored in a 1,000,000-gallon steel water tank. In the summer there are several watering points in the village, distributed from the tank via plastic pipelines. A reservoir at Clear Lake and a new water storage tank are under construction to alleviate winter water shortages. DEC has approved the landfill for use, although it is not permitted. Refuse is collected by the City from central bins.

Transportation:

Stebbins is accessible by air and sea. There is a State-owned 3,000' long by 60' wide gravel runway. Regular flights, charters and freight services are available from Bethel. A cargo ship brings supplies annually. There is no dock, and lighterage of goods to shore is provided out of Nome. Overland travel in the winter is by snowmachine.

Climate:

They have a subarctic climate with a maritime influence during the summer. Norton Sound is ice-free from June to November, but clouds and fog are common. Average summer temperatures are 40 to 60; winter temperatures range from -4 to 16. Extremes have been measured from -55 to 77. Annual precipitation is 12 inches, including 38 inches of snowfall.

*Source: Alaska Department of Community & Economic Development

Community Wellness
(907) 934-2632

HIP Staff House
(907) 934-3461

Norton Sound Health Corporation
(907) 934-2515

NSHC Village Based Counseling
(907) 934-2522

City of Stebbins
(907) 934-3452 or 3451

Stebbins Police Department
(907) 934-2340

Stebbins Health Clinic
(907) 934-2340 Fax - (907) 934-3312 Travel Clerk (907) 934-2464
Public Health Nurse (907) 934-2500 Fax: (907) 934-2501

Stebbins Head Start
(907) 934-3211 Fax - (907) 934-2329

Stebbins Native Corporation
(907) 934-3281 or 3074
Fax - (907) 934-3312

Stebbins Native Store
(907) 934-3241 Fax - (907) 934-3242

Stebbins High School
(907) 934-3021 Fax - (907) 934-3031

Stebbins Elementary School
(907) 934-3041

Tapraq Fuel Company
(907) 934-2400

Post Office
(907) 934-3391 Fax - (907) 934-2647

TELLER

Teller Traditional Council
P.O. Box 567
Teller, Alaska 99778
Phone: (907) 642-3381
Fax: (907) 642-2072

History

The Eskimo fishing camp called "Nook" was reported 20 miles south of Teller in 1827. A Western Union Telegraph expedition wintered at the present site in 1866 and 1867; it was then called "Libbyville" or "Libby Station." The Teller Reindeer Station was operated by the U.S. Government at a nearby site from 1892 to 1900. The station was named in 1892 by Sheldon Jackson for U.S. Senator and Secretary of the Interior Henry Moore

Teller. Teller Mission, a Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Mission, was built in 1900 across the harbor at the current site of Brevig Mission. It was renamed Brevig Mission in 1903, after the Reverend T.L. Brevig. Present-day Teller was also established in 1900 after the Bluestone Placer Mine discovery 15 miles to the south. During these boom years, Teller had a population of about 5,000 and was a major regional trading center, attracting Natives from Diomedea, Wales, Mary's Igloo and King Island. In May 1926, bad weather caused the dirigible "Norge" to detour to Teller on its first flight over the North Pole from Norway to Nome. A City was formed in 1963.

Current Population: 242 (2003 State Demographer est.)

Incorporation Type: 2nd Class City

Borough Located In: Unorganized

School District: Bering Straits Schools

Regional Native Corporation: Bering Straits Native Corp.

Location:

Teller is located on a spit between Port Clarence and Grantley Harbor, 72 miles northwest of Nome, on the Seward Peninsula. It lies at approximately 65.263610° North Latitude and -166.36083° West Longitude. (Sec. 01, T003S, R038W, Kateel River Meridian.) Teller is located in the Cape Nome Recording District. The area encompasses 1.9 sq. miles of land and 0.2 sq. miles of water. The climate is maritime when ice-free, and then changes to a continental climate after freezing. Grantley Harbor is generally ice-free from early June to mid-October. Average summer temperatures range from 44 to 57; winter temperatures average -9 to 8. Extremes have been measured from -45 to 82. Annual precipitation is 11.5 inches, with 50 inches of snowfall.

Culture:

Teller is a traditional Kawerak Eskimo village with a subsistence lifestyle. Many residents today were originally from Mary's Igloo. Seals, beluga whales, fish, reindeer and other local resources are utilized. A herd of reindeer roam the area. Sale of alcohol is banned in the village.

Economy:

The Teller economy is based on subsistence activities supplemented by part-time wage earnings. Fish, seal, moose, beluga whale and reindeer are the primary meat sources. There is a herd of over 1,000 reindeer in the area, and the annual round-up provides meat and a cash product which is sold mainly on the Seward Peninsula. Over one-third of households produce crafts or artwork for sale, and some residents trap fox.

Facilities:

During summer, water is hauled from the Gold Run River (20 miles away) by the City water truck, and delivered to home storage tanks. A few residents use their own ATV's or snowmachines to haul water. During winter, treated water is delivered from a large storage tank at the washeteria, or melt ice is used from area creeks. Preliminary work

has begun on a piped water and sewer system, however, a new water source must first be developed. Wells have proven unsuccessful. The school operates its own sewer system. 42 residents use honeybuckets, which are hauled by the City. A few homes and facilities have septic tanks. A new landfill is under construction. The community participates in hazardous waste collection.

Transportation:

Teller has a road link to Nome from May to September via a 72-mile gravel road. It is easily accessible by sea and air. There is a State-owned 3,000' long by 60' wide gravel runway with regular flights from Nome. There is no dock; goods are lightered from Nome and offloaded on the beach. Port Clarence is a natural harbor and has been considered for a deep water port.

Climate:

The climate is maritime when ice-free, and then changes to a continental climate after freezing. Grantley Harbor is generally ice-free from early June to mid-October. Average summer temperatures range from 44 to 57; winter temperatures average -9 to 8. Extremes have been measured from -45 to 82. Annual precipitation is 11.5 inches, with 50 inches of snowfall.

*Source: Alaska Department of Community & Economic Development

City of Teller/Teller Fuel/Teller City Bingo

(907) 642-3381 Monday - Friday 8:00am - 5:00pm; Alvin Topsekok, City Clerk; Isaac Okleasik Jr., MIC

Grantley Harbor Tours (Store)

(907) 642-3682 Monday - Saturday 10:00am - 7:00pm

Mary's Igloo Native Corporation

(907) 642-3731

Monday - Friday 8:00am - 5:00pm; Carolyn Oquilluk, Tribal Coordinator

Open Gym Mon, Tues, Thurs - 2-8 Yrs: 6:00 - 7:15pm ,

9-12 Yrs: 7:15-8:30pm, 13-Adults: 8:30-10:00pm

Fri & Sat - 2-8 Yrs: 6:00 - 7:15pm, 9-12 Yrs: 7:15-8:30pm, 13-Adults: 8:30-10:00pm

Teller Clinic

(907) 642-3311 Monday - Friday 8:00am - 5:00pm and for emergencies

Teller Community Hall

(907) 642-2045 Monday - Saturday 10:00am - 5:00pm

Teller Head Start

(907) 642-2067

3-4 Year old Classes - Monday - Thursday 11:00am - 3:00pm

Teller James C. Isabell Memorial School
(907) 642-3041 Monday - Friday 9:00am - 4:15pm

Teller Laundry Mat
Sunday - Saturday 9:00am - 7:00pm

Teller Post Office
(907) 642-4261 Monday - Friday 9:00am - 6:00pm

Teller Traditional Council/TTC Bingo
(907) 642-3381 Monday - Friday 8:00am - 5:00pm;
Charlene Isabell, Tribal Coordinator; Charlie Lee, MIC

Tribal Family Services
(907) 642-2185 Monday - Friday 8:00am - 3:00pm; Dolly Okleasik, Coordinator

Village Based Counseling
(907) 642-2175 Monday - Friday 8:00am - 5:00pm; Josie Garnie, Councilor

UNALAKLEET

Native Village of Unalakleet IRA Council
P.O. Box 270
Unalakleet, Alaska 99684
Phone: (907) 624-3622
Fax: (907) 624-3621

History

Archaeologists have dated house remnants along the beach ridge from 200 B.C. to 300 A.D. The name Unalakleet means "from the southern side." Unalakleet has long been a major trade center as the terminus for the Kaltag Portage, an important winter travel route connecting to the Yukon River. Indians on the upper river were considered "professional" traders who had a monopoly on the Indian-Eskimo trade across the Kaltag Portage. The Russian-American Company built a post here in the 1830s. In 1898, reindeer herders from Lapland were brought to Unalakleet to establish sound herding practices. In 1901, the Army Signal Corps built over 605 miles of telegraph line from St. Michael to Unalakleet, over the Portage to Kaltag and Fort Gibbon. The Native Village of Unalakleet was organized on June 15, 1939.

Current Population: 741 (2003 State Demographer est.)

Incorporation Type: 2nd Class City

Borough Located In: Unorganized

School District: Bering Straits Schools

Regional Native Corporation: Bering Straits Native Corp.

Location:

Unalakleet is located on Norton Sound at the mouth of the Unalakleet River, 148 miles southeast of Nome and 395 miles northwest of Anchorage. It lies at approximately 63.873060° North Latitude and -160.78806° West Longitude. (Sec. 03, T019S, R011W, Kateel River Meridian.) Unalakleet is located in the Cape Nome Recording District. The area encompasses 2.9 sq. miles of land and 2.3 sq. miles of water. Unalakleet has a subarctic climate with considerable maritime influences when Norton Sound is ice-free, usually from May to October. Winters are cold and dry. Average summer temperatures range 47 to 62; winter temperatures average -4 to 11. Extremes have been measured from -50 to 87. Precipitation averages 14 inches annually, with 41 inches of snow.

Culture:

Unalakleet has a history of diverse cultures and trade activity. The local economy is the most active in Norton Sound, along with a traditional Unaligmiut Eskimo subsistence lifestyle. Fish, seal, caribou, moose and bear are utilized. The sale of alcohol is prohibited in the community, although importation and possession are allowed.

Economy:

Both commercial fishing for herring, herring roe and subsistence activities are major components of Unalakleet's economy. 109 residents hold commercial fishing permits. Norton Sound Econ. Dev. Council operates a fish processing plant. Government and school positions are relatively numerous. Tourism is becoming increasingly important; there is world-class silver fishing in the area.

Facilities:

Water is derived from an infiltration gallery on Powers Creek, and is treated and stored in a million-gallon steel tank. The water source is not sufficient during extremely cold weather, and a feasibility study is underway. 190 households are connected to the piped water and sewer system and have complete plumbing. Only two households haul water and honeybuckets. Residents haul refuse to the baler facility for transportation to the landfill. Refuse collection is available for commercial customers. Matanuska Electric Assoc. owns and operates the electrical system in Unalakleet, through the Unalakleet Valley Electric Cooperative.

Transportation:

Unalakleet has a State-owned 6,004' long by 150' wide gravel runway which recently underwent major improvements; and a gravel strip that is 2,000' long and 80' wide. There are regular flights to Anchorage. Cargo is lightered from Nome; there is a dock. Local overland travel is mainly by ATV's, snowmachines and dogsleds in winter.

Climate:

Unalakleet has a subarctic climate with considerable maritime influences when Norton Sound is ice-free, usually from May to October. Winters are cold and dry. Average summer temperatures range 47 to 62; winter temperatures average -4 to 11. Extremes

have been measured from -50 to 87. Precipitation averages 14 inches annually, with 41 inches of snow.

*Source: Alaska Department of Community & Economic Development

Alaska State Troopers
(907) 624-3073

Bering Straits School District
(907) 624-3611

Kawerak (Unalakleet Office)
(907) 624-3041 Fax - 624-3042

Kawerak Education Employment & Training
(907) 624-5170 Fax - 624-5172

Kawerak ICWA Program
(907) 624-3526 Fax - 624-5104

Kawerak Transportation Office
(907) 624-3093 Fax - 624-3095

Kawerak VPSO
(907) 624-3165 Fax - 624-3164

Norton Sound Economic Development Corporation
(907) 624-3190 Fax - 624-3183

NSHC Euksavik Clinic
(907) 624-3535

NSHC Village Health Services
(907) 624-3255

Sleep Inn Hotel
(907) 624-3035 Fax - 624-3426

Ticasuk Library
(907) 624-3053 Or - 624-5125

Unalakleet City Offices
(907) 624-3531

Unalakleet Elders Program
(907) 624-3443

Unalakleet Native Corporation
(907) 624-3411

UNC Garage/Gas Station
(907) 624-3300

Unalakleet Police Department
(907) 624-3008 Fax - 624-3601

Unalakleet Schools
(907) 624-3444 Fax - 624-3099

Unalakleet Native Village Housing Authority
(907) 624-3114

Unalakleet Valley Electric Cooperative
(907) 624-3474 Fax - 624-3009

U.S. Bureau of Land Management
(907) 624-3396

U.S. Post Office
(907) 624-3111 Fax - 624-3033

WALES

HISTORY

The village of Wales is one of the oldest communities in the Bering Strait region. The Inupiaq language name for Wales is Kingigin, named for the mountain that rises above it. Wales people refer to themselves as Kingikmiut, "the people of Kingigin." Wales was also one of the largest villages in the region in pre-historical and post-contact times with population estimates between 500 - 600 people. The village population was decimated by epidemics of disease over the years. The Spanish Influenza epidemic of 1918 reduced the population by approximately one-half. The present population of Wales is about 162.

The Native Village of Wales was organized under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934. The tribes ratified corporate charter, and constitution and by-laws were approved

by tribal members and the United States Department of Interior, Office of Indian Affairs on July 29, 1939. Under Section 1 of the charter, the purpose was to "enable the Village and its members to do various kinds of business for their good..." Its powers also included doing "any ...activity that will better the condition of the Village and its members." These rather broad powers enabled the tribe to acquire and dispose of property, make contracts, and seek funds for its purposes. One of the businesses first started was the Wales Native Store.

For many years, this store was the only one serving the village, providing staple foods, hardware and fuel. Supplies were delivered annually by the North Star, a ship operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Sacks of flour, sugar, barrels of butter and cases of canned goods were off loaded. The fuel delivered consisted of sacks of coal and 55 gallon barrels of heating fuel and gasoline. For many years, the tribal council was the only governing body in Wales. The council passed a number of ordinances, including ordinances for dog control, curfew, etc. In April, 1964, the community organized as a municipality under the State of Alaska and the newly formed Wales City Council then passed its own local ordinances and provided enforcement. The ordinances that the present IRA Council operate under include the tribal membership ordinance and the children's code of ordinances. The latter ordinance empowers the council to form a Tribal Court and hold hearings for tribal adoptions and the protection of children in need.

Current Population: 158 (2003 State Demographer est.)

Incorporation Type: 2nd Class City

Borough Located In: Unorganized

School District: Bering Straits Schools

Regional Native Corporation: Bering Straits Native Corp.

Location:

Wales is located on Cape Prince of Wales, at the western tip of the Seward Peninsula, 111 miles northwest of Nome. It lies at approximately 65.609170° North Latitude and -168.0875° West Longitude. (Sec. 05, T002N, R045W, Kateel River Meridian.) Wales is located in the Cape Nome Recording District. The area encompasses 2.8 sq. miles of land and 0.0 sq. miles of water. It has a maritime climate when the Bering Strait is ice-free, usually June to November. After the freeze, there is an abrupt change to a cold continental climate. Average summer temperatures range from 40 to 50; winter temperatures range from -10 to 6. Annual precipitation is 10 inches, including 35 inches of snow. Frequent fog, wind and blizzards limit access to Wales.

History:

A burial mound of the "Birnik" culture (500 A.D. to 900 A.D.) was discovered near Wales and is now a national landmark. In 1827 the Russian Navy reported the Eskimo villages of "Eidamoo" near the coast and "King-a-ghe" further inland. In 1890, the American Missionary Association established a mission here, and in 1894 a reindeer station was organized. A post office was established in 1902. Wales became a major whaling center due to its location along migratory routes, and it was the region's largest

and most prosperous village, with more than 500 residents. The influenza epidemic in 1918-19 claimed the lives of many of Wales' finest whalers. The City government was incorporated in 1964.

Culture:

Wales has a strong traditional Kinugmiut Eskimo whaling culture. Ancient songs, dances, and customs are still practiced. In the summer Little Diomed residents travel between the two villages in large traditional skin boats. The sale or importation of alcohol is banned in the village.

Economy:

The economy of Wales is based on subsistence hunting and fishing, trapping, Native arts and crafts, and some mining. A private reindeer herd is managed out of Wales and local residents are employed to assist in the harvest. Whales, walrus, polar bear, moose, salmon, and other fish are utilized.

Facilities:

Two new groundwater wells have been drilled; a pump house and watering point enclosure are needed. Currently, water is derived from Gilbert Creek during the summer, and residents haul treated water from a 500,000-gal. storage tank at the washeteria. Some use untreated water from Village Creek. Almost all residents use honey buckets, and very few homes currently have plumbing. A honey bucket haul system is in place. The school, clinic and city building are served by piped water. There are two septic systems -- one for the school and a second for teacher's housing, the clinic, and city building. A Master Plan to implement a piped system has been completed. The landfill is not permitted.

Transportation:

Wales is accessed by air and sea only. There is a State-owned 4,000' long by 75' wide gravel airstrip, and the ice on the Straits is frequently used by planes in the winter. Scheduled and charter flights are available. Cargo is delivered by barge, and lightered a half mile to shore. Skin boats are still a popular method of sea travel, and snowmobiles are used in winter. A new 6.5-mile road to Tin City was recently completed.

Climate:

It has a maritime climate when the Bering Strait is ice-free, usually June to November. After the freeze, there is an abrupt change to a cold continental climate. Average summer temperatures range from 40 to 50; winter temperatures range from -10 to 6. Annual precipitation is 10 inches, including 35 inches of snow. Frequent fog, wind and blizzards limit access to Wales.

*Source: Alaska Department of Community & Economic Development

Toby Anungazuk Sr. Memorial Health Clinic
(907) 664-3311 Basic health services for community members

Kingikmiut Ilisagvik (Wales School)

(907) 664-3021 Pre-school, elementary, middle school and high school, community activities, community gymnasium use, housing as needed for visitors at \$35 per night

Kingikmiut Head Start

(907) 664-3981 Kawerak Head Start Program

City of Wales

(907)664-3501 Local municipal government, water plant and washeteria services, honey bucket haul service, Community Based Suicide Prevention Program, 2 bed apartment at \$50 per night per person

Wales Native Corporation

(907) 664-3641 Terry Crisci, General Manager, cable TV services, ATV and snow machine rentals, gravel sales, shareholder relations, campsite applications, land leases

WNC Niviniagvik (store)

(907) 664-2336 Dave Ongtawasruk , Store Manager - groceries, snacks, clothing, ATV, snow machine, and outboard motor parts and oil

Native Village of Wales

(907) 664-3062 Email the Native Village of Wales Joanne Keyes, Tribal Coordinator, tribal membership roll, Wales Multi-purpose building, 3 sleeper rooms with common kitchen and bathrooms (\$100 per night per person)

Tribal Family Services

(907) 664-2185 Anna Oxereok, Tribal Family Services Coordinator

Fuel Sales

(907) 664-2138 Walter M. Weyapuk, Fuel Sales Manager, heating fuel, gasoline and propane sales

Wales Native Store

(907) 664-3351 Clyde Ongtawasruk Jr., Store Manager, groceries, hardware, clothing, ATV, snow machine, and outboard motor parts and oil

WHITE MOUNTAIN

White Mountain IRA Council

P.O. Box 84082

White Mountain, Alaska 99784

Phone: (907) 638-3651

Fax: (907) 638-3652

History

The Eskimo fish camp of "Nutchirviq" was located here. The bountiful resources of both the Fish and Niukluk Rivers supported the area's Native populations. White Mountain

grew after the influx of prospectors during the gold rush of 1900. The first structure was a warehouse built by the miner Charles Lane to store supplies for his claim in the Council District. It was the site of a government-subsidized orphanage, which became an industrial school in 1926. A post office was opened in 1932. The City government was incorporated in 1969.

Current Population: 213 (2004 State Demographer est.)
Incorporation Type: 2nd Class City
Borough Located In: Unorganized
School District: Bering Straits Schools
Regional Native Corporation: Bering Straits Native Corp.

Location:

White Mountain is located on the west bank of the Fish River, near the head of Golovin Lagoon, on the Seward Peninsula. It is 63 miles east of Nome. It lies at approximately 64.681390° North Latitude and -163.40556° West Longitude. (Sec. 26, T009S, R024W, Kateel River Meridian.) White Mountain is located in the Cape Nome Recording District. The area encompasses 1.8 sq. miles of land and 0.2 sq. miles of water. White Mountain has a transitional climate with less extreme seasonal and daily temperatures than Interior Alaska. Continental influences prevail in the ice-bound winter. Average summer temperatures range from 43 to 80; winter temperatures average -7 to 15. Annual precipitation is 15 inches, with 60 inches of snow. The Fish River freezes up in November; break-up occurs in mid to late May.

Culture:

White Mountain is an Kawerak Eskimo village, with historical influences from the gold rush. Subsistence activities are prevalent.

Economy:

The entire population depends on subsistence hunting and fishing. Salmon, other fish, beluga whale, seal, moose, reindeer, caribou, and brown bear are utilized. The school, native store, post office, city, health clinic, IRA and airline agents provide the only local employment. Few residents travel to Dutch Harbor to work aboard the Glacier Boats in the Bering Sea and Pacific Ocean. Four residents hold commercial fishing permits. Ivory and bone carvings as well as knitting, crocheting, and skin sewing contribute some income. A reindeer herd is run by a local resident.

Facilities:

Water is derived from a well near the Fish River and is treated. 59 households are connected to the water system, while 57 households are connected to both the piped water and sewer system. The school is also connected to the City system. 20 HUD homes have been completed, and a Master Plan is underway to examine system expansion alternatives. The existing landfill needs to be relocated due to it's current location being in the Airstrip Safety Landing Zone. Renovation of the waterplant will begin in the summer of 2005.

Transportation:

Access to White Mountain is by air and sea. There are no roads. The 3,000' gravel runway is operated by the State, and scheduled flights are available daily from Nome. There is no dock in the village; supplies are lightered from Nome and offloaded on the beach. Cargo barges cannot currently land at White Mountain. Locals are interested in a road to Golovin to permit fuel deliveries, or the construction of a docking facility for barges.

Climate:

White Mountain has a transitional climate with less extreme seasonal and daily temperatures than Interior Alaska. Continental influences prevail in the ice-bound winter. Average summer temperatures range from 43 to 80; winter temperatures average -7 to 15. Annual precipitation is 15 inches, with 60 inches of snow. The Fish River freezes up in November; break-up occurs in mid to late May.

*Source: Alaska Department of Community & Economic Development

White Mountain Clinic

(907) 638-3311 8:00am - 4:30pm; Monday - Friday

White Mountain Native Store

(907) 638-3451 10:00am - 6:00pm; Monday - Saturday

City of White Mountain

(907) 638-3411

City of White Mountain: Utilities

(907) 638-2230

City of White Mountain: Payphone

(907) 638-9921

8:00am - 5:30pm; Monday - Friday

White Mountain Elementary School

(907) 638-3041 8:00am - 3:30pm; Monday - Friday

White Mountain High School

(907) 638-3021 8:00am - 4:00pm; Monday - Friday

White Mountain Post Office

10:00am - 5:30pm; Monday - Friday

White Mountain Gymnasium Payphone

(907) 638-9931

White Mountain VPSO
(907) 638-3626

White Mountain VFD/Bingo
(907) 638-2225

White Mountain Kawerak Head Start
(907) 638-2019

White Mountain Village-Based Counselor
(907) 638-2068

A WEB-BASED RESOURCE STARTER KIT

http://alaskateacher.org/doku.php?id=teaching_in_alaska

The Teaching in Alaska section of the Alaska Teacher Placement website.

<http://www.alaskool.org/>

Online materials about Alaska Native history, education, languages, and cultures.

<http://www.ankn.uaf.edu/index.html>

The Alaska Native Knowledge Network. Resources for compiling and exchanging information related to Alaska Native knowledge systems and ways of knowing.

<http://www.eed.state.ak.us/>

The Alaska Department of Education and Early Development (DEED).

<http://www.eed.state.ak.us/TeacherCertification/>

The Alaska Teacher Certification Office.

http://wiki.bssd.org/index.php/Main_Page

The Bering Strait School District's BSSDWiki, or Open Content Initiative. The OpenContent Initiative is an effort to develop a comprehensive standards-based curriculum, and a set of supporting content resources. This system utilizes "wiki" technology which allows everyone to read, edit, and participate directly in an innovative education community. It has now expanded greatly in scope, containing interactive projects, staff development, site and district processes and procedures, etc.

http://wiki.bssd.org/index.php/Abstracts_for_all_BSSD_blogs

This provides an abstract of and links to all active BSSD blogs.

<http://www.bssd.org>

The website of the Bering Strait School District

<http://www.bssdonline.org/>

The Bering Strait School District's interactive iCommunity.

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alaska>

The Alaska article in Wikipedia.

<http://www.kawerak.org/>

In addition to excellent information about all 15 communities served by our district, the Kawerak site has a great deal of additional information about our region

DISTRICT OFFICE PERSONNEL EXTENSIONS

PHONE: (907) 624-3611

FAX: Main:(907) 624-3099

Personnel: 3078 Activities/Testing: 4287

Ed. Support: 3447 Ed Tech: 3283 SpEd: 4288

Maintenance: 3524 Hangar: 3064

ASSIR, Maryam	4230	Itin School Psychologist
OMMACK, LA	4235	Quality Control
ONCILUS, John	4237	Coord Ed Tech
ONCILUS, Rebecca	4278	Coord SpEd/Pup Pers
UNNINGHAM, Tera	4268	Itin. Food Service Manager
ANIELS, Tim	4292	Airplane Mechanic
EGNAN, Virginia	4233	Director Program Support
ICKENS, Bob	4249	Director Facilities
ICKENS, Scott	4258	Itin Tech Support
CKENWEILER, /illa	4272	Purchasing Agent
GLI, Julie	4310	CC & KC Specialist
RICKSON, Jeff	4232	Asst Activities Director
LEHARTY, Randy	4260	Teacher Trainer Ed Tech
AJDOSIK, Joseph	4303	Maintenance Painter
REDIAGIN, Darla	4231	Media Specialist
ANISCH, Kim	4281	BSSD IM Trainer
ARGRAVES, amon	4311	Distance Learning
AUGAN, Calvin	4245	Maintenance Plumber
AUGEN, Lisa	4275	Sec Personnel Admin Asst

FY'08 VILLAGE DIRECTORY – Principals/Secretaries**(KTS) BREVIG MISSION Robin Gray/Lenora Olanna****061** General Delivery, Brevig Mission, AK 99785
School 642-4021{01} FAX: 642-4031**ECE 642-2068{28}****(DIO) DIOMEDE –Elise Davis/Carolyn Ahkvaluk****062** P. O. Box 7099, Diomede, AK 99762**School 686-3021{02} FAX: 686-3031****ECE 686-3981{29}****(ELI) ELIM – Steve Sammons/Emily Murray****063** Aniguiin School, P.O. Box 29, Elim, AK 99739-0029**Elementary 890-3041{03} ECE: 890-3981{30}****High School 890-3021{04} FAX: 890-3031****(GAM) GAMBELL – Steve Petz/Delma Apassingok****052** John Apangalook School, P.O.Box 169, Gambell, AK 99742**Office 985-5229{06} Counselor 985-5447{07}****Office 985-5515{08} FAX: 985-5435****(GLV) GOLOVIN – Gay Jacobson/Agnes Moses****064** Martin L. Olson School, P.O.Box 62040, Golovin, AK 99762**Elementary 779-3041{09} ECE: 779-3981{31}****High School 779-3021{10} FAX: 779-3031****KOYUK – Kevin Hunking/Jean****(KKA) Mute****053** Koyuk Malemute School, P.O.Box 53009, Koyuk, AK 99753

AUGEN, Tony	4263	Payroll Manager
ELWIG, Mary	4306	Archieve
EMNES, Doug	4292	Pilot
ICKERSON, Jim	4261	Superintendent
ICKERSON, Teresa	4222	Travel Clerk
OWARD, Ben	4254	Principal UNK Schools
/ANOFF Lonnie	PAGE	Shipping Clerk Maint
/ANOFF, Dorothy	4280	Secretary Tech
/ANOFF, Jobina	4239	Accounting Clerk
/ANOFF, Maggie	4257	Sec Media Center
/ANOFF, Yannita	4271	Sec Ed Support
ACOBSON, Gary	4277	Ed Tech Support
OHNSON, Brian	4245	Itinerant Mechanic
OHNSON, Frank	4225	Inventory Prev Maint
OHNSON, Greg	4279	Director Curr & Instruction
OHNSON, Kim	4226	Coord Ed Support & Staff Dev
OHNSON-HAUGAN, am	4296	Speech Pathologist
OTONGAN, Judie	4269	Food Service Manager
OUTCHAK, Janet	4264	Accounts Payable Clerk
ASSET, John	4305	Technology
ASSET, Vanessa	4300	Coord Program Support
YOUMICK, Leland	4303	Maintenance Electrician
YOUMICK, Olga	4267	Sec Maintenance
ETER, Charlie	4284	Maintenance Plumber
IED, Richard (Ric)	4250	Maintenance Supervisor

Elementary 963-3031{11} ECE: 963-3032{32}
High School 963-3021{12} FAX: 963-2428
SAVOONGA – Margaret Koepler/April Wongittilin
(SVA) Hogarth Kingeekuk Sr. Memorial School
054 P. O. Box 200, Savoonga, AK 99769-0200
School 984-6811{13} FAX: 984-6413
Principal 984-6850 SpEd 984-6055
(SKK) SHAKTOOLIK –Linda Goldeski/Agnes Takak
066 P.O.Box 40, Shaktoolik, AK 99771-0040
ECE 955-3981{14} FAX: 955-3031
School 955-3021{15}
(SHH) SHISHMAREF - Joe Braach/Stella Havatone
055 #1 Seaview Lane, Shishmaref, AK 99772
Office 649-3021{16} Office 649-3022
Yellow School 649-3032{17} FAX: 649-3031
(SMK) ST. MICHAEL – Dan Eide /Pauline Nakak
065 Anthony A. Andrews School
100 Baker Street, St. Michael, AK 99659-5909
Elementary 923-3041{18} Shop 923-3301{22}
Office 923-3021{19} FAX: 923-3031
ECE 923-3981{33}
(WBB) STEBBINS –Terry Peppers/Marian Mike
067 Tukurngailnguq School, Gen Del, Stebbins, AK 99671
Office 934-3021{20} FAX: 934-3031
Office 934-3021{21}

ODRIGUEZ, Ron	4245	Maintenance Boilerman
AGOONICK, Ielanie	4227	Secretary SpEd
NYDER, Jake	4247	Payroll Clerk Insurance
ANBRONKHORST, ed	4309	Director Personnel
INK, Mark	4256	Business Mgr
ILSON, Judy	4244	Sec SpEd/Pup Per
OLFE, Peggy	4301	Coord School Support
OODHEAD, onrad	4253	Asst Principal UNK Schools
OODS, Annie	4248	Sec Activities/Program Support
	4256	Sec Bus Office
	4306	Electronic Archiving
	4235	Facilities Planner
	4300	Teacher Trainer
rchive Room	4276	
oard Room	4251	
oarding Home	624-3217	Boys' Dorm
oarding Home	624-3012	Girls' Dorm
reak Room	4295	
ailroom	4270	
laint. Garage	4307	
laint. Shop	4229	
erver Room	4259	
est Room	4242	
TC STUDIO	4312	

(TLA) TELLER – Jay Thomas/Lucy Oquilluk
James C. Isabell School, 100 Airport Ave, Teller,
056 AK 99778

School 642-3041{22} FAX: 642-3031

ECE 642-2067{34}

(UNK) UNALAKLEET –Ben Howard/Glenda Toshavik
Frank A. Degnan High School & Unalakleet
057 Elementary

P. O. Box 130, Unalakleet, AK 99684-0130

School 624-3444{23} FAX: 624-3388

Staff Room Ext. 4293 SpEd Ext. 4294

Elem Wing Ext. 4285 Kitchen Ext. 4265

Student

Rec Ext. 4224 GLENDA Ext. 4255

(WAA) WALES – Craig Probst/Michelle Ongtowasruk
058 Kingikmiut School, P.O.Box 490, Wales, AK 9978.

Office 664-3021{25} FAX: 664-3031

Office 664-2144{35}

WHITE MOUNTAIN - Andy Haviland/LuAnn

(WMO) Ashenfelter

060 P.O.Box 84069, White Mountain, AK 99784-0069

Elementary 638-3041{26} ECE 638-2019{36}

High

School 638-3021{27} FAX: 638-3031

040 NACTEC-NOME—Jeff Selvey/Kim Waldrep

P.O. Box 131 Nome, AK 99762

Office 443-3507 FAX 443-7076

THE HONEYBUCKET TREATISE

Please Note: The following was written for inclusion in a staff handbook for Shishmaref School nearly 15 years ago. Shishmaref remains the only site where district-leased teacher housing is not fully plumbed. However, from time to time, freezeups and water supplies problems, while certainly not frequent, do occur. With that in mind, this is shared for instructional reasons.

Honeybucket is one of the more dishonest euphemisms you are likely to come into contact with. Honeybuckets are found in all houses that do not have flush toilets. Honeybuckets are basically indoor outhouses that you have to empty. The basic honeybucket configuration is a wooden box with a hinged lid and a toilet seat on top. Inside the box is a five-gallon bucket. The bucket is lined with garbage bags. Many will argue the cost efficiency of one bag or two, or kitchen bags versus those designed to stand up to three hundred pounds of concrete, but you will form your own opinion on the matter. Considering the contents, most people prefer to err on the side of caution.

The best technique for installing liners is to tie a knot in both corners of the garbage bags. This helps them conform more easily to the shape of the bucket and also reduces the likelihood of the bag ripping when being removed from the bucket. Some people prefer to empty their honeybucket when it is only half full and others flirt with danger and attempt to discover the maximum holding capacity. Before the snow builds up on the island, the City of Shishmaref provides a honeybucket disposal service. You call the City Office and they tell you the location of your closest holding bin. You simply dump your bucket in the bin, write the city a check for ten dollars a month, and they take care of emptying the holding tanks. It is an entirely different story once the snow makes use of the city's trailer impossible. For the rest of the year you take the bag and dump it into a box. Did I mention that you tie off the garbage bag liners before you do this? The box will usually freeze overnight, and it is then hauled to the dump by snowmachine. Always take the bucket and the box outside your house before you attempt this transfer. This may seem like common sense, but I would not mention it had not more than one person tried to do this inside their house.

Upon first learning what a honeybucket is, many people ask if there is an odor attached. Absolutely. Most honeybucket boxes are vented to the outside. If you have the misfortune of having one that is not, you do whatever you can to control the odor. There are many options to choose from. I'll mention just a few which people have tried with varying degrees of success:

- Cutting off all heat to the honeybucket room.
- A large investment in a variety of air fresheners.
- Very frequent dumping of the honeybucket.
- Keeping the bathroom door closed at all times.
- Only going to the bathroom while they are at school.
- Denial.

We'll close this out with some final but very important comments on honeybuckets. Practice good sanitary habits regarding your honeybucket. Some people prefer to wear gloves when handling their honeybuckets. If you do this, make certain that is the only thing you ever do with that particular pair of gloves. Always tie off your garbage bags before you move your honeybucket anywhere. Always carry the bags in the bucket until you are outside and ready to dump them into a receptacle. Finally, be certain that the one thing you absolutely must do at the end of the school year is empty your honeybucket before leaving for the summer. The only thing worse than dealing with a honeybucket all year is beginning your year by being greeted with one that has been sitting there all summer.