

NONDALTON VILLAGE

TRIBAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN [2019 – 2024]

**FINAL Revision 0
July 2019**

Prepared for:

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	v
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	ES-1
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
2.0 COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION	3
2.1 Location and Geography	3
2.2 Climate	3
2.3 History	3
2.4 Economy	3
2.5 Demographics	4
3.0 PLANNING PROCESS	5
3.1 Planning Process	5
3.2 Planning Team	6
3.3 Public Involvement	7
3.3.1 Other Communities, Tribal Agencies, and Regional Agencies Involved	9
3.4 Incorporation of Existing Plans/Studies/Reports	11
3.5 Integration into Other Tribal Planning Processes	12
4.0 PLAN MAINTENANCE	13
4.1 Monitoring	13
4.2 Evaluating	13
4.3 Updating	14
4.4 Public Involvement in the Plan Maintenance Process	15
5.0 RISK ASSESSMENT	17
5.1 Hazard Analysis	17
5.1.1 Drought	21
5.1.2 Earthquake	22
5.1.3 Erosion	28
5.1.4 Extreme Cold	29

5.1.5	Flood	31
5.1.6	Severe Wind.....	32
5.1.7	Severe Winter Weather.....	35
5.1.8	Subsidence.....	37
5.1.9	Volcano.....	38
5.1.10	Wildfire	39
5.2	Community Assets.....	44
5.2.1	People	44
5.2.2	Economy.....	44
5.2.3	Built Environment	45
5.2.4	Natural Environment.....	46
5.3	Risk Analysis.....	46
5.4	Vulnerability	57
6.0	MITIGATION STRATEGY	59
6.1	Pre-/Post- Disaster Hazard Management.....	59
6.2	Funding	61
6.2.1	Existing Funding Sources	61
6.2.2	Potential Funding Sources.....	61
6.3	Mitigation Goals.....	63
6.4	Potential Mitigation Actions.....	63
6.5	Mitigation Action Plan.....	65
6.6	Implementing Action Plan into Other Planning Mechanisms.....	73
6.7	Reviewing Progress Goals	73
7.0	PLAN ASSURANCES AND ADOPTION	75
8.0	REFERENCES.....	77

TABLES

Table 3-1 Hazard Mitigation Planning Team.....	6
Table 3-2: Stakeholder Contacts	9
Table 3-3: Existing Plans, Studies, and Reports Reviewed	11
Table 4-1: Plan Maintenance Timeline	15
Table 5-1: Location	18
Table 5-2: Maximum Extent or Magnitude	18
Table 5-3: Probability of Future Events.....	19
Table 5-4: Overall Impact	19
Table 5-5: Significant Hazards in the Planning Area.....	20
Table 5-6: Top 10 Historic Earthquake Epicenters Closest to Community.....	27
Table 5-7: Top 10 Greatest Magnitude Historic Earthquakes near Community	27
Table 5-8: Top 10 Most Recent Historic Earthquakes near Community	28
Table 5-9: Historical Extreme Temperature Events.....	31
Table 5-10: Historical Severe Wind Events.....	34
Table 5-11: Historical Severe Winter Weather Events	36
Table 5-12: History of Wildfires.....	43
Table 5-13: Risks to Vulnerable Assets.....	47
Table 6-1: Planning and Regulatory Tools	59
Table 6-2: Administrative and Technical Capability	60
Table 6-3: Mitigation Goals	63
Table 6-4: Prioritized Mitigation Actions	67

EXHIBITS

Exhibit 2-1: Population History	4
Exhibit 3-1: Natural Disaster Concern (Survey Question #2)	8
Exhibit 3-2: Community Assets (Survey Question #7).....	9
Exhibit 5-1: Planning Area	17
Exhibit 5-2: Major Earthquakes in Alaska.....	24
Exhibit 5-3: Bristol Bay Earthquake Hazard Map	25
Exhibit 5-4: Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale with Approximate Richter Scale Equivalent	26
Exhibit 5-5: Wind Chill Chart.....	30
Exhibit 5-6: Beaufort Wind Scale	33
Exhibit 5-7: Volcanos Near Nondalton.....	38
Exhibit 5-8: Nondalton Fire Map	41

FIGURES

- Figure 1 Asset and Hazard Map
- Figure 2 Asset and Hazard Map

APPENDICES

- Appendix A Planning Process
- Appendix B Public Involvement
- Appendix C Plan Maintenance Forms
- Appendix D Funding Sources
- Appendix E Mitigation Action Tracking Forms
- Appendix F Adoption Resolution
- Appendix G FEMA Approval & THMP Plan Review Tool

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

%	Percent
°F	degrees Fahrenheit
ATV	All-Terrain Vehicle
BBHA	Bristol Bay Housing Authority
BBNA	Bristol Bay Native Association
BBNC	Bristol Bay Native Corporation
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs
Bristol	Bristol Engineering Services Company, LLC
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
City	City of Nondalton
Community	Nondalton
Council	Nondalton Tribal Council
DCCED	State of Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development
DHS&EM	State of Alaska Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management
DOTID	Department of Transportation and Infrastructure Development
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FMA	Flood Mitigation Assistance
GIS	Geospatial Information System
HMGP	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
ID	Identification
IGAP	Indian General Assistance Program
IHS	Indian Health Service
INNEC	Iliamna Newhalen Nondalton Electric Cooperative, Inc.
km	kilometer

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (continued)

MM	Modified Mercalli Scale
mph	mile per hour
NAHASDA	Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NWS	National Weather Service
PDM	Department of Homeland Security Pre-Disaster Mitigation
SCERP	Small Community Emergency Response Plan
SCF	South Central Foundation
THMP	Tribal Hazard Mitigation Plan
Tribe	Nondalton Village
TTSP	Tribal Transportation Safety Plan
USACE	US Army Corps of Engineers
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Tribal Hazard Mitigation Plan (THMP) for Nondalton, Alaska (Community) was developed in accordance with the requirements of the Stafford Act and Title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). Bristol Bay Native Association (BBNA) represents the Nondalton Village (Tribe) and provides support for the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) pre-disaster mitigation planning project. BBNA contracted Bristol Engineering Services Company, LLC (Bristol) for the development of the THMP. Planning Team members from the Community were identified by the Tribe to assist in the development of this plan.

Hazard mitigation reduces potential losses from future disasters. It is the goal of the Nondalton Tribal Council (Council) to develop a disaster-resistant community for the general public and Tribe members by identifying hazard mitigation actions. These actions will reduce the impact of natural hazards on the Community and encourage the restoration and protection of natural and cultural resources.

This plan contains current community information, documents the planning process for the THMP, identifies the natural hazards that have an impact on the Community, identifies community assets, analyzes how the assets are impacted by natural hazards, and identifies the Community's vulnerability to these hazards. Additionally, the THMP lists the Community's mitigation goals and prioritized mitigation actions.

The Planning Team identified natural hazards that could affect the Community. The following is a list of natural hazards that have had an impact on the Community.

- Drought – The Community experiences time with little to no rainfall which contributes to low river and pond levels, dust emissions. These times also have an effect on subsistence resources.
- Earthquake – Earthquakes occur and can result in damage to the Community's older structures and underground utilities.
- Erosion – The Community experiences large runoff channels throughout the Community from neighboring hills/mountains which causes damage to roads and infrastructure. Six Mile Lake experiences erosion around the edge due to ice build-up in the lake.
- Extreme Cold – Extreme cold events cause pipes to freeze and puts residents at risk if an event occurs during a power outage.
- Flood – Flooding in the Community occurs due heavy seasonal rainfall events or heavy spring snow melt. This can compromise utilities, homes, septic systems, and can reduce access to subsistence areas.

- Severe Wind – High wind events can result in damage to structures, disrupt communications, cause power outages, and limits the accessibility of the Community via air transportation.
- Severe Winter Weather – Severe winter weather events and cold temperatures can result in power outages, and limits air transportation in and out of the Community. It can also present a hazard to residents traveling on the surrounding trail systems.
- Subsidence – Community structures are beginning to lean towards the lake, manholes have shifted. Broken sewer lines have occurred due to the shifting ground.
- Volcano – Ash from the number of active volcanos along the Alaska Peninsula and Cook Inlet has an impact on air transportation in and out of the Community. This also has an impact on equipment and community members.
- Wildfire – Wildfires destroy subsistence resources, structures, and is a sever risk to human life.

Mitigation goals were selected by the Planning Team for the identified natural hazards. These goals are broad statements that represent the Community's vision for reducing or avoiding losses from the identified hazards. The following is a list of mitigation goals:

- Build the capacity of the Tribe and City of Nondalton (City) to prepare, respond to, and recover from disasters.
- Reduce the possibility of damages due to drought.
- Reduce the possibility of damages due to earthquakes.
- Reduce the possibility of damages due to erosion.
- Reduce the possibility of damages due to extreme cold.
- Reduce the possibility of damages due to floods.
- Reduce the possibility of damages due to severe wind.
- Reduce the possibility of damages due to severe winter weather.
- Reduce the possibility of damages due to subsidence.
- Reduce the possibility of damages due to volcanos.
- Reduce the possibility of damages due to wildfires.

In addition to the identified hazards and the mitigation goals, the Planning Team identified mitigation actions to support the THMP mitigation goals. The following is a list of the high priority mitigation actions.

- Educate community members about fire safety when out camping and provide residents with an understanding of the impacts of dry ground with fires.
- Identify community members and alternates to be Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) trained and provide CERT training.
- Conduct a hydrology study and improve drainage around the Community.
- Build up roads with proper road crowning around the Community and improve drainage.
- Educate residents about the importance of checking water pipes.
- Acquire backup fuel storage.
- Educate and encourage residents to have a backup heat source and the wood or fuel to power the heat source.
- Identify or acquire a community backup generator for the clinic.

The THMP is a living document that will be reviewed on an annual basis and updated every five years. The annual reviews will monitor the relevance and implementation of the mitigation action plan, and evaluate the effectiveness and progress of the THMP. The annual evaluation of the THMP will include a review of any changes to assets, impacts from hazards, or any additional changes to the plan.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Bristol Bay Native Association (BBNA) is an Alaska Native Regional Non-Profit Corporation and tribal consortium. Incorporated under state law, corporation bylaws are structured as a pure tribal consortium. The 31 federally recognized tribes in the Bristol Bay region make up the members of the non-profit corporation. The 31 tribes are represented on the BBNA Board of Directors by their elected tribal presidents, or the president's designee (who must be a tribal member). Therefore, BBNA is directly controlled by the tribal governments it represents.

BBNA is a federally recognized tribal consortium for contracting purposes and is a "Tribal Organization" as defined in the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act. BBNA operates dozens of grants and contracts under various types of eligibility. Understandably, eligibility of each grant is controlled by the regulations and authorizing legislation of each particular funding source. BBNA operates both Indian and non-Indian programs.

BBNA represents all tribes within the Bristol Bay Region, and as such provides support for the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) pre-disaster mitigation planning project. On behalf of the Nondalton Tribal Council (Council), BBNA contracted Bristol Engineering Services Company, LLC (Bristol) for the development of this Tribal Hazard Mitigation Plan (THMP) for Nondalton, Alaska (Community). The THMP was prepared to meet the requirements of the Stafford Act and Title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). By meeting these requirements, it makes the Community eligible for funding through state and federal mitigation grant programs.

The purpose of hazard mitigation is to reduce potential losses from future disasters. The intent of mitigation planning is to maintain a process that leads to hazard mitigation actions. This THMP identifies the natural hazards that affect the Community, identifies actions to reduce losses from those hazards, develops long-term strategies to reduce the impacts of future events on people, property, and the environment, and establishes a coordinated process to implement the plan. The THMP establishes goals and objectives and associated actions to reduce and mitigate the threat of natural hazards to life, property, infrastructure, economic stability and emergency response capabilities in the Community while encouraging the protection and restoration of cultural and natural resources.

It is the goal of the Council to create a disaster-resistant community for the Nondalton Village (Tribe) members and the general public in the Community. The THMP includes information to assist government leaders and residents with current and future planning efforts to efficiently and effectively mitigate natural hazards in the Community.

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2.0 COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

This section describes the location and geography, climate, history, demographics, and economy of the Community.

2.1 LOCATION AND GEOGRAPHY

The Community is located on the west shore of Six Mile Lake, between Lake Clark and Iliamna Lake, 190 miles southwest of Anchorage. The Community lies at approximately 59.9668° North Latitude and 154.857° West Longitude (See Figures 1, and 2). This is located in Section 31, Township 002S, and Range 032W along the Seward Meridian. The Community is located in the Iliamna Recording District. The area encompasses 8.4 square miles of land and 0.40 square miles of water (State of Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development [DCCED], 2018).

2.2 CLIMATE

Climate can have a significant impact on the hazards that affect the Community. The Community's climate can also have an impact on the goals and mitigation strategies that are decided upon. The following is a climate summary of the Community:

The Community falls within the transitional climate zone, characterized by tundra interspersed with boreal forests, and weather patterns of long, cold winters and shorter, warm summers (DCCED, 2018). Annual precipitation averages 26 inches of rainfall and 64 inches of snowfall. The average winter temperatures range from 6 to 30 degrees Fahrenheit (°F), and the average summer temperatures range from 42 to 62 °F (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA], November 2013).

2.3 HISTORY

The Community is a Tanaina Indian 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 (DCCED, 2018).

2.4 ECONOMY

The local government, educational and health services, and trade, transportation and utilities provides the main employment opportunities in the Community (ALARI, 2018). Other Community employment opportunities include natural resources and mining, professional and business services, manufacturing, information, leisure and hospitality, and state government. The Community's primary source for food is derived from a subsistence

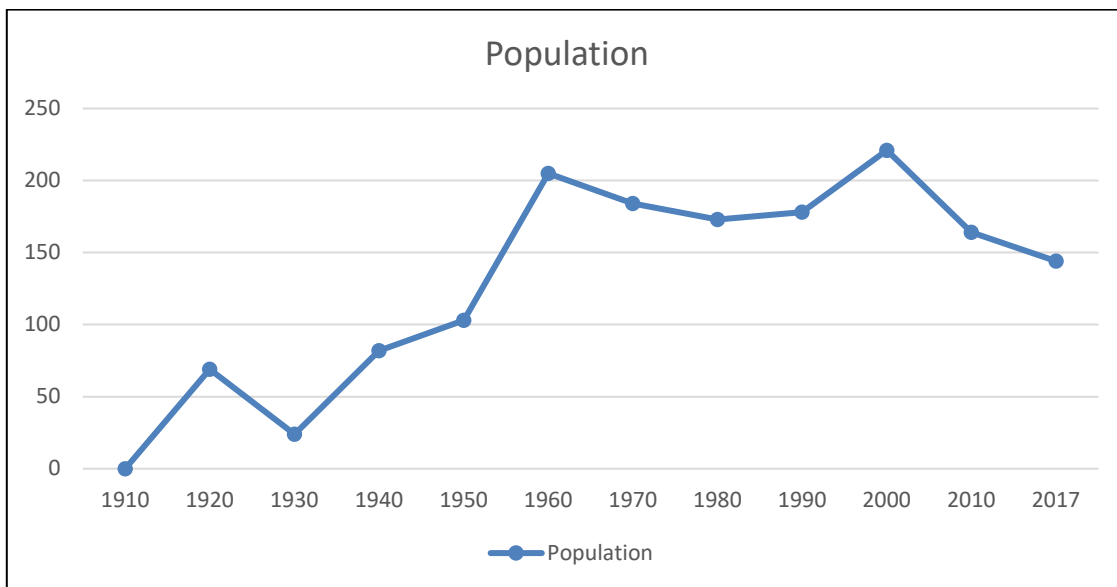
lifestyle. This lifestyle includes activities such as hunting, fishing, berry picking, and other similar activities (DCCED, 2018).

According to the 2010 Census, the median household income in the Community was \$24,250. At that time there were approximately 102 individuals (43.80 percent (%)) that were reported to be living below the poverty level (DCCED, 2018).

2.5 DEMOGRAPHICS

The 2017 State of Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development (DCCED) certified population is 164 (DCCED, 2018). Exhibit 2-1 depicts a historic representation of the population of the Community.

Exhibit 2-1: Population History



Source Note: Census Population History retrieved from DCCED
<https://www.commerce.alaska.gov/dcra/dcraexternal/community/>

The 2010 census recorded 164 residents with a median age of 29. The Community is principally an Alaska Native community with 63.41% Alaska Native, 20.73% two or more races, and 15.85% White. In 2010, the male and female population was 80 and 84 respectively. The 2010 census also revealed that there were 57 households with an average household size of 3 people (DCCED, 2018).

3.0 PLANNING PROCESS

This section provides information about the planning process that took place during the development of the THMP. It provides an overview of the planning process, the planning team, the public involvement efforts and documentation, the review and incorporation of existing plans, reports and studies, and the plans to integrate the THMP into other planning processes. Documentation of the planning process and public involvement is located in Appendix A and Appendix B, respectively.

3.1 PLANNING PROCESS

The planning process was developed following the requirements of 44 CFR 201.7(c)(1). The Department of Homeland Security Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) grant provided funding and project oversight to the BBNA Department of Transportation and Infrastructure Development (DOTID). Bristol, BBNA's contractor, guided the development of a project team to assist BBNA DOTID with the THMP development.

The planning process took place from January 31, 2019 to February 1, 2019. The following steps describe the planning process to develop the THMP and incorporates applicable work completed prior to 2018. All planning documents created or used are included in Appendix A.

1. **Establish the Planning Team:** An initial meeting was held with the Council to establish a point of contact and identify other team members. The titles and organizations of the Planning Team members are identified in Table 3-1. During the initial meeting there was a brief discussion about hazards that affect the community as described in the Risk Assessment (Section 5.0).
2. **Education of the Planning Team:** The THMP planning process was described to the Planning Team on January 31, 2019 and participants were asked to help identify hazards that affect the Community, and critical infrastructure.
3. **Organize Resources:** Members of the Planning Team identified resources, including staff, agencies, and local community members who could provide technical expertise and historical information needed in the development of the THMP (see Sections 3.2 and 3.3.1).
4. **Assess Risks:** The Planning Team identified the hazards and assets within the Community. With the assistance of Bristol, the Planning Team developed a risk analysis for the community assets in relation to the identified hazards. The Planning Team identified the areas of greatest concern to the Community and developed vulnerability statements. Section 5.0 provides a detailed description of the Risk Assessment.

5. **Assess Capabilities:** The Planning Team reviewed current administrative and technical, legal and regulatory, and fiscal capabilities to determine whether existing provisions and requirements adequately address relevant hazards (see Section 3.4 and Section 6.1).
6. **Develop a Mitigation Strategy:** After reviewing the risk analysis and vulnerability statements, the Planning Team developed the mitigation goals. Once goals were established, the Planning Team identified a comprehensive range of potential mitigation actions. Subsequently, the Planning Team refined the prioritized mitigation actions, and evaluated and prioritized the actions for implementation. Section 6.0 provides a detailed description of the Mitigation Strategy.
7. **Monitor, Evaluate, and Plan Updates:** The Planning Team developed a process to monitor, evaluate, and update the THMP to ensure it will be used as intended (see Section 4.0). Plan maintenance forms can be found in Appendix C. The Planning Team also established a plan to track the progress of the identified mitigation actions (see Section 6.7). Mitigation tracking forms are located in Appendix E.

In addition to the steps above the Planning Team encouraged community input throughout the planning process. Section 3.3 details how the public was involved in the planning process.

3.2 PLANNING TEAM

The Planning Team is shown in Table 3-1, 44 CFR 201.7(c)(1).

Table 3-1 Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Name	Title	Organization
Fawn Silas	Administrator	Nondalton Tribal Council
Briana Delkittie	Environmental Assistant	Nondalton Tribal Council
Sunflower Delkittie	Transportation Coordinator	Nondalton Tribal Council
Natalia Marttila	Council Member	Nondalton Tribal Council
Billy Trefon Jr.	Council Member	Nondalton Tribal Council
Clarence Delkittie	Tribal Council	Nondalton Tribal Council
Randy Kakawk	Council Member / City Vice Mayor	Nondalton Tribal Council / City of Nondalton
Chris Crookham	City Mayor	City of Nondalton
Jeremy Jefferies	City Council / Healthaide	City of Nondalton / Nondalton Clinic
Gust Evanoff	Community Member	Community

Table 3-1 (Continued): Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Name	Title	Organization
Charles Balluta	Community Member	Community
Dan Breeden	Director	BBNA DOTID
Annie Fritze	Program Manager	BBNA DOTID
Isaac Pearson	Senior Engineer	Bristol (THMP Consultant)
Danielle Dance	Civil Engineer	Bristol (THMP Consultant)

3.3 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Public involvement is important to the planning process of the THMP, 44 CFR 201.7(c)(1)(i). The Council defines “public” as living in the tribal service area or on tribal land, as well as any tribal member or citizen not living on the tribal lands that desires to provide comment on the THMP. It is important for the public to understand and be educated on the Community’s priorities. The public also provides valuable insight into issues of concern, identifying community assets and areas that need improvement. The public can provide important information about the history of hazards that have affected the area. Additionally, they can provide ideas for continuing public involvement after the plan has been adopted.

A public meeting was held by BBNA DOTID and Bristol on January 31, 2019 in the Community to educate and receive feedback on the THMP. During the meeting, participants were given the opportunity to discuss how they have personally been impacted by the identified hazards in their community. They were also given the opportunity to discuss mitigation strategies that they felt would help prevent future losses due to the hazards. Additionally, the community was asked how they would like to be included in the remaining planning process and throughout the implementation of the mitigation strategies.

Newsletters were used to inform the public about the project. The first newsletter provided an overall description of the project, its purpose, the general process for plan development, and ways for the public to participate in the development of the plan. The second newsletter was sent to inform the public that a draft of the THMP was ready for review and provided the dates for a public review and comment period.

In addition to the public meeting and newsletters, residents or interested parties were encouraged to participate in, and had access to a public survey. This survey was available and located in the tribal office throughout the planning process and during the public meeting.

Seventeen surveys were completed and returned. The residents of the Community identified through the survey that they are most concerned about earthquakes and severe winter weather (see Exhibit 3-1). Additionally, Exhibit 3-2 illustrates the opinions of the residents regarding the importance of community assets. A copy of the survey distributed to community members and a complete summary of responses can be found in Appendix B.

Exhibit 3-1: Natural Disaster Concern (Survey Question #2)

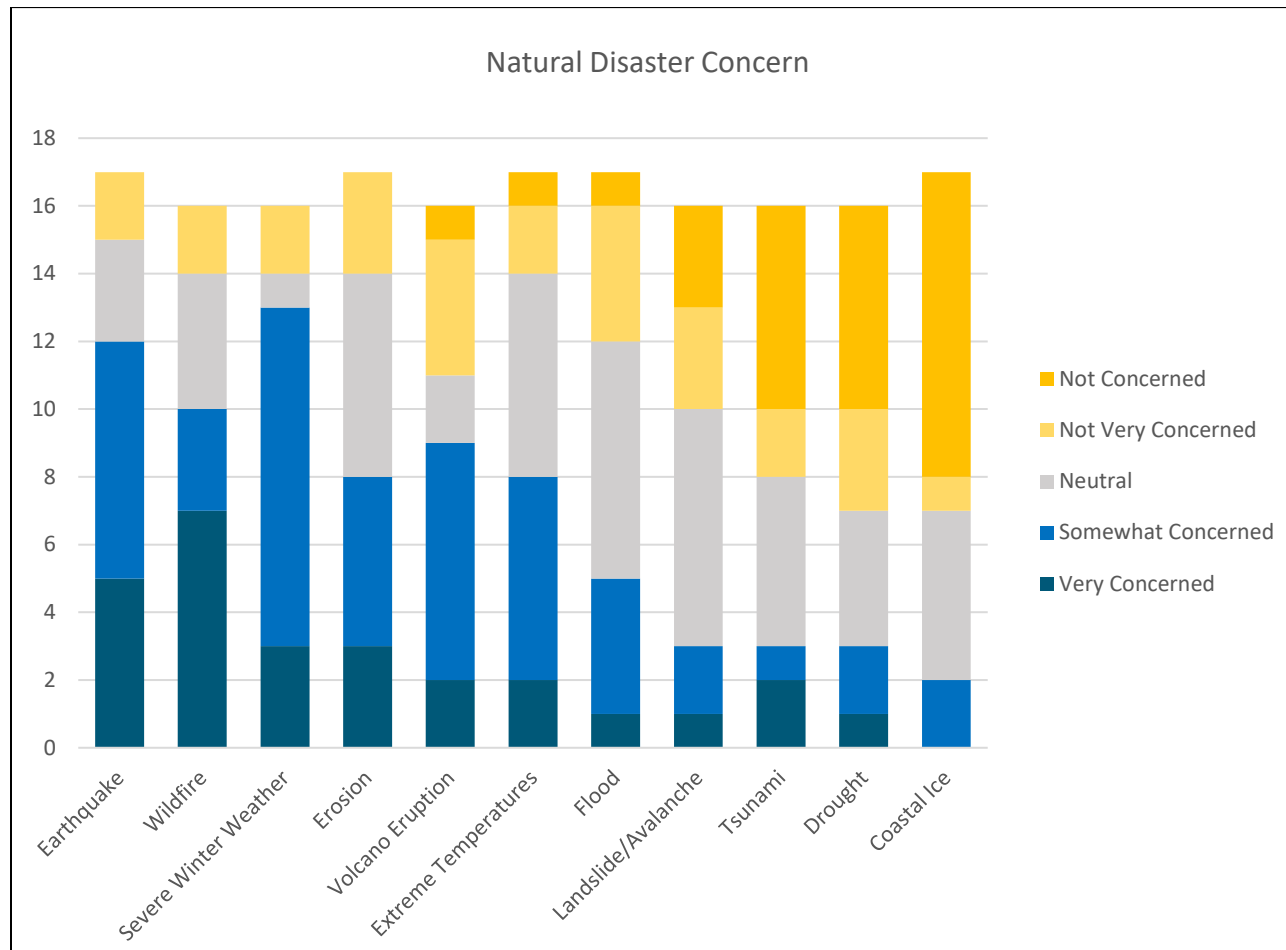
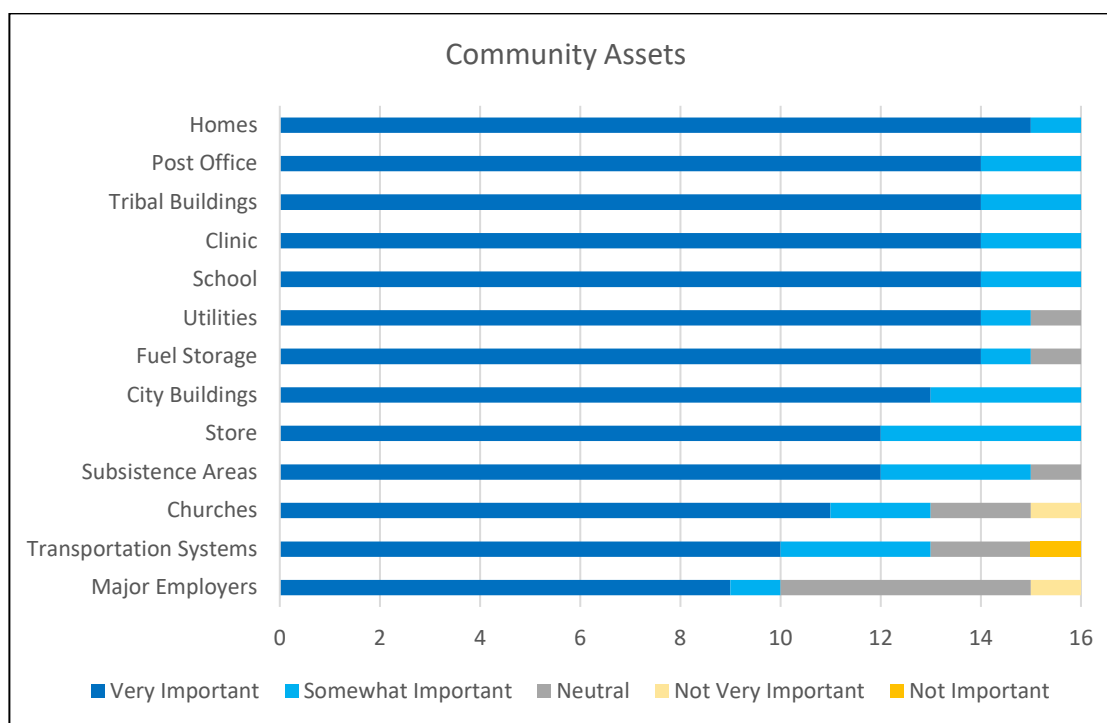


Exhibit 3-2: Community Assets (Survey Question #7)

All documentation and materials used to involve the public are located in Appendix B. This includes: public meeting advertisements, sign-in sheets, presentations, handouts, newsletters, surveys and a summary of responses, and any comments received via email, phone, or facsimile.

3.3.1 Other Communities, Tribal Agencies, and Regional Agencies Involved

The Planning Team worked to include all stakeholders in the planning process and development of the THMP, 44 CFR 201.7(c)(1)(ii). Table 3-2 provides the other stakeholders, communities, tribal agencies, and regional agencies that were involved in the planning process and development of the plan.

Table 3-2: Stakeholder Contacts

Stakeholder Type	Stakeholder	Contact Person (Title)	Contact Email
Village for Profit	Kijik Corporation	Ventura Samaniego (CEO)	ventura@kijikcorp.com
Non-Profit Agency	BBNA	Carla Akelkok (VPSO Program Manager)	cakelkok@bbna.com

Table 3-2 (Continued): Stakeholder Contacts

Stakeholder Type	Stakeholder	Contact Person (Title)	Contact Email
Economic Development	BBNA	Kristina Andrew (Program Manager)	krandrew@bbna.com
Non-Profit Agency	Nondalton Tribal Council	Kristy Jeffries (IGAP)	c_balluta@yahoo.com
Regional for Profit	Bristol Bay Native Corporation (BBNC)	Jason Metrokin (President)	jmetrokin@bbnc.net
Regional Housing	Bristol Bay Housing Authority (BBHA)	Brenda Akelkok (Executive Director)	bakelkok@bbha.org
Borough	Lake and Peninsula Borough	Kate Conley (Borough Clerk)	kateconley@lakeandpen.com
Borough	Lake and Peninsula Borough	Nate Hill (Borough Manager)	manager@lakeandpen.com
School District	Lake and Peninsula School District	Ty Mase (Superintendent)	tmase@lpsd.com
School	Nondalton School	Moon McCarley (Principal/Lead Teacher)	mmccarley@lpsd.com
Electric Utility	I-N-N Electric Cooperative	George Hornberger	innmanager@innelectric.com
Clinic	Southcentral Foundation	Ron Loftfield (Health Aide)	rloftfield@scf.cc
Clinic	Southcentral Foundation	Jeremy Jeffries (Health Aide)	jjeffries@scf.cc
Clinic	Southcentral Foundation	Gloria Trefon (Trainee)	ftrefon@scf.cc
Municipal	City of Nondalton	Christopher Crookham (Mayor)	nondaltoncity@hotmail.com
Municipal	City of Nondalton	Carrie Harriet (City Administrator)	nondaltoncity@hotmail.com

Table 3-2 (Continued): Stakeholder Contacts

Stakeholder Type	Stakeholder	Contact Person (Title)	Contact Email
Telephone	GCI	Lana Woods (Permitting & Compliance Manager)	lwoods@gci.com
State Representative	State of Alaska	Bryce Edgmon (Representative)	representative.bryce.edgmon@akleg.gov
State Senator	State of Alaska	Lyman Hoffman (Senator)	senator.lyman.hoffman@akleg.gov

Applicable stakeholders were contacted by e-mail to invite their participation in the planning process. Applicable comments provided by these stakeholders are included in Appendix B.

3.4 INCORPORATION OF EXISTING PLANS/STUDIES/REPORTS

During the development of the THMP the Planning Team reviewed any applicable existing plans, studies, and reports, 44 CFR 201.7(c)(1)(iii). Table 3-3 lists those documents reviewed by the Planning Team and contains a summary of the incorporated content.

Table 3-3: Existing Plans, Studies, and Reports Reviewed

Plans/Studies/Reports Reviewed for this THMP	Summary of Incorporated Content
US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Alaska Baseline Erosion Assessment	This report identifies the Community as having erosion issues (USACE, 2009).
USACE Erosion Assessment	Ice build up and related runoff from streams flowing through the area are the biggest erosion concern (USACE, 2008).
State of Alaska Hazard Mitigation Plan	Identifies profiled hazards, provides resources, and provides goals and mitigation strategies identified by the State of Alaska Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management [DHS&EM], 2013).
Lake and Peninsula Borough Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update	This report provides the Borough mitigation actions and goals. Identifies past City mitigation strategies (Lake and Peninsula Borough, 2015).
Lake and Peninsula Borough Comprehensive Plan	This report helps provide a vision for the Borough and identifies the Community's strengths, weaknesses, and opportunities (Lake and Peninsula Borough Staff, 2002).

Table 3-3 (Continued): Existing Plans, Studies, and Reports Reviewed

Plans/Studies/Reports Reviewed for this THMP	Summary of Incorporated Content
Bristol Bay Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy: 2017 – 2021	This report identifies a list of the Community's top infrastructure projects (BBNA, 2018 Update).
Alaska Emergency Response Guide for Small Communities	This guide provides general procedures to assist local officials in preparing for, responding to, and recovering from emergency and disaster situations developed by the DHS&EM (DHS&EM, 2017).

NOTE: Complete reference information for the Plans/Studies/Reports in the table above is included in Section 8.0 of this plan.

3.5 INTEGRATION INTO OTHER TRIBAL PLANNING PROCESSES

The Planning Team worked to share and integrate the information collected during the planning process with other tribal planning processes, 44 CFR 201.7(c)(1)(iv). They accomplished this by attending tribal planning meetings when invited and providing regular updates to the Council. Through this process the Planning Team was also able to identify projects or actions for the mitigation plan.

The THMP was developed concurrently with the Nondalton Tribal Transportation Safety Plan (TTSP). As a result, safety throughout the community was addressed and discussed in various aspects regarding natural hazards, and safety on all modes of transportation in the Community.

There were no FEMA programs or initiatives occurring at the time of the planning process. Therefore, the planning process was not integrated into other FEMA programs or initiatives.

4.0 PLAN MAINTENANCE

This section provides a formal maintenance plan to monitor, evaluate, and update the THMP to ensure that it remains an applicable and active document, and that improvements and updates to the THMP happen in a coordinated and organized manner, 44 CFR 201.7(c)(4)(i). This section also describes how the Council plans to continue public involvement in the maintenance of the plan. Appendix C contains questionnaires and forms to track the maintenance process.

4.1 MONITORING

The Planning Team will continue to monitor the progress of the mitigation actions to track the relevance and implementation of the mitigation action plan (Section 6.5) and all of its elements. Once a year from the time that the plan is adopted, the Tribal Administrator, or designee, will track the status of implementation of the identified mitigation actions and provide a status report to the Council. A more thorough review, by the responsible agency, of the progress of each identified mitigation action will be addressed in Section 6.7. The THMP Maintenance Monitoring Form (THMP Form 4-1) is located in Appendix C.

4.2 EVALUATING

The Planning Team will evaluate the THMP, in its entirety, to assess its effectiveness at achieving its stated goals and purposes. The Planning Team will evaluate the progress towards the THMP goals on an annual basis from the time the plan was adopted. The THMP Plan Update Evaluation Form (THMP Form 4-2) is located in Appendix C. This evaluation will include a review of the following:

- Identification of agencies, stakeholders, residents that have participated in THMP implementation efforts;
- Identification of notable changes to the risk assessment;
- Identification of new hazards and their impacts;
- Identification of new reports or planning materials available to the Community;
and
- Identification of new hazard mitigation projects.

The Tribal Administrator, or designee, will contact the Council and other applicable stakeholders identified in Sections 3.2 and 3.3.1 to determine if the THMP needs to be updated to address newly identified hazards, new reports, or new hazard mitigation projects. The Tribal Administrator, or designee, will e-mail all stakeholders summarizing this process and request a planning meeting, if an update is warranted.

4.3 UPDATING

The THMP will be updated at least once every five (5) years. The plan can be revised prior to this when significant changes need to be made, if any necessary changes are identified during the evaluation process (Section 4.2). The Tribal Administrator, or designee will contact the Council and Planning Team no later than the beginning of the fourth year following the THMP adoption to begin the process for updating the plan. The Planning Team will review and incorporate all applicable information collected or received to update the THMP. Comments received from the public and information collected from the THMP evaluation form (Form 4-2 located in Appendix C) and mitigation action plan review forms (Form 6-2 located in Appendix E) will aid the Planning Team in refocusing on any possible new hazards, or available resources.

In addition to reviewing the plan maintenance forms and mitigation action plan review forms the Planning Team will begin the following activities:

- Request grant assistance to update the THMP.
- Identify sections of the plan that need to be improved and begin brainstorming proposed changes.
- Update and analyze the risk assessment.
 - Review and update the hazard analysis.
 - Review and update the Community assets.
 - Complete a new risk analysis.
 - Re-evaluate the Community Vulnerability statements.
- Update the Community mitigation strategy.
 - Re-evaluate and update the Community mitigation goals.
 - Update and review mitigation actions.
- Update the THMP document.
- Submit updated THMP to FEMA for review and approval.

Table 4-1 identifies the plan maintenance timeline and the tasks that should be completed each year.

Table 4-1: Plan Maintenance Timeline

Year	Action(s)	Applicable Forms
2019	Plan Adoption	N/A
2020	• Monitor status of actions • Evaluate THMP	• THMP Form 4-1 • THMP Form 4-2
2021	• Monitor status of actions • Evaluate THMP	• THMP Form 4-1 • THMP Form 4-2
2022	• Monitor status of actions • Evaluate THMP	• THMP Form 4-1 • THMP Form 4-2
2023	Begin plan update activities (outlined in Section 4.3)	N/A
2024	Finalize THMP update	N/A
2025	THMP Update adopted	N/A

4.4 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT IN THE PLAN MAINTENANCE PROCESS

The Council is committed to involving the public in the continual maintenance and updating of the THMP, 44 CFR 201.7(c)(4)(iv). A continued effort will be made to identify opportunities to raise community awareness about the hazards that affect the Community. This effort could include attendance and provision of materials at Tribe-sponsored events, outreach programs, and public mailings. Additionally, efforts will be made to include hazard mitigation into Community public meetings when possible.

A paper copy of the THMP and any proposed changes will be available at the Tribal office and at the BBNA DOTID office. An electronic copy of the THMP Plan will also be available from the Tribal office or the BBNA DOTID office. Comments or concerns can be directed to the Tribal Administrator, or designee. Any comments or concerns collected will be included in the annual monitoring effort and considered for inclusion in future THMP updates.

The Planning Team will ensure that the public will be involved in the THMP update. This involvement could be in the form of public meetings, newsletters, or other community correspondence techniques. The public will be given the time to review the draft plan prior to its adoption.

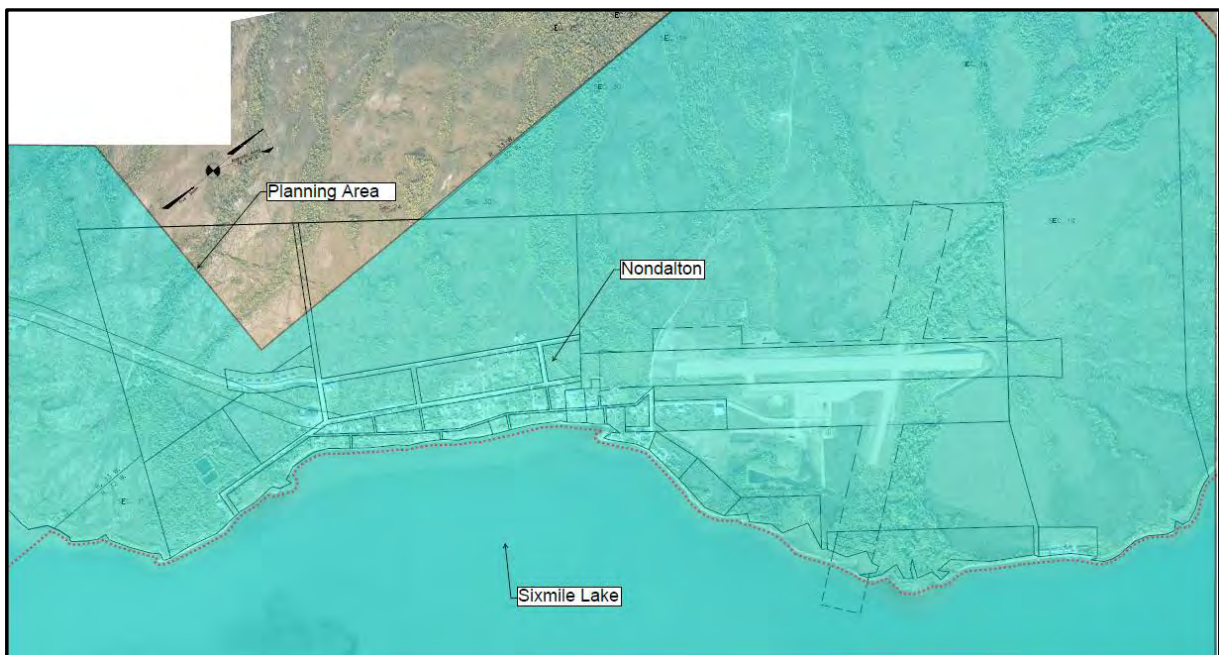
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5.0 RISK ASSESSMENT

This section provides an analysis of the hazards that affect the Community planning area, 44 CFR 201.7(c)(2)(i). This section also identifies the Community's assets, analyzes the risks of assets associated with each hazard type, and assesses the vulnerabilities of local people, property, and natural environment.

The Community planning area is shown in Exhibit 5-1. The planning area encompasses Sections 19, 20, and 29-31 of Township 2 South Range 32 West, and Section 36 of Township 02 South Range 33 West, of the Seward Meridian. Community trails and subsistence areas may extend beyond the sections shown.

Exhibit 5-1: Planning Area



5.1 HAZARD ANALYSIS

The first step in the risk assessment is to identify the natural hazards that could affect the planning area. Natural hazards result from uncontrollable or unexpected natural events. The Planning Team reviewed 14 possible hazards that could affect the planning area. Each hazard was evaluated based on a range of factors. Table 5-1 through Table 5-4 provide the classifications and definitions of each factor (FEMA, March 2013). These factors included the location of affected area (Table 5-1), the maximum extent or magnitude of the event (Table 5-2), and the probability of future events (Table 5-3). Based on the rankings from Table 5-1 through Table 5-3 the possible hazards were then ranked again based on their

overall impact on the Community (Table 5-4). The hazard identification worksheet (Worksheet 1) is located in Appendix A.

Table 5-1 provides a classification and its definition related to the geographic area that the hazard may affect.

Table 5-1: Location

Color Code	Area Affected	Definition
BLUE	Negligible	- Isolated single-point occurrences - Less than 10% of planning area
GREEN	Limited	- Limited single-point occurrences 10% to 25% of planning area
YELLOW	Significant	- Frequent single-point occurrences 25% to 75% of planning area
RED	Extensive	- Consistent single-point occurrences 75% to 100% of planning area

Table 5-2 provides classifications and definitions used to determine the significance of each hazard based on maximum extent or magnitude seen in historic events or future probability.

Table 5-2: Maximum Extent or Magnitude

Color Code	Maximum Extent	Definition
BLUE	Weak	- Little to no damage done - Slow speed of onset or short duration of event - Limited classification on scientific scale (if applicable)
GREEN	Moderate	- Some damage and loss of services for days - Moderate speed of onset or moderate duration of event - Moderate classification on scientific scale (if applicable)
YELLOW	Severe	- Devastating damage and loss of services for weeks or months - Fast speed of onset or long duration of event - Severe classification on scientific scale (if applicable)
RED	Extreme	- Catastrophic damage and uninhabitable conditions - Immediate onset or extended duration of event - Extreme classification on scientific scale (if applicable)

Table 5-3 provides classifications with definitions related to the probability of future events happening in the planning area.

Table 5-3: Probability of Future Events

Color Code	Probability of Future Event	Definition
BLUE	Unlikely	• Less than 1% probability of occurrence in the next year • Recurrence interval of greater than every 100 years
GREEN	Occasional	• 1% to 10% probability of occurrence in the next year • Recurrence interval of 11 to 100 years
YELLOW	Likely	• 10% to 90% probability of occurrence in the next year • Recurrence interval of 1 to 10 years
RED	Highly Likely	• 90% to 100% probability of occurrence in the next year • Recurrence interval of less than 1 year

After the possible hazards were evaluated according to location, extent or magnitude, and probable future occurrence each hazard was then ranked according to its overall impact. A hazard's overall impact is the effect or consequence of the hazard on the Community and its assets. The Community's assets are identified and further discussed in Section 5.2. Table 5-4 provides the classifications with definitions to determine the overall impact of each hazard on the planning area.

Table 5-4: Overall Impact

Color Code	Impact	Definition
GREEN	Low	• Event has minimal impact on planning area • Two or more criteria fall in lower classifications
YELLOW	Medium	• Event's impacts on the planning area are noticeable but not devastating • Criteria fall mostly in the middle ranges of classifications
RED	High	• Event is likely/highly likely to occur with severe strength over a significant or extensive portion of the planning area • Criteria consistently fall in the high classifications

Table 5-5 shows a summary of the hazard analysis (also provided in Appendix A, Worksheet 1). This summary identifies each of the hazards evaluated, if the hazard presents a significant impact to the Community, and an explanation of why it was or was not determined to be significant to the Community and further analyzed by the Planning Team.

Table 5-5: Significant Hazards in the Planning Area

Hazard	Significant (Yes / No)	Explanation
Avalanche	No	Avalanches do not occur in the Community due to the generally flat terrain.
Drought	Yes	Times with little to no rainfall can result in low river levels which can impact subsistence fishing activities and berry harvest. Drought also contributes to dust emissions and causes dry vegetation, increasing the risk of wildfires.
Earthquake	Yes	The Community is near the Lake Clark Fault. Earthquakes occur in the Community, and can result in damage to buildings, and utilities.
Erosion	Yes	The Community is situated along Sixmile Lake and near Newhalen River. The river experiences erosion, affecting personal docks. Sixmile Lake experiences ice build-up causing erosion around the edge of the lake. They also experience large runoff channels throughout the Community from the neighboring hills/mountains which damages roads and infrastructure.
Extreme Cold	Yes	Severe cold days cause pipes to freeze and creates a risk to residents during power outages or when out traveling in cold temperatures.
Extreme Heat	No	The Community is beginning to experience warmer temperatures. However, this has not had an impact on the Community.
Flood	Yes	Flooding can occur due to heavy rainfall, ice jams, or heavy spring snow melt. Flooding can also compromise utilities, septic systems, and homes. Sometimes water levels are so high that subsistence areas are cut off from access.
Landslide	No	Landslides do not occur in the area and do not affect the Community.
Severe Wind	Yes	Strong wind storms occur every spring and fall in the Community. These storms can damage roofs, cause power outages, and disruptions to communications.
Severe Winter Weather	Yes	Severe winter weather can affect plane access to the Community for travel, food and supplies, and medical emergency evacuations. Snow storms can also cause power outages.

Table 5-5 (Continued): Significant Hazards in the Planning Area

Hazard	Significant (Yes/No)	Explanation
Subsidence	Yes	Most foundations and piles in the Community lean towards the lake. Subsidence has angled and burst sewer lines and moved manholes.
Tsunami	No	The Community is not located on the coast of a large body of water, therefore is not impacted by tsunamis.
Volcano	Yes	There are a number of active volcanos along the Alaska Peninsula and Cook Inlet that could deposit ash in the Community or disrupt flights to the Community. The corrosive properties of volcanic ash are harmful to equipment and detrimental to human health.
Wildfire	Yes	There have been 9 fires within roughly 15 miles of the Community since 1966, totaling 670 acres. Wildfires can destroy structures and subsistence resources, and is a severe risk to human life.

The following sections examine each hazard identified by the Tribe that could impact the planning area. This examination includes a general description of each hazard, its anticipated location, anticipated extent, history of occurrences in the planning area, and the probability of future occurrences.

Some hazards, such as tornadoes, could occur in the planning area, but with such infrequency that they were not considered for this evaluation.

5.1.1 Drought

A drought is a period of time that has unusually dry weather. This length of time persists long enough that it causes deficiencies in water supplies. The effects of a drought take a long period of time to develop however, over time they can severely impact water supplies, crops, wildlife, subsistence areas, and recreational resources. Direct and indirect impacts to the economy can be significant if the drought conditions extend over a long period of time. If a drought continues for a long duration it can make the area more susceptible to fire.

5.1.1.1 Location

All land in the entire tribal planning area (see Exhibit 5-1) is equally at risk for the hazard.

5.1.1.2 Extent

Drought can impact subsistence foods, increase fire risks, decrease river water levels, and impede navigation. With limited rainfall or snowfall, local water bodies can see a reduction in water levels including rivers, streams, fishponds, and shallow groundwater aquifers.

Residents of the Community rely on groundwater wells for drinking water and household sanitation.

Weeks without sufficient rainfall can lower water levels in fishponds and tributaries, disrupting spawning areas available for salmon and resulting in poor subsistence harvest and numbers of returning birds and ducks. During periods of low river levels, many subsistence-fishing areas may not be accessible by boat. Additionally, dry summers can result in poor production of natural berry patches. As a community with a subsistence lifestyle, residents can be especially impacted by drought because it can affect the quality of, and access to native food sources.

Limited moisture can also increase dust emissions caused by wind and travel on gravel roads and runways. Dust is a nuisance as well as a health hazard. Dust can settle on subsistence foods such as berry patches or salmon hanging out to dry. Inhaling airborne dust is also a risk, particularly for children, elders, and people with respiratory issues. Dust contains particulate matter that can irritate a person's eyes and throat, aggravate existing heart and lung disease, and damage lung tissue.

Drought of significant duration can affect an entire year's supply of subsistence foods. Based on these factors and the summation of impacts described above, the THMP Planning Team has classed the maximum probable extent (magnitude/strength) of drought in the Community as "severe."

5.1.1.3 History of Occurrences

Due to limited data collection in rural Alaska, historical drought events are based on anecdotal evidence from community members. A summary of comments collected throughout the THMP planning process is provided below:

- When the water levels are too low, fish cannot make it up river to spawn.
- Residents explained that the most severe drought summers consisted of several weeks with little to no rainfall.
- Dry years in the past have resulted in little to no berries, as well as less duck and geese coming in.

5.1.1.4 Probability of Future Events

Droughts are highly likely to continue to affect the Community.

5.1.2 Earthquake

An earthquake is a sudden trembling or movement in the earth's crust due to a sudden release of energy along the edge of the earth's tectonic plates. Earthquakes typically occur

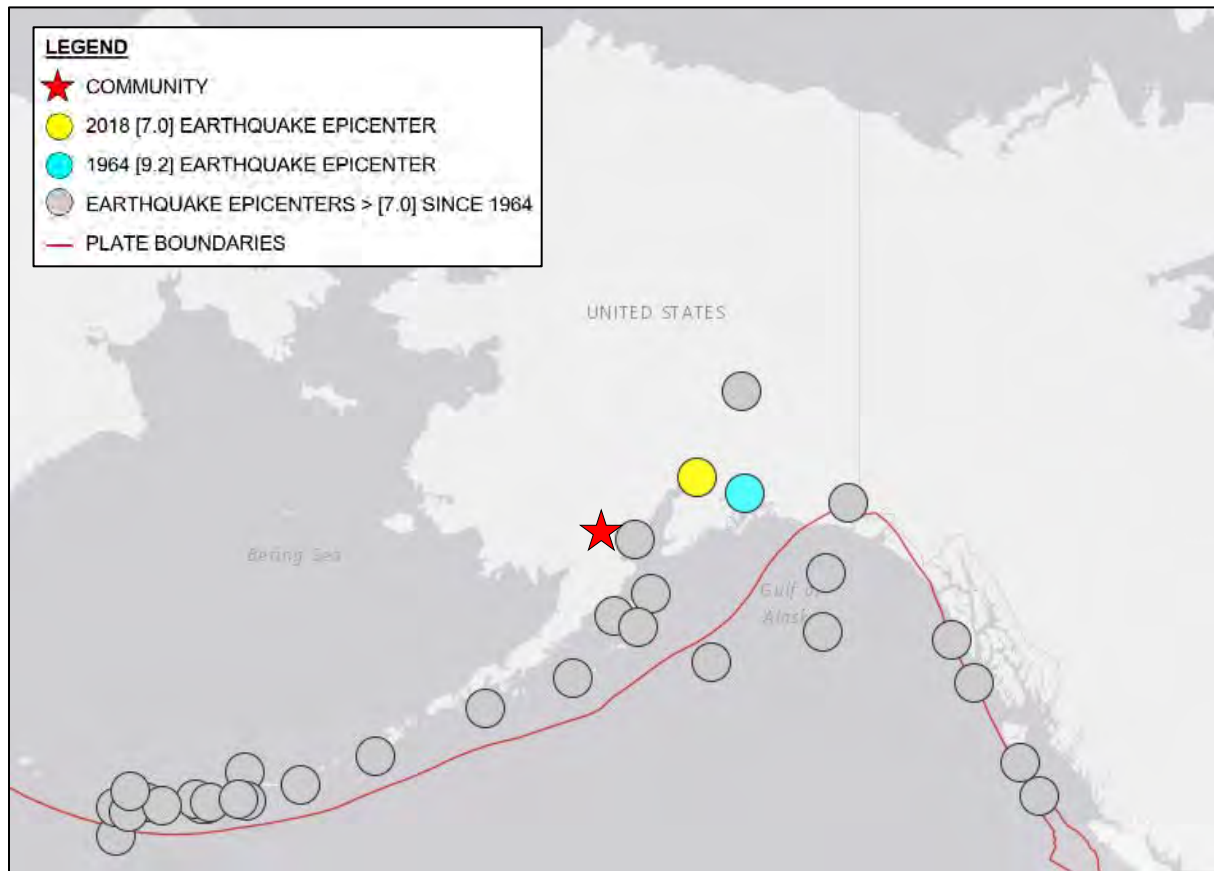
without warning. The effects of an earthquake can be felt far beyond the site of its epicenter. The epicenter is the point on the earth's surface that is vertically above the point in the crust where the seismic movement begins. A seismometer detects the vibrations caused by an earthquake and plots them on a seismograph. The magnitude of an earthquake is measured using the Richter scale. Most earthquake-related deaths and property damage are caused by the collapse and failure of structures due to ground shaking. The amount of damage depends upon the duration and extent of the shaking.

Landslides, liquefaction, and tsunamis are some other damaging effects of an earthquake. Earthquake-induced landslides are the down-slope movement of rock, soil and other debris due to ground movement on a steep mountain or hillside slope. Liquefaction occurs when saturated, unconsolidated sand or soil is disturbed due to the shaking from an earthquake. This shaking causes ordinarily solid material or soils to behave like a liquid. A tsunami is a series of enormous ocean waves that can damage or destroy buildings and infrastructure and cause flooding.

5.1.2.1 Location

An earthquake above a 7.0 on the Richter scale is considered a major earthquake. The epicenters of all major earthquakes occurring in Alaska since 1964 are shown on Exhibit 5-2. This map was developed using the US Geological Survey (USGS) Earthquake Catalog Search feature (USGS, 2018). The Community is located along the Lake Clark Fault line and approximately 254 miles southwest of the 1964 earthquake epicenter, the largest recorded earthquake in Alaska. The Community is not located on any mapped fault lines. The largest earthquake that has occurred within a 75 miles radius of the Community was a magnitude 7.1 on the Richter scale, located 55.2 miles away 86 kilometers (km) East of Old Iliamna. The closest earthquake to occur near the Community above a magnitude 2.5 was a magnitude 2.7 earthquake that occurred 11.4 miles away in October 2017 (USGS, 2018). More historic earthquakes information surrounding the community is provided in Section 5.1.2.3.

Exhibit 5-2: Major Earthquakes in Alaska



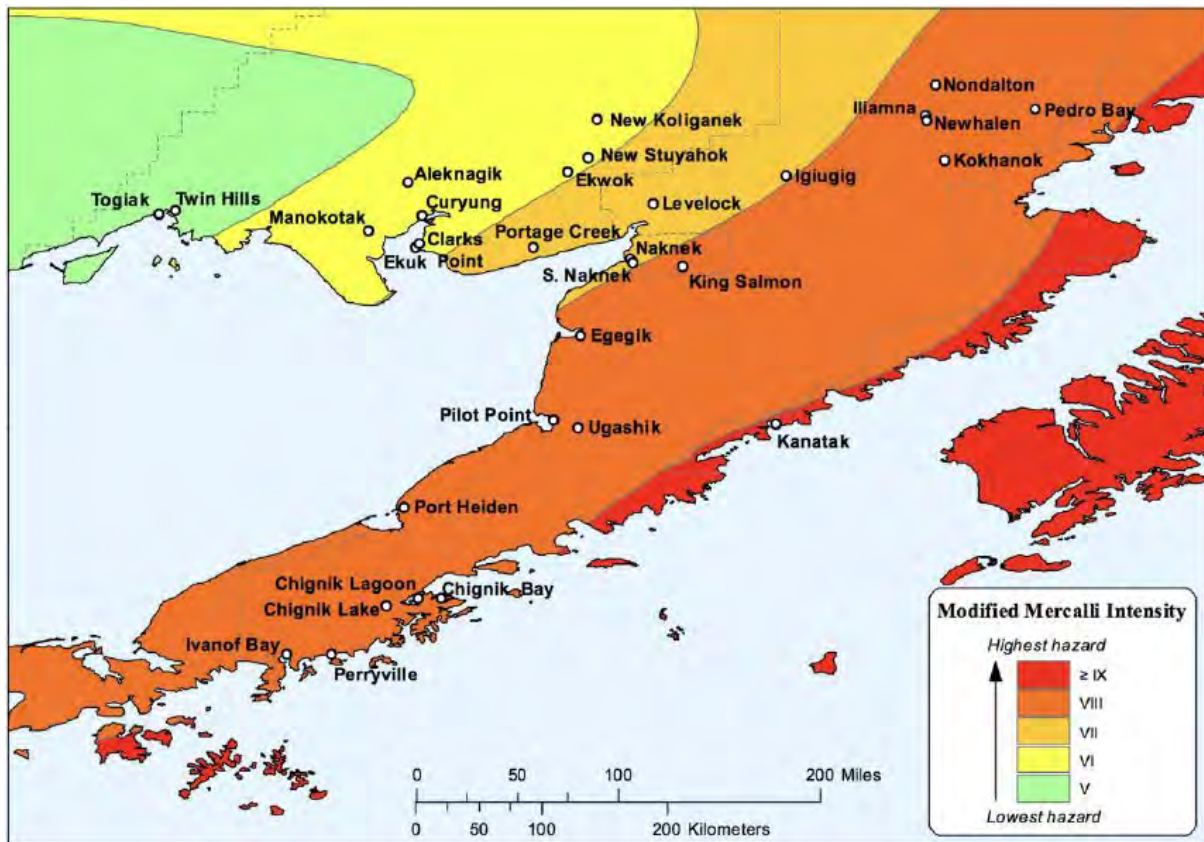
5.1.2.2 Extent

Earthquakes are felt in the Community. Community members have reportedly felt slight tremors from major earthquakes in Alaska. The most severe earthquake felt in the Community was the Great Alaska Earthquake of 1964. Residents described the event saying river ice was visibly shaking. This earthquake had a recorded magnitude of 9.2 on the Richter scale, making it the second largest recorded earthquake in the world. Its effects were felt as far away as South Africa (Alaska Earthquake Center, 2018).

The Geological Hazards Team of the USGS National Earthquake Information Center in Golden, Colorado created a time-independent probabilistic seismic hazard map for the Bristol Bay Region of Alaska. The map (Exhibit 5-3) depicts the intensity of potential earthquake ground shaking that has a 2% chance of occurring in 50 years, presented in terms of the Modified Mercalli Scale (MM) and based on peak ground acceleration. The Community is located in a Zone VIII MM Intensity, indicating the earthquake risk is relatively high (Natalia Ruppert, Presentation, November 22, 2016).

Exhibit 5-4 provides a description of damages that can occur at each magnitude of the MM. This exhibit also provides an approximate Richter Scale equivalent for each MM intensity (USGS, 2019 and SMS Tsunami Warning, 2018).

Exhibit 5-3: Bristol Bay Earthquake Hazard Map



USGS map showing the intensity of potential earthquake ground shaking that has a 2% chance of occurring in 50 years, site class B (based on peak ground acceleration)

Exhibit 5-4: Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale with Approximate Richter Scale Equivalent

CIIM Intensity	Richter Scale (approximate)	People's Reaction	Furnishings	Built Environment	Natural Environment
I	1-2	Not felt			Changes in level and clarity of well water are occasionally associated with great earthquakes at distances beyond which the earthquakes felt by people
II	3	Felt by a few	Delicately suspended objects may swing.		
III	3.5	Felt by several; vibration like passing truck.	Hanging objects may swing appreciably.		
IV	4	Felt by many; sensation like heavy body striking building.	Dishes rattle	Walls creak; windows rattle	
V	4.6	Felt by nearly all; frightens a few.	Pictures swing out of place; small objects move; a few objects fall from shelves within the community.	A few instances of cracked plaster and cracked windows within the community.	Trees and bushes shaken noticeably.
VI	5	Frightens many; people move unsteadily.	Many objects fall from shelves.	A few instances of fallen plaster, broken windows, and damaged chimneys within the community.	Some fall of tree limbs and tops, isolated rockfalls and landslides, and isolated liquefaction.
VII	5.5	Frightens most; some lose balance.	Heavy furniture overturned.	Damage negligible in buildings of good design and construction, but considerable in some poorly built or badly designed structures; weak chimneys broken at roof line, fall of unbraced parapets.	Tree damage, rockfalls, landslides, and liquefaction are more severe and widespread with increasing intensity.
VIII	6	Many find it difficult to stand	Very heavy furniture moves conspicuously.	Damage slight in buildings designed to be earthquake resistant, but severe in some poorly built structures. Widespread fall of chimneys and monuments.	
IX	6.5	Some forcibly thrown to the ground.		Damage considerable in some buildings designed to be earthquake resistant; buildings shift off foundations if not bolted to them.	
X	7			Most ordinary masonry structures collapse; damage moderate to severe in many buildings designed to be earthquake resistant.	

NOTE: Information in this scale was taken from the USGS Modified Mercalli Scale, and the SMS Tsunami Warning Scale (reference information located in Section 8.0).

The largest local concern regarding earthquakes in Nondalton is disruptions in underground utilities and houses and other infrastructure built on piles and higher foundations. Seismic activity can cause damage to older community structures and underground utilities. This activity has the potential to break sewer, electric, and phone lines. Water, sewer, phone and some electric lines are underground. Electric lines used to all be underground but are now mostly overhead. The Community is situated on an unstable soil of fine grained soil and large ash layer. The clinic is raised above ground on piles and could be destroyed in a large earthquake.

5.1.2.3 History of Occurrences

Residents in the Community recalled the 1964 earthquake. They remember items falling off shelves, windows cracking, trees swaying, and ice in the lake breaking up. They also recalled a 7.1 earthquake that occurred in 2016. They noted that they could hear it and they could see the ground moving during this event.

The USGS Search Earthquake Catalog was consulted for a history of recorded earthquakes with epicenters within 75 miles of the Community and magnitude of 2.5 or greater since 1964. Table 5-6 shows the top ten data results by distance from the community, Table 5-7 by magnitude, and Table 5-8 by date (USGS, 2018).

Table 5-6: Top 10 Historic Earthquake Epicenters Closest to Community

Date	Magnitude	Distance from Nondalton (miles)	Location
Oct-2017	2.7	11.4	41 km N* of Old Iliamna
May-2001	3.2	13.2	Southern Alaska
Sep-1985	4.6	17.0	Southern Alaska
Jun-2000	3.5	17.5	Southern Alaska
Oct-2002	2.7	18.5	Southern Alaska
Apr-2014	2.6	20.2	7 km SSE* of Old Iliamna
Aug-2014	2.7	20.4	60 km SW* of Redoubt Volcano
Oct-2013	2.5	20.7	67 km SW* of Redoubt Volcano
Jun-2014	3.1	21.6	74 km ENE* of Old Iliamna
May-2017	2.7	24.6	32 km ESE* of Old Iliamna

* North (N), South Southeast (SSE), Southwest (SW), East Northeast (ENE), East Southeast (ESE)

Table 5-7: Top 10 Greatest Magnitude Historic Earthquakes near Community

Date	Magnitude	Distance from Nondalton (miles)	Location
Jan-2016	7.1	55.2	86 km E* of Old Iliamna
Jul-2001	6.8	66.4	Southern Alaska
Feb-1988	6.5	68.1	Southern Alaska
Jul-2015	6.3	57.3	70 km SSW* of Redoubt Volcano
Dec-1968	6.3	62.7	Southern Alaska
Jul-1998	6.2	67.6	Southern Alaska
Nov-1993	5.9	63.7	Southern Alaska
Nov-2018	5.7	54.6	65 km SSW* of Redoubt Volcano
Feb-1995	5.6	70.5	Southern Alaska
May-1992	5.6	51.2	Southern Alaska

* East (E), South Southwest (SSW)

Table 5-8: Top 10 Most Recent Historic Earthquakes near Community

Date	Magnitude	Distance from Nondalton (miles)	Location
Dec-2018	2.6	57.5	41 km SW* of Redoubt Volcano
Dec-2018	2.9	62.3	61 km SSW* of Redoubt Volcano
Dec-2018	3.0	43.3	76 km ENE* of Old Iliamna
Dec-2018	2.5	72.9	52 km WNW* of Anchor Point
Dec-2018	2.6	65.3	64 km WNW* of Anchor Point
Nov-2018	2.7	74.0	21 km S* of Redoubt Volcano
Nov-2018	2.6	70.4	51 km S* of Redoubt Volcano
Nov-2018	2.5	41.4	74 km ENE* of Old Iliamna
Nov-2018	5.7	54.6	65 km SSW* of Redoubt Volcano
Nov-2018	2.5	50.0	54 km SW* of Redoubt Volcano

* Southwest (SW), South Southwest (SSW), East Northeast (ENE), West Northwest (WNW), South (S).

5.1.2.4 Probability of Future Events

It is likely for earthquakes to occur in or near the Community in the future. However, it is unlikely for an earthquake to impact the Community to a critical degree.

5.1.3 Erosion

Erosion is the wearing away, movement, or transportation of land. This can occur along riverbanks, shorelines, dune materials, and beaches. Repetitive flooding events, sea level rise, wave action, subsidence, sediment loss, and climate change can result in long-term erosion. Though most erosion happens gradually over a long period, it can also happen quickly due to periodic natural events such as windstorms, flooding, hurricanes, and storm surges. This can also be intensified by human activities or influences such as the construction of embankment protection structures or water table depletion. Erosion is measured as the rate of change in the displacement or position of the shoreline or riverbank over a given period of time. Erosion does not typically cause death or injury to people; however, it can destroy community infrastructure, buildings, and transportation systems.

5.1.3.1 Location

The Community experiences erosion along the banks of the Newhalen River, along the banks of Six Mile Lake, and along roads throughout the Community due to spring breakup. Moderate erosion areas are identified on Figures 1 and 2.

5.1.3.2 Extent

The Community THMP team has classed the area affected by erosion as “Moderate.” The erosion of highest concern is the river eroding the banks and damaging private docks as well as channel erosion due to high volumes of spring runoff. The road to the airport can be washed out due to spring runoff. Many residents have reportedly had yard and home damage due to channel erosion. Eroded soil along the river is deposited in other areas of the river, creating areas of shallow water and potential boating hazards.

5.1.3.3 History of Occurrences

Erosion is an on-going process. However, particular events can result in notable occurrences of erosion, such as floods. A substantial flood occurred in 1974, as described in Section 5.1.5.3.

5.1.3.4 Probability of Future Events

Significant erosion is visible along the riverbanks every year, and in channels running through the Community, particularly after spring breakup. It is highly likely for erosion to continue to occur in the Community due to runoff, storms, wind, and the continuous flow of the river.

5.1.4 Extreme Cold

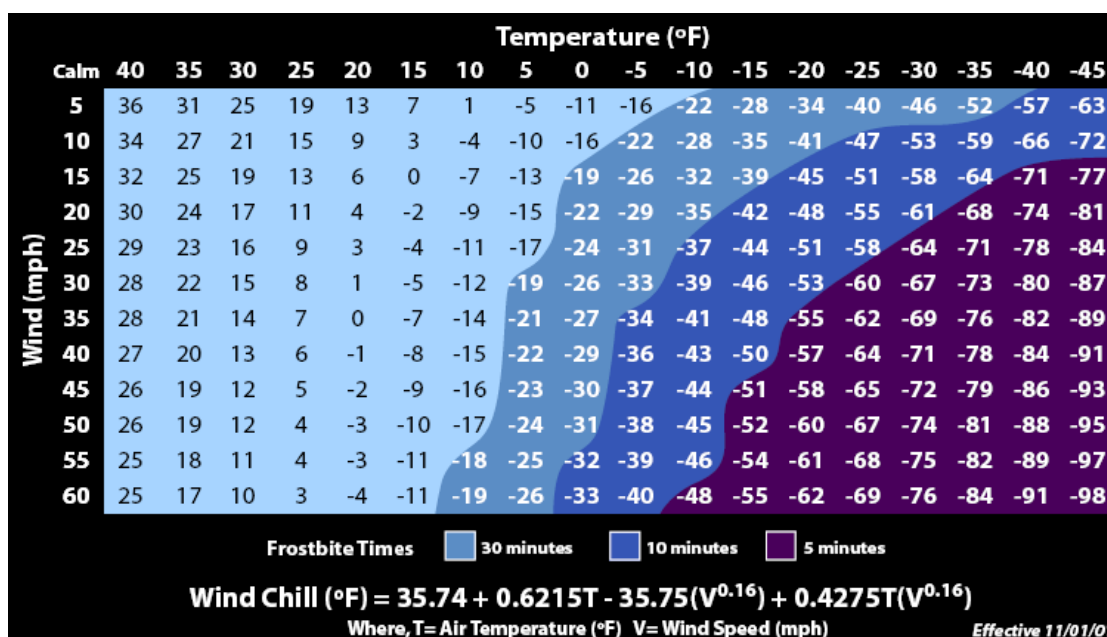
Extreme temperatures constitute different conditions in different parts of the country. In colder climate regions such as Alaska, extreme cold events involve temperatures -10°F and below. Extreme cold temperatures can occur after a winter storm or during long durations of storm inactivity. Fatalities and injuries can occur from extreme cold by causing hyperthermia or frostbite (NOAA, NWS, December 2018).

5.1.4.1 Location

Extreme temperatures affect the entire tribal planning area (see Exhibit 5-1).

5.1.4.2 Extent

Extreme cold varies from region to region. For the purpose of this report, extreme cold is being classified as the temperature at which frostbite occurs in 30 minutes, or less. This determination was based on the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) National Weather Service (NWS) wind chill chart in Exhibit 5-5 (NOAA NWS, 2018).

Exhibit 5-5: Wind Chill Chart

The Community has experienced temperatures as low as -29°F in 2009 and as high as 86°F in 2015 (Weather Underground, 2018). There are no known fatalities, injuries, or illnesses caused by extreme temperatures in the Community. However, residents are impacted by these events in various ways.

Most residents are aware of the dangers of extreme cold and know how to prepare for winter weather. The Community is most at risk of extreme cold during a power outage or during winter hunting expeditions. Pipes freeze in government and private structures during extreme cold events. These events also makes it difficult to get vehicles to run and creates challenges for pumping oil. Extreme cold in the late spring early summer has the potential to impact plant growth and disrupt subsistence activities.

5.1.4.3 History of Occurrences

History of extreme cold events is based on accounts from community members. According to residents, extreme cold is occurring less often while extreme heat is occurring more often. Extreme cold events occur at least once every winter and can last up to several weeks at a time, while extreme heat events occur two to three times every summer but only lasts for a few days.

Data is not readily available for the Community, however, temperatures have been recorded in the nearby community of Iliamna, which is roughly 15 miles away. These communities are assumed to experience similar temperatures. Therefore, Table 5-9 identifies historical extreme temperatures recorded in Iliamna (Weather Underground, 2018).

Table 5-9: Historical Extreme Temperature Events

Year	Minimum Temperature (°F)	# of Days Below -10°F
2018	-16	3
2017	-22	21
2016	-9	0
2015	-13	2
2014	-13	2
2013	-13	3
2012	-20	27
2011	-20	5
2010	-17	8
2009	-29	21
2008	-27	19

5.1.4.4 Probability of Future Events

It is highly likely that the Community will continue to experience the effects of extreme cold temperatures.

5.1.5 Flood

Flooding is the accumulation of water where normally none exists. There are various types of flooding, such as, coastal flooding, riverine flooding, and shallow flooding. Additionally, flooding can occur due to rapid snowmelt, ice jams, heavy rainfall, severe thunderstorms, tropical storms, and other high precipitation events. Flooding can damage buildings, personal property, and infrastructure. It can cause road or bridge closures. It can cause a disruption of services, such as, transportation, or utility services. It can also cause injuries or death.

Flooding events are the most significant threats to ecosystems along river and coastal areas of Alaska. As the water runs over and through the watershed, it picks up and carries contaminants and soil. Everything from leaked motor oil on parking areas, plastic grocery bags, pesticides, fertilizers, detergents, and sediments; known as non-point source pollutants. Point source discharges are; discharge points, bulk fuel storage and sewage treatment plants, and other regulated known sources or points of pollutant discharges. If untreated, these pollutants wash directly into waterways carried by runoff from rain and snowmelt. These contaminants can infiltrate groundwater and concentrate in streams and rivers and can be carried down the watershed and into the ocean. Non-point source

pollution is linked to the creation of large dead-zones (areas with minimal oxygen) in the ocean and threatens the health of the ecosystem.

5.1.5.1 Location

Areas in the Community at risk of flooding are depicted on Figures 1, and 2. FEMA flood maps are not available for the Community. Additionally, many roads and properties in the Community have poor drainage. During long periods of heavy rainfall, these areas can flood and maintain standing water for days or weeks.

5.1.5.2 Extent

The Community has experienced flooding in the past. In the last major flood event, many homes were up to 4 feet under water. Facilities in high risk flooding areas include Cheda and Chuda's Bed and Breakfast, The Newhalen River Lodge, and Sewage Treatment Plant. Utilities, septic systems, homes, and roads may also be at risk.

Another significant community concern is the spread of contamination from the Sewage Treatment Plant. Since it is in the low lying flood areas near Six Mile Lake, contaminants could leak into the surrounding waterways.

5.1.5.3 History of Occurrences

In 1974, a major flood event occurred. Homes were covered up to 4 feet of water and water came all the way up to the first road. Although it is not always this severe, flooding occurs every year during spring-thaw melt. This can be high enough to block access to some subsistence areas due to creek depth. Sometimes this lasts for weeks.

5.1.5.4 Probability of Future Events

It is highly likely flooding will continue to happen in the Community due to the continuing effects of rain and ice jams.

5.1.6 Severe Wind

Severe wind can accompany other natural hazards or occur alone. Wind events pose a threat to vital utilities, lives, and property. Severe winds are classified using the Beaufort Wind Scale. Strong gale winds of 47 miles per hour (mph) and greater are considered severe and likely to produce damage.

5.1.6.1 Location

Severe wind affects the entire tribal planning area (see Exhibit 5-1).

5.1.6.2 Extent

The Beaufort Wind Scale gives a force scale of 1 – 12 based on sustained wind speed. Exhibit 5-6 identifies the scale and the consequences that are possible at the different levels as well as, the impacts to ocean water movement (NOAA NWS, March 2013). Any wind event, Force 9 and higher is considered severe and can cause damage within the Community.

Exhibit 5-6: Beaufort Wind Scale

The Beaufort Wind Scale				
Force	Name	Wind Speed knots mph		Consequence
0	Calm	0	0	Smoke rises vertically
Wave height: 0 m - Sea: Like a mirror				
1	Light air	1-3	1-3	Smoke drifts with air
Wave height: 0.1 m (.25 ft) - Sea: Ripples - No foam crests				
2	Light breeze	4-6	4-7	Weather vanes become active
Wave height: 0.2-0.3 m (0.5-1 ft) - Sea: Small wavelets - Not breaking				
3	Gentle breeze	7-10	8-12	Leaves and small twigs move
Wave height: 0.6-1 m (2-3 ft) - Sea: Small wavelets - Crests begin to break				
4	Moderate breeze	11-16	13-18	Small branches sway
Wave height: 1-1.5 m - Sea: Small waves becoming longer, numerous whitecaps.				
5	Fresh breeze	17-21	19-24	Small trees sway - Waves break
Wave height: 2-2.5 m (6-8 ft) - Sea: Moderate waves - Many whitecaps				
6	Strong breeze	22-27	25-31	Large branches sway
Wave height: 3-4 m (9.5-13 ft) - Sea: Larger waves forming - Whitecaps everywhere				
7	Near gale	28-33	32-38	Whole trees sway - difficult to walk
Wave height: 4-5.5 m (13.5-19 ft) - Sea: Sea heaps up - White foam blown around				
8	Gale	34-40	39-46	Twigs break off trees
Wave height: 5.5-7.5 m (18-25 ft) - Sea: Edges of crests break into spindrifts				
9	Strong gale	41-47	47-54	Shingles blow off roofs
Wave height: 7-10 m (23-32 ft) - Sea: High waves - Sea rolls - Reduced visibility				
10	Storm	48-55	55-63	Trees uprooted - Damage to buildings
Wave height: 9-12.5 m (29-41 ft) - Sea: Very high waves with overhanging crests				
11	Violent Storm	56-63	64-73	Widespread damage
Wave height: 11.5-16 m (37-52 ft) - Sea: Exceptionally high waves				
12	Hurricane	Over 63	Over 73	Violent destruction
Wave height: 16+ m (52+ ft) - Sea: Sea completely white - Excessive foam				

Severe wind can be present all year, but these events are most common during the spring and fall months. These conditions can cause loose debris to blow around the Community and detach roofing or siding from homes and other structures.

Severe windy conditions can cause power outages, and interrupt communications. When power outages happen during cold temperatures it produces a hazard to residents.

In the winter, severe winds can cause snowdrifts that impacts visibility and travel throughout the Community. In the summer and fall months, severe wind conditions produce an unhealthy amount of dust. The airport runway and all of the roads in the Community are gravel. This produces large amounts of airborne dust, impacting subsistence harvests and producing a breathing risk to everyone, but especially young children and those with respiratory issues.

Severe wind impacts air transportation in and out of the Community. This increases risks to residents if there is a lack of needed supplies, medications, and mail. This also decreases the ability to evacuate for medical emergencies.

5.1.6.3 History of Occurrences

According to locals, severe windstorms occur more than once per year, usually in the fall. During New Year in 2018, wind blew a residents roof off, which hit a power line and caused a power outage for 1.5 days. This happened another time about 20 years prior. Additionally, wind can be so severe that water spray can hit the community center from the lake.

Wind data is not readily available for the Community, however, wind speeds have been recorded in the nearby community of Iliamna, which is roughly 15 miles away. These communities are assumed to experience similar wind speeds. Therefore, Table 5-10 identifies historical severe wind events recorded in Iliamna (Weather Underground, 2018).

Table 5-10: Historical Severe Wind Events

Year	Max Wind Speed (mph)	# of Days Above 47 mph
2018	83	1
2017	33	0
2016	37	0
2015	46	0
2014	43	0
2013	40	0

Table 5-10 (Continued): Historical Severe Wind Events

Year	Max Wind Speed (mph)	# of Days Above 47 mph
2012	48	1
2011	44	0
2010	43	0
2009	46	0
2008	38	0

5.1.6.4 Probability of Future Events

Severe wind events are highly likely to continue to occur in the Community.

5.1.7 Severe Winter Weather

Severe winter storms can include snow, freezing rain, sleet, or a mix of the previous forms of precipitation. Heavy snowfall occurs when large quantities of snow is produced in a short period of time. Drifting snow creates an uneven distribution of snow caused by strong winds. This weather can cause harm to individuals, cause power outages, cause property damage, and damage utilities.

5.1.7.1 Location

Severe winter weather affects the entire tribal planning area (see Exhibit 5-1).

5.1.7.2 Extent

Air transportation is essential to the Community. Severe winter storm conditions create a hazard for planes to land in the Community. These storms hinder the ability to evacuate for medical emergencies, and receive needed supplies, medications, and mail due to ice or snow on the runway. There have been times in the past when planes have not been able to land in the Community for several days at a time.

Traveling in severe winter conditions is dangerous for residents because of the blowing snow and reduced visibility. This is exacerbated by colder temperatures because of their effect on the snow ratio. Due to the average temperatures in Alaska being lower than the rest of the United States during winter months, a snow ratio of 1:20 was assumed. This means that for every 1 inch of precipitation, 20 inches of snow falls. With extreme cold, the snow ratio can increase up to 1:50. This ‘fluffy’ snow is hard to manage because it becomes airborne easily (AccuWeather, 2019).

Blowing snow is a hazard to residents. Many residents travel on trails in the winter on all-terrain vehicles (ATV) and snowmobiles. Residents can become lost on trails during

blizzards and are at risk of frost bite and hypothermia. These conditions also make it hard to see while driving around the Community.

Power outages can be caused by severe winter storms. If power is not quickly restored, the clinic is at risk of losing essential medications and vaccines that require refrigeration. Young children and community elders are at greater risk of injury during power outages. Underground utilities can break due to freeze / thaw conditions.

Icy conditions throughout the Community can present a hazard for all residents. Vehicles are at risk of sliding off the roads if the roads are not cleared of snow and ice. Walking residents are at risk of falling and injuring themselves. Walking residents share the road with vehicles and large equipment. This causes a risk to pedestrians walking in the Community.

5.1.7.3 History of Occurrences

Precipitation data is not readily available for the Community. However, precipitation has been recorded in the nearby community of Iliamna, which is roughly 15 miles away. These communities are assumed to experience similar amounts of precipitation. Table 5-11 identifies historical severe winter weather events recorded in Iliamna between the months of November and March (Weather Underground, 2018).

Table 5-11: Historical Severe Winter Weather Events

Year	Maximum One Day Precipitation (inches)	# of Days Above 1.0 in
2018	0.39	0
2017	0.31	0
2016	0.55	0
2015	0.47	0
2014	0.35	0
2013	0.55	0
2012	0.35	0
2011	0.35	0
2010	0.69	0
2009	1.2	1
2008	0	0

Additionally, residents in the Community provided the following accounts of severe winter weather:

- Snow and ice has built up on overhead power lines in the past and caused power outages.
- Freeze / thaw cycles have snapped underground utilities.
- When there is blowing snow, planes don't come in for days at a time.
- Severe winter weather has caused school shutdowns in the past

5.1.7.4 Probability of Future Events

Severe winter weather will likely continue to occur and impact the Community. However, the Community is noticing that they are not getting the amount of snow that they used to get in the past. This is due to the warmer winter temperatures that they are experiencing.

5.1.8 Subsidence

Subsidence is the settling of surface soils either gradually over time or a sudden sinking. This is often experienced in swampy areas with soft or wet soils. Many things including thawing permafrost, declining groundwater levels, compactions, mining, and drainage can cause subsidence. The collapse of surface areas can damage infrastructure and buildings.

5.1.8.1 Location

Subsidence affects the entire tribal planning area (see Exhibit 5-1)

5.1.8.2 Extent

The Community sits on large layers of ash and fine grained soils. This unstable soil can cause shifts in community infrastructure if on a slope. Utilities, such as manholes have been damaged. If sewer and other utilities are damaged, there can be a large negative impact on the environment.

5.1.8.3 History of Occurrences

Residents report that it seems as though the entire community is shifting towards the lake. Sewer manholes are sliding, and one of them disconnected from the main line and leaked sewage into the ground. Many homes are built on piles and residents report that they are leaning towards the lake. The Community is concerned that an earthquake event could cause major problems because of the unstable soils.

5.1.8.4 Probability of Future Events

Subsidence will continue to impact the Community as the fine grained material shifts towards the lake.

5.1.9 **Volcano**

A volcano is a typically conical shaped mountain or hill that has a crater or vent. Lava, rock fragments, gases, and hot vapors erupt from the earth's core through the crater or vent. Volcanos are generally found where tectonic plates are diverging or converging. Erupting volcanos can pose hazards to those in the immediate area of the eruption or outside of the area for many miles. A volcano produces volcanic ash when it erupts. This can impact aircraft and vehicle transportation. It can also cause injury to people as it impacts air quality. Breathing volcanic ash can damage the lungs and cause breathing issues.

5.1.9.1 Location

There are three major volcanos within 100 miles of the Community: Redoubt, Iliamna, and Augustine. The nearest volcano, Mount Iliamna, is roughly 61 miles away. Exhibit 5-7 identifies some of the volcanos that can impact the Community with ash fall. The entire planning community is at risk when ash fall enters the area (see Exhibit 5-1).

Exhibit 5-7: Volcanos Near Nondalton



5.1.9.2 Extent

Volcanic ash is the primary concern for the Community for various reasons. Ash fall produces poor air quality and is a health risk to people with respiratory issues. Ash fall also creates a hazard to equipment, generators, vehicles, or anything with a motor. There is an increased load on the water plant filters due to ash fall because water is drawn from the lake. Volcanic ash is corrosive and can damage machinery. In rural Alaska, it can be challenging to replace equipment due to limited local resources, and delivery access to the Community. The Community relies upon air transportation for supplies, mail, and medical emergencies. Volcanic ash may or may not fall on the Community depending on the wind direction from the source. However, it can still have an impact if it is in the flight path of the aircraft.

5.1.9.3 History of Occurrences

Residents in the Community recall the following impacts of volcanic ash:

- Mount Augustine erupted in 2005. Residents also recall seeing plumes from the Community.
- Mount Redoubt erupted in 2009 causing about 4 inches of ash to settle in the Community. This eruption caused interrupted air transportation throughout the state and Bristol Bay region. A similar event occurred in the 1980's.

5.1.9.4 Probability of Future Events

Volcanos are anticipated to occasionally affect the Community. Volcanic eruptions are challenging to predict, and ash fall impacts are dependent on wind patterns.

5.1.10 Wildfire

A wildfire spreads through the consumption of vegetation. It typically occurs in areas with abundant vegetation. It often begins unnoticed and spreads quickly. It produces dense smoke that can be seen for many miles. Wildfires can result in damage to property, subsistence areas, and loss of life. The smoke produced from wildfires can prohibit air transportation in and out of a community, and reduces air quality.

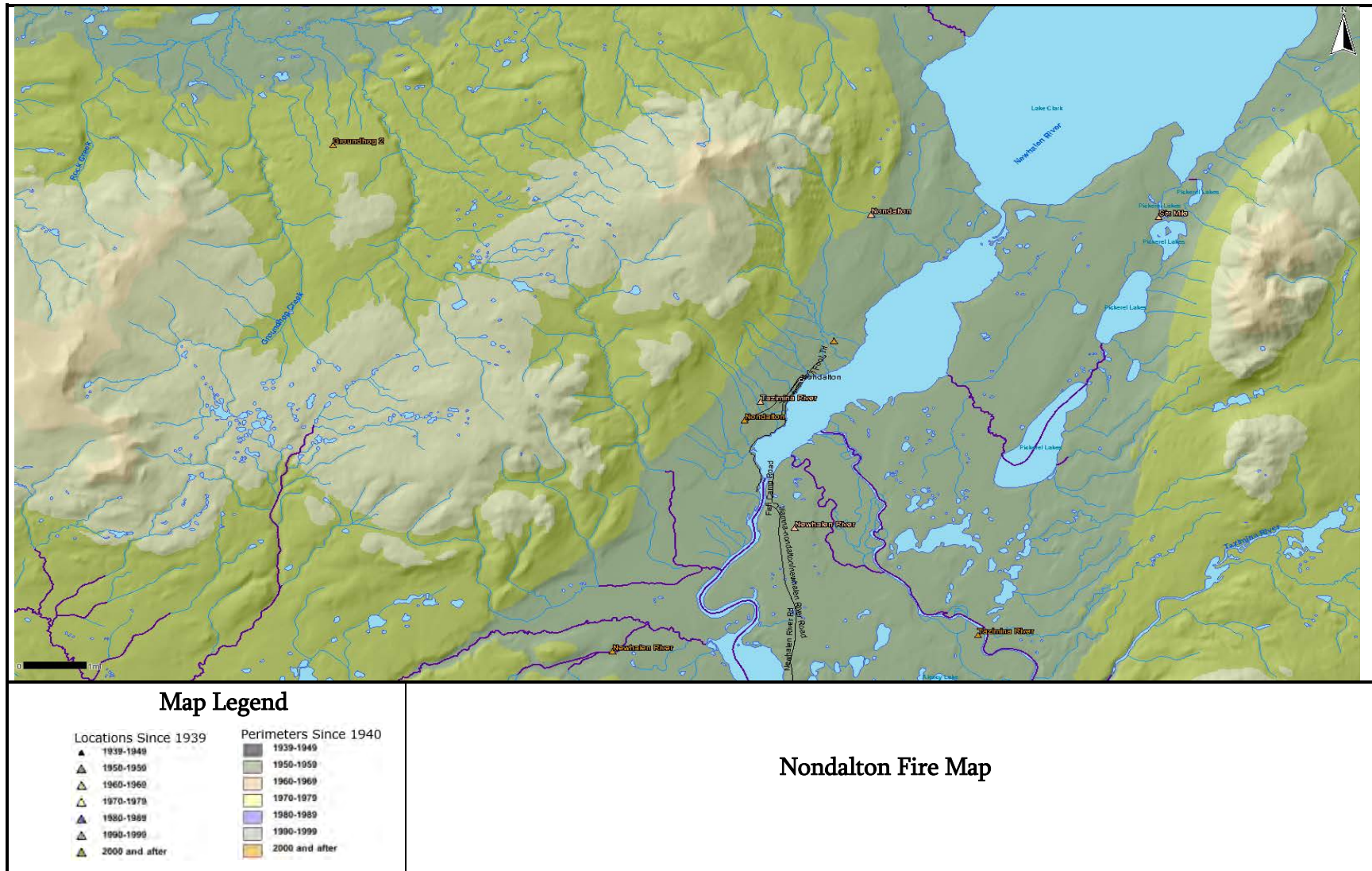
Fuel, weather, and topography contribute to the behavior of the wildfire (Idaho Firewise, 2018):

- Wildfire fuel includes structures and vegetation. Dense, large areas burn for a longer duration and creates large amounts of heat. Less dense and dry areas burn quickly with less heat.

- Weather that can affect a wildfire includes wind, moisture, temperature, cloudiness, and air pressure. Wind moves the wildfire across the landscape and provides oxygen which can make the fire grow quickly. It can also cause embers to blow to new areas potentially causing new fire locations. Low humidity and high temperatures can cause the vegetation to become dry. High humidity and rain can extinguish or slow the fire down.
- Topography, or physical features, including aspect and slope of an area, can contribute to the behavior of a wildfire. Wildfires burn more rapidly moving up a slope because it preheats the fuels which makes them more combustible. Also, south and west facing slopes have drier fuels due to more exposure to the sun.

5.1.10.1 Location

A map of wildfires located in and around the Community since 1939 is provided in Exhibit 5-8. However, wildfires have an impact on the entire tribal planning area (see Exhibit 5-1) due to the impacts of smoke and subsistence resources.

Exhibit 5-8: Nondalton Fire Map

Source: (Alaska Interagency Coordination Center, 2018)

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5.1.10.2 Extent

The Community has a fire crew, but nearby wildfires are a great concern and stress for the Community. Subsistence areas around the Community provide needed food sources for residents. Wildfires can damage these areas and the resources they provide, such as berries, greens, and wildlife.

Smoke from wildfires produce poor air quality. It is hazardous to residents and pets, especially the elders, young children, and those with respiratory issues. Smoke from wildfires can also have a negative impact on subsistence harvests, specifically fish in smoke houses and in drying racks. This is an issue because residents throughout the Community rely upon these harvests to sustain themselves through the winter months.

5.1.10.3 History of Occurrences

Table 5-12 below provides a list of wildfires and their impacts (in acreage) in or around the Community (Alaska Interagency Coordination Center, 2018). Residents had to respond to a fire near fish camp in 2016.

Table 5-12: History of Wildfires

Fire Name	Year	Estimated Impact (Acres)	Distance from Nondalton (Miles)
Tazimina River	2015	1.5	5.6
Nondalton	2008	3.0	1.5
Groundhog 2	2005	9.0	8.7
Newhalen River	2005	0.5	6.1
Nikabuna	1993	1.0	14.9
Six Mile	1968	3.0	6.2
Newhalen River	1968	650.0	3.0
Nondalton	1967	0.0	2.9
Tazimina River	1966	2.0	1.1

5.1.10.4 Probability of Future Events

Wildfires are highly likely to continue to affect the Community. The Community is noticing drier and hotter seasons with more lightning. These conditions cause the vegetation to become drier, and more susceptible to fires. These same conditions are becoming more common throughout Alaska which also increases the risk of smoke from distant wildfires being blown into the Community.

5.2 COMMUNITY ASSETS

The Planning Team determined the potential impacts of natural hazards to the Community assets. Assets are broadly defined as anything that is important to the Community such as the people, the economy, and the natural and built environments of the Community. Some assets are more vulnerable to these hazards because of their socioeconomic uses and physical characteristics.

5.2.1 People

The most important asset to the Community is the people. The 2017 DCCED certified population was 144. Residents are not always in their homes. The following list provides the main places that people are in large numbers during the day when not in their place of residence.

- Village Community Center
- City Office
- Tribal Offices & Library
- Nondalton School
- Newhalen River Lodge
- Fish camp Nondalton Side
- Fish Camp (Iliamna Side)

5.2.2 Economy

The local economy is important to understand when planning to reduce the impacts of hazards. Economic resiliency influences recovery after a natural disaster. The following is a list of economic resources that could be affected and pose a severe impact on the Community should a hazard impact the Community.

- Chedda & Cheds B&B
- Nondalton Kvechaek Grocery Store & Coop / Post Office
- Newhalen River Lodge
- Valhalla Lodge
- Fish camp Nondalton Side
- Fish Camp (Iliamna Side)
- Jim Steven's Lodge

5.2.3 Built Environment

Existing infrastructure and structures are another important asset to the Community. The following is a list of important infrastructure, existing structures, and critical facilities in the community.

- Critical Facilities/Existing Structures
 - Nondalton Doll Factory / Storage
 - School Triplex Fuel Tanks
 - Backup Generator / Shed for School
 - New Russian Orthodox Church
 - City Office
 - Jim Steven’s Lodge
 - Nondalton School
 - Cemetery (hill and old village)
 - Sewage Treatment Plant
 - ACS Building
 - AT&T Building
 - Fish Camp (Nondalton Side)
 - Nondalton Kvechaek Grocery Store & Coop / Post Office
 - Cheda & Chub’s B&B
 - Teacher Housing (3 bldgs)
 - Health Clinic
 - Village Community Center
 - Water Plant / Generator Building
 - Tribal Offices & Library
 - Old Clinic/Garage/Storage
 - Newhalen River Lodge
 - Valhalla Lodge
 - GCI Antenna
 - Fish Camp (Iliamna Side)
 - Old Russian Orthodox Church
 - Airport Structures, Maintenance Buildings (2 hangars)
- Infrastructure
 - School Triplex Fuel Tanks
 - Sewage Treatment Plant
 - Tank Farm (Fuel)
 - Wells on Beach (2 Wells)
 - Boats and Skiffs
 - Sewage Lagoon
 - Water Storage Tank
 - Fiber Optic Cable (GCI)
 - School Fuel Storage Tanks
 - Underground Utilities
 - New Tank Farm City
 - Fish Camp Launch
 - Roads
 - Landfill
 - Contact Tank
 - GCI Antenna

- Equipment Storage Yard & Tribal Equipment
- Overhead Electric Lines from Iliamna Newhalen Nondalton Electric Cooperative, Inc. (INNEC)

5.2.4 Natural Environment

Natural resources and environmental assets are also important to the Community. These resources are important to the Community's quality of life and identity.

- Subsistence areas (hunting and berry picking areas)
- Swimming Ponds (Near Igiugig, near Iliamna Fish Camp)
- Gravel Pit
- Tazimna River
- Newhalen River
- Aleksy Creek
- Chulitna River (main hunting river)
- Picker Creek
- Boys and Girls Mountain
- Drinking water aquifer

5.3 RISK ANALYSIS

The risk analysis assesses the potential effects of the identified hazards on the vulnerable assets that have been identified. Table 5-13 provides a list of the identified assets with the Community. It provides a monetary value, if applicable, to the asset as well as the number of occupants that could be affected should a natural hazard impact the asset. Each asset was evaluated for each identified hazard. If the hazard posed a significant risk to the asset an "X" was placed in the corresponding "Hazard Impact" column in Table 5-13. This information helped the Planning Team determine where the Community is most vulnerable and further helped in the identification of mitigation goals and actions.

The Planning Team used a combination of historical, exposure, and scenario analysis to determine the impact each hazard could have on the Community assets. They used historical analysis by reviewing the frequency and impact on the Community of the hazard in the past. Exposure analysis was used by evaluating the existing assets in the area where the hazard is likely to occur or has occurred in the past. Additionally, they used Community plans to identify future assets that may be affected by the hazard. The Planning Team used scenario analysis by asking "what if" questions about the hazard and made predictions of how the hazard would impact the Community assets should a hazard occur.

Table 5-13: Risks to Vulnerable Assets

Facility Type	Facility Number (See Fig. 1 & 2)	Facility Name	Number of Occupants	Location (Latitude, Longitude)	Estimated Value	Hazard Impacts									
						Drought	Earthquake	Erosion	Extreme Cold	Flood	Severe Wind	Severe Winter Weather	Subsidence	Volcano	Wildfire
Government	9	Nondalton Kvechaek Grocery Store & Coop / Post Office	4	59°58'20.94"N, 154°50'54.97"W	\$1.2M		X		X		X	X	X	X	X
	11	City Office	5	59°58'4.36"N, 154°51'27.64"W	\$1M		X	X	X		X	X	X		X
	14	Tribal Offices & Library	9	59°58'32.75"N, 154°50'34.66"W	\$1M		X	X	X		X	X	X		X
Transportation	15	Airport Structures, Maintenance Buildings (2 hangars)	2	59°58'45.11"N, 154°50'15.04"W	\$7M		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
	20	Equipment Storage Yard & Tribal Equipment	N/A	59°58'3.93"N, 154°51'26.62"W	\$1M			X	X		X	X	X	X	X

Table 5-13 (Continued): Risks to Vulnerable Assets

Facility Type	Facility Number (See Fig. 1 & 2)	Facility Name	Number of Occupants	Location (Latitude, Longitude)	Estimated Value	Hazard Impacts									
						Drought	Earthquake	Erosion	Extreme Cold	Flood	Severe Wind	Severe Winter Weather	Subsidence	Volcano	Wildfire
Transportation (Continued)	24	Fish Camp Launch	N/A	59°56'50.24"N, 154°51'39.20"W	--	X									
	25	Boats and Skiffs along the beach and fish camps / Beach	N/A	Community Wide	--		X				X	X			X
	27	Roads	N/A	6.6 miles	\$13.2M					X		X	X		
	43	Tribally Owned Vehicles	N/A	59°58'33.56"N, 154°50'34.13"W	Unknown				X		X	X		X	X

Table 5-13 (Continued): Risks to Vulnerable Assets

Facility Type	Facility Number (See Fig. 1 & 2)	Facility Name	Number of Occupants	Location (Latitude, Longitude)	Estimated Value	Hazard Impacts									
						Drought	Earthquake	Erosion	Extreme Cold	Flood	Severe Wind	Severe Winter Weather	Subsidence	Volcano	Wildfire
<i>Educational</i>	4	Teacher Housing (3)	8	59°58'24.60"N, 154°50'51.80"W	\$1.5M		X	X	X		X	X	X		X
	5	Back up Generator / Shed for School	1	59°58'23.31"N, 154°50'49.20"W	\$100K		X		X		X	X	X	X	X
	12	Nondalton School	50	59°58'0.74"N, 154°51'25.40"W	\$4.7M		X		X		X	X	X		X
	13	School Fuel Storage Tanks	1	59°58'0.52"N, 154°51'27.30"W	\$100K		X		X			X	X		X
<i>Medical</i>	6	Health Clinic	4	59°58'23.40"N, 154°50'50.98"W	\$2.6M		X		X		X	X	X		X

Table 5-13 (Continued): Risks to Vulnerable Assets

Facility Type	Facility Number (See Fig. 1 & 2)	Facility Name	Number of Occupants	Location (Latitude, Longitude)	Estimated Value	Hazard Impacts									
						Drought	Earthquake	Erosion	Extreme Cold	Flood	Severe Wind	Severe Winter Weather	Subsidence	Volcano	Wildfire
Community	1	Nondalton Doll Factory / storage	N/A	59°58'36.09"N, 154°50'28.93"W	\$750K		X		X		X	X	X	X	X
	2	Cheda & Chuda's B&B	9	59°58'24.76"N, 154°50'40.31"W	\$500K		X		X	X	X	X	X		X
	7	New Russian Orthodox Church	24	59°58'24.10"N, 154°50'55.00"W	\$1M		X	X	X		X	X	X		X
	8	Village Community Center	150	59°58'22.19"N, 154°50'50.94"W	\$750K		X		X		X	X	X		X
	16	Old Russian Orthodox Church (registered a historical site)	N/A	59°58'25.08"N, 154°50'54.22"W	\$750K		X	X	X		X	X	X		X

Table 5-13 (Continued): Risks to Vulnerable Assets

Facility Type	Facility Number (See Fig. 1 & 2)	Facility Name	Number of Occupants	Location (Latitude, Longitude)	Estimated Value	Hazard Impacts									
						Drought	Earthquake	Erosion	Extreme Cold	Flood	Severe Wind	Severe Winter Weather	Subsidence	Volcano	Wildfire
Community (Continued)	17	Newhalen River Lodge	22	59°58'27.89"N, 154°50'29.07"W	\$1M		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
	26	Valhalla Lodge	N/A	59°58'55.13"N, 154°49'18.08"W	\$1M		X		X		X	X	X		X
	35	ACS Building	1	59°58'22.79"N, 154°50'50.17"W	\$1M		X		X		X	X	X		X
	37	AT&T building	1	59°58'22.41"N, 154°50'50.67"W	\$1M		X		X		X	X	X		X
	38	Cemetery (hill)	N/A	59°58'24.46"N, 154°50'58.69"W	--			X							
	39	Cemetery (old village)	N/A	59°59'37.47"N, 154°48'53.73"W	--										

Table 5-13 (Continued): Risks to Vulnerable Assets

Facility Type	Facility Number (See Fig. 1 & 2)	Facility Name	Number of Occupants	Location (Latitude, Longitude)	Estimated Value	Hazard Impacts									
						Drought	Earthquake	Erosion	Extreme Cold	Flood	Severe Wind	Severe Winter Weather	Subsidence	Volcano	Wildfire
<i>Community (Continued)</i>	40	Fish camp Nondalton Side	100	59°56'41.89"N, 154°52'5.42"W	--	X				X	X		X		X
	41	Fish Camp (Iliamna Side)	100	59°56'52.91"N, 154°51'34.47"W	--	X				X	X		X		X
	42	Jim Steven's Lodge	N/A	Unknown	\$400K		X		X		X	X	X		X
	52	Old Clinic / Garage / Storage / Back up Generator	N/A	59°58'22.91"N, 154°50'53.68"W	\$300K		X		X		X	X	X	X	X
<i>Utilities</i>	3	School Triplex Fuel Tanks	1	59°58'25.98"N, 154°50'52.34"W	\$75K		X		X			X	X		X

Table 5-13 (Continued): Risks to Vulnerable Assets

Facility Type	Facility Number (See Fig. 1 & 2)	Facility Name	Number of Occupants	Location (Latitude, Longitude)	Estimated Value	Hazard Impacts									
						Drought	Earthquake	Erosion	Extreme Cold	Flood	Severe Wind	Severe Winter Weather	Subsidence	Volcano	Wildfire
<i>Utilities (Continued)</i>	10	Water Plant / Generator Building	2	59°58'13.63"N, 154°51'2.55"W	\$6M		X		X		X	X	X	X	X
	19	Sewage Treatment Plant	2	59°58'13.03"N, 154°51'0.37"W	\$500K	X	X		X		X	X	X		X
	21	Tank Farm (Fuel)	1	59°58'4.72"N, 154°51'27.12"W	\$100K		X		X			X	X		X
	22	New Tank Farm City	1	59°58'4.47"N, 154°51'26.57"W	\$100K		X		X			X	X		X
	23	Wells on Beach (2 wells)	1	59°58'9.34"N, 154°51'3.43"W	\$1.2M	X	X		X	X		X	X		
	28	Sewage Lagoon	2	59°57'47.63"N, 154°51'31.71"W	\$1.2M	X	X			X			X		
	29	Landfill	2	59°57'40.44"N, 154°52'24.59"W	\$700K										

Table 5-13 (Continued): Risks to Vulnerable Assets

Facility Type	Facility Number (See Fig. 1 & 2)	Facility Name	Number of Occupants	Location (Latitude, Longitude)	Estimated Value	Hazard Impacts									
						Drought	Earthquake	Erosion	Extreme Cold	Flood	Severe Wind	Severe Winter Weather	Subsidence	Volcano	Wildfire
<i>Utilities (Continued)</i>	30	Water Storage Tank	2	59°58'23.68"N, 154°51'9.68"W	\$1.2M	X	X		X			X	X		X
	31	Contact Tank	2	59°58'14.14"N, 154°51'3.50"W	\$1.2M		X		X			X	X		X
	32	Overhead Electric Lines from INNEC	4	Community Wide	\$5M		X		X		X	X	X		X
	33	Fiberoptic Cable (GCI)	N/A	Community Wide	\$2M		X		X	X	X	X	X		X
	34	Underground Utilities (Electric, Phone, Waterline, Sewer Line)	N/A	Community Wide	\$5M		X		X	X		X	X		

Table 5-13 (Continued): Risks to Vulnerable Assets

Facility Type	Facility Number (See Fig. 1 & 2)	Facility Name	Number of Occupants	Location (Latitude, Longitude)	Estimated Value	Hazard Impacts									
						Drought	Earthquake	Erosion	Extreme Cold	Flood	Severe Wind	Severe Winter Weather	Subsidence	Volcano	Wildfire
Natural Environment	18	Six Mile Lake	N/A	59°58'17.98"N, 154°50'9.37"W	--	X									
	44	Swimming Ponds (Near Igiugig, near Iliamna Fish Camp)	N/A	Various Locations	--	X				X					
	45	Gravel Pit	2	59°57'36.79"N, 154°52'25.90"W	--										
	46	Tazimina River	N/A	59° 57' 32.74"N, 154° 50' 17.1"W	--	X		X		X					
	47	Newhalen River	N/A	59°56'39.88"N, 154°51'54.04"W	--	X		X		X					
	48	Aleksy Creek	N/A	Community Use Area	--	X		X		X					

Table 5-13 (Continued): Risks to Vulnerable Assets

Facility Type	Facility Number (See Fig. 1 & 2)	Facility Name	Number of Occupants	Location (Latitude, Longitude)	Estimated Value	Hazard Impacts									
						Drought	Earthquake	Erosion	Extreme Cold	Flood	Severe Wind	Severe Winter Weather	Subsidence	Volcano	Wildfire
Natural Environment (Continued)	49	Chulitna River (main hunting river)	N/A	Community Use Area	--	X				X					
	50	Picker Creek	N/A	Community Use Area	--	X		X		X					
	51	Boys and Girls Mountain	N/A	59°58'24.02"N, 154°50'54.71"W	--			X							

5.4 VULNERABILITY

The following lists the Community's overall vulnerability to the hazards that affect the planning area, 44 CFR 201.7(c)(2)(ii).

- Drought – Low water levels in local waterbodies has prohibited fish spawning and reduced access to subsistence areas. Local berries, a subsistence resource, have been deficient in past years due to a lack of water. Less birds and ducks return in dry years.
- Earthquakes – Damage to older community structures and underground utilities could be caused due to seismic activity. The clinic is built on piers and could be at risk during a large earthquake.
- Erosion – Property owners have lost land and damaged private dock access due to erosion on the Newhalen River. Road washout can impact access to the Airport and other parts of the Community.
- Extreme Cold – Unnaturally cold temperatures in spring and summer impacts plant growth and disrupts subsistence activities. Pipes freeze in government and private structures during extreme cold events.
- Flood – Structures in low lying areas are at risk of flood. In extreme flood events, houses can be up to 4 feet underwater due to spring thaw. Extremely high water levels can block access to subsistence areas for several weeks.
- Severe Wind – Damage to structures, overhead power lines, and communication infrastructure have occurred due to severe wind speeds. Severe wind speeds have an impact on the delivery of supplies and travel via air transportation.
- Severe Winter Weather – The delivery of supplies is hindered via air transportation due to snow and ice on the runway. Power outages can occur during these events and can have an impact on refrigerated supplies. Residents have become lost while traveling on trails during severe winter weather events.
- Subsidence – The Community is settling and seems to slide towards the lake. Underground utilities are also being impacted by subsidence.
- Volcano – Air quality decreases in the presence of ash and is detrimental to the health of residents and pets. The corrosive properties of the ash are harmful to equipment. Air transportation has stopped due to ash emissions from a volcanic eruption.
- Wildfire – Nearby subsistence areas and resources have been lost due to wildfires. The smoke from nearby wildfires and blown in smoke from distant wildfires decreases the air quality and poses a health risk to residents and pets.

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6.0 MITIGATION STRATEGY

The following section describes the Community’s mitigation strategy. This mitigation strategy will serve as a long-term plan for reducing the potential losses identified in the risk assessment. The THMP discusses the Community’s current pre- and post- disaster hazard management plan, and existing and potential funding sources. It also provides the Community’s mitigation goals, and actions. Along with these goals and actions this section provides an action plan, a tracking process for the mitigation actions, and a plan to implement these goals and actions into existing planning mechanisms.

6.1 PRE-/POST- DISASTER HAZARD MANAGEMENT

Pre- and post-disaster hazard management programs, policies, and mitigation capabilities of the Community were reviewed, 44 CFR 201.7(c)(3) and 201.7(c)(3)(iv). The Planning Team used this review to identify existing opportunities and challenges of existing capabilities of the Community. This information aided in the determination of mitigation actions for the identified hazards.

The Community is small with limited financial, planning and land management tools, and administrative and technical capabilities. The resources available in the Community are listed below in Table 6-1 and Table 6-2. Expanding upon existing capabilities in the Community to further address mitigation issues is challenging due to the small size of the Community. Increasing these capabilities would require additional funding and personnel. This THMP provides an opportunity to identify challenges and needs for additional programs and/or policies. It also provides an opportunity to work with other local agencies in the development of these programs and policies. The Council, and other local partners, will use this plan as a roadmap to a systematic and structured approach to increase the overall mitigation capabilities of the Community. Opportunities for expansion of capabilities will be coordinated and evaluated with each plan review and update.

The Community’s planning and regulatory tools are listed in Table 6-1 below. These tools aid in the prevention and reduction of impacts from hazards in the Community.

Table 6-1: Planning and Regulatory Tools

Regulatory Tools (ordinances, codes, plans)	(Yes / No)	Comments
Comprehensive Plan	Yes	2002, part of the Lake and Peninsula Borough Comprehensive Plan
Land Use Plan	No	--
Wildland Fire Protection Plan	No	--
Emergency Response Plan	No	--

Table 6-1 (Continued): Planning and Regulatory Tools

Regulatory Tools (ordinances, codes, plans)	(Yes / No)	Comments
Long Range Transportation Plan	Yes	2010, developed by the Council
Tribal Transportation Safety Plan	Yes	2019, developed by the Council
Other Special Plans (e.g., climate change adaptation, coastal zone management)	No	--
Building Code ¹	No	--
Zoning Ordinances	No	--
Subdivision Ordinances or Regulations	No	--
Other	No	--

¹ New public facilities are designed by licensed professionals using applicable state and federal codes and regulations present at the time of design.

The Community's administrative and technical capabilities are listed in Table 6-2 below. These staff and their skills and tools can be used for mitigation planning and to implement specific mitigation actions.

Table 6-2: Administrative and Technical Capability

Staff / Personnel Resources	(Yes / No)	Department / Agency and Position
Administrator	Yes	Tribe and City
Environmental Program	Yes	Tribe
Fire Department	No	--
Librarian	Yes	Tribe
Village Public Safety Officer	No	Vacant
Health Aide	Yes	South Central Foundation
Planner or engineer with knowledge of land development and land management practices	No	The Tribe hires consultants with this knowledge
Engineer or professional trained in construction practices related to buildings and / or infrastructure	No	The Tribe hires consultants with this knowledge
Planner or engineer with an understanding of natural and / or human-caused hazards	No	The Tribe hires consultants with this knowledge
Surveyors	No	The Tribe hires consultants with this knowledge
Floodplain Manager	No	--

Table 6-2 (Continued): Administrative and Technical Capability

Staff / Personnel Resources	(Yes / No)	Department / Agency and Position
Staff with education or expertise to assess the jurisdiction's vulnerability to hazards	No	The Tribe hires consultants with this knowledge
Personnel skilled in Geospatial Information System (GIS) and / or HAZUS	No	The Tribe hires consultants with this knowledge
Finance (Grant Writers)	Yes	Tribe, City, BBNA ¹ (Situation Dependent)

¹ BBNA provides post-disaster grant management staff who can assist the Tribe with grant applications for disaster recovery and long-term recovery plans.

6.2 FUNDING

The following identifies existing and potential funding sources to implement proposed mitigation activities and actions, 44 CFR 201.7(c)(3)(iv) and 201.7(c)(3)(v).

6.2.1 Existing Funding Sources

At the time of the development of the THMP the Tribe has not received or allocated any non-FEMA funds for hazard mitigation actions or projects. However, the Tribe received PDM grant funding for the development of the THMP.

6.2.2 Potential Funding Sources

There are federal, tribal, and private funding sources available to the Tribe for proposed mitigation activities and projects. Sections 6.2.2.1 thru 6.2.2.3 provides a brief list and description of a selection of potential funding sources. In addition to the funding sources listed below other funding sources can be found from the following resources:

- Grants.gov – www.grants.gov is a public website where all federal agency discretionary funding opportunities are posted for grantees to find and apply. Some grant postings close quickly, so it is important to frequently check for potential opportunities.
- Catalog of Federal Resilience Programs for Alaskan Communities – The Denali Commission published a catalog detailing programs that are available to Alaskan communities. A copy of the catalog is located in Appendix D. See Section 8.0 for a web link to the catalog to check for updates (Arctic Executive Steering Committee, 2015).

6.2.2.1 Federal Funds

FEMA provides funding for eligible mitigation planning and projects that protect life and property from future disaster damages and reduces disaster losses. This funding is administered through three programs, the PDM, the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), and the Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Program. Below is a brief description of each of these funding sources.

Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Program

The PDM Program is authorized by Section 203 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act. The goal of this programs is to reduce the overall risk to structures and population from future hazard events. Funds from the program provides opportunities to raise public awareness and reduce future losses before disasters occur. PDM provides funds on an annual basis for hazard mitigation planning and projects. This funding is dependent on the amount congress appropriates each year (FEMA, 2018).

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)

HMGP is authorized under Section 404 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act. Following a Presidential Major Disaster Declaration HMGP supports post-disaster cost-effective projects. The purpose of the HMGP is to provide funding for long-term hazard mitigation planning and projects that will reduce the risk of loss of property and life from future disaster. HMGP provides funding up to 75 % of mitigation projects. The remaining 25% of the mitigation project funding needs will come from other available funding sources (FEMA, 2018).

Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Program

The FMA Program is authorized by Section 1366 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968. The goal of this program is to reduce or eliminate claims made under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). FMA provides funding on an annual basis for planning and projects that reduce or eliminate the risk of flood damage to buildings that are insured under the NFIP. Funding for this program is dependent on the amount congress appropriates each year for this program (FEMA, 2018).

6.2.2.2 Tribal Funds

Tribal funds are available to the Community. One of the Tribal funds available is the Indian General Assistance Program (IGAP). The IGAP provides funding sources to help manage and maintain an environmental office. This office conducts environmental assessments for the Community and helps to prioritize environmental concerns, and educate the public.

6.2.2.3 Private Funds

In general, private funds are not readily available to the Tribe. However, the Tribe could potentially have access to funds through local non-profit organizations and regional corporations.

6.3 MITIGATION GOALS

The findings from the risk assessment were used to develop mitigation goals and actions. The mitigation goals in this THMP are general guidelines that describe Community goals, 44 CFR 201.7(c)(3)(i). These goals are broad, long-term statements that represent the Community's vision for avoiding and reducing losses from the identified hazards. The Planning Team has identified the mitigation goals in Table 6-3.

Table 6-3: Mitigation Goals

Goal Number	Goal Description
1	Build the capacity of the Tribe and City to prepare, respond to, and recover from disasters.
2	Reduce the possibility of damages due to drought .
3	Reduce the possibility of damages due to earthquakes .
4	Reduce the possibility of damages due to erosion .
5	Reduce the possibility of damages due to extreme cold .
6	Reduce the possibility of damages due to floods .
7	Reduce the possibility of damages due to severe wind .
8	Reduce the possibility of damages due to severe winter weather .
9	Reduce the possibility of damages due to subsidence .
10	Reduce the possibility of damages due to volcanos .
11	Reduce the possibility of damages due to wildfires .

6.4 POTENTIAL MITIGATION ACTIONS

Mitigation actions are specific activities, projects, actions, and processes that aid in achieving the mitigation goals. These actions are used to eliminate or reduce long-term risk to property and people from hazards and their impacts, 44 CFR 201.7(c)(3)(ii). There are four (4) types of mitigation actions that will help reduce long-term vulnerabilities. Mitigation actions fall under the following categories, local plans and regulations, infrastructure and structure projects, natural systems protections, and education and awareness programs. The Planning Team brainstormed and developed a comprehensive list

of potential mitigation actions. The full list (Potential Mitigation Actions) is located in Appendix A.

Not all of the identified actions can be implemented in the final action plan. This could be due to a lack of political acceptance, technical feasibility, lack of funding, and other constraints. The Planning Team refined the list of potential mitigation actions (see Appendix A) using the criterion listed below (FEMA, March 2013). These criterion were used to facilitate discussions and to aid in the determination of mitigation actions to be implemented into the prioritized mitigation action plan (Section 6.5). The underlined and bold action identification (IDs) in the potential mitigation actions list (see Appendix A) were selected by the Planning Team to be implemented in to the action plan. Each of these actions were more thoroughly analyzed using the Mitigation Action Evaluation Worksheet located in Appendix A (FEMA, March 2013).

- Life Safety – Analyzes how effective the action is at preventing injuries and protecting lives.
- Property Protection – Analyzes the significance of the action at eliminating or reducing damage to infrastructure and structures.
- Technical – Analyzes if the action is technically feasible and if it is a long-term solution.
- Political – Analyzes public and political support of the action.
- Legal – Analyzes if the Community has authority to implement the action.
- Environmental – Analyzes the actions impacts on the environment and if it complies with environmental regulations.
- Social – Analyzes the action based on its effect on one or more segments of the population.
- Administrative – Analyzes the Community’s personnel and administrative capabilities to implement and maintain action.
- Local Champion – Analyzes the action to determine if there is a strong advocate that will support the action’s implementation.
- Other Community Objectives – Analyzes if the action advances other community objectives or plans.

These identified and selected activities represent a comprehensive range that will lessen the need for preparedness or response resources when a natural hazard impacts the Community in the future.

6.5 MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

The actions to be implemented into the mitigation action plan, identified by the Planning Team, were prioritized based on the importance of each item relative to the plan's goals, risks, and capabilities of the Community, 44 CFR 201.7(c)(3)(iii). Table 6-4 provides a prioritized list of mitigation actions, the position, office, department or agency responsible for the implementation of the action, potential funding options, and the timeframe for the action to be implemented. The Mitigation Action Implementation Worksheet (THMP Form 6-1) is included in Appendix E.

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Table 6-4: Prioritized Mitigation Actions

¹ Action ID	Description	Priority (High, Medium, Low)	Coordinating Department	Implementation Department / Role	Potential Funding Source	Timeframe
1.A	Educate community residents about how to build an emergency kit, and build emergency kits.	Medium	Tribal	Environmental Staff	--	Yearly
1.C	Identify a muster point in the Community and educate all community members about muster point.	Medium	Tribal / City	City / Tribal Council Members	--	Summer/Fall 2019
1.D	Work with the City and other Community entities to develop a Small Community Emergency Response Plan (SCERP).	Medium	Tribal / City	City / Tribal Council Members	State Funded	Summer/Fall 2019
1.E	Acquire emergency shelters (Yurts, tents, etc) for the Community.	Low	Tribal / City	Unkown at this time	Unknown at this time	2022
2.A	Educate community members about fire safety when out camping, and provide residents with an understanding of the impacts of dry ground with fires.	High	Tribal / City	Volunteers	Volunteer or Invite State Forestry	Yearly
2.B	Harvesting more for future and preservation techniques (Education)	Medium	Tribal / City	Tribal	--	Ongoing

Table 6-4 (Continued): Prioritized Mitigation Actions

¹ Action ID	Description	Priority (High, Medium, Low)	Coordinating Department	Implementation Department / Role	Potential Funding Source	Timeframe
3.A	Ensure that earthquake drills are being conducted and earthquake safety is being taught in the schools, and to the Community.	Medium	School	Staff	--	Yearly
3.B	Identify community members and alternates to be Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) trained and provide CERT training.	High	Tribal / City	Administration	Unknown at this time	Yearly
3.C	Educate community members about how to inspect homes after earthquakes.	Medium	Tribal / City	Tribal Housing	Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act (NAHASDA)	After earthquake
4.A	Conduct a hydrology study and improve drainage around the Community.	High	City / Tribal	Transportation	Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) / State	Yearly
4.B	Build up roads with proper road crowning around the Community and improve drainage.	High	City / Tribal	City / Tribal Transportation	State / BIA	Yearly
4.C	Acquire and place sandbags in needed area to help direct water as a temporary solution.	Medium	City / Tribal	Administration	NAHASDA / U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	On Going
4.D	Hydro-seed along banks.	Low	City	Administration	Unknown at this time	2020

Table 6-4 (Continued): Prioritized Mitigation Actions

¹ Action ID	Description	Priority (High, Medium, Low)	Coordinating Department	Implementation Department / Role	Potential Funding Source	Timeframe
4.E	Clear brush and fallen debris in and around the creeks.	Medium	City / Tribal	Tribal Transportation	BIA	Yearly
5.B	Educate home owners exhaust pipes and chimney condensation freezes and then it comes back in.	Medium	Tribal	Housing	NAHASDA	Yearly
5.C	Educate residents about the importance of checking water pipes.	High	City / Tribal	Water Operator / Housing	State / NAHASDA	Yearly
5.D	Educate residents about what to take when out traveling in cold conditions.	Medium	City / Tribal	Environmental / Transportation / Housing	EPA / NAHASDA / BIA	Yearly
5.E	Develop and distribute, to the residents, a winterization checklist.	Medium	Tribal	Housing	NAHASDA	Yearly
5.G	Educate residents about frost bite and hypothermia and treatments.	Medium	City / Tribal	Environmental	EPA	Yearly
6.B	Provide education to school children about safety around ponding water.	Medium	Tribal / City	Transportation	BIA	Yearly
6.B	Clear driftwood and debris from water and beach area.	Medium	Tribal / City	Transportation	BIA	Yearly

Table 6-4 (Continued): Prioritized Mitigation Actions

¹ Action ID	Description	Priority (High, Medium, Low)	Coordinating Department	Implementation Department / Role	Potential Funding Source	Timeframe
7.A	Educate homeowners about methods to secure roofs and other home elements.	Medium	Tribal	Housing	NAHASDA	Yearly
7.C	Acquire backup fuel storage.	High	City	Administration	USDA	2020
7.D	Educate residents about having a backup food supply.	Medium	Tribal	Environmental	--	2020
7.E	Educate and encourage residents to have a backup heat source and the wood or fuel to power the heat source.	High	City / Tribal	Environmental / Housing	NAHASDA / EPA	2020
7.F	Identify or acquire a community backup generator for the clinic.	High	City / South Central Foundation (SCF)	SCF	Indian Health Service (IHS)	2020
8.A	Supply residents with ice cleats and sanding buckets and sand.	Medium	City / Tribal / Clinic	SCF	Grants	Fall of 2020
8.B	Educate residents about appropriate winter travel and dress.	Medium	Tribal	Administration	BIA	Yearly
8.D	Create or educate residents about winter survival kits for travel.	Medium	Tribal	Administration	BIA	Yearly
8.E	Educate residents about preparing for weather in advance.	Medium	Tribal	Administration	BIA	Every Fall

Table 6-4 (Continued): Prioritized Mitigation Actions

¹ Action ID	Description	Priority (High, Medium, Low)	Coordinating Department	Implementation Department / Role	Potential Funding Source	Timeframe
9.A	Develop inspection schedules for underground utilities and poles and conduct repairs or brace poles as needed.	Medium	INNEC	Director	Unknown at this time	Every 4 Years
10.A	Education residents about how to protect self and belongings from ash fall.	Low	City / Tribal	Environmental Program	EPA	Every 2 years
10.B	Provide appropriate masks at the clinic.	Low	SCF	Health Aides	IHS	Yearly when needed
10.C	Acquire appropriate materials for covering equipment.	Low	Tribal / City / SCF	Administration	BIA / State / IHS	When needed
10.E	Educate about the effects of ash fall and how to clean after event.	Low	Tribal / City / SCF	Administration	BIA / State / FEMA	When needed
11.A	Update fire equipment as needed.	Low	City	Administration	State	2020
11.C	Participate in Firewise.	Low	City / Tribal	Administration	State	2020
11.D	Provide training for fire personnel.	Low	City	Administration	State	Every Spring
11.F	Create fire breaks around the Community.	Low	City	Administration	State	Every Spring

¹ Action IDs are not in sequential order. For a full listing of potential mitigation action items see Appendix A.

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6.6 IMPLEMENTING ACTION PLAN INTO OTHER PLANNING MECHANISMS

After the adoption of the THMP by the Council, the Planning Team will work to incorporate the goals and actions of the THMP into other existing Community planning mechanisms, 44 CFR 201.7(c)(4)(iii). The Planning Team will accomplish this by performing the following activities:

- Review community-specific regulatory tools to establish where to incorporate the mitigation philosophy into other plans.
- Work with the community to increase awareness for implementing THMP philosophies and initiatives into other planning mechanisms. Provide assistance with incorporating the mitigation strategy (and Mitigation Action Plan) into relevant planning mechanisms (i.e., Utility Master Plans, Transportation Plans, Comprehensive Plan, Capital Improvement Project List, etc.)
- Update or amend other applicable planning mechanisms as necessary to include the THMP Action Plan.

6.7 REVIEWING PROGRESS GOALS

Tracking the progress of the mitigation actions and goals is important to the THMP, 44 CFR 201.7(c)(4)(ii) and 201.7(c)(4)(v). The Prioritized Mitigation Actions (Table 6-4) provides information pertaining to the tracking process for each mitigation action. It provides the following tracking process information:

- The estimated time to implement each action.
- The department, office, or agency responsible for coordinating and monitoring the implementation of each action;
- The department, office, or agency and their respective roles in implementing each action; and

The Mitigation Action Plan in Section 6.5 provides a description of the planned implementation timeframe for each Mitigation Action. A Mitigation Action Progress Report will be completed annually to monitor the progress of the Mitigation Actions, and any Mitigation Actions that require project closeout. The Mitigation Action Progress Report will address the current status of the mitigation project, any changes made to the project, implementation problems, and appropriate strategies to overcome them. The Mitigation Action Progress Report (THMP Form 6-2) is located in Appendix E.

When FEMA supported projects are completed, the project closeout documents will be prepared by the Tribe. Project closeout may include final invoicing, site inspections, and summary memorandums of the Mitigation Actions.

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7.0 PLAN ASSURANCES AND ADOPTION

This section complies with the requirements of 44 CFR 201.7(c)(5) and 44 CFR 201.7(c)(6). The Tribe assures that it will comply with all applicable regulation and federal statutes in effect with respect to the periods for which it receives grant funding in compliance with 44 CFR Parts 200 and 3002. The Tribe will amend its plan whenever necessary to reflect changes in Federal or tribal laws and statutes.

The Council will formally adopt the THMP after receiving a letter from FEMA stating that the plan is approved pending adoption. The THMP adoption resolution will be signed by the Council and will be placed in Appendix F. This document will show the Tribe's commitment to implementing the mitigation strategies identified in the THMP and authorizes the responsible agencies to execute their actions.

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8.0 REFERENCES

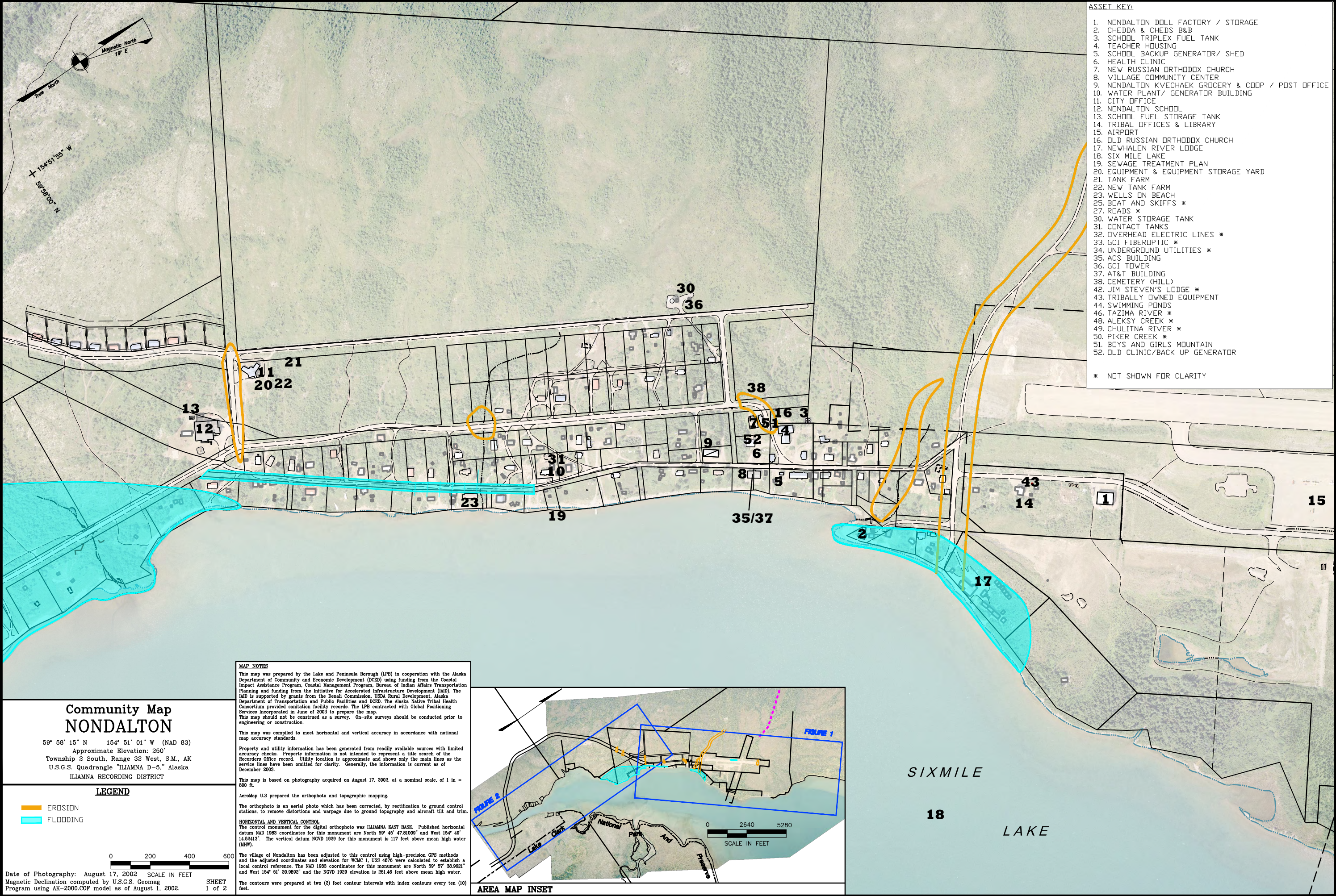
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FIGURES



- ASSET KEY:
1. NONDALTON DOLL FACTORY / STORAGE
 2. CHEDDA & CHEDS B&B
 3. SCHODL TRIPLEX FUEL TANK
 4. TEACHER HOUSING
 5. SCHODL BACKUP GENERATOR/ SHED
 6. HEALTH CLINIC
 7. NEW RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH
 8. VILLAGE COMMUNITY CENTER
 9. NONDALTON KVECHAEK GROCERY & COOP / POST OFFICE
 10. WATER PLANT/ GENERATOR BUILDING
 11. CITY OFFICE
 12. NONDALTON SCHOOL
 13. SCHOOL FUEL STORAGE TANK
 14. TRIBAL OFFICES & LIBRARY
 15. AIRPORT
 16. OLD RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH
 17. NEWHALEN RIVER LODGE
 18. SIX MILE LAKE
 19. SEWAGE TREATMENT PLAN
 20. EQUIPMENT & EQUIPMENT STORAGE YARD
 21. TANK FARM
 22. NEW TANK FARM
 23. WELLS ON BEACH
 25. BOAT AND SKIFFS *
 27. ROADS *
 30. WATER STORAGE TANK
 31. CONTACT TANKS
 32. OVERHEAD ELECTRIC LINES *
 33. GCI FIBEROPTIC *
 34. UNDERGROUND UTILITIES *
 35. ACS BUILDING
 36. GCI TOWER
 37. AT&T BUILDING
 38. CEMETERY (HILL)
 42. JIM STEVEN'S LODGE *
 43. TRIBALLY OWNED EQUIPMENT
 44. SWIMMING PONDS
 46. TAZIMA RIVER *
 48. ALEKSY CREEK *
 49. CHULITNA RIVER *
 50. PIKER CREEK *
 51. BOYS AND GIRLS MOUNTAIN
 52. OLD CLINIC/BACK UP GENERATOR
- * NOT SHOWN FOR CLARITY

Community Map NONDALTON

59° 58' 15" N 154° 51' 01" W (NAD 83)
Approximate Elevation: 250'
Township 2 South, Range 32 West, S.M., AK
U.S.G.S. Quadrangle "ILIAMNA D-5," Alaska
ILIAMNA RECORDING DISTRICT

LEGEND

- EROSION
- FLOODING

0 200 400 600
SCALE IN FEET

Date of Photography: August 17, 2002
Magnetic Declination computed by U.S.G.S. Geomag
Program using AK-2000.COF model as of August 1, 2002.

SHEET
1 of 2

MAP NOTES

This map was prepared by the Lake and Peninsula Borough (LPB) in cooperation with the Alaska Department of Community and Economic Development (DCE) using funding from the Coastal Impact Assistance Program, Coastal Management Program, Bureau of Indian Affairs Transportation Planning and funding from the Initiative for Accelerated Infrastructure Development (IAID). The IAID is supported by grants from the Denali Commission, USDA Rural Development, Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities and DCE. The Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium provided sanitation facility records. The LPB contracted with Global Positioning Services Incorporated in June of 2003 to prepare the map. This map should not be construed as a survey. On-site surveys should be conducted prior to engineering or construction.

This map was compiled to meet horizontal and vertical accuracy in accordance with national map accuracy standards.

Property and utility information has been generated from readily available sources with limited accuracy checks. Property information is not intended to represent a title search of the Records Office record. Utility location is approximate and shows only the main lines as the service lines have been omitted for clarity. Generally, the information is current as of December 2003.

This map is based on photography acquired on August 17, 2002, at a nominal scale, of 1 in = 800 ft.

AeroMap U.S. prepared the orthophoto and topographic mapping.

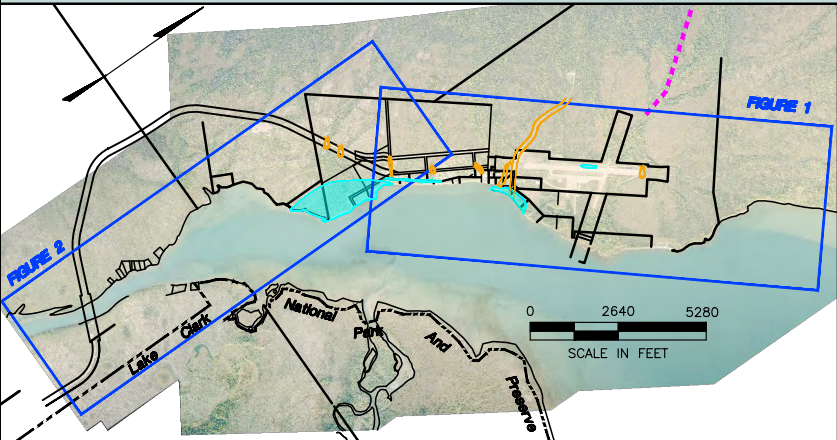
The orthophoto is an aerial photo which has been corrected, by rectification to ground control stations, to remove distortions and warpage due to ground topography and aircraft tilt and trim.

HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL CONTROL

The control monument for the digital orthophoto was ILLIAMNA EAST BASE. Published horizontal datum NAD 1983 coordinates for this monument are North 59° 45' 47.81009" and West 154° 49' 14.52413". The vertical datum NGVD 1929 for this monument is 117 feet above mean high water (MHW).

The village of Nondalton has been adjusted to this control using high-precision GPS methods and the adjusted coordinates and elevation for WMC 1, USS 4876 were calculated to establish a local control reference. The NAD 1983 coordinates for this monument are North 59° 57' 38.9621" and West 154° 51' 20.9892" and the NGVD 1929 elevation is 251.46 feet above mean high water.

The contours were prepared at two (2) foot contour intervals with index contours every ten (10) feet.



AREA MAP INSET



ASSET KEY:

- 15. AIRPORT
- 18. SIX MILE LAKE
- 24. FISH CAMP LAUNCH
- 25. BOAT AND SKIFFS *
- 26. VALHALLA LODGE
- 27. ROADS *
- 28. SEWAGE LAGOON
- 29. LANDFILL
- 32. OVERHEAD ELECTRIC LINES *
- 33. GCI FIBEROPTIC *
- 34. UNDERGROUND UTILITIES *
- 39. CEMETERY (OLD VILLAGE)
- 40. FISH CAMP NONDALTON SIDE
- 41. FISH CAMP ILLIAMNA SIDE
- 42. JIM STEVEN'S LODGE *
- 44. SWIMMING PONDS *
- 45. GRAVEL PIT
- 46. TAZIMA RIVER *
- 47. NEWHALEN RIVER
- 48. ALEKSY CREEK *
- 49. CHULITNA RIVER *
- 50. PIKER CREEK *

* NOT SHOWN FOR CLARITY



Legend & Notes

- EROSION
- FLOODING

MAP NOTES

This map was prepared by the Lake and Peninsula Borough in cooperation with the Alaska Department of Community and Economic Development (DCEd) using funding from the Alaska Coastal Management Program, U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs Transportation Planning, and funding from the Initiative for Accelerated Infrastructure Development (IAID). The IAID is supported by grants from the Denali Commission, USDA Rural Development, Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities and DCEd. The Lake and Peninsula Borough contracted with Global Positioning Services, Inc. in June of 2003 to prepare the map.

**AREA USE MAP
NONDALTON**

59° 58' 15" N 154° 51' 01" W (NAD 83)
Approximate Elevation: 250'
Township 2 South, Range 32 West, S.M., AK
U.S.G.S. Quadrangle "ILLIAMNA D-5," Alaska
ILLIAMNA RECORDING DISTRICT

0 400 800 1200
SCALE IN FEET

Date of Photography: September 21, 2002
Magnetic Declination computed by U.S.G.S. Geomag Program using AK-2000.COP model as of August 1, 2003.

FIGURE
2 of 2

NONDALTON AREA USE MAP SHEET 2 1"=400' (2002 PHOTOGRAPHY)

APPENDIX A

Planning Process

- Meeting Minutes (January 31 – February 1, 2019)
- Sign-In Sheets
- Meeting Agenda
- Hazard Identification Worksheet
- Risk Analysis Worksheet
- Mitigation Action Types & Examples
- Potential Mitigation Actions
- Mitigation Action Evaluation Worksheet

TRIP REPORT & MEETING MINUTES

Project: **BBNA THMP & TTSP Project**

Bristol Project No: 32190013

Reference: Nondalton Planning Team 2-Day Workshop and Public Meeting

Date of Meeting: January 31 – February 1, 2019

Location of Meeting: Nondalton Community Center

Participants:

Bristol: Danielle Dance, Jackie Wander

Planning Team: See attached sign in sheet, Fawn (Tribal Administrator) will be point of contact

Summary

Bristol engineers, Jackie and Danielle, arrived in Nondalton, Alaska at approximately 12:30 PM on Thursday, January 31, 2019. From 1:30-3:45 PM Bristol led a Planning Team meeting with the Nondalton Planning Team in the Nondalton Community Center. During this meeting, general transportation safety information was collected for the Tribal Transportation Safety Plan (TTSP), and later hazards were identified and analyzed for the Tribal Hazard Mitigation Plan (THMP). Then from 4:00-6:00 PM, Bristol hosted a public meeting in the same building to collect public comment about both plans.

Jackie and Danielle stayed overnight in Bob and June's B&B.

The next morning, they met with the Planning Team at 9:00 AM to discuss the remaining items for both projects including emphasis areas and strategies for the TTSP, and mitigation actions for the THMP. The meeting concluded at 1:45 PM. Jackie and Danielle departed Nondalton at 2:00 PM on February 1, 2019.

Notes taken during both Planning Team meetings and the public meeting are summarized below.

DAY 1

TTSP Planning Team Meeting Notes

- See attached TTSP Background Collection Questionnaire and Notes

THMP Planning Team Meeting Notes

Worksheet #1 – Hazard Identification

- Avalanche
 - Avalanches are up in the high mountains but no trails up that high. No risk, not applicable to the area
 - DO NOT PROFILE

- Drought
 - Not seeing as much snow as they have in the past
 - Impacts to subsistence activities (berries some years, when dry they have nothing), and stream levels are low. Affects fish, when water levels are low, the fish cannot go up the river to spawn. Noticeable change in number of duck and geese, bird hunting.
 - Becoming more frequent
 - Span of a couple of weeks without rain at the most.
 - PROFILE
- Earthquake
 - The 1964 earthquake – mostly ice breaking up, windows cracking, stuff falling off shelf, trees swaying.
 - Concern about impacts to underground sewer and water utilities and houses on higher foundations/piles.
 - Fault line runs in the middle of Sixmile Lake
 - A few years ago they could hear the ground moving and see it moving
 - Geologist said possible evidence of 7+ quake happening in the community
 - Some electric, and all phone lines, water and sewer utilities are underground, electric used to be all underground but are mostly overhead now
 - Clinic on stilts, could fall down
 - Clay soil and big ash layer – soil unstable
 - Noise and door slamming
 - Laying down and feel the house shake
 - PROFILE
- Erosion
 - Erosion along the river, private docks are impacted
 - Severe erosion on roads
 - Road washouts
 - Can cut off airport access but they do have an alternate route
 - Fix road washout might take a few days.
 - Yearly during spring break up
 - Wildfires can contribute to erosion by taking out roots along banks
 - PROFILE
- Extreme Cold
 - Winter 2018/2019: -20 degrees for about 6 weeks (2 week stretch for -15 to -20)
 - 3 weeks max
 - Some houses froze up
 - If continued the whole community would have been out of power
 - Yearly
 - PROFILE
- Extreme Heat
 - Getting around 90 degrees but doesn't stay long
 - No damage, a few heat stroke cases at the clinic
 - People go out in Carhart bibs to mow lawn in 70 degrees in the beginning of the summer when it starts to warm up
 - Last few years getting into the 80/90s

- o Sunburns
 - o A few times a year, up to about a week roughly
 - o Not concerned about damages caused by heat, may consider in the future
 - o DO NOT PROFILE
- Flood
 - o 1974 flood event (most severe in memorable history) caused water up to first road, all houses under about 4 feet of water
 - Some homes had about 2-3 feet of water in home
 - This was due to spring thaw
 - Water was up against the log cabin
 - Certain times of year in spring, creeks are full, water levels are so high people cannot access some subsistence areas.
 - Wait several weeks for water to reduce enough to get across
 - o Yearly
 - o PROFILE
- Landslide
 - o No risk, not applicable to the area
 - o DO NOT PROFILE
- Severe Wind
 - o Last New Year's 2018, it was so windy that a resident roof flew off, which hit a power line and caused a power outage.
 - Power was out for 1.5 days to service and repair lines due to this
 - o Planes cannot fly in over 50 MPH winds
 - o Whole roof flew off about 20 years ago in fall
 - o Lake water can hit window at the community center because of wind
 - o Yearly (Spring and Fall – worse but year round)
 - o Chill factor in the winter
 - o PROFILE
- Severe Winter Weather
 - o More freezing rain / hail, fall weather January-March winter
 - o Snow causes trees to weigh down because of snow and ice build-up on limbs
 - o Lost power due to snow and ice on overhead lines, but freeze-thaw also snapped the underground electric lines in the past, which is why they have moved to overhead lines
 - o School has been closed before, not often
 - o Icy roads, cannot walk, many pedestrians. People have chains on tires (trucks, cars, and ATVs) and need ice cleats
 - o Airplanes cannot come in
 - Plowing pretty good, plow airport runway whenever they receive over 2-inches of snow
 - o People have been lost on trails because of blizzard (see transportation safety notes)
 - o PROFILE
- Subsidence
 - o Large layer of ash and lots of clay
 - o Foundation shifts. The whole community seems to be “sliding towards lake.”

- o Lots of houses are on posts and all leaning towards lake
 - o Sewer manholes also sliding
 - Had to fix one this spring because it settled at an angle, disconnected from the main line, and was leaking sewage into the ground.
 - o Concerned about earthquakes
 - o Moving yearly
 - o PROFILE
- Tsunami
 - o No known occurrences
 - o DO NOT PROFILE
- Volcanos
 - o Closest is 80 miles away
 - o 4 inches of ash (could see it come at them) about 10 years ago and one in the 80's
 - o Redoubt and Augustine, among others
 - o Ash deposits seemed to improved berry production
 - o Concerns about impacts to drinking water, increase load on water plant filters, draw water directly from lake
 - o Breathing problems
 - o Machine impacts, no way to cover machinery, want to consider a tarp that is heat resistant so it would not melt when in contact with hot engine/exhaust pipes
 - o Shuts everything down and airplane service is stopped
 - o 4 volcanos nearby
 - o PROFILE
- Wildfire
 - o They have a crew and equipment but likely it needs to be updated
 - o Fire behind fish camp (Iliamna responded to it – lightning strike) 2 years ago
 - o Lightning strikes near Port Alsworth about 5 years ago
 - o 3-4 near Kulvina mine
 - o Another in late 60's
 - o Near airport was manmade (*kids lighting grass)
 - o PROFILE

TTSP Public Meeting Notes

- Emphasis Area Discussion:
 - o Dogs snap at people
 - o Drainage. Natural drainage channels are all grown over. When people got their plots of lands, all of the natural creeks are now on private property and are not maintained. This is inhibiting the natural drainage. When maintenance crew fixes roads, it causes backed up creeks because the roads create a dam in the natural drainage basins/channels.
 - Need a drainage study done
 - o Culverts back up and freeze
 - When drainage is fixed and roads are crowned properly, there will not be as many potholes and will help lessen the impact on the roads.
 - o Resident used to be on a swamp but is now draining all over

- When culverts start to thaw it creates a “vortex” in the large pond around it and kids play in it. Residents try and tell them to stay out.
- Unauthorized Access
 - People driving across the runway to access trails on other side
 - People/kids racing around parked planes
- When it thaws, there is a lot of overflow on the roads, the culverts freeze, flooding near the school, the roads need to be resurfaced because they cannot scrape off any more, the roads are already lower than originally built
- Natural vegetation grows on the road sides and makes the roads narrower and narrower
- Many of the roads are not wide enough for two vehicles, especially on Iliamna road, there are no turnouts

THMP Public Meeting Notes

- Last Redoubt eruption caused a rotten egg odor throughout entire village
- Is spring break-up considered a hazard? Or when the first winter hits and people can fall through the thin ice?
- Pilings of homes tilt over as ground moves due to subsidence, at least two people said this happened to their homes, back piles / foundations are buckling
- Big flooding in HUD houses (top of hill on Third Road), entire basements flood in the spring time
- Had to put a 16x16 treated foundation in the water and sewer plant
- Water system is overdesigned and very costly, was built in the 1980s
- Sewer system is not up to date because of the population growth, if they built anymore homes the lagoon would overflow
- If there was a fire, there are no fire hydrants up by HUD homes, there is always low pressure, need better pumps
- Fire hydrants are all over town except by new HUD homes
- Need to remove sludge at lagoon, lagoon is seriously outdated
- The church foundation and flooring needs to be redone, the candle wax gets on the carpets and they are dirty and outdated, want wood flooring
- Need a new map for cemetery, crosses fell down at old cemetery, they do a memorial cleanup to remove dead grass and brush
- There never used to be this much brush, concerns about strong winds and wildfires
- Visible overflows on first road, they are a hazard because of standing water, drainage improvements are needed
- It will take collaboration between City and Tribe for funding and road improvement projects
- Concerns about funding for a comprehensive road/drainage improvement project
- Want to include pictures of overflows and other hazards into the plans
- Mitigation strategies
 - Water and sewer upgrades
 - Fire breaks around buildings
 - People don't have earthquake kits or emergency kits or know how to put them together
 - Could always use better equipment

- Safety gear, putting something like a boat, or a rope, or surfboard to respond to accidents on the beach / thin ice
- If someone does go through the ice, how do they get to them to help
- They have a throw ring but don't know where it is, there was a flat foam boat-like vehicle on a Facebook video that you put on your snow machine, teach the community how to use them, through a class
- The creek has a curve near the mouth that never freezes, a safety hazard
- A safety building on the beach to house the boat and safety gear, right on the point by the existing light, it is a well-known hazard
- Main culvert by airport fills up and turns into a huge lake by the school, safety concern for students, and it freezes up
- Better coordination with engineering design to make sure the design meets community needs, consult with locals who are familiar with rural conditions
- There are no streetlights
- If there is no fuel here, and the airplane can't land (high winds, low visibility, or mechanical problems), planes can't come in during bad weather for weeks at a time, can't de-ice planes, fuel is flown in and is very expensive, some people can't afford fuel for their homes, people drive to Iliamna to get propane, oil, etc. when they run out here because it is much cheaper there, that could create hazards
- Facebook is the best way to receive information, flyers and newsletters in the mail, information for emergency services on the regular
- Lost a couple guys on the river, they used handheld radios for communication, could use more handheld VHF radios for people to reach out for help

DAY 2

TTSP Planning Team Meeting Notes

- In the past they put used cooking oil on the roads for dust, but it attracted the bears, they do not want to use calcium chloride because it would wash off into the lake and affect their drinking water source
- Educate the young kids on the dust, and teach them to slow down, could work into culture camp once per year
- It takes a lot of time to wet the roads with the fire truck, but they have tried that
- Tribe could help fund but City owns the roads and does the maintenance
- Need a new gravel pit, need approval from BBNC, the subsurface is owned by BBNC, need an MOA and permit with the Borough
- Somebody touched the thaw wires in the culvert and killed themselves
- They prefer the half culverts with natural bottoms because they do not freeze, another idea is to put a second culvert above the first so when the bottom culvert freezes, the water can go up and through the top one, concerns about funding to purchase new culverts and hire people
- City logs for equipment, they do keep track of hours and fuel, but not maintenance checks

- BBAHC one year gave 54 buckets of sand for everyone to mitigate ice on driveways, and also gave out creepers (ice cleats) another year
- Smaller kids will run across the road when they hear cars coming
- Need to put slow signs by church and down by school, at the blind spots
- The tribe used to cut brush annually, but they had to stop to save money to install the streetlights
- Just got the sander fixed, need to use more often
- More workers are needed for City Work Service (community service), the City could enforce – if someone is seen drinking and driving they could be required to do community service, the City and Tribe should work to enforce this, could even take the ATV from them for a month on the second offense, need to specify penalties
- Tribe can enforce their own laws, the Troopers will come out if you get evidence, such as a videos, character witnesses, breathalyzers, etc. They were giving out free single-use breathalyzers at AFN. Clinic, City, Tribe, Corporation should have a combined meeting about this
- Have DOT and State Troopers do a presentation about DUIs, big signs by airport or on every road about laws and drinking and driving violations, and flyers, send out information to the ones they know who are repeat offenders
- Would be good to have a safety log of the crashes, DUIs, fatalities, etc.
- Handmade wooden bridges over creeks, tribe hires volunteers and need to purchase materials, there are good bridges on the main trails but many other trails still need bridges at creek crossings
- No service over the mountain, need to upgrade existing tower or put a new one between the two villages (Iliamna and Nondalton)
- INNEC is the Iliamna Newhalen Nondalton Electric Co-Op
- Improve the trail that goes around the airport because it is so bad that people just cut through the airport
- Kids doing donuts at airport kicking rocks up at the planes
- There are cameras at the airport
- Need a barge landing
- Safety shed with a small lightweight boat, life ring, rope, and other safety gear
- Had an elder loading Honda into his 18 foot Lund, overweight, so a ferry system is not just a desired service, but a safety issue
- They have boating safety during cultural week
- Boats should have a flashing light, fire extinguisher, horn, float coat, and registration updated every two years
- “ATV” for Nondalton includes Hondas, snow machines, dirt bikes, motorcycles, side by sides, and bicycles
- More enforcement about state and federal helmet laws
- The City does have an ordinance for dogs, but even city employees have their dogs loose, needs to be enforced, need to have collars, dog training was also suggested

THMP Planning Team Meeting Notes

Worksheet #3 – Risk Analysis (see table for complete list)

- Buildings / Infrastructure – Occupants

- o Doll Factory – used for storage now, but nobody lives there
- o B&B – only B&B in town, always 2 occupants, up to 9 visitors
- o School triplex fuel tanks – 1 operator
- o Teacher housing – 8 max, including 2 interns and 6 full-time teachers, 3 buildings located in the same general area
- o Backup generator / shed for school – 1 maintenance guy
- o Clinic – 2 health aides, 1 in training, 1 janitor
- o Church – 24 people on Sunday, packed on Holidays
- o Village community center – 1 employee, 1 janitor, can be packed with whole community including other places (Newhalen, Iliamna) 100+
- o Grocery store, post office – 4 employees
- o Water plant and backup generator – 2 operators
- o City office building – 5 including janitor
- o Nondalton school (there is a library there and another at the village office) – 40-50 teachers and students
- o School fuel storage tanks – 1 operator
- o Tribal office/library – 9 employees
- o Airport w/ 2 hangers/maintenance buildings – 2 operators
- o Old Russian orthodox church – no occupants, historical site, not used
- o Newhalen River lodge – 22 max from May to October
- o Sixmile Lake, also drinking source
- o Sewage treatment plant, little brown building near WTP – 2 operators
- o Shop / equipment storage yard, by the city office
- o Tank farm fuel is behind City hall – 1 person at once (4 workers)
- o New tank farm by city, fenced in
- o Wells on the beach, two wells – 1 worker that cleans
- o Fish plant launch (on private property) but people use, especially in emergency
- o Valhala Lodge – nobody lives but it is for sale, could use in emergencies if needed, for float planes, etc.
- o Sewage Lagoon – 2 operators, but not down there every day
- o Landfill – once per week there are 2 operators, scheduled
- o Water storage tank – 2 operators
- o Contact Tank – 2 operators
- o Overhead Electric lines, majority are surface wire/above ground, except for crossing the lake, they used to be underground but had power breaks every winter – 4 operators
- o Fiber optic lines, 1 guy resets generator every year
- o Underground utilities – phone lines, water, sewer, and electric below lake
- o ACS phone building – 1
- o GCI antenna by water storage tank – 1
- o ATT building – 1
 - All three of those are in the same area
- o Cemetery, two locations
 - Cemetery on hill – currently used
 - Old village cemetery – not used anymore
- o Fish camp – 100 (80% of the community)

- There are two different spots, North side (Nondalton)/South side (Iliamna)
 - Jim Stevens Lodge (not on the map)
 - Gravel pit – 2 operators, only used if needed
 - Old clinic – Clinic garage for ambulance, also has a 30 kW diesel generator that still works but does not have a shed, was supposed to be a backup for clinic
- Equipment
 - Tribe has vehicles/trucks, parked at tribal office
 - City owned equipment kept in the storage yard
- Natural
 - Swimming pond behind fish camp, Parks Service land (not on map) and another near Igiugig
 - Tazimna River
 - Newhalen River
 - Alexie Creek, spawning tributary of Newhalen River
 - Chulitna River, main hunting river for mammals and water fowl
 - Entire area for berry picking, hunting, trapping, wood cutting, etc.
 - Picker Creek, whitefish, pike, salt fish, etc.
 - Nondalton (Boys and Girls) Mountain – subsistence

Worksheet #4 – Vulnerability (Problem) Statements

- These statements explain why the specified hazards should be profiled
- Bristol will generate these and include them in the Draft Plan, to be reviewed by Council
- For example, “buildings are vulnerable to subsidence because of a clay layer/soft soil and freeze/thaw, which causes foundation settlement and leaning towards the lake”

Worksheet #5 – Mitigation Goals

- Broad statements of what the community wants to see happen for each of the hazards
- The planning team agrees with including a general statement to “reduce the possibility of damages due to” for each profiled hazard
- They also like the idea of including “increase tribe’s capacity to prepare and respond to natural disasters” as a broad goal

Worksheet #6 – Mitigation Strategies

- What can be done about the specified hazards and goals?
- See attached Worksheet #6 for more information, and for priority strategies
- Drought
 - Education for people camping and fire safety when there is dry ground, work with FireWise (Park Service) to get a fire danger sign
 - Education about how drought can affect subsistence areas (fish and berries)
 - The biggest concern with drought is fires
 - Use culture camp how to save food/preserve to have stores of berries for the future in case of drought the next year
- Earthquake
 - Education to lessen the panic, earthquake drills at the school and work/public, get under a table or door frame

- CERT Training, very intense, teaches how to identify if structures are safe to enter and what to do in an earthquake
 - Community interested in knowing how to inspect homes after earthquake, education, and how to secure bookshelves, etc. to walls
 - Training and response equipment/kits for fuel spills caused by earthquakes, how to inspect tank farms after a quake, HAZWOPER/HAZMAT courses
- Erosion
 - Hydrology study and drainage improvements, road crowning, and culverts
 - Hydro-seeding or vegetation on road sides to stabilize embankments with roots, they originally used a biodegradable mesh with seed but it never took
 - Use sand bags to help direct water and protect certain areas, creeks, etc.
 - Clear brush and grass (and debris) in ditches and natural drainage channels
- Extreme Cold
 - On the river it will look like it is iced over really well, but then the next day if it warms up a bit, the river will be wide open, more of a transportation concern
 - People measure the ice thickness regularly and spread that info through word of mouth and the radio
 - Educate homeowners to check their exhaust pipes because condensation can build up, same for chimney pipes, causing exhaust to go back inside house and creates a poison/fire hazard, check water lines outside – it impacts the entire community because it causes water leaks in the system, a winterization checklist would be good – does BBNA have an example?
 - Transportation – what to bring while traveling in the cold, the weather changes fast, people will end up camping out and getting lost in the whiteout – they put this information in the newsletters often
 - Education of what frost bite and cold blisters look like
- Flooding
 - If you are in the flood level, build your house up higher, build future buildings out of the flood level
 - When water level rose a few years ago, they had to go pull all the boats out because they were swamped
 - Drainage improvements
 - Muster point to higher ground
 - Education for kids at the school to keep away from water
 - Clean out driftwood/debris (including nets) on the beach and in water, and explain these hazards to boaters, it can be dangerous
- Severe wind
 - Checking roofs to make sure they are buttoned down good, homeowner education, should be a housing code, secure windows and everything
 - Lots of debris flying around, trash management, someone's trampoline blew up on power line in Iliamna
 - Can create an emergency transportation issue, they rely on air transportation for everything (including medevacs)
 - Slowly filling up the tank farm to have a backup fuel source, but not enough
 - Need 1 week of emergency supplies
 - Educate community to have own backup food supplies, etc.

- Wind has blown over power lines in the past, most people have wood stoves as a backup heat but not everybody, otherwise they have generators (need fuel), backup heat source
 - The village needs a backup generator
 - They have a backup generator for clinic, but it was never hooked up
 - Homes should get their own small generators
 - Consider wind turbines and solar, off the grid power? Streetlights are supposed to be a solar panel/wind turbine, so will be interesting to see if it works
- Severe Winter Weather
 - Transportation sanding, snow plowing, cleats
 - Education for how to travel and dress appropriately
 - Winter survival kits, especially for traveling – matches, ax, lighter, food, etc.
 - Check weather and prepare in advance, get sand a couple of days ahead of time
 - Snow loads on roofs and power lines, fortify the roofs, many old sheds are flimsy, educate homeowners on this
 - Concern about frozen trees snapping off and falling on the power lines, clear out brush in the power line easements, electric co-op responsibility
- Subsidence
 - Majority of houses are post and pad foundations, some houses are tilting forward and so is the church
 - Might have to redo the foundations in the future, inspect homes every so often
 - Educate community why settling is happening and how to keep an eye on it
 - Sewer and underground utilities, repair/inspection, fix leaks, the lines eventually break away with the house, some of the lines even pushed up towards the surface
 - When putting in a water line, found a thick grey clay layer, could hear groundwater running underneath
 - Power poles are starting to lean, inspect and brace, and sewer manholes, etc.
- Volcanos
 - Education about the hazards, what to do when ash falls, teach people to cover their cars, protect equipment, how to clean vehicles, and effects of subsistence foods and water source – need to wash berries, etc.
 - Use masks at clinic, a lot of people have asthma
 - Concerns about tarps melting, but do need a cover or a material that could handle some heat from the engine/exhaust
 - Extra filters for trucks, etc. (they have more filters at water treatment)
 - Airplanes can't fly
- Wildfire
 - Having updated fire equipment and training
 - Fire breaks around buildings and community – clear brush, educate homeowners, part of the FireWise program
 - Campfire education, precautions about wind and dry brush
 - Masks, keep people inside if you are sensitive
 - There was a building fire in the late 80s, the City/Tribal/Community combined facility burned down in 27 minutes, they lost years of files and resources, can building fires be included in the plan?

- o When the school burned down, they sent women and kids down to fish camp or to the airport while men were fighting the fire
- GOAL: Build capacity of Tribe and City to prepare and respond to natural hazards (the City should be included because they work closely together)
 - o Stationed VHF radios, not just handheld
 - o Identify a muster point for a head count (for example airport because there are no electric lines)
 - o Community training, every three years to an overall review to continue education
 - o Developing the Small Community Emergency Response Plan (SCERP), includes contacts for different emergencies
 - o Emergency response kits for homes
 - o Teach community how to make yurts or community shelters
 - o Solar panel cell phone chargers
- Concerns about nuclear threats

*See mitigation action worksheet for goal details

Attachments:

1. Planning Team Meeting Sign-in Sheets
2. Planning Team Workshop Agenda
3. TTSP Background Collection Notes
4. TTSP Candidate Emphasis Areas
5. TTSP Implementation Plan
6. Past Nondalton Hazard Planning Notes
7. Worksheet #1: Hazard Identification
8. Worksheet #3: Risk Analysis
9. Worksheet #6: Mitigation Strategies
10. Public Meeting Sign-in Sheet
11. Public Meeting Flyer
12. Public Meeting Handouts
13. Public Meeting Presentation Slides
14. Map Markups
15. Pictures

Meeting Minute attachments included in Appendix A. The remaining attachments can be found in Appendix B.

End Meeting Minutes
CC: File

DAY 1

Date / Location: January 31 , 2019

[illegible]

Planning Team Meeting DAY 2

DAY 2

Nondalton Tribal Transportation Safety Plan & Tribal Hazard Mitigation Plan (2019 - 2024)

Date / Location: February 1 , 2019

Sign In Sheet

[illegible]

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN & TRANSPORTATION SAFETY PLAN

PLANNING TEAM WORKSHOP AGENDA (DAY 1)

Transportation Safety Plan

- 12:30 PM Introductions & Project Background
- 12:45 PM Transportation Background Collection

Hazard Mitigation Plan

- 2:00 PM Worksheets 1/2 – Hazard Identification & Analysis
- 3:00 PM Worksheet 3 – Risk Analysis
- 3:30 PM BREAK**

4:00 PM COMBINED PUBLIC MEETING (1.5 HOURS)

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN & TRANSPORTATION SAFETY PLAN

PLANNING TEAM WORKSHOP AGENDA (DAY 2)

Transportation Safety Plan

9:00 AM Determine Emphasis Areas

9:45 AM Implementation Plan

10:15 AM BREAK

Hazard Mitigation Plan

10:30 AM Worksheet 4 – Vulnerability Statements
Worksheet 5 – Mitigation Goals

11:00 AM Worksheet 6 – Mitigation Action Plan

12:00 PM LUNCH BREAK

12:30 PM Remaining Data Collection (if needed)
Closing Statements & Action Items

Tribal Transportation Safety Plan

Preliminary Data Collection Meeting

Community: Nondalton

Date: January 31, 2019

1.0 GENERAL

1.1 RESOURCES

- ☐ What existing planning documents does the community have? i.e. Comprehensive Plan, Long-Range Transportation Plan, etc.
 - LRTP Update is getting finished now
- ☐ Who is the “Safety Champion” for the Tribe?
 - Tribal Administrator and transportation coordinator
- ☐ What existing safety efforts have been implemented in the past? For example: road maintenance, driver’s education, Kids Don’t Float, etc.
 - Do have the kids don’t float program
 - Hopefully this summer installing LED wind turbine streetlights
 - There was an accident that happened 15 years ago, it was dark, person in their mid-20s, winter blizzard, young guy walking wearing all black, no flashlight, was hit, fatality, ATV
 - City was working on a Water main break, 15+ years ago, 4-wheeler hit a ditch, elder, fatality, intoxication
 - Have been putting safety cones across winter/ice road on lake
 - Have a first responders crew (~6 people) with City of Nondalton, a volunteer fire department, whole village comes together to help on an accident

2.0 ROADS

2.1 TRANSPORTATION MODES

- ☐ What types of vehicles to people use? For example: trucks/cars, 4-wheelers, snow machines, bikes, motorcycles, etc.
 - All of the above

2.2 DESIGN

- ☐ What is the condition of the roads within the community? Are potholes, cracking, and other deteriorating conditions causing safety hazards? Where are the biggest problem areas?
 - All have bad potholes
 - Brush/trees grow on corners every year causing blind spots
 - Drainage runs are terrible, eats up the roads, small culverts

- ☐ Are there any road design issues that cause safety hazards? For example: steep or narrow roads, sharp turns, blind spots, steep side slopes, lack of guardrails,
 - No, just a maintenance thing, roads have been scraped so many times, the roads are much lower, need to be resurfaced and built up

2.3 DRAINAGE

- ☐ What is the condition of drainage facilities? Are culverts damaged or clogged? Are ditches overgrown or nonexistent? Where does flooding or standing water occur the worst?
 - Culverts freeze, no culvert cleaning, there is a thaw system on the Ice Creek by the school, little hot water pipes

2.4 TRAFFIC CONTROL

- ☐ Are there any problem intersections? If so, where and why? Is brush kept clear at intersections? Do intersections have appropriate signs?
 - New road up by the airport
 - Signs would be good for newcomers
- ☐ What types of existing street signs are within the community? Are there enough signs? Where are new signs desired? What types of signs are needed?
 - Two existing stop signs, two kids crossings by the school
 - Speed limit is 25 mph, but nobody goes by that, no signs
- ☐ Are there streetlights in the community? Where are they located? Are more streetlights desired for nighttime/winter driving and pedestrians? Where?
 - None, only on buildings, want on all the roads at main areas

2.5 BRIDGES

- ☐ Are there any bridges in the community? If so, are they in good condition? Are there any safety concerns regarding bridges?
 - None, just the ice road over lake
 - Small bridges over creeks on ATV trails, good condition

2.6 MAINTENANCE

- ☐ Who maintains the roads?
 - City, and MOA with Tribe to work the Grader and assist whenever there is funding available
- ☐ Are there any issues with road maintenance? For example: not enough funding, short staff, untrained staff, or lack of maintenance equipment, etc.
 - Grader keeps breaking down, roller/compactor is not working (battery shot?), lack of funding, nobody maintains or greases equipment
 - They have a lot of trained operators
- ☐ What maintenance equipment does the community have?
 - City: 2 excavators, 1 dozer, 2 dump trucks, 1 backhoe, 1 compactor, 1 grader, 1 bob cat, 2 loaders
- ☐ What maintenance is performed? For example: road grading, pothole repair, culvert replacement, sanding the roads in the winter, street sweeping, etc.
 - Guy scrapes roads in winter as needed 3-4 times this winter already, just got the sander going, brush cutting a few years ago, 1 volunteer fills in the potholes herself whenever she has time, there is no way to mitigate potholes, just need to resurface all roads

2.7 DRIVING BEHAVIOR

- ☐ Is speeding an issue? On which roads?
 - Yes, everywhere, all age groups

- ☐ Is distracted driving an issue? For example: talking on the phone or texting while driving.
 - Yeah, kind of, in trucks, but not in ATVs
- ☐ Is the community a dry, damp, or wet community? Is intoxicated driving an issue? Have there been drug or alcohol impaired driving accidents in the past?
 - Damp, yes, people driving off road, 95% is alcohol (less drugs), a VPSO might slow this down
- ☐ Kids riding ATVs
 - Yes, on the front racks
 - One crash when kids were younger, front and back rack loaded, going too fast, hit something, all flew off
 - 2 years ago, a kid flew off the back

2.8 USE OF SAFETY GEAR

- ☐ If ATVs or bikes are used within the community, do people wear helmets and safety gear?
 - Motorcycles and bicycles, no people do not wear helmets, maybe 2 people wear them on dirt bikes
- ☐ Do people where seatbelts?
 - Nobody wears, not a concern, most people go 30 mph at the most, trucks don't go that fast
- ☐ Do parents use car seats for young children?
 - Some parents use, not really a concern, always going slow and careful

2.9 WEATHER CONDITIONS

- ☐ Is dust an issue? Why?
 - Very bad dust, no suppression right now, just hope for rain
- ☐ Are icy roads an issue in the winter? Which roads are the worst in the winter?
 - Yes very bad, extreme overflows, the roads actually slant, they are all bad
 - Third road near airport, first road is slanting

2.10 SCHOOL ZONE

- ☐ Is there a school zone in the community? Are there enough signs, warning lights, and crosswalks in the school zone? Are school zone improvements needed?
 - There are stop signs there, but only on one part, should be on both intersections, the stop sign is on the steep part so if it's icy people don't stop there
 - Could use a slow sign or school zone sign, the existing kids crossing sign is not enough
 - If you put signs up on the City roads, does that make the city liable?
 - One speed limit sign in the past but it got taken down

2.11 WILDLIFE

- ☐ Is wildlife an issue for drivers? For example: bears, moose, etc. Are loose dogs a concern? Have there ever been attacks or accidents caused by animals?
 - Dogs and brown bears, bears come twice per year following fish up and down the stream spring and fall, bears get into trash
 - Loose dogs run around, pets, dogs bite at ankles and chase ATVs, have an existing ordinance (lease law) no fine associated, but dog is free game to be shot if it is not tied up, nobody enforces

2.12 CRASHES

- ☐ Have there been any ATV or car accidents in the past 10 or 20 years? Why do most car crashes happen in the community? Collect details.
 - Winter (November before thanksgiving) of 2007, drunk male driver going fast, drove off the road, not icy but it was during a blizzard, Honda, had a 4-year old passenger, scraped up face
 - A couple of guys that have crashed several times, between the two of them they crash at least once per year, drinking and driving, one was mechanical – his ATV locked up, he also drives with hundreds of pounds of wood on front and back rack

2.13 OTHER

- ☐ What other safety hazards are a concern on the roads?
 - Could use railings in some places, especially when icy, potholes are bad but the biggest concern is ice, road washouts are a concern
 - City suburban drove off the ditch on Russian new year's, a couple years ago maybe five
 - Most accidents are alcohol related, some on improperly marked ice roads
- ☐ What other improvement projects are needed or upcoming?
 - Streetlights
 - Have a water distribution system, have a lot of leaks in old system, scored a 72 so they have a good chance to receive grant funding
 - Road resurfacing project on the list

3.0 TRAILS

3.1 TRAIL USE / ACCESS

- ☐ Are there any trails within or surrounding the community?
 - Miles and miles, subsistence and recreation, wood cutting, and to access the fish camps and other villages, there is a trail that goes all the way to Lime, subsist on river
 - Could use a bigger bridge on the river, and near fish camps, need one up the mountain for caribou and moose hunting, make the trail wider on the creek going up because it is right on the edge
- ☐ How are the trails primarily used? For example: subsistence, recreation/hiking, access to other communities, etc.
 - All of the above
- ☐ Are the trails accessible year-round?
 - Ice roads heavily used, needs to be cold enough to cross frozen lakes

3.2 EXISTING CONDITIONS

- ☐ Are the trails in good condition?
 - Very rough, roots are a big problem, a safety concern, have tipped over a load of meat, even going slow
 - Could use boardwalks in some of the swampy areas
- ☐ Are there any stream crossings on the trails? Are there bridges at these crossings?
 - Yes, need more bridges

3.3 MAINTENANCE

- ☐ Who maintains the trails? How are they maintained?
 - Not improved, most is on corporate land, have a ROW from Corporation, most trails are listed in the LRTP, have an MOA
 - Had a group of summer helpers that cleared the brush down near fish camp trails about 2 years ago, and kids did it this summer

3.4 CABINS / SHELTERS

- ☐ Are there any public safety cabins, shelters, or designated meeting places for emergencies?
 - Don't have it, but wouldn't hurt to have it, only people's fish camps and private cabins, corporation has had the discussion of this in the past, could be used on the trail to Lime because it is about 90 miles / 14 hours, would be nice to have one up by Ground Hog Mountain down in the valley

3.5 NAVIGATION

- ☐ Do the trails have trail markers and/or lights? Do people have issues navigating or accessing the trails?
 - Not really, some have flags, trails are pretty obvious, some people cut limbs off of trees which is a good indicator of where the trails are
 - Winter is not a problem, the summer and fall is more of a concern, could brush out the trails in the winter so the trees and snow doesn't hang into the trails

3.6 CELL SERVICE

- ☐ Is there good cell phone service on all the trails? Are more cell towers desired?
 - Need more cell towers, service even will drop inside your house, they just did an upgrade this summer, only about a 3-5 mile range out of the village, service reaches a ways to the east

3.7 WILDLIFE

- ☐ Is wildlife an issue on the trails? How can these dangers be mitigated? For example: more community awareness, signs, lights, trail markers, etc.
 - Have encountered some bears, population seems to be increasing in the last few years

3.8 OTHER

- ☐ What other safety hazards or concerns are experienced on the trail system?
 - None

4.0 WATER TRANSPORTATION

4.1 EXISTING CONDITIONS

- ☐ What boat launch or barge facilities are within the community? Where are they located?
 - None, people launch off beach or own private docks
- ☐ Are the boat launching/dock facilities in good condition? Are improvements or repairs needed?
 - None, there is a plan for a barge landing floating dock and a concrete ramp, just waiting for construction funding, shovel ready/designed
 - Lots of boating, all the way up to Lake Clark, cannot boat down Newhalen River because of rapids

- Could they get a grant to haul vehicles across the lake, a ferry/ride service to Iliamna and back for cheaper, like \$30? Because one guy has a barge and charges \$200, need a “water taxi” or a ferry, also for hauling lumber, a bridge would eliminate costs even more
- Had a bridge fully funded in STIP for years, but then sequestration happened and 7 years ago the money was removed
- ☐ Is there adequate signage, lights, safety gear, etc.?
- None needed, there are two at the ice road markers
- Have lost a few lives past near the light on the point because of thin ice, fell into river

4.2 FACILITY USE / ACCESS

- ☐ Who uses the facilities and when?
- ☐ What types of boats use the facilities?

4.3 MAINTENANCE

- ☐ Who maintains the facilities? What type of maintenance is required?
- Tribe sponsored beach cleanup every year

4.4 ACCIDENTS

- ☐ Have there been any recent drowning incidents or boating accidents? What happened? Why did they happen and how could these hazards be mitigated?
- Two 13-14 year old males took boat without asking, no life jackets, standing up and driving, both fell off and one drowned, 8pm at night in the fall time, 17 years ago, 2001? Driver drowned
- Another guy fell overboard, someone else on the boat had to pick him up, also standing up and driving, could have drowned, summer of 1995-6
- Near Newhalen River at fish camp, a few guys drinking in a canoe, 3 guys, 2008, no fatalities, no life jackets
- Float plane on Iliamna river, two planes collided, fatalities 20 years ago
- Crossing river, boat swamped, had to pull them out
- Another guy flipped a boat with a truck in it
- People just call on the radio and the whole village responds

4.5 SAFETY GEAR

- ☐ Do people wear life vests?
- 2 kids don't float boards, people do not return, Fish and Game and Parks service give \$300 fine for not wearing life vest and patrol Sixmile Lake from Port Alsworth
- Request every year and get them every year

4.6 NIGHTTIME BOATING

- ☐ How are nighttime boating conditions? Are lights needed?
- Good

4.7 OTHER

- ☐ What other safety concerns are associated with boat travel within the community? For example: rough waters, navigation issues, fuel spills, etc.
- Concerns about fuel spills, two lodges have to haul fuel around the point and bring with flat bottom boat
- One year they were spilling oil
- City has a spill kit, but doesn't include booms, just the absorbent pads and buckets, nobody is trained

5.0 AIR TRANSPORTATION

5.1 EXISTING CONDITIONS

- ☐ What types of airports are within the community? For example: gravel or paved runway, or seaplane base
 - Existing gravel runway owned by the state
- ☐ Is there a public airport building?
 - There is a hangar for the grader, no public building, a building is desired with restrooms
- ☐ Is the airport in good condition? Does the airport have lights? Is there adequate signage?
 - Yes, pilots say this is one of best maintained airports in the region

5.2 FACILITY USE / ACCESS

- ☐ Is the airport accessible and usable year-round?
- ☐ What airlines service the community?
- ☐ Is there good access to the airport? Are there any access concerns? Is there an issue with keeping unauthorized people off the runway?
 - Sometimes kids go drive on the runway, one guy was concerned about kids going around parked planes with ATVs
 - Have to cross the runway to get to one of the trails, would have to fix another trail to avoid this

5.3 MAINTENANCE

- ☐ Who owns and maintains the facility?
 - State

5.4 SAFETY CONCERNS

- ☐ Are there any other safety hazards or concerns about the airport or air transportation in general?
 - Dust
 - Sometimes takes a long time to get the lights fixed if they are broken, one time a 4-wheeler hit the lights and knocked most of the lights out, took almost a month to get fixed

6.0 PEDESTRIAN / BICYCLE FACILITIES

6.1 MODES

- ☐ Is walking a common mode of transportation in the community? Where do people walk?
 - Yes
- ☐ Do people bike within the community?
 - Yes, including dirt bikes and motorcycles

6.2 EXISTING FACILITIES

- ☐ What types of pedestrian facilities are within the community? For example: sidewalks, crosswalks, pedestrian signs, streetlights, etc. Where are these facilities located?
 - None
- ☐ Are there existing bike lanes? If so, where are they located? If not, are they desired? Where?

- ☐ Are any of these facilities desired / needed in other locations? Where?
 - Wider roads are desired, some guardrails would be nice

6.3 SAFETY GEAR

- ☐ Do bicyclists wear helmets and other safety gear like elbow pads and knee pads?
 - Nobody wears, except two people on dirt bikes
- ☐ Do pedestrians wear reflectors or bright colors at night?
 - No, a lot of kids jackets and boots come with them, but not adults

6.4 WILDLIFE

- ☐ Is wildlife a danger for pedestrians? For example: bears, moose, wolves, etc.
 - Dogs

6.5 ACCIDENTS

- ☐ Have there been any pedestrian or bicycle related accidents in recent years? What caused the incident? How could these issue be avoided or mitigated?
 - An accident a couple months ago, intoxicated going fast downhill, crashes, front wheel came off, deep abrasions on face, was medevacked out, needed stitches

6.6 OTHER

- ☐ Are there any other safety concerns regarding pedestrian or bike transportation?
 - None

7.0 TRANSIT / BUS / FERRY

7.1 EXISTING FACILITIES / SERVICES

- ☐ Is there a transit, bus, ride-share, or ferry system within the community? If not, is one desired or needed?
 - Ferry is desired for economic reasons, if they had this, would like to have a truck on other side to use for the barge service
 - City allows you to rent a car
 - Tribe gives rides to elders for free, otherwise charges a fee like a taxi
- ☐ If so, who operates the system? Where does it go? Who uses the system?

7.2 SAFETY CONCERNS

- ☐ Are there any safety concerns with existing transit vehicles, operations, routes, or facilities?

8.0 EMERGENCY RESOURCES

8.1 POLICE

- ☐ Is there a local VPSO? What is their name and contact information?
 - No
- ☐ Is there a State Trooper post in the community? If not, where is the nearest post?
 - King salmon

8.2 CAR ACCIDENTS / REPORTING SYSTEM

- ☐ Does 911 work in the community? Who is called during an emergency?
 - 911 does not work
 - People use radio VHF

- Clinic line 294-2238, 24-7 or forwarded to on-call health aide cell phone
- ☐ What is the procedure for a car accident? Who is called, who arrives on scene, where do injured people get taken, etc.?

8.3 CLINIC

- ☐ Is there a clinic in the community? What is their contact information? How many health aides are on staff?
 - 2 and a 3rd in training
- ☐ Is there an emergency ambulance or transport vehicle?
 - There is an ambulance, two health aides use their personal vehicles too, have been asking for a transport vehicle from South Central Foundation

8.4 FIRE DEPARTMENT

- ☐ Is there a local fire department? What is their contact information? Is there a local fire truck and fire equipment?
- ☐ Do ambulances and fire trucks have good access everywhere around the community? Where is access limited or a concern?
 - Have a fire truck, may need updated equipment, needs new hoses, etc., just got a bunch of new stuff, have some scuba gear
 - Use City number

8.5 SEARCH AND RESCUE

- ☐ Is there a search and rescue service within the community? Is there a dedicated ATV or skiff for search and rescue? If not, is one needed?
 - Have a VPSO boat that was BBNA funded, had a VPSO last in the 90s, the whole community responds
- ☐ Does the community have trained personnel / volunteers to perform search and rescue missions?
 - Parks Service will provide help if needed
 - Would be nice to have City pay for gas in emergencies so people don't have to use their own fuel
 - Very rarely needed, one every couple of years
 - Coast guard had to help a couple guys last year, it was clear then blizzard hit out of nowhere and they got stuck on a mountain, one guy had a satellite phone to contact coast guard

8.6 EVACUATION ROUTES / SHELTERS

- ☐ Is there an evacuation route to higher ground?
- ☐ Are there emergency shelters or cabins? If so, what is the condition of these facilities? If not, are any of these facilities needed?

8.7 UTILITIES

- ☐ Are there any hazards associated with utilities on the transportation system? For example, low hanging wires, shallow or exposed buried utilities, power poles or hydrants too close to the road, etc.
 - Need backup generator for village electricity, breaks happen on other side of the lake
 - Main line exposed going down to ice road, people drive over with ATVs
 - Some guy wires need more markings/bracings
 - Water and sewer utility issues
- ☐ Who owns the facilities? Who is contacted during an emergency?

8.8 OTHER

- ☐ Are there any other emergency response resources existing or needed within the community?

Nondalton Tribal Transportation Safety Plan
Candidate Emphasis Areas

Emphasis Area	Strategic Linkage	Potential Strategies
Road Conditions	86% of survey participants marked “poor road conditions / lack of maintenance” as a high priority 79% of surveys said “drainage issues (road washouts, standing water)” is a high priority	- Operator training - Maintenance equipment - Improve pothole mitigation - Gravel source - Drainage improvements
Intersection Safety	1 reported accident occurred at a blind corner in 2016, resulting in vehicle damage 71% of survey participants marked “intersection safety (lack of signs, tall brush, blind spots)” as a high priority	- Improve brush cutting - Street signs - Driver’s education
Winter Driving	79% of survey participants marked “icy roads / poor winter maintenance” as a high priority	- Improve sanding and snow plowing efforts - Guardrails
Pedestrian Safety	Most common mode of transportation, 86% of people marked “walk” on the survey	- Wider roads - Streetlights - Reflectors - Loose dog enforcement
Dust	79% of participants marked “dusty roads” as a high priority - Gravel roads cause airborne dust; dust can cause lung and heart irritation	- Speed enforcement - Dust suppression (water truck or chemical) - Education
Trail Safety	71% of survey participants marked “poor trail conditions / lack of maintenance” as a high priority	- Search and rescue training - Trail markers
Airport Safety	- No airport building - Visibility issues - Unauthorized vehicles	- Heated public building with phone and bathroom - Ride service - Cut brush - Security / vehicle access - Air traffic control

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

EMPHASIS AREA #1			STRATEGIC LINKAGE			
Speeding and Dust						
OBJECTIVES						
SUCCESS INDICATORS						
4Es	ACTIONS	TARGET OUTPUT	RESPONISBLE PARTIES	DATE OF COMPLETION	PERFORMANCE MEASURES	MONITORING AND EVALUATION
EDUCATION	educate younger kids on speeding and how it increases dust, presentations at school, work into culture camp, educate kids about proper airport access		Transportation Coordinator, school	1 x per year before spring		
ENFORCEMENT	Speed limit signs (especially at school), word of mouth and continue enforcing with parents		City, Tribe	Summer 2020		
ENGINEERING	research dust suppressions, water tank for dust suppression, develop road watering plan		City, Tribe	Ongoing		
EMERGENCY SERVICES	continue to have dust masks available at clinic		health aide	ongoing		

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

EMPHASIS AREA #2			STRATEGIC LINKAGE			
Road Conditions / Drainage						
OBJECTIVES						
SUCCESS INDICATORS						
4Es	ACTIONS	TARGET OUTPUT	RESPONISBLE PARTIES	DATE OF COMPLETION	PERFORMANCE MEASURES	MONITORING AND EVALUATION
EDUCATION	Operator training for road crowning, Training for equipment maintenance		City, Tribe	Ongoing, 1x per year		
ENFORCEMENT	Daily equipment logs, Maintenance check		City, operators	Ongoing		
ENGINEERING	Build up and resurface roads, Coordinate with BBNC for gravel access, hydrology study, drainage improvements, install guardrails		City, Tribe, BBNC	5 - 10 years		
EMERGENCY SERVICES	replace culverts with half culverts with natural bottom to reduce/prevent culvert freezing, sanding		City, Tribe	5 - 10 years		

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

EMPHASIS AREA #3			STRATEGIC LINKAGE			
Pedestrian Safety						
OBJECTIVES						
SUCCESS INDICATORS						
4Es	ACTIONS	TARGET OUTPUT	RESPONISBLE PARTIES	DATE OF COMPLETION	PERFORMANCE MEASURES	MONITORING AND EVALUATION
EDUCATION	educate drivers on driving slower at night time, school presentation on crossing roads		Transportation Coordinator, school	2019, 2x per year (spring/fall)		
ENFORCEMENT	speed limit signs, slow sign by church and school for blind corners		City, Tribe	Jul-05		
ENGINEERING	street lights, widen roads, brush and grass clearing		City, Tribe	5-10 years for road widen, brush clearing 1x per year		
EMERGENCY SERVICES	Sanding, flashlights, reflectors, ice cleats, safety building with restrooms at airport		Tribe, City (sand)	2019, sanding every year, rest every 2 years		

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

NONDALTON VILLAGE
TRIBAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY PLAN

EMPHASIS AREA #4			STRATEGIC LINKAGE			
Impaired Driving						
OBJECTIVES						
SUCCESS INDICATORS						
4Es	ACTIONS	TARGET OUTPUT	RESPONISBLE PARTIES	DATE OF COMPLETION	PERFORMANCE MEASURES	MONITORING AND EVALUATION
EDUCATION	awareness about state laws, DOT and Troopers to provide presentations, Sign on roads stating laws, Fliers reminding about laws					
ENFORCEMENT	enforce through City work service		City, Tribe			
ENGINEERING	Signs, Guardrails, safety log					
EMERGENCY SERVICES	Action Plan, and Combined meeting					

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

NONDALTON VILLAGE
TRIBAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY PLAN

EMPHASIS AREA #5			STRATEGIC LINKAGE			
Trails						
OBJECTIVES						
SUCCESS INDICATORS						
4Es	ACTIONS	TARGET OUTPUT	RESPONISBLE PARTIES	DATE OF COMPLETION	PERFORMANCE MEASURES	MONITORING AND EVALUATION
EDUCATION	education about ice conditions		Tribe, City, Corporation, INNEC	Every Winter		
ENFORCEMENT	Trespass Officer		Corporation, Tribe	Ongoing		
ENGINEERING	upgrade bridges on traditional trails, Map out existing bridges and where more are needed, trail improvements (gravel, mat, improve trail around airport		Tribe, Corporation	Yearly, Bridges (5-10 years)		
EMERGENCY SERVICES	Safety Cones, upgrade cell towers, Safety cabin on trail to Lime Vilage and Ground Hog Mtn.		City, Tribe, Corporation, GCI	Tower, Cabin 5-10 year cones Ongoing		

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

NONDALTON VILLAGE
TRIBAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY PLAN

EMPHASIS AREA #6			STRATEGIC LINKAGE			
Boating Safety						
OBJECTIVES						
SUCCESS INDICATORS						
4Es	ACTIONS	TARGET OUTPUT	RESPONISBLE PARTIES	DATE OF COMPLETION	PERFORMANCE MEASURES	MONITORING AND EVALUATION
EDUCATION	training for spill kits, continue boating safety during culture camp, teach boat maintenance, education for boating safety and needed safety equipment, education for dui		Tribe, City, AK Troopers, Fish and Game	1 x per year		
ENFORCEMENT	Continue annual beach cleanup, continue kids don't float, boat registration		Tribe, City, Individual (registration)	Annual		
ENGINEERING	Funding for new floating dock and concrete boat launch ramp, barge landing,		Tribe	5 - 10 years		
EMERGENCY SERVICES	Building to house emergency equipment (small light boat, ropes, etc), Ferry/Haul service across lake, spill kits		Tribe, City, Clinic (South Central)	Gear (2020)		

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

NONDALTON VILLAGE
TRIBAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY PLAN

EMPHASIS AREA #7			STRATEGIC LINKAGE			
ATV Safety (Recreational Vehicles, Bicycles)						
OBJECTIVES						
SUCCESS INDICATORS						
4Es	ACTIONS	TARGET OUTPUT	RESPONISBLE PARTIES	DATE OF COMPLETION	PERFORMANCE MEASURES	MONITORING AND EVALUATION
EDUCATION	educate about city ordinance for loose dogs, dog training					
ENFORCEMENT	awareness about state laws (age restrictions), enforce city ordinance for dogs					
ENGINEERING						
EMERGENCY SERVICES	Helmet program, Combined meeting to develop a plan to deal with loose dogs		City, Tribe			

Nondalton Notes from Past Work

Identified Hazards

- Drought
 - Impacts subsistence activities and stream levels, change in number of ducks and geese
 - Previous occurrences
 - 2013, 2014, 2015
 - Future Probability
 - Likely
 - Extent
 - Critical
- Earthquake
 - Impacted ice and people ice fishing, some structural damage
 - Previous occurrences
 - 2012, 2015, 2016
 - Future Probability
 - Highly Likely
 - Extent
 - Catastrophic
- Extreme Heat
 - Risk of fire, scorched tundra, impacts berries
 - Previous occurrences
 - 2013, 2014, 2015
 - Future Probability
 - Highly Likely
 - Extent
 - Critical
- Flood
 - High water, washed out docks, roads, close to homes. Greater impact when associated with high winds.
 - Previous occurrences
 - 1980s, 2013
 - Future Probability
 - Possible
 - Extent
 - Limited
- Subsidence
 - Whole village is moving towards the lake. Very close to Lake Clarks fault line. Shifting in underground utilities. Shifting in homes and structures that are on foundations and pilings.
 - Previous occurrences
 - Ongoing
 - Future Probability
 - Highly Likely
 - Extent
 - Limited

- Erosion (River)
 - Negative impact to fish camps
 - Previous occurrences
 - Frequently
 - Future Probability
 - Highly Likely
 - Extent
 - Limited
- Volcano
 - Ash, clog exhaust, planes coming in, impact on sensitive electrical components. Health issues
 - Previous Occurrences
 - 2006
 - Future Probability
 - Likely
 - Extent
 - Unknown
- Wildfire
 - Great risk in droughts and hot summers. Burning bands to try to prevent fires. Fire at landfill go out of control due to wind.
 - Previous Occurrences
 - 2010
 - Future Probability
 - Likely
 - Extent
 - Catastrophic
- Windstorm
 - Loss of roofing, roof came off, flying debris, falling trees
 - Previous Occurrences
 - 2015
 - Future Probability
 - Highly Likely
 - Extent
 - Critical

Assets

- Nondalton Doll Factory
- Chedda & Cheds B&B
- School Triplx Fuel
- Teacher Housing
- Back-Up Generator
- Health Clinic
- New Russian Orthodox Church
- Village Community Center
- Nondalton Kvechaek Grocery Store & Coop / Post Office
- Water Plant
- City
- Tribal Offices & Library
- Nondalton School
- School Fuel Storage Tanks
- Airport structures, maintenance buildings
- Old Russian Orthodox Church
- Newhalen River Lodge
- Pump House
- School Generator
- Six Mile Lake
- Sewage Treatment Plant
- Generator Building
- Storage by City Hall
- Tank Farm (Fuel)
- New Tank Farm City
- Wells on Beach
- Newhalen Launch
- Boats and Skiffs along the beach and fish camps
- Valhalla Lodge
- Airstrip
- Roads
- Sewage Lagoon
- Landfill
- Water storage tank (Contact Tank)
- Electric Lines from INNEC
- Fiberoptic Cable (GCI)
- Underground Utilities (Electric, phone, waterline, sewer lines)
- Utility Poles

WORKSHEET #1: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Use this worksheet to identify which hazards are most significant to your community planning area. Follow the instructions provided on pages 9 and 10.

Write “Blue” “Green” “Yellow” or “Red” in Columns A-D based on definitions in Tables 1-4 on Pages 9-10.

Write “Yes” or “No” in Column E depending on the outcome of Column D.

	Column A	Column B	Column C	Column D	Column E
Hazard	Location (Geographic Area Affected) (Table 1)	Maximum Probable Extent (Magnitude / Strength) (Table 2)	Probability of Future Events (Table 3)	Overall Significance (Table 4)	Profile (Yes/No)
*Avalanche	Blue	Blue	Blue	Green	No
Drought	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yes
Earthquake	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Yes
Erosion	Yellow	Green	Red	Green	Yes
*Extreme Cold	Red	Yellow	Red	Green	Yes
*Extreme Heat	Red	Blue	Red	Green	No
Flood	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yes
*Landslide	Blue	Blue	Blue	Green	No
Severe Wind	Red	Red	Red	Red	Yes
*Severe Winter Weather	Red	Yellow	Red	Yellow / Red	Yes
*Subsidence	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Yes
Tsunami	Blue	Blue	Blue	Green	No
Volcano	Red	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yes
Wildfire	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Yes
Other					

* Definitions for selected hazards are located on the back for clarification.

SELECT HAZARD DEFINITIONS

Extreme Temperatures (i.e. Extreme Cold, Extreme Heat): Extreme temperatures constitute different conditions in different parts of the country. In regions that are accustomed to winter weather, extreme cold temperatures involve temperatures between 20° F to -50° F. These temperatures can occur after a winter storm or during long durations of storm inactivity. Similarly, extreme heat is usually recognized as the condition where temperatures consistently stay ten or more degrees above the average high temperature for extended periods of time. Fatalities can occur from extreme temperatures by causing hyperthermia or frostbite in cold regions and hypothermia in warmer regions.

Landslide / Avalanche: A landslide is the movement of a mass of debris, rock, or earth by force of gravity down a slope. An avalanche is the movement of snow and debris down a slope by force of gravity. Landslides and avalanches occur when the stability of the slope changes from stable to unstable. This can be caused by storms, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, fire, erosion, rapid temperature changes in the case of avalanches, and other human-induced activities. Steep slopes and long slopes have a higher probability to slide. High soil water content and/or slopes with low vegetative coverage are also likely to slide. Landslides and avalanches cause infrastructure and property damage, environmental disturbance, and possible injuries and fatalities.

Severe Winter Weather: Severe winter storms can include snow, freezing rain, sleet, or a mix of the previous forms of precipitation. Heavy snowfall occurs when large quantities of snow is produced in a short period of time. Drifting snow creates an uneven distribution of snow caused by strong winds. This weather can cause power outages, downed trees, and property damage. It can also cause deaths and injuries.

Subsidence: Subsidence is the settling over time or sudden sinking of surface soils due to subsurface movements. Some causes of subsidence are thawing permafrost, declining ground water levels, compactions, mining, and drainage of organic soils. Subsidence can destroy or damage infrastructure or buildings near areas affected by a sudden or gradual collapse of surface area.

NOTE: If you have any questions about the hazard definitions, or about Worksheet #1 in general, contact Danielle with Bristol at (907) 743-9394.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR WORKSHEET #1

Worksheet #1 is a tool to determine which hazards to include in the Tribal Hazard Mitigation Plan (THMP). Use these classifications / definitions to help identify the most significant hazards that affect your community. Give each hazard on Worksheet #1 a color code based on the definitions provided in Tables 1 – 4.

1. Location (Geographic Area Affected) – [Column A]

This classification describes where the hazard occurs, how often it occurs, and how much of the community was impacted.

Table 1: Location (Geographic Area Affected)

Color Code	Area Affected	Definition
BLUE	Negligible	- Only one small area or none - Less than 10% of planning area - Isolated single-point occurrences
GREEN	Limited	- Only some of the community 10% to 25% of planning area - Limited single-point occurrences
YELLOW	Significant	- Most of the community 25% to 75% of planning area - Frequent single-point occurrences
RED	Extensive	- Almost all or All of the community 75% to 100% of planning area - Consistent single-point occurrences

2. Maximum Probable Extent (Magnitude / Strength) – [Column B]

This classification describes how much damage was done, how fast and for how long the hazard impacted the community, and the strength or magnitude of the hazard on a scientific scale, if applicable.

Table 2: Maximum Probable Extent (Magnitude/Strength)

Color Code	Maximum Extent	Definition
BLUE	Weak	- Little to no damage done - Slow speed of onset or short duration of event - Limited classification on scientific scale (if applicable)
GREEN	Moderate	- Some damage and loss of services for days - Moderate speed of onset or moderate duration of event - Moderate classification on scientific scale (if applicable)
YELLOW	Severe	- Devastating damage and loss of services for weeks or months - Fast speed of onset or long duration of event - Severe classification on scientific scale (if applicable)
RED	Extreme	- Catastrophic damage and uninhabitable conditions - Immediate onset or extended duration of event - Extreme classification on scientific scale (if applicable)

3. Probability of Future Events – [Column C]

This classification describes the possibility of the hazard occurring in the next year, and how often the hazard will occur.

Table 3: Probability of Future Events

COLOR CODE	Probability of Future Event	Definition
BLUE	Unlikely	- Less than 1% probability of occurrence in the next year - Recurrence interval of greater than every 100 years
GREEN	Occasional	1% to 10% probability of occurrence in the next year - Recurrence interval of 11 to 100 years
YELLOW	Likely	10% to 90% probability of occurrence in the next year - Recurrence interval of 1 to 10 years
RED	Highly Likely	90% to 100% probability of occurrence in the next year - Recurrence interval of less than 1 year

4. Overall Significance – [Column D]

This classification provides a way to determine how much impact the hazard has on the community. This classification is based on the classifications from Tables 1 – 3 (Columns A – C).

Table 4: Overall Significance

COLOR CODE	Impact	Definition
GREEN	Low	- Event has minimal impact on planning area - Two or more criteria fall in lower classifications (2 or more BLUE) - Profile – Likely doesn't need to be profiled but can
YELLOW	Medium	- Event's impacts on the planning area are noticeable but not devastating - Criteria fall mostly in the middle ranges of classifications (2 or more GREEN or YELLOW) - Profile – Choice of the Planning Team
RED	High	- Event is likely/highly likely to occur with severe strength over a significant or extensive portion of the planning area - Criteria consistently fall in the high classifications (2 or more RED) - Profile – Definitely profile

5. Profile (Yes OR No) – [Column E]

For the purposes of the THMP, "profile" means to include the hazard in the plan and analyze in more detail. Not all hazards need to be profiled for your community. Only hazards with a moderate to high overall significance should be included in the plan, but the Planning Team can choose to profile any hazard as they see fit. Use Table 4 (Column D) to determine if the hazard should be profiled.

Risk Analysis Worksheet (Profiled Hazards Only)

Building Key	Column A Facility Name	Column B Number of Occupants	Column C Location	Column D Estimated Value	Column E: Hazard Impacts (Fill in Hazards in Blank Columns Below)											
					Drought	Earthquake	Erosion	Extreme Cold	Flood	Severe Wind	Severe Winter Weather	Subsidence	Volcano	Wildfire		
1	Nondalton Doll Factory / storage	N/A														
2	Chedda & Cheds B&B	2 (seasonally 9)														
3	School Triplex Fuel Tanks	1														
4	Teacher Housing (3 blgs)	8														
5	Back up Generator / Shed for School	1														
6	Health Clinic	4														
7	New Russian Orthodox Church	24 on Sunday														
8	Village Community Center	2 (event wise 150+)														
9	Nondalton Kvechaek Grocery Store & Coop / Post Office	4														
10	Water Plant / Generator Building	2														
11	City Office	5														
14	Tribal Offices & Library	9														
12	Nondalton School	50														
13	School Fuel Storage Tanks	1														
15	Airport Structures, Maintenance Buildings (2 hangars)	2														
16	Old Russian Orthodox Church (registered a historical site)	N/A														

Risk Analysis Worksheet *(Profiled Hazards Only)*

Building Key	Column A Facility Name	Column B Number of Occupants	Column C Location	Column D Estimated Value	Column E: Hazard Impacts <i>(Fill in Hazards in Blank Columns Below)</i>											
					Drought	Earthquake	Erosion	Extreme Cold	Flood	Severe Wind	Severe Winter Weather	Subsidence	Volcano	Wildfire		
17	Newhalen River Lodge	22 seasonally														
18	Six Mile Lake	N/A														
19	Sewage Treatment Plant	2														
20	Equipment Storage Yard & Equipment	N/A														
21	Tank Farm (Fuel)	1														
22	New Tank Farm City	1														
23	Wells on Beach (2 wells)	1														
24	Fish Camp Launch	N/A														
25	Boats and Skiffs along the beach and fish camps / Beach	N/A														
26	Valhalla Lodge	N/A														
27	Roads	N/A														
28	Sewage Lagoon	2														

Risk Analysis Worksheet *(Profiled Hazards Only)*

Building Key	Column A Facility Name	Column B Number of Occupants	Column C Location	Column D Estimated Value	Column E: Hazard Impacts <i>(Fill in Hazards in Blank Columns Below)</i>											
					Drought	Earthquake	Erosion	Extreme Cold	Flood	Severe Wind	Severe Winter Weather	Subsidence	Volcano	Wildfire		
29	Landfill	2														
30	Water Storage Tank	2														
31	Contact Tank	2														
32	Overhead Electric Lines from INNEC	4														
33	Fiberoptice Cable (GCI)	N/A														
34	Underground Utilities (Electric, Phone, Waterline, Sewer Line)	N/A														
35	ACS Building	1														
36	GCI Anntena	1														
37	AT&T building	1														
38	Cemetery (hill)	N/A														
39	Cemetery (old village)	N/A														
40	Fish camp Nondalton Side	~100 seasonally														
41	Fish Camp (Iliamna Side)	~100 seasonally														
42	Jim Steven's Lodge															
43	Tribally Owned Vehicles	N/A														
44	Swimming Ponds (Near Igiugig, near Iliamna Fish Camp)	N/A														
45	Gravel Pit	2														

Risk Analysis Worksheet *(Profiled Hazards Only)*

Building Key	Column A Facility Name	Column B Number of Occupants	Column C Location	Column D Estimated Value	Column E: Hazard Impacts <i>(Fill in Hazards in Blank Columns Below)</i>											
					Drought	Earthquake	Erosion	Extreme Cold	Flood	Severe Wind	Severe Winter Weather	Subsidence	Volcano	Wildfire		
46	Tazimna River	N/A														
47	Newhalen River	N/A														
48	Aleksy Creek	N/A														
49	Chulitna River (main hunting river)	N/A														
50	Picker Creek	N/A														
51	Boys and Girls Mountain	N/A														
52	Old Clinic / Garage / Storage / Back up Generator	N/A														

Worksheet #6 Mitigation Actions

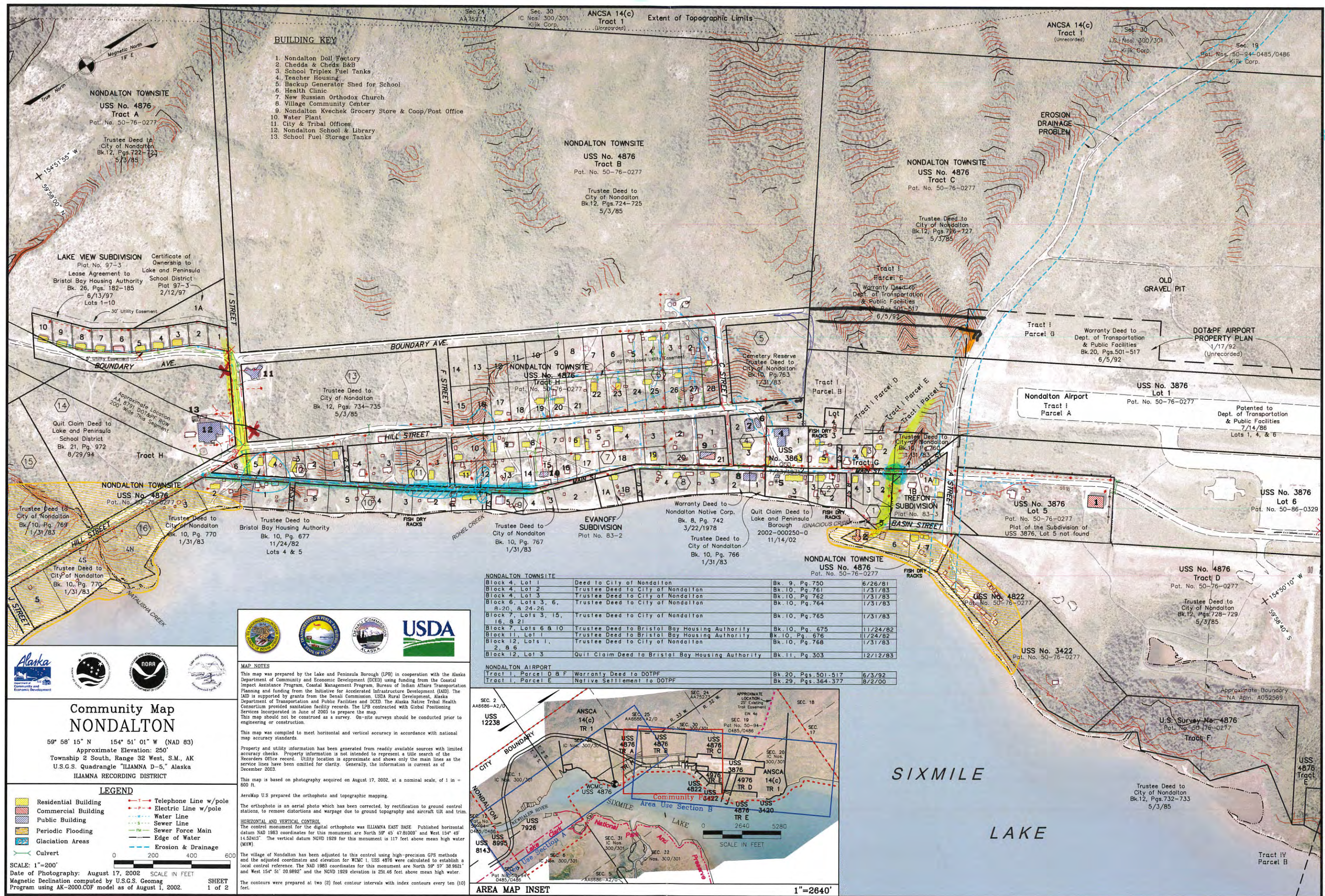
GOALS		ACTIONS	
No.	Goal	ID	Description
1	Drought	x	Fire safety when out camping, understand impacts of dry ground with fires
		x	Harvesting more for future and preservation techniques (Education)
2	Earthquake	x	Earthquake drills / earthquake safety (school and public)
		x	CERT Training (identify people in community and alternates)
		x	Educate community about how to inspect homes after earthquakes
			educate about properly securing bookshelves and tvs
			Spill response training (tank farm inspection) / Spill response kits
3	Erosion	x	Hydrology study / drainage improvements
		x	Build up roads / other road and drainage improvements / road crowning
		x	Sandbags to help direct water (Temporary Solution)
		x	Hydro-seeding along banks
		x	creek clearing / brush clearing
4	Extreme Cold		Investigate best system for keeping culverts thawed, temporary solution
			*education about winters are getting warmer and ice road conditions in spring across the lake. Or Ice safety, safety gear in boats or safety building on lake (area to house safety gear for rescue effort on ice road if needed).
		x	educate home owners exhaust pipes and chimney condensation freezes and then it comes back in.
		x	educate check water pipes
		x	educate about what to take when out traveling
		x	winterization checklist
			Continue newsletter reminder to let people know where you are going
		x	educate about frost bite and hypothermia and treatments
5	Flood		future construction make sure you build above flood level
		x	school education about ponding water
		x	clearing driftwood / debris
6	Severe Wind	x	educate homeowner - secure roof / home elements
			trash management
		x	back up fuel storage
		x	educate - back up food supply
		x	back up heat source (wood storage, back up fuel for generator)
		x	Community back up generator
			educate - community individual generator
			Feasibility study for solar or wind turbine
7	Severe Winter Weather	x	supply ice cleats , sanding buckets
		x	educate - winter travel
			freeze thaw
			community sanding
		x	winter survival kit (travel)
		x	educate about prepare for weather in advance
			snow loads on power lines, roofs (educated home owners)
			clear easment to reduce trees snapping from snow load

Worksheet #6 Mitigation Actions

GOALS		ACTIONS	
No.	Goal	ID	Description
8	Subsidence		future construction - build on secure foundation (geotech)
			Community education about what is happening
			inspect foundation and improve as needed
		x	Underground utility repair / inspection (poles as well are tilting)
9	Volcanos	x	education - how to deal with ashfall
		x	masks at clinic
		x	covering material for equipmet
			back up set of filters for water and equipment
		x	educate - effects of natural resources, cleaning
10	Wildfires	x	Updated fire equipment as needed
			Fire breaks around buildings
		x	Participate in Firewise
		x	training personel
			educate - home owners barrier around home
		x	breaks around community
			how to put fire out when camping / precautions for fire
11	Build capacity of the Tribe and City to prepare, respond to, and recover from disasters.		masks at clinic
		x	Build emergency kits / provide education to residents about how to build an emergency kit.
			More handheld radios for emergencies/ stationary VHF Radios
		x	Identify a muster point / educate all community members about muster point
		x	SCERP - development
		x	Emergency shelters (Yurts, tents, etc)
			small solar panel for charging / Alternative power/energy source

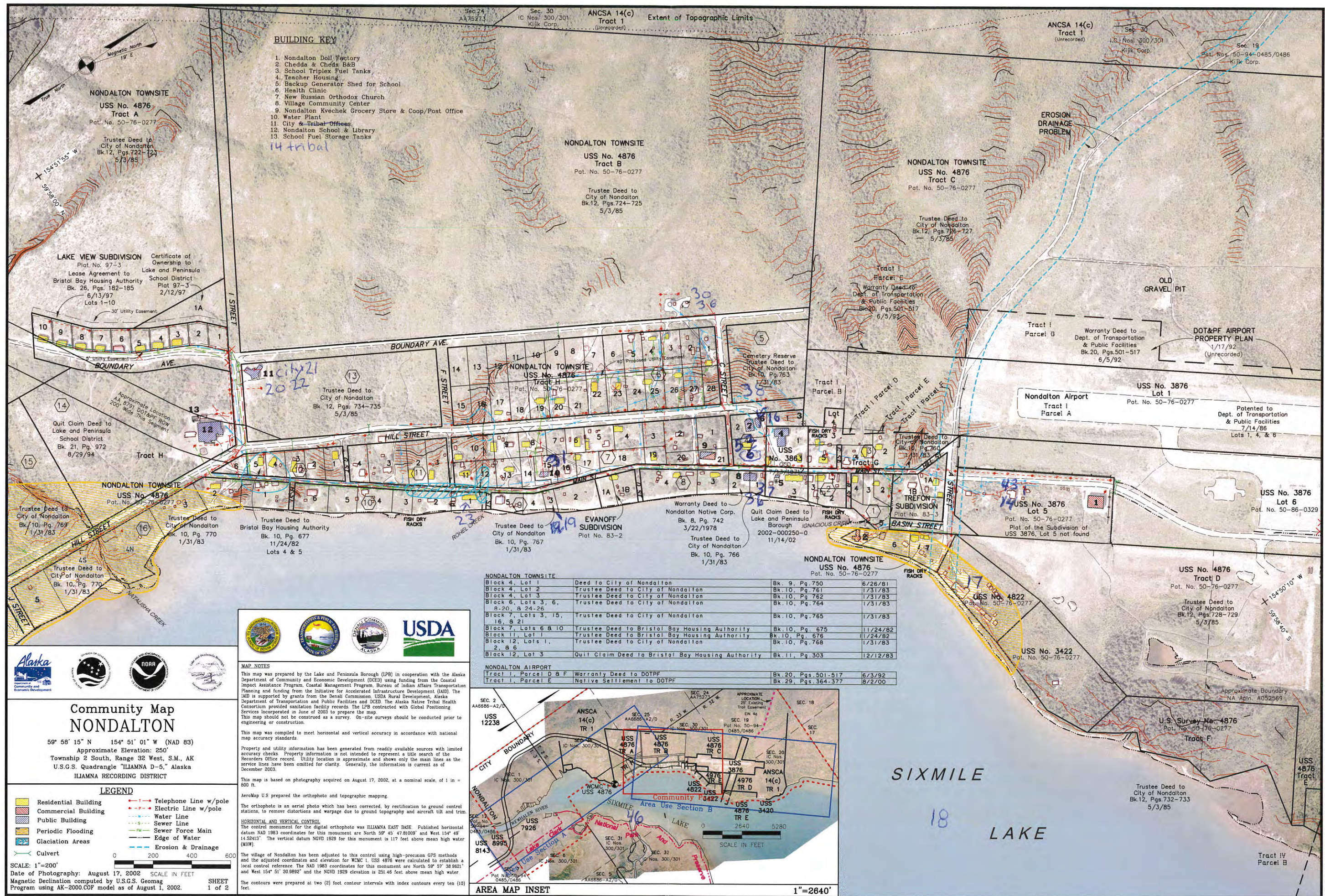
Reduce speed / School zone signs
guardrails
floodings

erosion



NONDALTON AREA USE MAP SHEET 2 1"=400' (2002 PHOTOGRAPHY)





Photos of Nondalton Drainage Issues, January 2019



Photos of Nondalton Drainage Issues, January 2019



Photos of Nondalton Drainage Issues, January 2019



MITIGATION ACTION TYPES AND EXAMPLES

Mitigation Type	Description	Examples
Local Plans and Regulations	These actions include government authorities, policies, or codes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built	• Comprehensive plans • Land use ordinances • Subdivision regulations • Development review • Building codes and enforcement • NFIP Community Rating System • Capital improvement programs • Open space preservation • Stormwater management regulations and master plans
Structure and Infrastructure Projects	These actions involve modifying existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area. This could apply to public or private structures as well as critical facilities and infrastructure. This type of action also involves projects to construct manmade structures to reduce the impact of hazards. Many of these types of action are projects eligible for funding through the FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance program.	• Acquisitions and elevations of structures in flood prone areas • Utility undergrounding • Structural retrofits • Floodwalls and retaining walls • Detention and retention structures • Culverts • Safe rooms
Natural Systems Protections	These are actions that minimize damage and losses and also reserve or restore the functions of natural systems.	• Sediment and erosion control • Stream corridor restoration • Forest management • Conservation easements • Wetland restoration and preservation
Education and Awareness Programs	These are actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. These actions may also include participation in national programs, such as StormReady or Firewise Communities. Although this type of mitigation reduces risk less directly than structural projects or regulation, it is an important foundation. A greater understanding and awareness of hazards and risk among local officials, stakeholders, and the public is more likely to lead to direct actions.	• Radio or television spots • Websites with maps and information • Real estate disclosure • Presentations to school groups or neighborhood organizations • Mailings to residents in hazard-prone areas • StormReady • Firewise Communities
Emergency Response Actions	These are actions to identify emergency response or operational preparedness.	• Create mutual aid agreements with neighboring communities to meet emergency response needs • Purchase radio communications equipment • Develop procedures for notifying citizens of available shelter locations during an event

Potential Mitigation Actions

GOALS		ACTIONS	
No.	Goal	ID	Description
1	Build capacity of the Tribe and City to prepare, respond to, and recover from disasters.	<u>1.A</u>	Educate community residents about how to build an emergency kit, and build emergency kits.
		1.B	Acquire more handheld radios and stationary VHF radios for emergencies.
		<u>1.C</u>	Identify a muster point in the Community and educate all community members about muster point.
		<u>1.D</u>	Work with the City and other Community entities to develop a SCERP.
		<u>1.E</u>	Acquire emergency shelters (Yurts, tents, etc) for the Community.
		1.F	Identify and acquire an alternative power source (elg. small solar panel).
2	Drought	<u>2.A</u>	Educate community members about fire safety when out camping, and provide residents with an understanding of the impacts of dry ground with fires.
		<u>2.B</u>	Harvesting more for future and preservation techniques (Education)
3	Earthquake	<u>3.A</u>	Ensure that earthquake drills are being conducted and earthquake safety is being taught in the schools, and to the Community.
		<u>3.B</u>	Identify community members and alternates to be CERT trained and provide CERT training.
		<u>3.C</u>	Educate community members about how to inspect homes after earthquakes.
		3.D	Educate community members about how to properly secure bookshelves, TVs, and other large objects in homes.
		3.E	Provide spill response training to appropriate personnel and develop tank farm inspections. Acquire spill reponse kits.

Potential Mitigation Actions

GOALS		ACTIONS	
No.	Goal	ID	Description
4	Erosion	<u>4.A</u>	Conduct a hydrology study and improve drainage around the Community.
		<u>4.B</u>	Build up roads with proper road crowning around the Community and improve drainage.
		<u>4.C</u>	Acquire and place sandbags in needed area to help direct water as a temporary solution.
		<u>4.D</u>	Hydro-seed along banks.
		<u>4.E</u>	Clear brush and fallen debris in and around the creeks.
5	Extreme Cold	5.A	Investigate the best system for keeping culverts thawed as a temporary solution.
		<u>5.B</u>	educate home owners exhaust pipes and chimney condensation freezes and then it comes back in.
		<u>5.C</u>	Educate residents about the importance of checking water pipes.
		<u>5.D</u>	Educate residents about what to take when out traveling in cold conditions.
		<u>5.E</u>	Develop and distribute, to the residents, a winterization checklist.
		5.F	Continue to remind residents about letting others know your travel plans in the Community newsletter.
		<u>5.G</u>	Educate residents about frost bite and hypothermia and treatments.
		5.H	Educate residents about ice road conditions and provide regular updates about ice conditions on the lake during the spring.
		5.I	Identify and construct an area near the lake to house safety gear for rescue efforts on the ice road if needed.

Potential Mitigation Actions

GOALS		ACTIONS	
No.	Goal	ID	Description
6	Flood	6.A	Ensure that future construction is built above the flood level.
		<u>6.B</u>	Provide education to school children about safety around ponding water.
		<u>6.B</u>	Clear driftwood and debris from water and beach area.
7	Severe Wind	<u>7.A</u>	Educate homeowners about methods to secure roofs and other home elements.
		7.B	Work with residents and other Community entities to manage trash.
		<u>7.C</u>	Acquire backup fuel storage.
		<u>7.D</u>	Educate residents about having a backup food supply.
		<u>7.E</u>	Educate and encourage residents to have a backup heat source and the wood or fuel to power the heat source.
		<u>7.F</u>	Identify or acquire a community backup generator for the clinic.
		7.G	Identify a resource for an individual generator for the Community.
		7.H	Conduct a feasibility study for solar or wind turbines.
8	Severe Winter Weather	<u>8.A</u>	Supply residents with ice cleats and sanding buckets and sand.
		<u>8.B</u>	Educate residents about appropriate winter travel and dress.
		8.C	Provide sanding throughout the Community.
		<u>8.D</u>	Create or educate residents about winter survival kits for travel.
		<u>8.E</u>	Educate residents about preparing for weather in advance.
		8.F	Educate homeowners about snow loads on power lines and roofs and how to safely remove snow from roofs.
		8.G	Clear brush and trees around easements to reduce trees snapping from snow load.

Potential Mitigation Actions

GOALS		ACTIONS	
No.	Goal	ID	Description
9	Subsidence	<u>9.A</u>	Develop inspection schedules for underground utilities and poles and conduct repairs or brace poles as needed.
		9.B	Ensure future construction is built on a secure foundation.
		9.C	Educate residents about why settling is happening and how to monitor the settling.
		9.D	Inspect foundations and improve as needed.
10	Volcanos	<u>10.A</u>	Education residents about how to protect self and belongings from ash fall.
		<u>10.B</u>	Provide appropriate masks at the clinic.
		<u>10.C</u>	Acquire appropriate materials for covering equipment.
		10.D	Acquire a backup set of filters for equipment.
		<u>10.E</u>	Educate about the effects of ash fall and how to clean after event.
11	Wildfires	<u>11.A</u>	Update fire equipment as needed.
		11.B	Create fire breaks around buildings.
		<u>11.C</u>	Participate in Firewise.
		<u>11.D</u>	Provide training for fire personnel.
		11.E	Educate home owners about the importance of and how to create a barrier around homes
		<u>11.F</u>	Create fire breaks around the Community.
		11.G	Educate residents about fires when camping and the precautions about wind and dry brush and effects on fires.
		11.H	Provide appropriate masks at the clinic.

INSTRUCTIONS - MITIGATION ACTION EVALUATION WORKSHEET

Use this worksheet to help evaluate and prioritize each mitigation action that is going to be implemented in the Mitigation Action Plan. For each action, evaluate the potential benefits and / or likelihood of successful implementation for the criteria defined below.

Rank each of the criteria with a -1, 0 or 1 using the following scale:

- 1 = Highly effective or feasible
- 0 = Neutral
- -1 = Ineffective or not feasible

EVALUATION CRITERIA

Life safety – How effective will the action be at protecting lives and preventing injuries?

Property Protection – How significant will the action be at eliminating or reducing damage to structures and infrastructure?

Technical – Is the mitigation action technically feasible? Is it a long-term solution? Eliminate actions that, from a technical standpoint, will not meet the goals.

Political – Is there overall public support for the mitigation action? Is there the political will to support it?

Legal – Does the community have the authority to implement the action?

Environmental – What are the potential environmental impacts of the action? Will it comply with environmental regulations?

Social – Will the proposed action adversely affect one segment of the population? Will the action disrupt established neighborhoods, break up voting districts, or cause the relocation of lower income people?

Administrative – Does the community have the personnel and administrative capabilities to implement the action and maintain it or will outside help be necessary?

Local Champion – Is there a strong advocate for the action or project among local departments and agencies that will support the action's implementation?

Other Community Objectives – Does the action advance other community objectives, such as capital improvements, economic development, environmental quality, or open space preservation? Does it support the policies of the comprehensive plan?

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Mitigation Action Evaluation Worksheet

Mitigation Action ID	Life Safety	Property Protection	Technical	Political	Legal	Environmental	Social	Administrative	Local Champion	Other Community Objectives	Total Score
1.A	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	3
1.C	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	5
1.D	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	6
1.E	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	6
2.A	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	6
2.B	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	5
3.A	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	5
3.B	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	6
3.C	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	5
4.A	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	7
4.B	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	7
4.C	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	6
4.D	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3
4.E	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4
5.B	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4
5.C	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4
5.D	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3
5.E	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3
5.G	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3
6.B	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4

Mitigation Action Evaluation Worksheet (*Continued*)

Mitigation Action ID	Life Safety	Property Protection	Technical	Political	Legal	Environmental	Social	Administrative	Local Champion	Other Community Objectives	Total Score
6.B	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
7.A	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	5
7.C	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4
7.D	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3
7.E	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4
7.F	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4
8.A	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3
8.B	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3
8.D	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3
8.E	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3
9.A	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4
10.A	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4
10.B	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3
10.C	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	4
10.E	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3
11.A	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4
11.C	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3
11.D	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4
11.F	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4

*Source: Local Mitigation Planning Handbook, FEMA, March 2013, Worksheet 6.1

APPENDIX B

Public Involvement

- Public Meeting Comments
- Public Meeting Sign-In Sheet
- Public Meeting Flyer
- Public Meeting Handout
- Public Meeting Presentation
- Community Survey
- Community Survey Response Summary
- Newsletter #1 and Fax Transmittal
- Newsletter #2
- Comment Period Email Notification to Community Stakeholders
- Stakeholder Comment
- Letter to State Representative
- Letter to Senator

TRIP REPORT & MEETING MINUTES

Project: **BBNA THMP & TTSP Project**

Bristol Project No: 32190013

Reference: Nondalton Planning Team 2-Day Workshop and Public Meeting

Date of Meeting: January 31 – February 1, 2019

Location of Meeting: Nondalton Community Center

Participants:

Bristol: Danielle Dance, Jackie Wander

Planning Team: See attached sign in sheet, Fawn (Tribal Administrator) will be point of contact

Summary

Bristol engineers, Jackie and Danielle, arrived in Nondalton, Alaska at approximately 12:30 PM on Thursday, January 31, 2019. From 1:30-3:45 PM Bristol led a Planning Team meeting with the Nondalton Planning Team in the Nondalton Community Center. During this meeting, general transportation safety information was collected for the Tribal Transportation Safety Plan (TTSP), and later hazards were identified and analyzed for the Tribal Hazard Mitigation Plan (THMP). Then from 4:00-6:00 PM, Bristol hosted a public meeting in the same building to collect public comment about both plans.

Jackie and Danielle stayed overnight in Bob and June's B&B.

The next morning, they met with the Planning Team at 9:00 AM to discuss the remaining items for both projects including emphasis areas and strategies for the TTSP, and mitigation actions for the THMP. The meeting concluded at 1:45 PM. Jackie and Danielle departed Nondalton at 2:00 PM on February 1, 2019.

Notes taken during both Planning Team meetings and the public meeting are summarized below.

DAY 1

TTSP Planning Team Meeting Notes

- See attached TTSP Background Collection Questionnaire and Notes

THMP Planning Team Meeting Notes

Worksheet #1 – Hazard Identification

- Avalanche
 - o Avalanches are up in the high mountains but no trails up that high. No risk, not applicable to the area
 - o DO NOT PROFILE

- Drought
 - Not seeing as much snow as they have in the past
 - Impacts to subsistence activities (berries some years, when dry they have nothing), and stream levels are low. Affects fish, when water levels are low, the fish cannot go up the river to spawn. Noticeable change in number of duck and geese, bird hunting.
 - Becoming more frequent
 - Span of a couple of weeks without rain at the most.
 - PROFILE
- Earthquake
 - The 1964 earthquake – mostly ice breaking up, windows cracking, stuff falling off shelf, trees swaying.
 - Concern about impacts to underground sewer and water utilities and houses on higher foundations/piles.
 - Fault line runs in the middle of Sixmile Lake
 - A few years ago they could hear the ground moving and see it moving
 - Geologist said possible evidence of 7+ quake happening in the community
 - Some electric, and all phone lines, water and sewer utilities are underground, electric used to be all underground but are mostly overhead now
 - Clinic on stilts, could fall down
 - Clay soil and big ash layer – soil unstable
 - Noise and door slamming
 - Laying down and feel the house shake
 - PROFILE
- Erosion
 - Erosion along the river, private docks are impacted
 - Severe erosion on roads
 - Road washouts
 - Can cut off airport access but they do have an alternate route
 - Fix road washout might take a few days.
 - Yearly during spring break up
 - Wildfires can contribute to erosion by taking out roots along banks
 - PROFILE
- Extreme Cold
 - Winter 2018/2019: -20 degrees for about 6 weeks (2 week stretch for -15 to -20)
 - 3 weeks max
 - Some houses froze up
 - If continued the whole community would have been out of power
 - Yearly
 - PROFILE
- Extreme Heat
 - Getting around 90 degrees but doesn't stay long
 - No damage, a few heat stroke cases at the clinic
 - People go out in Carhart bibs to mow lawn in 70 degrees in the beginning of the summer when it starts to warm up
 - Last few years getting into the 80/90s

- o Sunburns
 - o A few times a year, up to about a week roughly
 - o Not concerned about damages caused by heat, may consider in the future
 - o DO NOT PROFILE
- Flood
 - o 1974 flood event (most severe in memorable history) caused water up to first road, all houses under about 4 feet of water
 - Some homes had about 2-3 feet of water in home
 - This was due to spring thaw
 - Water was up against the log cabin
 - Certain times of year in spring, creeks are full, water levels are so high people cannot access some subsistence areas.
 - Wait several weeks for water to reduce enough to get across
 - o Yearly
 - o PROFILE
- Landslide
 - o No risk, not applicable to the area
 - o DO NOT PROFILE
- Severe Wind
 - o Last New Year's 2018, it was so windy that a resident roof flew off, which hit a power line and caused a power outage.
 - Power was out for 1.5 days to service and repair lines due to this
 - o Planes cannot fly in over 50 MPH winds
 - o Whole roof flew off about 20 years ago in fall
 - o Lake water can hit window at the community center because of wind
 - o Yearly (Spring and Fall – worse but year round)
 - o Chill factor in the winter
 - o PROFILE
- Severe Winter Weather
 - o More freezing rain / hail, fall weather January-March winter
 - o Snow causes trees to weigh down because of snow and ice build-up on limbs
 - o Lost power due to snow and ice on overhead lines, but freeze-thaw also snapped the underground electric lines in the past, which is why they have moved to overhead lines
 - o School has been closed before, not often
 - o Icy roads, cannot walk, many pedestrians. People have chains on tires (trucks, cars, and ATVs) and need ice cleats
 - o Airplanes cannot come in
 - Plowing pretty good, plow airport runway whenever they receive over 2-inches of snow
 - o People have been lost on trails because of blizzard (see transportation safety notes)
 - o PROFILE
- Subsidence
 - o Large layer of ash and lots of clay
 - o Foundation shifts. The whole community seems to be “sliding towards lake.”

- o Lots of houses are on posts and all leaning towards lake
 - o Sewer manholes also sliding
 - Had to fix one this spring because it settled at an angle, disconnected from the main line, and was leaking sewage into the ground.
 - o Concerned about earthquakes
 - o Moving yearly
 - o PROFILE
- Tsunami
 - o No known occurrences
 - o DO NOT PROFILE
- Volcanos
 - o Closest is 80 miles away
 - o 4 inches of ash (could see it come at them) about 10 years ago and one in the 80's
 - o Redoubt and Augustine, among others
 - o Ash deposits seemed to improved berry production
 - o Concerns about impacts to drinking water, increase load on water plant filters, draw water directly from lake
 - o Breathing problems
 - o Machine impacts, no way to cover machinery, want to consider a tarp that is heat resistant so it would not melt when in contact with hot engine/exhaust pipes
 - o Shuts everything down and airplane service is stopped
 - o 4 volcanos nearby
 - o PROFILE
- Wildfire
 - o They have a crew and equipment but likely it needs to be updated
 - o Fire behind fish camp (Iliamna responded to it – lightning strike) 2 years ago
 - o Lightning strikes near Port Alsworth about 5 years ago
 - o 3-4 near Kulvina mine
 - o Another in late 60's
 - o Near airport was manmade (*kids lighting grass)
 - o PROFILE

TTSP Public Meeting Notes

- Emphasis Area Discussion:
 - o Dogs snap at people
 - o Drainage. Natural drainage channels are all grown over. When people got their plots of lands, all of the natural creeks are now on private property and are not maintained. This is inhibiting the natural drainage. When maintenance crew fixes roads, it causes backed up creeks because the roads create a dam in the natural drainage basins/channels.
 - Need a drainage study done
 - o Culverts back up and freeze
 - When drainage is fixed and roads are crowned properly, there will not be as many potholes and will help lessen the impact on the roads.
 - o Resident used to be on a swamp but is now draining all over

- When culverts start to thaw it creates a “vortex” in the large pond around it and kids play in it. Residents try and tell them to stay out.
- Unauthorized Access
 - People driving across the runway to access trails on other side
 - People/kids racing around parked planes
- When it thaws, there is a lot of overflow on the roads, the culverts freeze, flooding near the school, the roads need to be resurfaced because they cannot scrape off any more, the roads are already lower than originally built
- Natural vegetation grows on the road sides and makes the roads narrower and narrower
- Many of the roads are not wide enough for two vehicles, especially on Iliamna road, there are no turnouts

THMP Public Meeting Notes

- Last Redoubt eruption caused a rotten egg odor throughout entire village
- Is spring break-up considered a hazard? Or when the first winter hits and people can fall through the thin ice?
- Pilings of homes tilt over as ground moves due to subsidence, at least two people said this happened to their homes, back piles / foundations are buckling
- Big flooding in HUD houses (top of hill on Third Road), entire basements flood in the spring time
- Had to put a 16x16 treated foundation in the water and sewer plant
- Water system is overdesigned and very costly, was built in the 1980s
- Sewer system is not up to date because of the population growth, if they built anymore homes the lagoon would overflow
- If there was a fire, there are no fire hydrants up by HUD homes, there is always low pressure, need better pumps
- Fire hydrants are all over town except by new HUD homes
- Need to remove sludge at lagoon, lagoon is seriously outdated
- The church foundation and flooring needs to be redone, the candle wax gets on the carpets and they are dirty and outdated, want wood flooring
- Need a new map for cemetery, crosses fell down at old cemetery, they do a memorial cleanup to remove dead grass and brush
- There never used to be this much brush, concerns about strong winds and wildfires
- Visible overflows on first road, they are a hazard because of standing water, drainage improvements are needed
- It will take collaboration between City and Tribe for funding and road improvement projects
- Concerns about funding for a comprehensive road/drainage improvement project
- Want to include pictures of overflows and other hazards into the plans
- Mitigation strategies
 - Water and sewer upgrades
 - Fire breaks around buildings
 - People don't have earthquake kits or emergency kits or know how to put them together
 - Could always use better equipment

- Safety gear, putting something like a boat, or a rope, or surfboard to respond to accidents on the beach / thin ice
- If someone does go through the ice, how do they get to them to help
- They have a throw ring but don't know where it is, there was a flat foam boat-like vehicle on a Facebook video that you put on your snow machine, teach the community how to use them, through a class
- The creek has a curve near the mouth that never freezes, a safety hazard
- A safety building on the beach to house the boat and safety gear, right on the point by the existing light, it is a well-known hazard
- Main culvert by airport fills up and turns into a huge lake by the school, safety concern for students, and it freezes up
- Better coordination with engineering design to make sure the design meets community needs, consult with locals who are familiar with rural conditions
- There are no streetlights
- If there is no fuel here, and the airplane can't land (high winds, low visibility, or mechanical problems), planes can't come in during bad weather for weeks at a time, can't de-ice planes, fuel is flown in and is very expensive, some people can't afford fuel for their homes, people drive to Iliamna to get propane, oil, etc. when they run out here because it is much cheaper there, that could create hazards
- Facebook is the best way to receive information, flyers and newsletters in the mail, information for emergency services on the regular
- Lost a couple guys on the river, they used handheld radios for communication, could use more handheld VHF radios for people to reach out for help

DAY 2

TTSP Planning Team Meeting Notes

- In the past they put used cooking oil on the roads for dust, but it attracted the bears, they do not want to use calcium chloride because it would wash off into the lake and affect their drinking water source
- Educate the young kids on the dust, and teach them to slow down, could work into culture camp once per year
- It takes a lot of time to wet the roads with the fire truck, but they have tried that
- Tribe could help fund but City owns the roads and does the maintenance
- Need a new gravel pit, need approval from BBNC, the subsurface is owned by BBNC, need an MOA and permit with the Borough
- Somebody touched the thaw wires in the culvert and killed themselves
- They prefer the half culverts with natural bottoms because they do not freeze, another idea is to put a second culvert above the first so when the bottom culvert freezes, the water can go up and through the top one, concerns about funding to purchase new culverts and hire people
- City logs for equipment, they do keep track of hours and fuel, but not maintenance checks

- BBAHC one year gave 54 buckets of sand for everyone to mitigate ice on driveways, and also gave out creepers (ice cleats) another year
- Smaller kids will run across the road when they hear cars coming
- Need to put slow signs by church and down by school, at the blind spots
- The tribe used to cut brush annually, but they had to stop to save money to install the streetlights
- Just got the sander fixed, need to use more often
- More workers are needed for City Work Service (community service), the City could enforce – if someone is seen drinking and driving they could be required to do community service, the City and Tribe should work to enforce this, could even take the ATV from them for a month on the second offense, need to specify penalties
- Tribe can enforce their own laws, the Troopers will come out if you get evidence, such as a videos, character witnesses, breathalyzers, etc. They were giving out free single-use breathalyzers at AFN. Clinic, City, Tribe, Corporation should have a combined meeting about this
- Have DOT and State Troopers do a presentation about DUIs, big signs by airport or on every road about laws and drinking and driving violations, and flyers, send out information to the ones they know who are repeat offenders
- Would be good to have a safety log of the crashes, DUIs, fatalities, etc.
- Handmade wooden bridges over creeks, tribe hires volunteers and need to purchase materials, there are good bridges on the main trails but many other trails still need bridges at creek crossings
- No service over the mountain, need to upgrade existing tower or put a new one between the two villages (Iliamna and Nondalton)
- INNEC is the Iliamna Newhalen Nondalton Electric Co-Op
- Improve the trail that goes around the airport because it is so bad that people just cut through the airport
- Kids doing donuts at airport kicking rocks up at the planes
- There are cameras at the airport
- Need a barge landing
- Safety shed with a small lightweight boat, life ring, rope, and other safety gear
- Had an elder loading Honda into his 18 foot Lund, overweight, so a ferry system is not just a desired service, but a safety issue
- They have boating safety during cultural week
- Boats should have a flashing light, fire extinguisher, horn, float coat, and registration updated every two years
- “ATV” for Nondalton includes Hondas, snow machines, dirt bikes, motorcycles, side by sides, and bicycles
- More enforcement about state and federal helmet laws
- The City does have an ordinance for dogs, but even city employees have their dogs loose, needs to be enforced, need to have collars, dog training was also suggested

THMP Planning Team Meeting Notes

Worksheet #3 – Risk Analysis (see table for complete list)

- Buildings / Infrastructure – Occupants

- o Doll Factory – used for storage now, but nobody lives there
- o B&B – only B&B in town, always 2 occupants, up to 9 visitors
- o School triplex fuel tanks – 1 operator
- o Teacher housing – 8 max, including 2 interns and 6 full-time teachers, 3 buildings located in the same general area
- o Backup generator / shed for school – 1 maintenance guy
- o Clinic – 2 health aides, 1 in training, 1 janitor
- o Church – 24 people on Sunday, packed on Holidays
- o Village community center – 1 employee, 1 janitor, can be packed with whole community including other places (Newhalen, Iliamna) 100+
- o Grocery store, post office – 4 employees
- o Water plant and backup generator – 2 operators
- o City office building – 5 including janitor
- o Nondalton school (there is a library there and another at the village office) – 40-50 teachers and students
- o School fuel storage tanks – 1 operator
- o Tribal office/library – 9 employees
- o Airport w/ 2 hangers/maintenance buildings – 2 operators
- o Old Russian orthodox church – no occupants, historical site, not used
- o Newhalen River lodge – 22 max from May to October
- o Sixmile Lake, also drinking source
- o Sewage treatment plant, little brown building near WTP – 2 operators
- o Shop / equipment storage yard, by the city office
- o Tank farm fuel is behind City hall – 1 person at once (4 workers)
- o New tank farm by city, fenced in
- o Wells on the beach, two wells – 1 worker that cleans
- o Fish plant launch (on private property) but people use, especially in emergency
- o Valhala Lodge – nobody lives but it is for sale, could use in emergencies if needed, for float planes, etc.
- o Sewage Lagoon – 2 operators, but not down there every day
- o Landfill – once per week there are 2 operators, scheduled
- o Water storage tank – 2 operators
- o Contact Tank – 2 operators
- o Overhead Electric lines, majority are surface wire/above ground, except for crossing the lake, they used to be underground but had power breaks every winter – 4 operators
- o Fiber optic lines, 1 guy resets generator every year
- o Underground utilities – phone lines, water, sewer, and electric below lake
- o ACS phone building – 1
- o GCI antenna by water storage tank – 1
- o ATT building – 1
 - All three of those are in the same area
- o Cemetery, two locations
 - Cemetery on hill – currently used
 - Old village cemetery – not used anymore
- o Fish camp – 100 (80% of the community)

- There are two different spots, North side (Nondalton)/South side (Iliamna)
 - Jim Stevens Lodge (not on the map)
 - Gravel pit – 2 operators, only used if needed
 - Old clinic – Clinic garage for ambulance, also has a 30 kW diesel generator that still works but does not have a shed, was supposed to be a backup for clinic
- Equipment
 - Tribe has vehicles/trucks, parked at tribal office
 - City owned equipment kept in the storage yard
- Natural
 - Swimming pond behind fish camp, Parks Service land (not on map) and another near Igiugig
 - Tazimna River
 - Newhalen River
 - Alexie Creek, spawning tributary of Newhalen River
 - Chulitna River, main hunting river for mammals and water fowl
 - Entire area for berry picking, hunting, trapping, wood cutting, etc.
 - Picker Creek, whitefish, pike, salt fish, etc.
 - Nondalton (Boys and Girls) Mountain – subsistence

Worksheet #4 – Vulnerability (Problem) Statements

- These statements explain why the specified hazards should be profiled
- Bristol will generate these and include them in the Draft Plan, to be reviewed by Council
- For example, “buildings are vulnerable to subsidence because of a clay layer/soft soil and freeze/thaw, which causes foundation settlement and leaning towards the lake”

Worksheet #5 – Mitigation Goals

- Broad statements of what the community wants to see happen for each of the hazards
- The planning team agrees with including a general statement to “reduce the possibility of damages due to” for each profiled hazard
- They also like the idea of including “increase tribe’s capacity to prepare and respond to natural disasters” as a broad goal

Worksheet #6 – Mitigation Strategies

- What can be done about the specified hazards and goals?
- See attached Worksheet #6 for more information, and for priority strategies
- Drought
 - Education for people camping and fire safety when there is dry ground, work with FireWise (Park Service) to get a fire danger sign
 - Education about how drought can affect subsistence areas (fish and berries)
 - The biggest concern with drought is fires
 - Use culture camp how to save food/preserve to have stores of berries for the future in case of drought the next year
- Earthquake
 - Education to lessen the panic, earthquake drills at the school and work/public, get under a table or door frame

- CERT Training, very intense, teaches how to identify if structures are safe to enter and what to do in an earthquake
 - Community interested in knowing how to inspect homes after earthquake, education, and how to secure bookshelves, etc. to walls
 - Training and response equipment/kits for fuel spills caused by earthquakes, how to inspect tank farms after a quake, HAZWOPER/HAZMAT courses
- Erosion
 - Hydrology study and drainage improvements, road crowning, and culverts
 - Hydro-seeding or vegetation on road sides to stabilize embankments with roots, they originally used a biodegradable mesh with seed but it never took
 - Use sand bags to help direct water and protect certain areas, creeks, etc.
 - Clear brush and grass (and debris) in ditches and natural drainage channels
- Extreme Cold
 - On the river it will look like it is iced over really well, but then the next day if it warms up a bit, the river will be wide open, more of a transportation concern
 - People measure the ice thickness regularly and spread that info through word of mouth and the radio
 - Educate homeowners to check their exhaust pipes because condensation can build up, same for chimney pipes, causing exhaust to go back inside house and creates a poison/fire hazard, check water lines outside – it impacts the entire community because it causes water leaks in the system, a winterization checklist would be good – does BBNA have an example?
 - Transportation – what to bring while traveling in the cold, the weather changes fast, people will end up camping out and getting lost in the whiteout – they put this information in the newsletters often
 - Education of what frost bite and cold blisters look like
- Flooding
 - If you are in the flood level, build your house up higher, build future buildings out of the flood level
 - When water level rose a few years ago, they had to go pull all the boats out because they were swamped
 - Drainage improvements
 - Muster point to higher ground
 - Education for kids at the school to keep away from water
 - Clean out driftwood/debris (including nets) on the beach and in water, and explain these hazards to boaters, it can be dangerous
- Severe wind
 - Checking roofs to make sure they are buttoned down good, homeowner education, should be a housing code, secure windows and everything
 - Lots of debris flying around, trash management, someone's trampoline blew up on power line in Iliamna
 - Can create an emergency transportation issue, they rely on air transportation for everything (including medevacs)
 - Slowly filling up the tank farm to have a backup fuel source, but not enough
 - Need 1 week of emergency supplies
 - Educate community to have own backup food supplies, etc.

- o Wind has blown over power lines in the past, most people have wood stoves as a backup heat but not everybody, otherwise they have generators (need fuel), backup heat source
 - o The village needs a backup generator
 - o They have a backup generator for clinic, but it was never hooked up
 - o Homes should get their own small generators
 - o Consider wind turbines and solar, off the grid power? Streetlights are supposed to be a solar panel/wind turbine, so will be interesting to see if it works
- Severe Winter Weather
 - o Transportation sanding, snow plowing, cleats
 - o Education for how to travel and dress appropriately
 - o Winter survival kits, especially for traveling – matches, ax, lighter, food, etc.
 - o Check weather and prepare in advance, get sand a couple of days ahead of time
 - o Snow loads on roofs and power lines, fortify the roofs, many old sheds are flimsy, educate homeowners on this
 - o Concern about frozen trees snapping off and falling on the power lines, clear out brush in the power line easements, electric co-op responsibility
- Subsidence
 - o Majority of houses are post and pad foundations, some houses are tilting forward and so is the church
 - o Might have to redo the foundations in the future, inspect homes every so often
 - o Educate community why settling is happening and how to keep an eye on it
 - o Sewer and underground utilities, repair/inspection, fix leaks, the lines eventually break away with the house, some of the lines even pushed up towards the surface
 - o When putting in a water line, found a thick grey clay layer, could hear groundwater running underneath
 - o Power poles are starting to lean, inspect and brace, and sewer manholes, etc.
- Volcanos
 - o Education about the hazards, what to do when ash falls, teach people to cover their cars, protect equipment, how to clean vehicles, and effects of subsistence foods and water source – need to wash berries, etc.
 - o Use masks at clinic, a lot of people have asthma
 - o Concerns about tarps melting, but do need a cover or a material that could handle some heat from the engine/exhaust
 - o Extra filters for trucks, etc. (they have more filters at water treatment)
 - o Airplanes can't fly
- Wildfire
 - o Having updated fire equipment and training
 - o Fire breaks around buildings and community – clear brush, educate homeowners, part of the FireWise program
 - o Campfire education, precautions about wind and dry brush
 - o Masks, keep people inside if you are sensitive
 - o There was a building fire in the late 80s, the City/Tribal/Community combined facility burned down in 27 minutes, they lost years of files and resources, can building fires be included in the plan?

- o When the school burned down, they sent women and kids down to fish camp or to the airport while men were fighting the fire
- GOAL: Build capacity of Tribe and City to prepare and respond to natural hazards (the City should be included because they work closely together)
 - o Stationed VHF radios, not just handheld
 - o Identify a muster point for a head count (for example airport because there are no electric lines)
 - o Community training, every three years to an overall review to continue education
 - o Developing the Small Community Emergency Response Plan (SCERP), includes contacts for different emergencies
 - o Emergency response kits for homes
 - o Teach community how to make yurts or community shelters
 - o Solar panel cell phone chargers
- Concerns about nuclear threats

*See mitigation action worksheet for goal details

Attachments:

1. Planning Team Meeting Sign-in Sheets
2. Planning Team Workshop Agenda
3. TTSP Background Collection Notes
4. TTSP Candidate Emphasis Areas
5. TTSP Implementation Plan
6. Past Nondalton Hazard Planning Notes
7. Worksheet #1: Hazard Identification
8. Worksheet #3: Risk Analysis
9. Worksheet #6: Mitigation Strategies
10. Public Meeting Sign-in Sheet
11. Public Meeting Flyer
12. Public Meeting Handouts
13. Public Meeting Presentation Slides
14. Map Markups
15. Pictures

Meeting Minute attachments included in Appendix B. The previous 9, and last 2 can be found in Appendix A.

End Meeting Minutes
CC: File

Community Meeting

Nondalton Tribal Hazard Mitigation Plan (2019 - 2024) & Tribal Transportation Safety Plan

Date / Location: January 31, 2019 at 4 PM / Community Center

Sign In Sheet

Name	Name	Name
Teresa Pickler		
* Briana Delkittie		
Natalia Marttila		
Liz Ballou		
Gary Marttila		
Billy Treason Jr		
Fawn Silas		
Clyde Tsofan		
Walter Engstrom		
Chris Crookman		
Randy Jernak		
Clarence Delkittie		
* Gust Smith	Bus Evanoff	



NONDALTON TRANSPORTATION SAFETY PLAN & HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

COMMUNITY MEETING

Come learn about two new projects in the works! The first is a Tribal Transportation Safety Plan, which proposes strategies to improve safety of local roads, trails, boating facilities, and airport. The second project is a Tribal Hazard Mitigation Plan, which proposes strategies to protect the community against natural disasters such as wildfires, floods, earthquakes, & more.

We want to hear from you!

Attendees can provide input about safety and hazard priorities for the community. The project planners will be available for any questions or feedback from the public.

Posting date 1/16/2019

**Thursday
January 31, 2019
4:00 PM**

**Community
Center**

Door Prizes!

**Snacks &
Refreshments**

**Discuss the
future of
Nondalton!**

For more information or to
submit comments contact:

Jackie Wander
(907) 563-0013
jwander@bristol-
companies.com

Bristol



ENGINEERING
SERVICES COMPANY, LLC



Community Meeting Handout **Nondalton Tribal Hazard Mitigation Plan** January 31, 2019

Dear Participant;

Thank you for attending the public meeting for the Nondalton FEMA Tribal Hazard Mitigation Plan (THMP). Your comments and participation are very important to the planning process. We appreciate any feedback you may have on this meeting or the project in general.

Bristol Bay Native Association (BBNA) Department of Transportation and Infrastructure Development (DOTID) has contracted Bristol Engineering Services Company, LLC (Bristol) to assist with the preparation of the FEMA THMP. The THMP is a planning document used to identify hazards that your community is exposed to and ways to reduce potential losses of important assets from these hazards. A FEMA approved and community adopted THMP enables the Local government to apply for grants through disaster related assistance programs like the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM), and others.

The purpose of this public meeting is to inform the community about the THMP, collect community feedback about the identified hazards and mitigation actions / projects. We are looking for personal experiences with the identified hazards, and assistance with identifying problem areas and issues of concern. We would also like input on the identified mitigation strategies and ways that the Planning Team can keep the public informed and involved in the process. This information will be used in the THMP. A draft copy will be available for review when completed.

Public comment is key to a successful project. Please feel free to contact me directly with any comments or concerns. My email is ddance@bristol-companies.com.

Sincerely,

Danielle Dance
Civil Engineer I

Attachments:

- Newsletter
- List of Preparedness Resources
- 12 Ways to Prepare Postcard





Bristol Bay Native Association Transportation and Infrastructure Development

August 2018 Newsletter 1

This newsletter describes the Bristol Bay Native Association Transportation and Infrastructure Department's Tribal Hazard Mitigation Planning project development processes to all interested agencies, stakeholders, and the public and to solicit comments. It can also be viewed on the BBNA's website at www.bbna.com

Bristol Bay Native Association (BBNA) Transportation and Infrastructure Department (DOTID) was awarded a Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program grant from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to prepare your 2019 Tribal Hazard Mitigation Plan (THMP). Bristol Engineering Services Company, LLC (BESC) was contracted to assist the BBNA DOTID with preparing a 2019 FEMA approvable THMP plan.

The THMP will identify all natural hazards, such as earthquake, flood, erosion, severe weather, and wildland/tundra fire hazards, etc. The plan will also identify the people and facilities potentially at risk and ways to mitigate damage from future hazard impacts. We will document the public participation and planning process as part of this project.

What is Hazard Mitigation?

Hazard mitigation projects eliminate the risk or reduce the hazard impact severity to people and property. Projects may include short- or long-term activities to reduce exposure to or the effects of known hazards. Hazard mitigation activities could include relocating or elevating buildings, replacing insufficiently sized culverts, using alternative construction techniques, developing, implementing, or enforcing building codes, or developing, and implementing education programs.

Why Do We Need A Hazard Mitigation Plan?

Communities must have a State, FEMA approved, and community adopted mitigation plan to receive a project grant from FEMA's pre- and post-disaster grants identified in their Hazard Mitigation Assistance and other agency's mitigation grant programs. BBNA DOTID plans to apply for mitigation funds after our plan is complete.

A FEMA approved and community adopted THMP enables the Local government to apply for the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), a disaster related assistance program; the Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM), and the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) grant programs.

The Planning Process

There are very specific federal requirements that must be met when preparing a FEMA approvable THMP. These requirements are commonly referred to as the planning process requirements of 44 CFR 201.7 (c)

The following steps describe the planning process in order to develop the THMP.

1. **Establish the Planning Team**
2. **Education of the Planning Team**
3. **Assess Risks**
4. **Assess Capabilities**
5. **Develop a Mitigation Strategy**
6. **Monitor, Evaluate, and Plan Updates**

We are currently in the very beginning stages of preparing the plan development. We will be conducting a Planning Team Meeting to introduce the project and planning team, to gather comments from community residents, identify hazards, and collect data to refine the vulnerability assessment.

We Need Your Help

BESC has prepared survey packets to begin collecting information for your THMP. Survey packets will be mailed to your village council and sent by email to your village administrator.

Establishing a Planning Team is a very important step.

We will need a point of contact (POC)/team leader from your community. This group will consist of 2-5 people that have good knowledge about land use, the transportation system, public facilities, and safety resources within the community. BBNA DOTID will be in contact with your tribe to determine a POC and your planning team.

Once the Planning Team has been developed, they will begin to work on the following items:

- Identifying the hazards that impact your community;
- Determining information about the hazards such as, location, history, extent, and the probability of future events;
- Completing a risk analysis, and;
- Developing problem statements and goals.

BBNA DOTID will be in contact with your tribe to set up an initial teleconference meeting with the Planning Team, BBNA DOTID, and BESC to continue to work on the THMP development.

The BBNA DOTID team will be led by Annie Fritze, DOTID Program Manager or Dan Breeden, Department Director with assistance from Bristol Engineering Service Company, LLC (contracted by BBNA). BESC will be developing materials and lead the planning process with guidance from BBNA DOTID staff.

BBNA Tribal Hazard Planning Team

Team Member	Title	Involvement
Annie Fritze	Program Manager	THMP Team Leader, data gathering and plan review
Dan Breeden	Department Director	THMP Team Leader, data gathering and plan review
Isaac Pearson, P.E.	Senior Engineer	THMP Consultant
Danielle Dance	Civil Engineer	THMP Consultant

Public Participation

The purpose of this newsletter is to keep you informed, and to allow you every opportunity to voice your opinion regarding these important projects. We want to encourage public involvement as a continuous effort throughout the project.

We encourage you to take an active part in the development effort, and preparation of the Tribal Hazard Mitigation Plan.

The goal is to receive comments, identify key issues or concerns, and improve mitigation ideas, and to guide the community.

Please contact BBNA DOTID program staff or BESC if you have any questions, comments, or requests for more information:

Bristol Bay Native Association DOTID Annie Fritze OR Dan Breeden PO Box 310 Dillingham, Alaska 99576 (907) 842-6219	Bristol Engineering Services Company, LLC Danielle Dance, Consultant 111 W. 16th Avenue, Third Floor Anchorage, Alaska 99501 (907)563-0013
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Useful web links

Volcano Information

- Visit the AVO website: www.avo.alaska.edu
- Sign up for the VNS: <https://volcanoes.usgs.gov/vns2/>
- Ash Impacts website: https://volcanoes.usgs.gov/volcanic_ash
- Ashfall advisories come from the NWS: www.weather.gov/afc/
- AVO would *love* your volcano observations and ash samples
 - Find us at www.avo.alaska.edu/contact.php/
 - Is Ash Falling: www.avo.alaska.edu/ashfall/ashreport.php
 - Collection instructions: <https://avo.alaska.edu/ashfall.php>
 - Facebook: <http://facebook.com/alaska.avo>
 - Twitter: http://twitter.com/alaska_avo
- Air Quality Advisories, DEC: <http://dec.alaska.gov/air>
- Airborne ash hazards to aircraft, NOAA: <http://aawu.arh.noaa.gov>
- Local Notice to Mariners, USCG: www.navcen.uscg.gov

Weather Information

- Watches and Warnings: <https://alerts.weather.gov/cap/ak.php?x=1>
- Any forecast: <http://www.weather.gov/afc>
- Mobile information (low bandwidth): <http://www.weather.gov/source/afc/mobile/>
- River Information: <http://www.weather.gov/aprfc>
- Rainfall: <http://www.weather.gov/aprfc>
- Breakup Info: <http://www.weather.gov/aprfc/breakupESRIMap>
- River Conditions: <http://www.weather.gov/aprfc/riverConditions>
- Alaska Weather T.V. Maps: <http://www.weather.gov/afc/tv>
- Sea Ice forecasts: <http://www.weather.gov/afc/ice>
- Outlook (temperatures and precipitation): <http://www.cpc.noaa.gov>
- Send us a storm report:
http://www.srh.noaa.gov/StormReport_new/SubmitReport.php?site=AFC

WEBSITES

- Alaska DHS&EM: <http://ready.alaska.gov>
- Ready, Department of Homeland Security: <https://www.ready.gov/>
- Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development (DCCED), State of Alaska Floodplain Management: <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/nfip/nfip.htm>
- Flood information for Alaskans: <http://www.flood.alaska.gov>
- Association of State Floodplain Managers: <http://www.floods.org/>
- Alaska-Pacific River Forecast Center (APRFC): <http://aprfc.arh.noaa.gov>
- Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), Alaska Snow, Water and Climate Services: <http://ambcs.org>
- National Weather Service (NWS), Alaska Region Headquarters: <http://www.arh.noaa.gov/>
- Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Alaskan Region's Weather Cameras: <http://avcams.faa.gov/>
- U.S. Department of the Interior—Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Alaska Fire Service: <http://fire.ak.blm.gov/>
- Alaska Energy Authority (AEA): <http://www.akenergyauthority.org/>
- Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development (DCCED), Community Profiles: <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca>
- Alaska Department of Public Safety, Rural Fire Training Office: <http://www.dps.state.ak.us/fire/TEB/ruralfireprotection.aspx>
- Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC): <http://www.state.ak.us/dec/>
- National Weather Service, Forecast Office Alaska Ice Desk: <http://pafc.arh.noaa.gov/ice.php>
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA): <http://www.fema.gov/>
- American Red Cross of Alaska: <http://www.alaska.redcross.org>
- Small Business Administration: <http://www.sba.gov/localresources/disasteroffices/focwest/index.html>



FEMA

FEMA V-1021
Catalog No. 1672-3

April 2018

There are many ways to take action and prepare before a disaster occurs.
The actions on this card include some of the most important ways to help
yourself, your family, and your community increase your preparedness.
Simple actions at home and in your neighborhood can make a big difference!



@Readygov
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[Fema.gov/mobile-app](https://fema.gov/mobile-app)



Ready.gov/prepare



FEMA

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Catalog No. 1672-3

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Ready.gov/prepare



12 WAYS TO PREPARE



Sign up
for Alerts
and Warnings



Make a Plan



Save for a
Rainy Day



Practice
Emergency
Drills



Test Family
Communication
Plan



Safeguard
Documents



Plan with
Neighbors



Make Your
Home
Safer



Know
Evacuation
Routes



Assemble or
Update
Supplies



Get Involved in
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Document and
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Insure Property

Bristol



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Anchorage, AK 99501-5169
phone (907) 563-0013
fax (907) 563-6713
www.bristol-companies.com

Community Meeting Handout Nondalton Tribal Transportation Safety Plan January 31, 2019

Dear Participant;

Thank you for attending the public meeting for the Nondalton Tribal Transportation Safety Plan project. Your participation is crucial to the planning process. We appreciate any feedback you may have on this meeting or the project in general.

Bristol Engineering has been contracted by Bristol Bay Native Association (BBNA) on behalf of the Nondalton Village to develop a Tribal Transportation Safety Plan (TTSP) for your community. A TTSP is a collaborative and comprehensive document that identifies transportation safety issues and strategies to address them. The overarching goal is to reduce risk of car crashes, fatalities, and injuries on the local transportation system. The TTSP is also essential for obtaining funding for safety projects. The TTSP project is currently at the Draft report level. After this public meeting, Bristol will incorporate public comments into a Final Draft TTSP, which will be submitted to the Council for review.

The purpose of this public meeting is to present the Draft TTSP to the community, as well as better understand the community's transportation safety priorities. Priorities can be any project or program aimed at improving safety for any mode of travel including roads, trails, pedestrian features, boating and aviation facilities, and more. Your comments will help determine emphasis areas for the plan.

Public comment is key to a successful project. Please feel free to contact me directly with any comments or concerns. I can be reached by email at jwander@bristol-companies.com or by phone (907) 743-9314.

Sincerely,


Jaclyn (Jackie) Wander
Civil Engineer II



Bristol
Nondalton
Tribal Transportation Safety Plan
January 31, 2019

Nondalton Village Tribal Transportation Safety Plan

Bristol Engineering Services Company, LLC
Jackie Wander, Civil Engineer II

1

Bristol
Nondalton
Tribal Transportation Safety Plan
January 31, 2019

Safety Minute



Code Zero means zero incidents, zero injuries, and zero losses. Code Zero positively influences how we think and act.
Stake Zero is the Bristol Way

2

Bristol
Nondalton
Tribal Transportation Safety Plan
January 31, 2019

Presentation Overview

- What is a Safety Plan?
- Importance of Safety Plans
- The Four E's of Safety
- Steps to Develop Safety Plans
- Data Collection & Surveys
- Emphasis Areas
- Implementation Plan
- Next Steps
- Questions / Comments
- Break**
- Hazard Mitigation Plan
- Door Prizes!



3

Bristol
Nondalton
Tribal Transportation Safety Plan
January 31, 2019

Tribal Transportation Safety Plan

"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."

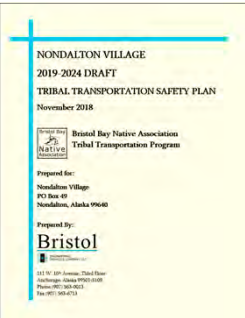
~ U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration
Developing a Transportation Safety Plan

4

Bristol
Nondalton
Tribal Transportation Safety Plan
January 31, 2019

Tribal Transportation Safety Plan

- Uses Data to Guide Transportation Investment Decisions
- Mechanism to Coordinate Safety Efforts
 - Engage leadership/stakeholders
 - Collect/analyze data
 - Determine emphasis areas
 - Identify strategies



5

Bristol
Nondalton
Tribal Transportation Safety Plan
January 31, 2019

Importance of Safety Plans

- Proactive Approach to Planning
 - Prevents crashes
 - Improves unsafe transportation conditions
- Address Most Critical Safety Needs
- Develops Partnerships
- Increases Access to Safety Funding



"Planning with safety in mind saves lives"

6

Bristol Nondalton Tribal Transportation Safety Plan January 31, 2019

Four E's of Safety

- ▶ **EDUCATION**
 - Gives drivers information about making good choices
 - Informs about rules of the road
- ▶ **ENGINEERING**
 - Addresses roadway infrastructure
- ▶ **ENFORCEMENT**
 - Enforces traffic laws
 - Provides visible police presence
- ▶ **EMERGENCY SERVICES**
 - Provides rapid response
 - Quality of care when responding to collisions causing injury



7

Bristol Nondalton Tribal Transportation Safety Plan January 31, 2019

Safety Plan Development

- ▶ Step 1 – Establish Safety Leadership Framework
- ▶ Step 2 – Collect & Analyze Safety Data
- ▶ Step 3 – Determine Emphasis Areas
- ▶ Step 4 – Identify Strategies
- ▶ Step 5 – Prioritize/Incorporate Strategies
- ▶ Step 6 – Draft a Plan
- ▶ Step 7 – Evaluate/Update the Transportation Safety Plan



8

Bristol Nondalton Tribal Transportation Safety Plan January 31, 2019

Data Collection

- ▶ Traffic Counts
- ▶ Public Surveys





9

Bristol Nondalton Tribal Transportation Safety Plan January 31, 2019

Traffic Counts

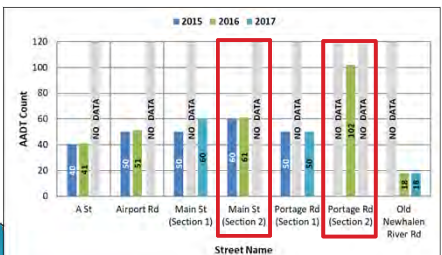


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Bristol Nondalton Tribal Transportation Safety Plan January 31, 2019

Traffic Counts

- ▶ Portage Road is the busiest (AADT = 102 in 2016)
- ▶ Followed by Main Street (AADT = 61 in 2016)

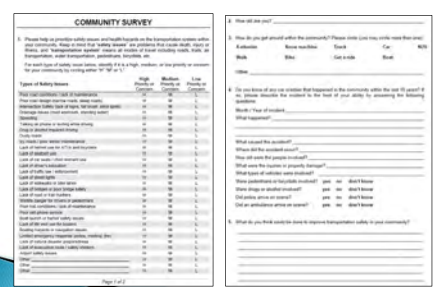


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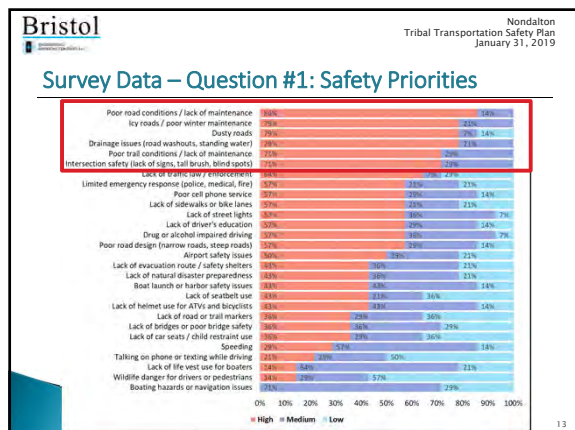
Bristol Nondalton Tribal Transportation Safety Plan January 31, 2019

Public Surveys

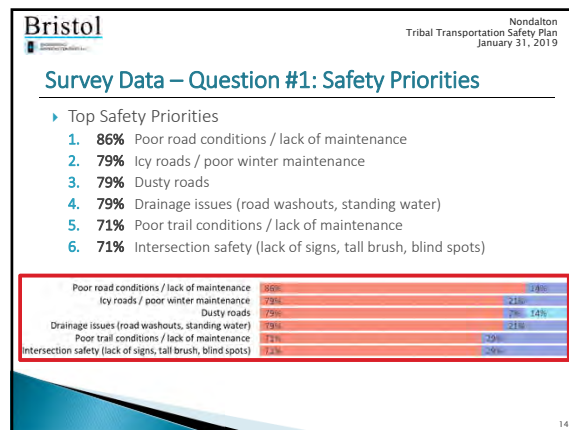
- ▶ 14 total surveys received!



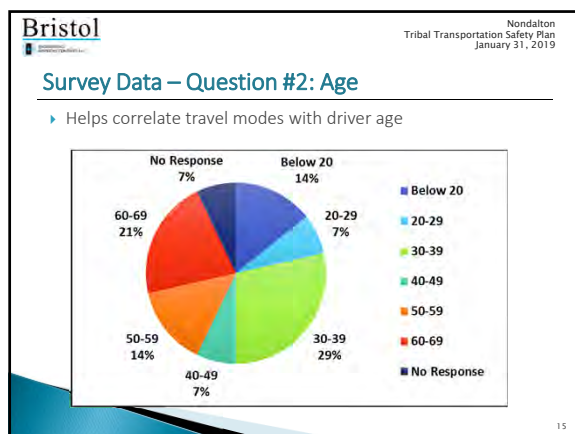
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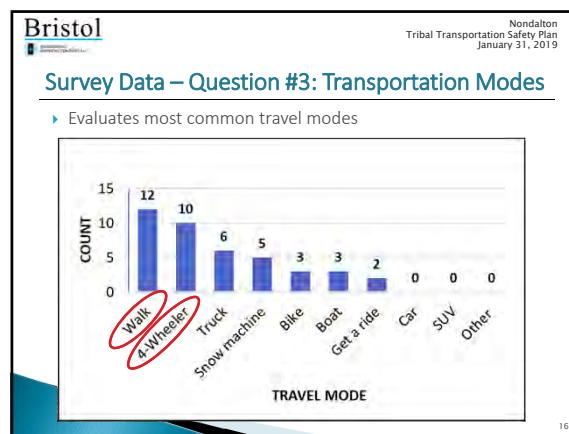
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16

Bristol Nondalton Tribal Transportation Safety Plan January 31, 2019

Survey Data – Question #4: Car Crashes

Three responses seemed to describe the same incident

Month	Summer
Year	2016
Incident	Truck turning left bumped SUV at blind corner
Cause	Blind spot
Location	Intersection at end of airport hill
Age	28, 4, 34
Injuries	None
Property Damage	SUV had dent on hood and broken light
Vehicle Types	Dodge Ram 1500 and SUV
Pedestrian Involvement	No
Drug or Alcohol Use	No
Police on Scene	No
Ambulance on Scene	No

17



18

Bristol Nondalton Tribal Transportation Safety Plan January 31, 2019

Candidate Emphasis Areas

- ▶ Road Conditions
 - Fix drainage
 - Pothole maintenance
- ▶ Winter Driving
- ▶ Dust
- ▶ Trail Safety
- ▶ Intersection Safety
 - Brush clearing
 - Signs
- ▶ Pedestrian Safety
 - Streetlights
 - Reflectors
- ▶ Airport Safety
 - Brush cutting
 - Public building
 - Unauthorized access



19

Bristol Nondalton Tribal Transportation Safety Plan January 31, 2019

Implementation Plan

EMPHASIS AREA #3	STRATEGIC LINKAGE					
SPEEDING	▶ 80% of survey respondents marked "speeding" as a high priority, making it the 4th highest community safety priority. ▶ Installing speed bumps was the second most common suggestion in the community surveys regarding actions to improve transportation safety. ▶ At least 2 out of 5 reported car crashes involved excessive rate of speed.					
OBJECTIVES	Reduce the risk and severity of speeding-related car crashes.					
SUCCESS INDICATORS	Slower driving speeds around the community.					
KEY ACTIONS	TARGET OUTCOME	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	DATE OF COMPLETION	PERFORMANCE MEASURES	MONITORING AND EVALUATION	
EDUCATION	Install more speed limit signs around the community, as needed.	Improve awareness of speed limits.	Transportation Coordinator, Tribal Administrator	Summer 2020	Number of speed limit signs installed or replaced.	Inspect road signs once per year and repair or replace as needed.
ENFORCEMENT	Work with the VPSO to patroll speeders, as appropriate. Increase VPSO presence in the school zone before and after school.	Improve enforcement of speed limits and increase visibility of police force.	Transportation Coordinator, Tribal Administrator	Ongoing, especially during school months.	Reduced number of complaints from community members about speeders.	Keep record of speeding complaints before and after installation of speed bumps.
ENGINEERING	Install painted speed bumps at ideal locations to reduce speed, especially within the school zones or on streets with high pedestrian traffic.	Reduce speeding on community roads. Reduce the number of speeding-related car crashes.	Transportation Coordinator, Tribal Administrator	Summer 2023	Number of speed bumps installed around the community. Reduced number of speeding-related accidents.	Keep record of speeding-related accidents before and after installation of speed bumps.
EMERGENCY RESPONSE	Maintain a local VPSO. Investigate parties to past the winter emergency response team to respond to traffic accidents caused by speeding or other factors.	Have reliable police and medical services within the community to improve quality of care during a transportation incident.	Transportation Coordinator, Tribal Administrator	Ongoing	Number of days the VPSO patrolled the school zone. Increased number of volunteers on the emergency response team.	Schedule seasonal meetings with the VPSO & response team to monitor performance.

20

Bristol Nondalton Tribal Transportation Safety Plan January 31, 2019

Next Steps

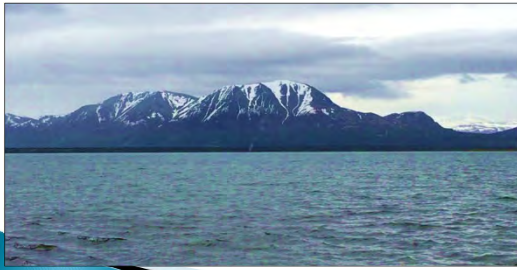
- ▶ Draft Safety Plan
 - February 2019
 - Collect public comment
- ▶ Final Draft Safety Plan
 - March 2019
 - Council review
- ▶ Final Safety Plan
 - April 2019
 - Resolution
- ▶ Implementation



21

Bristol Nondalton Tribal Transportation Safety Plan January 31, 2019

Questions or Comments



22

Bristol Nondalton Tribal Transportation Safety Plan January 31, 2019

Nondalton FEMA Tribal Hazard Mitigation Plan

Bristol Engineering Services Company, LLC
Danielle Dance

23

Bristol Nondalton Tribal Transportation Safety Plan January 31, 2019

Presentation Overview

- ▶ Project Background
- ▶ FEMA Tribal Hazard Mitigation Plan (THMP)
- ▶ Funding
- ▶ Identified Hazards
- ▶ Assets
- ▶ Mitigation Goals
- ▶ Mitigation Action Plan



24

Bristol Nondalton
Tribal Transportation Safety Plan
January 31, 2019

Project Background

- BBNA DOTID awarded Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program grant from FEMA
 - Develop the Tribal Hazard Mitigation Plan
 - Contracted BESC
- Hazard Mitigation
 - eliminates risk to or reduces hazard impact severity to community assets
 - Projects can be long or short term
- Purpose of Plan
 - Identify ways to make community safer and more prepared
 - Provides opportunity for funding options through FEMA



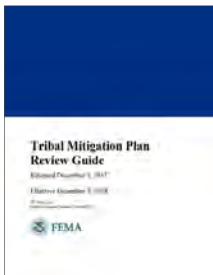

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25

Bristol Nondalton
Tribal Transportation Safety Plan
January 31, 2019

FEMA Tribal Hazard Mitigation Plan (THMP)

- Follows Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)
 - 44 CFR Part 201
- Identifies
 - Planning Process / Planning Team
 - Plan to keep the THMP current
 - Natural hazards in your community
 - Community assets
 - Mitigation strategy / action plan
 - Funding Opportunities



26

26

Bristol Nondalton
Tribal Transportation Safety Plan
January 31, 2019

Funding

- Eligibility Requirement for FEMA Pre- and Post- Disaster Grants
 - FEMA approved and community adopted Hazard Mitigation Plan
 - Plan identifies mitigation projects for the community
- Grants
 - Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)
 - Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM)
 - National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)
 - Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)
- Other Grant Opportunities
 - State
 - Tribal



27

27

Bristol Nondalton
Tribal Transportation Safety Plan
January 31, 2019

Identified Hazards

- Hazards Identified Based on
 - Location
 - Extent
 - Probability of Future Event
 - Overall Significance
- Hazards Detailed in Plan
 - Location
 - Extent
 - History
 - Probability of Future Events
- Hazards
 - Drought
 - Earthquake
 - Erosion
 - Extreme Heat
 - Flood
 - Severe Wind
 - Subsidence
 - Volcano
 - Wildfire
- What experiences have you had?

28

28

Bristol Nondalton
Tribal Transportation Safety Plan
January 31, 2019

Community Assets

- Asset
 - People
 - Economy
 - Built Environment
 - Natural Environment
- Major Community Assets
 - Clinic
 - Churches / Cemeteries
 - School
 - Utilities
 - Airport / Roads
 - B&B's
 - Doll Factory
 - Store / Post Office
 - City Offices
 - Tribal Office
 - Community Center
 - Others



29

29

Bristol Nondalton
Tribal Transportation Safety Plan
January 31, 2019

Mitigation Goals

- Goals Based on Vulnerability Statements
 - VULNERABILITY STATEMENTS HERE



FEMA Local Mitigation Planning Handbook
March 2013

30

30

Bristol Nondalton
Tribal Transportation Safety Plan
January 31, 2019

Mitigation Goals

- Community Goals
 - Reduce possibility of damages due to the profiled hazards.
 - GOALS HERE

31

31

Bristol Nondalton
Tribal Transportation Safety Plan
January 31, 2019

Mitigation Actions

- Mitigation Actions Reduce Long-Term Vulnerability
- Types
 - Local plans and regulations
 - Structure and infrastructure projects
 - Natural systems protection
 - Education and awareness programs
 - Additional – Preparedness and Response Actions
- Actions Will be Used to Create a Mitigation Action Plan



FEMA Local Mitigation Planning Handbook
March 2013

32

32

Bristol Nondalton
Tribal Transportation Safety Plan
January 31, 2019

Mitigation Actions (Continued)

- Mitigation Actions
 - Actions that help reduce the impact from natural hazards.
- What suggestions do you have?

33

33

Bristol Nondalton
Tribal Transportation Safety Plan
January 31, 2019

Continued Public Involvement

- Public Involvement is Important
 - Next Steps
- How can the Planning Team keep you informed and involved in this process?



Contact	
BBNA DOTID	Bristol Engineering (BESC)
Annie Fritze (907) 842-6143 afritze@bbna.com	Danielle Dance (907) 563-0013 ddance@bristol-companies.com

34

34

Bristol Nondalton
Tribal Transportation Safety Plan
January 31, 2019

Questions or Comments

35

35

Bristol Nondalton
Tribal Transportation Safety Plan
January 31, 2019

CHINAN!



36

36

COMMUNITY SURVEY

This is a public opinion survey regarding natural hazards in your community. The results from this survey will help the Tribal Hazard Mitigation Plan Planning Team improve public/private coordination, mitigation, and risk reduction efforts in your community. Additionally we would like information regarding the methods and techniques you prefer for reducing the risks and losses associated with these hazards.

NATURAL HAZARD INFORMATION

We would like to know about your experience involving natural hazards and your exposure to preparedness information.

1. In the last five (5) years, have you or someone in your household directly experienced any of the natural disasters listed below?

(Please check all that apply)

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☐ Coastal Ice | ☐ Landslide/Avalanche |
| ☐ Drought | ☐ Severe Winter Weather |
| ☐ Earthquake | ☐ Tsunami |
| ☐ Erosion | ☐ Volcano Eruption |
| ☐ Extreme Temperatures | ☐ Wildfire |
| ☐ Flood | ☐ Other (specify): |

2. How concerned are you about the following natural disasters affecting your community?

(Check the corresponding box for each hazard)

Natural Disaster	Very Concerned	Somewhat Concerned	Neutral	Not Very Concerned	Not Concerned
Coastal Ice	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Drought	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Earthquake	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Erosion	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Extreme Temperatures	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Flood	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Landslide/Avalanche	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Severe Winter Weather	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Tsunami	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Volcano Eruption	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Wildfire	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Other _____	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

3. Have you received information about how to make members of your household and home safer from natural disasters?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No (**IF NO Skip to Question 5**)

If “YES”, how recently?

- ☐ Within the last 6 months
- ☐ Between 6 and 12 months
- ☐ Between 1 and 2 years
- ☐ Between 2 and 5 years
- ☐ 5 years or more

4. Who provided the last received information about how to make members of your household and home safer from natural disasters?

(Please check only ONE)

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☐ News Media | ☐ Tribe |
| ☐ Government Agency | ☐ Neighbor / Friend / Family Member |
| ☐ Utility Company | ☐ Non-Profit Organization |
| ☐ University or Research Institution | ☐ Not Sure |
| | ☐ Other (specify):
_____ |

5. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your household and home safer from natural disasters?

(Please check UP TO THREE)

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☐ Newspapers | ☐ Books |
| ☐ Radio | ☐ Mail |
| ☐ Schools | ☐ Fact Sheet / Brochure / Newsletters |
| ☐ Internet (News Outlets/Email Newsletters) | ☐ Public Workshops / Meetings |
| | ☐ Other (specify):
_____ |

COMMUNITY VULNERABILITIES AND HAZARD MITIGATION STRATEGIES

We need to understand which community assets may be vulnerable to natural hazards in order to assess community risk. Vulnerable assets are those community features, characteristics, or resources that may be impacted by natural hazards (e.g. populations with functional needs, environmental resources, economic components, and others). The next set of questions will focus on the vulnerable assets in your community and your preferred strategies to mitigate risk to those assets.

6. Community assets are characteristics, features, or resources that either allow the community to function or make a community unique. In your opinion, which of the following categories are most vulnerable to the impacts caused by natural hazards in your community?

(Rank the community assets in order [from 1 to 6] of vulnerability, 1 being most vulnerable and 6 being least vulnerable)

Community Assets	Potential Natural Hazard Impact	Order of Vulnerability
Human	Loss of life and/or injuries	_____
Economic	Business closures and/or job losses	_____
Infrastructure	Damage or loss of bridges, utilities, schools, etc.	_____
Cultural / Historic	Damage or loss of fish dry racks, cemeteries, etc.	_____
Environmental	Damage or loss of forests, rangeland, waterways, subsistence areas, etc.	_____
Governance	Ability to maintain order and/or provide public amenities and services	_____

7. We would like to know what specific types of community assets are most important to you.
(Check the corresponding box for each hazard)

Community Assets	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Neutral	Not Very Important	Not Important
School	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Clinic	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Churches	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
City Buildings	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Tribal Buildings	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Store	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Post Office	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Transportation Systems	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Major Employers	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Fuel Storage	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Utilities	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Homes	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Subsistence Areas	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Other _____	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Other: _____	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Other: _____	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Other: _____	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

8. A number of activities can reduce your community's risk from natural hazards. These activities can be both regulatory and non-regulatory.
(Check the corresponding box that best represents your opinion on how to best reduce the risk and loss associated with natural disasters.)

Strategies	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Not Sure
I support a planning and regulatory approach to reducing risk	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
I support a non-regulatory approach to reducing risk	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
I support a mix of both regulatory and non-regulatory approaches to reducing risk	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
I support structure and infrastructure projects to reduce risk	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
I support natural systems protection projects to reduce risk	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
I support education and awareness programs to reduce risk	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
I support protecting historical and cultural structures	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
I would be willing to make my home more disaster-resistant	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
I support steps to safeguard the local economy following a natural disaster	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
I support improving the disaster preparedness of local schools	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

9. Natural hazards can have a significant impact on a community. However, planning for these events can help reduce the impacts. The following statements will help determine community priorities regarding planning for natural hazards in your community.

(Check the corresponding box to show us how important each one is to you.)

Statements	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Neutral	Not Very Important	Not Important
Protecting private property	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Protecting critical facilities (e.g. roads, bridges, clinic, schools, store, etc.)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Enhancing function of natural features (e.g. streams, wetlands)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Protecting historical and cultural resources and landmarks	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Protecting and reducing damage to utilities	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Strengthening emergency services	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

MITIGATION AND PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD

Households can prepare and mitigate for natural hazards in order to prevent property damage, injuries, and loss of life. Any precautions taken or training received can make a big difference in your ability to recover from an emergency or natural disaster. Emergency care or access to basic services (e.g. electricity, gas, water, communications) may be temporarily cutoff. Or you may be asked to quickly evacuate. The following questions focus on your household's preparedness for natural hazards or emergencies.

10. Please check the activities that you have done in your household, plan to do in the near future, have not done, or are unable to do.

(Check one answer for each preparedness activity.)

Have you or someone in your household:	Have Done	Plan To Do	Not Done	Unable To Do
Attended a meeting or received written information on natural disasters or emergency preparedness?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Talked with members in your household about what to do in case of an emergency or natural disaster?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Developed a "Household/Family Emergency Plan" in order to decide what everyone would do in the event of an emergency or disaster?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Prepared a "Disaster Supply Kit" (stored extra food, water, batteries, or other emergency supplies)?	☐	☐	☐	☐

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

We appreciate any information you are willing to share with us about you and/or your household.

11. Please indicate your age: _____

12. Gender (Circle one): **Male** **Female**

13. How long have you lived in the community?

- ☐ Less than one (1) year ☐ 10 – 19 years
- ☐ 1 – 5 years ☐ 20 years or more
- ☐ 5 – 9 years

GENERAL COMMENTS

Please provide any additional comments about natural hazards in your community including historical disasters, existing efforts to prepare for or protect against a disaster, or comments about the Hazard Mitigation Plan Project in general.

[illegible]

Thank you for taking the time to complete this survey.

If you have any questions or comments, please contact **Danielle Dance** at (907) 743-9394 or ddance@bristol-companies.com

SUMMARY - COMMUNITY SURVEY

A survey was distributed to the community members of Nondalton, Alaska. This was done in an effort to collect public opinion regarding natural hazards that impact the community and preferred methods of reducing risk and losses associated with these hazards. Below is a summary of the data collected from the survey.

GENERAL RESPONDENT INFORMATION

Seventeen questionnaires were completed and returned. Question 12 asked about the gender of the respondents. Five respondents were male, 10 female, and two declined to answer (See Figure 1). Question 13 asked about the length of time in the community. Sixty-five percent (11 replies) of the questionnaires came from longtime residents that have lived in the community for 20 or more years (See Figure 2).

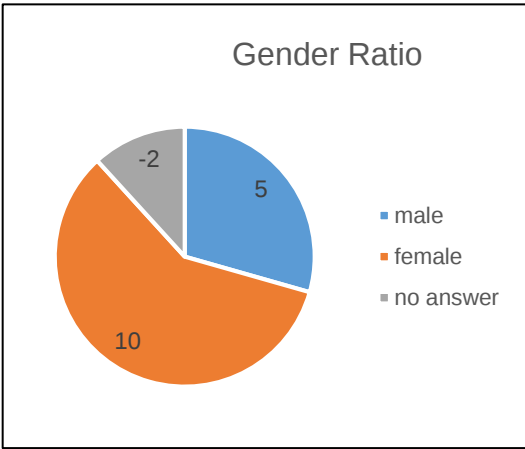


Figure 1: Gender Ratio (Question #12)

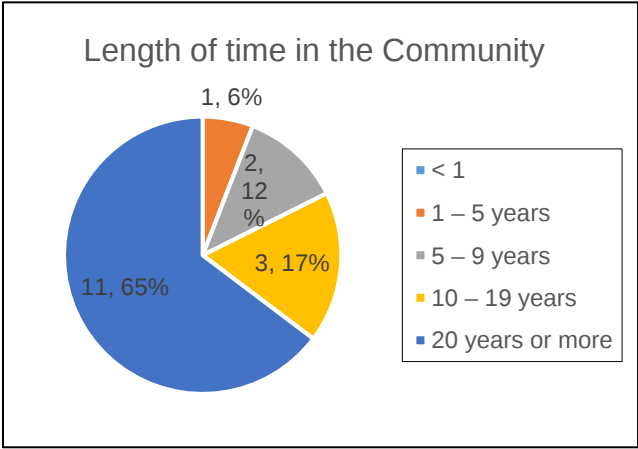


Figure 2: Length of Time in the Community (Question #13)

The residents that responded, ranged in age (Question 11) from 18 to 65 (Figure 3).

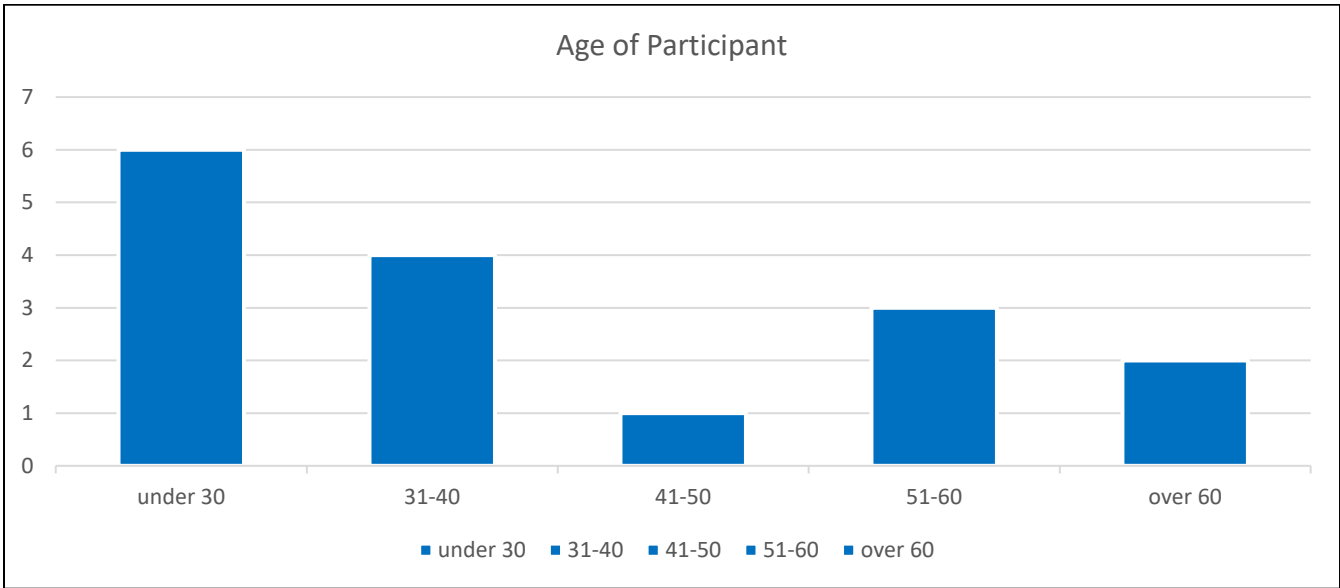


Figure 3: Age of Participant (Question #11)

NATURAL HAZARD INFORMATION

Information regarding experiences and concerns about natural hazards in the community was gathered (Question 1) from the survey. The survey respondents identified hazards that they have personally experienced (Figure 4).

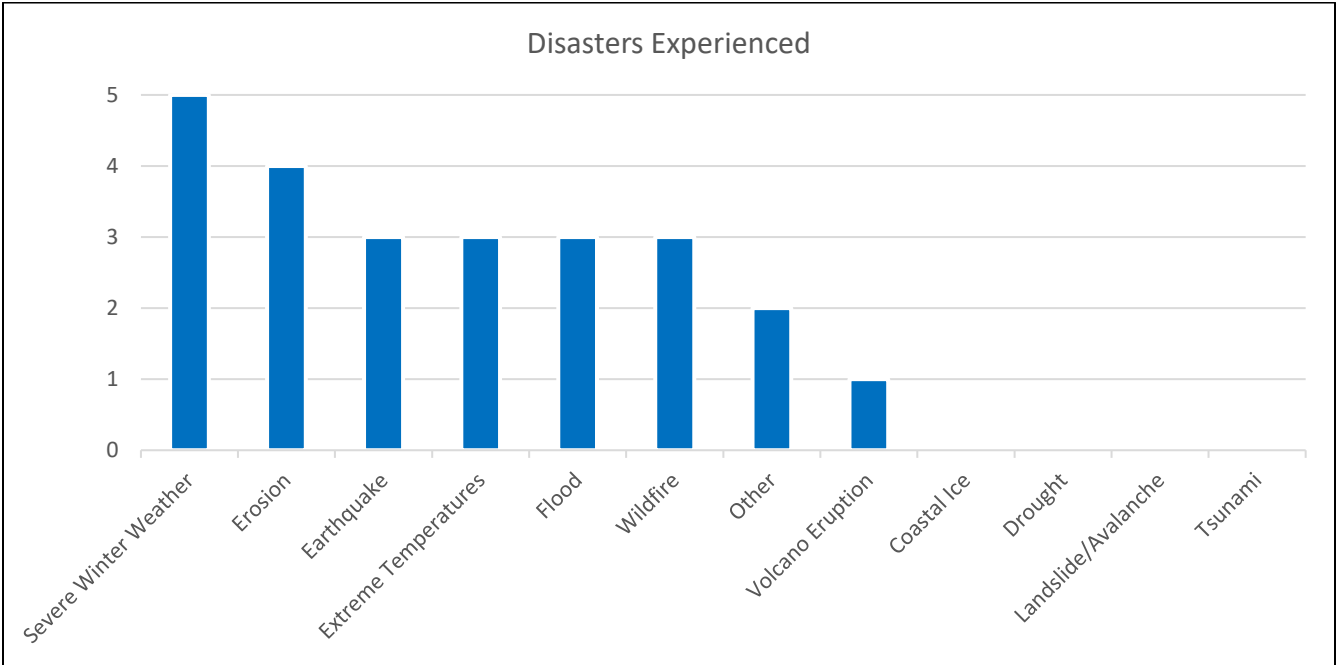


Figure 4: Disasters Experienced (Question #1)

Question #2 identified specific hazards that concerned the community members. The Community is most concerned about Earthquakes. Thirteen individuals out of the 17 replies expressed they were somewhat or very concerned about Severe Winter Weather. Other disasters of concern are Wildfire and Earthquakes. Figure 5 identifies the concerns for the Community.

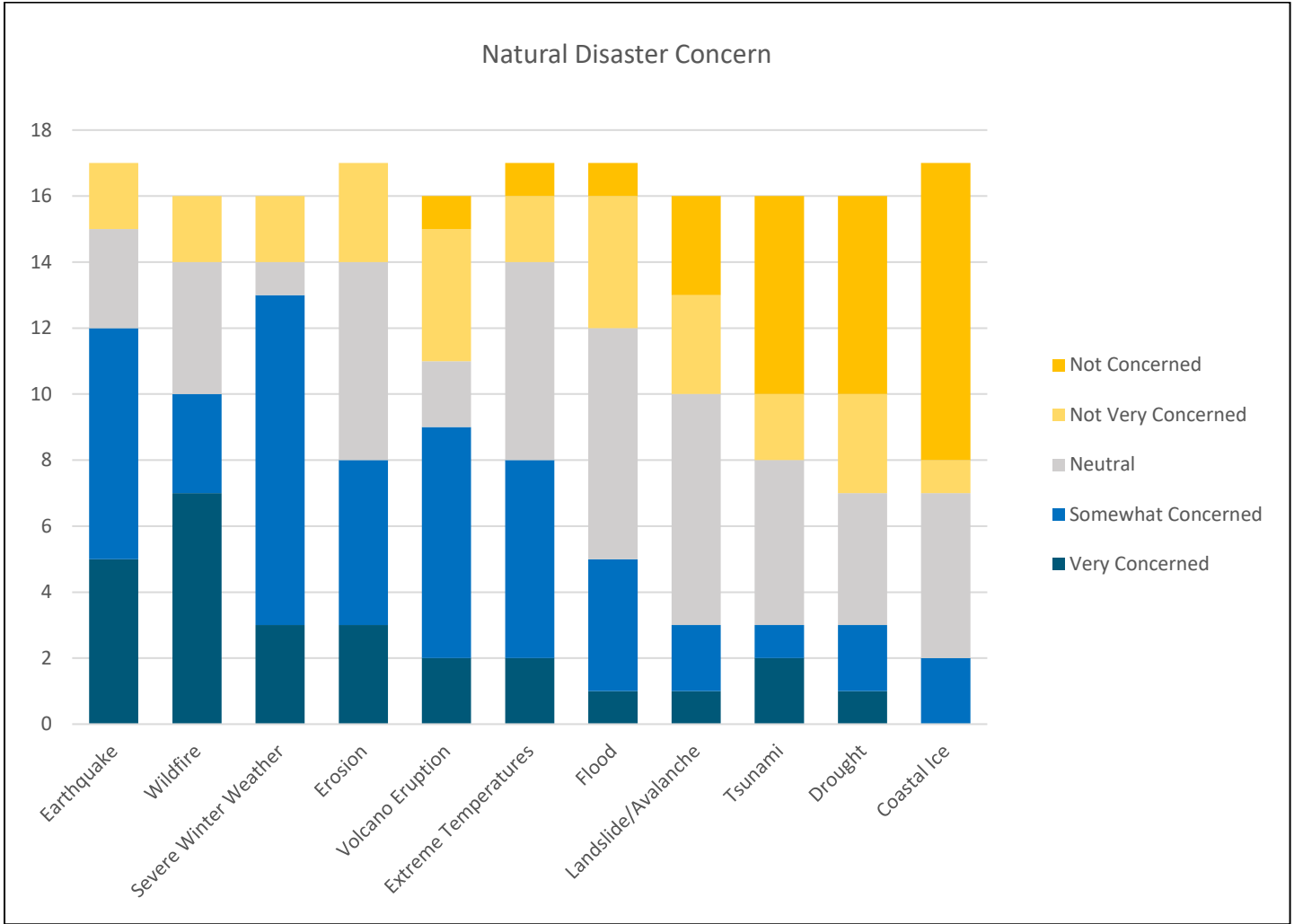


Figure 5: Natural Disaster Concern (Question #2)

The residents were asked if they received any information on how to make their homes and members of their household safe from a natural disaster (Question 3). Five respondents noted that they received information. Figure 6 indicates the source of the information obtained by the residents (Question 4) that said they received this information.

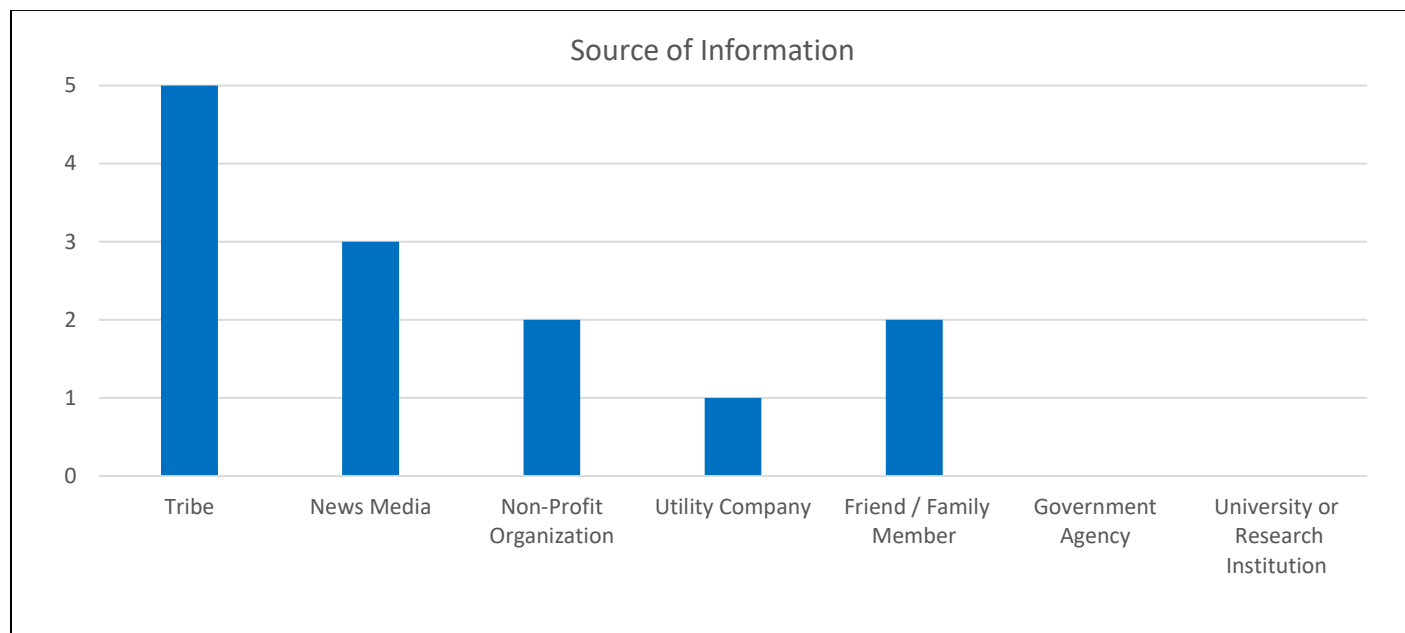


Figure 6: Source of Information (Question #4)

The residents were asked about the most effective way for them to receive information to protect their household and homes (Question 5). For those that responded to this question, fact sheet/brochure and mail were considered the two most effective ways of receiving this information. Figure 7 provides the respondents preferred method of receiving information about how to protect their homes and households. One respondent suggested the telephone and one listed the village council as the preferred method.

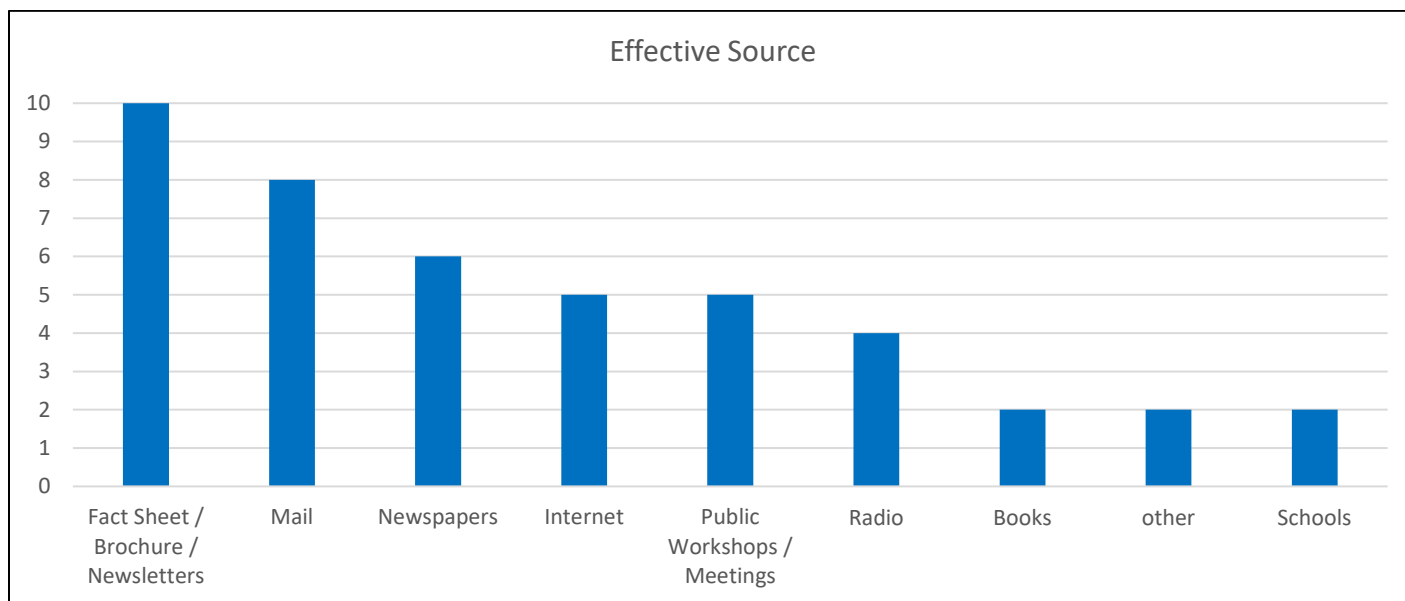


Figure 7: Effective Source (Question #5)

COMMUNITY VULNERABILITIES AND HAZARD MITIGATION STRATEGIES

The residents were asked to identify the categories of community assets that were most vulnerable to natural hazards (Question 6). Figure 8 portrays the opinions of those that responded to the survey.

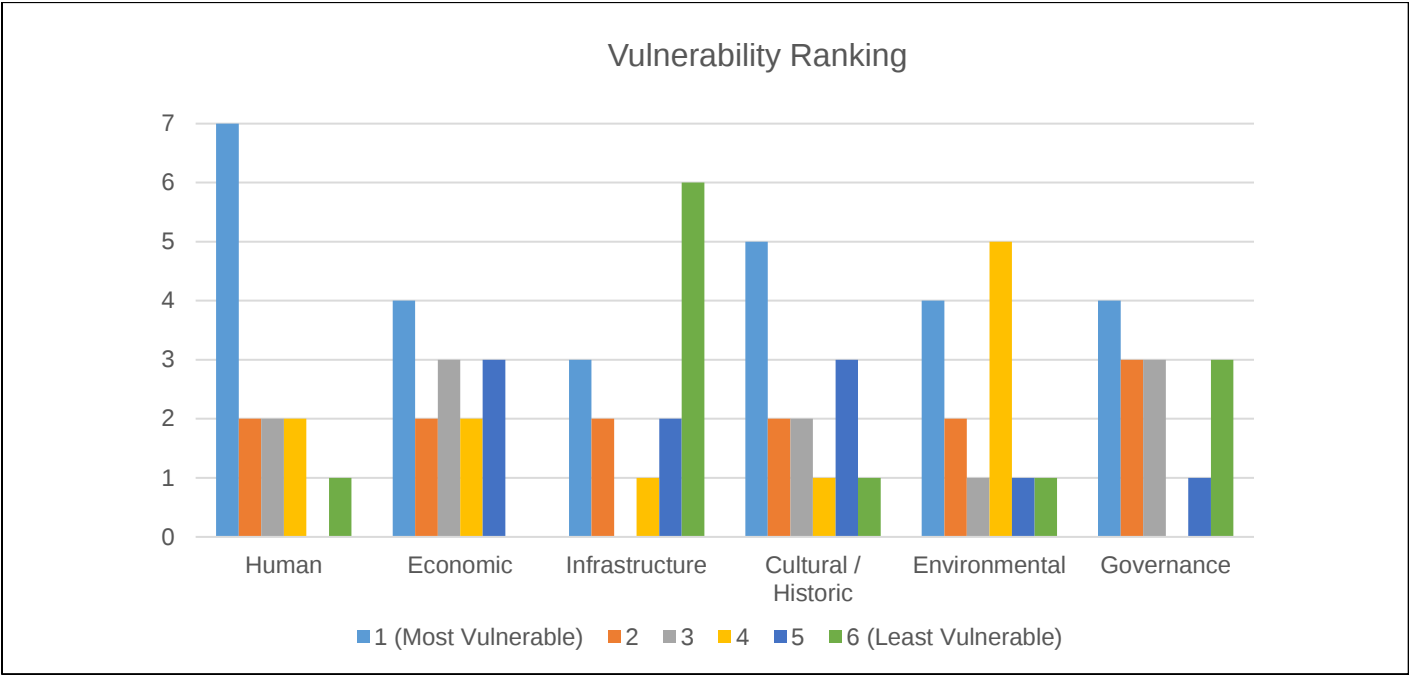


Figure 8: Vulnerability Ranking (Question #6)

Figure 9 shows to respondents' opinion of the importance of specific community assets (Question 7).

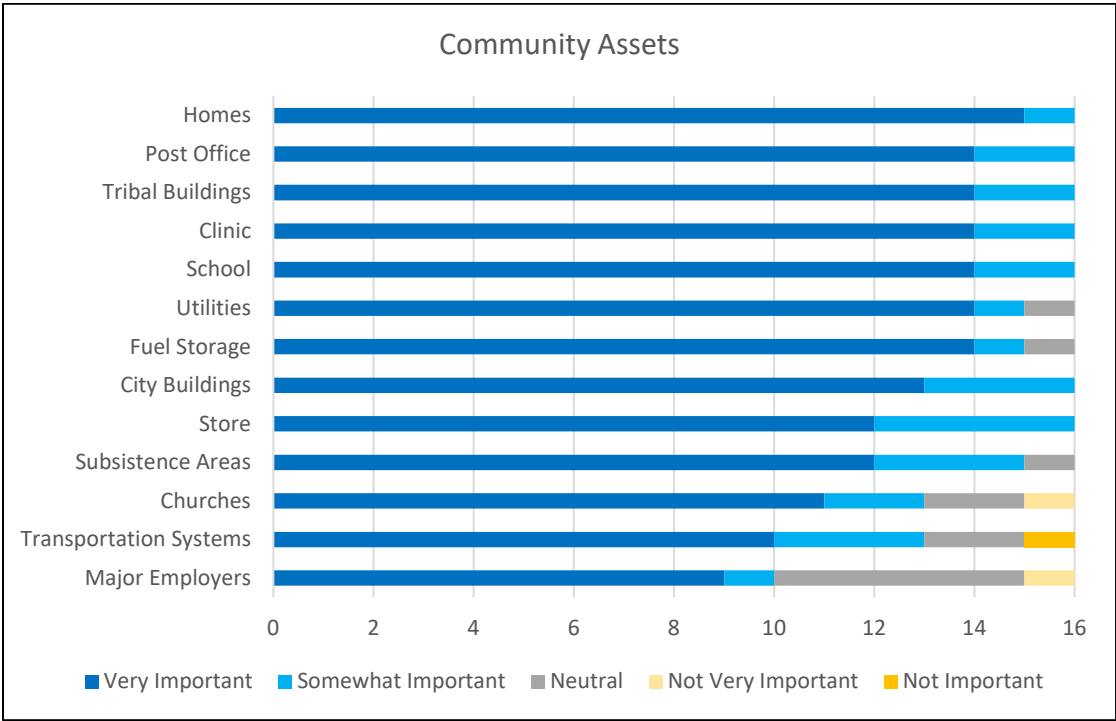


Figure 9: Community Assets (Question #7)

The survey respondents were asked to indicate agreement / disagreement with different mitigation strategies (Question 8). Figure 10 depicts the survey answers.

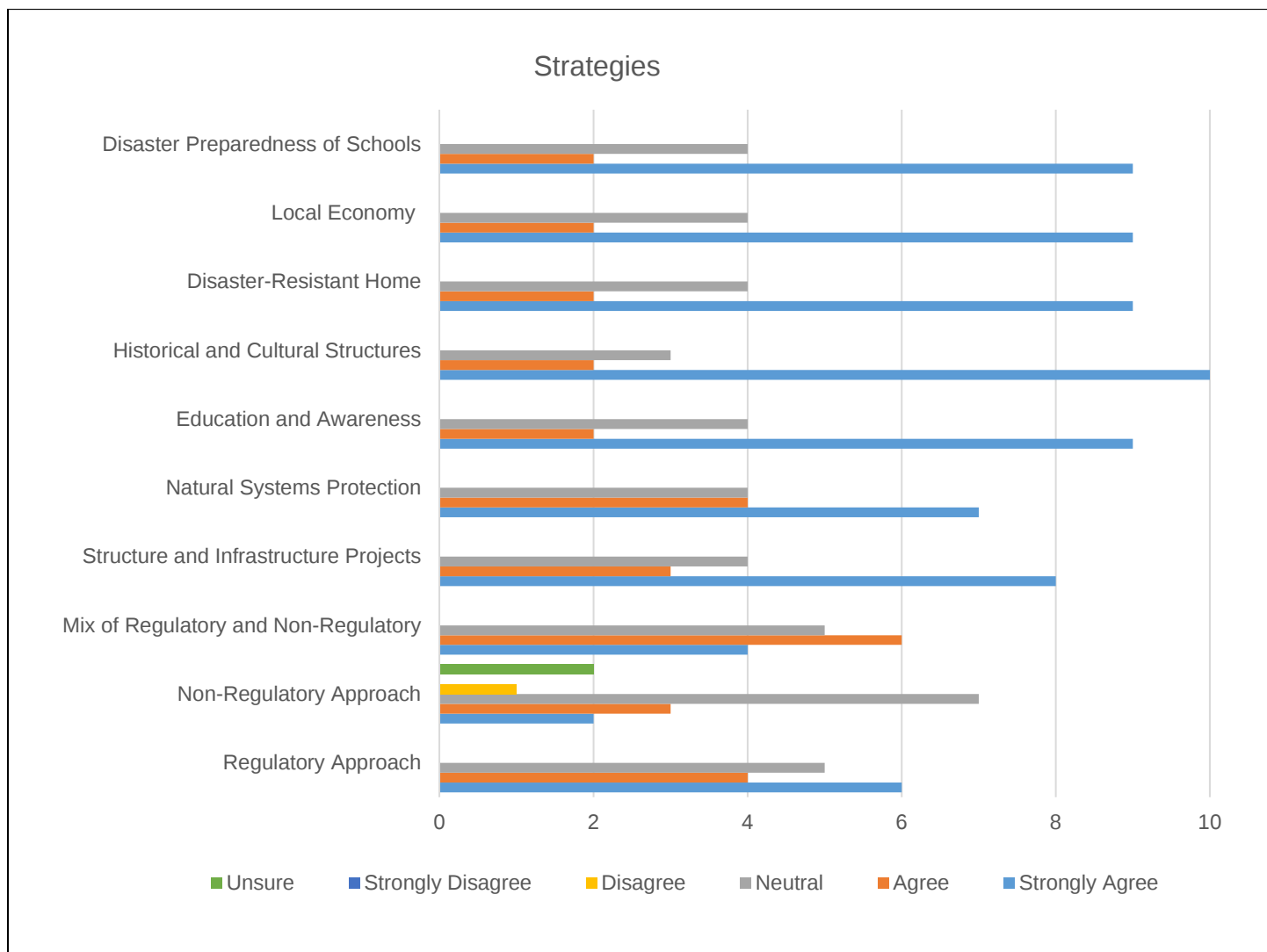


Figure 10: Mitigation Strategies (Question #8)

Question 9 asked community residents to identify community priorities regarding planning for natural hazards in their community (See Figure 11).

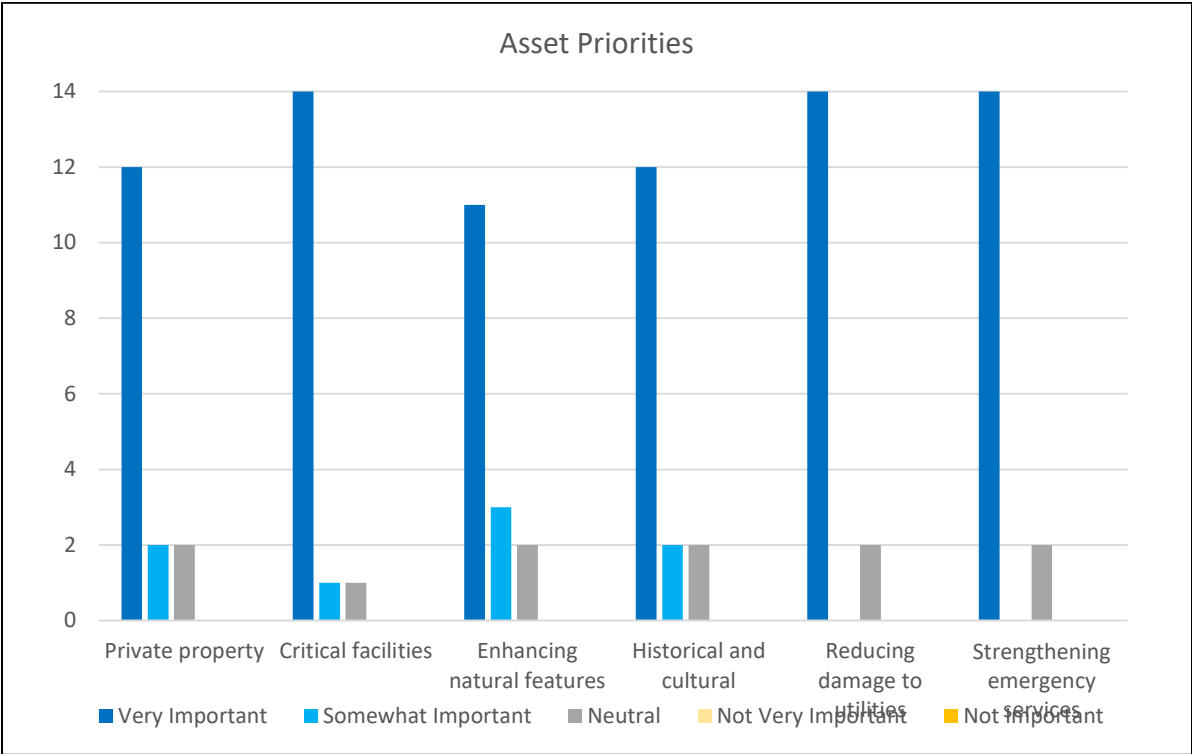


Figure 11: Asset Priorities (Question #9)

MITIGATION AND PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES IN THE HOUSEHOLD

Residents can protect themselves, their household members, and their own private property. Question 10 asked residents to identify preparedness activities they have personally done (See Figure 12)

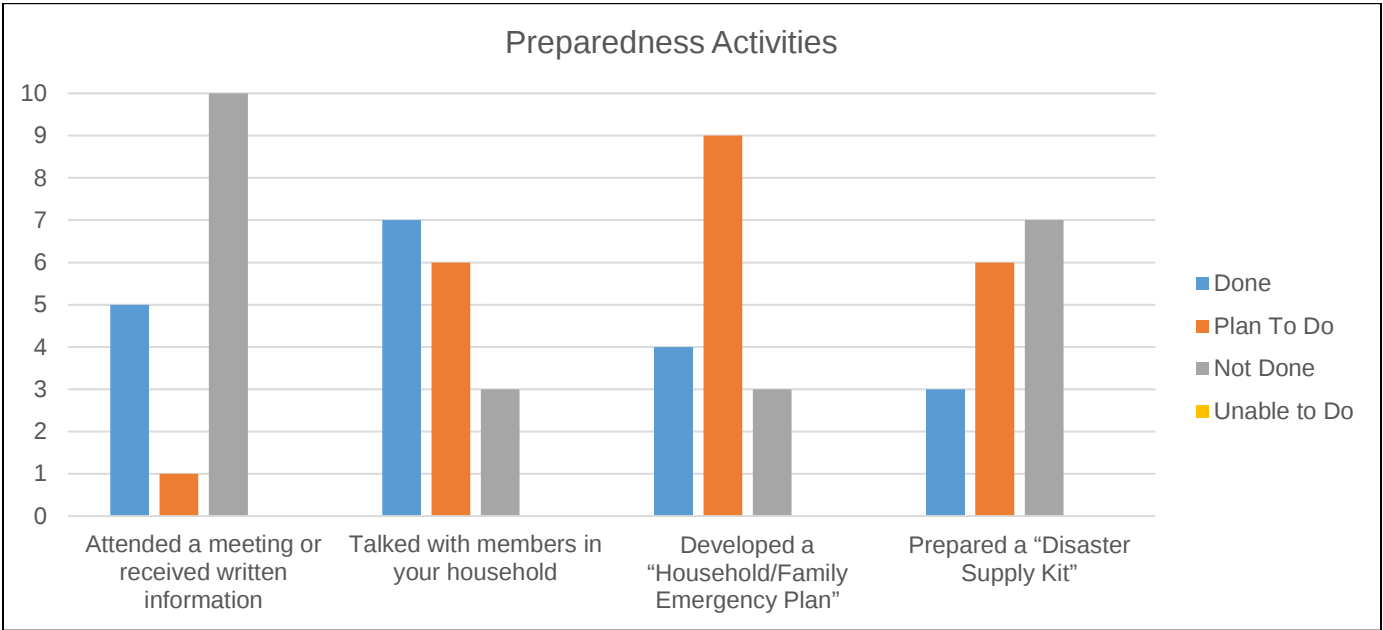


Figure 12: Preparedness Activities (Question #10)

GENERAL COMMENTS

The following is a list of comments made by some of the respondents.

- The community is a fire hazard due to the extreme amount of brush and tall dry grass.
- The potholes, narrow roads, dust on the roads...
- Phone/meetings/VHF/Newsletters/Facebook
- During high water season boats lack landing areas, water raised to flood lower road.
- During unscheduled power outages backup generator or power to village houses. Old village water well areas revived and protected.
- Brush growth should be trimmed and uprooted to kill rapid growth around septic and roads.
- Request higher [tower] to receive KDLG radio reception phone reception repeater station aimed for all Six Mile Lake and Lake Clark.



This newsletter describes the Bristol Bay Native Association Transportation and Infrastructure Department's Tribal Hazard Mitigation Planning project development processes to all interested agencies, stakeholders, and the public and to solicit comments. It can also be viewed on the BBNA's website at www.bbna.com

Bristol Bay Native Association (BBNA) Transportation and Infrastructure Department (DOTID) was awarded a Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program grant from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to prepare your 2019 Tribal Hazard Mitigation Plan (THMP). Bristol Engineering Services Company, LLC (BESC) was contracted to assist the BBNA DOTID with preparing a 2019 FEMA approvable THMP plan.

The THMP will identify all natural hazards, such as earthquake, flood, erosion, severe weather, and wildland/tundra fire hazards, etc. The plan will also identify the people and facilities potentially at risk and ways to mitigate damage from future hazard impacts. We will document the public participation and planning process as part of this project.

What is Hazard Mitigation?

Hazard mitigation projects eliminate the risk or reduce the hazard impact severity to people and property. Projects may include short- or long-term activities to reduce exposure to or the effects of known hazards. Hazard mitigation activities could include relocating or elevating buildings, replacing insufficiently sized culverts, using alternative construction techniques, developing, implementing, or enforcing building codes, or developing, and implementing education programs.

Why Do We Need A Hazard Mitigation Plan?

Communities must have a State, FEMA approved, and community adopted mitigation plan to receive a project grant from FEMA's pre- and post- disaster grants identified in their Hazard Mitigation Assistance and other agency's mitigation grant programs. BBNA DOTID plans to apply for mitigation funds after our plan is complete.

A FEMA approved and community adopted THMP enables the Local government to apply for the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), a disaster related assistance program; the Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM), and the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) grant programs.

The Planning Process

There are very specific federal requirements that must be met when preparing a FEMA approvable THMP. These requirements are commonly referred to as the planning process requirements of 44 CFR 201.7 (c)

The following steps describe the planning process in order to develop the THMP.

1. **Establish the Planning Team**
2. **Education of the Planning Team**
3. **Assess Risks**
4. **Assess Capabilities**
5. **Develop a Mitigation Strategy**
6. **Monitor, Evaluate, and Plan Updates**

We are currently in the very beginning stages of preparing the plan development. We will be conducting a Planning Team Meeting to introduce the project and planning team, to gather comments from community residents, identify hazards, and collect data to refine the vulnerability assessment.

We Need Your Help

BESC has prepared survey packets to begin collecting information for your THMP. Survey packets will be mailed to your village council and sent by email to your village administrator.

Establishing a Planning Team is a very important step.

We will need a point of contact (POC)/team leader from your community. This group will consist of 2-5 people that have good knowledge about land use, the transportation system, public facilities, and safety resources within the community. BBNA DOTID will be in contact with your tribe to determine a POC and your planning team.

Once the Planning Team has been developed, they will begin to work on the following items:

- Identifying the hazards that impact your community;
- Determining information about the hazards such as, location, history, extent, and the probability of future events;
- Completing a risk analysis, and;
- Developing problem statements and goals.

BBNA DOTID will be in contact with your tribe to set up an initial teleconference meeting with the Planning Team, BBNA DOTID, and BESC to continue to work on the THMP development.

The BBNA DOTID team will be led by Annie Fritze, DOTID Program Manager or Dan Breeden, Department Director with assistance from Bristol Engineering Service Company, LLC (contracted by BBNA). BESC will be developing materials and lead the planning process with guidance from BBNA DOTID staff.

BBNA Tribal Hazard Planning Team

Team Member	Title	Involvement
Annie Fritze	Program Manager	THMP Team Leader, data gathering and plan review
Dan Breeden	Department Director	THMP Team Leader, data gathering and plan review
Isaac Pearson, P.E.	Senior Engineer	THMP Consultant
Danielle Dance	Civil Engineer	THMP Consultant

Public Participation

The purpose of this newsletter is to keep you informed, and to allow you every opportunity to voice your opinion regarding these important projects. We want to encourage public involvement as a continuous effort throughout the project.

We encourage you to take an active part in the development effort, and preparation of the Tribal Hazard Mitigation Plan.

The goal is to receive comments, identify key issues or concerns, and improve mitigation ideas, and to guide the community.

Please contact BBNA DOTID program staff or BESC if you have any questions, comments, or requests for more information:

Bristol Bay Native Association DOTID Annie Fritze OR Dan Breeden PO Box 310 Dillingham, Alaska 99576 (907) 842-6219	Bristol Engineering Services Company, LLC Danielle Dance, Consultant 111 W. 16th Avenue, Third Floor Anchorage, Alaska 99501 (907)563-0013
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*** TX REPORT ***

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Chignik Lagoon Village
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Aleknagik Trad. Council
Chignik Bay Tribal Council

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**BRISTOL BAY NATIVE ASSOCIATION**

PO BOX 310 DILLINGHAM ALASKA 99576

PHONE: (907) 842-5257

TOLL FREE 1-800-478-5257 FAX: (907) 842-5932

FAX TRANSMISSION COVER SHEET

DATE:

August 20, 2018

TO:

Vlg Admin

FAX:

SENDER:

Annie Fritze

RE:

Please Post andShare w/in your community -
I will email and follow up
with a phone call -

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at

8/20/2018
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Chignik Bay faxed -
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at

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**BRISTOL BAY NATIVE ASSOCIATION**

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PHONE: (907) 842-5257

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DATE:

August 20, 2018

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Vlg Admin

FAX:

SENDER:

Annie Fritze

RE:

Please Post and
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I will email and followup
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Guyana -
CF

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BRISTOL BAY NATIVE ASSOCIATION

PO BOX 310 DILLINGHAM ALASKA 99576

PHONE: (907) 842-5257

TOLL FREE 1-800-478-5257 FAX: (907) 842-5932

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DATE:

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Annie Fritze

RE:

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I will email and followup
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Quyen -



Bristol Bay Native Association
Transportation and Infrastructure Development

March 2019 Newsletter 2
Nondalton

This newsletter discusses the Bristol Bay Native Association Transportation and Infrastructure Department's Tribal Hazard Pre-Mitigation Plan for your Tribal Council. This newsletter has been prepared to inform interested agencies, stakeholders, and the public about the project and to solicit comments. This newsletter and the draft mitigation plan can also be viewed on the BBNA's website at www.bbna.com

Bristol Bay Native Association was awarded a Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) grant to develop Tribal Hazard Mitigation Plans (THMP's) for twenty (20) tribes in the Bristol Bay Region. On behalf of the twenty tribes, BBNA contracted Bristol Engineering Services Company, LLC (Bristol) to prepare your 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.

The purpose of hazard mitigation is to reduce potential losses from future disasters. The intent of mitigation planning is to maintain a process that leads to hazard mitigation actions. This THMP identifies the natural hazards that affect the Tribal communities, identifies actions to reduce losses from those hazards, and develops long-term strategies to reduce the impacts of future events on people, property, and the environment, and establishes a coordinated process to implement the plan.

The THMP establishes goals and objectives and associated actions to reduce and mitigate the threat of natural hazards to life, property, infrastructure, economic stability and emergency response capabilities in the Tribal communities while encouraging the protection and restoration of cultural and natural resources.

We Need Your Help

We are excited to announce that the draft THMP for the Nondalton Tribal Council is available at the Tribal office for public review and comment.

This plan is also available on BBNA's web page at www.bbna.com for public comment. The goal is to receive comments, identify key issues or concerns and improve ideas for mitigation. When the draft plan is complete, the results will be presented to the community before submitting to FEMA for their preliminary approval and returned back to the Tribal Council for formal adoption.

Public comments should be received no later than **April 11, 2019**

Comments can be made via email, fax, or phone to Danielle Dance, Bristol Engineering Services Company, LLC at:

ddance@bristol-companies.com, (907)563-0013 or by fax at (907)563-6713.

Public Participation

Public involvement is important to the planning process of the THMP. This meets the requirements of 44 CFR 201.7(c)(1)(i).

The purpose of this newsletter is to encourage public involvement as a continuous effort throughout the project. The goal is to receive comments, identify key issues or concerns, and improve mitigation ideas from all stakeholders in your community.

We encourage you to take an active part in preparing the Tribal Hazard Mitigation Plan development effort. The purpose of this newsletter is to keep you informed and to allow you every opportunity to voice your opinion regarding these important projects.

If you have any questions, comments or requests for more information, please contact:

Danielle Dance, THMP Consultant
111 W. 16th Avenue, Third Floor
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
(907)563-0013
ddance@bristol-companies.com

Annie Fritze, BBNA DOTID
PO Box 310
Dillingham, Alaska 99576
(907)842-6143
afritze@bbna.com

Dance, Danielle

From: Annie Fritze <afritze@bbna.com>
Sent: Friday, March 29, 2019 10:41 AM
To: ventura@kijikcorp.com; jmetrokin@bbnc.net; tmase@lpsd.com; mmccarley@lpsd.com; innmanager@innelectric.com; bakelkok@bbha.org; rloftfield@scf.cc; jjeffries@scf.cc; ftrefon@scf.cc; kateconley@lakeandpen.com; manager@lakeandpen.com; Carla Akelkok; Kristina Andrew; c_balluta@yahoo.com; lwoods@gci.com; nondaltoncity@hotmail.com; nondaltoncity@hotmail.com; Program Managers; Senator.Lyman.Hoffman@akleg.gov; Representative.Bryce.Edgmon@akleg.gov
Cc: Dance, Danielle; Dan Breeden; Pearson, Isaac; Thomas Woods
Subject: Nondalton THMP Public Comment

Nondalton Community Stakeholders:

Bristol Bay Native Association (BBNA) was awarded a Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) grant to develop Tribal Hazard Mitigation Plans (THMP's) for twenty (20) tribes in the Bristol Bay Region. We would like to take this time to acquaint you to the project, with the BBNA THMP Team, and to welcome your input and participation.

BBNA represents all tribes within the Bristol Bay Region, and as such provides support for the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) pre-disaster mitigation planning project. On behalf of the twenty tribes in this region, BBNA contracted Bristol Engineering Services Company, LLC (Bristol) for the development of their Tribal Hazard Mitigation Plan (THMP). The THMP was prepared to meet the requirements of the Stafford Act and Title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). By meeting these requirements, it makes the Tribal communities eligible for funding through state and federal mitigation grant programs.

We are excited to announce that the draft THMP for the Tribal Council of Nondalton will be made available to the Tribal offices for public review and comment March 28-April 11, 2019. This plan is available on BBNA's web page for public comment at:

<https://www.bbna.com/wp-content/uploads/DRAFT-FEMA-THMP-Nondalton-March-2019.pdf>

The goal is to receive comments, identify key issues or concerns and improve ideas for mitigation. When the draft plan is complete, the results will be presented to the community before submitting to FEMA for their preliminary approval and returned back to the Tribal Council for formal adoption.

Public comments should be received no later than April 11, 2019. Comments can be made via email, fax, or phone to Danielle Dance, Bristol Engineering Services Company, LLC at ddance@bristol-companies.com, (907)563-0013 or by fax at (907)563-6713. If no comments

are received by the end of the comment period it will be assumed that there were no comments on the draft.

Please contact me should you have any additional questions at afritze@bbna.com, (907)842-6143 or Danielle Dance at ddance@bristol-companies.com, (907)563-0013

Annie Fritze

Transportation and Infrastructure Program Manager

afritze@bbna.com

907-842-6143

Dance, Danielle

From: Patty Heyano <pheyano@bbna.com>
Sent: Tuesday, April 9, 2019 10:55 AM
To: Annie Fritze
Cc: Dan Breeden; Dance, Danielle; Jayne Bennett
Subject: RE: Nondalton HMP

I reviewed the Nondalton THMP for mention of a backup generator for the community. It is there under the Goal 7. Severe Wind, G. Individual Generator for the Community. In this case, I interpret that "individual" generator is referring to a backup generator for the community that will kick in when the power goes out due to severe winds damaging the INNEC power grid. Regarding F. Community Backup Generator for the Clinic, a community backup generator may help to serve the needs of the clinic, but they may also want a small backup generator for the clinic. I'm confident that the Nondalton THMP can be used to seek funding for a backup generator for Nondalton.

Thanks for the opportunity to comment.

Patty Heyano
Program Development Department Director
Bristol Bay Native Association
PO Box 310
Dillingham, AK 99576
pheyano@bbna.com
(907) 842-5257 ext. 321
(907) 842-6221 direct

From: Patty Heyano
Sent: Thursday, March 28, 2019 8:27 AM
To: Annie Fritze <afritze@bbna.com>
Cc: Dan Breeden <dbreeden@bbna.com>; Dance, Danielle <ddance@bristol-companies.com>; Jayne Bennett <jbennett@bbna.com>
Subject: RE: Nondalton HMP

That's great! Did they mention in their THMP that they need a backup generator?

Patty

From: Annie Fritze <afritze@bbna.com>
Sent: Thursday, March 28, 2019 8:25 AM
To: Patty Heyano <pheyano@bbna.com>
Cc: Dan Breeden <dbreeden@bbna.com>; Dance, Danielle <ddance@bristol-companies.com>
Subject: RE: Nondalton HMP

Hi Patty,
Nondalton's THMP is being reviewed by our internal committee. Once all comments from the planning team is incorporated into the draft plan, it will go up for public comment on BBNA's web page.

After all comments are placed and the draft plan is written, internal review will be completed and finally submitted to Region X for their review for approval and approval from the council. Thank you Patty.

Danielle, you are welcome to respond.

Annie Fritze

Transportation and Infrastructure Program Manager

afritze@bbna.com

907-842-6143

From: Patty Heyano <pheyano@bbna.com>

Sent: Thursday, March 28, 2019 7:51 AM

To: Annie Fritze <afritze@bbna.com>

Cc: Dan Breeden <dbreeden@bbna.com>

Subject: Nondalton HMP

Is Nondalton getting a hazard mitigation plan? We have an energy project that we are looking for a funding source and thought of FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program.

Patty Heyano

Program Development Department Director

Bristol Bay Native Association

PO Box 310

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BRISTOL BAY NATIVE ASSOCIATION

P.O. BOX 310
DILLINGHAM, ALASKA 99576
PHONE (907) 842-5257

Aleknagik

Chignik Bay

Chignik Lagoon

Chignik Lake

Clarks Point

Curyung

Egegik

Ekuk

Ekvok

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

January 9, 2019

The Honorable Bryce Edgmon
State Capitol Room 208
Juneau, AK 99801

RE: Introducing BBNA's Tribal Hazard Mitigation Planning Project

Dear Representative Edgmon:

Bristol Bay Native Association (BBNA) was awarded a Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) grant to develop Tribal Hazard Mitigation Plans (THMP's) for twenty (20) tribes in the Bristol Bay Region. We would like to take this time to acquaint you to the project, with the BBNA THMP Team, and to welcome your input and participation.

BBNA represents all tribes within the Bristol Bay Region, and as such provides support for the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) pre-disaster mitigation planning project. On behalf of the twenty tribes in this region, BBNA contracted Bristol Engineering Services Company, LLC (Bristol) for the development of their Tribal Hazard Mitigation Plan (THMP). The THMP was prepared to meet the requirements of the Stafford Act and Title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). By meeting these requirements, it makes the Tribal communities eligible for funding through state and federal mitigation grant programs.

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It is the goal of the Tribal organizations to create a disaster-resistant community for the Tribal members and the general public. The THMP includes information to assist government leaders and residents with current and future planning efforts to efficiently and effectively mitigate natural hazards in their communities.

We are excited to announce that the draft THMP for the Tribal Councils of **Aleknagik, Chignik Bay, Chignik Lagoon, Chignik Lake, Clarks Point, Egegik, Ekuk, Kanatak, Levelock, Manokotak, New Stuyahok, Nondalton, Perryville, Pilot Point, Port Heiden, Portage Creek, Togiak and Twin Hills** will be made available to their Tribal offices for public review and

comment in the next few months. These plans will also be made available on BBNA's web page for public comment at www.bbna.com. The goal is to receive comments, identify key issues or concerns and improve ideas for mitigation. When the draft plan is complete, the results will be presented to the community before submitting to FEMA for their preliminary approval and returned back to the Tribal Council for formal adoption.

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

Sincerely,
Bristol Bay Native Association

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ralph Andersen", with a stylized flourish to the right.

Ralph Andersen,
President/Chief Executive Officer

cc: Dan Breeden, BBNA DOTID Director
Annie Fritze, BBNA DOTID Program Manager
Isaac Pearson, BESC Senior Engineer
Danielle Dance, BESC Civil Engineer

BRISTOL BAY NATIVE ASSOCIATION

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DILLINGHAM, ALASKA 99576
PHONE (907) 842-5257

Aleknagik

Chignik Bay

Chignik Lagoon

Chignik Lake

Clarks Point

Curyung

Egegik

Ekuk

Ekwok

Ignigig

Iliamna

Ivanof Bay

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Nondalton

Pedro Bay

Perryville

Pilot Point

Port Heiden

Portage Creek

South Naknek

Togiak

Twin Hills

Ugashik

January 9, 2019

The Honorable Lyman Hoffman
PO Box 886
Bethel, AK 99559

RE: Introducing BBNA's Tribal Hazard Mitigation Planning Project

Dear Senator Hoffman:

Bristol Bay Native Association (BBNA) was awarded a Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) grant to develop Tribal Hazard Mitigation Plans (THMP's) for twenty (20) tribes in the Bristol Bay Region. We would like to take this time to acquaint you to the project, with the BBNA THMP Team, and to welcome your input and participation.

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public comment at www.bbna.com. The goal is to receive comments, identify key issues or concerns and improve ideas for mitigation. When the draft plan is complete, the results will be presented to the community before submitting to FEMA for their preliminary approval and returned back to the Tribal Council for formal adoption.

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Sincerely,
Bristol Bay Native Association

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Ralph Andersen,
President/Chief Executive Officer

cc: Dan Breeden, BBNA DOTID Director
Annie Fritze, BBNA DOTID Program Manager
Isaac Pearson, BESC Senior Engineer
Danielle Dance, BESC Civil Engineer

APPENDIX C

Plan Maintenance

- Maintenance Monitoring Form (THMP Form 4-1)
- Plan Update Evaluation Form (THMP Form 4-2)

MAINTENANCE MONITORING FORM

Use this form to track the status of implementation of the identified mitigation actions, once a year. Use the information to provide the Council with a brief status report.

Date	Evaluator	Comments <i>(Brief Status Overview of Mitigation Actions)</i>

Date	Evaluator	Comments <i>(Brief Status Overview of Mitigation Actions)</i>

PLAN UPDATE EVALUATION FORM

Plan Section	Considerations	Explanation
Planning Process	Have any internal or external agencies been invaluable to the mitigation strategy?	
	Can any procedures (e.g., meeting announcements, plan updates) be done differently or more efficiently?	
	Has the Planning Team undertaken any public outreach activities?	
	How can public participation be improved?	
Capability Assessment	Have jurisdictions adopted new policies, plans, regulations, or reports that could be incorporated into this plan?	
	Are there different or additional administrative, human, technical, and financial resources available for mitigation planning?	
	Are there different or new education and outreach programs and resources available for mitigation activities?	

Plan Section	Considerations	Explanation
Plan Maintenance Procedures	Was the plan monitored and evaluated as anticipated?	
	What are needed improvements to the procedures?	
Hazard Profile	Has a natural and/or technical or human-caused disaster occurred?	
	Should the list of hazards addressed in the plan be modified? What hazards need to be addressed? Are there hazards that need to be added or removed? If so, list the hazards.	
	Are there new data sources and/or additional maps and studies available? If so, what are they and what have they revealed? Should the information be incorporated into future plan updates?	
Risk Analysis	Do any new critical facilities or infrastructure need to be added to the asset lists?	
	Have any changes in development trends occurred that could create additional risks?	

Plan Section	Considerations	Explanation
Mitigation Strategy	Are the goals still applicable?	
	Should new mitigation actions be added to the community's Mitigation Action Plan?	
	Do existing mitigation actions listed in the community's Mitigation Action Plan need to be reprioritized?	
	Have elements of the plan been incorporated into other planning mechanisms?	

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APPENDIX D

Funding Sources

CLIMATE RESILIENCE IN ALASKAN COMMUNITIES

Catalog of Federal Programs

PRODUCT OF THE
Coastal Erosion Working Group
OF THE ARCTIC EXECUTIVE STEERING COMMITTEE



September 2, 2015

In February 2015, the newly established Arctic Executive Steering Committee (AESC), in one of its first actions, established a Coastal Erosion Working Group (CEWG). The CEWG, which included representatives from the Executive Office of the President as well as ten Federal agencies, was tasked with examining opportunities for Federal action to address the imminent threats that coastal erosion and flooding pose to Alaskan Arctic coastal communities. Representation on the working group drew from both headquarters and the Alaska region, ensuring good knowledge of State and local stakeholders' needs.

One of the recommendations that the CEWG presented at the June meeting of the AESC, was to catalog Federal programs that could be useful for Alaskan coastal communities seeking to address erosion, flooding, and other resilience challenges. The following "Catalog of Federal Resilience Programs for Alaskan Communities" was developed by the CEWG in response to this recommendation. We hope this resource will support communities in Alaska in identifying Federal resources available to help address some of great challenges they are facing.

Ambassador Mark Brzezinski
Executive Director, Arctic Executive Steering Committee

Overview

According to the U.S. National Climate Assessment, over the past 60 years, climate change has caused the Alaskan Arctic to warm twice as rapidly as the rest of the United States, and accelerated rates of erosion caused by the combination of repeated extreme weather events, thawing permafrost, and decreased arctic sea ice are threatening the way of life in native villages.

Developed under the leadership of the Arctic Executive Steering Committee's (AESC) Coastal Erosion Work Group (CEWG), this catalog of Federal technical assistance programs and funding resources is the result of collaboration across Federal agencies to identify existing programs that may be used to assist coastal communities in Alaska facing challenges associated with climate-related risks. Although a variety of Federal programs are available to provide assistance, lack of information about the full range of resources available can present a barrier to communities securing assistance. This compendium is intended to help Alaskan communities identify Federal resources that can be used to support local efforts to gather and evaluate information about the risks posed by coastal erosion and other hazards; building capacity to mitigate those risks; advance onsite measures; and, if necessary, relocate community assets.

Each program's entry describes its purpose and funding potential, eligible applicants, and activities typically undertaken with its support. The Quick Reference Program Matrix serves to identify which programs can support the following activities:

Information Gathering and Evaluation: Risk assessment and monitoring activities, including assessing hazards like coastal erosion, mapping subsistence patterns, and tracking natural climate variability;

Capacity Building: Training, education, and community planning efforts, including digital access to tools and development of administrative needs to inform resilience planning;

On-site Measures: Maintaining and strengthening infrastructure, land, and livelihoods within a community. Examples include redesigning roads and evacuation routes due to climate change impacts and investing in infrastructure that generates economic returns; and

Relocation: Activities that support the relocation of entire communities or certain community assets, including new site identification and development.

Contributing agencies include the Departments of Agriculture, Energy, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, the Interior, Transportation, Homeland Security, Commerce, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. While this guide attempts to be as comprehensive as possible in describing relevant Federal grant programs, programs are continually evolving and are subject to change.

About the Arctic Executive Steering Committee

President Obama established the AESC in his January 2015 [Executive Order 13689](#) on *Enhancing Coordination of National Efforts in the Arctic*. The Executive Order directed Federal agencies to strengthen international cooperation to mitigate the greenhouse gas emissions driving climate change, understand more fully and manage more effectively the adverse effects of climate change, protect life and property, develop and manage resources responsibly, enhance the quality of life of Arctic inhabitants, and serve as stewards for valuable and vulnerable ecosystems. The AESC was charged with guiding executive departments and agencies and enhancing coordination of Federal Arctic policies across agencies and offices, and with State, local, and Alaska Native tribal governments and stakeholders.

The CEWG, co-chaired by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the Department of the Interior (DOI), was created to examine opportunities for improving Federal actions to address the imminent threat of coastal erosion and flooding impacting Alaskan Arctic coastal communities.

Quick Reference Programs Matrix															
Agency	Program	Page	Information Gathering		Capacity Building				On-Site Measures				Relocation		
			Risk Assessment	Monitoring	Technical Training	Environmental Education	Preserving Traditional Lifestyles	Strategic Planning	Infrastructure Strengthening	Coastal Erosion Control	Recovery of Critical Infrastructure	Economic Development	Site Evaluation	Development	Infrastructure
Department of Homeland Security - Federal Emergency Management Agency	Flood Mitigation Assistance	12						X	X						
	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	12						X	X	X	X				
	Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program	13						X	X	X	X				
	Risk Mapping, Assessment, and Planning	13	X	X	X			X							
Department of Commerce - Economic Development Authority	Economic Adjustment Assistance Program	14	X					X	X		X	X	X	X	X
	Public Works Program	14							X		X	X		X	X

Agency	Program	Page	Information Gathering		Capacity Building				On-Site Measures				Relocation		
Department of Commerce – National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	Alaska Center for Climate Assessment and Policy	15	X					X							
	Alaska Ocean Observing System	15	X	X											
	Analyze, Forecast, and Support	16	X	X											
	Integrated Ocean and Coastal Mapping Program	16	X	X											
	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan	16	X	X				X							
	Climate Program	17	X		X	X									
	Observations	17	X	X											
Department of Energy	Alaska START Program	17			X	X		X	X		X	X			X
	Tribal Energy Program	18			X	X		X	X		X	X			X

Agency	Program	Page	Information Gathering		Capacity Building			On-Site Measures				Relocation		
Department of the Interior	Alaska Climate Science Center	19	X	X	X			X				X		
	ANILCA Sec. 1318 Historic Assistance	19					X							
	Landscape Conservation Cooperatives	19	X	X										
	North Slope Science Initiative	20	X	X		X								
	Subsistence – ANILCA Title VIII	20					X	X						
Department of the Interior - Bureau of Indian Affairs	Cooperative Landscape Conservation	20			X			X						
	Indian Energy Resource Development Program	21			X						X			X
	Tribal Transportation Program	21						X			X			X
Department of Transportation	Transportation Investment Generating Economic Return	22						X	X			X		X

Agency	Program	Page	Information Gathering		Capacity Building				On-Site Measures				Relocation		
Department of Transportation - Federal Aviation Administration	Airport Improvement Program	22							X						X
	Federal-aid Highway Apportioned Funds	23							X			X			X
Department of Transportation - Federal Highway Administration	Tribal Transportation Program	23						X	X			X			X
Department of Transportation - Federal Transit Administration	Public Transportation on Indian Reservations Program Tribal Transit Program	24						X	X		X				X
Environmental Protection Agency	Alaska Native Villages Grant	24			X				X						X
	Clean Water Act Indian Set-Aside Program	25						X	X						X

Agency	Program	Page	Information Gathering		Capacity Building				On-Site Measures				Relocation		
Environmental Protection Agency	Environmental Justice Collaborative Problem-Solving Cooperative Agreement Program	25							X					X	
	Environmental Justice Small Grants	26						X							
	Indian General Assistance Program	26	X	X											
	Office of Water Climate Ready Water Utilities Program	27	X					X							
	Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Tribal Set-Aside Program	27						X	X						X
Health and Human Services	ACF/ANA Environmental Regulatory Enhancement	28			X		X	X				X			
	CDC/NCID/ Arctic Investigations Program	29	X	X		X									

Agency	Program	Page	Information Gathering		Capacity Building				On-Site Measures				Relocation		
Health and Human Services	CDC/NIOSH American Indian/ Alaska Native Program	29			X	X									
	CDC/NIOSH Climate Change Initiative	30	X												
	NIH/NIEHS Alaska Community Action on Toxics	30	X	X	X	X	X	X							
	NIH/NIEHS Research to Action	31	X	X	X	X	X	X							
	NIH/NIEHS The Center for Indigenous Environmental Health Research	31	X	X	X	X	X	X							
Department of Housing and Urban Development	Community Development Block Grant	32	X	X	X						X			X	X
	Emergency Solutions Grants Program	33							X		X				
	Indian Community Development Block Grant	33							X		X	X		X	X

Agency	Program	Page	Information Gathering		Capacity Building				On-Site Measures				Relocation		
Department of Housing and Urban Development	Mortgage Insurance for Disaster Victims – 203(h)	34												X	
	Native American Housing and Self-Determination Act - Indian Housing Block Grant Program	34	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	
	Section 184 Loan Guarantee Program	35												X	
	Title VI Loan Guarantee Program	35						X	X	X			X	X	
US Army Corps of Engineers	Continuing Authorities Program	35						X	X						
	International and Interagency Support Services	36	X	X			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
	Planning Assistance to States	36	X				X					X			
	Tribal Partnership Program	37	X				X	X	X			X	X	X	

Agency	Program	Page	Information Gathering		Capacity Building				On-Site Measures				Relocation		
US Department of Agriculture	Business and Industry Loan Guarantee	37										X			
	Community Facilities Loans and Grants	38												X	
	Electric Loans	38							X						X
	Rural Business Development Grant	38										X			
	Rural Energy for America Loans and Grants	39							X						X
	Sewer, Water, Solid Waste Loans and Grants	39							X						X
	Single Family Direct and Guaranteed Loans	40												X	
	Single Family Repair Loans and Grants	40									X				
	Telecom Loans	41							X						X

Department of Homeland Security (DHS) – Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

Program Name: Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)

Purpose: Authorized to reduce or eliminate claims under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) by eliminating the long-term risk of flood damage to structures insured under the NFIP.

Eligible Applicants: States, U.S. territories, Federally-recognized tribes apply on behalf of local communities, who must be participating in the NFIP.

Funding Range: Severe Repetitive Loss structures can be funded at 100% federal cost; repetitive loss structures can be cost-shared at 90% federal cost. Insured structures and planning grants are cost-shared at 75 percent federal, 25 percent non-federal. Maximum Federal share for planning sub-applications per Applicant is \$50,000 for State plans and \$25,000 for local plans. Technical assistance up to \$50,000 is available for states who were awarded FMA grant funds totaling at least \$1million in FY 2014.

Program Activities: Projects include the elevation, relocation and acquisition of flood prone structures, and projects to address minor, localized flooding issues, such as upgrading culverts, building detention ponds, and otherwise improving local stormwater management facilities.

Because this program is funded by resources collected from NFIP policyholders, the recent focus of the program has been on mitigating severe repetitive loss structures in order to reduce the drain on the National Flood Insurance Fund (NFIF).

Severe repetitive loss structures and repetitive loss structures are prioritized for funding to maximize cost-effectiveness and reduce claims to the NFIF.

Additional Information: <http://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/1432854343618-674f4cfd5dd49813a9aef429e5d49c7d/FMAFactSheetFY2015.pdf>

Program Name: Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)

Purpose: Provides grants to states, Indian tribal governments and local governments to implement long-term hazard mitigation measures after a major disaster declaration. The purpose of the program is to reduce the loss of life and property due to natural disasters and to enable mitigation measures to be implemented during the recovery from a disaster.

Eligible Applicants: Funds become available only after a disaster is declared. The Governor of the state determines availability, however it is frequently available anywhere within the state or tribe in which the declaration was made.

Funding Range: The amount of assistance available under the HMGP is a percentage of FEMA's assistance made available under the response and recovery programs for the declared major disaster.

HMGP funds are generally 15 percent of assistance under these programs for states with a Standard State Mitigation Plan and 20 percent of assistance under these programs for those with an Enhanced State Mitigation Plans. Small impoverished communities may be eligible for up to a 90% Federal cost share in accordance with the Stafford Act.

Program Activities: Some examples of projects eligible for HMGP and the PDM grant funds include the development of all-hazards mitigation plans at the tribal, state and local levels, the seismic retrofitting of critical public buildings, and acquisition, relocation or elevation of flood-prone properties located in the floodplain.

Additional Information: <http://www.fema.gov/hazard-mitigation-grant-program>

Program Name: Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program (PDM)

Purpose: Designed to assist States, territories, Federally-recognized tribes, and local communities in implementing a sustained pre-disaster natural hazard mitigation program.

Eligible Applicants: States, U.S. territories, Federally-recognized tribes.

Funding Range: In 2015, each state is eligible to receive a set aside of 1 percent of the total appropriated PDM funding, or \$250,000; \$5 million is set aside for Federally-recognized Tribal governments to receive a set aside of 1 percent of the total appropriated PDM funding, or \$250,000; The balance of PDM Grant Program funds will be distributed on a competitive basis to all eligible applicants.

Program Activities: Elevation, acquisition, or floodproofing structures, seismic or wind retrofit of structures, major or minor flood hazard reduction activities, mitigation planning

Additional Information: <http://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/1432847398289-878c470e718239eedcaadc8d52ea1823/PDMFactSheetFY2015.pdf>

Program Name: Risk Mapping, Assessment, and Planning (Risk MAP)

Purpose: Not only is flooding one of the most common and costly disasters, flood risk can also change over time because of new building and development, weather patterns and other factors. FEMA is working with federal, state, tribal and local partners across the nation to identify flood risk and help reduce that risk through the Risk Mapping, Assessment and Planning (Risk MAP) program.

Eligible Applicants: State, regional, Tribal, and local communities can use enhanced hazard data to make more informed decisions regarding risk.

Funding Range: Varies.

Program Activities: Risk MAP provides high quality flood maps and information, tools to better assess the risk from flooding and planning and outreach support to communities to help them take action to

reduce (or mitigate) flood risk. Each Risk MAP flood risk project is tailored to the needs of each community and may involve different products and services.

Additional Information: <http://www.fema.gov/risk-mapping-assessment-and-planning-risk-map>

Department of Commerce (DOC) – Economic Development Administration (EDA)

Program Name: Economic Adjustment Assistance Program

Purpose: Helps communities design and implement strategies to address evolving economic changes that are causing or threaten to cause serious structural damage to the underlying economic base or undermining locally-developed development goals.

Eligible Applicants: (1) District Organization of a designated Economic Development District; (2) Indian Tribe or a consortium of Indian Tribes; (3) State, county, city, or other political subdivision of a State, including a special purpose unit of a State or local government engaged in economic or infrastructure development activities, or a consortium of political subdivisions; (4) institution of higher education or a consortium of institutions of higher education; or (5) public or private non-profit organization or association acting in cooperation with officials of a political subdivision of a State.

Funding Range: Investments range from \$100,000 to \$1,250,000; the average is approximately \$829,000.

Program Activities: Can be used to conduct feasibility or environmental studies, capitalize revolving loan funds, and to fund the construction of publicly-owned infrastructure, such as water and sewer facilities, access roads, rail spurs, and broadband, to support the expansion of area businesses; business incubators; job training facilities; and other infrastructure investments.

Additional Information: <http://www.eda.gov/pdf/about/Economic-Adjustment-Assistance-Program-1-Pager.pdf>

Program Name: Public Works Program

Purpose: The Public Works Program provides strategic-investments to help communities build or expand access to the infrastructure assets that are the most basic building blocks of an economy and are required to support the growth and economic development of distressed regions.

Eligible Applicants: (1) District Organization of a designated Economic Development District; (2) Indian Tribe or a consortium of Indian Tribes; (3) State, county, city, or other political subdivision of a State, including a special purpose unit of a State or local government engaged in economic or infrastructure development activities, or a consortium of political subdivisions; (4) institution of higher education or a consortium of institutions of higher education; or (5) public or private non-profit organization or association acting in cooperation with officials of a political subdivision of a State.

Funding Range: Investments range from \$200,000 to \$3,000,000, the average is approximately \$1.4 million.

Program Activities: Traditional infrastructure through this program including water and sewer system improvements, industrial parks, business incubator facilities, expansion of port and harbor facilities, skill-training facilities, and the redevelopment of brownfields. Also, technology-based facilities; research and development commercialization centers; facilities for workforce development; wet labs; multi-tenant manufacturing facilities; research, business and science parks with fiber optic cable; and telecommunications infrastructure and development facilities.

Additional Information: <http://www.eda.gov/pdf/about/Public-Works-Program-1-Pager.pdf>

DOC – National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

Program Name: Alaska Center for Climate Assessment & Policy

Purpose: NOAA's Regional Integrated Sciences & Assessments (RISA) program supports research teams that help expand and build the nation's capacity to prepare for and adapt to climate variability and change.

Eligible Applicants: NOAA 5 year funding agreement with ACCAP; ACCAP awards funding to other entities to accomplish its five year goals.

Funding Range: Varies.

Program Activities: Partner with stakeholders to inform realistic community plans and climate adaptation strategies using the most scientifically accurate, reliable, and up-to-date information.

Additional Information:

<http://cpo.noaa.gov/ClimatePrograms/ClimateandSocietalInteractions/RISAProgram/RISATeams/ACCA.P.aspx>

Program Name: Alaska Ocean Observing System

Purpose: Address regional and national needs for ocean information, gather specific data on key coastal and ocean variables, and ensure timely and sustained dissemination and availability of these data.

Eligible Applicants: AOOS Funding is based on a five year plan focusing on: safe marine operations; coastal hazard mitigation; tracking ecosystem and climate trends; and monitoring water quality.

Funding Range: \$0-\$500k.

Program Activities: (1) Enables advances in scientific understanding to support the sustainable use, conservation, management, and understanding of healthy ocean and coastal resources.

(2) Improves the Nation's capability to measure, track, explain, and predict events related directly and indirectly to weather and climate change, natural climate variability, and interactions between the oceanic and atmospheric environments.

Additional Information: <http://www.ioos.noaa.gov/regions/aoos.html>

Program Name: Analyze, Forecast, and Support

Purpose: Field forecast and warnings, facilities supporting the mission and programmatic leadership in the provision of life saving decision support services.

NWS has initiated Impact Based Decision Support Services (IDSS) to provide better, more useful information to partners, emergency managers, and decision makers to foster an appropriate public response.

Eligible Applicants: None, work is performed by NOAA.

Funding Range: N/A

Program Activities: Provides decision support services, warning coordination, and Arctic environmental intelligence (timely, reliable, and actionable information to help plan for and adapt to economic and ecological impacts, including disasters) to the State of Alaska and Alaska Native partners, industry and community stakeholders, and federal and other local officials.

Addresses mitigation science and technology gaps in the Arctic as well as forecast challenges to improve IDSS), such as: scarcity of in-situ observations (e.g., wave, ocean, and ice buoys, weather observation platforms, river gauge) in the Arctic; performance concerns with weather, water, ocean and wave prediction models in the Arctic region as compared to the rest of the US; and the lack of maturity of tactical and medium range weather and sea ice modeling capabilities.

Additional Information: <http://www.weather.gov/organization/afs>

Program Name: Integrated Ocean & Coastal Mapping Program

Purpose: Planning, acquiring, integrating, and disseminating ocean and coastal geospatial data and derivative products in a manner that permits easy access to and use by the greatest range of users.

Eligible Applicants: Participation in the IOCM approach (map used many times) is voluntary but coordination with and leveraging of other partner efforts are encouraged.

Funding Range: N/A

Program Activities: Federal mapping coordination.

Additional Information: <http://iocm.noaa.gov/>

Program Name: National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP)

Purpose: Area Committees -- composed of federal, state, and local government officials -- must develop detailed, location-specific Area Contingency Plans.

Eligible Applicants: Federal, state, and local government officials serve on the committees. Participation and input by Alaska Native entities to the committees is encouraged.

Funding Range: N/A

Program Activities: Planning, preparedness, and exercises support resiliency to oil spills. Environmental Sensitivity Indices (ESI) maps and other tools assess the risk from oil spills and would also be useful potential species impacts.

Additional Information: <http://response.restoration.noaa.gov/>

Program Name: Climate Program

Purpose: Fund high-priority climate science, assessments, decision support research, outreach, education, and capacity-building activities designed to advance our understanding of Earth's climate system, and to foster the application of this knowledge in risk management and adaptation efforts.

Eligible Applicants: None, work is performed by NOAA.

Funding Range: Varies.

Program Activities: Varies.

Additional Information: <http://cpo.noaa.gov/>

Program Name: Observations

Purpose: Collection of space, atmosphere, water, and climate observational data owned or leveraged by National Weather Service. The Office is responsible for the development, acquisition and management of cost-effective observing technologies, hardware and software enhancements, maintenance and repairs, logistics, cost management, technical data verification, and life-cycle replacements of NWS observational platforms.

Eligible Applicants: None, work is performed by NOAA.

Funding Range: N/A

Program Activities: Weather and sea ice observations.

Additional Information: <http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/osd/portal.shtml>

Department of Energy (DOE)

Program Name: Alaska Strategic Technical Assistance Response Team (START) Program

Purpose: To provide technical assistance in strategic energy planning to accelerate clean energy and energy efficiency projects and move projects closer to implementation.

Eligible Applicants: Any Indian Tribe, including any Alaska Native village or regional or village corporation as defined in or established pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.).

Funding Range: Varies.

Program Activities: The START team, which consists of DOE, including its national laboratories, and the Denali Commission, along with DOE's national laboratories and other local and national experts, assists rural Alaska Native communities in developing strategic energy plans to help mitigate the impacts of climate change by conducting energy awareness and training programs, and pursuing new renewable energy and energy efficiency opportunities. As a competitive technical assistance opportunity, Alaska START is aimed at achieving the following goals:

- Reducing the cost and use of energy for rural Alaska consumers and communities
- Increasing local capacity, energy efficiency, and conservation through training and public education
- Increasing renewable energy deployment and financing opportunities for communities and utilities.

Additional Information: <http://www.energy.gov/indianenergy/office-indian-energy-start-team>

Program Name: Tribal Energy Program

Purpose: To provide financial and technical assistance that enables tribes to evaluate and develop their renewable energy resources and reduce their energy consumption through efficiency and weatherization.

Eligible Applicants: Federally recognized Indian tribes, bands, nations, Alaska Native villages; other organized tribal groups and communities – including Alaska Native regional and village corporations; tribal energy resource development organizations.

Funding Range: Varies.

Program Activities: DOE's Tribal Energy Program promotes tribal energy sufficiency and fosters economic development and employment of energy efficiency on tribal lands through the use of renewable energy and energy efficient technologies through government-to-government partnerships. The Tribal Energy program provides financial opportunities through a competitive process; technical assistance through DOE's national laboratories; and education and training through webinars, student internships, and workshops to help build the knowledge and skills essential to developing, implementing and sustaining energy efficiency and renewable energy efficiency and renewable energy projects.

Additional Information: <http://apps1.eere.energy.gov/tribalenergy/>

Department of the Interior (DOI)

Program Name: Alaska Climate Science Center

Purpose: The Alaska Climate Science Center (AK CSC) provides scientific information, tools, and techniques that managers and other parties interested in land, water, wildlife and cultural resources can use to anticipate, monitor, and adapt to climate change.

Eligible Applicants: Any

Funding Range: No specific funding levels or deadlines.

Program Activities: The Center and its partners provide expertise in climate science, ecology, environmental impacts assessment, modeling, cultural impacts, and advanced information technology.

Additional Information: <https://www.doi.gov/csc/alaska/>

Program Name: Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) Sec. 1318 Historic Assistance

Purpose: Technical assistance in preserving cultural resources.

Eligible Applicants: All Tribes and Corporations in Alaska.

Funding Range: No specific funding levels or deadlines.

Program Activities: Wide variety of activities related to cultural resources.

Additional Information: Telephone: (907) 644-3456

Program Name: Landscape Conservation Cooperatives

Purpose: Science and technical assistance.

Eligible Applicants: Any village or other entity.

Funding Range: No specific funding levels or deadlines.

Program Activities: Examples: provide tools to assess coastal hazards, including accelerated coastal erosion associated with climate change. Specific projects include: acquisition and analysis of imagery to quantify historical erosion rates and enable communities to consider the stability of existing and future infrastructure; data and modeling needed to predict the severity of flooding based on the circumstances and magnitude of storms; community vulnerability assessments that incorporate coastal erosion as well as other aspects of coastal change.

These projects are underway or are newly completed. A shared effort is planned by LCCs in Alaska to work with partners and communities to utilize these tools and information during the winter of 2015-16.

Additional Information: Arctic Landscape Conservation Cooperative: <http://arcticlcc.org/>

Western Alaska Landscape Conservation Cooperative:
<https://westernalaskalcc.org/SitePages/Western%20Alaska%20LCC.aspx>

Program Name: North Slope Science Initiative

Purpose: To facilitate and improve collection and dissemination of ecosystem information pertaining to the Alaskan North Slope region, including coastal and offshore regions. To improve scientific and regulatory understanding of terrestrial, aquatic, and marine ecosystems for consideration in the context of resource development activities and climate change.

Eligible Applicants: Any.

Funding Range: No specific funding levels or deadlines.

Program Activities: Provide resource managers with the data and analyses they need to help evaluate multiple simultaneous goals and objectives related to each agency's mission on the North Slope. The NSSI uses and complements the information produced under other North Slope science programs. The NSSI also facilitates information sharing among agencies, non-governmental organizations, industry, academia, international programs, and members of the public to increase communication and reduce redundancy among science programs.

Additional Information: <http://www.northslope.org/>

Program Name: Subsistence – ANLICA Title VIII

Purpose: Technical assistance related to subsistence.

Eligible Applicants: Any Tribe or village in Alaska.

Funding Range: No specific funding levels or deadlines.

Program Activities: Examples: 1) subsistence mapping in coastal communities to document where people go for particular resources at particular times of the year; and 2) document the flow of resources through sharing networks, which could be greatly disrupted if whole communities and groups of families are relocated.

Additional Information: Telephone (907) 644-3596.

DOI – Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)

Program Name: Cooperative Landscape Conservation (shifting to Tribal Climate Resilience in FY16)

Purpose: Funding for tribal climate adaptation, and ocean & coastal planning. Engagement and technical support, not operational funds.

Eligible Applicants: Federally Recognized Tribes.

Funding Range: Current administrative limit is \$250k per award.

Program Activities: BIA is investing in technical assistance to support adaptation planning, including coordination, training, travel support for relevant training, and digital access to data and tools.

Additional Information: <http://www.indianaffairs.gov/WhoWeAre/BIA/climatechange/index.htm>

Program Name: Indian Energy Resource Development Program

Purpose: Assist tribes in development of tribal energy resources. This includes the Tribal Energy Development Capacity (TEDC) grant program to build capacity to develop conventional or renewable energy resources on Indian lands.

Eligible Applicants: Federally Recognized Tribes.

Funding Range: Varies depending on appropriations.

Program Activities: The TEDC grant program helps tribes in assessing, developing, or obtaining the managerial, organizational and technical capacity needed to develop energy resources on Indian land and to account properly for resulting energy production and revenues.

Additional Information: <http://www.bia.gov/WhoWeAre/AS-IA/IEED/DEMD/TEDCP/index.htm>

Program Name: Tribal Transportation Program

Purpose: To provide funding to tribes for access to basic community services that enhance the quality of life in Indian country, such as construction and/or reconstruction of roads, bridges, docks and trails. The TTP replaces the former Indian Reservation Roads (IRR) program. Note that this program is the same as the Department of Transportation's (DOT) TTP, although DOT can additionally provide strategic planning.

Eligible Applicants: Federally Recognized Tribes.

Funding Range: TTP is formula funded.

Program Activities: New roads can be built based on the specific needs for evacuation routes, or redesigning if impacted roads by changes due to climatic variances (flooding, snow fences and road shelters, etc.). TTP funds can also be used for facility preservation, road maintenance and bridge maintenance, as well as "emergency relief for federally owned roads" (this includes tribal or native roads and facilities that are transportation related). Equipment storage, material storage, equipment purchase are other allowable uses.

Additional Information: BIA: <http://www.bia.gov/WhoWeAre/BIA/OIS/Transportation/index.htm>;

DOT: <http://flh.fhwa.dot.gov/programs/ttp/>

Department of Transportation (DOT)

Program Name: Transportation Investment Generating Economic Return (TIGER)

Purpose: Discretionary grants that focus on capital projects that generate economic development and improve access to reliable, safe and affordable transportation for disconnected communities, while emphasizing improved connection to employment, education, services and other opportunities, workforce development, or community revitalization.

Eligible Applicants: State, local and tribal governments, including U.S. territories, transit agencies, port authorities, metropolitan planning organizations (MPOs), and other political subdivisions of State or local governments.

Funding Range: \$500M nationwide funds. Funding cannot exceed \$200M and no more than \$125M in a single state. TIGER can cover up to 80% in an urban area and 100% in a rural area. Minimum award for urban is \$10M and rural is \$1M. The annual funding for TIGER changes annually based on the appropriations and authorizations.

Program Activities: Eligible projects for TIGER Discretionary Grants are capital projects that include, but are not limited to: highway or bridge projects eligible, (including bicycle and pedestrian related projects); public transportation projects; passenger and freight rail transportation projects; port infrastructure investments (including inland port infrastructure); and intermodal projects. Eligibility requirements must be satisfied.

Additional Information: <http://www.transportation.gov/tiger>

DOT – Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)

Program Name: Airport Improvement Program

Purpose: Airport improvement planning and development.

Eligible Applicants: Public-use airports included within the National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems (NPIAS).

Funding Range: State of Alaska: 93.75% Federal, 6.25% cost sharing.

Program Activities: The AIP is authorized to provide grant funding for eligible airport improvements as requested by eligible airport sponsors. This would potentially include measures to safeguard airport infrastructure from erosion.

Additional Information: <http://www.faa.gov/airports/aip/>

DOT – Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)

Program Name: Federal-aid Highway Apportioned Funds

Purpose: Planning, preventive maintenance, infrastructure preservation, construction of highways and bridges, safety, congestion mitigation, and air quality improvement.

Eligible Applicants: State of Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities.

Funding Range: Alaska receives approximately \$480M in apportionment funds annually. Federal share is typically 80%.

Program Activities: In Alaska, Federal-aid highway apportioned funds may be used for roads, pedestrian facilities, and snowmobile trails. Funding may be available to assist villages with improving or repairing roads and boardwalks.

Additional Information: <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/federalaid/projects.cfm>

Program Name: Tribal Transportation Program (TTP)

Purpose: To provide funding to tribes for access to basic community services that enhance the quality of life in Indian country, such as construction and/or reconstruction of roads, bridges, docks and trails. The TTP replaces the former Indian Reservation Roads (IRR) program. Note that this program is the same as the DOI BIA TTP, although DOT can additionally provide strategic planning.

Eligible Applicants: Federally recognized Tribes.

Funding Range: In MAP-21, the TTP is authorized at \$450 million/year and funds are distributed through a statutory formula. The federal share is 100%.

Program Activities: Eligible uses for TTP funds are identified in 23 USC 202(a). These include transportation planning, design, construction, and maintenance of roads and bridges as well as any other project that would be eligible under Title 23. The project must be on or for a facility that provides access to or is located within tribal land. The planning and construction of emergency escape or relocation routes are eligible activities.

Additional Information: DOT: <http://flh.fhwa.dot.gov/programs/ttp/>;
BIA: <http://www.bia.gov/WhoWeAre/BIA/OIS/Transportation/index.htm>

DOT – Federal Transit Administration (FTA)

Program Name: Public Transportation on Indian Reservations Program Tribal Transit Program (TTP)

Purpose: Provide grants to Indian tribes for program activities eligible under FTA’s Rural Areas Formula Program, 49 U.S.C. 5311.

Eligible Applicants: Federally recognized Indian Tribes and Alaskan Native villages, groups, or communities.

Funding Range: \$25 million formula program and \$5 million discretionary program. Discretionary funds are made available annually on a competitive basis.

Program Activities: Operating assistance to enable tribes to start new transit services; capital to enable tribal investment in new or replacement equipment; and funding for tribal transit planning studies. Examples of eligible resilience projects may include elevating or relocating transit assets that are located in a special flood hazard area, protecting transit assets vulnerable to high winds, installing mitigation measures that prevent the intrusion of floodwaters into underground segments of a public transportation system, strengthening systems that remove rainwater from public transportation facilities, and other projects that address identified vulnerabilities. However, relocating non-transit assets would not be considered an eligible resilience project.

Additional Information: http://www.fta.dot.gov/grants/15926_3553.html

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Program Name: Alaska Native Village Grant

Purpose: To assist Alaska Native Villages and Alaska rural communities with the construction of new or improved drinking water and wastewater systems.

Eligible Applicants: The applicant must be an unincorporated community that has between 25 and 600 people; a second-class city (no population limits); or a first class city with not more than 600 residents.

Funding Range: Funding varies.

Program Activities: The program is planning, designing and constructing new and or improved water and wastewater infrastructure in various communities throughout the State of Alaska to improve the health and sanitation conditions in rural Alaska.

The ANV Program provides technical support to communities to design and construct water and wastewater systems. It is meant to assist Alaska Native Villages and Alaska rural communities with the construction of new or improved drinking water and wastewater systems. This funding can also be used to provide training and technical assistance in the operations and maintenance of these systems.

Additional Information: <http://water.epa.gov/type/watersheds/wastewater/Alaska-Native-Village-and-Rural-Communities-Grant-Program.cfm>

Program Name: Clean Water Act Indian Set-Aside Program

Purpose: Provides funding, 2% of the CWA SRF, for wastewater infrastructure to Indian tribes and Alaska Native Villages. The CWISA Program is administered in cooperation with the Indian Health Service (IHS). EPA uses the IHS Sanitation Deficiency System priority lists to identify and select projects for CWISA program funding. To be considered for CWISA Program funding, tribes must identify their wastewater needs to the IHS Sanitation Deficiency System.

Eligible Applicants: All federally recognized tribes, Alaska Native Villages, and tribes on former reservations in Oklahoma are eligible for CWISA Program funds.

Funding Range: Funding varies.

Program Activities: The program is planning, designing and constructing new and or improved wastewater infrastructure in various communities throughout the State of Alaska to improve the health and sanitation conditions in Alaska Native Villages. EPA issues all or the vast majority of funds to the Indian Health Service for Administration.

Additional Information: <http://water.epa.gov/type/watersheds/wastewater/clean-water-indian-set-aside-grant-program.cfm>

Program Name: Environmental Justice Collaborative Problem-Solving Cooperative Agreement Program

Purpose: Provides funding for eligible applicants for projects that address local environmental and public health issues within an affected community. The CPS Program is designed to help communities understand and address exposure to multiple environmental harms and risks.

Eligible Applicants: Nonprofit organizations including, but not limited to, environmental justice networks; Federally recognized tribal governments; or Tribal organizations (includes American Indian/Alaska Native groups, cooperatives, partnerships, associations).

Funding Range: Up to \$120,000.

Program Activities: Funds enable community-based organizations to partner with stakeholders from across industry, government, academia to develop and implement solutions that will significantly address

environmental and/or public health issues at the local level. Projects must use the CPS Model, comprised of seven elements of a successful collaborative partnership, to address local environmental and/or public health issues.

Additional Information: <http://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice/grants/ej-cps-grants.html>

Program Name: Environmental Justice Small Grants

Purpose: The purpose of this grant program is to support activities designed to empower and educate communities to understand environmental and public health issues and to identify ways to address these issues at the local level. EPA anticipates awarding up to 25% of fiscal year 2015 awards to fund projects that support community climate resiliency.

Eligible Applicants: Incorporated non-profit organizations including, but not limited to, environmental justice networks, faith based organizations and those affiliated with religious institutions; federally recognized tribal governments; or tribal organizations.

Funding Range: Varies (up to \$30,000).

Program Activities: Supports and empowers communities working on solutions to local environmental and public health issues. The program assists recipients in building collaborative partnerships to help them understand and address environmental and public health concerns in their communities. Successful collaborative partnerships involve not only well-designed strategic plans to build, maintain, and sustain the partnerships, but also working towards addressing the local environmental and public health issues.

Additional Information: <http://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice/grants/ej-smgrants.html>

Program Name: Indian General Assistance Program (IGAP)

Purpose: Provide General Assistance Program (GAP) grants to federally recognized tribes and tribal consortia for planning, developing, and establishing environmental protection programs. The GAP program is exempt from competition, therefore, applications that meet the stated requirements in program regulations and guidance will be funded if funds are available.

Eligible Applicants: All federally recognized tribes in Region 10 are eligible to receive funds. Tribal consortia that meet the eligibility requirements may also receive funding, if available.

Funding Range: Typically \$75,000 - \$125,000 per year per grantee in Alaska (special projects not included).

Program Activities: Funding is provided under GAP for the purposes of planning, developing, and establishing tribal environmental protection programs. For example a tribe could use GAP funds to develop a climate change adaptation plan or to establish environmental protection programs that compliment non-environmental protection programs.

Activities related to establishing education, outreach, public participation, compliance assistance, and coordination programs for tribal environmental staff to work effectively with regulated entities are allowable.

Specific examples of allowable activities: climate change vulnerability/risk assessment; climate change preparedness/adaptation program (e.g., zoning rules and regulations; tax incentives; building codes/design standards; utility rates/fee setting; public safety rules and regulations); outreach and education; emergency management powers; community outreach/education programs; developing voluntary or partial environmental protection programs; participating in environmental policy making; coordinating with EPA or other federal agencies on the implementation of federal environmental protection programs; and entering into joint environmental protection programs with neighboring tribal, state, or local environmental agencies.

Additional Information: <http://yosemite.epa.gov/R10/TRIBAL.NSF/Grants/IGAP>

Program Name: Office of Water Climate Ready Water Utilities Program (CRWU)

Purpose: Assists drinking water, wastewater, and stormwater utilities, in addressing climate change impacts. Through the development of practical and easy-to-use tools, EPA promotes a clear understanding of climate science and adaptation options by translating complex climate projections into accessible formats. This information helps utility owners and operators better prepare their systems for the impacts of climate change.

Eligible Applicants: All water utilities can ask for assistance.

Funding Range: No direct funding. This is a technical assistance program.

Program Activities: Extreme weather events, sea level rise, shifting precipitation patterns and temperature variability, all intensified by climate change, have significant implications for the sustainability of the water sector. By planning for, assessing and adapting to these challenges, the water sector can fulfill their public health and environmental missions and begin the process of becoming climate ready.

Additional Information: <http://water.epa.gov/infrastructure/watersecurity/climate/index.cfm>

Program Name: Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Tribal Set-Aside Program

Purpose: Provides grants to Indian Tribes, Alaska Native Villages, and to the State of Alaska for the benefit of the native villages. The grant funds are used to address the most significant threats to public health associated with Public Water Systems that serve Indian Tribes. Most types of projects that improve the health of the public being served by the public water system are eligible for funding, 2% of the SDWA State Revolving Fund.

Eligible Applicants: Any federally recognized Indian tribe is eligible to receive a project grant through the program. Eligible systems must serve tribes or Alaskan Native Villages, though they can be owned by someone other than the tribe. Private systems are also eligible.

Funding Range: Funding varies.

Program Activities: The program is planning, designing and constructing new and or improved drinking water infrastructure in various communities throughout the State of Alaska to improve the health and sanitation conditions in Alaska Native Villages. Funds may also be used to conduct project feasibility studies, engineering design work, and for project administration. EPA issues all or the vast majority of funds to the Indian Health Service for Administration.

Additional Information: http://water.epa.gov/grants_funding/dwsrf/allotments/tribes.cfm

Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

Program Name: Administration for Children and Families (ACF) / Administration for Native Americans (ANA) Environmental Regulatory Enhancement

Purpose: To provide funding for the costs of planning, developing, and implementing programs designed to improve the capability of tribal governing bodies to regulate environmental quality pursuant to federal and tribal environmental laws.

Eligible Applicants: Federally recognized Indian tribes; Consortia of Indian tribes; Incorporated non-federally recognized tribes; Incorporated state-recognized tribes; Alaska Native villages, as defined in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) and/or non-profit village consortia; Non-profit Alaska Native Regional Corporation/Associations in Alaska with village specific projects; Other tribal or village organizations or consortia of Indian tribes; and Tribal governing bodies (IRA or traditional councils) as recognized by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Funding Range: \$300,000 per Budget Period.

Program Activities: The ERE program supports the principle that projects must follow tribal cultural preservation and natural resource management priorities in order to achieve environmentally healthy, sustainable Native American and Alaska Native communities. The Administration for Native Americans (ANA) is therefore interested in supporting locally designed projects that strengthen tribal environmental regulatory programs in a manner consistent with the goals of native communities. Program areas of interest for this FOA include, but are not limited to, the following:

Providing training and education to employees responsible for enforcing, or monitoring compliance with, environmental quality laws; Developing laws, regulations, and ordinances to protect the environment; Enforcing and monitoring environmental quality laws, regulations, and ordinances; Establishing baseline condition for regulatory purposes; Informing the community about regulations and environmental

stewardship; Building the technical and program capability of the tribe or organization to perform essential environmental program functions to meet tribal and federal regulatory requirements; Establishing demonstration projects to exhibit technologies, which can lead to compliance with environmental regulations.

Additional Information: <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/grants/open/foa/index.cfm?switch=foa&fon=HHS-2014-ACF-ANA-NR-0777>

Program Name: Center for Disease Control (CDC) / National Center for Infectious Diseases (NCID) / Arctic Investigations Program (AIP)

Purpose: AIP's mission is the prevention of infectious diseases in people of the Arctic and sub-Arctic. AIP places a special emphasis on diseases of high incidence and concern among the Alaska Native and other northern indigenous peoples. AIP conducts infectious disease surveillance, evaluate prevention services, and conduct applied research in collaboration with our partners.

Eligible Applicants: N/A

Funding Range: Intramural.

Program Activities: AIP focuses its research on priority areas that are of regional importance. These priority areas include: Surveillance in Alaska; Elimination of health disparities; Emerging infectious diseases; Preparedness and response; Circumpolar health; Water and sanitation. Focusing on these priority areas allows AIP to achieve its mission of preventing infectious diseases in the Arctic and sub-Arctic. These research priorities also provide a platform for strong partnerships, which combine CDC subject-matter expertise with local knowledge and community involvement. By working together, AIP has become a national and international research leader.

Additional Information: <http://www.cdc.gov/ncezid/dpei/aip/>

Program Name: CDC – National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) American Indian/Alaska Native Program

Purpose: Collaborate with American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) communities, organizations and partners to provide occupational safety and health (OSH) support.

Eligible Applicants: Tribal representatives, tribal employers, or their designees in need of occupational safety and health support can contact CDC/NIOSH directly to access a variety of programs.

Funding Range: N/A

Program Activities: Addresses occupational safety and health in tribal communities. NIOSH provides technical expertise in OSH through field studies and investigations, conducts health hazard evaluations (HHEs) and fatality investigations, and provides resources on specific OSH topics. We can offer technical assistance (tribal representatives, tribal employers/employees, and their designees). These include Health Hazard Evaluations, Fatality Investigations, and safety program support.

Additional Information: <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/>

Program Name: CDC –NIOSH Climate Change Initiative

Purpose: Ensure current, emerging, and anticipated worker safety and health issues associated with climate change are appropriately identified and prioritized, and to determine the most important actions that are appropriate for CDC/NIOSH to address. Can provide technical assistance regarding occupational safety and health issues.

Funding Range: No direct funding, no cost for technical assistance.

Program Activities: Promote and coordinate intramural and extramural research, support and help facilitate other CDC/NIOSH initiatives with climate change implications, establish research priorities, recommend appropriate policies to CDC/NIOSH Leadership, interact with other agencies and organizations involved with climate change and participate on standard setting or technology development committees and work groups; Prepare and publish communication products regarding worker safety and health and climate change; Coordinate the provision of occupational safety and health related technical assistance to communities affected by climate change.

Additional Information: <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/climate/default.html>

Program Name: National Institute of Health (NIH) / National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS) Alaska Community Action on Toxics - Protecting the Health of Future Generations: Assessing and Preventing Exposures

Purpose: This community-based participatory research project investigates exposures to two classes of emerging endocrine-disrupting chemicals (EDCs) with the Yupik people of St. Lawrence Island (SLI) in the *Alaskan* Arctic. Exposure to POPs from both distant and local sources is a trend in the Arctic that is likely to increase due to increased global use and production of EDCs and climate warming. The aim of this exposure assessment is to provide information, ownership of data, and training for the people of SLI so that they can plan and participate in public health actions to reduce environmental health risks.

Eligible Applicants: Yupik people of St. Lawrence Island (SLI) in the Alaskan Arctic.

Funding Range: N/A

Program Activities: The purpose of this project is to initiate research partnerships that work in collaboration with the two Yupik villages of SLI to assess multiple exposure routes of two emerging EDCs-polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs) and perfluorinated compounds (PFCs). The project will assess exposures to PBDEs and PFCs in surface waters through analyses of contaminant levels and biomarkers for xenobiotic chemicals in the threespine stickleback fish. The research team will also analyze household dust for PBDEs and PFCs. Because the Yupik people of SLI depend on the harvest of wild foods to sustain them and their way of life, the research team will analyze levels of PBDEs and PFCs in traditional foods which are likely a major exposure pathway due to the biomagnification of POPs in marine mammals and fish that are critical components of the Yupik diet. This study will include a human

biomonitoring component in order to assess levels of PBDEs and PFCs in human blood serum in relation to measures of thyroid health.

Finally, the research team collaborates with the leadership, elders, and youth of SLI to develop measures to prevent and mitigate environmental exposures through community educational programs and public policy actions, including community-based research institutes for college credit, health fairs for all community members, and workshops for health care providers.

Additional Information:

http://tools.niehs.nih.gov/portfolio/index.cfm/portfolio/grantDetail/grant_number/R01ES019620

Program Name: NIH / NIEHS Research to Action

Purpose: Bring together community members and environmental and occupational health researchers to investigate the potential health risks of environmental and occupational exposures that are of concern to the community. The overall goal is to support changes to prevent or reduce exposure to harmful environmental exposures and improve the health of a community.

Eligible Applicants: All projects must include at least one research scientist in environmental or occupational health sciences in addition to at least one member of a community-based organization (CBO) who works directly and regularly with the affected community. The partnership between the research scientist and CBO should be equitable and draw upon the unique strengths that each brings to the partnership. Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian Serving Institutions encouraged to apply.

Funding Range: Direct costs must be less than \$500,000 in any year, and need to reflect actual needs of the proposed project. The maximum period is 5 years.

Program Activities: Data collection, translation of research into public health action, and project evaluation are all required. Information collected will be translated into public health action using a variety of strategies; applicants must develop an education, outreach, prevention or intervention program(s) designed to improve overall understanding of the problem amongst community members, healthcare professionals or policymakers and to promote actions that will prevent or reduce harmful environmental / occupational exposures and improve human health. Finally, applicants must implement an evaluation plan to assess project outputs and impacts relevant to the proposed project's goals and objectives.

Additional Information:

<http://www.niehs.nih.gov/research/supported/dert/programs/peph/prog/rta/index.cfm>

Program Name: NIH/NIEHS The Center for Indigenous Environmental Health Research

Purpose: Partner with American Indian and Alaskan Native communities to build capacity to evaluate environmental health exposures, increase environmental health literacy and resilience, and inform program and policy development. The Center's Community Engagement Core will collaborate with

American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) communities to develop culturally-relevant policies and assets-based programs that reinforce resilience to mitigate adverse health effects.

Eligible Applicants: N/A

Funding Range: N/A

Program Activities: The specific aims of the CEC are: 1) Dialogue: To equitably engage AI/AN stakeholders and CIEHR members for the ethical and culturally-appropriate translation and application of Center findings; 2) Knowledge: To strengthen the environmental health literacy (EHL) of AI/AN leaders, policy-makers and community members; 3) Action: To strengthen community resilience and capacity to promote environmental health in AI/AN communities on tribal lands and in urban settings; and 4) Evaluation: To assess the effectiveness of the CEC activities and contributions to the mission of the Center. The CEC will achieve the aims by utilizing long-term partnerships with tribal, rural, and urban AI/AN communities. The CEC will also build on the knowledge, lessons learned, strategies, and resources from the two established Centers located at the same institution: the Southwest Environmental Health Sciences Center and Center for American Indian Resilience. All CEC strategies and activities will be informed by community-based participatory research (CBPR) principles, which have been shown to be effective in AI/AN communities. Major strategies will include: 1) guiding the development of Community Advisory Boards (CABs) for each proposed research project and pilot projects; 2) giving presentations at tribal meetings, AI/AN health events, regional forums and national conferences; 3) conducting baseline assessments of EHL, implementing EHL community interventions and testing effectiveness; 4) developing and administering CBPR training to tribal leaders, community members, and researchers; 5) identifying and implementing strategies for enhancing community assets and resilience that improve health, build community capacity, and foster policy change; and 6) conducting short, mid, and long-term evaluation of CEC activities. The CEC will collaborate with the CABs and AI/AN partners to disseminate and translate successful research outcomes to tribal leadership, local communities, regional and national AI/AN forums, and scientific audiences to reduce environmental health risks and build AI/AN resilience across the U.S.

Additional Information:

http://projectreporter.nih.gov/project_info_description.cfm?aid=8994391&icde=25964664&ddparam=&dvalue=&ddsub=&cr=3&csb=default&cs=ASC

Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

Program Name: Community Development Block Grant

Purpose: To provide funding to metropolitan cities, urban counties and states to support their housing and community development strategies to develop viable urban communities.

Eligible Applicants: Funds are allocated by formula to metropolitan cities, urban counties and States.

Funding Range: Annual formula grants are provided to Alaska's two CDBG grantees – the State of Alaska and the Municipality of Anchorage.

Program Activities: Develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment, and by expanding economic opportunities, principally for low-and moderate-income persons.

Additional Information:

http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/comm_planning/communitydevelopment

Program Name: Emergency Solutions Grants Program

Purpose: To provide grant funds to State and local governments for the rehabilitation or conversion of buildings for use as emergency shelter for the homeless, for the payment of certain expenses related to operating emergency shelters, for essential services related to emergency shelters and street outreach for the homeless, and for homelessness prevention and rapid rehousing.

Eligible Applicants: The homeless, homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing.

Funding Range: Annual formula grants for the State of Alaska and the Municipality of Anchorage.

Program Activities: Rehabilitation or conversion of buildings for use as emergency shelter for the homeless, for the payment of certain expenses related to operating emergency shelters, for essential services related to emergency shelters and street outreach for the homeless, and for homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing.

Additional Information: portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/hudprograms/esg

Program Name: Indian Community Development Block Grant

Purpose: Development of viable Indian and Alaska native communities, including decent housing, a suitable living environment, and economic opportunities, principally for persons of low and moderate income.

Eligible Applicants: Federally-recognized Tribes or Indian Organizations on behalf of Federally-recognized Tribes. For the standard ICDBG program, applicant must submit an application under the annual Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA). Applications for imminent threat grants are processed on a first come, first serve basis.

Funding Range: The Alaska Office of Native American Programs has an estimated ICDBG allocation for FY2015 of \$6,500,000 for grant awards. The ICDBG program also has a national set-aside of approximately \$3,500,000 to fund Imminent Threat applications.

Program Activities: The competitive ICDBG program may be used for new construction, rehabilitation, and acquisition of residential units and public facilities as well as housing services, economic development projects. There is also a national set-aside for ICDBG Imminent Threat (IT) grants that are intended to alleviate or remove threats to health or safety as described at 24 CFR Part 1003, subpart E.

These grants provide a solution to problems of an urgent nature that were not evident at the time of the ICDBG Single Purpose funding grant cycle or require immediate action. These are non-competitive grants up to \$450,000 (\$900,000 for Presidentially-Declared Disasters) on a first come first serve basis. 70 percent of each grant must support activities that benefit low and moderate income persons.

Additional Information:

http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/public_indian_housing/ih/codetalk/fundingprogram#IHBG

Program Name: Mortgage Insurance for Disaster Victims – 203(h)

Purpose: This program provides mortgage insurance to protect lenders against the risk of default on mortgages to qualified disaster victims.

Eligible Applicants: Eligible customers are anyone whose home has been destroyed or severely damaged in a Presidential declared disaster area.

Funding Range: No down payment is required. The borrower is eligible for 100 percent financing. Closing costs and applicable fees must be paid according to program requirements.

Program Activities: Insure mortgages.

Additional Information: portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/hudprograms/mifdv_section203h

Program Name: Native American Housing and Self-Determination Act (NAHASDA) - Indian Housing Block Grant Program

Purpose: Supports a range of affordable housing activities on Indian reservations and Indian areas.

Eligible Applicants: Federally-recognized Tribes and their Tribally Designated Housing Entities are eligible to participate in this program.

Funding Range: Annual formula block grant to Indian Tribes and/or TDHEs. Alaska recipients received \$94,588,589 State-wide in FY 2015 for the Indian Housing Block Grant program.

Program Activities: IHBG funding can be used for a variety of activities including new construction, rehabilitation, acquisition, housing services, and crime prevention. The Title VI loan guarantee program can be used to leverage all the above activities with a private market loan.

Additional Information:

http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/public_indian_housing/ih/codetalk/fundingprogram#IHBG

Program Name: Section 184 Loan Guarantee Program

Purpose: Provides homeownership opportunities to Native American living on trust, restricted, and simple fee land.

Eligible Applicants: Native Americans, Tribes, or Tribally Designated Housing Entities.

Funding Range: Varies.

Program Activities: This program offers HUD approved loan guarantees to private sector lenders who make home mortgage loans to eligible participants.

Additional Information:

http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/public_indian_housing/ih/codetalk/fundingprogram#IHBG

Program Name: Title VI Loan Guarantee Program

Purpose: To obtain financing for up to five times the amount of the Tribe's annual NAHASDA IHBG.

Eligible Applicants: Federally Recognized Tribes and their Tribally Designated Housing Entities are eligible to participate in this program.

Funding Range: Varies.

Program Activities: Financing can be used for any affordable housing purpose in accordance with an approved Indian Housing Plan.

Additional Information:

http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/public_indian_housing/ih/codetalk/fundingprogram#IHBG

US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)

Program Name: Continuing Authorities Program (CAP)

Purpose: Plan, design, and construct certain flood risk management and navigation improvements without specific congressional authorization. The basic objective of this program is to allow the Corps to respond more quickly to problems or needs where the apparent project scope and costs are small.

Eligible Applicants: State, Local, and Tribal Governments and ANCSA Corporations.

Funding Range: The amount of Federal participation is limited by Congress, and varies for each individual authority, however it is typically \$5 million Federal, cost shared 65% Federal, 35% Non-Federal.

Program Activities: Several authorities exist under CAP which allow the Corps to assist communities with aquatic ecosystem, flood damage reduction, small navigation, and emergency streambank and shoreline protection projects. An example of the type of work supported by this program is the construction of a small revetment at Shishmaref to reduce risks of coastal erosion.

Additional Information:

[http://planning.usace.army.mil/toolbox/agree.cfm?Id=229&Option=Continuing%20Authorities%20Program%20\(CAP\)&List=Process](http://planning.usace.army.mil/toolbox/agree.cfm?Id=229&Option=Continuing%20Authorities%20Program%20(CAP)&List=Process)

Program Name: International and Interagency Support Services

Purpose: Planning, design, and/or construction for others.

Eligible Applicants: Federal State, Local, and Tribal Governments.

Funding Range: No per-project limit, all costs are born by the supported entity.

Program Activities: Interagency and International Services (IIS) is the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) program providing technical assistance to non-Department of Defense (DoD) federal agencies, state and local governments, tribal nations, private U.S. firms, international organizations, and foreign governments. Most IIS work is funded on a reimbursable basis. The Corps provides engineering and construction services, environmental restoration and management services, research and development assistance, management of water and land related natural resources, relief and recovery work, and other management and technical services. An example of the type of work provided by this 100% stakeholder-funded program is the initiation of an adaptation study for Denali Commission looking at protect in place versus relocation for 31 communities identified by the GAO.

Additional Information:

<http://www.usace.army.mil/Missions/MilitaryMissions/InteragencyInternationalSupport.aspx>

Program Name: Planning Assistance to States

Purpose: This program permits the Corps to use its technical planning expertise to supplement and support state and Indian tribe efforts to undertake broad, statewide, comprehensive water resources planning. Upon request, the Corps will cooperate with a state or tribe in the preparation of plans for the development, use and conservation of water and related land resources located within the state or tribal boundaries.

Eligible Applicants: State, Local, and Tribal Governments and ANCSA Corporations.

Funding Range: Cost shared at 50 percent federal, 50 percent non-federal. Limited to \$2 million per state or tribe annually. Individual studies generally range from \$25,000 to \$100,000.

Program Activities: Provides assistance to states, local governments, tribes and other non-federal entities for preparation of comprehensive plans for development and conservation of water and related land

resources. Studies are planning level of detail; they do not include detailed design for project construction.

Additional Information:

<http://www.poa.usace.army.mil/Portals/34/docs/civilworks/CAP/Section22PlanningAssistancetoStatesandTribes.pdf> (note: each Corps District has information about this program on their website).

Program Name: Tribal Partnership Program

Purpose: Secretary of the Army, in cooperation with Indian tribes and the heads of other Federal agencies, to study and determine the feasibility of carrying out projects that will substantially benefit Indian tribes.

Eligible Applicants: Tribal Governments and ANCSA Corporations.

Funding Range: No per-project limit, cost shared based on project purpose.

Program Activities: The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers can conduct studies that will substantially benefit Indian tribes. Topics that could be studied include flood damage reduction, environmental restoration and protection, preservation of natural and cultural resources, and, other projects the Secretary of the Army, in cooperation with Indian tribes and the heads of other Federal agencies, determines to be appropriate. This program provides an opportunity to assist with water resources projects that address economic, environmental and cultural resources needs.

Additional Information: <http://www.usace.army.mil/Missions/CivilWorks/TribalNations.aspx>

US Department of Agriculture (USDA)

Program Name: Business and Industry Loan Guarantee

Purpose: Can assist rural business with construction, repairs, equipment, machinery, inventory and supplies.

Eligible Applicants: For-profit businesses, Nonprofits and cooperatives, Federally-recognized Tribes, Public bodies and Individuals in rural areas of 50,000 people or less.

Funding Range: \$5 – \$10 million loan limit with certain exceptions.

Program Activities: Eligible activities include but are not limited to: (1) business conversion, enlargement, repair, modernization, or development; (2) purchase and development of land, easements, rights-of-way, buildings, or facilities; (3) purchase of equipment, leasehold improvements, machinery, supplies, or inventory; (4) debt refinancing when new jobs will be created and other conditions are met;

(5) business and industrial acquisitions when the loan will keep the business from closing and/or save or create jobs.

Additional Information: <http://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/business-industry-loan-guarantees/ak>

Program Name: Community Facilities Loans and Grants

Purpose: Finance essential rural community facilities.

Eligible Applicants: Public bodies, non-profits, Tribes.

Funding Range: Grants are limited to 75% of project cost but average about \$30,000 due to limitation of funding. No loan limit.

Program Activities: Funds can be used to purchase, construct, and / or improve essential community facilities, purchase equipment and pay related project expenses.

Additional Information: <http://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/community-facilities-direct-loan-grant-program/ak>

Program Name: Electric Loans

Purpose: Build and repair electric infrastructure.

Eligible Applicants: Electric co-ops and other utilities (primarily).

Funding Range: No loan limit.

Program Activities: Funds may be used to finance electric infrastructure for: maintenance; upgrades; expansion; replacement of distribution, sub transmission and headquarters (service and warehouse) facilities; energy efficiency; and renewable energy systems.

Additional Information: <http://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/electric-infrastructure-loan-loan-guarantee-program>

Program Name: Rural Business Development Grant

Purpose: Facilitate the development of small and emerging business.

Eligible Applicants: Public bodies, non-profits and tribes.

Funding Range: \$50,000 - 100,000 maximum grant (depending on activity type).

Program Activities: Congress historically has mandated a portion of this program's funding specifically for Federally Recognized Tribes.

Additional Information: <http://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/rural-business-development-grants/ak>

Program Name: Rural Energy for America Loans and Grants

Purpose: Purchase or install renewable energy systems or make energy efficiency improvements.

Eligible Applicants: Agricultural producers and rural small businesses.

Funding Range: Loan guarantees to \$25M; Grants to \$250,000 for energy efficiency improvements or \$500,000 for renewable energy systems.

Program Activities: Funds may be used for the purchase, installation and construction of renewable energy systems, such as: Biomass (for example biodiesel and ethanol, anaerobic digesters, and solid fuels); Geothermal for electric generation or direct use; Hydropower below 30 megawatts; Hydrogen; Small and large wind generation; Small and large solar generation; Ocean (tidal, current, thermal) generation.

Funds may also be used for the purchase, installation and construction of energy efficiency improvements, such as: High efficiency heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems (HVAC); Insulation; Lighting; Cooling or refrigeration units; Doors and windows; Electric, solar or gravity pumps for sprinkler pivots; Switching from a diesel to electric irrigation motor; Replacement of energy-inefficient equipment.

Additional Information: <http://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/rural-energy-america-program-renewable-energy-systems-energy-efficiency/ak>

Program Name: Sewer, Water, Solid Waste Loans and Grants

Purpose: Provides funding for clean and reliable drinking water systems, sanitary sewage disposal, sanitary solid waste disposal, and storm water drainage to households and businesses in eligible rural areas.

Eligible Applicants: This program assists qualified applicants that are not otherwise able to obtain commercial credit on reasonable terms. Eligible applicants include: Most State and local governmental entities, Private non-profits and Federally-recognized Tribes.

Funding Range: Grants are limited to 75% of project cost. No loan limit.

Program Activities: Funds may be used to finance the acquisition, construction or improvement of: drinking water sourcing, treatment, storage and distribution; sewer collection, transmission, treatment and disposal; solid waste collection, disposal and closure; and storm water collection, transmission and disposal.

Additional Information: <http://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/water-waste-disposal-loan-grant-program/ak>

Program Name: Single Family Direct and Guaranteed Loans

Purpose: Finance the purchase of homes for rural residents.

Eligible Applicants: Low and very low income individuals in rural areas of 35,000 people or less.

Funding Range: The maximum loan amount an applicant may qualify for will depend on the applicant's repayment ability. The applicant's ability to repay a loan considers various factors such as income, debts, assets and the amount of payment assistance applicants may be eligible to receive. Regardless of repayment ability, applicants may never borrow more than the [Area's Loan Limits](#) (plus certain costs allowed to be financed) for the county in which the property is located.

Program Activities: Funds can be used to build, repair, renovate or relocate a home, or to purchase and prepare sites, including providing water and sewage facilities.

Additional Information:

Single Family Direct Loan: <http://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/single-family-housing-direct-home-loans/ak>

Single Family Guaranteed Loan: <http://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/single-family-housing-guaranteed-loan-program/ak>

Program Name: Single Family Repair Loans and Grants

Purpose: Finance repair of homes.

Eligible Applicants: Very low income homeowners in rural areas. Grants are only available to very-low income homeowners in rural areas that are at least 62 years old.

Funding Range: Loans up to \$20,000 at 1%, grants up to \$7,500. Loan grant combinations up to \$27,500 in certain circumstances.

Program Activities: Loans may be used to repair, improve or modernize homes or remove health and safety hazards. Grants must be used to remove health and safety hazards.

Additional Information: <http://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/single-family-housing-repair-loans-grants>

Program Name: Telecom Loans

Purpose: This program provides financing for the construction, maintenance, improvement and expansion of telephone service and broadband in rural areas.

Eligible Applicants: Most entities that provide telecommunications in qualified rural areas including: State and local governmental entities, Federally Recognized Tribes, Non-profits, including Cooperatives and limited dividend or mutual association and For-profit businesses (must be a corporation or limited liability company).

Funding Range: No loan limit.

Program Activities: Funds may be used to finance broadband capable telecommunications service: Improvements; Expansions; Construction; Acquisitions (in certain cases); Refinancing (in certain cases).

Additional Information: <http://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/telecommunications-infrastructure-loans-loan-guarantees>

APPENDIX E

Mitigation Tracking

- Mitigation Action Implementation Worksheet (Form 6-1)
- Mitigation Action Progress Report (Form 6-2)

MITIGATION ACTION IMPLEMENTATION WORKSHEET

Complete a mitigation action implementation worksheet for each identified mitigation action.

Mitigation Action / Project Title:	
Background / Issues:	
Ideas for Integration:	
Responsible Agency:	
Partners:	
Potential Funding:	
Cost Estimate:	
Benefits (Losses Avoided):	
Timeline:	
Priority:	
Worksheet Completed By:	<i>(Name / Department)</i>

MITIGATION ACTION PROGRESS REPORT

Progress Report Period:	<u>From Date:</u>	<u>To Date:</u>
Action / Project Title:		
Responsible Agency:		
Contact Name:		
Contact Phone / Email:	<u>Phone:</u>	<u>Email:</u>
Project Status:	☐ Project Completed ☐ Project Canceled ☐ Project on Schedule Anticipated completion date: _____ ☐ Project Delayed Explain: _____	

Summary of Project Progress for this Report Period

1. What was accomplished for this project during this reporting period?

2. What obstacles, problems, or delays did the project encounter, if any?

3. If uncompleted, is the project still relevant? Should the project be changed or revised?

4. Other Comments:

Next Step: What is / are the next step(s) to be accomplished over the next reporting period?

APPENDIX F

Adoption Resolution

Nondalton Tribal Council

**Resolution No. _____
Tribal Hazard Mitigation Plan Adoption Resolution**

WHEREAS, the Nondalton Village hereafter “Tribe” is a federally recognized tribe; and

WHEREAS, the Nondalton Tribal Council is the governing body of the Tribe; and

WHEREAS, the Tribe recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property; and

WHEREAS, the Tribe has prepared a tribal hazard mitigation plan, hereby known as Nondalton Village Tribal Hazard Mitigation Plan [2019 – 2024] hereafter “Plan”, dated [DATE] in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; and

WHEREAS, the Plan identifies mitigation goals and actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property in Nondalton from the impacts of future hazards and disasters; and

WHEREAS adoption by the Tribe demonstrates their commitment to the hazard mitigation and achieving the goals outlined in the Plan.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Tribe, hereby adopts the Plan as an official plan.

CERTIFICATION

The Nondalton Tribal Council has adopted this resolution during a meeting held on _____, 2019, in _____, Alaska, with a quorum present.

For ____ Against ____ Abstain ____ Present ____ Absent ____

Signature

Date

Print Name / Title

Signature

Date

Print Name / Title

APPENDIX G

FEMA Approval & THMP Plan Review Tool

FEMA Region 10 Tribal Mitigation Plan Review Tool

The *Tribal Mitigation Plan Review Tool* records how the tribal mitigation plan meets the regulations in [44 CFR §§ 201.7](#) and [201.5](#) (if applicable) and offers FEMA plan reviewers an opportunity to provide feedback to the tribal government.

- **Section 1:** The Regulation Checklist documents FEMA’s evaluation of whether the plan has addressed all requirements. If plan requirements are not met, FEMA uses each Required Revisions section to indicate necessary changes.
- **Section 2:** The Strengths and Opportunities for Improvement summary identifies plan’s strengths as well as areas for improvement as part of the next plan update.

The FEMA mitigation planner must reference the [Tribal Mitigation Plan Review Guide](#) when completing the *Tribal Mitigation Plan Review Tool*.

Tribal Jurisdiction: <i>Nondalton Village</i>	Title of Plan: <i>Nondalton Village Hazard Mitigation Plan [2019 – 2024]</i>	Date of Plan: <i>July 2019</i>
Tribal Point of Contact: <i>Fawn Silas</i>	Address: <i>Nondalton Tribal Council PO Box 49 Nondalton, AK 99640</i>	
Title: <i>Administrator</i>		
Agency: <i>Nondalton Tribal Council</i>		
Phone Number: <i>907-294-2257</i>	Email: <i>nondaltontribe@yahoo.com</i>	

State Reviewer (if applicable):	Title:	Date:
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FEMA Reviewer:	Title:	Date:
Date Received in FEMA Region 10		
Plan Not Approved		
Plan Approvable Pending Adoption		
Plan Approved		

Section 1: REGULATION CHECKLIST

1. Standard Regulation Checklist		Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met	Not Met
Regulation (44 CFR § 201.7 Tribal Mitigation Plans)				
ELEMENT A. PLANNING PROCESS				
A1. Does the plan document the planning process, including how it was prepared and who was involved in the process? [44 CFR § 201.7(c)(1)]	Section 3.1 – 3.2			
A2. Does the plan document an opportunity for public comment during the drafting stage and prior to plan approval, including a description of how the tribal government defined “public”? [44 CFR § 201.7(c)(1)(i)]	Section 3.3			
A3. Does the plan document, as appropriate, an opportunity for neighboring communities, tribal and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities, agencies that have the authority to regulate development as well as other interests to be involved in the planning process? [44 CFR § 201.7(c)(1)(ii)]	Section 3.3.1			
A4. Does the plan describe the review and incorporation of existing plans, studies, and reports? [44 CFR § 201.7(c)(1)(iii)]	Section 3.4			
A5. Does the plan include a discussion on how the planning process was integrated to the extent possible with other ongoing tribal planning efforts as well as other FEMA programs and initiatives? [44 CFR § 201.7(c)(1)(iv)]	Section 3.5			
A6. Does the plan include a description of the method and schedule for keeping the plan current (monitoring, evaluating and updating the mitigation plan within the plan update cycle)? [44 CFR § 201.7(c)(4)(i)]	Section 4.0 – 4.3			
A7. Does the plan include a discussion of how the tribal government will continue public participation in the plan maintenance process? [44 CFR § 201.7(c)(4)(iv)]	Section 4.1			
ELEMENT A: REQUIRED REVISIONS				
ELEMENT B. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT				
B1. Does the plan include a description of the type, location, and extent of all natural hazards that can affect the tribal planning area? [44 CFR § 201.7(c)(2)(i)]	Section 5.1			
B2. Does the plan include information on previous occurrences of hazard events and on the probability of future hazard events for the tribal planning area? [44 CFR § 201.7(c)(2)(i)]	Section 5.1			

1. Standard Regulation Checklist		Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met	Not Met
Regulation (44 CFR § 201.7 Tribal Mitigation Plans)				
B3. Does the plan include a description of each identified hazard's impact as well as an overall summary of the vulnerability of the tribal planning area? [44 CFR § 201.7(c)(2)(ii)]		Section 5.4		
<u>ELEMENT B: REQUIRED REVISIONS</u>				
ELEMENT C. MITIGATION STRATEGY				
C1. Does the plan include a discussion of the tribal government's pre- and post-disaster hazard management policies, programs, and capabilities to mitigate the hazards in the area, including an evaluation of tribal laws and regulations related to hazard mitigation as well as to development in hazard-prone areas? [44 CFR §§ 201.7(c)(3) and 201.7(c)(3)(iv)]		Section 6.1		
C2. Does the plan include a discussion of tribal funding sources for hazard mitigation projects and identify current and potential sources of Federal, tribal, or private funding to implement mitigation activities? [44 CFR §§ 201.7(c)(3)(iv) and 201.7(c)(3)(v)]		Section 6.2		
C3. Does the Mitigation Strategy include goals to reduce or avoid long-term vulnerabilities to the identified hazards? [44 CFR § 201.7(c)(3)(i)]		Section 6.3		
C4. Does the plan identify and analyze a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions and projects being considered to reduce the effects of each hazard, with emphasis on new and existing buildings and infrastructure? [44 CFR § 201.7(c)(3)(ii)]		Section 6.4		
C5. Does the plan contain an action plan that describes how the actions identified will be prioritized, implemented, and administered by the tribal government? [44 CFR § 201.7(c)(3)(iii)]		Section 6.5		
C6. Does the plan describe a process by which the tribal government will incorporate the requirements of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms, when appropriate? [44 CFR § 201.7(c)(4)(iii)]		Section 6.6		
C7. Does the plan describe a system for reviewing progress on achieving goals as well as activities and projects identified in the mitigation strategy, including monitoring implementation of mitigation measures and project closeouts? [44 CFR §§ 201.7(c)(4)(ii) and 201.7(c)(4)(v)]		Section 6.7		
<u>ELEMENT C: REQUIRED REVISIONS</u>				

1. Standard Regulation Checklist		Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met	Not Met
Regulation (44 CFR § 201.7 Tribal Mitigation Plans)				
ELEMENT D. PLAN UPDATES				
D1. Was the plan revised to reflect changes in development? [44 CFR § 201.7(d)(3)]	N/A			
D2. Was the plan revised to reflect progress in tribal mitigation efforts? [44 CFR §§ 201.7(d)(3) and 201.7(c)(4)(iii)]	N/A			
D3. Was the plan revised to reflect changes in priorities? [44 CFR § 201.7(d)(3)]	N/A			
<u>ELEMENT D: REQUIRED REVISIONS</u>				
ELEMENT E. ASSURANCES AND PLAN ADOPTION				
E1. Does the plan include assurances that the tribal government will comply with all applicable Federal statutes and regulations in effect with respect to the periods for which it receives grant funding, including 2 CFR Parts 200 and 3002, and will amend its plan whenever necessary to reflect changes in tribal or Federal laws and statutes? [44 CFR § 201.7(c)(6)]	Section 7.0			
E2. Does the plan include documentation that it has been formally adopted by the governing body of the tribal government requesting approval? [44 CFR § 201.7(c)(5)]	Section 7.0			
<u>ELEMENT E: REQUIRED REVISIONS</u>				

2. Enhanced Regulation Checklist		Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met	Not Met
Regulation (44 CFR § 201.5 Enhanced Tribal Mitigation Plans)				
ENHANCED ELEMENT F. STANDARD PLAN REQUIREMENTS				
F1. Does the enhanced plan include all elements of the standard tribal mitigation plan? [44 CFR §§ 201.3(e)(3), 201.5(b), and 201.7]	N/A			
<u>ENHANCED ELEMENT F: REQUIRED REVISIONS</u>				
ENHANCED ELEMENT G. INTEGRATED PLANNING				
G1. Does the enhanced plan demonstrate integration to the extent practicable with other tribal and/or regional planning initiatives and FEMA mitigation programs and initiatives? [44 CFR §§ 201.3(e)(3) and 201.5(b)(1)]	N/A			
<u>ENHANCED ELEMENT G: REQUIRED REVISIONS</u>				
ENHANCED ELEMENT H. TRIBAL MITIGATION CAPABILITIES				
H1. Does the tribal government demonstrate commitment to a comprehensive mitigation program? [44 CFR §§ 201.3(e)(3) and 201.5(b)(4)]	N/A			
H2. Does the enhanced plan document capability to implement mitigation actions? [44 CFR §§ 201.3(e)(3), 201.5(b)(2)(i), 201.5(b)(2)(ii), and 201.5(b)(2)(iv)]	N/A			
H3. Is the tribal government using existing mitigation programs to achieve mitigation goals? [44 CFR §§ 201.3(e)(3), 201.5(a) and 201.5(b)(3)]	N/A			
<u>ENHANCED ELEMENT H: REQUIRED REVISIONS</u>				

2. Enhanced Regulation Checklist		Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met	Not Met
Regulation (44 CFR § 201.5 Enhanced Tribal Mitigation Plans)				
ENHANCED ELEMENT I. HMA GRANTS MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE				
I1. With regard to HMA, is the tribal government maintaining the capability to meet application timeframes and submitting complete project applications? [44 CFR §§ 201.3(e)(3), 201.5(b)(2)(iii)(A)]		N/A		
I2. With regard to HMA, is the tribal government maintaining the capability to prepare and submit accurate environmental reviews and benefit-cost analyses? [44 CFR §§ 201.3(e)(3) and 201.5(b)(2)(iii)(B)]		N/A		
I3. With regard to HMA, is the tribal government maintaining the capability to submit complete and accurate quarterly progress and financial reports on time? [44 CFR §§ 201.3(e)(3) and 201.5(b)(2)(iii)(C)]		N/A		
I4. With regard to HMA, is the tribal government maintaining the capability to complete HMA projects within established performance periods, including financial reconciliation? [44 CFR §§ 201.3(e)(3) and 201.5(b)(2)(iii)(D)]		N/A		
ENHANCED ELEMENT I: REQUIRED REVISIONS				

Section 2: STRENGTHS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT

INSTRUCTIONS: The purpose of the ***Strengths and Opportunities for Improvement*** section is for FEMA to provide more comprehensive feedback on the tribal mitigation plan to help the tribal government advance mitigation planning. The intended audience is the tribal staff responsible for the mitigation plan update. FEMA will address the following topics:

1. Plan strengths, including specific sections in the plan that are above and beyond the minimum requirements; and
2. Suggestions for future improvements.

FEMA will provide feedback and include examples of best practices, when possible, as part of the *Tribal Mitigation Plan Review Tool*, or, if necessary, as a separate document. The tribal mitigation plan elements are included below in italics for reference. FEMA is not required to provide feedback for each element.

Required revisions from the **Regulation Checklist** are not documented in the **Strengths and Opportunities for Improvement** section. Results from the **Strengths and Opportunities for Improvement** section are not required for Plan Approval.

Describe the mitigation plan strengths areas for future improvements, including areas that may exceed minimum requirements.

- Planning process
- *Hazard identification and risk assessment*
- *Mitigation strategy (including Mitigation Capabilities)*
- *Plan updates*
- *Adoption and assurances*
- *Enhanced Plan - Integrated planning*
- *Enhanced Plan - Tribal government mitigation capabilities (commitment to a comprehensive mitigation program)*
- *Enhanced Plan - HMA grants management performance*