Funding Secured to Address Erosion, Flooding, and Permafrost Degradation Since April 2018

Chefornak Interagency Meeting October 4, 2019

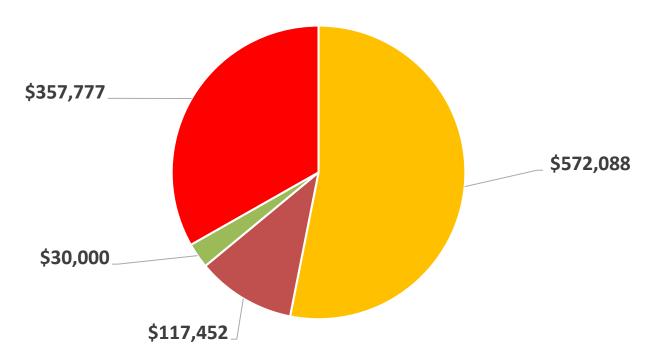
Max Neale
Center for Environmentally Threatened Communities



- \$1,077,317 awarded across nine grants since April 2018
- Eight other declined and pending projects



Awards by Agency



- Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
- Denali Commission
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
- Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)



HUD

- \$450,000 ICDBG Imminent Threat
 - barge landing repair
- \$122,088 CDBG
 - Design for replacement Head Start school building



BIA

- \$131,586 FY18 Tribal Resilience
 - environmental risk assessment
- \$50,000 Erosion/Climate Response
 - Structural engineering assessment of threatened homes to determine relocation feasibility
- \$146,721 FY19 Tribal Resilience
 - Geotechnical investigation and permafrost monitoring



BIA continued

- \$14,910 FY19 Tribal Resilience
 - Travel to interagency and partner meetings



Denali Commission

- \$117,452 Village Infrastructure Protection
 - Subdivision site identification, layout, platting, threatened structure relocation plan



FEMA

- ~\$30,000 Pre-Disaster Mitigation via State of Alaska Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management
 - Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan



Part 2: Challenges



Observed barriers to accessing funding

- 1. Most programs are not designed to address this problem (e.g. moving rural infrastructure and building new infrastructure in response to environmental hazards)
- 2. Match funding requirements can disadvantage small, rural communities (e.g. USACE)
- 3. Applying to some programs requires expertise and can be expensive (e.g. FEMA)
- 4. Most research funding neither supports community priorities nor community-specific information gaps (e.g. NSF)
- 5. Can require a full-time team



Current challenges with FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance Programs

- Chefornak Traditional Council is currently ineligible to apply to FEMA programs. Addressing this may take almost two years with traditional methods.
- FEMA programs do not support developing a new, safe site (e.g. roads, utilities)
- Programs seem to disadvantage small rural communities
 - Complex tangle of requirements and limitations
 - Match requirement can be prohibitively high
 - Very expensive to meet some requirements
 - It could take 120+ hours to develop an application



See the handout for more information about challenges and potential solutions

