

ExhibitBThreshold Requirements

State of Alaska

ExhibitBThresholdRequirements.pdf

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In Phase 1, the State of Alaska submitted two target areas for qualification. Both the Tanana Chiefs Conference (TCC) and Association of Village Council Presidents (AVCP) regions were qualified. See Phase 1 Exhibit B. In Phase 2, the State of Alaska submits an additional target area for threshold consideration, the Kawerak Tribal Region. Per NOFA guidelines, this tribal area qualifies as a sub-county area. The Kawerak Tribal Region was impacted by eligible disasters DR-4050 and DR-4162. See MID-URN checklist (Dropbox: EXB/B-0). See Alaska target area map (Dropbox: EXB/B-1).

Target Area #3: Kawerak Region

The Kawerak Tribal Region encompasses 45,000 square miles and is located within the Bering Strait area of Northwest Alaska, just south of the Arctic Circle. The region is home to three culturally distinct groups of Eskimo people (Inupiaq, Central Yupik, and Siberian Yupik). Kawerak is a federally recognized Alaskan unorganized regional association. Kawerak, Inc. is a regional non-profit of 20 villages in the region (of which 16 are permanently inhabited). See <http://www.kawerak.org/index.html> for more information on Kawerak, Inc. See Attachment A for Kawerak Inc.'s partner letter. The Kawerak Tribal Area had ten communities impacted by qualifying disasters- Elim, Golovin, Koyuk, Diomedede, Nome, Shaktoolik, Shishmaref, Stebbins, Teller, and Unalakleet.

The Kawerak target area infrastructure damage totals (FEMA Categories C-G) for qualifying disasters DR-4050 and DR-4162 are \$7.9M (Dropbox: EXB/B-2) and \$7.0M, respectively (Dropbox EXB/B-4) meeting the Most Impacted threshold of \$2M. DR-4050 and DR-4162 FEMA Project Worksheets (PW) for Kawerak Region can be found at Drop box EXB/B-5 through B-21 and B-25 through B-35. As a federally recognized tribal area, Kawerak meets the Most Distressed threshold. Impacted federally recognized tribes in this region include the Native Village of Elim, Chinik Eskimo Community, Native Village of Koyuk, Native Village of Diomedede, King Island Native Community, Native Village of Council, Nome Eskimo Community, Village of Solomon, Native Village of

Shaktoolik, Native Village of Shishmaref, Stebbins Community Association, Native Village of Teller, Native Village of Mary's Igloo, and the Native Village of Unalakleet.

THE FEMA DR-4050 and DR-4162 reports (Dropbox EXB/B-2 and B-4) summarize the PW status as of August 2015. PWs highlighted in yellow indicate eligible projects denoting disaster damage (impacts), while column G denotes project status. The total highlighted in blue at the bottom of the worksheet denote total of incomplete projects. Completed and fully reimbursed projects are denoted by the status "Closed". These summary sheets indicate \$7.0M and \$4.7M of recovery from DR-4050 and DR-4162, exceeding the URN threshold of \$400K (Dropbox: EXB/B41).

The MID community with URN in this region for the Phase 2 Application is the community of Teller, which consists of the City of Teller, the Native Village of Teller, and the Native Village of Mary's Igloo. The electrical intertie, owned by the Alaska Village Electrical Cooperative (AVEC), that bridged Teller with Brevig Mission, sustained significant damage (Dropbox EXB/B-006). The Teller Seawall was damaged, but was deemed an ineligible project worksheet by FEMA, due to unrepaired damage from a previous federally declared disaster (Dropbox EXB/B-036). Regardless of the seawall's eligibility status with FEMA, this remains an URN from previous and eligible disasters. Importantly it is key infrastructure protecting the community from waves and flooding from storm surges (Dropbox EXB/B-24, pg. 70). As of this application date, the electrical intertie PW has been identified as eligible by FEMA, but given ongoing discussions between AVEC and FEMA on an alternate project, recovery work has yet to be finalized leaving Teller with a dilapidated power plant to supply its power. Frequent power outages leave many community members without power for extended periods of time. Between the two FEMA PW amounts, the AVEC project to bring reliable power back to the area is between \$3M-6.8M (Dropbox EXB/B-2 and B-4). These two yet unaddressed deficiencies qualify the community as both impacted and with unmet recovery needs.

In the TCC Region, the State of Alaska submits Galena, which includes the Loudon Tribal Council and the City of Galena, for Phase 2. The MID-URN threshold requirements for Galena were

submitted for in Phase 1 Exhibit B and in the TCC Sources and Uses Statement (Dropbox: EXB/B37 & B40). As of August 2015, Galena has \$8.7M of incomplete PWs, of which \$2.5M is determined as URN (non-federal share) (Dropbox EXB/B-3). There remains significant URN for flood mitigation of residential housing and infrastructure. See Exhibits D and E.

In the AVCP Region, the State of Alaska submits the Native Village of Newtok and Emmonak (City of Emmonak and Emmonak Village) for Phase 2. The MID-URN threshold requirements were submitted for both of these communities in Phase 1 Exhibit B and in the AVCP Sources and Uses Statement (Dropbox: EXB/B38 & 39). From DR-4122, as of August 2015, Emmonak has \$732K of incomplete recovery projects, of which \$183K is non-federal share (Dropbox EXB/B-3). Additionally, Emmonak has URNs in flood mitigation for infrastructure and residential housing. See Exhibits D and E for further details. As of August 2015, Newtok has \$993K of incomplete recovery projects, of which \$248K is non-federal share (Dropbox EXB/B-4). Additionally, Newtok has a significant URN in the area of mitigation due to erosion. See Exhibits D and E.