AttachmentDConsultationSummary
State of Alaska
AttachmentDConsultationSummary.pdf
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency Name or Stakeholder Group (if applicable)</th>
<th>Agency Type - Target Population (if applicable)</th>
<th>Type of Outreach</th>
<th>Method of Notification (if applicable) - Materials Provided</th>
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<tr>
<td>Association of Village Council Presidents (AVCP)</td>
<td>Alaska Native Tribal Consortium - Children, Elders, Person with disabilities, Low-middle income, Homelessness</td>
<td>Meetings, Questionnaire, Public Comment, Public Hearing</td>
<td>Email and phone calls, PowerPoint presentation, Fact Sheet</td>
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<td>Tanana Chiefs Conference (TCC)</td>
<td>Alaska Native Tribal non-profit - Children, Elders, Person with disabilities, Low-middle income, Homelessness</td>
<td>Meetings, Questionnaire, Public Comment, Public Hearing</td>
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<td>Alaska Native Tribal Consortium - Children, Elders, Person with disabilities, Low-middle income, Homelessness</td>
<td>Meetings, Questionnaire, Public Comment, Public Hearing</td>
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<tr>
<td>USACE/Silver Jackets</td>
<td>Government Agency - State-wide planning</td>
<td>Meetings, Questionnaire, Public Comment, Public Hearing</td>
<td>Email and phone calls, PowerPoint presentation, Fact Sheet</td>
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| Natural Resource Conservation Services (NRCS) | Government Agency - State-wide planning | • Meetings  
• Questionnaire  
• Public Comment  
• Public Hearing | • Email and phone calls  
• PowerPoint presentation  
• Fact Sheet |
|---|---|---|---|
| Denali Commission | Government Agency - State-wide planning  
Economic, Infrastructure and critical utilities support | • Meetings  
• Questionnaire  
• Public Comment  
• Public Hearing | • Email and phone calls  
• PowerPoint presentation  
• Fact Sheet |
| Department of Transportation (DOT) | Government Agency - State-wide planning | • Meetings  
• Questionnaire  
• Public Comment  
• Public Hearing | • Email and phone calls  
• PowerPoint presentation  
• Fact Sheet |
| Department of Natural Resources (DNR) | Government Agency - State-wide planning | • Meetings  
• Questionnaire  
• Public Comment  
• Public Hearing | • Email and phone calls  
• PowerPoint presentation  
• Fact Sheet |
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<th>Description</th>
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<th>Email and phone calls</th>
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<td>• Meetings • Questionnaire • Public Comment • Public Hearing</td>
<td>• Email and phone calls • PowerPoint presentation • Fact Sheet</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cold Climate Housing Research Center (CCHRC)</td>
<td>Non-profit Agency Housing</td>
<td>• Meetings • Questionnaire • Public Comment • Public Hearing</td>
<td>• Email and phone calls • PowerPoint presentation • Fact Sheet</td>
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<tr>
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<td>• Meetings • Questionnaire • Public Comment • Public Hearing</td>
<td>• Email and phone calls • PowerPoint presentation • Fact Sheet</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Private Foundation – To improve the quality of life for all Alaskans.</td>
<td>• Meetings • Questionnaire • Public Comment • Public Hearing</td>
<td>Email and phone calls • PowerPoint presentation • Fact Sheet</td>
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| United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) | Government Agency-State-wide planning, rural housing, rural economic development | • Meetings  
• Questionnaire  
• Public Comment  
• Public Hearing | • Email and phone calls  
• PowerPoint presentation  
• Fact Sheet |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Elim | Local government  
• Children  
• Elders  
• Person with disabilities  
• Low-moderate income  
• Homelessness | • Meetings  
• Questionnaire  
• Public Comment  
• Public Hearing | • Email and phone calls  
• PowerPoint presentation  
• Fact Sheet  
• Matrix |
| Fort Yukon | Local government  
• Children  
• Elders  
• Person with disabilities  
• Low-moderate income  
• Homelessness | • Meetings  
• Questionnaire  
• Public Comment  
• Public Hearing | • Email and phone calls  
• PowerPoint presentation  
• Fact Sheet  
• Community Matrix |
| Golovin | Local government  
• Children  
• Elders  
• Person with disabilities  
• Low-moderate income  
• Homelessness | • Meetings  
• Questionnaire  
• Public Comment  
• Public Hearing | • Email and phone calls  
• PowerPoint presentation  
• Fact Sheet  
• Community Matrix |
| Emmonak | Local government  
• Children  
• Elders  
• Person with disabilities  
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• Questionnaire  
• Public Comment  
• Public Hearing | • Email and phone calls  
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<td>Shishmaref</td>
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<td>Kotlik</td>
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<td>Newtok</td>
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<tr>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Activities</td>
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<td>Louden Tribal Council</td>
<td>Local government</td>
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<td>Yukon River Towing</td>
<td>Private Business, whose mission is to provide employment opportunities to local residents in the Lower Yukon Region</td>
<td>Meetings, Questionnaire, Public Comment, Public Hearing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Labor and Workforce Development</td>
<td>Government Agency State-wide planning</td>
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State of Alaska’s application for the Community Development Block Grant-National Disaster Resilience Competition

The public is invited to participate in the development of the State of Alaska’s application for the Community Development Block Grant-National Disaster Resilience Competition (CDBG-NDR) FR-5800-N-29.

More information on the National Competition can be found at 2014 NDRC NOFA.

A public comment period will be held during the weeks of February 26-March 16, 2015 for the Application’s Executive Summary, Factor Narratives, Eligibility, National Objective and Overall Benefit. Anyone interested in commenting on the CDBG-NDR application can submit their comments to michelle.torres@alaska.gov, fax them to 907-428-7005, or mail them to DHSEM, Attention: Michelle Torres-CDBG-NDR, PO Box 5739, JBER, AK 99503.

DMVA and DHSEM comply with Title II of the American with Disabilities Act of 1990 and the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. Individuals with disabilities who may need special accommodations to participate in this public comment period should contact Michelle Torres at the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs, Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management at 907-428-7032 no later than March 2, 2015 to make necessary arrangements.

Attachments, History, Details

Attachments
- Exhibit A Executive Summary Draft.docx
- Exhibit B Threshold Narrative Draft.docx
- Exhibit C Capacity Draft.docx
- Exhibit D Need Draft.docx
- Exhibit E Soundness of Approach Draft.docx
- Exhibit F Leverage and Outcomes Draft.docx
- Exhibit G Long Term Commitment Draft.docx
- National Disaster Resilience Competition NDRC 9.17.14 FINAL.PDF
- SUBSTANTIAL AMENDMENT CRITERIA.docx

Revision History
Created 2/25/2015 3:05:44 PM by aaawim
Modified 2/25/2015 10:53:11 AM by aaawim

Details
- Department: Military and Veterans' Affairs
- Category: Public Notices
- Sub-Category: Statewide
- Location(s):
- Project/Regulation #: 
- Publish Date: 2/25/2015
- Archive Date: 3/16/2015
- Events/Deadlines:
RE: Community Development Block Grant National Disaster Resilience Competition (CDBG-NDR) FR-5800-N-29

The village of Kotlik, AK incurred significant river bank erosion during the Bering Sea storms in 2009, 2011 and 2013. An estimated ten feet of river bank has vanished since 2011. The loss of this river bank exposes homes to continual foundation and structural damage as well as loss of entire homes. In addition the community’s safe drinking water as well as its sewage treatment facility is at greater risk of completely failing.

This lack of community infrastructure to protect the village from this disaster will continue to negatively impact the community. The general health and safety of its residents is at great risk.

The village of Kotlik needs immediate disaster assistance.

Thank you.

Marc D. Stemp, Bethel, AK.
NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

The public is invited to participate in the development of State of Alaska’s SFY2016 Consolidated Housing and Community Development Annual Action Plan (HCD), and the SFY2016-2020 five-year Strategic Plan.

The Annual Action Plan and the five-year Strategic Plan are prerequisites to receive federal funding for the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program, the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Program and the HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME). The geographic areas covered by Alaska’s Annual Action Plan and the Strategic Plan are all areas of the State outside of Anchorage. The five-year strategy (SFY2016-2020) will be adopted in 2016. The five-year strategy provides general principles and priorities and is implemented by a series of one-year action plans. The SFY2016 Annual Action Plan is the first annual implementation plan of the five-year strategy.

This first public hearing will be held:

Wednesday, February 25, 2015, 3:00 – 5:00 p.m.
Alaska Gasline Development Corporation (AGDC)
Calais Building One, 3201 C Street, Suite 604, Anchorage, Alaska

This hearing will also be used to take public comments on the State of Alaska’s intent to apply for the National Disaster Resilience Competition (FR-5800-N-29). More information on the Competition can be found at 2014 NDRC NOFA *. The State of Alaska is looking for stakeholder comments regarding community impacts and unmet needs of the Federally Declared Disasters between 2011-2013.

Persons unable to attend in person may teleconference by calling 1-877-668-4493 and using the access code for the hearing #928 321 822.

AHFC complies with Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 and the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. Individuals with disabilities who may need auxiliary aids or special modifications to participate in the public meeting should call Oscar Cedano at phone #907-330-8417. Requests for the February 25 hearing should be made no later than February 17, 2015.

*http://goo.gl/gal25e
# CDBG-DR Partners Briefing-Jan. 12, 2015

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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Email</th>
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<tr>
<td>Shirle Kelly</td>
<td>CDA</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Skelly2@ada.gov">Skelly2@ada.gov</a></td>
<td>271-2272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelly Russell CoV</td>
<td>DCECD/DCRA</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Sally.Cov@alaska.gov">Sally.Cov@alaska.gov</a></td>
<td>169-4588</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ann Gravier</td>
<td>DHSEM</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ann.gravier@alaska.gov">ann.gravier@alaska.gov</a></td>
<td>428-7045</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tanya James</td>
<td>ANTHC</td>
<td><a href="mailto:tijames@anthc.org">tijames@anthc.org</a></td>
<td>719-3595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marie Romick</td>
<td>ANTHC</td>
<td><a href="mailto:marie.romick@alaska.gov">marie.romick@alaska.gov</a></td>
<td>530-8274</td>
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<tr>
<td>Michelle Holmes</td>
<td>DHSEM</td>
<td><a href="mailto:michelle.holmes@alaska.gov">michelle.holmes@alaska.gov</a></td>
<td>428-7052</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward (Ted) Smith</td>
<td>ANTHC</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ESSmith@anthc.org">ESSmith@anthc.org</a></td>
<td>720-4427</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jack Herbert</td>
<td>CCLRC</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jack@ccchrc.org">jack@ccchrc.org</a></td>
<td>289-3393</td>
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## On the Phone

- Trina Brown
- Ruth Carlson
- Harvey Smith
- Scott Crockett
- Nicole Kunsman
- Ronnie Laanen
- Kyle Wright
- Rhonda Blattner
- Deanne Stevens
Community Disaster Block Grant-Disaster Resilience

Stakeholder Questionnaire

Name: Martin B. Moore Sr.  Phone: O: 907-949-1249, C: 907-949-6487
Title: City Manager  Email: emakcity@gmail.com
Community/Village: Emmonak, Alaska – Wade Hampton District

Hazard: A potential manmade or natural event or situation that presents a threat to life and property. Typical natural hazards include earthquakes, floods, fires, severe winds, winter storms, volcanoes, drought, landslides, tsunamis, climate change. Hazard may be classified as present, not present or unknown.

Threat: The likelihood of a hazard occurring. High, medium, low, or none would be appropriate descriptors of threat. Threat can be classified high probability, medium probability, low probability or unknown probability.

Vulnerability: Vulnerability (or Risk) – The degree to which people, property, the environment, or social and economic activity are susceptible to injury, damage, disruption, or loss. Evaluation of vulnerability should include consideration of hazard magnitude/severity and probability of future occurrence, and its impact on local population, infrastructure, residence, economy, etc. Vulnerability may be classified as Highly Vulnerable, Vulnerable, or Not Vulnerable.

Severity: may be classified as high, moderate or low risk.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Threat</th>
<th>Vulnerability</th>
<th>Severity</th>
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<tr>
<td>Erosion (riverine)</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
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<tr>
<td>Erosion (coastal)</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
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<tr>
<td>Drought</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earthquake</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire (wildland)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flood</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>H</td>
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<tr>
<td>Landslide</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>L</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tsunami</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>U</td>
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<tr>
<td>Volcano</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>L</td>
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<tr>
<td>Severe Weather</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>H</td>
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<tr>
<td>Storm Surge</td>
<td>Y</td>
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Hazard Identification:
Y – Hazard is present in jurisdiction
N – Hazard is not present
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Threat Identification:
The likelihood of a hazard occurring
L – Hazard is present with a low probability of occurrence
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L – Severity of risk is low
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H – Severity of risk is high

Vulnerability:
H-Highly Vulnerable
M-Medium Vulnerable
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1. How will preparedness and mitigation/prevention actions help your community recover, protect your community’s recovery projects/efforts, or revitalize your community from the effects of the disaster you had?

For example: Elevating residences and infrastructure in flood area would reduce flood damage. Stabilizing/or raising river embankment will reduce the impacts of flooding in the community.

Stabilizing the river bank where the most erosion occurs will greatly reduce future damage that could negatively impact the community. Each year we get closer to losing some of the most important roads in the community as floodwaters erode the river bank and roads.

A flood protection pad needs to be built that is above flood level. This will give the entire community a place to park heavy equipment, vehicles, ATVs, snow machines, materials, conexes, and any other items that could suffer damage or be washed away during floods. This would
mitigate many thousands of dollars of damage to equipment, vehicles and other items each time it
floods.

Elevating residences that are in the flood area will help future damage.

The current barge landing suffers damage each year which makes it more difficult to land barges. Emmonak is the major hub for shipping in the lower Yukon and badly needs an upgraded port which would serve the entire Lower Yukon area. This project has been designed and permitted but lacks funding.

Taking mitigation and preventative actions now will protect the community from future devastation and damage and will also create jobs in the community.

2. Why is doing something to reduce the risk or damage important to your state, region, and local community?

For example: Reduce community vulnerability to community members, infrastructure, food security, etc.

Taking steps to reduce potential flood and storm damage is an urgent matter for Emmonak. We need to take immediate steps to prevent the perpetual damages to our community. This will reduce the cost of annual repairs funded by State and Federal agencies as well as save damage to residents’ health, lives, facilities, schools and property.

3. Are there existing conditions in your community that increase the vulnerability to another disaster? (E.g. environmental pollution, significant economic downturn)?

In the past entire compounds have been taken away by flooding. For example, years ago the Northern Commercial Co., a salmon canning and processing operation, lost all of its cannery infrastructure, store, warehouses, etc. Boilers and fuel tanks were washed into the river and undoubttable there was fuel and chemicals spilled. This operation employed many people from the region – not only the cannery workers lost their jobs but fishermen lost their market for salmon and were unable to fish commercially for some time.

Emmonak and the region are still recovering from other natural disasters such as the loss of the commercial king salmon fishery in the Yukon River. This has caused a devastating loss of income to local fishermen and their crews.

In more recent years flooding severely damaged the water and sewer infrastructure throughout the community. This spread raw sewage throughout the village which created a severe health hazard.
for residents. Power was also lost, there were fuel spills from vehicles and equipment that were flooded, garbage and waste from the dump was spread all over with much of it going into the river and battery acid leaks from batteries that have long been in the dump.

In 2013 flooding damaged a new road going from the clinic to the airport as well as washing out the taxiway at the Emmonak Airport. No cargo or passenger places could land on a scheduled basis for 10 days when repairs were completed – this meant no medical evacuations, no food, no mail, no parts and materials, no medical supplies, nothing coming into or going out of Emmonak.

Without the proper mitigation Emmonak will continue to suffer this kind of damage and potential environmental disasters.

4. Are there any unmet needs in your community from the Qualified Disaster?

Example: Are families still displaced from the disaster, is there public infrastructure that not been repaired due to inadequate resources.

As was stated above there are erosion issues within the community of Emmonak that have not been repaired or addressed due to lack of funding. There are areas of the river bank close to the AC Store, Women’s Shelter, US Fish and Wildlife, Alaska Fish and Game and numerous residences that are quickly eroding; this will affect all buildings and homes in the area. The road to the airport used by commercial and industrial companies is also quickly eroding. Each year the river takes more and more of the bank and we are now one flood away from losing parts of this road. This would be devastating for companies like Kwikpak Fisheries who run semi-trucks on that road hauling fresh salmon to the airport - there is no other route that will accommodate large vehicles. Kwikpak employees over 500 people each summer as well as buying salmon from over 1200 fishermen and their crewmembers. It would also be difficult to transport goods coming in on the barges to the airport for transport to smaller surrounding communities.
Community Disaster Block Grant-Disaster Resilience

Stakeholder Questionnaire

Name: Dominic Hruby  Phone: (907) 656-1301 or (907) 505 0605 (Cell)
Title: Long Term Recovery PM  Email: galena.ltrpm@gmail.com
Community/Village: Galena Alaska

Hazard: A potential manmade or natural event or situation that presents a threat to life and property. Typical natural hazards include earthquakes, floods, fires, severe winds, winter storms, volcanoes, drought, landslides, tsunamis, climate change. Hazard may be classified as present, not present or unknown.

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For example: Elevating residences and infrastructure in flood area would reduce flood damage. Stabilizing/or raising river embankment will reduce the impacts of flooding in the community.

The levee protecting the airport and the former Air Force base survived the May 2013 flood event thanks in part to community action. During the event it protected the airport used for evacuations and numerous building used for emergency housing and staging during the recovery efforts. An inspection and geotechnical assessment the following fall found that 75% of the levee is at risk of overtopping in a 100 year flood event and gave it an overall rating of unacceptable. Repairing the levee and returning
it to an acceptable rating will ensure the cities airport, boarding school, and other critical infrastructure survives future natural disasters.

Stabilizing north bank of the Yukon upstream from the levee will protect Campion Road as well as the airport levee from the encroaching river and reduce the damage done to the community during future flood events.

Raising or protecting the power station will greatly reduce the damage caused by future floods and aid in future recovery efforts. It will also provide the confidence necessary for the community to move forward with planned efficiency upgrades.

2. Why is doing something to reduce the risk or damage important to your state, region, and local community?

For example: Reduce community vulnerability to community members, infrastructure, food security, etc.

The City of Galena is a regional hub that serves the medical, commercial and air transport needs of a number of smaller surrounding villages. Reducing future vulnerabilities to the City’s infrastructure protects the interests of surrounding communities as well as the citizens of Galena. In particular, risk mitigation provides confidence to people looking to invest in the community and region. It is difficult to build lives and businesses in a community threatened with destruction each spring.

The Galena City School District built a very successful boarding school on the former Air Force Base. The Galena Interior Learning Academy offers students from around the state access to advanced classes and career technical education options that are often unavailable in their home villages. Reducing the flooding threat to the school and the utilities it requires will help ensure the future educations of students statewide.

3. Are there existing conditions in your community that increase the vulnerability to another disaster? (E.g. environmental pollution, significant economic downturn)?
There is significant soil contamination on the former Air Base where there are ongoing remediation efforts by the Air Force. If the Airport levee were to be breached in a future flood event the contamination could enter the river and magnify the environmental damage of the event to an unknown degree.

Climate change may increase the frequency and severity of ice dam flooding along the Yukon River while simultaneously decreasing the local subsistence harvest.

The Galena Interior Learning Academy is a significant economic driver for the local community. The loss of both the airfield and the school in the event of a levee breach would be devastating to the economy and the city.

4. Are there any unmet needs in your community from the Qualified Disaster?

Example: Are families still displaced from the disaster, is there public infrastructure that has not been repaired due to inadequate resources.

The levee repairs, riverbank stabilization, and power station protection are all examples of public infrastructure that hasn’t been repaired due to inadequate resources. Other structural projects that require addressing include: the foundation of the community fire hall, which has been sinking since the flood, the fuel unloading headers for the bulk storage facility, and the remaining structural elevations. In addition, as long as the primary power plant remains vulnerable to flooding, the old generators on base will remain a critical backup and should be refurbished to ensure operation during future emergencies.

There are also a number of smaller clean up projects that need attention. The roads and power poles that serve old town need to be evaluated and repaired as required. There are also abandoned and derelict buildings throughout the community and especially in old town where FEMA funds were unavailable. These buildings have become a public hazard and need to be restored or removed. The initial clean up efforts focused on
public property and much work remains to remove debris from and clean up private property.
Community Disaster Block Grant-Disaster Resilience

Stakeholder Questionnaire

Name: March Runner  Phone: 907-656-1711

Title: Tribal Administrator/Natural Resources Director  Email: marchrunner@aol.com

Community/Village: Galena Village (aka Louden Tribal Council)

Hazard: A potential manmade or natural event or situation that presents a threat to life and property. Typical natural hazards include earthquakes, floods, fires, severe winds, winter storms, volcanoes, drought, landslides, tsunamis, climate change.
Hazard may be classified as present, not present or unknown

Threat: The likelihood of a hazard occurring. High, medium, low, or none would be appropriate descriptors of threat.
Threat can be classified high probability, medium probability, low probability or unknown probability.

Vulnerability: Vulnerability (or Risk) – The degree to which people, property, the environment, or social and economic activity are susceptible to injury, damage, disruption, or loss. Evaluation of vulnerability should include consideration of hazard magnitude/severity and probability of future occurrence, and its impact on local population, infrastructure, residence, economy, etc.
Vulnerability may be classified as Highly Vulnerable, Vulnerable, or Not Vulnerable.

Severity: may be classified as high, moderate or low risk.

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<td>Erosion (coastal)</td>
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<td>Drought</td>
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<td>Earthquake</td>
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<td>Storm Surge</td>
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1. How will preparedness and mitigation/prevention actions help your community recover, protect your community’s recovery projects/efforts, or revitalize your community from the effects of the disaster you had?

For example: Elevating residences and infrastructure in flood area would reduce flood damage. Stabilizing/or raising river embankment will reduce the impacts of flooding in the community.

FLOODS: In recovery/prevention: Currently we are working under a mitigation grant to elevate homes in Galena. Additional homes need to be elevated. Mitigation plans need to be made to secure the power and water plants in the community which was damaged by the 2013 flood. An evaluation needs to be done on the emergency road, lost during the 2013 flood taking away the escape route to the airport, to ensure it can withstand another such flood. Make sure fuel and propane tanks are secured. Try to determine if there is a manner in which sewage holding tanks can be secured to prevent water/ground contamination. Preparedness: Sites identified for
evacuation/gather need to be stocked with water, food and supplies to meet the basic needs of those who will be staying there. We are estimating at least 4 days. A reliable source of communication (hand radios) needs to be available. Generators need to be placed in strategic places in the community to provide an emergency power source. FIRES: Galena was hit by a flood and floods are the primary concern in this region, however, we still need to be concerned about forest fires in our region as well. A few years ago there was a fire in our region which surrounded Fairbanks and Galena experiences the fallout of ash from these fires. In 2005 the fires burned up to the bank of the Yukon River across from the village. We need to be looking at fire breaks which have not been cut in this area for a long time. Evacuation plans need to be in place for where to go. For recovery plans ordinances in the City need to be made requiring certain fireproof construction precautions to be taken in the rehabilitation/construction of homes. Such as a cleared burn area around the home, fireproof roofing, etc.

2. Why is doing something to reduce the risk or damage important to your state, region, and local community?

For example: Reduce community vulnerability to community members, infrastructure, food security, etc.

It is important to take the steps to reduce the risk and/or damage in our state, region and local communities for the protection of life and property. With reductions in federal budgets the money to rebuild and help people in need is decreasing. Living in rural Alaska off the road system we are already isolated from many of the emergency services people living in large municipalities take for granted. In Galena we have a clinic. When hospital care is needed we have to fly to Fairbanks or Anchorage. There are no Lowes, Home Depots, Safeway’s, Fred Meyers, Walgreens, etc. in our communities. All of our supplies are barged in during the summer or flown in. When homes and infrastructure are damaged by fires, floods, earthquakes, etc. our first response team is ourselves. By taking precautions to reduce the vulnerability of our community to the disasters it is exposed to we less the damage and possible loss of life. We also hasten the recovery period from these types of events. Looking at the items listed above for this question it really does not take into consideration living in rural Alaska. First we can reduce damage to our community property, harm to our
community members, and damage to our infrastructure, at least minimize to the best of our ability. But when we are speaking of food security, for those villages who have stores, it is hoped that the owners have been able to do what is necessary to protect those stores. But this is where the State really needs to be involved. We can have our homes protected, infrastructure secure, and people safe. But if we cannot get the supplies needed to rebuild and feed our families to our remote villages because the State does not want to maintain or is cutting back on maintain rural airports we are still in trouble. A lot of the people in rural Alaska support families through subsistence hunting, fishing and gathering. But at the same rely on the outside for some supplies. Food, building supplies, gasoline, heating fuel to the most part are shipped in to these communities. The river is the life line in the summer for barging supplies, but there are communities who are land locked and do not have access to barges – supplies must be flown in. This is regardless if there is a disaster or not. The State Department of Transportation needs to ensure that the funds will remain in place to operate the needed airports which are life lines to communities in isolated areas.

3. Are there existing conditions in your community that increase the vulnerability to another disaster? (E.g. environmental pollution, significant economic downturn)?

There is significant economic downturn in our community. With the base closure in 2008 a large number of jobs were taken out of the community, and to date we have not been able to replace. When we are hit by a disaster families who are barely making ends meet do not have the extra money to repair major damages from disasters. We have a large fuel tank farm in our community, which has taken all precautions it can to prevent damage, but is a significant environmental threat to our area if there is a large spill. There are a number of abandoned vehicles in our community we have not been able to backhaul. If the dike surrounding the airport were to fail the environmental pollution to the Yukon River and surrounding area is going to be hard to measure with the jet fuel and other chemicals needed for operating an airline. These are just a few of the potential conditions in our areas.

4. Are there any unmet needs in your community from the Qualified Disaster?

Example: Are families still displaced from the disaster, is there public infrastructure that not been repaired due to inadequate resources.
The unmet needs in our community are: elevation of the remaining homes needed to meet FEMA requirements that will insure assistance from another flood – also to prevent damage to homes if there is another such flood. The need to secure the power and water plants in the new town area from damage from another flood. We are still working on water and sewer systems that were damaged in private homes during the flood. We have had a few families not return to the community because their homes were either destroyed and could not get assistance, or were living in rental homes and these homes were not repaired by their owners.
Community Disaster Block Grant-Disaster Resilience

Stakeholder Questionnaire

Name: Gracelyn Johnson  Phone: 907-644-0329
Title: Assistant Manager  Email: gracelyn@yukenrivertowing.com
Community/Village: Kotlik, Alaska

**Hazard:** A potential manmade or natural event or situation that presents a threat to life and property. Typical natural hazards include earthquakes, floods, fires, severe winds, winter storms, volcanoes, drought, landslides, tsunamis, climate change.

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1. How will preparedness and mitigation/prevention actions help your community recover, protect your community's recovery projects/efforts, or revitalize your community from the effects of the disaster you had?

For example: Elevating residences and infrastructure in flood area would reduce flood damage. Stabilizing/or raising river embankment will reduce the impacts of flooding in the community.

Elevating homes & upgrading foundations would prevent future damages from floods. Stabilizing river banks in front of residences or city structures/buildings would prevent buildings from falling into river. This is a high concern for residents of Kotlik. They both are (flood + erosion).
2. Why is doing something to reduce the risk or damage important to your state, region, and local community?

For example: Reduce community vulnerability to community members, infrastructure, food security, etc.

This would ensure the safety of community members and our future leaders. The prevention of erosion would ensure that our future generation would be able to reside in the exact area as their grandparents and other ancestors did.

3. Are there existing conditions in your community that increase the vulnerability to another disaster? (E.g. environmental pollution, significant economic downturn)?

Erosion has the possibility of allowing pollution from the dumpsite into the river where we subsist and fish during the winter and summer months.

4. Are there any unmet needs in your community from the Qualified Disaster?

Example: Are families still displaced from the disaster, is there public infrastructure that not been repaired due to inadequate resources.

A lot of residents have damage to their foundation and insulation of their homes that aren't being addressed. This is directly a result from the flood of 2013.
Community Disaster Block Grant-Disaster Resilience

Stakeholder Questionnaire

Name: Paul D. Shewfelt  Phone: (907) 662-2479  ext 222
Title: City Manager  Email: citymanager@fortyukon.us
Community/Village: City of Fort Yukon Alaska  99740

Hazard: A potential manmade or natural event or situation that presents a threat to life and property. Typical natural hazards include earthquakes, floods, fires, severe winds, winter storms, volcanoes, drought, landslides, tsunamis, climate change. Hazard may be classified as present, not present or unknown.

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<td>Earthquake</td>
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1. How will preparedness and mitigation/prevention actions help your community recover, protect your community's recovery projects/efforts, or revitalize your community from the effects of the disaster you had?

For example: Elevating residences and infrastructure in flood area would reduce flood damage. Stabilizing/or raising river embankment will reduce the impacts of flooding in the community.

The community members of Fort Yukon met last month and put a list together of our priorities. At the top was to find funding to extend the Husky Avenue dyke up the Lloytas Slough to the Water House Pad and up the Road from there to Charlie Roberts 5 acre homestead. We are in the process of acquiring the land along the slough. The NEIP said if we show initiative in mitigating flood damage, it would make everyone's job easier. This proposed project only addresses the Yukon river and not the Procupine river. The attached map will show the northeast part of Fort Yukon during the 2009 flood event. This area is still highly vulnerable and the community would feel a lot safer if we could protect this area. Summer is short + we have a lot of things to take care of besides cleaning up after a flood.
2. Why is doing something to reduce the risk or damage important to your state, region, and local community?

For example: Reduce community vulnerability to community members, infrastructure, food security, etc.

The area described has the city bldg and heavy equipment, the tribal government buildings are in the risk area. The Yukon Flats Health Center is also there.

The only gas station is at risk. The airport could be effected. The FAA site is in the back area. The route to the dump site would be cut off. The sewer lagoon is back in the effected area.

3. Are there existing conditions in your community that increase the vulnerability to another disaster? (E.g. environmental pollution, significant economic downturn)?

The major existing condition is the flood situation. The community had an event this winter when the powerhouse generators went down. If the weather was colder we could’ve lost the water and sewer mainlines to freezing. The third would be the threat of forest fire. Preventive measures such as ready made firelines would give us a piece of mind during the hot dry season.

4. Are there any unmet needs in your community from the Qualified Disaster?

Example: Are families still displaced from the disaster, is there public infrastructure that not been repaired due to inadequate resources.

The Gabian Seawall has not yet been repaired. The fingerdyke are also not been fixed. The existing downtown levee has issues.

The existing downtown levee has issues
RESOLUTION 15-01

A RESOLUTION REQUESTING THE ALASKA LEGISLATION TO SUPPORT FUNDING FOR COMMUNITY CAPITAL PROJECTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2015

WHEREAS, the governing body of the City of Fort Yukon adopts a resolution requesting legislation for support of and funding for these prioritized Community Capital Projects for cities in the unorganized borough and to submit the resolution to the State of Alaska; and

WHEREAS, the Fort Yukon City Council, hereinafter called the City Council, is a duly incorporated governing body of the City of Fort Yukon by the laws of the State of Alaska, and;

WHEREAS, the Council of Athabaskan Tribal Governments, hereinafter called CATG, is a Federally-recognized consortium of Athabaskan Tribes within the Yukon Flats region, and;

WHEREAS, the Gwichyaa Zhee Gwich'in Tribal Government, hereinafter called the Native Village, is a Federally-recognized governing body of the Tribal Members of Fort Yukon, Alaska, and;

WHEREAS, the Gwichyaa Zhee Corporation, here in called GZ, is the recognized village corporation under ANSCA, and;

WHEREAS, the City Council, in cooperation with the local, state and federal organizations, and utilizing the technical expertise of each organization, will implement an adequate long-term infrastructure and management program for the community of Fort Yukon, and;

WHEREAS, the State Legislature supports and funds the continued development and implementation of local infrastructures and priorities;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that said City Council, in cooperation with the Tribal government; Tribal Consortium; Village Corporation and other local entities, supports development and programs which are vital to the health of the community, and ensures the environmental well-being of the land, water, and animals; and
Community Disaster Block Grant-Disaster Resilience

Stakeholder Questionnaire
Fax: 1-860-478-2337
1-907-238-3620

Name: Michael James Phone: 238-3313/3316

Email: CityofAukK@yahoo.com

Community/Village: AkaKanuk

Hazard: A potential manmade or natural event or situation that presents a threat to life and property. Typical natural hazards include earthquakes, floods, fires, severe winds, winter storms, volcanoes, drought, landslides, tsunamis, climate change. Hazard may be classified as present, not present or unknown.

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For example: Elevating residences and infrastructure in flood areas would reduce flood damage. Stabilizing/or raising river embankment will reduce the impacts of flooding in the community.

Relocate homes & elevate them. Preparedness and the mitigation/prevention actions will help our community recover.
2. Why is doing something to reduce the risk or damage important to your state, region, and local community? To reduce hazard, threats, vulnerability are all vitally important. For example, reduce community vulnerability to community members, infrastructure, food security, etc.

3. Are there existing conditions in your community that increase the vulnerability to another disaster? (E.g., environmental pollution, significant economic downturn?)
Yes. Erosion. Flooding. Severe weather. Storm surges. We are in Wade Hampton— with a severe downturn of our local economy.

4. Are there any unmet needs in your community from the Qualified Disaster?

Example: Are families still displaced from the disaster, is there public infrastructure that not been repaired due to inadequate resources.

Yes. Families are displaced. Public infrastructure includes our heavy equipment due to inadequate financial resources. Our public infrastructure includes our sewer plant— that run on diesel fuel, electricity, financial inadequate resources to repair damages.
Community Disaster Block Grant-Disaster Resilience
Stakeholder Questionnaire

Name: Ragnar Alstrom    Phone: 907-644-0826
Title: Executive Director    Email: RagnarRaydf@aol.com
Community/Village: Yukon Delta Fisheries Development Association
Representing Kotlik, Emmonak, Alaska

Hazard: A potential manmade or natural event or situation that presents a threat to life and property. Typical natural hazards include earthquakes, floods, fires, severe winds, winter storms, volcanoes, drought, landslides, tsunamis, climate change.
Hazard may be classified as present, not present or unknown.

Threat: The likelihood of a hazard occurring. High, medium, low, or none would be appropriate descriptors of threat.
Threat can be classified high probability, medium probability, low probability or unknown probability.

Vulnerability: Vulnerability (or Risk) – The degree to which people, property, the environment, or social and economic activity are susceptible to injury, damage, disruption, or loss. Evaluation of vulnerability should include consideration of hazard magnitude/severity and probability of future occurrence, and its impact on local population, infrastructure, residence, economy, etc.
Vulnerability may be classified as Highly Vulnerable, Vulnerable, or Not Vulnerable.

Severity: may be classified as high, moderate or low risk.

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<td>Erosion (coastal)</td>
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Severity:
L – Severity of risk is low
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H – Severity of risk is high

Vulnerability:
H – Highly Vulnerable
M – Medium Vulnerable
L – Not Vulnerable

1. How will preparedness and mitigation/prevention actions help your community recover, protect your community’s recovery projects/efforts, or revitalize your community from the effects of the disaster you had?

For example: Elevating residences and infrastructure in flood area would reduce flood damage. Stabilizing/or raising river embankment will reduce the impacts of flooding in the community.

**There are homes in Alakanuk that need to be relocated away from active erosion areas. There are public buildings that need to be relocated because they are exposed to both riverbank erosion and ice flow during spring break up. There are homes in Alakanuk that need to be elevated as they are sitting below historic flood levels.**
2. Why is doing something to reduce the risk or damage important to your state, region, and local community?

For example: Reduce community vulnerability to community members, infrastructure, food security, etc.

Moving private homes and public buildings out of active erosion zones will prevent expensive rebuilds. Elevating homes prevents requiring damage to insulated subfloors and interior damage.

3. Are there existing conditions in your community that increase the vulnerability to another disaster? (E.g. environmental pollution, significant economic downturn)?

Basic problem is village is built along a major river at an elevation of 6 feet above sea level. All buildings need to be elevated and/or relocated as river grades rise. In addition, there are spring ice jam flooding and fall tidal flooding that occur with regularity.

4. Are there any unmet needs in your community from the Qualified Disaster?

Example: Are families still displaced from the disaster, is there public infrastructure that not been repaired due to inadequate resources.

Water and sewer lines are above ground and are in need of replacement insulation and further securing. Homes need to be elevated or moved. Public building needs to be relocated.
Community Disaster Block Grant-Disaster Resilience

Stakeholder Questionnaire

Name: Della Hunt Phone (907)899-4326
Title: Tribal Administrator Email: kotliktc@yahoo.com
Community/Village: Village of Kotlik

Hazard: A potential manmade or natural event or situation that presents a threat to life and property. Typical natural hazards include earthquakes, floods, fires, severe winds, winter storms, volcanoes, drought, landslides, tsunamis, climate change. Hazard may be classified as present, not present or unknown.

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For example: Elevating residences and infrastructure in flood area would reduce flood damage. Stabilizing/or raising river embankment will reduce the impacts of flooding in the community.

Elevating residential and infrastructure would greatly reduce water damages. Piling installment on the river embankment would greatly reduce the impact of flood ice which can cause damages to residential homes and infrastructure and the river bank. There are 11 residential homes on the northern island that are high risk of flood damages that can either be relocated to the main side of the Village on higher ground, or elevated. There are number of homes also on the main side and on the west side that are also at high risk of flood damages which can also be elevated.
Infrastructure – the 2013 flood did more damage to the existing bank erosion problem that we have been experiencing for a number of years. There are privately owned homes that are too close to the river edge now. We recognize the bank erosion as an unmet need which continues to threaten privately owned homes.

2. Why is doing something to reduce the risk or damage important to your state, region, and local community?

For example: Reduce community vulnerability to community members, infrastructure, food security, etc.

First and foremost is to protect our community members, as higher grounds are distant from the Village. Kotlik is in the flood zone, the coast is less than 10 miles from the Village. Second is to reduce the damages of residential and infrastructure building. We get tides from both the Yukon River and the coast.

3. Are there existing conditions in your community that increase the vulnerability to another disaster? (E.g. environmental pollution, significant economic downturn)?

Yes, with climate change, we are at higher risk to another flood disaster.

4. Are there any unmet needs in your community from the Qualified Disaster?

Example: Are families still displaced from the disaster, is there public infrastructure that not been repaired due to inadequate resources.

Although the Village Kotlik and the City of Kotlik filed for Declaration of Disaster, federal funds were not granted to supplement the State funding to fully meet the communities needs after the disaster. Yes, we still have unmet needs in our community. Majority of home owners do not have private insurance to replace damages to homes. Although FEMA funds passed through the State and AVCP to help with the damages, it was not enough to fully repair the homes. There are homes now are now suffering from mold & mildew. The Kotlik Headstart building is one infrastructure who foundation was damaged during the flood. They have had to purchase more fuel this winter to heat the building (550 gallons since November 2014). The Headstart staff have also noticed more mold & mildew in the building. The
school has 20 students enrolled each school year. Some of those students suffer from asthma or have other chronic problems.
City of Shishmaref
P.O. Box 83
Shishmaref, Ak 99772
Phone: (907) 649-3781/4811
Fax: (907) 649-2131

FAX TRANSMISSION FORM

To: Michelle Jones

From: Zena Bay

Date: 2/18/15

Time: 

Fax: 907-428-2337

Number of pages including cover sheets: 4

{ } Urgent

☑ For Review

{ } Please Reply

{ } Please Comment

Message/Comment:

Stakeholders Questionnaire

If you have questions, please don't hesitate to contact our office.

[Signature]

{ }
Community Disaster Block Grant-Disaster Resilience

Stakeholder Questionnaire

Name: Zena Bazz
Phone: 907-649-3781

Title: City Clerk
Email: cityofshishmareff@genci.net

Community/Village: Shishmaref

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2. Why is doing something to reduce the risk or damage important to your state, region, and local community?

For example: Reduce community vulnerability to community members, infrastructure, food security, etc.

3. Are there existing conditions in your community that increase the vulnerability to another disaster? (E.g. environmental pollution, significant economic downturn)?

- The landfill access road (Owner: City + DET land) has erosion and the reconstruction project should start summer 2015.

4. Are there any unmet needs in your community from the Qualified Disaster?

Example: Are families still displaced from the disaster, is there public infrastructure that not been repaired due to inadequate resources.

- The reconstruction project was delayed to this year – there will be a combined of over the existing airport replacement and the landfill access road – by DET.