

2015

New Stuyahok Comprehensive
Plan

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Acknowledgments

The New Stuyahok Community Comprehensive Plan is the result from the New Stuyahok Traditional Council receiving a grant from the Bristol Bay Native Association to hire a Community Planning Specialist Wassillie Gust Sr. to update the New Stuyahok Community Comprehensive Plan. This plan is the direct results of the combined effort of the Community Planning Specialists, Planning Committee and Community.

New Stuyahok Planning Committee:

Wassillie Gust Sr., Randall Hastings, William Peterson, Peter Gumlickpuk, and Lucy Weedman

New Stuyahok Traditional Council & Staff:

President: Peter Christopher Sr.

Vice President: William Peterson Jr.

Secretary: Margie Hastings

Treasurer: Marilyn Konukpeak

Members: Thomas Weedman, Sgt. At Arms, Wassillie Andrews Sr., Dennis Andrew Sr.

Tribal Administrator: Faith Andrew

Administrative Assistant: Anita Gust

City of New Stuyahok & Staff:

Mayor: Randall Hastings

Vice Mayor: Gusty Blunka Sr.

Secretary/Treasurer: Gloria Wonhola

Members: Fedosia Wonhola, Sgt. At Arms, John E. Gust, Evan Wonhola, and Adrian Wonhola

City Administrator: Simeon Blunka *

City Clerk: Serene Christopher *

Introduction

Process to Prepare New Stuyahok Comprehensive Plan

The 2015 New Stuyahok Comprehensive Plan, builds on multiple previous plans completed by the New Stuyahok community. This plan was updated from the 2005 New Stuyahok Comprehensive Plan which draws from the New Stuyahok Strategic Plan, completed by local planning team lead by Shelia Neketa, who served as a VISTA volunteer from 2001-2003.

Three community meetings and several planning committee meetings were held to develop this plan. During the community meetings held February 6, March 19, April 27, 2015. At the February 6th meeting 11 members attended and, at the March 19th meeting 53 members attended and at the April 27th meeting 40 New Stuyahok residents attended the meetings. The Community Planning Specialist had various door prizes at each meeting donated from BBEDC, BBNA, BBAHC, BBNC, AVEC, SFC, BBTC, Dena'ina Air and Pen Air.

Funding was provided through a grant from the Bristol Bay Native Association, Community Development Program

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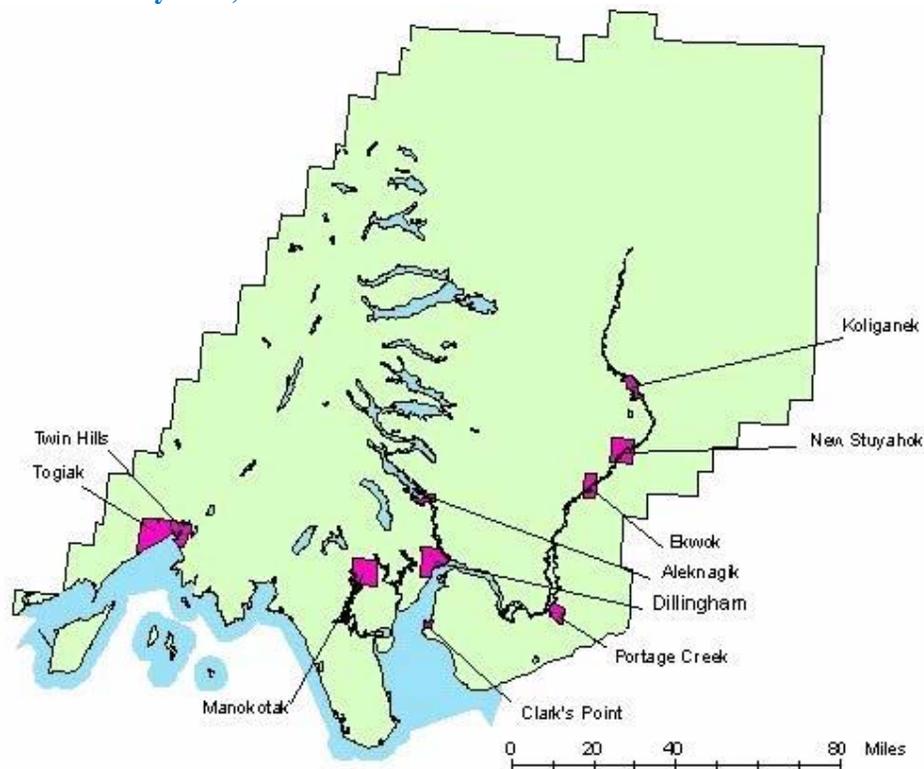
The following table summarizes New Stuyahok's process to prepare this comprehensive plan.

Date	Activity
February 2015	Community Planning Workshop
March 2015	Community Planning Workshop
February 2015	Planning Committee Meeting
March 2015	Planning Committee Meeting
April 2015	Community Planning Workshop & Planning Committee

Project Area

New Stuyahok is located on the Nushagak River in the Bristol Bay region of southwest Alaska. It lies south of Koliganek and north of Ekwok - both villages also located along the Nushagak River. The village encompasses 32.6 sq. miles of land and 2.0 sq. miles of water (see Figure 1: New Stuyahok Community Map on following page).

Figure 1 Location of New Stuyahok, Alaska



Source: Alaska Department of Labor And Workforce Development, Research and Analysis and US Census Bureau, 2000 Tigerline files.

Purpose of Plan

Villages, regional organizations and statewide entities all recognize the need for communities to clearly state their goals and visions for the future. Community planning is the process of coming together to agree on a future direction, and gathering momentum to carry it forward. A united community is like a river that starts out braided and dispersed, but gains power by funneling all its separate channels into one stream. A united community, regardless of size or location, can achieve its goals through building consensus and clearly pursuing a direction that all community members support. This is the key to self-sufficiency and self-governance.

Community goals are usually statements, such as: “protect the community’s surrounding habitats” or “improve residents’ quality of life by creating more opportunities to gain income.” Actions to achieve community goals can include a range of projects that work towards achieving the goal, such as constructing facilities where needed services are provided or activities can take place (such as a community center, clinic, or school). Other examples of projects include expanding infrastructure (such as sewer, water, roadways, power, etc.); developing affordable housing units; or identifying measures to protect subsistence areas and sustain cultural traditions. By planning ahead, villages can be prepared to act on new opportunities and exert greater local control over their future.

Support in State Statues

In Alaska, comprehensive plans are mandated of all organized municipalities by Title 29 of the Alaska State Statutes. While New Stuyahok is part of the Unorganized Borough, and therefore not covered under this mandate, a comprehensive plan is nevertheless a useful tool to help guide community development. The key elements of the state statute are extracted below:

State Statue Sec. 29.40.030. Comprehensive plan

- a. The comprehensive plan is a compilation of policy statements, goals, standards, and maps for guiding the physical, social, and economic development, both private and public, of the first or second class borough, and may include, but is not limited to, the following:
 - Statements of policies, goals, and standards;
 - Land use plan;
 - Community facilities plan;
 - Transportation plan; and,
 - Recommendations for implementing a comprehensive plan.
- b. With the recommendations of the planning commission, the assembly shall adopt by ordinance a comprehensive plan. The assembly shall, after receiving the recommendations of the planning commission, periodically undertake an overall review of the comprehensive plan and update the plan as necessary.

Requirements of Funding Organizations

In addition to Alaska State Statutes, funding agencies have become increasingly interested in community planning and many are now requiring that some type of community plan be in place in order to fund infrastructure and economic development projects. For example, the United States Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration (EDA) requires a unique planning process and document called a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) to qualify for assistance under its economic adjustment, planning, and public works programs.

In addition, beginning with the Federal Fiscal Year 2005 funding cycle, the Denali Commission, which partners with other state and federal agencies and nonprofit agencies, will require a community to have a comprehensive community plan identifying community priority projects prior to funding considerations. This comprehensive plan for New Stuyahok is intended to meet the criteria of both the Denali Commission and the EDA, and fulfill the planning requirement for those and other funding agencies.

Planning Efforts in Bristol Bay

Bristol Bay regional organizations have recently increased their capacity to assist villages with completing community plans. The Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation (BBEDC) has developed a grant program to assist member villages with planning efforts.

Bristol Bay Native Association (BBNA) developed a Community Development Inventory and a *Community and Economic Development Planning Guidebook* to assist village planning efforts - funded through a grant from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration. The Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference (SWAMC) has also developed a web-based inventory of community development priorities and planning efforts. In addition, both BBNA and SWAMC have completed regional plans that complement this village plan. Those plans are available through the State of Alaska website:

- BBNA's 2004 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy is available at: http://www.dced.state.ak.us/dca/oedp/pubs/SWAMC_CEDS03.pdf
- Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference's (SWAMC's) 2003-2008 Economic Development Strategy (updated in 2004) is available at http://www.dced.state.ak.us/dca/oedp/pubs/SWAMC_CEDS03.pdf
- Bristol Bay Regional Vision Report
In spring 2010, five regional organizations in Bristol Bay Alaska partnered to design a process through which residents could envision the future of their region. For more information about the Bristol Bay Vision go to <http://www.bristolbayvision.org/> to get the full report and vision statement.



The New Health Clinic, Emergency Center, and New Stuyahok Traditional Council Office.



The old New Stuyahok store.



The New New Stuyahok store.

Community Vision and Values

Vision: A thriving healthy, growing, community needs to improve and meet the forth coming changes, by remembering the past, and the present in order to plan for the future.

Values

The values that are most important to the New Stuyahok community are: 1

- Native heritage
- That the community works together
- The people (elders, family)
- The church/religion

Other important values share by the community include village government, sports (outdoor and indoor), outdoor recreation, school, community activities, safety, local business, village laws, school activities, hard workers in the community, and the VPSO.



Old Fuel Storage



New Fuel Storage



Senior Center



AVEC Electric



Road to the airport.



New Stuyahok Airport

Village Background

Introduction

New Stuyahok is a southern Yup'ik Eskimo village with Russian Orthodox influences.¹ Residents practice a fishing and subsistence lifestyle. They value their tightly-knit community that centers on family and church life, with a strong foundation of Yup'ik culture. Most adults speak Yup'ik as their first language, and many community meetings are conducted in Yup'ik.

Village Location, Population & Brief History

New Stuyahok is located on the Nushagak River, 52 miles northeast of Dillingham, about 12 miles upriver from Ekwok and 50 miles downriver from Koliganek. It is in the Dillingham Census Area. The village has been constructed at two elevations—one 25 feet above river level, and one about 40 feet above river level. It lies at approximately 59.452780° North Latitude and -157.31194° West Longitude (Sec. 29, T008S, R047W, Seward Meridian) in the Bristol Bay Recording District. The village encompasses 32.6 sq. miles of land and 2.0 sq. miles of water. The State Demographer's estimate for the population in 2004 was 477. New Stuyahok was incorporated as a second-class city in 1972.

The present location is the third site that villagers can remember. The village moved several miles downriver from the "Old Village" to what is now called "Old Stuyahok" at the confluence of the Mulchatna and Stuyahok Rivers in 1918. During the 1920s and 30s, the village was engaged in herding reindeer for the U.S. government. According to Schichnes and Chythlook (1991),² villagers became dissatisfied with that location for several reasons. First, the site was too far inland to receive barge service or for the BIA to establish a school. As river levels lowered, access for the fishing fleet - who brought traditional sailing vessels back to the village each season - became impractical. The site was subjected to flooding during the 1920 and 1930s. By the 1940s, the reindeer herd had dwindled to nothing. Finally, in 1940, the village moved downriver again to its present location.

According to New Stuyahok elders, residents initially lived in tents on the present village site. In 1941, residents built 14 log homes. During this time, Chief Ivan Blunka gave up his log home and stayed in a tent so that his home could be used as a school for the children in the village. In 1942, the community constructed a log school, which was the first school in New Stuyahok. Between 1942 and 1943 residents brought down the existing Russian Orthodox Church from the old village site to the present village site.

Stuyahok can be translated into English as "going downriver place." According to village elders, every spring villagers would use the skins of harvested animals to make skin boats called *angyiyaraq*. This is also the name of the mountain upriver from Stuyahok Mountain, known in English as 'Little Mountain'. The villagers would travel in the *angyiyaraq* to Stuyahok for the fishing season.³ New Stuyahok's population was first recorded at 88 persons in 1950. The BIA school and a post office were built in 1961. An airstrip was built soon thereafter. During the 1960s, New Stuyahok experienced a 40 percent increase in the village population. The community was incorporated in 1972.

Access

Air transport is most frequently used to reach New Stuyahok. Regular and charter flights are available from Dillingham. The State-owned gravel airstrip is 1,800 feet long by 50 feet wide and lighted. It is located on a hilltop where windy conditions often preclude landing. The community has requested funds for construction of a crosswind landing strip. There are no docking facilities in New Stuyahok. Goods are lightered on a regular basis during the summer. Skiffs, ATVs and snow machines are prevalent forms of local transportation.

Physical Setting and Habitat

New Stuyahok is located in a climatic transition zone. The primary influence is maritime, although a continental climate affects the weather. Average summer temperatures range from 37° to 66° and winter temperatures average 4° to 30°. Annual precipitation ranges from 20 to 35 inches. Fog and low clouds are common during the summer; strong winds often preclude access during the winter. The river is ice-free from June through mid-November. Both the Nushagak River and Nunachuak Creek are navigable. The main channel of the Nushagak River extends for 29 miles and is an important corridor for boat travel between New Stuyahok and Dillingham. The main channel of the Mulchatna River extends for 17 miles. The lower Nushagak, Koktuli (*Qugtuli*) River and Mulchatna Rivers form a major salmon migration route, as well as important king and chum salmon spawning habitat. Moose density is moderate, while caribou density varies by season but is occasionally high.

Environmental Issues

Environmental issues identified by the New Stuyahok Traditional Council's Environmental Program include: solid waste management, particularly water runoff from existing landfill and landfill management; recycling; education on environmental issues to children in school; battery collection & disposal; used oil disposal; and, animal carcass disposal (New Stuyahok IGAP Four Year Technical Performance Report, December 2003).

Subsistence Economy

Village economies generally have few opportunities for earning cash income. Subsistence activities greatly enhance the viability of village economies by substituting labor, which is in ready supply, for cash, which is in short supply. New Stuyahok has a high harvest rate of subsistence wild foods with an estimated harvest of 700 pounds per person. The entire community relies heavily upon subsistence activities such as hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering berries for their diet. Salmon, moose, caribou, rabbit, ptarmigan, duck and geese are the primary sources of meat.

The Division of Subsistence of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game conducted a detailed harvest survey of 40 households (54 percent of total households) in New Stuyahok. The survey documented the types of resources harvested, estimates of harvest quantities, patterns of noncommercial distribution, and exchange of wild and renewable resources during the 12-month period from April 1987 through March 1988. The survey reported that the Nushagak River communities were supported by a mixed subsistence/market economic system, a system that continues today. At that time commercial salmon fishing represented the greatest percentage of jobs while employment opportunities in other sectors were fairly limited. In New Stuyahok, 65.9 percent of adults were employed for an average of five months. Most jobs were part-time and seasonal in nature. The next largest percentage of jobs were with the local governments or the school district. Some monetary income was earned by trapping and selling furs, particularly from beavers.

In many villages, much of the economic activity is at the household level, and consists of the basic needs of daily life—food, clothing, and shelter. In the past, there was little importation of food. Families wholly depended on the subsistence harvest of fish, game, and wild plants – particularly berries. Even today, the cost of transportation makes imported food very expensive. The distance from markets usually reduces

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the freshness and quality of many imported foods. The protection of subsistence resources is essential for families to maintain adequate nutrition at a reasonable cost. Fish and game is harvested and then shared among the residents throughout the village which substitutes the need for a purely cash-driven economy. Therefore, employment statistics and income levels alone do not adequately describe the quality of life for many residents in New Stuyahok.

New Stuyahok Economy & Population

Subsistence continues to play an important part of the local economy in New Stuyahok, particularly because of the limited opportunities for cash employment. As in much of the Bristol Bay area, most cash employment is seasonal with little year-round employment. Commercial fishing is especially important as a source of jobs and income. Government is another important source of jobs and income.

Income

	Estimate	Margin of Error
Per Capita Income	\$9,923	\$1,401 +/-
Median Household Income	\$42,083	\$7,299 +/-
Median Family Income	\$46,000	\$6,839 +/-

Economic-Fisheries Participation and Earnings

New Stuyahok is not a participant of the CDQ or eligible for CQE. According to the State of Alaska Research and Analysis online community data base, New Stuyahok has 20 Fishing permit holders, 21 permits were issued and 14 of those permits fished. The total estimated earnings was \$337,397 and with a total pounds of 285,442. The table below explains the economics of the fishing industry for New Stuyahok according to the State of Alaska Research and Analysis online community data base.

Type of Fishery					
Total Herring Permit Holders	1	Herring Permits Issued	1	Herring Permit holders that fished	0
Total Salmon Permit Holders	20	Salmon Permits Issued	20	Salmon Permit holders that fished	14

Poverty Rate

	Estimate	Margin of Error
Population for whom poverty status is determined	559	89 +/-
Persons below poverty level	29.00 %	9.30 % +/-
All Individuals below 125 percent of poverty level	231	66 +/-

Employment

The table below explains the Employment for New Stuyahok according to the State of Alaska Research and Analysis online community data base.

Type of Employment	Value
Residents Age 16 and Over	335
Residents Employed in 2013	211
Residents Employed (%)	63
Employed in all 4 Quarters (%)	53
Employed in Private Sector (%)	56
Employed in Local Government (%)	42
Employed in State Government (%)	2
Residents Wages in 2013 (\$)	2,908,884
New Hires	97
Unemployment Insurance Claimants	51

Local Labor Market Information URL

<http://live.laborstats.alaska.gov/alari/index.cfm?r=6&b=7&p=218&goplace=go>

Population Trends

Population History	Value
1940	0
1950	88
1960	145
1970	216
1980	331
1990	391
2000	471
2010	510

Population by Gender	Value
Male	281
Female	229

Age & Gender

Age distribution gives an indication of whether the population of a community is generally young or old and growing or declining. It is a predictor of future school enrollments, an indicator of what resources and

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programs the community may need for specific age groups, and one source of information about the available labor force, and the impacts of changes in the nature of the local economy.

Population by Age	Value
Age 4 and under	67
Age 5 - 9	47
Age 10 - 14	52
Age 15 - 19	60
Age 20 - 24	55
Age 25 - 29	26
Age 30 - 34	28
Age 35 - 39	21
Age 40 - 44	27
Age 45 - 49	23
Age 50 - 54	22
Age 55 - 59	27
Age 60 - 64	17
Age 65 - 69	17
Age 70 - 74	11
Age 75 - 79	5
Age 80 - 84	3
Age 85 and over	2
Median Age	Value
Median Age	23
Population Over a Certain Age	Value
Age 16 and over	330
Age 18 and over	306
Age 21 and over	277
Age 62 and over	47
Age 65 and over	38

Education

New Stuyahok is part of the Southwest Regional School District and has a K-12 school with 137 students currently enrolled for the 2014 school year according to the State of Alaska Research and Analysis online community data base.

Schools located in New Stuyahok				
School Name	Grades Taught	Number of Students	Number of Teachers	Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Price Lunch (%)
Chief Ivan Blunka School	PK thru 12	137	14	88

Housing

New Stuyahok Traditional Council has chosen BBHA as their “Trially Designated Housing Entity,” as provided for in NAHASDA. BBHA passes through to the Council one half of the “Need” funds provided by a formula allocation under NAHASDA. BBHA maintains a “Regional Pool” with the other half of the funds from each village participating in the “Pool,” and constructs new home on an annual basis from a ranked Village list.

BBHA monitors sub-recipient activity for provision of housing services and programs administered by the individual tribes who use BBHA as their Trially Designated Housing Entity. Under the prior 1937 Act (USHA), 43 single family homes were built in New Stuyahok in 1985 (30 units) and 1993 (13 units), 27 of which have been conveyed to the homebuyers. Ultimately, all will transfer to the private ownership of the program participants.

According to the FY05 NAHASDA funding formula, the "need" component as computed by HUD through BBHA for New Stuyahok is \$ 319,096. One half of these funds stay in a regional pool for construction of homes in accordance with a ranked regional list of villages, the other half of the funds are passed through to the New Stuyahok Traditional Council for locally administered programs, such as rehab of village residents' owned homes, and youth programs.

New Stuyahok’s rank for FY05 in the regional pool for new single family homes funded by HUD/NAHASDA is position # 2. Ten homes will be built in New Stuyahok in 2006, funded by the regional pool, Alaska Housing Finance Corporation’s Supplemental Grant Program, an Indian Community Development Block Grant recently approved, and a HUD Title VI loan, for a total cost of \$ 3 million.

During the 2010 census there is a total of 510 residents in the village, since the early years, New Stuyahok has been growing steadily throughout the years. In fact during the years between 1960 n 1970 there was a total of 115 residents in the village.

The tables below show housing information from the 2010 Census according to the State of Alaska Research and Analysis online community data base.

Total Housing Units	Value
Total Housing Units	130
Occupied Housing (Households)	114
Vacant Housing	16
Vacant Due to Seasonal Use	1
Owner-Occupied Housing	76
Renter-Occupied Housing	38
Total Occupied Housing Units	Value
Total Households	114
Average Household Size	5
Family Households	93
Non-Family Households	21
Pop. Living in Households	510
Pop. Living in Group Quarters	0

The records below reflect current business licenses on file with the Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development - Division of Corporations, Business and Professional Licensing. These licenses may not represent actual business activity. For more information on a specific business, use Commerce's "Business License Search" [website](#).

There are 11 current business licenses in New Stuyahok.

The table below shows business in New Stuyahok according to the State of Alaska Research and Analysis online community data base.

Business Name	Business Licenses Number
ANNA'S BABYSITTING SERVICE	1003543
ANUSKA'S BABY SITTING SERVICE	1012043
ERICA'S	994239
IQU'S DAY CARE	926237
KIMBERLY M. YUKLUK	1002802
ME-ME'S TAXI SERVICE	921209
NEW STUYAHOK FUEL COMPANY	977581
NUSHAGAK RIVER FREIGHT	1018943
PANARQUKUK LIMITED VILLAGE STORE	310357
PEYTON'S HOUSE	999368
STACY'S CAKES AND CRAFTS	934856

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¹This community profile draws on information from the U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, and the Alaska Community Database maintained by the Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development, Division of Community Advocacy. Values calculated by Northern Economics, Inc. Village elders and residents expanded on and corrected information provided by the above sources.

²Janet Schichnes and Molly Chythlook, *Contemporary Use of Fish and Wildlife in Ekwok, Koliganek, and New Stuyahok, Alaska*. Technical Paper No. 185, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence, Juneau, Alaska, October 1991.

³Personal Communication, Planning Team member Moxie Andrew, Jr., interviews with New Stuyahok Elders.

⁴*Bristol Bay Area Plan for State Lands*. Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, and Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, September 1984.

⁵1984, "Mainland Southwest Alaska Eskimo." In *Handbook of North American Indians*, Volume 5: Arctic. David Damas, ed., pp. 224-242. Washington: Smithsonian Institution.

⁶Southwest Regional School District web page accessed at <http://dlg.swrsd.org/do/doHomePage.shtml>.

Goals & Action Plans

Land Use Goals

1. Protect subsistence resources for future generations from environmental impacts from resource development.
2. Protect natural beauty, maintain clean environment and protect water and air quality.
3. Preserve and protect subsistence resources from pressures from outside users.
4. Complete a land use plan to identify future development areas for housing and public facilities. Specify requirements for subdivision development to ensure that housing and infrastructure does not overextend the village's resources and ability to maintain.
5. Improve village landfill to mitigate runoff into streams and improve waste disposal methods through improved equipment and community education.
6. Mitigate erosion and flooding in the village site.
7. Identify and protect historic sites, including the old village sites upriver and historic church sites.
8. Maintain trails to surrounding communities, strengthen existing bridges and improve trail markers for increase safety.
9. Ensure remediation of disturbed lands.

Work with the City of New Stuyahok and Stuyahok Limited for a location to build housing units, a Boy's and Girls' club, and move the portable shack near the airfield. This work is also going to involve working with Alaska Native Health Consortium with the replacement of old water and sewer pipes.

4. Complete a land use plan to identify future development areas for housing and public facilities. Specify requirements for subdivision development to ensure that housing and infrastructure does not overextend the village's resources and ability to maintain.
 - a. Priority Action for Goal 1
 - i. Work with the City of New Stuyahok & Stuyahok Limited to identify land use for future developments.

Land Use Action Plan

Action Item	Lead Person/Entity	Community Assets	Partnership Resources	Time Frame
Create a taskforce to work with the City of New Stuyahok & Stuyahok Limited	Wally/New Stuyahok Traditional Council	City Council & Stuyahok Limited Board	Community Members,	Long Term
Contact ANTHC in regards to funds	City Administrator	ANTHC/City Council/ New Stuyahok Limited	City Council, ANTHC/Stuyahok Limited	Mid-Term

Community Wellness, Culture & Education Goals

1. Preserve our Native cultural heritage and pass on traditional language and skills to young people.
2. Provide support for children and families and ensure safety for all residents
3. Provide an excellent education for children and youth, and encourage students to enter and complete post-secondary courses.
4. Provide healthy recreation activities for youth and adults.
5. Improve the health of all residents.

Work with the New Stuyahok Traditional Council in ensuring that the tribal courts is in fully operation, complete all necessary paperwork and documentation of cases that were handled by the tribal court.

Work with the City of New Stuyahok to flush fire hydrants at least 2 times a year and to put in more hydrants where needed.

Work with the New Stuyahok Traditional Council and Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation in reactivating the Community Wellness Committee, who then can restart family nights and work with said counselors for Prevention-Intervention activities.

Work with the city to work on the roads, hills for erosion control.

Community Wellness, Culture & Education Action Plan

Action Item	Lead Person	Community Assets	Partnership Resources	Time Frame
Fully active tribal courts	Faith Andrew, Tribal Administrator, ICWA employee	New Stuyahok Traditional Council, ICWA	Community members, kids, ICWA, VPSO, Health Aides	Long Term
Flush Hydrants	W&S Operator	City Council, W&S operators	City Council, members	Long Term
Reactivate Community Wellness Committee	Matrona Andrew New Stuyahok Traditional Council	Community members, adults, and youth	NSTC, church, BBAHC, Behavioral Health	Short Term
Research funds for Road Improvements and erosion control	Simeon Blunka City Administrator	NSTC, city of New Stuyahok	BBESC/D.O.T./P.E.	Long Term

Public Facilities and Transportation Goals

1. Ensure good and safe transportation within New Stuyahok, to other villages and to subsistence areas.
2. Improve the quality of life for all village residents.
3. Improve community wellness (educational, health, and cultural) services and facilities.
4. Improve public services and facilities to support New Stuyahok’s sub-regional role.

Work with the City of New Stuyahok, New Stuyahok Traditional Council in finding a solution to control the dust situation for the gravel roads. Research and find a chemical of sort to at least get the dust under control.

Ensure that the City of New Stuyahok and the New Stuyahok Tradional Council work cooperatively together on all areas of concern for the growth of the community. This would also include Stuyahok Limited when there should be land issues to deal with.

Public Facilities and Transportation Action Plan

Action Plan	Lead Person/Entity	Community Assets	Partnership Resources	Time Frame
Control Dust during dry days	City of New Stuyahok, EPA Coordinator	Community members/ NSTC	ANTHC, City of Stuyahok, D.O.T./P.E.	Long Term
Entities keep open communication line with each other	Wally, NSTC /City Council and New Stuyahok limited land planner	New Stuyahok Limited land planner, City of New Stuyahok, community	DOT/PE, City of New Stuyahok, BBAHC, NSTC	Long Term

Economy Goals

1. Increase employment opportunities in New Stuyahok for local residents (measureable outcome= number of new job positions).
2. Increase business opportunities for local residents in New Stuyahok (measureable outcome= number of new income-generating businesses).
3. Improve opportunities for local residents to receive vocational and educational training and technical assistance (measureable outcome= # of residents receiving training).

Improve opportunities for residents to open up business of their choice with proper training and workshops for the growth and operations of their business.

Potential Training Opportunities

Research and secure training funds for those interested in obtaining jobs and small business opportunities within the community of New Stuyahok.

Types of training requested by community members and selected by the planning committee:

Grant Writer, small engine repair, boiler and heater repair.

Work with the non-profit, Bristol Bay Native Association and the City of New Stuyahok to select and train potential Village Public Safety Officers

Comprehensive Plan Revision Process

A comprehensive plan is intended to be a long-range planning document that helps to guide growth and development in the community for about 20 years. For it to be effective, it must be a “living document” that is regularly used to guide decision-making. Residents who participated in the New Stuyahok planning process want to see it result in real accomplishments that can be tracked over time.

The revision process for this plan will occur at five-year intervals. The revision process for this implementing the priorities identified in this plan and updating the plan will occur at regular intervals. The revision process will always seek input from residents, and all discussions of progress on plan priorities and revisions to the plan will be publicly announced. Milestones in plan implementation and revisions include:

- A copy of the plan will be brought to each Village Council and City Council meeting, and will be consulted in decision-making on priority projects.
- The planning team can designate measures for gauging progress for each goal statement, for example, “three new village businesses will be started in the next three years”. These measures should be used on an annual basis to assess progress and adjust strategies if needed.
- On an annual basis, the Implementation section of the plan will be updated as projects are completed and new projects arise. This updating will be accomplished at an annual meeting of the village and city council, with input from the full community. The updated Implementation section will be recorded and distributed to all community organizations for use in the coming year.
- On a five-year basis, the New Stuyahok Community Comprehensive Plan will be reviewed by the village and city councils, with full public involvement, to determine which actions have been accomplished, and which priority actions should be focused on during the following years. Over time, these revisions to the comprehensive plan will help to document the accomplishments made, and the new priorities that surface.
- After ten or twenty years, and the completion of many of the goals and strategies of the comprehensive plan, the village and city councils will want to reflect upon the accomplishments of the preceding 20 years and, again, plan for the next 20 years by taking on a public participation process to gain community-wide input on the next New Stuyahok Community Comprehensive Plan.

References

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Appendices

Appendix A: Resolution

New Stuyahok Traditional Council

Post Office Box 49

New Stuyahok, Alaska 99636

693-3173

Resolution No. 2015-07

Resolution accepting the revised community comprehensive development plan.

Whereas, New Stuyahok Traditional Council is the federally recognized tribal entity for the community of New Stuyahok and,

Whereas, the City of New Stuyahok is the state chartered entity for the community of New Stuyahok and Stuyahok Limited is the "for profit" corporation and,

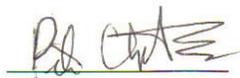
Whereas, all three (3) entities play a vital part in accepting the comprehensive plan for the village as each entity will also need to make "room" for improvements and,

Whereas, the comprehensive plan was revised during the periods of February and May, with the help community members who helped in the selection process, and will be implemented by each entity as they see fit, with each organization planning and discussing the need for growth.

Now therefore be it resolved, that all three entities, N.S.T.C, Stu. Ltd., and the City of New Stuyahok do hereby acknowledge and approve said resolution for final submission to Bristol Bay Native Association and,

Be it further resolved, that once resolution is accepted by all entities, the revised comprehensive plan will be used as a working draft for the growth of the village.

Passed and approved this 5th day of June, 2015.



President,

N.S.T.C



Mayor,

City of New Stuyahok



Vice-
President,

Stuyahok Limited

New Stuyahok Comprehensive Plan
Appendix B: Map1



New Stuyahok Comprehensive Plan
Appendix B: Map 2



New Stuyahok Comprehensive Plan
Appendix B: Map 3

