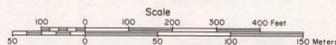


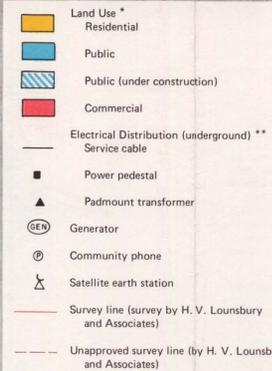
COMMUNITY MAP

POINT HOPE

68° 21' N — 166° 47' W



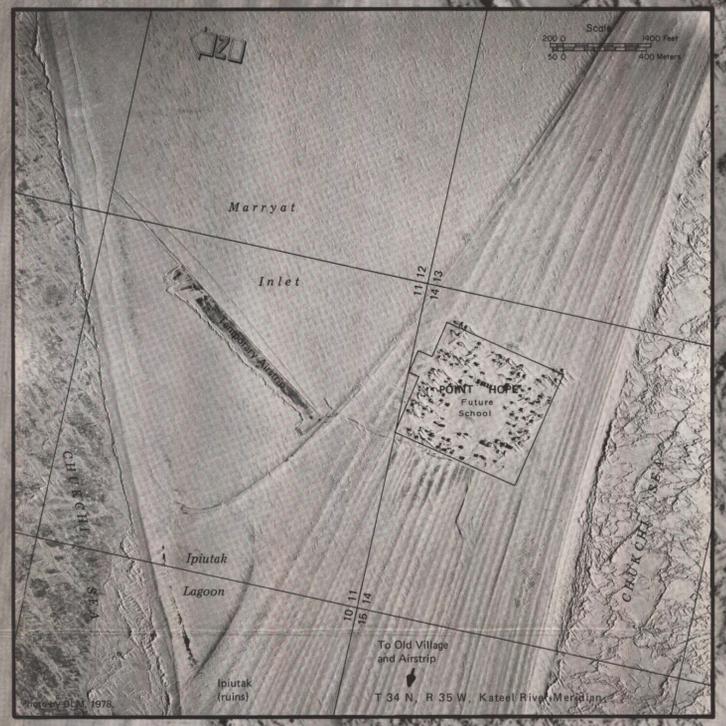
Prepared by the Arctic Environmental Information and Data Center, University of Alaska, under contract to the United States Geological Survey, in cooperation with the Bureau of Land Management for National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska Task Force studies, July, 1978.



\* These data were collected from interviews with people who had recently visited the village and have not been field checked.  
 \*\* These data were adapted from a May 15, 1975 electrical power distribution plan by Stefano and Associates, Inc. and have not been field checked. Power is provided to most of the buildings in the community.



The snowdrifts shown on the photo are formed by storm winds and do not necessarily indicate prevailing winds.



Community Base Map—Maps are needed to show land use, ownership, location of utilities, and to plan for future village improvements. These maps can be prepared by either surveying the land on the ground or through enlargement of aerial photos or by a combination of both. Air photos can be taken at various heights. The height determines the extent of the area covered by the photograph. The community base map was prepared from a BLM photograph taken in 1978 at a height of 8,400 feet and enlarged to a scale of 1:2,400 (1 in. = 200 ft.). This map was used to locate the present utilities, residential development, and various community services and can be used in the future to evaluate the area for village expansion and to locate new construction.

- 1 Public safety building
- 2 Health clinic
- 3 School
- 4 Church
- 5 Hotel
- 6 Hunting guide office
- 7 Wien Air Alaska office
- 8 Post office
- 9 Tigara Corporation office
- 10 Village cooperative store
- 11 Fuel storage
- 12 Fuel pump house
- 13 Vocational education building
- 14 Water storage tank
- 15 Laundry and shower facility
- 16 Generator building

Land Use and Community Facilities

**Housing**—Most of the housing at Point Hope was moved from the old townsite. Several houses were built at the new site either by individuals or by the Borough. In order to insulate the permafrost from the heat of the houses, the old houses were left on the runners that were used to transport them from the old site. New houses are mounted on pads with pilings. There are approximately 107 residential units at Point Hope.

**School**—The new village of Point Hope is literally being constructed around the new school complex currently being built. When completed, the facility will consist of four units: an elementary building with five classrooms and an art room; a high school building with four classrooms; a vocational education building with three shops, a maintenance shop and 150-kw standby generator large enough to power the entire school if required; and a larger building consisting of a gymnasium with a regulation-size basketball court, a kitchen, a commons which will serve as a cafeteria, a library, administrative offices, and a two-lane swimming pool and locker rooms. The buildings will utilize advanced cold-weather building technology, such as special insulated floors designed to cut down on heating costs and maintenance expenses. The elementary school building was completed in 1978, and the rest of the complex will be finished in 1979.

Last year the elementary school program was conducted in five portable buildings, while the high school program utilized the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) school building at the old village site. In the 1978/79 school year the elementary school program will continue as before, while the high school will use the new elementary building. By the 1979/80 school year all programs will be in the new buildings. In the 1977/78 school year Point Hope had 70 students in grades K through six and 68 students in grades seven through 12.

**Other Structures**—The Tigara Corporation operates the village cooperative store and also has a building for its office and one for distributing the fuel oil it sells. There is also a post office, a National Guard armory, two churches, and a hotel. The Wien Air Alaska agent and a hunting guide have offices in their own homes.

**Power**—The electrical power system in Point Hope is owned and operated by the North Slope Borough. It presently consists of a 90-kw and a 150-kw diesel generator and a distribution system. The

school has a standby generator. Fuel oil for individual cooking and heating is stored by and purchased from the Tigara Corporation, which also sells fuel to the Borough for its electrical generators. In 1978 electricity costs \$0.20 per kilowatt hour, and fuel oil cost \$1.25 per gallon. Since the present electrical system has many problems, the Borough is replacing it with a new system consisting of one 50-kw and two 150-kw diesel generators, an insulated generator building, an expanded distribution system, and streetlights.

**Water**—In summer, villagers haul all their water from three shallow wells, one east of the old village and two on either side of the new village. The wells are dug 2 to 4 feet (0.6 to 1.2 m) deep into the center of the spit. According to Amos Lane, a member of the borough planning commission, the wells have provided adequate quantities of water, and U.S. Public Health Service (PHS) files indicate that wells at the old village were adequate for domestic and school needs. The withdrawal of 3 gallons (11 l) per minute from the well to fill the three BIA school storage tanks at the old village caused no noticeable drawdown. PHS information also stated that a trench 10 feet by 3 feet by 20 feet (3 m by 1 m by 7 m) at the new townsite yielded 50,000 gallons (200,000 l) of water in one and a half days.

The BIA school's water supply of about 100,000 gallons (400,000 l) lasts only until January. The storage tanks are kept in a heated building and distributed to the classrooms and teacher's quarters in heated utilidor. In winter when groundwater freezes, villagers haul ice by snow machine from a lake 5 miles (8 km) east of the new town. A few years ago the villagers obtained water from one of the wells in the old village until December by covering and heating it, but this ended when the fuel supply was exhausted. Chemical and bacteriological data for the wells are available.

Per capita water use is estimated at about 2 gallons (8 l) per day year round, but consumption probably declines in winter when water must be hauled from the lake. PHS completed a preliminary engineering study in 1976 and is evaluating the need to supplement the groundwater source with lake water augmented by snowmelt from snow fences for a central water facility. The facility, including water storage and treatment, laundry, showers, and toilets, will be adjacent to the new school and supply it. Once the need for supplemental water is determined, the Borough will decide whether to build a gravel haul road to the lake and to provide a water-haul vehicle.

**Waste Disposal**—The dump just west of the old village is being phased out. Current plans call for the use of gravel pits southeast of the new village as the new disposal sites for both trash and "honey bucket" wastes. Some individual homes and the school have privies. PHS is investigating sewage disposal systems that will not contaminate the shallow water supply. Depending on PHS recommendations, the Borough may provide a sewage-haul vehicle and a road to the new dump.

**Health Care**—The Borough's Health and Social Service Agency (HSSA) operates a health clinic in the village, staffed by a PHS-trained health aide. Since the present clinic is old and unsafe, the Borough is scheduled to build a new one in the summer of 1978. It will probably consist of two examination rooms, a waiting room, bathroom, and an office with storage space. The health aide provides preventative and primary health care to both Native and non-Native patients and screens patients and makes referrals to the medical staff at the Indian Health Service (IHS) Kotzebue Service Unit Hospital for further treatment. The PHS provides dental care at the IHS dental clinic in Kotzebue and itinerant medical and dental care personnel to the clinic in the village. A state public health nurse visits Point Hope to hold well-baby clinics and to screen and treat communicable diseases. The HSSA is attempting to upgrade mental health, dental, optometric, and alcoholic detoxification and rehabilitation care through more itinerant clinics in the village and expanded facilities for these services at Barrow.

**Public Safety**—The North Slope Borough provides police protection, while the City is responsible for fire protection. No police personnel are presently stationed in the village, but there is a public safety building, and the Borough plans to post an officer there by July 1978. When necessary, borough police or state troopers are flown in. Fire protection is provided by a volunteer fire department, but it has no equipment. Fire is a great hazard in the old village due to the prevalence of old wooden structures built closely together and the frequency of high winds. A side benefit of relocation to the new village site will be that structures will be situated far enough apart to minimize the danger of fire spreading from building to building.

**Communication**—A satellite earth station provides most of the communications capability for the village. The village phone (362-8001) connects via satellite with RCA Alacom's longdistance center in Anchorage. This phone is manned by an attendant who

collects payment from the caller and pays a monthly bill directly to RCA. The PHS phone links the health aide with the IHS hospital in Kotzebue.

Point Hope receives commercial and educational television broadcasts through the State's Bush Satellite Television Demonstration Project. A small television studio at the school produces its own videotapes and live programs for local use as well as transmits videotapes made in Barrow. The village receives radio broadcasts from the public radio stations in Barrow and Kotzebue. The school has HF radio for communicating with school district headquarters in Barrow.

**Transportation**—Air travel provides Point Hope's only year-round access, while marine and, to a lesser extent, land transportation provide seasonal access. A 4,000-foot (1,200-m) gravel airstrip near the old village is owned and operated by the State Division of Aviation. It is maintained year round, has medium-density runway lights, and a communications tie-in with the FAA Flight Service Station in Kotzebue. Fuel is available only for emergency use. An 800-foot (244-m) section of the airstrip is soft and not recommended for use. Scheduled air service is provided by Wien Air Alaska from Kotzebue via Kivalina. Air taxis can be chartered from either Barrow or Kotzebue. (See the climate section for information of flying weather.)

During ice-free navigable periods, ships transport most heavy and bulky items. Because the nearshore area is shallow and there are no docking or storage facilities, cargo is lightered to shore by barge or other small craft. The Bureau of Indian Affairs' *North Star III* brings cargo from Seattle once a year. A Pacific Alaska Lines' barge also visits Point Hope once a year with fuel and other cargo for the village. Arctic Lighterage also provides barge service to the village from Kotzebue. Privately owned small boats are used for traveling to subsistence areas.

Land transportation is limited since no roads link Point Hope to other communities. Summer travel is mainly by three-wheel motorcycle, while in winter snow machines and all-terrain vehicles are extensively used. Land travel outside the local vicinity is mainly to hunting and fishing areas and, occasionally, to neighboring communities.

Note: This community base map has been prepared from low-altitude aerial photographs which contain unavoidable distortions in scale. Property and utility information has been generalized from many sources and may contain minor inconsistencies. This map should not be construed as a survey.