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BBNA serves 31 Tribes in the Bristol Bay Region by providing educational, social, and economic services to benefit the Tribes and Native people of the region.

“The Bristol Bay region in Southwest Alaska, covering 46,573 square miles, is pristine wild country stretching across tundra and wetlands, crisscrossed with rivers that flow in the bay.”
History

Bristol Bay Natives, like others throughout Alaska, were involved in the land claims struggle for years prior to passage of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANSCA) in 1971. In 1966 leaders from 15 villages across the region gathered in Dillingham to form Bristol Bay’s first Native Association to negotiate the land claims settlement. The association’s membership would double as the ANCSA regional boundaries were finalized. In these early years the Association’s energies were devoted to securing and then implementing ANCSA, including assisting individual Natives obtain Native land allotments before the window to do so expired. The original BBNA was an unincorporated association of the Native people and villages of Bristol Bay, although other economic development organizations were formed serving largely the same membership. These entities merged into the Bristol Bay Native Association, Inc. which was formally incorporated as a regional non-profit organization in 1973 and continues as the organization we are today.

After ANCSA, BBNA turned it’s attention to addressing the social and economic problems facing Native people in the region. The change was partly in response to increasing requests for social services directed to BBNC, the for-profit corporation formed pursuant to ANCSA, but primarily in response to the problem that most social and economic development services were delivered by distant state and federal agencies with no knowledge of the people, culture and living conditions in the most politically and culturally diverse region in Alaska. BBNA sought to bring services closer to the people of the region.

BBNA’s early work focused on jobs and on training funded through the Comprehensive Employment Training Act (CETA), and it began operating various grants from the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). In 1975, the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act opened the door for tribal organizations to systematically assume responsibility for delivering federally funded services to Native people. BBNA added BIA programs in the 1970s and 1980s, and by 1987, when it took over BIA Realty Services, it was operating almost all programs the BIA then provided in the region. Previously these services had been provided sporadically from Anchorage or Juneau.

BBNA and our member tribes have been expanding and improving their services ever since. Head Start was added in 1995 and serves four communities. BBNA entered Self-Governance Compacting in the 1996 fiscal year. Compacting added some smaller BIA programs and significantly increased BBNA’s share of funding previously held at the BIA Agency and Regional Offices, and more importantly provided much greater autonomy in designing services to meet locally-determined needs. Today we offer Head Start, Land Management Services, Indian Child Welfare, Natural Resources, Economic and Workforce Development, Vocational Rehabilitation, Higher Education, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Tribal Energy programs, Environmental, Transportation and Facility Development, and others. We pass through more than $2 million annually to our member tribes. Colletively BBNA and other tribal entities provide the most jobs in the region and are the fastest growing segment of the Bristol Bay economy.
The BBNA Mission is to maintain and promote a strong regional organization supported by the Tribes of Bristol Bay to serve as a unified voice to provide social, economic, cultural, educational opportunities and initiatives to benefit the Tribes and the native people of Bristol Bay.

Our Vision

Thriving BBNA and Bristol Bay Tribes

Our Core Purpose

A Unified Regional Voice for Bristol Bay Tribes-Protecting our Culture, Building our Future.

Our Core Values

Self-Reliance - Serving Our Tribes - Pro-Active - Leadership

BBNA ESSENTIAL SERVICES

- Administration includes: the President & Chief Executive Officer, General Counsel, and the following departments: Administrative Services, Finance, Human Resources, and Program Development.
- Child Development Department includes: Four early education programs in Dillingham, New Stuyahok, Manokotak and Togiak; Child Care Assistance; and two Childcare classrooms in Dillingham.
- Community Services Department includes: Tribal Government Services, Tribal Justice Programs, and the Village Public Safety Officer Program.
- Land Management Services (LMS) provides assistance to Tribal members in various land transactions, acquisitions and probate; LMS also includes the Forestry Program that provides assistance to native allotment owners. LMS has a partnership with Alaska Legal Services and BBNC to provide assistance to Regional residents with Wills.
- Natural Resources Department includes five programs: Environmental, Subsistence Fish Monitoring, Marine Mammals, Subsistence and Brownfields Programs.
- Family Services Department includes 3 divisions: 1) Aging & Disabilities Division (Title III & VI-A Meal Program, Aging & Disabilities Resource Center, Title VI-C Homemaker/Chore & Respite Care Services); 2) Family Wellness Division (Wellness: A Circle of Life, Tribal Response Team, Family Violence Prevention Services Act, Regional Food Bank, Christmas Angel Tree Project); and 3) Children’s Services Division (Indian Child Welfare Act, Title IV-E Administrative & Training Reimbursement, Title IV-E Family First Prevention Services, Title IV-B Sub-Parts 1 & 2, Alaska Child Welfare Compact).
- Transportation and Infrastructure Development Department, provides assistance to tribes with Tribal Transportation Programs, infrastructure development, emergency management, and mitigations plans and projects for building resilient communities.
- Workforce Development Department includes: Employment, Education and Training Division (Higher Education, Vocational Training, Youth Employment Program, and Supportive Services); Cash Assistance Division (Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) and General Assistance); and Vocational Rehabilitation.
Child Care Center

The Bristol Bay Native Association offers quality child care programs for our children. The center provides an energetic, safe, and educational learning environment where children continually develop their social, cognitive and physical skills.

Child Care Assistance & Providers

The Child Care Development Fund serves individuals and families by increasing the availability, affordability, and quality of child care in the Bristol Bay Native Association services area.

Head Start

As Leaders in Early Childhood Education, we take pride in our Head Start Program staffed by competent, motivated professionals who provide a system of support which promotes successful students, dedicated families, and involved community members.

Youth Employment Program

Youth Employment offers meaningful work experience to economically disadvantaged Native Youth between the ages of 14-24. The program is designed to help youth gain valuable work skills that will lead them to additional employment opportunities.

For more information; contact the Child Care Development, located at the Val Larson Family Resource Center

Phone: 1-(907)-842-4059 or Toll Free: 1-(800)-478-4059 Fax: 1-(907)-842-2338

In 2002, BBNA built a new building to honor the staff and board members in the October 10, 2001 PenAir plane crash. The new building is the Valerie A. Larson Family Resource Center in Dillingham, Alaska. The building currently houses the BBNA Child Development Department. Valerie Larson was the director of Head Start at the time and designed the new building before the tragic plane crash. BBNA followed through with Valerie’s building design, honoring the staff and board members by naming the main rooms in the building after those that passed.
COMMUNITY SERVICES DEPARTMENT

Serving Bristol Bay tribal communities; partnering to deliver public safety services; promoting stable, fair, and efficient delivery of tribal justice services; and promoting self-determination for the Bristol Bay Tribes.

Tribal Government Services

Community Services maintains tribe-based administrator and clerk positions for the 20 tribes participating in the BBNA Compact of Self-Governance with the Department of Interior, Office of Self-Governance “Compact” to administer Compact Tribal Pass-through funding, 3 Accounting & Office Management Specialist (A&OMS) positions, and a Director to provide oversight and technical assistance to tribe-based employees and tribal supervisors/officials. Tribal Government Services provides outreach to tribes to ensure all are informed of important tribal opportunities. The support provided assists tribes to strengthen administrative capacity and promotes self-determination.

The Compact tribal pass-through funding includes Consolidated Tribal Government Services and Johnson O’Malley funding for the operation of tribally designed programs, and several pots of one-time restricted funding for Tribal Courts, and COVID CARES Act and ARPA funding.

The Community Services Department includes the following programs:

- Bristol Bay Reentry Program
- Bristol Bay Reentry Task Force
- Village Public Safety Officers (VPSO) Program

Bristol Bay Reentry Program

Our Vision

“Returning citizens are successfully integrated into the communities of Bristol Bay.”

Our Mission

“To assure that Bristol Bay residents can be returned to a safe home upon release from jail and receive the required, culturally-sound, collaborative, regionally accessible wrap-around services for success and to make sure the family, victim, and community are safe.”

What does the Bristol Bay Reentry Program offer?

The program offers Case Management, Supportive Services, and referrals to those citizens returning to the Bristol Bay Region from a correctional facilities.

Who is eligible?

- Individuals who have served over 30 days and are within 90 days of release; or have been released within the past 6 months
- Medium to High-Risk Felony Offenders
- High-Risk Misdemeanants

What are our expectations?

Full participation from the Reentrant is essential. Working together with the Case Manager, and regional partner agencies to strive for self-sufficiency, to achieve successful and lasting reentry into the community. This is a volunteer program.

What is the process?

Program duration is limited to 3 months pre-release and 6 months post-release.

- Transition Plan 1: Referral from Department of Corrections (DOC)
  Case Manager works with the Reentrant on transitional support needs while incarcerated.

- Transition Plan 2: Pre-Release
  Case Manager works with Reentrant to secure services and providers needed for post-release.

- Transition Plan 3: Post-Release
  Case Manager works with Reentrant on self-sufficiency needs.

- Transition Plan 4: After Care
  Case Manager works with Reentrant to create a plan for independently maintaining self-sufficiency.
Bristol Bay Reentry Task Force

The Bristol Bay Reentry Task Force is comprised of regional service providers, State of Alaska Department of Corrections (DOC) and successful reentrants. The Bristol Bay Reentry Task Force welcomes input about how we can help returning citizens in our region; if you would like to share your success story or be on the Bristol Bay Reentry Task Force please contact us. Bristol Bay Reentry Task Force hold bi-annual meetings; please contact the Reentry Task Force Coordinator about the next meeting.

The Bristol Bay Reentry Task Force has a Comprehensive Reentry Plan. Please go to our website to download the current plan [https://bbna.com/bristol-bay-reentry-task-force/](https://bbna.com/bristol-bay-reentry-task-force/).

Village Public Safety Officers (VPSO) Program

The Village Public Safety Officer (VPSO) program provides rural Alaskan communities with public safety support services.

In communities associated with the program, citizens receive immediate response to emergencies without delays caused by weather or distance. VPSO work closely with Alaska State Troopers, and provide emergency medical response, search and rescue operations, fire prevention and suppression, disaster preparedness and response, public safety education, and community policing.

A VPSO is generally the first to respond to many calls for help from community members; hence their motto, “First Responders: Last Frontier”.

**Current Village Public Safety Officers:**
- Pilot Point: Sgt. Byron (Barney) Wise
- Togiak: Cpl. Roger Wassillie
FAMILY SERVICES DEPARTMENT

BBNA’s Family Services Department is dedicated to enhancing family wellness, by offering comprehensive resources for Tribal members, families, and Bristol Bay communities.

Divisions within Family Services Department

- Children’s Services Division
- Aging & Disabilities Division
- Family Wellness Division

Children’s Services Division

BBNA’s Children’s Services Division strengthens our families by promoting children’s safety and well-being with Bristol Bay Tribes and communities.

The Children’s Services Division Scope of Work: The Children’s Services Division provides services to Tribal Councils and their members in the area of child welfare and family services.

These services include:

1. The establishment of Tribally-based offices staffed by trained Tribal members.
2. Tribal intervention in Child in Need of Aid cases and adoption, support services and networking with other agencies involved in such cases.
3. Recruitment and licensing of foster care providers for Bristol Bay ICWA case.
4. Regularly scheduled wellness activities for the children and families of the communities represented.
5. Information for families that will help them access BBNA Family Services, Workforce Development, or other adequate programs/services to fit their needs.

Aging & Disabilities Division

The goal of the BBNA Aging & Disabilities Division is to provide services to elders in the Bristol Bay region that will help them remain in their village leading meaningful, independent lives. This is accomplished by providing all elders 60 years or older a comprehensive & coordinated system of support, nutritional information, & referral services.

BBNA’s Aging & Disabilities Division provides the following: Congregate and Home-Delivered Meals (through contracts with school districts within the Bristol Bay region; Options Counseling; Homemaker/Chore Services; Respite Care Services; Resource and Referral; Person-Centered Screenings; Community Outreach; Medical Equipment Lending Closet; networking with appropriate Agencies; and Advocacy and Assistance to elders and persons experiencing a disability in Alaska’s Region VII – which includes the BBNA service area. Aging & Disabilities Division receives program funding through State and Federal Government grant programs.

- Homemaker / Chore Services are available to elders who live alone, with no immediate family to assist with household maintenance or chores.
- Respite Care Services are also available to give a primary caregiver a break.
- Referrals to Personal Care Attendant and Access Alaska Services are also available. Staff will coordinate and assist elders and their families in finding long-term care options that are not available with our grant programs/services.
- Our ADRC staff strives to travel to each village in region to visit elders and their families to determine individual needs of our clients.

Family Wellness Division

BBNA organized a Bristol Bay Regional Visioning (BBRV) Project in collaboration with key stakeholders in regional organizations: Bristol Bay Native Corporation (BBNC), BBAHC, Bristol Bay Housing Authority (BBHA) and Bristol Bay Economic and Development Corporation (BBEDC). The project was to develop a vision that would become a “guiding document for communities, regional organizations and all entities that have interest in the Bristol Bay Region.” The project held over 50 meetings within 26 different regional communities.
The BBRV Final Summary Report had recommendations that included “addressing alcohol/drug abuse and domestic violence through community wellness teams in every community,” “To provide support for community wellness teams in every community,” to logically include “village resource people to assess and implement prevention action through sharing information, working together and providing intervention” and to “coordinate public health and public safety efforts in communities to strengthen families.” (http://www.bristolbayvision.org)

BBNA developed a voluntary Bristol Bay Yaarui Wellness Committee in 2011 in efforts to prioritize development of community wellness teams. BBNA also developed a Family Violence Prevention Division under the Family Services Department. The teams would address and provide supportive services for clients and victims who suffer of domestic violence, sexual assault alcohol and substance abuse issues.

BBNAs Wellness: A Circle of Life program is modeled from AVCPs Healthy Families: The Yup’ik Way program. Our Wellness: A Circle of Life curriculum includes the 12 stages of life from the Healthy Families curriculum. BBNA’s Wellness Teams will review and adjust the curriculum’s 12 stages to fit their communities’ specific needs.

BBNA’s wellness concept is that a treatment or clinical program approach is not necessarily needed for our families to accomplish wellness. Treatment or clinical services may be a part of a person’s wellness, but there is much more that may provide a successful outcome.

Our family is where our world begins. It is where we learn how to be a human being. It is where we learn to talk, to think, to feel, to behave and how to treat others and the world around us, in the ways of our people and our culture. Our deepest values and beliefs, our sense of right and wrong, begin in our families. Our childhood experiences, our grandparents, our parents, brothers/sisters, our relatives and other people in our first family, are the foundations for our life and our identity.

Wellness: A Circle of Life follows traditional Qasgiq in our cultural practices, beliefs, values, teachings and traditions in teaching Yuuyaraq, our healthy way of life. The Qasgiq is a place of teaching and learning all the cultural wisdom and knowledge passed down through each generation prescribe a balanced, healthy life for our Yup’ik people.

Much of our generation learned parenting skills in institutions, such as boarding schools, or other forms of abusive or dysfunctional situations. We rely on our elders to remember and pass on our healthy childrearing practices. Our cultural teachings on child bearing are based on the following beliefs:

Learning starts before birth. The mother shapes the child’s emotions and transfers feelings of love, caring and compassion to an unborn child with the support of the husband. He observes the same rules and rituals for a healthy pregnancy. The child is a separate spirit being affected by the mother’s actions, behavior, state of being, and thinking.

All adults serve as teachers. Our kinship system allows our children to develop within a network of caring adults. Children learn by observing adults and others around them. This goes for learning parenting as well. If we wait to teach how to be a parent when the baby has arrived, we are too late. Learning to be a parent is something that begins at a very young age by observing.

The system made sure that children had good self-esteem built by patience, kindness, lecturing, cultural celebrations of birth and growth, and the belief that children responded to positive nurturing, as they cannot be made responsible by force of will. Rather, that they learn self-control and restraint taught by actions to distract or songs to soothe and stories to serve as entertainment and teaching lessons. They learn that wisdom came from listening and observing. Stories and cultural ceremonies taught ways to behave appropriately and shaped how one views the world and their place in it.

Wellness: A Circle of Life follows the Yup’ik life cycle bringing forth our cultural teachings, values, beliefs, life ways, ceremonies and rituals in a talking circle format through an adaptable 12 stage program at the discretion of the event planners.

Facilitators include up to two Yup’ik members with two elders, preferably male and female, who provide guidance. Facilitators and elders pass on our teachings using stories to help us learn understand and remember how these guide us in living our lives in a balanced, healthy way and to improve our parenting and teaching skills so that we can also pass these skills to our children and our youth.

**Food Bank**

Our regional food bank is supplemented by OSG funds, small pots of grant funds, and donations. We provide emergency and on-going food bank services to those families who meet the financial eligibility requirements within the Compact service area. Because OSG funds the food bank services, we have a limited service area – those Tribes that compact their OSG program with BBNA – unless other Tribes contribute to the Food Bank for services.
Helping tribal members get title to their land and help in managing their property is the foundation of the Land Management Services Program’s work (formerly BBNA Realty). The Program’s files detail pending and titled acquisitions totaling more than 127,000 acres. Realty staff can help with trespass cases, gravel sales, partitions, easements and subdivisions. Landowners, including heirs, are urged to have a Will to avoid inheritance disputes among heirs and family members.

Wills

BBNA Land Management Services (LMS) staff urges all restricted landowners, including heirs, to have a Will. In a Memorandum of Agreement, BBNA, Bristol Bay Native Corporation, and Alaska Legal Services Corporation established guidelines for ALSC to assist restricted land owners and BBNC shareholders with Wills, Advanced Health Care Directive, or Power of Attorney forms. ALSC can be contacted at 907-842-1452 or 1-888-391-1475 email: dillingham@alsc-law.org.

Transactions

Gift deeds, sales, Revocable Use Permits, leases, easements, trespasses, partitions, land exchanges, gravel and sand permits, and subdivision reviews are a few transactions with which Realty routinely assists. Revocable Use Permits, leases, and gravel permits are effective options for generating income from Native allotments or townsites without selling the land. Land partitions are sometimes used if heirs wish to subdivide inherited property so that each can receive a deed (title) to his or her part of the property. Thus, individual heirs can use their portion for their own purposes without having to have the consent of the other heirs. Without a partition, it can sometimes be difficult to manage land owned by several heirs, since all must agree on how the property is to be used.

Probate

Losing a loved one is not easy, and a probate proceeding can be a lengthy process. In order for BBNA’s Probate Services (managed under Land Management Services) to complete the probate process for your deceased loved one(s) who may have interest in restricted native land(s), we are required to submit necessary documents attached to the final probate package to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of Interior in order to transfer their interest. It is the responsibility of the heirs and beneficiaries to provide us with those documents.

Probate is the legal process by which applicable tribal law, state law, or Federal law that affects the distribution of a decedent’s estate holding interest in restricted native land(s) which is applied to (1) determine heirs; (2) approve wills and devisees; and (3) transfer any funds held in trust by the Secretary of Interior for a decedent to the heirs, devisees, or other persons or entities entitled by law.

Please remember, if you do own interest in native restricted land, we suggest and urge you to have a will prepared to avoid inheritance disputes among heirs and family members. BBNA’s Probate and Estate Services requires your assistance in processing your loved ones probate for distribution of their interest in restricted native land(s).

Forestry Program

The purpose of the BBNA/FFMP Forestry Program plans for the management of the forest resources of individually owned Native allotments. The plan is to provide general policy directives for forest and fire management activities to ensure adherence to statutory and regulatory requirements protecting timber, fisheries, wildlife, cultural, and other resources on Native allotments within the Bristol Bay region. LMS Forestry Program provides oversight on Fire management and Thinning project. BBNA’s Forestry Program Maintains communications between fire response officials and monitors fires in the Bristol Bay Region.

The Thinning Project

The Forestry Program provides a service to native allotment owners in the region by thinning out dead trees on allotments which are a fuel in forest fires. This project helps in the protection of native allotment lands. Our work consists of thinning and removing fuel (brush, trees, and dead fall) from around native allotments and homes to protect them from wildfires.
**NATURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT**

Department Mission Statement: The Natural Resources Department is dedicated to protecting, maintaining and preserving the land, ecosystems and natural resources of Bristol Bay; while empowering our Tribes to enhance their subsistence, cultural and economic opportunities as described in the Bristol Bay Vision.

Our Purpose

- Protect the rights of Bristol Bay Tribes to choose how to continue to meet their subsistence, cultural, and economic needs; and
- Further natural resource management goals of Bristol Bay Tribes, consistent with traditional stewardship, sustainability, and self-reliance.
- Ensure effective participation from the Bristol Bay Region in all state and federal regulatory processes that affect subsistence resources.

**Programs within the Natural Resources Department**

* Brownfields  * Environmental  * Fisheries  * Marine Mammals  * Subsistence

Organizations and Processes NRD is Involved In

The Natural Resources Department assists tribes and residents for public meetings with proposals, testimonies and regulatory process with the following agencies.

**Fish and Game Management (State)**

- Alaska Board of Fisheries
- Alaska Board of Game
- Alaska Regional Fish and Game Advisory Councils (Chignik, Lake Iliamna, Lower Bristol Bay, Naknek/Kvichak, Nushagak, Togiak)

**Fish and Game Management (Federal)**

- Federal Subsistence Board (FSB)
- Bristol Bay Regional Advisory Council (BBRAC)
- North Pacific Fisheries Management Council (NP-FMC)

**Joint State and Federal Wildlife Management and Research Entities**

- Western Alaska Partnership
- Nushagak Peninsula Caribou Advisory Committee
- Alaska Migratory Bird Co-Management Council (AMBCC)
- Western Alaska Salmon Coalition (WASC)

**Marine Mammals**

- Bristol Bay Marine Mammal Council (BBMMC)
- Qayassiq Walrus Commission (QWC)
- Ice Seal Committee (ISC)
- Alaska Beluga Whale Committee (ABWC)
- Eskimo Walrus Commission (EWC)
- Indigenous People’s Council on Marine Mammals (IPCoMM)
- The Alaska Sea Otter and Stellar Sea Lion Commission

**Environmental/Habitat**

- EPA Region 10 Tribal Operations Committee (RTOC)
- Bristol Bay Heritage Land Trust (BBHLT)
- Nushagak Mulchatna Watershed Council (NMWC)
- Southwest Alaska Salmon Habitat Partnership (SWASHP)
- Wood-Tikchik State Park Management Council
- National Tribal Air Association (NTAA)
- National Tribal Operations Committee (NTOC)
- Aniakchak National Monument Subsistence Resource Commission
**Brownfields Program**

A Brownfield is piece of land that a community, organization, or agency wants to redevelop or reuse but cannot because the land is either contaminated or perceived to be contaminated by a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. Some examples of a brownfield site could be abandoned illegal dumpsites, abandoned tank farms, old canneries, buildings that contain contaminants like lead-based paint and asbestos materials, or abandoned gas stations. When these sites are identified, the site has to have a reuse or redevelopment plan which could be using an existing building as a community meeting hall, recreational center, or using the property for a community garden, developing affordable housing, or returning the site back to its traditional subsistence use.

Often, it is the perceived contaminants on a property that hinder redevelopment of the property. Through the brownfield process we can clear stigma and the property can be returned to productive use.

**Below is the basic process to get these brownfield sites back to reuse.**

- Identify Brownfields & tie to Redevelopment Goals
- Investigate (conduct site assessments)
- Cleanup (if necessary)
- Redevelop

**Submitting a Site to BBNA Inventory**

If anyone is concerned about a potentially contaminated site and wants it on BBNA’s Brownfield Inventory, please download the site questionnaire survey link and fill out the information the best that you can. The more detailed information the better we can determine eligibility for brownfield services.

**Does Your Village Have Contaminated Sites with Redevelopment Potential?**

There are two services that can assist in conducting site assessments:

EPA’s Targeted Brownfield Assessment (TBA), which is a service providing an environmental assessment that fits the requestor’s needs. This service can be applied for any time of the year. Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) provides a Brownfield Assessment and Cleanup (DBAC) service that assist with hiring a contractor for environmental assessments or cleanup for eligible brownfield sites. The deadline to apply for services is March 1st.

**Public Record**

BBNA’s Brownfields Program services 20 of our Bristol Bay communities. The Public Record is a spreadsheet that contains information about contaminated sites and what kind of action has been done with these sites. Information found on the Public Record is from the DEC Contaminated Sites Database and more detailed information can be found on the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation Website.

**Brownfield Program Outreach Materials**

- Brownfield Program Informational Guide
- Introduction To Brownfields (PowerPoint Presentation)
- Brownfields FAQ
- BBNA’s Tribal Response Program Handbook

**Brownfield Links**

- U.S. EPA Brownfield Homepage: [http://www2.epa.gov/brownfields](http://www2.epa.gov/brownfields)
- U.S. EPA Land Revitalization Homepage: [http://www2.epa.gov/land-revitalization](http://www2.epa.gov/land-revitalization)
- Alaska DEC Brownfields Homepage: [http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/csp/brownfields.htm](http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/csp/brownfields.htm)
- Center for Creative Land Recycling Website: [http://www.cclr.org/](http://www.cclr.org/)
Environmental Program

The Environmental Program works with Tribes to develop village based programs to protect environmental quality, human health, and renewable resources.

Bristol Bay Native Association’s Environmental Program has operated an EPA Indian General Assistance Program (IGAP) grant since 1995. The EPA describes IGAP funding as a means for tribes and tribal consortia to build, develop, and establish environmental programs and develop and implement solid and hazardous waste programs on tribal lands. Over the 27 years, IGAP funding has allowed BBNA to assist tribes in environmental planning efforts, establish watershed approaches to address environmental concerns, work individually with tribal environmental staff on program development and implementation, grant management requirements, host regional and sub-regional training workshops over the years and much more.

Useful IGAP Websites

Helpful IGAP websites that have useful materials listed below:

- Region 10 EPA Indian Environmental General Assistance Program (IGAP): [https://www.epa.gov/r10-tribal/region-10-indian-environmental-general-assistance-program-gap](https://www.epa.gov/r10-tribal/region-10-indian-environmental-general-assistance-program-gap)
- EPA Tribal Partnership Groups: [https://www.epa.gov/tribal/tribal-partnership-groups](https://www.epa.gov/tribal/tribal-partnership-groups)
- Region 10 Tribal Operations Committee (RTOC): [https://region10rtoc.net/](https://region10rtoc.net/)
- Zender Environmental: [https://zendergroup.org/](https://zendergroup.org/)

Subsistence Fisheries Monitoring Program

The Subsistence Fisheries Monitoring Program works with Bristol Bay tribal councils, subsistence users, and resource managers to identify, design and implement research projects that protect fish in our waters.

The Partners for Subsistence Fisheries Monitoring Program functions begin with facilitating and implementing directed research projects to monitor subsistence fisheries. These projects focus on assessing community harvests, traditional management techniques, and also document traditional knowledge of how the local fish habitats function. These projects require collaboration between Tribal Councils, Universities, State and Federal Managers and other research entities. BBNA serves to coordinate these research efforts, ensuring they are conducted in the best interest of our member tribes. These partnerships also strengthen the regional fisheries management through the bridging of both traditional and contemporary knowledge systems.

Bristol Bay tribes and residents rely on subsistence resources to meet our nutritional and cultural needs. The Partners Program educates and assists local residents in navigating the State and Federal subsistence management processes. These include the ADF&G Board of Fisheries, Local Advisory Committees, the Federal Regional Advisory Council, and Federal Subsistence Board. The Partners Program ensures that subsistence fisheries proposals, policies, regulations, rule making, consultation opportunities and related information is provided to Bristol Bay tribes through directed information sharing.

The Partners Program and Natural Resources Department also direct the fisheries and marine mammals summer internship programs, in pursuit of fostering the development of our future resource managers. These internships provide hands-on field experiences for College students enrolled in degree programs related to Natural Resources, or Environmental Studies. These efforts include partnerships with the Alaska Native Science and Engineering Program, University of Alaska, University of Washington, State and Federal Agencies, which create a well-rounded learning experience for our college interns.

For nearly 20 years, BBNA has successfully collaborated with the USFWS on Federal subsistence management projects through the Fisheries Resources Monitoring Program. The BBNA Partners Program is critical to the success of these projects and will ensure the meaningful and continued involvement of local subsistence harvesters and Tribal councils in the management of subsistence fisheries in Bristol Bay.
Subsistence Program
The Subsistence Program works collaboratively with subsistence harvesters, Tribal Councils, State and Federal agencies as well as non-governmental organizations to facilitate tribal involvement in all aspects of projects and activities relating to research and management of Bristol Bay subsistence resources.

Marine Mammals Program
The Marine Mammals Program promotes scientific research for sustainable marine mammal populations and harvest activities. The Marine Mammals Program provides technical assistance to Tribal Councils regarding marine mammal issues and advocates a proactive approach to address marine mammal issues, while emphasizing tribal involvement at all stages of research, development, and implementation. The program coordinates the activities of the Qayassiq Walrus Commission and Bristol Bay Marine Mammal Council and is cooperatively involved with the Eskimo Walrus Commission, Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission, Alaska Beluga Whale Committee, The Alaska Sea Otter and Stellar Sea Lion Commission, and the Indigenous Peoples Council on Marine Mammals.
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

The Program Development Department assists BBNA with planning and developing programs consistent with the Bristol Bay Regional Vision, BBNA Board Priority Goals, and BBNA's Mission Statement. The Economic Development Program is within the Program Development Department.

The Economic Development Program promotes and manages projects designed to improve the economy of the Bristol Bay Region.

Economic Development Program

The Economic Development Program, staffed with one full time employee, supports economic development through the Bristol Bay Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) planning and implementation activities with the U.S. Economic Development Administration (EDA) planning grant. The program also plays an important networking and information-disseminating role among the Tribes, Bristol Bay entities, and government agencies. The Economic Development Program implements the Bristol Bay Regional Vision in regard to culturally appropriate and resilient economic development, capacity building, and promoting resilient communities in partnership with programs in the BBNA Program Development Department to implement the Bristol Bay Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy.

Bristol Bay CEDS

A Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) is the result of an ongoing planning process that studies local economic conditions, identifies problems and opportunities, sets goals and objectives, coordinates implementation activities, and evaluates accomplishments. A CEDS identifies community needs and provides development strategies that coordinate the different efforts to yield efficiencies. A CEDS facilitates a unified effort to create jobs, raise income levels, diversify the economy, and improve the quality of life while protecting the environment. It adopts a logical process for long-range development while actively working on short-range problem solutions.

- To review the online plan go to: https://bbna.com/bristol-bay-comprehensive-economic-development-strategy-2022-2026/
- To review past CEDS plans go to: https://bbna.com/past-ceds/

CEDS Industry Meetings

The Economic Development Program hosts CEDS industry meetings as a way for our local organizations to provide feedback to the industries supported in CEDS process and hear about innovative initiatives happening in Bristol Bay.

- To access CEDS Industry Meeting material go to: https://bbna.com/ceds-industry-meetings/

Broadband Implementation Study

BBNA has partnered with the Denali Commission and the Bristol Bay Native Corporation to conduct a six-part study looking at global and regional virtual job opportunities once Bristol Bay communities have access to reliable internet.

- To learn more and review the sections of the study go to: https://bbna.com/bristol-bay-broadband-implementation-plan-for-virtual-jobs-adoption/

Fisheries

The Economic Development Program offers a variety of resources for commercial fishermen and partners with multiple agencies to increase impact. See below for a few, or contact the economic development program staff for more.

- Website on selling your own fish – visit www.sellyourownfish.com
- Alaska SeaGrant Marine Advisory Program: Has an agent housed at the Bristol Bay Campus in Dillingham that focuses on providing resources to commercial fishers in the Bristol Bay Region. To learn more go to: https://alaska-seagrant.org/marine-advisory/
- BBEDC: For Bristol Bay CDQ residents the Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation is available for Commercial fisher. website: https://www.bbedc.com/
- BBRSDA: For Bristol Bay Drift Fishers the Bristol Bay Regional Seafood Development Association has resources to assist your fishing operation. website: https://www.bbrsda.com/
i-Fish

iFish is a digital version of the Crew Class, an introduction for entry-level crewmembers to the Bristol Bay commercial fishery provided in partnership with the Alaska Sea Grant Marine Advisory Program. This training teaches basic skills on: Knots and Lines; Brailer Bag Repair; Net Mending and Hanging; Fish Picking, Handling, and Quality; Handling the Boat; Safety at Sea; and Self-Management. At the end of this training are interviews with seasoned commercial fishing captains providing tips on what makes a good crew member. The intent of this training is to help Bristol Bay residents gain access to the commercial fishery through entry level positions.

• To access the i-Fish recordings go to: https://bbna.com/i-fish/

Resiliency

Bristol Bay has seen some economic disruptions over the years, some causing great shifts to the way we live our lives. The Resiliency series helps local organizations prepare, withstand and adapt to changes in economic conditions. Being a resilient organization means being able to navigate disruptions without significant impacts to daily operations. But it also means using those moments of change to adapt processes and move forward for the better. Take a look at these recordings to learn how you can become more resilient.

• To access the Resiliency Series Recordings go to: https://bbna.com/resiliency-series-recordings/

Online Art Marketing Series

The Online Art Marketing series is available to help local artist expand their market to have an online presence. The series is for people with limited skills in online sales and marketing platforms. This Online Art Marketing series takes artist through business startup, online banking options, online selling platforms, online marketing, and the Silver Hand program.

• To access the Online Art Marketing Series Recordings go to: https://bbna.com/2022/05/05/online-art-marketing-series/

Bristol Bay Tourism

BBNA Economic Development Program has completed a Bristol Bay region-wide visitor’s guide. The goal of the project was to promote tourism opportunities and to advertise and support Bristol Bay regional businesses. If you would like a printed copy of this guide, please contact the Economic Development program at: (907) 842-5257 ext. 6223.


Regional Energy

The BBNA Economic Development Program oversees some of the region’s energy projects. It is charged with promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy through disseminating information, planning, partnering, advocating and administering programs and projects. These efforts support the Bristol Bay Regional Vision by fostering coordination and promoting regional planning.

The Southwest Alaska Energy Network webpage is complete! Through grant funds from the US Department of Energy, Office of Indian Energy, of which BBNA is a partner, this website has valuable energy information. To check out the work that has taken place go to:
Ciulistet Emerging Leaders

The Bristol Bay Ciulistet program supports young leaders from Bristol Bay by placing them with local internship opportunities, building Bristol Bay specific leadership skills and knowledge, and connecting them with a network of peers and mentors across the region. The program is designed to support Indigenous young people ages 18-28 in becoming the next generation of Bristol Bay leadership. During Ciulistet, participants will take part in an internship with a tribe, village corporation, or local or regional entity; engage in monthly calls with fellow Ciulistet participants; and take part in two retreats to deepen learning, skills, and relationships.

Program Components

- **Orientation:** At the start of the Ciulistet Program there will be a 2-day orientation online meeting for participants to review the outcomes and expectation for participating in the program, this will take place within the first month.
- **Monthly calls:** Each month during the program, Ciulistet participants will gather virtually to connect with one another, share information and challenges, and learn about a topic to build their work skills as leaders.
- **Periodic check-ins with coordinator:** Throughout participant’s time in the Ciulistet Program, they will engage in periodic check in calls with the project coordinator to ensure participants are getting holistic learning opportunities within the program and to identify any additional support that’s needed.
- **Retreats:** During participant’s time in Ciulistet, there will be two week-long retreats. At these retreat, participants will engage with local leaders and elders to build the resource network, learn about the various management systems that reside in Bristol Bay, learn about workplace best practices, and engage in team building and leadership development exercises to enhance participant’s confidence and connection to culture.
- **Internship:** Internships are part-time, roughly 20 hours per week for 21 weeks at a rate of $15/hour. They will be paid through Bristol Bay Native Association with support from Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation and Bristol Bay Native Corporation. Internship hosts include tribes, villages, village corporations, and regional entities in Bristol Bay.

To learn more about the Ciulistet program go to: [https://bbna.com/program-development/ciulistet-emerging-leaders-internship-program/](https://bbna.com/program-development/ciulistet-emerging-leaders-internship-program/)

Grant Writing Resources

- **Grant Writing Guide**
- **Grant Writing Overview Presentation**
- **Find Grants & Online Resources**
- **Data Collection Online Resources**
- **Executive Order 12372 Guidance**
- **BBNA Service Area Map**
- **2022 Distressed Communities Report**
- **Grant Writing Workshop 2022**
TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

Mission Statement

The Bristol Bay Native Association Department of Transportation & Infrastructure Development (DOTID) exists to address the transportation needs of the Bristol Bay Region. The department serves participating tribes with implementing tribally identified transportation priorities and is providing emergency management support.

Our Vision

To support sustainable and thriving Member communities by maximizing economic returns on policies that Promote Safety, Transportation and Infrastructure Investments, and Emergency Planning that bring lasting and equitable economic benefits to the citizens of the Bristol Bay Region.

Department Statement of Purpose

To Continue To Improve The Quality Of Life For Bristol Bay Region Tribes, By Developing Safe Reliable Roads And Trails, Public Transportation Systems, Infrastructure Development, Highway Safety Planning, And Emergency Preparedness Programs Together With The Most Local Economic Benefit Possible.

BBNA Tribal Transportation Program (TTP)

BBNA DOTID program works with 7 consortium tribes. Participating Consortium Tribes: Clarks Point; Ekuk; Ekwok; New Stuyahok; Pilot Point; Portage Creek and Twin Hills. A Consortium is a group of Tribes who have formally agreed to pool their TTP funding and resources. The BIA and FHWA will work with a Tribal Consortium the same as a Tribe.

BBNA DOTID provides the following to the participating Consortium Tribes:

- Develop or Update Long Range Transportation Plans
- Assist with National Tribal Transportation Facility Inventory
- Review, Update, and Create Tribal Transportation Safety Plans
- Develop safe and reliable public transportation and Infrastructure networks
- Design and Construction Services

Tribal Hazard Mitigation Plans (THMP)

The THMP identifies all natural hazards that affect the community, including earthquake, flood/erosion, severe weather, and wildland/tundra fire hazards, etc. The plan identifies the people and facilities potentially at risk and ways to mitigate damage from future hazard impacts. The public participation and planning process is documented as part of this project.

Why Do We Need A Hazard Mitigation Plan?

A FEMA approved and community adopted THMP enables your Tribal council’s eligibility to apply for funding through state and federal mitigation grant programs.

BBNA Tribal Transportation Safety Program

“A Transportation Safety Plan is a collaborative and comprehensive document that identifies transportation safety issues and strategies to address them. Effective Transportation Safety Plans lead to projects that make the transportation system safer.” ~U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration

The purpose of the Tribal Transportation Safety Plans is to use existing data to identify transportation safety issues, prioritize activities to address these issues, and identify potential funding sources to implement the activities.

Other Planning

NUSHAGAK REGIONAL FERRY/BARGE PLANNING STUDY – Revision 1 click title to read plan

Advocacy

BBNA is actively involved in advocating for the transportation, infrastructure, and emergency preparedness needs of the Bristol Bay Region.
“Workforce Development provides quality services to Bristol Bay residents, promoting individual and family self-sufficiency through employment and educational opportunities, which sustains cultural values, and reflects economic trends of the Bristol Bay Region.”

Program Services for Tribal Enrolled Alaska Native or American Indian Members:
- Adult Vocational Training
- Burial Assistance
- Child Care Assistance
- Employment and Training
- General Assistance
- Heating Assistance
- Higher Education
- Tribal Vocational Rehabilitation
- Tribal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)
- Youth Employment

Program Services for All Residents of Bristol Bay:
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)
- Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)

Adult Vocational Training

The Adult Vocational Training Program provides information and financial assistance to clients interested in earning a certificate from a vocational training or a trade school program. The purpose of the Adult Vocational Training Program is to assist clients to acquire the job skills necessary for full time satisfactory employment.

BBNA WFD utilizes Alaska Career Information System (AKCIS) which is made possible through a partnership between the Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education (ACPE) and the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (DOLWD). Using AKCIS, clients can customize a portfolio; find colleges, trainings and occupations that match their interests; create a resume; save documents; and much more; share their portfolio with their case workers to show progress towards their self-sufficiency.

Training assistance is available for a wide variety of fields working towards a career goal.

Eligibility requirements include proof of tribal affiliation with a federally recognized tribe; current resident for at least 30 consecutive days prior to applying for services of a Bristol Bay community that has an authorizing resolution to BBNA; enrollment in an trade school program; and proof of financial need. Training grants are designed to meet the job skills necessary to immediately obtain employment. Max award for students is $5,000.00 in a lifetime. Students must work collaboratively with case worker and other funding partners.

Complete applications must be submitted at least 30 days before training begins.

Download your application here: https://bbna.com/our-programs/workforce-development/adult-vocational-training/
Burial/Cremation Assistance

Burial, cremation and funeral costs can be very expensive. There are several agencies that offer burial assistance. Services typically include only the direct services related to the needs of the deceased such as casket, cross, funeral home services, freight/transportation for the deceased to be transported to the community to be buried. Each Organization has their own eligibility requirements. DO NOT ASSUME EXPENSES OR SERVICES WILL BE COVERED. Limits are set for specific services and reimbursement for purchase costs made may not be allowed.

The deceased must be tribally enrolled and have resided within the boundaries of the Bristol Bay Region for the past six consecutive months.

BBNA has complied information for a “THINGS TO CONSIDER” booklet to help you prepare for someone who is terminally ill or after you have recently lost a family member, friend, or someone close to you. If you would like a copy of this guide, please feel free to print from this link and/or ask your case worker.

We strongly encourage you to make contact with them as soon as possible.


Child Care Assistance

Child Care Assistance for Parent/Guardian

BBNA Child Care Assistance eligibility is based on family size and family’s gross income. A sliding fee scale will be used and is based on the Federal Income Poverty Guidelines. Assistance can be provided for tribally enrolled Alaska Native or American Indian youth under the age of 13.

Child Care Assistance – Provider

Child care providers serve a vital role in our Bristol Bay Communities. Provider and all household members 16 years of age and older must pass a background check. The provider must be 18 or older and cannot reside in the home with the children or the parent.

For more information; contact the Child Care Development, located at the Val Larson Family Resource Center
Phone: 1-(907)-842-4059 or Toll Free: 1-(800)-478-4059   Fax: 1-(907)-842-2338

For more information go to: [https://bbna.com/our-programs/workforce-development/child-care-assistance/](https://bbna.com/our-programs/workforce-development/child-care-assistance/)

Employment & Training

Employment services are available for creating and updating resumes, job searches, developing cover letters, employment counseling, and interview techniques. Improving essential job skills and education levels are offered on an individual basis.

BBNA WFD utilizes Alaska Career Information System (AKCIS) which is made possible through a partnership between the Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education (ACPE) and the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (DOLWD).

Using AKCIS, clients can customize a portfolio, find colleges, trainings and occupations that match their interests, create a resume, save documents, share their portfolio with their case workers to show progress toward their self-sufficiency, and much more.

Training assistance is available for a wide variety of fields working toward a career goal. The purpose of the Employment and Training program service is to assist clients in obtaining, maintaining, or advancing in full-time employment.

BBNA WFD works with contractors in developing and identifying regional jobs within the Bristol Bay region promoting economic development.

Eligibility requirements include proof of tribal affiliation with a BBNA compacting tribe who is at least ¼ degree Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut blood descendant of a member of a tribe who has an authorizing resolution to BBNA; current resident for at least 30 consecutive days prior to applying for services of a Bristol Bay community that has an authorizing resolution to BBNA and proof of financial need. Clients must work collaboratively with a case worker and other funding partners. Complete applications must be submitted at least 30 days before training begins.

General Assistance

• General Assistance (GA) provides financial assistance to individuals with little to no income.
• Families who have exhausted TANF benefits may be considered for GA.
• GA funds may only be used to meet the essential needs such as food, shelter and utilities.
• Monthly receipts are collected to ensure proper use of funds.
• GA clients are required to seek employment. If employment is unavailable in their community, work service and volunteering is required.

BBNA WFD Case Workers work closely with GA clients through comprehensive case management to assist with finding, developing, and preparing clients for gainful employment through educational and employment opportunities. GA clients create and review Individual Self-Sufficiency Plan (ISP) every 3 months.

BBNA WFD utilizes Alaska Career Information System (AKCIS) which is made possible through a partnership between the Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education (ACPE) and the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (DOLWD).

Using AKCIS, clients can customize a portfolio; find colleges, trainings and occupations that match their interests; create a resume; save documents; and much more; share their portfolio with their case workers to show progress towards their self-sufficiency.

Download your application here: https://bbna.com/our-programs/workforce-development/general-assistance/

Higher Education

Higher Education provides information and financial assistance to full-time and part-time post-secondary students interested in a two (2) year Associate of Arts (AA)/Associate of Science (AS)/Associate of Applied Science (AAS) degree or a four (4) year Bachelor of Arts (BA)/Bachelor of Science (BS) degree at an accredited institution (Graduate students are encouraged to apply as their application will be considered for funding after undergrad students have been funded). Eligibility requirements include proof of tribal affiliation with a BBNA compacting tribe; High School diploma or GED; enrollment in an Accredited Institution for an academic program leading to a degree; and proof of financial need.

Applications must be received by the deadline, not postmarked by the deadline. Faxed and emailed applications may be accepted but it is the student’s responsibility to ensure faxes and emails are received. Fall semester 2022 funding deadline is July 15, 2022. Spring Semester 2023 funding deadline is January 6, 2023.

Helpful information:
Most Recent Transcripts – Unofficial transcripts are accepted.
Financial Aid Budget Need Sheet – Must be completed by a Financial Aid Officer.

Download your application here: https://bbna.com/our-programs/workforce-development/higher-education/

Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)

The heating assistance program provides assistance to low-income households. The program is funded by the Federal Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) block grant. The program runs from November 1st through May 31st. An eligible household may receive one heating assistance grant during this period.

For more information go here: https://bbna.com/our-programs/workforce-development/heating-assistance/

Tribal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Four Purposes of Tribal TANF:
• Assisting needy families so that children can be cared for in their own homes
• Reducing the dependence of needy parents by promoting job preparation, work, and marriage
• Preventing out of wedlock pregnancies
• Encouraging the formation and maintenance of two-parent families

Tribal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (Tribal TANF) is a State and Federal funded cash assistance program that provides monthly cash benefits and supportive services to income eligible families or caretaker relatives with chil-
Tribal TANF is limited to sixty (60) months of lifetime assistance per household. The Tribal TANF program is designed to help families address barriers to employment; assist with self-sufficiency skills; and end dependency.

Eligibility requirements include household income limit of $2,000.00 or less, and have children in or in preparation for re-establishment of a home. Households may be single parents; two-parent families; or caretaker relatives of children. Cooperation with Child Support is a requirement of the program; unless Good Cause is proved. Tribal TANF eligibility reviews are conducted every 6 months.

BBNA WFD uses the State of Alaska Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Public Assistance application for applicants applying for Tribal TANF. For more information; contact the BBNA Workforce Development 477 Tribal TANF Case Worker at 842-2262 or Toll-free 1-888-285-2262. Completed applications may be faxed to: 1-907-842-1293 or (833)693-0570 or emailed to: eligibility@bbna.com

If an applicant is also applying for Food Stamps or Medicaid, please contact Public Assistance directly for your application status, eligibility review, or to report changes in your household to DPA: 1-800-478-4372 or 1-907-562-1619.

Tribal Vocational Rehabilitation

Funded by competitive U.S. Department of Education grants, Tribal Vocational Rehabilitation (TVR) helps Alaska Natives and American Indians with disabilities get jobs and learn skills needed to work. Services include guidance and counseling, job placement, medical exams, surgery, psychiatry, training, transportation, and assistive devices such as hearing aids and wheelchairs. The program can help college and vocational students, spark small business development and create supported employment.

Eligibility requirements include proof of tribal affiliation with a BBNA compacting tribe who is at least ¼ degree Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut blood descendant of a member of a tribe who has an authorizing resolution to BBNA; current resident for at least 30 consecutive days prior to applying for services of a Bristol Bay community that has an authorizing resolution to BBNA; documentation of a disability that results in substantial impediments to employment and for whom a reasonable expectation exists that TVR services will be effective; and proof of financial need. Clients must work collaboratively with case worker and other funding partners.

Examples of disabilities TVR services are provided for:

Alcohol and Drug Addiction
Amputations
Visual Impairments
Hearing and Speech Impairments
Mental Illness
Mental Retardation
Orthopedic Problems
Seizure Disorders
Traumatic Brain Injury
Specific Learning Disabilities
Diabetes
Other Physical or Mental conditions that limits one’s ability to work or function

Tribal Vocational Rehabilitation

For more information about any of the Workforce Development programs contact the BBNA Workforce Development at (907)842-2262 or Toll-free 1-888-285-2262. or go to: https://bbna.com/our-programs/workforce-development/
In the following pages you will learn a little bit of history of each of our 31 villages in the Bristol Bay region.

BBNA serves 31 Tribes in the Bristol Bay Region by providing educational, social, and economic services to benefit the Tribes and Native people of the region.

- Aleknagik
- Chignik Bay
- Chignik Lagoon
- Chignik Lake
- Clarks Point
- Curvyung
- Egegik
- Ekuk
- Ekwok
- Igiugig
- Iliamna
- Ivanof Bay
- Kanatak
- King Salmon
- Kokhanok
- Koliganek
- Levelock
- Manokotak
- Naknek
- New Stuyahok
- Newhalen
- Nondalton
- Pedro Bay
- Perryville
- Pilot Point
- Port Heiden
- Portage Creek
- South Naknek
- Togiak
- Twin Hills
- Ugashik

Tribal village information was gathered from the State of Alaska DCRA website: https://dcra-cdo-dced.opendata.arcgis.com/
Wood River and Aleknagik Lake have been used historically as summer fish camps. Aleknagik means "Wrong Way Home," because Natives returning to their homes along the Nushagak River would sometimes become lost in the fog and find themselves swept up the Wood River with the tide, inadvertently arriving at Aleknagik Lake. The 1929 U.S. Census found 55 people living in the "Wood River Village" area to the south. In 1930, there were five families living on the shores of the lake year-round: the Waskeys, Polleys, Hansons, Yakos, and Smiths. A log cabin territorial school was built on the south shore of the lake in 1933, and Josie Waskey was the first teacher. Attracted by the school, other facilities, and plentiful fish, game, and timber, other families from Goodnews, Togiak, and Kulukak relocated to Aleknagik. A post office was established in 1937. A two-story framed school with a teacher apartment was constructed in 1938. By 1939, Aleknagik had 78 residents, over 30 buildings, and a small sawmill. In the late 1940s, a Seventh-Day Adventist mission and school was established on the north shore. During the 1950s, a Moravian church and a Russian Orthodox church were built in Aleknagik and over 35 families lived along the lake. In 1959, the state constructed a 25-mile road connecting the south shore to Dillingham. The road was passable only during the summer months, until the late 1980s, when it was upgraded and maintained year-round. The city was incorporated in 1973. Over 24 additional square miles were annexed to the city in April 2000.

Aleknagik is a traditional Yup’ik area, with historical influences from the Seventh-Day Adventists, Russian Orthodox, and Moravians. Fishing and subsistence activities are practiced.

BBNA Village Staff:
- Aleknagik Village Administrator
- Family Services ICWA Caseworker
CHIGNIK BAY TRIBAL COUNCIL

P.O. Box 50
Chignik Bay, Alaska 99564
Telephone: 907-749-2445
Email: cbaytc@aol.com or chignikbayadmin@bbna.com
Village Council Monthly meetings are on the 2nd Tuesday of the month.

Incorporation Year: 1983
Incorporation Type: 2nd Class City

Native Community Name: Cirniq (Language: Sugt'stun)
English Pronunciation: CHIG nick

A village called Kalwak was originally located here; it was destroyed during the Russian fur boom in the late 1700s. Chignik, meaning "big wind," was established in the late 1800s as a fishing village and cannery. A four-masted sailing ship called "Star of Alaska" transported workers and supplies between Chignik and San Francisco. Chinese crews from San Francisco traveled to Chignik in early spring to make tin cans for the cannery. Japanese workers followed in mid-June to begin processing. A post office was established in 1901. Coal mining occurred from 1899 to 1915. Chignik became an incorporated city in 1983. Today, two of the historical canneries are still in operation.

The community is presently a mixture of non-natives and Alutiiq. Subsistence on fish and caribou is important to residents' livelihoods.

BBNA Village Staff:
- Chignik Bay Administrator
CHIGNIK LAGOON VILLAGE COUNCIL

P.O. Box 9
Chignik Lagoon, Alaska 99565
Telephone: 907-840-2281/907-206-6302
Fax: 907-840-2217
Email: clvoffice@gmail.com or chigniklagoonadmin@bbna.com
Website: www.chigniklagoon.net
Village Council Monthly meetings are on the first Monday of the month. Annual meeting held in March.

Incorporation Type: Census-Designated Place (Language: Sugt'stun)
English Pronunciation: CHIG nick

Chignik Lagoon took its name from its location and proximity to Chignik. The people of this area have always been sea-dependent, living on otter, sea lion, porpoise, and whale. During the Russian fur boom from 1767 to 1783, the sea otter population was decimated. This, in addition to disease and warfare, reduced the Native population to less than half its former size. It has since developed as a fishing village.

Chignik Lagoon experiences an influx of fishermen during the summer months. The population swells by 200 during the fishing season.

BBNA Village Staff:
• Chignik Lagoon Administrator
• Family Services ICWA Caseworker
Incorporation Type: Census-Designated Place
Native Community Name: Igyaraq
(Language: Sugt'stun)

Native Community Name Translation: Throat of the Lake
English Pronunciation: CHIG nick

The present population traces its roots from the Alutiiq near Illnik and the old village of Kanatag near Becharof Lake. The community was the winter residence of a single family in 1903. Other families moved from surrounding communities in the early 1950s when a school was built.

Chignik Lake is a predominantly Alutiiq fishing village.

BBNA Village Staff:
• Chignik Lake Administrator
Village Council Monthly meetings are on the 3rd Thursday of the month at 6pm. Annual meeting in January.

The point originally had a Yup’ik name, "Saguyak," yet there is no evidence of a settlement at the site prior to the Nushagak Packing Company cannery, established in 1888. The community was named for John Clark, who was the manager of the Alaska Commercial Company store at Nushagak. Clark is reputed to have operated a saltery prior to the establishment of the cannery. In 1893 the cannery became a member of the Alaska Packers Association. In 1901 a two-line cannery was built. During World War II, the canning operation ceased, and only salting was done at Clark's Point. The plant was shut down permanently by 1952, and the Alaska Packers Association used the facility as the headquarters for its fishing fleet. In 1929, a major flood occurred. The city was incorporated in 1971. The village has been plagued by severe erosion. A housing project in 1982 was constructed on high and safe ground on the bluff.

Clark's Point was founded on fishing operations of non-native settlers, although presently it is predominantly Yup'ik. The population increases by about 300 in summer months due to the commercial fishery.

BBNA Village Staff:
• Clarks Point Administrator
The area around Dillingham was inhabited by both Yup’ik and Athabascans. It became a trade center when Russians erected the Alexandrovski Redoubt Post in 1818. Local Native groups and Natives from the Kuskokwim Region, the Alaska Peninsula, and Cook Inlet mixed together as they came to visit or live at the post. The community was known as Nushagak by 1837, when a Russian Orthodox mission was established. In 1881 the U.S. Signal Corps established a meteorological station at Nushagak. In 1884 the first salmon cannery in the Bristol Bay region was constructed by Arctic Packing Co., east of the site of modern-day Dillingham. Ten more were established within the next seventeen years. The post office at Snag Point and town were named after U.S. Senator Paul Dillingham in 1904, who had toured Alaska extensively with his Senate subcommittee during 1903. The 1918-19 influenza epidemic struck the region, and left no more than 500 survivors. A hospital and orphanage were established in Kanakanak after the epidemic, 6 miles from the present-day city center. The Dillingham townsite was first surveyed in 1947. The city was incorporated in 1963.

Traditionally a Yup’ik area with Russian influences, Dillingham is now a highly integrated population of non-natives and Alaska Natives. The outstanding commercial fishing opportunities in the Bristol Bay area are the focus of the local culture.

**BBNA Village Staff:**
- Curyung Administrator
- Curyung Clerk
- Family Services ICWA Caseworker
- Head Start Teachers
- Workforce Caseworkers
EGEGIK VILLAGE COUNCIL

P.O. Box 29
Egegik, Alaska 99579
Telephone: 907-233-2211
TCSW Telephone: 907-233-2207
Fax: 907-233-2312
Email: egegikvillage2013@yahoo.com or egegikadmin@bbna.com
Village Council Monthly meetings are held on 3rd Friday.

Incorporation Year: 1985
Incorporation Type: 2nd Class City
Native Community Name: Igyaqiq

According to anthropologists, settlement of the Bristol Bay region first occurred over 6,000 years ago. Yup'ik and Athabascan natives jointly occupied the area. Aleuts arrived in later years. The first recorded contact by non-Natives was with Russian fur traders between 1818 and 1867. The village was reported by Russians as a fish camp called "Igagik" (meaning "throat") in 1876. Local people would travel each year from Kanatak on the gulf coast through a portage pass to Becharof Lake and then hike or kayak on to the Egegik Bay area for summer fish camp. In 1895, an Alaska Packers Association salmon saltery was established at the mouth of Egegik River, and a town developed around the former fish camp. During the influenza outbreaks beginning in 1918, natives from other villages moved to Egegik to isolate themselves from the disease. During World War II, men from Egegik were enlisted to help build the King Salmon Airport, with many subsequently serving in Dutch Harbor and elsewhere. Egegik later grew into a major salmon production port. Egegik incorporated as a second-class city in 1995.

BBNA Village Staff:
• Egegik Administrator
• Family Services ICWA Caseworker

(Language: Central Yup'ik-Sugt'stun transition)
Native Community Name Translation: Throat of the Lake
English Pronunciation: EE gee gick
EKUK VILLAGE COUNCIL

P.O. Box 530
Dillingham, Alaska 99576
Telephone: 907-842-3842
Fax: 907-842-3843
Email: evc@ekukvc.net or ekukadmin@bbna.com
Village Council monthly meetings are on the FIRST Week of the month.

Incorporation Type: Unincorporated
Native Community Name: Info unavailable.
(Language: Info unavailable.)

The word Ekuk means "the last village down," reflecting that Ekuk is the farthest village south on the Nushagak Bay. The village is mentioned in Russian accounts of 1824 and 1828 as Village Ekouk and Seleniye Ikuk. It is thought that Ekuk was a major Yup'ik village at one time. Russians employed Native Alaskans as guides for their boats as they navigated up Nushagak Bay to the trading post at Aleksandrovsk after 1818. Before the North Alaska Salmon Company opened a cannery at Ekuk in 1903, many residents had moved to the Moravian Mission at Carmel. In addition, numerous canneries sprang up during 1888 and 1889 on the east and west sides of the bay, which drew many residents away from the village. Ekuk had a school from 1958 to 1974. Today, the cannery watchman's family are the only year-round residents. In the summer, the village comes alive with cannery crews, commercial fishing, and subsistence activities.

Historically a Yup'ik, Ekuk is now used only as a summer commercial cannery and subsistence-use site. Many families have set net sites in Ekuk.

BBNA Village Staff:
• Ekuk Administrator
EKWOK VILLAGE COUNCIL

P.O. Box 70
Ekwok, Alaska 99580
Telephone: 907-464-3336
Fax: 907-464-3378
Email: king2rick@yahoo.com or ekwokadmin@bbna.com
Village Council monthly meetings are on the 2nd Tuesday of the month.

Incorporation Year: 1974
Incorporation Type: 2nd Class City

Native Community Name: Iquaq
(Language: Central Yup’ik)
Native Community Name Translation: None
English Pronunciation: ECK wock

Ekwok means “end of the bluff” and is the oldest continuously-occupied Yup’ik Eskimo village on the river. During the 1800s, the settlement was used in the spring and summer as a fish camp and in the fall as a base for berry picking. By 1923, it was the largest settlement along the river. In 1930, a BIA school was constructed. Mail was delivered by dog sled from Dillingham until a post office opened in Ekwok in 1941. Many of the earliest homes in Ekwok were located in a low flat area near the riverbank. After a severe flood in the early 1960s, villagers relocated to the current location on higher ground. The city was incorporated in 1974.

Ekwok is a Yup’ik village with a fishing and subsistence lifestyle.

BBNA Village Staff:
• Ekwok Administrator
IGIUGIG VILLAGE COUNCIL

P.O. Box 4008
Igiugig, Alaska 99613
Telephone: 907-533-3211
Fax: 907-533-3217
Email: igiugig.vc@gmail.com or alexannasalmon@gmail.com

Village Council Annual meetings are in the month of December 1st Thursday of the month.

Incorporation Type: Census-Designated Place
Native Community Name: Igyaraaq
(Language: Central Yup'ik)

Native Community Name Translation: Throat of the Lake
English Pronunciation: ee gee AH gick

Kiatagmuit Yup’ik originally lived on the north bank of the Kvichak River in the village of Kaskanak and used Igiugig as a summer fish camp. At the turn of the century, these people moved upriver to the present site of Igiugig. People from Branch also moved to Igiugig as it began to develop. Today, about one-third of residents can trace their roots back to the Branch River village. A post office was established in 1934 but was discontinued in 1954. Commercial and subsistence fishing sustain the community.

Historically a Yup'ik village, the population of Igiugig is now primarily Alutiiq and depends upon commercial fishing and a subsistence lifestyle. Sport fishing attracts visitors during summer months.
Prior to 1935, "Old Iliamna" was located near the mouth of the Iliamna River, a traditional Athabaskan village. A post office was established there in 1901. Around 1935, villagers moved to the present location, approximately 40 miles from the old site. The post office followed. Iliamna's current size and character can be attributed to the development of fishing and hunting lodges. The first lodge opened in the 1930s. A second lodge was built in the 1950s. During the 1970s and 80s, lots were made available by the Baptist church, and additional lodges were constructed.

In recent years, Iliamna has become a recreational and tourist attraction due to the excellent fishing at Iliamna Lake. The population is diverse, with non-natives, Tanaina Athabascans, Alutiiq, and Yup'ik residents.
IVANOF BAY TRIBAL COUNCIL

6407 Brayton Drive STE 201
Anchorage, Alaska 99507
Telephone: 907-522-2263
Fax: Not Available
Email: nicole@ivanofbaytribe.org
Website: www.ivanofbaytribe.org
Village Council monthly meetings held monthly. Annual meeting in March-May.

Incorporation Type: Census-Designated Place
Native Community Name: Info unavailable.
(English Pronunciation: None)

In 1880, Ivanof Bay was named by Lt. Dall of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. While a salmon cannery and post office was open and operating from the 1930s to the early 1950s, it wasn’t until the 1960s that Ivanof Bay saw permanent residents. In the 1960’s several families moved to Ivanof Bay from Perryville looking for better hunting grounds and water sources, and to pursue a lifestyle in peace, with religious freedom.

BBNA Village Staff:
• Ivanof Bay Administrator
NATIVE TRIBE OF KANATAK

P.O. Box 876822
Wasilla, Alaska 99687
Telephone: 907-357-5991/315-3878
Fax: 907-357-5992
Email: kanatak@mtaonline.net
Website: www.kanatak.com
Village Council meetings are quarterly.
Annual meeting in October.

Kanatak was first listed as an Alaskan Native village in the Census of 1890, having a population of 26. A portage trail was used to Becharof Lake. Because of oil drilling activity in the 1930s, its population increased to 134 in 1940. It had a post office from 1922 to 1943 and from 1946 to 1954. When this activity ceased in the 1950s, the village was abandoned.

Kanatak is no longer occupied. Most of the population moved to areas in the Matanuska-Susitna Borough and the Kanatak Tribal Statistical Area was formed. In 2009, the Kanatak Tribal Designated Statistical Area encompassed a population area of 14,571 within the more densely populated areas of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough.

Incorporation Type: Locality
Native Community Name: Info unavailable.
(Translation: Info unavailable.)

Native Community Name Translation: Translation information is unavailable.
English Pronunciation: KAN uh tack

BBNA Village Staff:
• Kanatak Administrator
Present-day tribal members are descendants of a group that was forced to relocate to King Salmon due to the eruption of Mount Katmai on the east coast of the peninsula. In the 1930s, an air navigation silo was built at King Salmon. At the beginning of World War II, the U.S. built an Air Force base. It was maintained by the Federal Aviation Administration throughout the war. In 1949, a post office was established, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers constructed a road to Naknek. Other government quarters, such as National Park Service, Fish & Game, and the weather bureau, were developed. The King Salmon Inn opened in 1956. The community has grown as a government, transportation, and service center for the commercial red salmon and recreational visitor industries. In 1993, the Air Force station went into a caretaker status. It is being maintained and operated under contract for the Air Force by the Chugach Development Corporation and supports daily military activities, including Air Force, Army, Marine, and North American Air Defense (NORAD) missions and US Coast Guard law enforcement and search and rescue missions. In addition to the military, the Bristol Bay Borough and the State of Alaska are utilizing several buildings on base.

The Alaska Native population in King Salmon is a mixture of various tribal identities. Although King Salmon was not included in the 1972 Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANC SA), the King Salmon Tribe became a federally recognized entity as of December 29, 2000. There are 24 active Native allotment claims and 2 patented claims near King Salmon. Students attend school in Naknek, 15 miles away.
KOKHANOK VILLAGE COUNCIL

P.O. Box 1007
Kokhanok, Alaska 99606
Telephone: 907-282-2202
Fax: 907-282-2264
Email: kokhanok.vca@gmail.com or Kokhanok_vc_a@yahoo.com
Village Council monthly meetings are on the 3rd Thursday of the month @ 7pm. Annual meeting November.

Incorporation Type: Census-Designated Place
Native Community Name: Qarr’unaq
(Language: Central Yup’ik)

Native Community Name Translation: None
English Pronunciation: KOK kuh nock

This fishing village was first listed in the U.S. Census in 1890 by A.B. Schanz. The community was relocated to higher ground a few years ago when the rising level of Iliamna Lake threatened several community buildings.

The village has a mixed Alaska Native population, primarily Alutiiq and Yup’ik. Subsistence activities are the focal point of the culture and lifestyle.
NEW KOLIGANEK VILLAGE COUNCIL

P.O. Box 5057
Koliganek, Alaska 99576
Telephone: 907-596-3434
Fax: 907-596-3462
Email: newkv@hotmail.com or newkoliganekadmin@bbna.com or nkvtribalclerk@hotmail.com
Village Council monthly meetings are on the 3rd Thursday of the month.

Current Population: 176 (Population Year: 2021)  Native Community Name Translation: None
Incorporation Type: Unincorporated Census  English Pronunciation: kuh LIG uh nick
Designated Place

Native Community Name: Qalirneq
(Language: Central Yup’ik)

Koliganek is an Alaskan Native village first listed in the 1880 Census as "Kalignak." The name is local, recorded by the U.S. Geological Survey in 1930. Since that time, the village has moved four miles downstream from the original site.

Koliganek is a Yup'ik village with Russian Orthodox practices. Subsistence activities are an important part of the lifestyle.

BBNA Village Staff:
• Koliganek Administrator
• Family Services ICWA Caseworker
• Village Public Safety Officer (VPSO)
LEVELOCK VILLAGE COUNCIL

P.O. Box 70
Levelock, Alaska 99625
Telephone: 907-287-3030/3031
Fax: 907-287-3032
Email: levelockasstmgr@gmail.com
Website: www.levelock.org
Village Council monthly meetings are on the 1st Tuesday of the month @ 10am. Annual meeting in October.

Incorporation Type: Census-Designated Place
Native Community Name: Liivlek ~ Elivelek
(Language: Central Yup'ik)

Native Community Name Translation: One with Grave Markers
English Pronunciation: LEE vuh lock

Early Russian explorers reported the presence of Levelock, which they called "Kvichak." The smallpox epidemic of 1837 killed more than half of the residents of the Bristol Bay region and left entire villages abandoned. Kvichak was mentioned during the 1890 census, although the population was not measured. A measles epidemic hit the region in 1900. A 1908 survey of Russian missions identified "Lovelock's Mission" at this site. The worldwide influenza epidemic in 1918-19 again devastated area villages. Koggiung Packers operated a cannery at Levelock in 1925-26. A large fire, attributed to a cannery worker's careless cigarette, threatened the entire village in 1926, but residents dug fire lines that saved their homes. The fire depleted the scarce wood resources used to heat homes. A second cannery operated from 1928-29. In 1930 the first school was built, and a post office was established in 1939. By this time, families had converted their homes to oil heat. Moose first appeared in the area in the 1930s. During the early 1950s, an additional cannery was in operation.

Levelock is a mixed Alutiiq and Yup'ik village. Commercial fishing and subsistence activities are the focus of the community. Sharing is a way of life in this village; no one goes hungry for lack of ability to hunt or fish.

BBNA Village Staff:

- Koliganek Administrator
- Family Services ICWA Caseworker
MANOKOTAK VILLAGE COUNCIL

P.O. Box 169
Manokotak, Alaska 99628
Telephone: 907-289-2067 or 907-289-1227
Fax: 907-289-1235
Email: kmo.village@hotmail.com or manokotakadmin@bbna.com
Village Council monthly meetings are on the 1st Tuesday of the month. Annual meeting in October.

Incorporation Year: 1970
Incorporation Type: 2nd Class City
Native Community Name: Manuquutaq
(Language: Central Yup’ik)

Manokotak is one of the newer villages in the Bristol Bay region. It became a permanent settlement in 1946-47 with the consolidation of the villages of Igushik and Tuklung. People also migrated from Kulukak, Togiak, and Aleknagik. Igushik is now used as a summer fish camp by many of the residents of Manokotak. School was conducted in a church constructed in 1949 until a school was built in 1958-59. A post office was established in 1960. Trapping has been an attractive lure to the area, although it has declined since the 1960s. The city was incorporated in 1970. Manokotak is the fourth most populated village in the Dillingham census area.

Manokotak is a Yup’ik village with a fishing, trapping, and subsistence lifestyle.

BBNA Village Staff:
• Manokotak Administrator
• Manokotak Clerk

Native Community Name Translation: None
English Pronunciation: man nuh KOH duck

• Family Services ICWA Caseworker
• Head Start Teachers
• Workforce Caseworkers
This region was first settled over 6,000 years ago by Yup’ik and Athabascan tribes. In 1821, the original Yup’ik village of “Naugeik” was noted by Capt. Lt. Vasiliev. By 1880, the village was called Kinuyak. It was later spelled Naknek by the Russian Navy. The Russians built a fort near the village and fur trappers inhabited the area for some time prior to the U.S. purchase of Alaska. The first salmon cannery opened on the Naknek River in 1890. By 1900, there were approximately 12 canneries in Bristol Bay. The Homestead Act enabled canneries to acquire land for their plants and made land available to other institutions and individuals. The parcel owned by the Russian Orthodox Church on the north bank of the River was the first land recorded in Naknek. Squatters built shelters on the church property and were eventually sold lots in what became the center of Naknek. A post office was established in 1907. Naknek has developed over the years as a major fishery center.

Naknek is a fishing community, with a diverse population of non-natives, Yup’ik, Alutiiq, and Athabascans.
The 1890 census listed the Yup'ik village of "Noghelingamiut," meaning "people of Noghelin," at this location, with 16 residents. The present name is an Anglicized version of the original. The village was established in the late 1800s due to the bountiful fish and game in the immediate area. Newhalen incorporated as a city in 1971.

Newhalen includes Yup'ik, Alutiiqs, and Athabascans. Most practice a subsistence and fishing lifestyle. Newhalen and Iliamna share a post office and school.
NEW STUYAHOK TRADITIONAL COUNCIL

P.O. Box 49
New Stuyahok, Alaska 99636
Telephone: 907-693-3173
Fax: 907-693-3179
Email: newstutribe@hotmail.com or NewStuyahokadmin@bbna.com
Village Council monthly meetings are on the 2nd Thursday of the month. Annual Meeting last Sunday of December.

Current Population: 480 (Population Year: 2021) (Language: Central Yup'ik)
Incorporation Year: 1972
Native Community Name: Cetuyaraq
Native Community Name Translation: The Way of Going with the River Current
English Pronunciation: STOO yuh hawk

The present location is the third site that villagers can remember. The village moved downriver to the Mulchatna area from the "Old Village" in 1918. During the 1920s and 30s, the village was engaged in herding reindeer for the U.S. government. However, by 1942, the herd had dwindled to nothing, the village had been subjected to flooding, and the site was too far inland to receive barge service. So, in 1942, the village moved downriver again to its present location. Stuyahok appropriately means "going downriver place." The first school was built in 1961. A post office was also established that year. An airstrip was built soon thereafter, and the 1960s saw a 40% increase in the village population. The city was incorporated in 1972.

New Stuyahok is a southern Yup'ik village with Russian Orthodox influences. Residents practice a fishing and subsistence lifestyle.

BBNA Village Staff:
• New Stuyahok Administrator
• New Stuyahok Clerk
• Family Services ICWA Caseworker
• Head Start Teachers
• Workforce Caseworkers

Bristol Bay Native Association
NONDALTON TRIBAL COUNCIL

P.O. Box 49
Nondalton, Alaska 99640
Telephone: 907-294-2257
Fax: 907-294-2271/2299
Email: nondaltontribe@yahoo.com

Village Council monthly meetings are on the last Friday of the month. Annual meeting in November.

Incorporation Year: 1971
Incorporation Type: 2nd Class City
Native Community Name: Nundaltin
(Language: Dena'ina)

Native Community Name Translation: Lake Extends Across
English Pronunciation: non DOLL tuhn

Nondalton is a Tanaina name first recorded in 1909 by the U.S. Geological Survey. The village was originally located on the north shore of Six Mile Lake, but in 1940 growing mudflats and wood depletion in the surrounding area caused the village to move to its present location on the west shore. The post office, established in 1938, relocated with the villagers. Nondalton formed an incorporated city government in 1971.

Nondalton is a Tanaina (Athabascan and Iliamna) village with a fishing and subsistence lifestyle.
Incorporation Type: Census-Designated Place
Native Community Name: Info unavailable.
(Language: Info unavailable. )

Native Community Name Translation: Translation information is unavailable.
English Pronunciation: PEE dro Bay

The Dena'ina have occupied the Pedro Bay area historically. The Dena'ina warred with Russian fur traders over trade practices in the early 1800s. The community was named for a man known as "Old Pedro," who lived in this area in the early 1900s. A post office was established in the village in 1936.

Pedro Bay is a Dena'ina Athabascan village with a subsistence lifestyle.
NATIVE VILLAGE OF PERRYVILLE

P.O. Box 89
Perryville, Alaska 99648
Telephone: 907-853-2203
Fax: 907-853-2230
Monthly meetings the end of month.
Annual meeting September/October.

Incorporation Type: Census-Designated Place
Native Community Name: Perry-q
(Language: Sugt'stun)

Native Community Name Translation: ["Perry" transformed into a Sugt'stun noun]
English Pronunciation: None

The community was founded in 1912 as a refuge for Alutiiq people driven away from their villages by the eruption of Mt. Katmai. Many villagers from Douglas and Katmai survived the eruption because they were out fishing at the time. Captain Perry of the ship "Manning" transported people from the Katmai area to Ivanof Bay and later to the new village site. The village was originally called "Perry," but the "ville" was added to conform to the post office name, established in 1930.

Perryville maintains an Alutiiq culture and a subsistence lifestyle. Commercial fishing provides cash income.

BBNA Village Staff:
- Perryville Administrator
- Family Services ICWA Caseworker
Pilot Point, populated by the region's Alaskan Natives, developed around a fish salting plant established by C.A. Johnson in 1889. At that time, it was called "Pilot Station," after the river pilots stationed here to guide boats upriver to a large cannery at Ugashik. In 1892, Charles Nelson opened a saltery, which was sold to the Alaska Packer's Association in 1895. The saltery continued to expand and by 1918 had developed into a three-line cannery. Many immigrants came to work in the canneries - Italians, Chinese, and northern Europeans. Reindeer-herding experiments at Ugashik helped to repopulate the area after the devastating 1918 flu epidemic, although the herding eventually failed. A Russian Orthodox church and a Seventh Day Adventist church were built in the village. A post office was established in 1933, and the name was changed to Pilot Point at that time. The deterioration of the harbor forced the cannery to close in 1958. Pilot Point incorporated as a city in 1992.

There is a history of ethnic diversity in Pilot Point. The community is primarily of Alutiiq and Yup'ik ancestry. Inhabitants practice a fishing and subsistence lifestyle.

**BBNA Village Staff:**
- Pilot Point Administrator
- Village Public Safety Officer (VPSO)
PORT HEIDEN VILLAGE COUNCIL

P.O. Box 49007
Port Heiden, Alaska 99549
Telephone: 907-837-2296
Fax: 907-837-2297
Email: miranda@portheidenalaska.com or johnivan2@gmail.com
Website: www.nativevillageofportheiden.com
Village Council monthly meetings are on the 1st Thursday of the month.

The old village of Meshik was located at the current site of Port Heiden. Influenza epidemics during the early 1900s forced residents to relocate to other villages. During World War II, Fort Morrow was built nearby and 5,000 personnel were stationed at the base. The fort was closed after the war. A school was established in the early 1950s, which attracted people from surrounding villages. Port Heiden incorporated as a city in 1972. The community relocated inland, because storm waves had eroded much of the old townsite and threatened to destroy community buildings.

Port Heiden is a traditional Alutiiq community, with a commercial fishing and subsistence lifestyle.

Incorporation Year: 1972  
Incorporation Type: 2nd Class City  
Native Community Name: Masriq  
(Language: Sug't'stn)  
Native Community Name Translation: None  
English Pronunciation: HIGH duhn
PORTAGE CREEK VILLAGE COUNCIL

901 E Klatt Rd, Unit #1
Anchorage, Alaska 99516
Telephone: 907-277-1105 or 907-240-8465
Fax: 907-277-1104
Email: ciugtaq@yahoo.com or portagecreekadmin@bbna.com
Village Council monthly meetings are quarterly.

Incorporation Type: Unincorporated Census-Designated Place
Native Community Name: Info unavailable.
(English Pronunciation: None)

This site was used by the Yup’ik as an overnight summer camp. Portage Creek was so named because it was used to portage boats from the Nushagak River to the Kvichak River. In this way, travelers could avoid the open waters of Bristol Bay and the long trip around Etolin Point. The village was permanently settled in 1961 by some families from Koliganek and other villages up the Nushagak River. A Bureau of Indian Affairs school was established in 1963, and, during the winter of 1964-65, eleven families lived in Portage Creek. In 1965 the village was served by a local, scheduled air carrier. Through the mid-1980s, Portage Creek was an active community, but the population has since declined.

Portage Creek is a popular recreational fishing and camping site from May through July and a hunting location for Yup’ik residents.

BBNA Village Staff:

• Portage Creek Administrator
SOUTH NAKNEK VILLAGE COUNCIL

101 Airport Street
PO Box 70029
South Naknek, AK 99670
Telephone: 907-246-7942
Fax: 907-246-7641
Email: aelbie.snvc@gmail.com

Village Council monthly meetings are the 3rd week of the month.
Annual meeting 3rd week in December.

Current Population: 61 (Population Year: 2021)  Native Community Name Translation: None
Incorporation Type: Census-Designated Place  English Pronunciation: NACK neck
Native Community Name: Qinuyang
(Language: Central Yup'ik)

This area was first settled over 6,000 years ago and was historically Sugpiaq/Alutiiq territory. The Sugpiaq/Alutiiq traveled between Katmai and the Naknek River, pursuing seasonal food sources. After Katmai-Novurupta erupted in 1912 the Sugpiaq/Alutiiq relocated from the Old Savonoski Village, near the 'Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes,' to New Savanoski, on the south side of the Naknek river. Russian fur traders inhabited the area in the early 1800s until the U.S. purchased Alaska in 1867. In 1890 the first cannery opened on the Naknek River. South Naknek was settled permanently after the turn of the century because of the salmon cannery development. This is one of the many villages along the coast where Laplanders were brought in to herd reindeer. The herds were purchased in the 1930s by the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the local Alaskan Native economy. The reindeer were allowed to run free in the 1940s, and eventually mixed in with the local caribou.

South Naknek is a traditional Sugpiaq/Alutiiq village whose residents are descendants of people displaced by the Katmai and Novarupta volcanic eruptions of 1912. The people of this village practice a fishing and subsistence lifestyle.
TRADITIONAL COUNCIL OF TOGIAK

P.O. Box 310
Togiak, Alaska 99678
Telephone: 907-493-5003
Fax: 907-493-5005
Email: tuyuryaq14@gmail.com
Website: www.togiak.us
Village Council Meetings held on the 3rd Tuesday of the month.
Annual Meeting 1st Saturday in November.

Incorporation Year: 1969
Incorporation Type: 2nd Class City
Native Community Name: Tuyuryaq
(Language: Central Yup'ik)

In 1880, Old Togiak (or Togiagamute) was located across the bay and had a population of 276. Heavy winter snowfalls made wood-gathering difficult at Old Togiak, so gradually people settled at a new site on the opposite shore, where the task was easier. Many residents of the Yukon-Kuskokwim region migrated south to the Togiak area after the devastating influenza epidemic in 1918-19. A school was established in an old church in 1950. A school building and a National Guard armory were constructed in 1959. Togiak was flooded in 1964, and many fish racks and stores of gas, fuel oil, and stove oil were destroyed. Three or four households left Togiak after the flood and developed the village of Twin Hills upriver. The city government was incorporated in 1969.

Togiak is a traditional Yup'ik Eskimo village with a fishing and subsistence lifestyle.

BBNA Village Staff:
• Togiak Administrator
• Togiak Clerk
• Family Services ICWA Caseworker

Native Community Name Translation: None
English Pronunciation: TOE gee ack

In 1880, Old Togiak (or Togiagamute) was located across the bay and had a population of 276. Heavy winter snowfalls made wood-gathering difficult at Old Togiak, so gradually people settled at a new site on the opposite shore, where the task was easier. Many residents of the Yukon-Kuskokwim region migrated south to the Togiak area after the devastating influenza epidemic in 1918-19. A school was established in an old church in 1950. A school building and a National Guard armory were constructed in 1959. Togiak was flooded in 1964, and many fish racks and stores of gas, fuel oil, and stove oil were destroyed. Three or four households left Togiak after the flood and developed the village of Twin Hills upriver. The city government was incorporated in 1969.

Togiak is a traditional Yup'ik Eskimo village with a fishing and subsistence lifestyle.

BBNA Village Staff:
• Togiak Administrator
• Togiak Clerk
• Family Services ICWA Caseworker

Native Community Name Translation: None
English Pronunciation: TOE gee ack

Incorporation Type: Unincorporated Census-Designated Place

Native Community Name: Ingricuar
(Language: Central Yup’ik)

Native Community Name Translation: Little Mountain

English Pronunciation: None

The village of Twin Hills was established in 1965 by families who moved from Togiak to avoid the recurrent flooding there. Some residents migrated from Quinhagak on Kuskokwim Bay. The people have strong cultural ties to the Yukon-Kuskokwim region, because many of their ancestors migrated to Togiak following the 1918-19 influenza epidemic. School was first conducted in the church during 1967-68. A school building was constructed in 1972, but it burned in 1976. A new school was built in 1978. A post office was established around 1977, although there have been some interruptions of service.

Twin Hills is a traditional Yup’ik village with a fishing and subsistence lifestyle.

BBNA Village Staff:
• Twin Hills Administrator
UGASHIK TRADITIONAL COUNCIL

2525 Blueberry Road, Ste. 205
Anchorage, Alaska 99503
Telephone: 907-338-7611
Fax: 907-338-7659
Email: manager@ugashikvillage.com
Website: www.ugashikvillage.com
Village Council monthly meeting held 3rd Thursday of the month.
Annual meeting held 3rd Week of July.

Current Population: 3 (Population Year: 2021)
Incorporation Type: Census-Designated Place
Native Community Name: Ugaasaq

Yup'ik and Sugpiaq jointly occupied the Ugashik area historically. This Sugpiaq village was first recorded in 1880 as Oogashik. In the 1890s, the Red Salmon Company developed a cannery, and Ugashik became one of the largest villages in the region. The 1919 flu epidemic decimated the population. The cannery has continued to operate under various owners. The Briggs Way Cannery opened in 1963. The village has a small year-round population. Ugashik is a traditional site of the Alutiiq; however very few people now live in Ugashik year-round. Some of the village’s people live in nearby Pilot Point on the coast. Tribal members live throughout Alaska, California, and Washington. Commercial fishing, fish processing, and subsistence activities sustain residents of the area.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Main Office</th>
<th>Child Development</th>
<th>Family Services</th>
<th>Food Bank</th>
<th>Workforce Development</th>
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<td></td>
<td>Phone (907) 842-5257</td>
<td>Phone (907) 842-4059</td>
<td>Phone (907) 842-4139</td>
<td>Phone (907) 842-3663</td>
<td>Phone (907) 842-2262</td>
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<td>Fax (907) 842-5932</td>
<td>Fax (907) 842-2338</td>
<td>Fax (907) 842-4106</td>
<td>Fax (907) 842-4106</td>
<td>Fax (907) 842-3498</td>
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<td>Toll Free 1-800-478-5257</td>
<td>Toll Free 1-800-478-4059</td>
<td>Toll Free 1-800-478-4139</td>
<td>Toll Free 1-888-918-3663</td>
<td>Toll Free 1-888-285-2262</td>
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BBNA Contact Information