



Governor Mike Dunleavy  
STATE OF ALASKA

September 20, 2022

The Honorable Joseph R. Biden, Jr.  
President of the United States  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D. C. 20500

Through: Mr. William Nunn  
Regional Administrator  
Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region X  
130-228<sup>th</sup> Street SW  
Bothell, WA 98021-9796

Dear Mr. President:

Under the provisions of Section 401 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 5121-5208 (Stafford Act), and implemented by 44 CFR § 206.36, I request that you declare a major disaster for the State of Alaska. This request is a result of threats to life and severe losses to property from a powerful coastal storm beginning September 15 and continuing through September 20, 2022. This event produced hurricane-force winds, higher than normal tidal ranges, and storm surges of up to 10 feet above mean sea level. The event caused wind damage and riverine and coastal flooding to approximately 40 cities and villages along an approximately 1,300-mile-long section of the Western and Northwestern Alaska coastline. As a result of the widespread nature of this event, I specifically request that your declaration include the following Regional Educational Attendance Areas (REAs) in Alaska: Bering Strait REAA, Lower Yukon REAA, Lower Kuskokwim REAA, and Kashunamiut REAA.

In response to the situation, I have taken appropriate action under State law, directed the execution of the State Emergency Plan, and activation of the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), on September 15, 2022, in accordance with Section 401 of the Stafford Act. Due to the severity and magnitude of this emergency, I declared a State disaster (AK 22-290) on September 17, 2022, for the Bering Strait REAA, Lower Yukon REAA, Lower Kuskokwim REAA, and the Kashunamiut REAA. The geographic size of the event is noteworthy. The storm impacted about 1,300 miles of coastline, a distance longer than the entire West Coast of the contiguous States from Canada to Mexico.

The declaration authorized funds for the State's Individual and Public Assistance programs, as well as necessary administrative and disaster management expenses. Specific programs under the state funded Individual Assistance program included Individual and Family Grants, Other Needs Assistance, Housing and Rental Assistance, and Temporary Housing.

Based on the weather summary prepared by the National Weather Service Alaska Region (NWS), the State of Alaska considers the incident period to begin September 15 (first arrival of the storm in the Aleutian Islands) through September 20, 2022 (cancellation of last flood warning in the Chukchi Sea. The NWS weather summary is included as Enclosure D.

## **Background**

On September 13, 2022, the National Weather Service (NWS) issued the first of several high wind and coastal flood warnings for the Aleutian Islands, Pribilof Islands, Kuskokwim Delta, and Bristol Bay areas. In their published message the NWS warned that a potent low pressure system, the remains of Typhoon Merbok, would move rapidly from the North Pacific Ocean to the Bering Strait late that week, and, strong winds and coastal flooding were expected beginning September 15 through September 17, 2022.

As the storm progressed north through the Bering Sea into the Bering Strait, NWS stated “*the powerful storm in Western Alaska would be the strongest storm in over a decade*” with wind gusts up to 90 mph, heavy rain, and storm surge levels up to 13 feet above normal high tides along the western coastline of Alaska, from the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta to the North Slope.

Over the next few days, in response to the massive low pressure storm, additional warnings were issued for coastal villages as the storm moved northerly from the Aleutian Islands into the Bering and Chukchi Seas. This storm was expected to be more powerful than the record fall sea storm that hit Nome and Norton Sound in 1974, as well as the Bering Strait Storm in 2004, the Western Coast Storm in 2005, and the Bering Sea Superstorm, also known as the West Coast Storm, in 2011. Each of these previous storms was declared a federal disaster.

On September 17, 2022, the NWS reported the storm measured an extreme low pressure of 937 millibars, 92 mph wind gusts, 52-foot-high sea waves, and 10-foot storm surges above Mean High High Water (MHHW) along Norton Sound. The City of Nome recorded a record 8.99 feet above MHHW on September 17, 2022. NWS believes the incident period for this storm is September 15, 2022, the first arrival of the storm into the Aleutian Islands, to cancellation of the last September 20, 2022.

## **Impacted Areas**

The 2022 September West Coast Storm disaster affected coastal communities in the Bering Strait REAA, Lower Yukon REAA, Lower Kuskokwim REAA, and the Kashunamiut REAA. Each impacted area is discussed in the paragraphs below.

- The Bering Strait REAA includes the western and southern portions of the Seward Peninsula, coastal communities along the eastern Norton Sound, and St. Lawrence and Diomed Islands.
- The Lower Yukon REAA includes the Yukon Delta from Hooper Bay to Kotlik, and the Lower Yukon River up to Russian Mission.
- The Lower Kuskokwim REAA includes the Kuskokwim Delta coastline from Newtok to Platinum, and the Lower Kuskokwim River up to Tuluksak.
- The Kashunamiut REAA includes the community of Chevak only.

## **State and Local Actions**

The State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) and the State Emergency Operations Plan were activated to Preparedness Level 2 - Heightened Awareness on September 14, 2022, in response to the approaching storm. This level was increased to Preparedness Level 3 – Actual Event on September 17, 2022.

The following information is furnished regarding the nature and amount of State and local resources that have been or will be used to alleviate the conditions of this disaster:

The Alaska Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHS&EM) has coordinated the State's response to local requests, with resources from the Department of Health and Social Services (DHSS); Department of Public Safety (DPS); Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC); Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development (DCCED); and the Department of Natural Resources (DNR); Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (DOT&PF); the Alaska National Guard; and, multiple voluntary agencies.

On September 17, 2022, I declared a State Disaster and notified the Alaska State Legislature of funding for immediate response costs up to \$10,000,000 from the State Disaster Relief Fund per Alaska Statute 26.23.020. A Finance Plan will be submitted to the Legislature once all estimated response/recovery costs are known.

The SEOC was activated and staffed to Preparedness Level 3 over the weekend of September 16 – 18, 2022. This measure allowed state, federal, military, and non-profit response and relief agencies to coordinate their responses. Throughout the event, the SEOC maintained expanded staffing and monitored the weather and the storms' impact in over 50 coastal communities.

The State partnered quickly with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to streamline collaboration and cooperation during the event. Serendipitously, FEMA Region 10 and National Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT) personnel were in Anchorage on September 14 to participate in a state preparedness exercise, and were able to transition quickly to assist the State with incident management and federal agency coordination.

Emergency evacuations of at-risk persons were performed throughout the storms. We estimate that approximately 500 residents were sheltered in community facilities, and an unknown number sheltered in place in impacted communities.

## **Request Specifics**

The severity, magnitude, and impact of this disaster meets the following factors outlined in 44 CFR §206.48(6)(a) for Public Assistance.

## **Damage Assessment**

The State has conducted an “informal preliminary assessment” that indicates the most severe impacts were to:

- **Homes and personal property.** Local officials report at least 69 homes and 28 other structures have been impacted by the storms; however, the full extent of the damage to homes and personal property remains unknown. There is a strong probability that additional homes with damage will be identified in the next few weeks. The State is implementing its Individual Assistance Program at this time.
- **Public roads and bridges,** including critical access routes to airstrips, sheltering points, and other important areas due to flooding and/or debris deposition. Damage affects critical access routes, impacts local commerce, and has an adverse effect on critical life safety support functions.
- **Public facilities,** including water treatment facilities and bulk fuel tanks. Although visual evidence of fuel spills and petroleum contamination to soils and surface water has not been observed, there are unstable and/or damage that affects the ability to provide safe water and critical heat to the residents in the affected area.
- **Coast protection,** such as sea walls, erosion berms, breakwaters, and other structures. These structures are critical to provide ongoing protection from future coastal storms and therefore are critical to life safety.
- **Airstrips,** including runways, parking aprons, access roads, helipads, and airport support structures. Due to the remote nature of Alaska, runways are the primary transportation access points and therefore are critical to the life safety functions.
- **Power supply,** including generators, power plants, land and undersea transmission lines, and bulk fuel tanks to supply this infrastructure. Damage to power systems critically impact the community's ability to provide heat to public buildings and private homes. In the arctic, heat is a critical life safety function.
- **Life safety,** including search and rescue, local evacuation and sheltering, to include the provision of food, water, and other essential needs; emergency repairs to critical facilities; removal of health and safety hazards; debris clearance to facilitate movement of evacuees and emergency vehicles.

This storm has caused substantial damages to both public infrastructure and private residences. Current cost estimates for this disaster are not known at this time, but they include several damaged facilities, seawalls, and other infrastructure. For comparison purposes, the preliminary damage assessment for the 2011 West Coast Storm, declared as federal disaster DR-4050-AK, found almost \$8.5 million in public assistance costs and another \$21.5 million in road damages eligible for U.S. Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) funding. The current storm is likely to far exceed DR-4050-AK costs. If a low estimate of \$10 million is used, these costs would exceed the minimum statewide per capita threshold required by the Stafford Act of \$1,195,427.30 calculated by multiplying 733,391 Alaska residents (2020 Census) by the Federal Fiscal Year 2022 per capita indicator of \$1.63.

### **Damaged Residences and Concentration of Damage**

Since the storm, the State of Alaska has worked with local, private non-profit and volunteer organizations, as well as state and federal agencies to determine the impact to residents, private homes, and private and commercial properties throughout the impacted REAAs. This assessment is still in development but is generalized below:

As of September 20, 2022, the State PDA has identified 69 homes and 28 other structures with wind or flooding damage. Other structures include schools, cabins, warehouses, and outbuildings. Although these initial findings appear low, I believe the severity, magnitude, and impact of this disaster will eventually meet the factors outlined in 44 CFR §206.48(6)(b) for IA; therefore, I seek a federal IA declaration for this disaster. I have activated the Alaska IA program under my state disaster authority and ask that you please consider this factor in your review of the overall impact of this storm to the state and affected jurisdictions.

The eventual disaster-related costs for state-only IA could be substantial. The state Individual and Family Grant Program (IFG), when implemented, provides applicants with grant awards set at 50 percent of the current Federal award (i.e., \$18,950). Total estimated costs to provide IFG and temporary housing assistance to eligible applicants, and administer the program, could exceed \$3 million – a substantial financial impact to Alaska.

For comparison purposes, the 2018 November Cook Inlet Earthquake received over 6,200 requests for federal individual assistance, a historical benchmark, although state disasters that are approved for federal individual assistance (e.g., 2009 Spring Floods and 2013 Spring Floods) typically manage less than 500 applications for assistance. Over the past 25 years, and excluding the 2018 Cook Inlet Earthquake, the total number of applications for either federal or State individual assistance has been less than 2,500.

SBA has not yet evaluated reported home, private property, and business damages for a physical damage and/or Economic Injury Disaster Loan (EIDL) declaration. As of the date of this request, the SBA indicator of 25 homes and/or business destroyed per jurisdiction had not yet been met, but the State was working with local officials, impacted businesses, and SBA evaluators to reach that threshold.

### **Alaska Disaster History**

The State of Alaska continues to manage recovery from multiple concurrent disasters. Since November 2018 (~3.5 years), there have been 20 state disasters, or one declared event every 75 days, with five of these disasters further approved for federal disaster assistance.

Over the last year, there have been 15 state-declared disasters in Alaska, with five of these disasters approved for federal disaster assistance. That corresponds to one state-declared disaster every 24 days.

For events that receive presidential disaster declarations, the State covers the full 25 percent cost share requirement, and all other costs are 100 percent funded through state disaster relief funds. The estimated total amount of state disaster costs over the past 10 years now exceeds \$163 million.

In total, DHS&EM is actively engaged in the management of 17 state-declared disasters and 14 federally-declared disasters.

### **Conclusion**

I have determined this incident is of such severity and magnitude that effective recovery is beyond the capabilities of the State and affected local governments; therefore, supplementary federal

assistance is needed. I specifically request PA and statewide Hazard Mitigation grants for eligible applicants within the Bering Strait REAA, Lower Yukon REAA, Lower Kuskokwim REAA, and Kashunamiut REAA, and relevant regional health organizations, and State of Alaska agencies such as the DOT&PF and Department of Military and Veterans Affairs.

I certify, the State of Alaska will assume all applicable non-federal shares of costs required by the Stafford Act. The actual costs from this disaster have not been quantified, but are expected to be substantial.

I believe the widespread nature of this disaster, along with the severe long-term impact, and the short timeframe before the onset of winter, compels an expedited review of this Request for Federal Assistance and timely consideration of the provided information. I therefore, I request you declare a Major Disaster for the State of Alaska to include IA, PA, and Hazard Mitigation programs.

A timely disaster declaration that includes the requested resources is essential to ensure the life, health, and safety of affected disaster survivors. Survivors are facing extreme winter conditions, Low winter temperatures in these areas average -47 degrees Fahrenheit with extremely cold wind chills. The affected communities are not on the road system and because of sea ice delivering materials and supplies by barge will not be possible until the spring break up. The only available option for delivery of resources is by air carrier, which will significantly increase response and recovery costs.

There is severe damage to community infrastructure, with damage to many homes and businesses occurring in largely Alaska Native, remote, isolated, and impoverished regions. Therefore, immediate and coordinated efforts are required of the local, state, federal, and private sector/non-governmental organizations to ensure the residents of affected areas are protected in this harsh environment. In order to support the needs of these Alaskans, I request that you adjust the cost-share for this disaster to 100 percent federal, as was done for the COVID-19 Pandemic.

The communities affected by this storm have a high percentage of families at or below the federal poverty level, and many are subsistence-based. For example, the communities within the Bering Strait REAA reflect the economic situation along the entire Western Coast of Alaska. For small communities within this area (i.e., populations less than 700 residents), poverty levels range from 14.7 to 52.1 percent and unemployment rates range from 13.8 to 38.7 percent. Private property insurance is largely unavailable or cost prohibitive; therefore, almost all residents with reported home damage were likely uninsured against storm loss. As stated previously, the State of Alaska is currently seeking supplementary federal assistance for individuals and families.

I have designated Alan Cavallo, DHS&EM's Disaster Assistance Program Manager, as the State Coordinating Officer for this request. He will work with FEMA and provide further information or justification on my behalf.

Sincerely,



Mike Dunleavy  
Governor

The Honorable Joseph R. Biden, Jr.  
September 20, 2022  
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Enclosures

FEMA RFA Form 010-0-13

B: Public Assistance

C: Estimated Assistance from Other Federal Agencies

**ENCLOSURE B TO MAJOR DISASTER REQUEST**

Estimate Stafford Act Requirements for Public Assistance  
 under the Stafford Act  
 based on PDA Results

Community/Borough	Category							Total
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	
Bering Strait REAA	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Lower Yukon REAA	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Lower Kuskokwim REAA	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Kashunamiut REAA	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Total	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Percentage	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%

A - Debris Removal  
 B - Emergency Protective Measures  
 C - Roads & Bridges  
 Other notes:

D - Water Control Facilities  
 E - Buildings & Equipment  
 F - Utilities

G - Other (Parks, Recreational Facilities & other items)  
 CA - Census Area  
 REAA - Regional Education Attendance Area

The Copper River CA includes the Copper River REAA.

The Bethel CA includes the Kuspuk REAA.

The Yukon-Koyukuk CA includes both the Yukon-Koyukuk and Iditarod REAAs.



**ENCLOSURE C TO MAJOR DISASTER REQUEST**

Estimated Assistance from Other Federal Agencies

Community/Borough	SBA HOME LOANS	SBA BUSINESS LOANS	FSA LOANS	NRCS	FHWA (Not included in Enclosure B)	USACE	US BIA
Bering Strait REAA	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Lower Yukon REAA	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	
Lower Kuskokwim REAA	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Kashunamiut REAA	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
TOTAL	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

CA – Census Area

FSA – Farm Service Agency

REAA – Regional Education Attendance Area

TBD – To be determined. Values provided where known.

US BIA – United States Bureau of Indian Affairs

Other notes:

The Copper River CA includes the Copper River REAA.

The Bethel CA includes the Kuspuk REAA.

The Yukon-Koyukuk CA includes both the Yukon-Koyukuk and Iditarod REAAs.

FHWA – Federal Highway Administration

NRCS – National Resource Conservation Service

SBA – Small Business Administration

USACE – United States Army Corps of Engineers

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY  
Federal Emergency Management Agency  
**REQUEST FOR PRESIDENTIAL DISASTER DECLARATION**  
**MAJOR DISASTER OR EMERGENCY**

OMB Control Number 1660-0009  
Expires 06/30/2023

1. Request Date Sep 20, 2022

**Burden Disclosure Notice**

Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 9 hours per response. The burden estimate includes the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and submitting the form. This collection of information is required to obtain a benefit. You are not required to respond to this collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. Send comments regarding the accuracy of the burden estimate and any suggestions for reducing the burden to: Information Collections Management, Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, Paperwork Reduction Project (1660-0009). **NOTE: Do not send your completed form to this address.**

Completion of this form including applicable attachments satisfies legal requirements for emergency and major disaster declaration requests under 42 U.S.C. §§ 5170 and 5191, respectively, as implemented at 44 C.F.R. §§ 206.35 and 206.36. Failure to use this form may result in a failure to meet these requirements and/or a delay in processing the request.

2a. Name of State (as defined in Stafford Act 102, 42 U.S.C. § 5122) or Indian tribal government requesting declaration.  Alaska	2b. Population (as reported by 2010 Census) or estimated population of Indian tribal government's damaged area(s). <u>733,391</u>
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3. Governor's or Tribal Chief Executive's Name Mike Dunleavy	4. Designation of State or Tribal Coordinating Officer upon declaration (if available) and phone number Alan Cavallo, 907.428.7051
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5. Designation of Governor's Authorized Representative or Tribal Chief Executive Representative upon declaration (if available) and phone number  
Bryan J. Fisher, 907.428.7096

6. Declaration Request For:  Major Disaster (Stafford Act Sec. 401)  Emergency (Stafford Act Sec. 501 (a))

7. Incident Period: Beginning Date Sep 15, 2022 End Date Sep 20, 2022 or  Continuing

*If requesting a "continuing" incident period, enclose an official statement from a qualified Federal Government agency acknowledged as a national authority in a specific incident field (e.g., United States Geological Survey for seismic incidents, the National Weather Service for flooding).*

7b. Type of Incident (Check all that apply)

Drought     Earthquake     Explosion     Fire     Flood     Hurricane     Landslide     Mudslide  
 Severe Storm     Snowstorm  
 (rain, high water, wind-driven, rain, hail, lightning)     (Must include Enclosure D: Historic and Current Snowfall Data)     Straight-Line Winds  
 Tidal Wave     Tornado     Tropical Depression     Tropical Storm     Tsunami     Volcanic Eruption     Winter Storm  
 Other (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

8. Description of damages (Short description of impacts of disaster on affected area and population). Include additional details in enclosed Governor's or Tribal Chief Executive's cover letter.  
The 2022 September West Coast Storm has caused widespread damage to homes, businesses, and critical infrastructure along a majority of the west coast of Alaska, including storm surge and subsequent inundation and flooding, significant coastal and riverine erosion, and wind damage. Extensive water and power outages across the area required local evacuation and sheltering, with sheltering operations continuing. Damages to airport and weather instrumentation, and lighting have all disrupted transportation throughout the storm. With winter freeze-up occurring in weeks in these remote, insular, rural communities, these damages have the potential to cause catastrophic life safety issues across the affected jurisdictions.

9. Description of the nature and amount of State and local or Indian tribal government resources which have been or will be committed. Include additional details in enclosed Governor's or Tribal Chief Executive's cover letter.  
State, local, and tribal organizations have committed substantial financial and personnel resources to respond to this event. The Alaska National Guard and Organized Militia have been fully mobilized in western Alaska to respond to the immediate needs, and a robust, coordinated mass care operation is fully underway. The State Emergency Operations Plan was activated in anticipation of the storm, and on September 17, 2022, a State Disaster Emergency was declared, authorizing the State Individual Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Public Assistance programs to be implemented.

10. Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment\*

Individual Assistance    Dates Performed Requested Sep 20, 2022    Start Sep 18, 2022    End

Individual Assistance Accessibility Problems (Areas that could not be accessed, and why)  
 Due to the nature of this event, vast geographic areas impacted, and transportation disruptions due to both weather and storm damages, and on-the-ground assessment has been unable to occur at this time, rather, electronic and virtual assessments began on Saturday, September 18, with information being relayed via electronic methods to the State Emergency Operations Center.

Public Assistance    Dates Performed Requested Sep 20, 2022    Start Sep 18, 2022    End

Public Assistance Accessibility Problems (Areas that could not be accessed, and why)  
 Due to the nature of this event, vast geographic areas impacted, and transportation disruptions due to both weather and storm damages, an on-the-ground assessment has been unable to occur at this time, rather, electronic and virtual assessments began on Saturday, September 18, with information being relayed via electronic methods to the State Emergency Operations Center.

11. Programs and Areas Requested

Individual Assistance  N/A     Individuals and Households Program     Crisis Counseling Program     Disaster Unemployment Assistance  
 All     Disaster Case Management     Disaster Legal Services     Small Business Administration (SBA) Disaster Assistance

For the following jurisdictions, specify programs and areas (counties, parishes, independent cities; for Indian tribal government, list tribe(s) and/or tribal area(s)) If additional space is needed, please enclose additional documentation).  
 All programs requested above for the following areas: Lower Kuskokwim Regional Education Attendance Area (REAA), Kashunamiut REAA, Lower Yukon REAA, and Bering Strait REAA.  
 Platinum Native Village, Native Villages of Goodnews Bay, Kwinhagak, Kongiganak, Kwigillingok, Kipnuk, Chefornak, Nightmute, Umkumiut, Tununak, Newtok, Mekoryuk, Chevak, Hooper Bay, Paimiut, Scammon Bay, Nunum Iqua, Alakanuk, Emmonak, Bill Moore's Slough, Kotlik, Hamilton, Chuloonawik, Pitka's Point, Marshall, Ohogamiut, Eek, Tuntutuliak, Napakiak, Napaskiak, Atmautluak, Nunapitchuk, Saint Michael, Unalakleet, Skatoolik, Koyuk, Elim, Solomon, Mary's Igloo, Teller, Brevig Mission, Wales, Diomede, Shishmaref, Gambell, Savoonga, Nunakauyarmuit Tribe, Asa'carsamiut Tribe, Yuipit of Andraefski, Algaaciq Village, Pilot Station Traditional Village, Iqurmiut Traditional Council, Oscarville Traditional Council, Kasigluk Traditional Elders Council, Orutsaramuit Native Village, Organized Village of Kwethluk, Akiak Native Community, Akiachak Native Community, Tuluksak Native Community, Stebbins Community Association, Chinik Eskimo Community, Nome Eskimo Community, and King Island Native Community.

For States, identify Federally-recognized Tribes in the requested counties (if applicable).

Please see **Enclosure A: Supplemental Information for Individual Assistance** for additional information in support of this request\*.

\*Not Required for Emergency Declaration Request

11. Programs and Areas Requested (Continued)

Public Assistance  N/A  Debris Removal (Category A)  Emergency Protective Measures (Category B)  Permanent Work (Categories C-G)\* (not available for Emergency Declaration Requests)

For the following jurisdictions, specify programs and areas (counties, parishes, independent cities; for Indian tribal government, list tribe(s) and/or tribal area(s)). If additional space is needed or your request includes different categories of work for different jurisdictions; please enclose additional documentation.

All programs requested above for the following areas: Lower Kuskokwim Regional Education Attendance Area (REAA), Kashunamiut REAA, Lower Yukon REAA, and Bering Strait REAA.

For States, identify Federally-recognized Tribes included in the requested counties (if applicable).  
Platinum Native Village, Native Villages of Goodnews Bay, Kwinhagak, Kongiganak, Kwigillingok, Kipnuk, Chefnak, Nightmute, Umkumiut, Tununak, Newtok, Mekoryuk, Chevak, Hooper Bay, Paimiut, Scammon Bay, Nunum Iqua, Alakanuk, Emmonak, Bill Moore's Slough, Kotlik, Hamilton, Chuloonawik, Pitka's Point, Marshall, Ohogamiut, Eek, Tuntutuliak, Napakiak, Napaskiak, Atmautluak, Nunapitchuk, Saint Michael, Unalakleet, Skatoolik, Koyuk, Elim, Solomon, Mary's Igloo, Teller, Brevig Mission, Wales, Di

Please see **Enclosure B: Supplemental Information for Public Assistance** for additional information in support of this request\*.

**Indemnification for Debris Removal Activity**

I do not anticipate the need for debris removal.  
 I anticipate the need for debris removal, which poses an immediate threat to lives, public health and safety. Pursuant to Sections 403 and 407 of the Stafford Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 5170b & 5173, the State or Indian tribal government agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the United States of America for any claims arising from the removal of debris or wreckage for this disaster. The State or Indian tribal government agrees that debris removal from public and private property will not occur until the landowner signs an unconditional authorization for the removal of debris.

**Request for Direct Federal Assistance**

I do not request direct Federal assistance at this time.  
 I request direct Federal assistance for work and services to save lives and protect property, and:

a. I request the following type(s) of assistance:

b. List of reasons why State and local or Indian tribal government cannot perform, or contract for, required work and services.

c. In accordance with 44 C.F.R. § 206.208, the State or Indian tribal government agrees that it will, with respect to direct Federal assistance: (1) Provide without cost to the United States all lands, easements, and rights-of-ways necessary to accomplish the approved work; (2) Hold and save the United States free from damages due to the requested work, and shall indemnify the Federal Government against any claims arising from such work; (3) Provide reimbursement to FEMA for the non-Federal share of the cost of such work in accordance with the provisions of the FEMA-State or FEMA-Tribe Agreement ; and (4) Assist the performing Federal agency in all support and local jurisdictional matters.

**Request for Snow Assistance**

N/A  I request snow assistance.

Snow assistance for the following jurisdictions (Specify counties, independent cities or tribes and/or tribal areas).

Please see **Enclosure D: Historic and Current Snowfall Data** for additional information in support of this request\*.

\*Not Required for Emergency Declaration Request

11. Programs and Areas Requested (Continued)

Hazard Mitigation\*  Statewide **OR**

For the following specific counties, parishes, independent cities or tribes and/or tribal areas.

12. Mitigation Plan Information\*

a. Mitigation Plan Expiration Date October 23, 2023 b. Type of Plan  Enhanced  Standard

13. Other Federal Agency Programs

I do not anticipate requirements from Other Federal Agencies  I do anticipate requirements from Other Federal Agencies

Please see **Enclosure C: Requirements for Other Federal Agency Programs** for additional information in support of this request\*.

14. Findings and Certifications

I certify the following:

- a. I have determined that this incident is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the State and the affected local government or Indian tribal government and that supplementary federal assistance is necessary.
- b. In response to this incident, I have taken appropriate action under State or tribal law and have directed the execution of the State or Tribal Emergency Plan on Sep 14, 2022 in accordance with the Stafford Act.
- c. The State and local governments, or Indian tribal government will assume all applicable non-Federal share of costs required by the Stafford Act.

15. List of Enclosures and Supporting Documentation

Cover Letter  Enclosure A (Individual Assistance)\*  Enclosure B (Public Assistance)\*  
 Enclosure C (Requirements for Other Federal Agency Programs)  Enclosure D (Historic and Current Snowfall Data)  
 Additional Supporting Documentation \_\_\_\_\_

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Governor's or Tribal Chief Executive's Signature

Sep 20, 2022  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

If anyone except the Governor or Tribal Chief Executive signs this document, please provide the documentation that establishes that this individual has the legal authority to act on behalf of the Governor or Tribal Chief Executive.

\*Not Required for Emergency Declaration Request