

“There are just a few of us, but we are all important”

Responses to a Disaster Preparedness Survey in Interior Alaska River Villages

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Abstract

This survey explores individual perspectives about disaster preparedness in Interior Alaska villages. The results will be used to create a new, locally relevant preparedness outreach flyer for distribution across the Interior Alaska region. Modern Red Cross preparedness fliers use the “Be Red Cross Ready: Get a Kit, Make a Plan, Be Informed,” flyer to educate people on useful preparedness behavior. This is also the standard across the United States used by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and other government agencies. But is the information contained within the “Get a Kit, Make a Plan, Be Informed” flyer really applicable to life in small, remote, Alaskan communities? Many of these communities are highly isolated according to the standards applied to the rest of the country: they experience often-extreme environmental conditions, and are composed of indigenous people who have their own worldview and concept of risk and community values. In order to effectively prepare people in villages for disasters, everything must be reconsidered to fit this Alaskan setting. Key findings from this survey project include: the importance of outdoor survival gear and cold-weather gear in emergency kits; the need for more written small community emergency plans; and the need for cultural competency training for disaster response professionals and volunteers.

Keywords: disaster preparedness, local knowledge

Table of Contents

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Introduction..... | 4 |
| Objectives | 5 |
| Literature Review | 8 |
| Research Methods | 12 |
| Results | 16 |
| How prepared are people in villages for a disaster?..... | 17 |
| How is disaster response different in Alaska? | 19 |
| Discussion and Recommendations | 23 |
| Get a kit..... | 24 |
| Make a plan | 25 |
| Be informed..... | 26 |
| Conclusion | 28 |
| Works Cited | 1 |
| Appendix 1 - Survey Version 1 | 1 |
| Appendix 2 - Survey Version 2 | 1 |
| Appendix 3 - Advice for Responders | 1 |
| Logistics..... | 2 |
| Environment..... | 3 |
| Communications..... | 4 |
| Cultural Competencies | 5 |
| Appendix 4 – List of Alaska Radio Stations | 1 |
| Appendix 5 – List of LPTV Stations in Alaska..... | 1 |
| Appendix 6 – List of Alaska Native Corporations | 1 |
| Appendix 7 – Federally Declared Disasters in Alaska | 1 |

“There are just a few of us, but we are all important”:

A Disaster Preparedness Survey in Interior Alaska’s River Villages

Introduction

Disasters occur when and where hazards and vulnerability intersect. The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) defines a disaster as “a sudden, calamitous event that seriously disrupts the functioning of a community or society and causes human, material, and economic or environmental losses that exceed the community’s or society’s ability to cope using its own resources,” (IFRC, 2014). The 2007 wildfires in southern California, which destroyed 1,300 homes and killed 27 people, was a disaster. So was the 2013 flooding of Galena that displaced more than 100 people in interior Alaska.

In both these cases the hazards (fire and flood) overwhelmed local resources to cope and prevent losses to vulnerable people. Communities can reduce the impact of disasters by addressing both hazards and vulnerability through a combination of preparedness, prevention, and response practices – however, these countermeasures must be tailored to the physical landscape, political structure, and social context of the community in question. There is no one-size-fits-all solution to disaster preparedness.

In order to build a tailored preparedness programs in Interior Alaska, we need to know what our audience thinks about preparedness. Therefore rather than use quantitative study methods to find a universal truth about disaster preparedness in interior Alaska, this survey project is a qualitative study designed to generate discussion and bring attention to rural disaster preparedness issues. In addition, we all think Alaska is

an inherently different place from the rest of the United States – but how? Readers should see Appendix 3 for more information about the study area as well special considerations for responders coming into Alaska as part of a disaster response.

Objectives

This survey project explores local perspectives about disaster preparedness in interior Alaska river villages. The results will be used to create a new, locally relevant “Get a Kit, Make a Plan, Be Informed” flyer. This project is also a component of a larger preparedness initiative funded by BP. In November 2013, the Red Cross received \$25,000 to collaborate with Tanana Chiefs Conference (TCC) in developing a new disaster

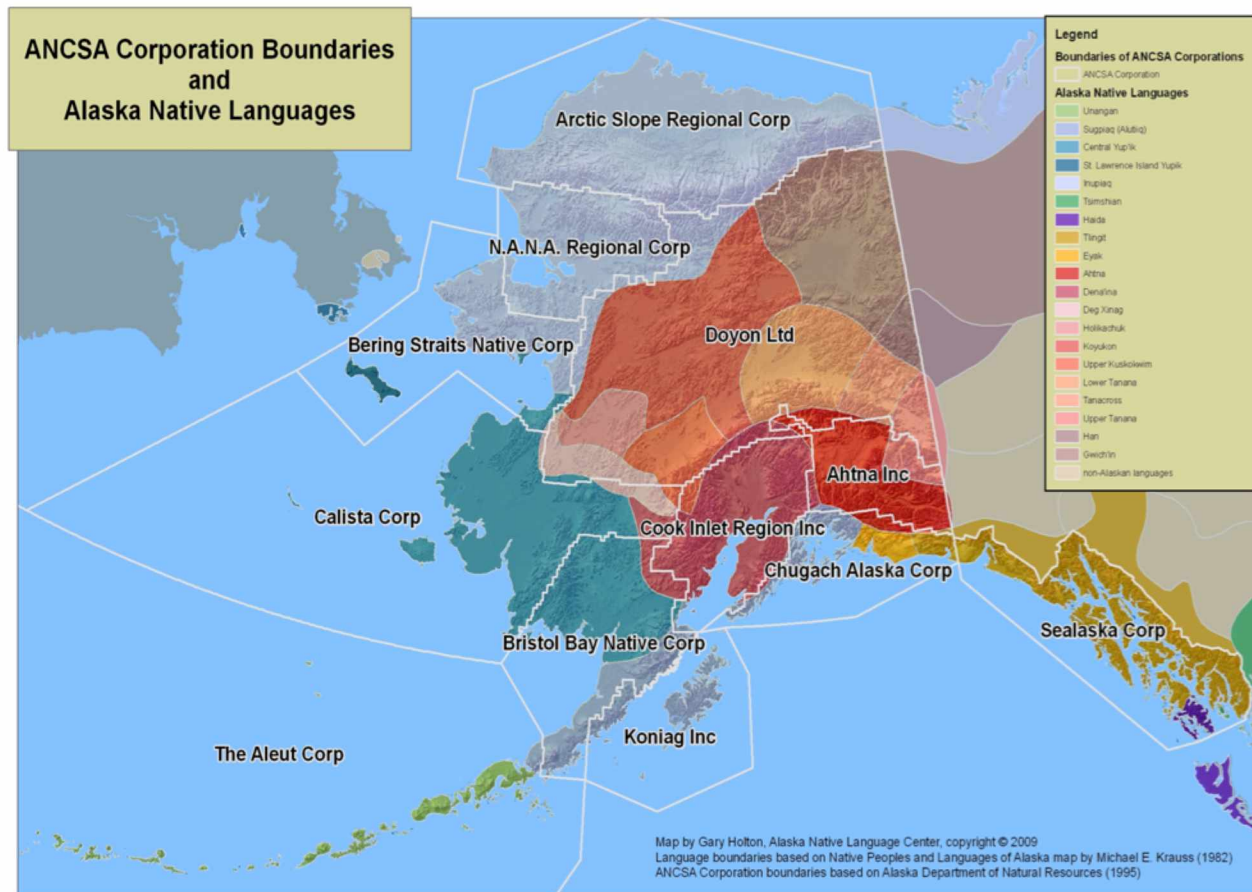


Figure 1: ANCSA Corporation Boundaries and Alaska Native Languages. Source: Holton, 2009.

preparedness flyer for rural, arctic, interior villages. TCC is the Alaska Native non-profit branch of Doyon Ltd., which is the Alaska Native Corporation responsible for managing interior Alaska Native lands and natural resources (Figure 1). TCC is responsible for both health and social services in the same area. TCC is also the primary Alaska Native agency responsible for disaster response and evacuations in the interior. The Red Cross and TCC worked closely together during the 2013 Galena flooding. Overall there are 13 Alaska Native Corporations and their corresponding Alaska Native non-profits, responsible for managing 43.7 million acres of land across Alaska.

According to the original Red Cross funding proposal:

“There are many agencies and organizations in Alaska including the State’s Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management, University of Alaska, TCC and other native non-profit health care agencies with great disaster preparedness information that is readily available to the general public; however, to our knowledge there is not currently a comprehensive disaster preparedness guide tailored to individual families in rural Alaska. As a partner in preparedness, response and recovery, we want to do our part to contribute to the greater good of preparedness for individual families in the State of Alaska.”

This preparedness survey – and the flyer to be developed from the results – is designed to increase the capacity of people in interior Alaskan to prepare for a disaster by beginning to document the differences and similarities between interior Alaskan villages and the rest of the country. It first asks how prepared people in interior Alaskan river villages are for a disaster based on the recommendations in the “Get a Kit, Make a Plan, Be Informed,” flyer (see Figure 2), and then asks for advice on what else respondents would

include based on their village's situation.

Be Red Cross Ready


Get a kit. Make a plan. Be informed.

It's important to prepare for possible disasters and other emergencies. Natural and human-caused disasters can strike suddenly, at any time and anywhere. There are three actions everyone can take that can help make a difference ...

Be Red Cross Ready Checklist

- I know what emergencies or disasters are most likely to occur in my community.
- I have a family disaster plan and have practiced it.
- I have an emergency preparedness kit.
- At least one member of my household is trained in first aid and CPR/AED.
- I have taken action to help my community prepare.

Get a kit



At a minimum, have the basic supplies listed below. Keep supplies in an easy-to-carry emergency preparedness kit that you can use at home or take with you in case you must evacuate.

- Water—one gallon per person, per day (3-day supply for evacuation, 2-week supply for home)
- Food—non-perishable, easy-to-prepare items (3-day supply for evacuation, 2-week supply for home)
- Flashlight
- Battery-powered or hand-crank radio (NOAA Weather Radio, if possible)
- Extra batteries
- First aid kit
- Medications (7-day supply) and medical items
- Multi-purpose tool
- Sanitation and personal hygiene items
- Copies of personal documents (medication list and pertinent medical information, proof of address, deed/lease to home, passports, birth certificates, insurance policies)
- Cell phone with chargers
- Family and emergency contact information
- Extra cash
- Emergency blanket
- Map(s) of the area

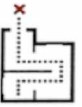
Consider the needs of all family members and add supplies to your kit. Suggested items to help meet additional needs are:

- Medical supplies (hearing aids with extra batteries, glasses, contact lenses, syringes, cane)
- Baby supplies (bottles, formula, baby food, diapers)
- Games and activities for children
- Pet supplies (collar, leash, ID, food, carrier, bowl)
- Two-way radios
- Extra set of car keys and house keys
- Manual can opener

Additional supplies to keep at home or in your kit based on the types of disasters common to your area:

- Whistle
- N95 or surgical masks
- Matches
- Rain gear
- Towels
- Work gloves
- Tools/supplies for securing your home
- Extra clothing, hat and sturdy shoes
- Plastic sheeting
- Duct tape
- Scissors
- Household liquid bleach
- Entertainment items
- Blankets or sleeping bags

Make a plan



- Meet with your family or household members.
- Discuss how to prepare and respond to emergencies that are most likely to happen where you live, learn, work and play.
- Identify responsibilities for each member of your household and plan to work together as a team.
- If a family member is in the military, plan how you would respond if they were deployed.


Plan what to do in case you are separated during an emergency

- Choose two places to meet:
 - Right outside your home in case of a sudden emergency, such as a fire
 - Outside your neighborhood, in case you cannot return home or are asked to evacuate
- Choose an out-of-area emergency contact person. It may be easier to text or call long distance if local phone lines are overloaded or out of service. Everyone should have emergency contact information in writing or programmed into their cell phones.

Plan what to do if you have to evacuate

- Decide where you would go and what route you would take to get there. You may choose to go to a hotel/motel, stay with friends or relatives in a safe location or go to an evacuation shelter if necessary.
- Practice evacuating your home twice a year. Drive your planned evacuation route and plot alternate routes on your map in case roads are impassable.
- Plan ahead for your pets. Keep a phone list of pet-friendly hotels/motels and animal shelters that are along your evacuation routes.

Be informed



Learn what disasters or emergencies may occur in your area. These events can range from those affecting only you and your family, like a home fire or medical emergency, to those affecting your entire community, like an earthquake or flood.

- Identify how local authorities will notify you during a disaster and how you will get information, whether through local radio, TV or NOAA Weather Radio stations or channels.
- Know the difference between different weather alerts such as watches and warnings and what actions to take in each.
- Know what actions to take to protect yourself during disasters that may occur in areas where you travel or have moved recently. For example, if you travel to a place where earthquakes are common and you are not familiar with them, make sure you know what to do to protect yourself should one occur.
- When a major disaster occurs, your community can change in an instant. Loved ones may be hurt and emergency response is likely to be delayed. Make sure that at least one member of your household is trained in first aid and CPR and knows how to use an automated external defibrillator (AED). This training is useful in many emergency situations.
- Share what you have learned with your family, household and neighbors and encourage them to be informed.


Emergency Contact Cards for All Household Members

Get your cards online at redcross.org/prepare/ECCard.pdf.

- Print one card for each family member.
- Write the contact information for each household member, such as work, school and cell phone numbers.
- Fold the card so it fits in your pocket, wallet or purse.
- Carry the card with you so it is available in the event of a disaster or other emergency.

Let Your Family Know You're Safe

If your community has experienced a disaster, register on the American Red Cross Safe and Well Web site, available through redcross.org/safeandwell, to let your family and friends know about your welfare. You may also call 1-800-RED-CROSS (1-800-743-2767) to register yourself and your family.



For more information on disaster and emergency preparedness, visit redcross.org.

Figure 2: "Be Red Cross Ready" Flyer. Source: American Red Cross, 2009.

Literature Review

Preparedness surveys became popular in the United States after the September 11, 2001 terrorist attack on the World Trade Center in New York, and the August 23, 2005 federally declared disaster known as Hurricane Katrina in New Orleans. While there are too many disaster surveys to include in this paper, there are a few that are similar enough to the survey used here that it is useful to summarize them.

In 2012 the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) published a survey on individual preparedness, titled “Personal Preparedness in America: Findings From the 2012 FEMA National Survey,” (FEMA, 2012). In Section 1 of the report, results from three surveys (2007, 2009, and 2011 FEMA Citizen Corps National Surveys) were synthesized into three categories: “Build a Kit,” “Make a Plan,” and “Be Informed,” which is the same format used in this survey.

In the “Build a Kit” section, about half of respondents reported having disaster supplies at home. Of the recommended items for a disaster kit, the most commonly reported items were non-perishable food (69 percent), bottled water (66 percent), and flashlights (42 percent). FEMA also measured perceptions of risk of a natural disaster happening in the respondent’s communities. Only about half of respondents believed that a natural disaster is possible in their community. The results also revealed a direct correlation between believing that a disaster could occur, and engaging in preparedness behavior.

Overall 60 percent of people who believed that a disaster could occur had emergency supplies at home, while only 40 percent of people who did not believe a disaster occur had emergency supplies. The most common preparedness behavior reported was

stocking emergency supplies at home and having a household emergency plan, while the least common preparedness behavior was participating in preparedness exercises or attending meetings on preparedness.

In the “Make a Plan” section, FEMA reported about 43 percent of respondents had a plan, while about 39 percent both had a plan and had discussed that plan with their household. In the “Be Informed” section, 46 percent of respondents said they were familiar with local hazards. In addition, about 35 percent of respondents had CPR training, 29 percent had first aid training, 23 percent had been to disaster preparedness training, and 11 percent reported being part of a community emergency response team.

The National Citizen Corps Surveys have further information about preparedness behavior. In the 2009 National Citizen Corps Survey (Citizen Corps, 2009), 42 percent of respondents reported that they would expect to need help to evacuate or get to a shelter in the event of a disaster. 50 percent reported needed help with transportation out of the area, while 8 percent said they would not have a place to go after the evacuation. The survey also reported that 29 percent of respondents did not prepare for disasters because they believed that emergency responders would help them, but that overall rural respondents were more likely to be prepared or have taken preparedness training than their counterparts.

The 2009 survey recommended “communicating more realistic expectations and personal responsibilities,” “more emphasis... on the importance of stocking disaster supplies in multiple locations, and more specificity... on critical items... such as flashlights, radios, batteries, first aid kits, and personal documents.” The survey also recommended using insights into specific sociodemographic characteristics in order to tailor

preparedness outreach to target audiences. In particular the survey found that there needs to be more emphasis on local level preparedness planning and communication using local agencies and social networking.

Outside of the United States, similar surveys have been done to measure national preparedness. A 2013 Australian study, called the “Queensland Community Preparedness Survey,” (Queensland, 2013) found that families believed they knew the local risks of natural hazards and had taken appropriate preparedness steps, yet these same people were not able to provide specific examples of preparedness behavior. In other words, the survey found that people were not as prepared as they believed they were and that cultural background, household type, and income affected their level of preparedness. The survey recommended targeting preparedness programs to households with children, landlords and tenants of rental properties, and households that speak languages other than English in the home. Similar to the Citizen Corps survey, the Queensland survey found that locally tailored communication was necessary for effective communication of disaster preparedness information.

In Alaska there are no published disaster preparedness surveys, and little scholarly material on disasters in general. Nor are there disaster preparedness surveys about indigenous communities in the United States as a whole. This represents a gap in our understanding of specific Native American/Alaska Native responses to natural hazards and limits the ability of organizations, such as the Red Cross, to effectively communicate disaster preparedness information and create effective disaster planning partnerships. Although we know that in other regions of the world studies have found that the inclusion of indigenous knowledge in disaster preparedness education helps communities cope with

natural hazards (Mercer, 2007), little has been documented in the Arctic. Conversely, failure to respect indigenous knowledge has been shown to create community vulnerability to disasters (Howitt, 2011).

Interior Alaska communities may benefit from a greater awareness and inclusion of indigenous knowledge about disasters and disaster preparedness. In Alaska, where western and indigenous knowledge has been combined to create educational programs, there have been numerous positive outcomes, including decreased dropout rates in schools and increased college attendance for Alaska Native students (Barnhard, 1998). The Alaska Rural Systemic Initiative, an educational reform project aimed at integrating local knowledge and pedagogical practices into the rural education system, has identified seven major strategies for success. These strategies are useful for thinking about how the data from an indigenous preparedness survey can be used to create disaster preparedness flyers as well as bigger educational initiatives. The strategies include: creating an indigenous science knowledge base; parent involvement for native ways of knowing; creating an academy of elders and cultural camps; establishing village science camps and fairs; and emphasizing native leadership development in education (Barnhardt, 2005).

There are a few good examples of curriculum that combines western and indigenous knowledge of disaster preparedness using the above recommendations in Alaska. The Geophysical Institute at the University of Alaska, Fairbanks, developed a series of K-12 modules about tsunami hazards and survival skills. For instance, in the curriculum "I Will Survive" students are expected to explore emergency survival skills and interview elders about traditional survival skills (UAF, 2010). In "The Day that Cries Forever," students are expected to demonstrate an understanding of tsunami and earthquake processes by

reading a story about the effects of the 1964 earthquake on the village of Chenega. According to the “Target Alaska Cultural Standards,” listed in the curriculum, “students who meet this cultural standard are able to acquire and pass on the traditions of their community through oral and written history,” (UAF, 2008). Although there are no corresponding curriculum or preparedness information published about Interior Alaska, this survey will hopefully add to a traditional knowledge base and encourage discussions that could lead to future projects.

Research Methods

This survey project was conducted in two iterations in order to incorporate reflexivity into the survey instrument development process. First, a beta survey - “Version 1” (see Appendix 1) – was developed and distributed. Then an edited final survey “Version 2” (see Appendix 2) was developed based on the results and feedback from Version 1.

The questions guiding this survey project were:

1. How prepared are people in interior Alaskan villages for a disaster?
2. How is disaster preparedness in interior Alaska different from the continental United States?

For both surveys, the American Red Cross of Alaska partnered with Village Patrol Safety Officers (VPSO’s) to create, distribute, and collect the surveys. VPSO’s, usually one man or woman per village, act as the sole provider of police, fire, and emergency medical services. Although they have law enforcement responsibilities VPSOs are not armed.

Instead they alert Alaska State Troopers if there are law-enforcement issues. There are 10

VPSO posts in the TCC region (see Figure 3). Engaging VPSO's in disaster preparedness activities is a long-time goal of the American Red Cross of Alaska.



Figure 3: VPSO posts in Alaska. Source: State of Alaska, 2015

Prior to the development of this survey project the Red Cross conducted a general workshop to discuss the specific needs of preparing for disasters in rural Alaska in April 2014. The Fairbanks Red Cross office flew in experts from villages across Alaska, including Barrow, Fort Yukon, Galena, and Kotzebue. During the workshop participants indicated a need for a more comprehensive survey of local knowledge. Those discussions led directly to this Master's project.

In October 2014, Version 1 was completed and reviewed by the author's graduate committee at UAF and a representative of the VPSO program. In the survey, respondents were instructed to check the preparedness information that applied to them, and then

prompted to add additional information based on their experiences in the villages. For instance, respondents were asked, “Do you have the following items?” and prompted to check a 17-item list. Then they were asked, “What else would you take with you in an evacuation?” Respondents were also asked if they had CPR or first aid training, if they or someone they knew had been in a disaster, and what advice they had for the Red Cross or other organizations helping in a disaster. For a complete list of questions, see Appendix 1.

In addition to the survey, respondents were given a small preparedness item (magnetic flashlight) and entered into a drawing for a series of preparedness prizes, such as a radio, first aid kit, or Red Cross branded gear. Incentives were used to encourage a higher rate of return and compensate people for their time and assistance.

Once the first version of the survey was completed, the Red Cross planned to send a team of volunteers into four or five villages and conduct the surveys in the community on an all-day trip. However it was decided that traveling to the villages would be too costly and logistically complicated. Instead our partner VPSO, who frequently travels to interior villages for work, delivered the surveys to with the local fire department, or locally stationed VPSO.

To simplify the delivery process, the surveys, preparedness incentive items, and a set of instructions were



Figure 4: A Red Cross volunteer ready to do surveys at the TCC Convention. Source: Author, March 2015.

compiled into kits. Each kit contained 20 surveys, 20 flashlights, and a raffle item. 15 kits were delivered in November 2014. After approximately one month, the surveys were returned in the mail.

There were a few important lessons learned from Version 1 (see the Discussion section). To make the survey process easier, Version 2 was shortened and simplified: some of the questions in Version 1 were found to be redundant and removed, while others were combined. However the survey still followed the basic “Get a Kit, Make a Plan, Be Informed,” format. For a complete list of questions, see Appendix 2. The biggest difference between Version 1 and Version 2 was the distribution method. While in Version 1 the VPSO delivered the surveys directly to the villages in a kit, Version 2 was delivered in person at the TCC Annual Convention. The TCC Annual Convention takes place every March in Fairbanks, Alaska. In 2015 it was held at the Westmark Hotel in downtown Fairbanks.



Figure 5: A Red Cross volunteer interviews an Alaskan Native woman. Source: Author, March 2015.

Delegates from TCC villages in the Interior flew or drove into Fairbanks for one week to discuss important issues, hold elections, and adopt resolutions for their village councils. A health and safety fair and an arts and crafts fair were also held in conjunction with the conference, which drew other community members.

With permission from the TCC, the Red Cross set up a booth in the main hallway advertising current programs. For instance, there was information on the Pillowcase Project (new

Red Cross elementary school curriculum designed and funded by Disney), Home Fire Campaign (the Red Cross aims to reduce fire deaths by 25% in five years by installing smoke alarms in high-risk communities), and a raffle for the disaster preparedness survey (see Figure 4 and 5). As with the first version, in return for a completed survey, respondents received a magnetic red cross LED flashlight and a chance to win either a preparedness kit or a hand-crank weather radio.

Results

Key findings from this survey project include: the importance of outdoor survival gear and cold-weather gear in emergency kits; the need for more written small community emergency plans; and the need for cultural competency training for disaster response professionals and volunteers. The most important results were determined to be those that were the similar on both surveys, despite significant differences in the format and delivery of Version 1 and Version 2. Especially interesting were the results that were similar between surveys but different from the recommendations in the standardized “Get a Kit, Make a Plan, Be Informed,” Red Cross flyer. Other important results were those that reflected traditional values, such as sharing resources among the community (see Table 1 for a summary of results).

| Summary of Results |
|---|
| Outdoor survival, camping and hunting gear was emphasized by respondents in both versions of the survey |
| Sharing of emergency goods was mentioned as a traditional value |
| Respect and cultural awareness an important issue for responders to understand |
| Flashlights were the most common go-kit item owned by respondents |
| More than half of respondents knew CPR or first aid |

| |
|--|
| More than half indicated wanting disaster preparedness training |
| More than two-thirds of people agreed that small children and the elderly are most vulnerable to disasters |
| More than two-thirds of respondents had been in a disaster or knew a family member or friend who had |
| More than two-thirds of respondents either did not know where to find their community's emergency plan, or assumed there was a plan when there was not |

Table 1: Summary of survey results

How prepared are people in villages for a disaster?

Overall, of the 17 items on the recommended preparedness kit list, more than 50 percent of respondents reported having more than 50 percent of items on the list. In addition, the majority of respondents also reported having experienced a disaster, or knowing a family member who had experienced a disaster (>60 percent). Of the 79 responses to Version 2, 68 percent reporting having CPR training (compared to 35 percent in the FEMA Personal Preparedness survey), and 64 percent wanted CPR training. In addition, 33 percent of respondents reported having some kind of disaster preparedness training (compared to 23 percent on the FEMA Personal Preparedness survey), while 61 percent wanted some kind of disaster preparedness training. Finally, when asked, "who is most vulnerable to a disaster in your community?" more than 50 percent of respondents on both surveys agreed that children and elders were the most vulnerable disasters, with additional responses indicating that disabled or dependent adults were also an important vulnerable group. The FEMA Personal Preparedness survey did not have comparable data.

In Version 2 of the survey, respondents self reported the items they had ready for an evacuation for themselves, for their pets, and for their children. Overall, 75 percent of respondents reported having a flashlight, which is a greater percentage than the results from the 2012 FEMA Personal Preparedness Survey report (42 percent). However the

results are not directly comparable, as the FEMA responses were unprompted and open-ended, relying on respondents to recall their preparedness kit items from memory,

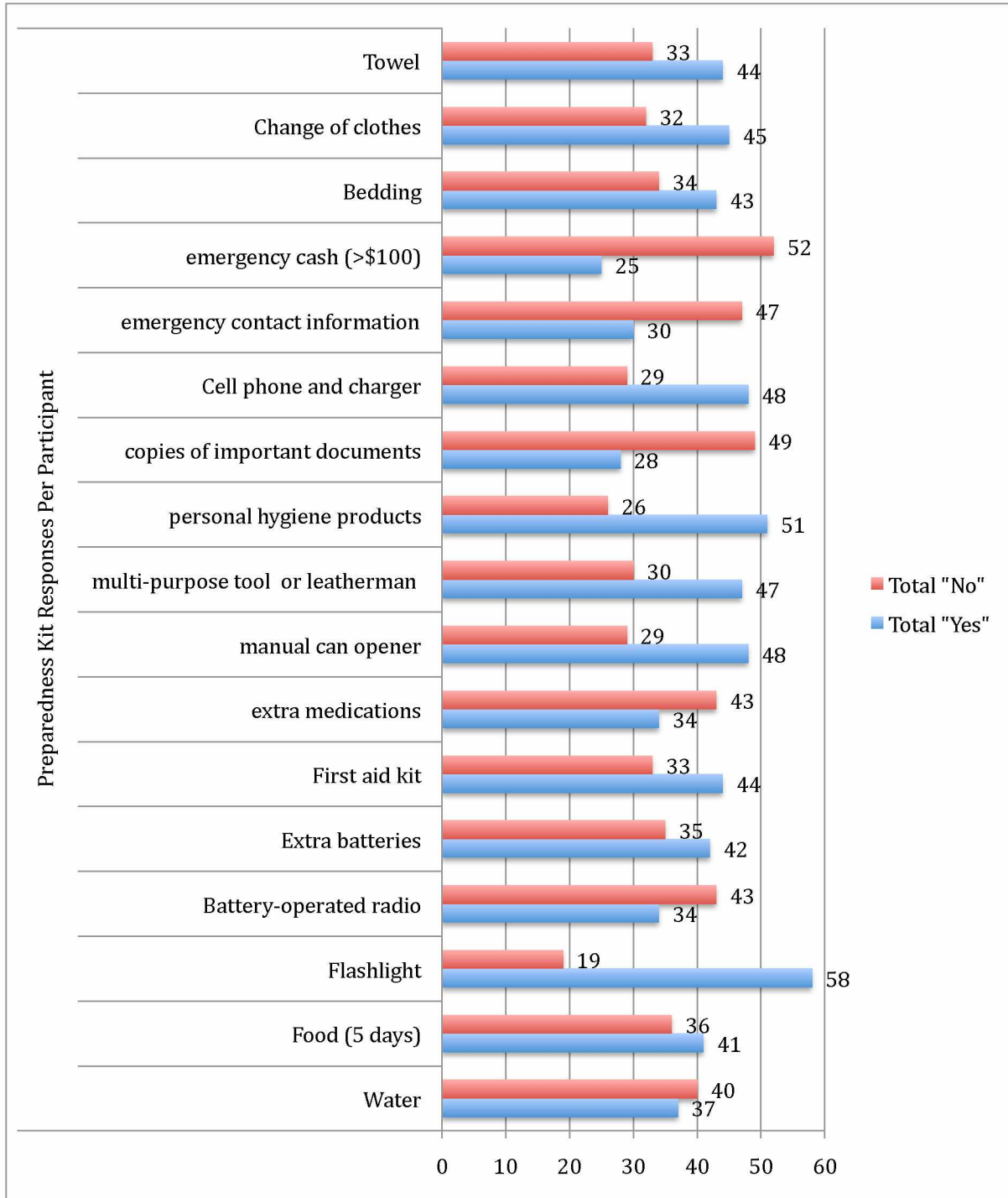


Figure 6: Combined Responses to Question 1.

while both Version 1 and Version 2 asked about specific items. Moreover, the survey results are probably high because Alaska experiences very long periods of darkness in the winter, making flashlights a daily necessity. Other go-kit items that got high “yes” responses (>60 percent) included having personal hygiene products (66 percent), a cell phone and charger (62 percent), Leatherman (62 percent), and manual can opener (62 percent). The highest “no” response for the “Get a Kit” section was emergency cash (61 percent), copies of important documents (67 percent) and emergency contact information (61 percent) (see Figure 6).

How is disaster response different in Alaska?

Beyond the recommended list, respondents were asked, “if you had to evacuate from your village, what else would you bring?” Of the responses, about 25 percent were not useful, or not relevant to the survey (for instance, one respondent wrote “marijuana” for every answer on the survey). Those responses are labeled “Other” in Figure 8. Another 31 percent included items already listed on the 17-item list in the first question.

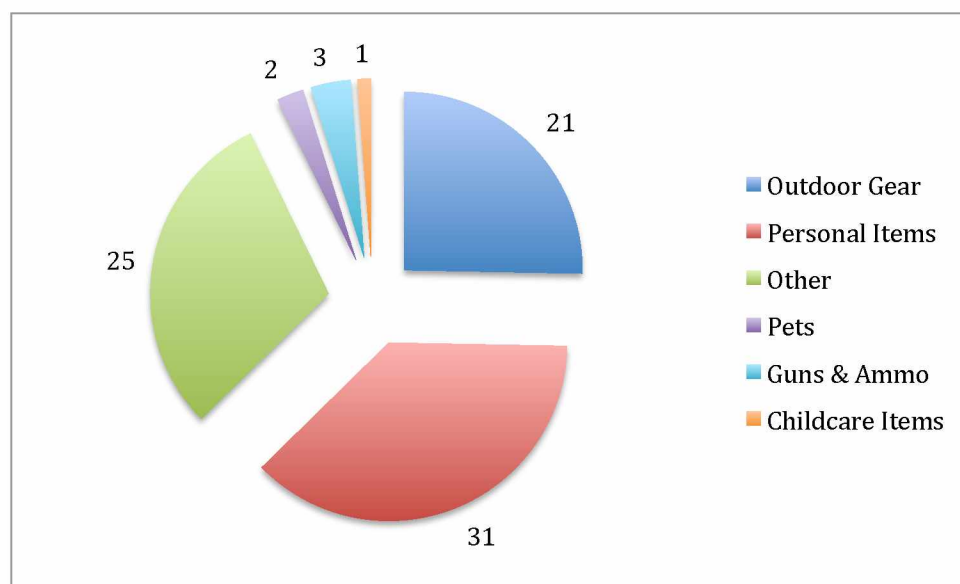


Figure 7: Combined Responses to Question 2

However, of the remaining 50 percent of responses, 21 percent responded with items that were categorized as “outdoor gear.” Answers included “fishing gear,” “lighters and matches,” “tents,” “rope,” and hunting gear such as rifles and ammo. Respondents on both Version 1 and Version 2 responded consistently with outdoor gear (see Figure 7). Other interesting responses were “dry fish,” “dry moose meet,” “maps,” and “satellite phone.”

The results for the recommended childcare go-kit items were less useful because only a small segment of respondents reported having children, and of those only a few had infants. In addition the items in the survey were specific to age ranges. For instance, diapers and infant formula are only relevant for those with infants and small children, while “comfort items,” and “games and activities,” could apply to any age range. There were no suggested items that significantly differed from the recommended list. Instead many respondents listed items that could have fallen under the individual go-kit list, such as guns and ammo, knives, tents and sleeping bags. This is true of the pet go-kit section as well.

At the end of the survey, respondents were asked: “what advice do you have for your community in a disaster?” Key responses are summarized in Table 2. The majority of respondents replied with the standard recommended preparedness activities, such as creating a preparedness kit, making a plan, and knowing where to go in a disaster. Respondents also said that knowing who is in charge, remaining calm and working together is important.

| V2 Question 16: <i>What advice do you have for your community in a disaster?</i> | |
|--|--|
| Village | Response |
| Husila | Contact city/tribal officers. Follow directs of emergency personnel. |
| Husila | Listen; put together a kit. |
| Husila | Work together and communicate your own whereabouts at all times |
| Stevens Village | Have a plan - good communication channels. Have a lists (like the ones on this survey) and post have meetings and reminders have a garbage disposal plan w/ flood so things don't get too contaminated |
| Stevens Village | Start planning prior to an event or incident |
| Galena | Have multiple plans on where to meet/go in the event of a disaster, talk with specialists in the fields to develop a plan |
| Galena | Work together |
| Galena | Neighbors help neighbors |
| Ruby | Keep calm, comfort elder and children and mother with babies, leaders to be efficient and courteous to everyone, most of all to have a plan in place. Seek those that have first aid training to assist in medical emergency |
| Holy Cross | Consider preparing a disaster kit and be ready for everything. I never thought about it until my house fire in 2007. I still have a lot to learn |
| Holy Cross | Pull together n' share |
| Beaver | Make sure you have your identification cards in order |
| Beaver | Look to the traditional ways |
| Fort Yukon | Have a written format on what to do keep folks informed |
| Fairbanks | Need to get the information out in multiple ways: radio, internet. We do not have cable so TV does not effect us |
| Koyukuk | I usually get the community together for a preparedness situation where to evacuate and who goes first make sure our evacuation site is set up for the community, usually the school |
| Hughes | Be prepared, have a back up plan |
| Hughes | Have the map/plan in every home or office |
| Arctic Village | Be calm, stay together, be support of |
| Tanana | Work together, put all your differences aside |

Table 2: Key Responses to Question 16 of Survey 2.

When asked “what advice do you have for agencies or outside organizations helping your community in a disaster?” responses included knowing what the population of each village is, knowing who community leaders are, understanding the culture and history of villages and region, and being very clear and organized in the communication of what help is available. In particular, one respondent wrote: “Get training on the human factors. Have a group of responders that their only focus is on the personal welfare of those affected. Tell

people to hard truth up front DO NOT sugarcoat it! We are good at responding but bad at taking care of the affected people's emotional wellbeing.” Key responses are summarized in Table 3.

| V2 Question 17: <i>What advice do you have for agencies or outside organizations helping your community in a disaster?</i> | |
|--|--|
| Village | Response |
| Husila | People may not ask for help even when they need it. Make sure all elders and children are accounted for. |
| Eagle | There are just a few of us but we are all important. |
| Stevens Village | When an incident occurs that they show empathy. |
| Galena | Get training on the human factors. Have a group of responders that their only focus is on the personal welfare of those affected. Tell people to hard truth up front DO NOT sugarcoat it! We are good at responding but bad at taking care of the affected people's emotional wellbeing. |
| Galena | Check on elders in community and children. |
| Ruby | Contact first responders and leaders, and help those in dire need first. Go over plan with leaders. |
| Ruby | We from the villages are all close-knit family, and we are a proud people. |
| Allekakket | Listen to community members. |
| Holy Cross | Send people to help communities prepare for disaster - help us understand what can happen if not prepared. |
| Alatna | The number of people who need help. Also we are close to another community and when they help that community they think they help us but do not - we are a separate entity. |
| Fort Yukon | Teach preparedness. |
| Fairbanks | Fairbanks needs to make a plan and let the community know what it is. I don't think there is one. I Have lived here since 94 and have gotten no literature about one. |
| Fairbanks | Cultural awareness. |
| Fairbanks | Push for emptive training prior to a disaster. |
| Fairbanks | Help people write a plan, advertise where shelters are located. |
| Fairbanks | Offer free training courses in survival, CPR, first aide, ect. |
| Hughes | Get a list of the elders. |
| Arctic Village | Get in touch with the villages that are not very informed with you. |
| Tanana | Establish partnerships with agency prior to an incident, DHS/EM, Red Cross, BLM, AST, local fire department. |
| Minto | Know the local road system, power and water locations, school, stores, and gathering place for locals. |
| Minto | Understand village culture, know our history, respect our tribal government. |
| Minto | Be ready - have a good relationship with village leaders. Make sure that the villages know what to do. Prevention works. Prevent chaos by training, and touching base with the village. |

Table 3: Key responses to Question 17 from Version 2.

Discussion and Recommendations

In Survey 1, of the 15 kits delivered the villages, five kits from five villages were returned for a total of 44 surveys. This was a much lower return than expected. Reasons for the low return might be lack of motivation within the fire departments or locally stationed VPSOs to complete and return so many surveys. While a good idea in theory, there was no relationship between the Red Cross and the VPSO/fire department partners prior to the delivery of the surveys except through the partner VPSO. Instead, it would have been better to meet in person or on the phone with each community beforehand in order to explain the project and give them a real person to send the survey packets back to. Even better would have been to travel to the villages in person if time and money was available.

For Survey 2, over the course of four days the volunteers and staff at the booth handed out over 200 surveys and collected 79 completed surveys, representing 30 villages in interior Alaska. The return was almost twice as much as the first version and covered a wider geographic area. However there were fewer surveys returned per village than in Survey 1. In Survey 1, there was more potential to compare results between villages, while in Survey 2 the results gave a big-picture view of the interior region.

Survey 2 had an advantage over survey 1 because the partner VPSO was present to distribute the surveys at the TCC Annual Convention. The partner VPSO was present for all four days and was able to target specific people who had experience and interest in disaster preparedness. Because this was a qualitative study, achieving a random sample was less important than getting meaningful responses. For instance, surveys were passed out to fire chiefs and community leaders from Galena, a village recently affected by the 2013 flooding. Conducting Survey 2 at the Convention also allowed for a bigger sample of

surveys from the Fairbanks area to compare to results from the villages. Table 4 shows a summary of the recommendations below.

| Recommendations for a new disaster preparedness flyer |
|---|
| Get A Kit |
| Include hunting and camping gear |
| Emphasize cold weather clothing |
| Emphasize documentation and pre-planning tasks |
| Mention culturally important food |
| Make a Plan |
| Include clear instructions on how to find a village emergency plan |
| Include what agencies and organizations are responsible for disaster preparedness, response, and recovery in the interior |
| Encourage residents to identify personal resources for shelter in an evacuation, such as family or friends, in case of long-term displacement |
| Encourage residents to identify central meeting places in their villages (schools, senior centers, community centers, etc.) |
| Be Informed |
| Should provide resources for disaster preparedness training |
| Should list radio stations and websites that would broadcast information in a disaster |
| Should list emergency declaration procedures and expected response activities from local, state, and federal agencies |

Table 4: Recommendations for a new disaster preparedness flyer

Get a kit

Should a family be displaced from their home during the cold-weather months, which is the majority of the year, they will need serious survival gear. Based on the results



Figure 8: “Bunny Boots,” an Alaskan cold-weather staple. Source: Google, 2015

of the survey, and considering the environmental conditions of interior villages during the winter, families should keep an extra supply of cold weather gear in a safe and dry place. Cold weather gear includes parkas, snow pants, “bunny boots” (see Figure 8) or other warm footwear, hats, gloves, warm socks, and anything else needed to stay comfortable outside at negative 30 or 40 degrees Fahrenheit.

A family’s village preparedness kit should also have fire-

starting tools and a way to cook warm food, such as a portable propane stove. Other recommendations are to have a spare tent, rope, hunting and fishing gear, traditional food (dry moose meat, dried fish, berries) and extra fuel for boats, four wheelers or snow machines. This list should be familiar to many people living in villages. Most of the items reported by respondents are also

items found in fish camps or with hunting supplies (see Figure 9).

Therefore an easy way to think about a village emergency go-kit is to think about what is needed for fish camp, and duplicate it in a sealed tote stored in a safe, dry place.



Figure 9: A Kobuk River fish camp. Source: www.terrageria.com

In addition to survival gear, any village emergency go-kit should include copies of important documents, preferably laminated. Based on survey results, most respondents did not have documents such as extra cash, emergency contact information, insurance information, social security number or copies of ID. Having important documents after a devastating disaster would decrease the time it would take to access state or federal aid.

Make a plan

In both surveys more than half of respondents stated that if they were separated from family, they would meet at central buildings, such as the village clinic, community hall, tribal office, or school. However, should a destructive ice-jam flood take out public buildings or make them inaccessible, such as the 2009 flooding of Eagle, families should

have another meeting place in their plan. It may need to be different for different hazards. Moreover, any emergency plan developed by a family should be displayed somewhere in the home where everyone can read it on a regular basis.

In some cases, evacuations may be necessary. Evacuations in villages are complicated and resource intensive, and may require entire communities to be moved. Generally speaking, more vulnerable members of the community, such as the elderly or families with small children, are moved first. Therefore families should have a plan for contacting each other in the event of an evacuation. They should also reach out to friends and family in major hubs, like Fairbanks or Anchorage, to plan for a place to stay. Otherwise they should know ahead of time if they will need emergency shelter. The majority of respondents on the survey indicated that they had family and friends they could stay with, but some did not or had not considered it.

Be informed

The survey revealed that most people in villages expect to rely on tribal institutions, nonprofit organizations, or the state for information during a disaster. Moreover, most people expected there to be a village emergency plan where there was none. Of the more than 200 villages across Alaska, there are less than 30 state-registered emergency plans, called Small Community Emergency Response Plans (SCERPs). Although there is a big push to complete more, it will take time before every community has a written response plan. People in villages should contact their community leaders and ask if there is a SCERP. If not, they should encourage their community to make one.

People in interior Alaskan villages should also know which local agencies are responsible for providing relief during a disaster, and what kinds of aid are available before

the disaster happens. In the interior each village has a village council responsible for day-to-day management. The councils are part of Doyon Ltd. And TCC, which is the native nonprofit based in Fairbanks and responsible for social services and environmental health and safety. Over the last decade, TCC has been heavily involved in disaster response and community evacuations. TCC works closely with the state and federal agencies to coordinate response and recovery.

There also many organizations and non-profits that provide assistance during disasters. The American Red Cross is federally mandated to provide mass care services. In Alaska, the Red Cross is the lead for sheltering and is usually present within a community within a few days to assist in managing and supplying emergency shelters. ARC also provides aid in the form of “individual client services,” and works with every family to determine their recovery needs and help connect them with resources. Also present during disasters in Alaska are Adventist Community Services (ACS), and the Salvation Army. ACS provides warehousing for donations and bulk distribution items and the Salvation Army has mass care feeding capabilities that can be deployed around the state. And there are many more. Official local and statewide coalitions of non-profits, called Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (VOADs) coordinate disaster relief together.

This survey project has developed a bird’s eye view of disaster preparedness in interior Alaska villages. In the future, this author recommends additional in-person surveys in the villages. Future surveys should also consider specific traditional responses to disasters, traditional disaster preparedness practices, and personal experiences with disasters. Future work should also more closely consider how traditional values can help communicate disaster preparedness information and encourage preparedness behaviors.

Another area that should be explored is subgroups such as families with small children, elders, or households with pets. In this survey less than 25 percent of respondents had pets or children, so this is an area that needs a closer look. In addition, as children and elders were considered the most vulnerable groups in a disaster, a closer look at how communities can help prepare children and elders would be very useful.

Conclusion

Generally speaking, no one living anywhere on planet Earth is as prepared as they should be for a disaster. But agencies and organizations can encourage preparedness behavior by understanding their local audience. One of the Red Cross' goals is to reduce community vulnerability through community disaster preparedness education. This means building cultural compatibility into standardized curriculum and recognizing local knowledge as an essential component of any preparedness program. The American Red Cross, and FEMA, has developed standardized disaster preparedness programs that are distributed across the country. But standard is not equal. If organizations want to deliver the same quality of education to interior Alaskan villages as they do for mainstream communities in the continental United States, then the above recommendations should be taken into consideration for future preparedness programs.

There are many ways in which disaster management differs between communities. Understanding those differences is the key to effective preparedness and response, and recovery. Organizations involved in disaster preparedness, response and recovery need to be flexible and reflexive enough to accommodate local needs in their communication and outreach strategies. There are ways to create and maintain a national standard image and

message, while allowing for local differences. It's not only a sign of respect and investment in the community, but also the best use of donor (or tax payer) money and resources. This survey project highlights some of the ways that disaster preparedness outreach can be tailored for interior Alaska villages.

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Appendix 1 - Survey Version 1

Village Preparedness Survey

Questions are based on the American Red Cross's ["Get a Kit, Make a Plan, Be Informed"](#) program.

Get a Kit

- Do you have the following items? (check all that apply)
 - Water (5 gallons)
 - Food (5 days - nonperishable)
 - Flashlight
 - Battery-operated radio
 - Extra batteries
 - First aid kit
 - Extra medications (5 days)
 - Manual can opener
 - multi-purpose tool or Leatherman
 - Personal hygiene products (toothpaste and toothbrush, soap, ect.)
 - Copies of important documents (in a waterproof/fireproof container)
 - Cell phone and charger
 - Emergency contact information
 - Emergency cash (>\$100)
 - Bedding
 - Change of clothes
 - Towel
- What other items would you take with you in an evacuation? (you can write more than one item per line)
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
- Do you have children?
 - Yes
 - No
- If yes, do you have the following for each child, to take in the next 20 minutes?
 - Diapers (if applicable)
 - Baby formula (if applicable)

- Games and activities
- Comfort items (stuffed animals, blankets, etc)
- What else would you bring for a child? (you can write more than one item per line)
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
- Do you have pets?
 - Yes
 - No
- If yes, then do you have the following for each pet, available in the next 20 minutes?
 - Pet food (5 days)
 - Water (5 gallons, extra from yourself)
 - Collar
 - Leash or restraint
 - ID tags
 - Pet carrier
- What else would you bring for a pet? (you can write more than one item per line)
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
- People in Villages might have different needs than people in Fairbanks or Anchorage. What else would you need or want if you had to leave your home?
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
- Do you have the following? (check all that apply)
 - A heating source for two weeks. What kind? (oil, wood, ect.) _____
 - Clean water for two weeks
 - Non-perishable food for two weeks for yourself and family (canned food, etc.)
- What else would you need for two weeks at home? (you can write more than one item per line)

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- People in villages might have different needs than people in Anchorage or Fairbanks. What else would you need or want if you had to shelter at home for two weeks?
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____

Make a Plan

A flood, wildfire, storm, or earthquake threatens your home and you need to evacuate to the closest community center or school for at least one week. You may even need to leave town. What's your plan for where to meet and what to do for your sick, elderly, or special needs family members?

- How many people do you live with?: _____
- How many people would you be expected to help?: _____
- How many people in your family would have special needs in an evacuation?: _____
- If you are separated from your family and you can't go home do you have a plan for where to meet?
 - Yes
 - No
- If yes, then where: _____
- If no, then what would you do? (You can list more than one item per line):
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
- Do you have nearby family or friend that you could stay with?
 - Yes
 - No
- If yes, then where: _____

- If no, then what would you do?(You can list more than one item per line):
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
- Do you know where to find you village's evacuation or emergency plan?
 - Yes
 - No
- If yes, then where: _____
- If no, then what would you do (You can list more than one item per line):
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
- Does your village have a central meeting place?
 - Yes
 - No
- If yes, where would you meet in case of:
 - A flood: _____
 - A fire: _____
 - A severe storm: _____
 - An earthquake: _____
- If no, then what would you do? (You can list more than one item per line):
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
- Have you ever evacuated your village, or practiced an evacuation?
 - Yes
 - No
- If yes, where did you go?: _____
- Where would you put a shelter in your village? (You can list more than one item per line).
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____

- _____
- People in villages might need different plans than people in Fairbanks or Anchorage. What other kinds of plans would you need in an evacuation? (You can list more than one item per line).
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____

Be Informed

- Do you have first aid training, or CPR training?
 - Yes
 - No
- If yes, then when, and whom did you get it from: _____
- If no, then would you like first aid and/or CPR training?
 - Yes
 - No
- Do you have disaster preparedness training?
 - Yes
 - No
- If yes, then when and whom did you get it from: _____
- If no, then would you like disaster preparedness training?
 - Yes
 - No
- What kinds of disasters can happen in your village? (Check all that apply).
 - House fire
 - Wildfire
 - Earthquake
 - Floods
 - Storms
 - Tsunami
 - Volcano
 - Landslide
- What disaster are you most concerned about? (Check all that apply).
 - House fire
 - If so, why?: _____
 - Wildfire
 - If so, why?: _____

- Earthquake
 - If so,
why?: _____
- Floods
 - If so,
why?: _____
- Storms
 - If so,
why?: _____
- Tsunami
 - If so,
why?: _____
- Volcano
 - If so,
why?: _____
- Landslide
 - If so,
why?: _____
- Have you ever experienced a disaster?
 - Yes
 - No
- If yes, which disasters have you experienced? (Check all that apply).
 - House fire
 - Wildfire
 - Earthquake
 - Floods
 - Storms
 - Tsunami
 - Volcano
 - Landslide
- Did you receive enough help in recovering from the disaster?
 - Yes
 - No
- If no, what else did you need? (You can list more than one item per line).
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
- Has anyone in your family been through a disaster?
 - Yes
 - No
- If yes, then which disaster did they experience?

Appendix 2 - Survey Version 2



American Red Cross

Serving the Far North and Interior of Alaska



Fill out and return to the Red Cross Booth #17 for a free flashlight!! And enter to WIN A Radio or Preparedness kit!!

Village Preparedness Survey - V2

Questions are based on the American Red Cross's "[Get a Kit, Make a Plan, Be Informed](#)" preparedness education program.

Are you ready for a disaster in your village?? Do you have advice for your neighbors??
Fill out the survey below and help your community prepare!

Demographics

Birthdate: _____

Gender: _____

Ethnicity: _____

Occupation: _____

Home town: _____

Get a Kit

- Do you have a the following items stored together as an evacuation kit?**
 - Water (5 gallons)
 - Food (5 days - nonperishable)
 - Flashlight
 - Battery-operated radio
 - Extra batteries
 - First aid kit
 - Extra medications (5 days)
 - Manual can opener
 - multi-purpose tool or Leatherman

- Personal hygiene products (toothpaste and toothbrush, soap, ect)
- Copies of important documents (in a waterproof/fireproof container)
- Cell phone and charger
- Emergency contact information
- Emergency cash (>\$100)
- Bedding
- Change of clothes
- Towel

If you had to evacuate from a village, what else would you bring?

If you have children, do you have the following for each child in an evacuation kit?

- Diapers (if applicable)
- Baby formula (if applicable)
- Games and activities
- Comfort items (stuffed animals, blankets, etc)

What else would you bring?

If you have pets, then do you have the following for each pet in an evacuation kit?

- Pet food (5 days)
- Water (5 gallons, extra from yourself)
- Collar
- Leash or restraint
- ID tags
- Pet carrier

What else would you bring?

Do you have the following to shelter in place for two weeks?

- A backup heating source. What kind? (oil, wood, etc.) _____
- Clean water for
- Non-perishable food for yourself and family (canned food, etc.)

- What else would you need for two weeks at home?**
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____

Make a Plan

- Where would you go if you were separated from your family or friends during a disaster?:**
 - _____

- If you could not go home, where is the closest family or friend that you could stay with? Or would you need to stay at a hotel or emergency shelter?:**
 - _____

- Where can you find your village's emergency plan?:**
 - _____

- Can you self-evacuate in an emergency or disaster? If so, how would you leave? (airplane, snowmachine, 4-wheeler, etc):**
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____

Be Informed

- If you have first aid training, or CPR training, when and where did you get it?**
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____

- No training.

- Would you like new, or more, first aid and/or CPR training?**
 - Yes

No

If you have disaster preparedness training, when and what kind of classes did you take?

No training.

Would you like new, or more, disaster preparedness training, and if so what kind?

Do not want training.

What kinds of disasters can happen in your village?

What disasters have you experienced (home fire, flood, wildfire, etc.)?

Did your life return to “normal” after the disaster? If not, what else did you need?

Life is back to normal.

Who do you think is most vulnerable in your community in a disaster?

What advice do you have for your community in a disaster?

What advice do you have for agencies or outside organizations helping your community in a disaster?

Appendix 3 - Advice for Responders

Anyone responding to a disaster in Alaska should have a basic understanding of the size and geography of the state, its hazards, its logistical complications, and of some cultural competency. First of all Alaska is a vast, remote, place. At 6630,300 square miles Alaska equals one-fifth the area of the continental United States and is much bigger than Texas (see Figure 12). With a population of slightly less than 740,000 there is only about one resident per square mile. Only three cities have more than 10,000 people: Anchorage (291,826 people), Fairbanks (31,535 people) and Juneau (31,275 people) (U.S. Census Borough, 2015). In comparison, the three largest cities in Texas all

contain more than 1 million people. There are only about 10,000 people scattered living in small communities scattered along major rivers and the coastlines. The

survey area covered in this project is specifically in the

Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area, which resides between the Alaska Range and Brooks Range, and runs west from the Canadian border down the Yukon River Basin into the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta. The Yukon-Koyukuk area is primarily occupied by Athabascans, and encompasses six different Alaska Native language groups (see



Figure 12: The size of Alaska in comparison to the United States. Source: Google, 2015.

Figure 1). Ecologically, the interior is dry and dominated by spruce forest, while the North Slope and west coast are covered by treeless tundra, and the south is temperate and characterized by spruce and fir.

Logistics

To put its size in perspective, Alaska extends 2,400 miles east to west, and 1,420 miles north to south. Driving from Prudhoe Bay to Anchorage covers a slightly longer distance than driving the I-5 from Canada to Mexico. And there is no road or rail system that connects the east and west edges of the state. In fact there are only four major highways in Alaska, mostly located in the southeast quadrant of the state. If you don't live in a city, town, or village near one of those highways, it's likely you live in the "bush." There are over 200 bush communities – also known as "villages" – together containing more than 10,000 people, without access to the road system. The only way in and out of these villages is by aircraft or boat in the summer, and in some cases by aircraft, snow machine or dog sled in winter.

These geographic and demographic realities make Alaska logistically complicated. Access to help following a major event is almost completely reliant on the ability to transport people and materials by air. Although water routes exist, transporting goods by river may take weeks to months. In the spring, when ice is still on the rivers, water transport is difficult or impossible. Logistically, rural Alaska is like an island nation – each village isolated from the others by hundreds of miles of road-less wilderness. Even communities on the road system, such as Valdez, plan to be isolated from help for several weeks to a month in a major disaster event.

Environment

Alaska also has extreme weather and environmental conditions. Numerous natural hazards exist: earthquakes, tsunamis, flooding, wildfire, landslides, shoreline erosion, severe weather, and human-caused events (chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, technological). Because most villages in interior Alaska are located along large braided rivers, the most common hazards are flooding. Also common are wildfires, and severe weather.

The flooding regime along rivers in the interior – such as the Yukon, Tanana, and Koyukuk Rivers – involves short and long-term cycles of seasonal flooding. There are predictable annual high flows through the Yukon River Basin during summer months, with ice-jam flooding along the main channels of the Yukon River in the springtime (Barbets, 2000). But despite being roughly predictable in its seasonal timing, the magnitude of river flooding is highly unpredictable. Consequently, river flooding has displaced entire communities.

There have been many disastrous floods in interior Alaska. In 1967 the city of Fairbanks flooded, displacing 7000 people, and resulting in the creation of the Chena River Floodgates project (Stories in the News, 2014). The 1994 flooding of the Koyukuk River Basin resulted in the relocation of Allakaket and Alatna villages. In May 2009 a major ice-jam flood hit Eagle, an interior Alaskan village about 200 miles east of Fairbanks on the Canadian border. Huge chunks of ice crushed public buildings and knocked homes off their foundations, leaving more than 30 people homeless and making it the worst flood in the community's history.

It took days for relief teams to arrive due to bad weather (USA Today, 2009). The flooding began on May 4th, but people outside of the city limits did not receive aid until May 7th. City officials requested water, food, life jackets, stoves, propane, sleeping bags, and hand sanitizer, but received over 10,500 pounds of supplies, the majority of which were private donations and which overwhelmed the local airline service. Overall, the 2009 Alaska floods – which affected the entire Yukon River Basin – caused \$29 million in damages to buildings and infrastructure (NWS, 2009).

There have been 56 federally declared disasters in Alaska since 1950, averaging nearly one disaster per year (for a complete list of federally declared disasters in Alaska since 1954 see Appendix 8), which is about average for the country (FEMA, 2015). However Alaska has the lowest annual average temperature in the United States, and most federally declared disasters occur during winter months. In the winter, temperatures often dip down into the negative forties (-40 degrees Fahrenheit), and cold temperatures can last into late April during the breakup season.

Communications

Communications are another big difference between Alaska and the rest of the country. Emergency management programs now rely heavily on communicating to the public through social media and the internet, with emphasis on smart phones and special “apps” (the Red Cross has developed almost a dozen new apps to assist people in disasters). Although internet and cell service with data access is becoming more common, neither technology is guaranteed in the “bush.” Often only a few

public buildings have Internet service, such as the fire station, tribal hall, or community center.

In the village of Tanana, on the confluence of the Tanana and Yukon Rivers, residents regularly experience interruptions in Internet service that can last for days or weeks. Rather than Internet, radio is the common method for communicating news and information. Low-power community television channels are another form of public communication. Cable TV is generally not available. These conditions make it especially important that communities be prepared and self-sufficient, and that organizations providing relief are familiar with local conditions and can provide help and information quickly. For a list of radio stations in Alaska, see Appendix 4. For a list of local LPTV stations, see Appendix 5.

Cultural Competencies

Cultural competency is a concept originally generated in the health care industry. It's defined as the body of knowledge of a culture that allows a provider of services (whether health, disaster, or other social services) to be respectful of and responsive to the cultural beliefs, practices and needs of the community they serve (NIH, 2015). The idea of cultural competency has been adopted by the U.S. government and is now common throughout almost every organization that works cross-culturally with diverse communities.

For instance, the Alaska Native Heritage Center developed a series of cultural competencies for the five major Alaska Native groups, including Athabascan communities (ANHC, 2015). Those competencies include knowing the name and location of the 11 Athabascan groups, describing the traditional social organization

of Athabascans, describing the importance of ceremonies in Athabascan culture, and understanding the changes that Athabascans have gone through since contact with westerners. If there is time before deployment to a disaster scene, responders are strongly encouraged to study the culture and history disaster area if it involves an Alaska Native community. There are many resources available, but this author recommends <http://www.alaskanative.net/> as a good place to start.

In addition, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMSHA) built an outreach brochure for disaster responders working in tribal areas, called “A Guide to Build Cultural Awareness: American Indian and Alaska Natives,” (SAMSHA, 2009). In the brochure SAMSHA lists a series of myths and facts about American Indian and Alaska Native cultures, a description of tribal sovereignty laws and how tribal governments operate, inter-tribal cultural and regional differences, cultural customs, spirituality, communication styles, historical distrust between the U.S. government and tribal nations, cultural identity, and other important information.

Especially important is the “Self-Awareness and Etiquette” section. In this section, SAMSHA includes a list of etiquette do’s and don’ts for responders to consider. Some of the “do’s” include learning how the community refers to itself (tribal name, etc.), being honest about your role in the community, listening and observing more than speaking, being comfortable with long silences and pauses in conversation, and being open about self-disclosure and small talk.

Some of the etiquette “don’ts” includes avoiding the projection of stereotypes, avoiding intrusive questions early in conversation, interruption of the

other speaker during pauses in conversation, and being careful not to inject stories about personal distant American Indian/Alaska Native relatives unless there is a current relationship with that community. The brochure also recommends responders avoid looking at their watches and rushing conversation, as well as taking pictures or video without permission.

SAMSHA also provides a document called “Tips for Disaster Responders: Cultural Awareness When Working in Indian Country Post Disaster,” (SAMSHA, 2014), that outlines ways that the recovery of American Indian/Alaska Native communities may be different from other communities in the United States. In the document, SAMHA advises that, “Some tribes do not have a word for “disaster,” and refer to disasters differently than non-native cultures do. Some may feel that saying the word “disaster” may bring harm to their community. It is important to pay attention to how members... refer to disasters and other traumatic events and use the same words and phrases they use.” In other words, the jargon and concepts that responders use to talk to each other about disasters do not always translate to the community.

SAMSHA also advises that a responder’s credibility in an American Indian/Alaska Native community depends more on personality and the ability to develop relationships than on professional qualifications. The above recommendations are even more reasons to prioritize observation and listening skills when responding to an unfamiliar community. While there is far more information available than can be listed here, this section can act as a brief introduction to Interior Alaska.

Appendix 4 – List of Alaska Radio Stations

| List of radio stations in Alaska, by region | | | | |
|---|-----------|-----------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| Call Sign | Frequency | City of License | Licensee | Format |
| KAFC | 93.7 FM | Anchorage | Christian Broadcasting, Inc. | Contemporary Christian |
| KAKL | 88.5 FM | Anchorage | Educational Media Foundation | Contemporary Christian |
| KASH-FM | 107.5 FM | Anchorage | Capstar TX LLC | Country |
| KATB | 89.3 FM | Anchorage | Christian Broadcasting, Inc. | Religious |
| KAUG | 89.9 FM | Anchorage | Anchorage School District | Variety |
| KBFX | 100.5 FM | Anchorage | Capstar TX LLC | Classic Rock |
| KBRJ | 104.1 FM | Anchorage | MCC Radio, LLC | Country |
| KBYR | 700 AM | Anchorage | OMG FCC Licenses LLC | News Talk Information |
| KEAG | 97.3 FM | Anchorage | MCC Radio, LLC | Classic Hits |
| KENI | 650 AM | Anchorage | Capstar TX LLC | News Talk Information |
| KFAT | 92.9 FM | Anchorage | OMG FCC Licenses LLC | Rhythmic Top-40 |
| KFQD | 750 AM | Anchorage | MCC Radio, LLC | News Talk Information |
| KGOT | 101.3 FM | Anchorage | Capstar TX LLC | Pop Contemporary Hit Radio |
| KHAR | 590 AM | Anchorage | MCC Radio, LLC | Sports |
| KLEF | 98.1 FM | Anchorage | Chinook Concert Broadcasters | Classical |
| KMVN | 105.7 FM | Anchorage | Alaska Integrated Media, Inc. | Rhythmic AC |
| KMXS | 103.1 FM | Anchorage | MCC Radio, LLC | Hot Adult Contemporary |
| KNBA | 90.3 FM | Anchorage | Koahnic Broadcast Corporation | Album Adult Alternative |
| KOAN | 1080 AM | Anchorage | Falcon Broadcasting LLC | Talk |
| KONR-LP | 104.9 FM | Anchorage | Organization for Northern Development d/b/a Out North | |
| KRUA | 88.1 FM | Anchorage | University Of Alaska - Board Of Regents | Alternative News Talk Information |
| KSKA | 91.1 FM | Anchorage | Alaska Public Telecom., Inc. | Adult Album Alternative |
| KTMB | 102.1 FM | Anchorage | OMG FCC Licenses LLC | Alternative |
| KTZN | 550 AM | Anchorage | Capstar TX LLC | Sports |
| KWHL | 106.5 FM | Anchorage | MCC Radio, LLC | Active Rock |
| KYMG | 98.9 FM | Anchorage | Capstar TX LLC | Adult Contemporary |
| KMGS | 89.5 FM | Anvik | Kuskokwim Public Broadcasting Corporation | |
| KBRW | 680 AM | Barrow | Silakkuagvik Communications, Inc. | Variety |

| | | | | |
|---------|----------|----------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| KBRW-FM | 91.9 FM | Barrow | Silakkuagvik Communications, Inc. | Public Radio |
| KEDI | 98.3 FM | Bethel | Strait Media LLC | Full Service |
| KJNR | 91.9 FM | Bethel | New Life Tabernacle Homer AK | |
| KYKD | 100.1 FM | Bethel | Voice for Christ Ministries, Inc. | Religious |
| KYUK | 640 AM | Bethel | Bethel Broadcasting, Inc. | Public Radio |
| KYUK-FM | 90.3 FM | Bethel | Bethel Broadcasting, Inc. | |
| KAGV | 1110 AM | Big Lake | Voice for Christ Ministries, Inc. | Religious |
| KBUQ | 91.9 FM | Buckland | Kotzebue Broadcasting, Inc. | |
| KCUK | 88.1 FM | Chevak | Kashunamiut School District | Educational |
| KTDZ | 103.9 FM | College | Last Frontier Mediactive, LLC | Adult Hits |
| | | | | Adult |
| KCDV | 100.9 FM | Cordova | Bayview Communications, Inc. | Contemporary |
| KLAM | 1450 AM | Cordova | Bayview Communications, Inc. | Country |
| KDRG | 91.9 FM | Deering | Kotzebue Broadcasting, Inc. | |
| KDHS-LP | 95.5 FM | Delta Junction | Delta/Greely School District | Variety |
| | | | Delta Junction Seventh-Day | |
| KIAO | 90.3 FM | Delta Junction | Adventist Church | |
| KDLG | 670 AM | Dillingham | Dillingham City Schools | Variety |
| KDLG-FM | 89.9 FM | Dillingham | Dillingham City School District | |
| KRUP | 99.1 FM | Dillingham | McCormick Broadcasting | Talk |
| KEAA-LP | 97.9 FM | Eagle | Eagle Community School | High School |
| KVNT | 1020 AM | Eagle River | Alaska Integrated Media, Inc. | News/Talk |
| KDJF | 93.5 FM | Ester | Tanana Valley Television Company | Country |
| | | | | Adult |
| KAKQ-FM | 101.1 FM | Fairbanks | Capstar TX LLC | Contemporary |
| KCBF | 820 AM | Fairbanks | Last Frontier Mediactive, LLC | Sports |
| | | | Hope Chapel, Inc., d/b/a Calvary | |
| KDFJ-LP | 105.9 FM | Fairbanks | Chapel North Star | Religious |
| | | | | News Talk |
| KFAR | 660 AM | Fairbanks | Last Frontier Mediactive, LLC | Information |
| | | | | News Talk |
| KFBX | 970 AM | Fairbanks | Capstar TX LLC | Information |
| KIAK-FM | 102.5 FM | Fairbanks | Capstar TX LLC | Country |
| KKED | 104.7 FM | Fairbanks | Capstar TX LLC | Active Rock |
| KQHE | 92.7 FM | Fairbanks | Little Flower Ministries | |
| | | | Athabascan Fiddlers Association, | |
| KRFF | 89.1 FM | Fairbanks | Inc. | |
| | | | University Of Alaska, on Behalf of U | |
| KSUA | 91.5 FM | Fairbanks | Of AK, Fairbanks | Educational |
| KUAC | 89.9 FM | Fairbanks | University of Alaska | Educational |
| KWDD | 94.3 FM | Fairbanks | Last Frontier Mediactive, LLC | |
| | | | | Pop |
| KWLF | 98.1 FM | Fairbanks | Last Frontier Mediactive, LLC | Contemporary |
| | | | | Hit Radio |
| KXLR | 95.9 FM | Fairbanks | Last Frontier Mediactive, LLC | Active Rock |
| KYSC | 96.9 FM | Fairbanks | Tanana Valley Radio, LLC | Classic Rock |
| KZVV | 88.3 FM | Fairbanks | Educational Media Foundation | |
| KZPA | 900 AM | Fort Yukon | Gwandak Public Broadcasting, Inc. | Variety |
| KIYU | 910 AM | Galena | Big River Public Broadcasting Corp. | Variety |

| | | | | |
|---------|----------|------------|---|--|
| KIYU-FM | 97.1 FM | Galena | Big River Public Broadcasting Corporation | |
| KXES-LP | 92.9 FM | Galena | Yukon Wireless, Inc. | Variety |
| KEUL | 88.9 FM | Girdwood | Girdwood Community Club Inc | Variety |
| KCAM | 790 AM | Glennallen | Alaska Bible College | Religious |
| KCAM-FM | 88.7 FM | Glennallen | Alaska Bible College | |
| KXGA | 90.5 FM | Glennallen | Terminal Radio, Inc. | Public Radio |
| KGYA | 90.5 FM | Grayling | Kuskokwim Public Broadcasting Corporation | |
| KHNS | 102.3 FM | Haines | Lynn Canal Broadcasting | Variety |
| KLOP | 91.5 FM | Holy Cross | Kuskokwim Public Broadcasting Corporation | |
| KBBI | 890 AM | Homer | Kachemak Bay Broadcasting Inc | Public Radio Adult Standards/MO R |
| KGTL | 620 AM | Homer | Peninsula Communications, Inc. | |
| KMJG | 88.9 FM | Homer | Kasilof Public Broadcasting, Inc. | Oldies Adult Album Alternative |
| KWVV-FM | 103.5 FM | Homer | Peninsula Communications, Inc. | |
| KHOO | 90.7 FM | Hoonah | Hoonah City School District | |
| KBBO-FM | 92.1 FM | Houston | OMG FCC Licenses LLC | Adult Hits |
| KJHA | 88.7 FM | Houston | Evangelistic Alaska Missionary Fellowship, Inc. | Gospel Country/Classi c Rock |
| KXLW | 96.3 FM | Houston | OMG FCC Licenses LLC | |
| KZND-FM | 94.7 FM | Houston | Alaska Integrated Media, Inc. | Active Rock |
| KHUS | 98.1 FM | Huslia | Big River Public Broadcasting Corporation | |
| KAKI | 88.1 FM | Juneau | Educational Media Foundation | |
| KBJZ-LP | 94.1 FM | Juneau | Gastineau Broadcasting Corporation | Jazz |
| KINY | 800 AM | Juneau | Juneau Alaska Communications, LLC | Full Service |
| KJNO | 630 AM | Juneau | Alaska Broadcast Communications, Inc. | News/Talk, Sports |
| KLSF | 89.7 FM | Juneau | Educational Media Foundation | |
| KNGW | 88.9 FM | Juneau | Life on the Way Communications, Inc. | |
| KQQJ | 90.7 FM | Juneau | Juneau Seventh-Day Adventist Church | |
| KRNN | 102.7 FM | Juneau | Capital Community Broadcasting, Inc. | Variety |
| KSUP | 106.3 FM | Juneau | Juneau Alaska Communications, LLC | Hot Adult Contemporary |
| KTKU | 105.1 FM | Juneau | Alaska Broadcast Communications, Inc. | Country |
| KTOO | 104.3 FM | Juneau | Capital Community Broadcasting, Inc. | Public Radio |
| KVIM-LP | 92.7 FM | Juneau | Calvary Fellowship, Inc. | Religious |

| | | | | |
|---------|----------|--------------|---|--|
| KXLL | 100.7 FM | Juneau | Capital Community Broadcasting, Inc. | Adult Album Alternative/Modern Rock Hybrid |
| KXXJ | 1330 AM | Juneau | Juneau Alaska Communications, LLC | Oldies/Classic Rock |
| KALG | 98.1 FM | Kaltag | Big River Public Broadcasting Corporation | |
| KABN-FM | 89.5 FM | Kasilof | Alaska Educational Radio System, Inc. | College |
| KFSE | 106.9 FM | Kasilof | KSRM, Inc. | Active Rock |
| KWJG | 91.5 FM | Kasilof | Kasilof Public B/G Inc | Oldies |
| KDLL | 91.9 FM | Kenai | Pickle Hill Public Broadcasting, Inc. | Public Radio |
| KOGJ | 88.1 FM | Kenai | Calvary Chapel of Twin Falls, Inc. | |
| KWHQ-FM | 100.1 FM | Kenai | KSRM, Inc. | Country Oldies/Classic Rock |
| KFMJ | 99.9 FM | Ketchikan | TLP Communications, Inc. | |
| KGTW | 106.7 FM | Ketchikan | Alaska Broadcast Communications, Inc. | Country |
| KRBD | 105.3 FM | Ketchikan | Rainbird Community Broadcasting Corp. | Public Radio |
| KTKN | 930 AM | Ketchikan | Alaska Broadcast Communications, Inc. | Full Service |
| KIAN | 91.9 FM | Kiana | Kotzebue Broadcasting, Inc. | |
| KQVK | 91.9 FM | Kivalina | Kotzebue Broadcasting, Inc. | |
| KBKO | 88.3 FM | Kodiak | Sacred Heart Radio, Inc. | |
| KMXT | 100.1 FM | Kodiak | Kodiak Public Broadcasting Corp. | Public Radio |
| KODK | 90.7 FM | Kodiak | Kodiak Public Broadcasting Corporation | |
| KRXX | 101.1 FM | Kodiak | Kodiak Island Broadcasting Company, Inc. | Pop Contemporary Hit Radio |
| KVOK | 560 AM | Kodiak | Kodiak Island Broadcasting Company, Inc. | Country |
| KINU | 89.9 FM | Kotzebue | Kotzebue Broadcasting Inc. | |
| KOTZ | 720 AM | Kotzebue | Kotzebue Broadcasting, Inc. | Variety |
| KOYU | 98.1 FM | Koyukuk | Big River Public Broadcasting Corporation | |
| KXKM | 89.7 FM | Mccarthy | Terminal Radio, Inc. | Album Oriented Rock |
| KOGB | 91.3 FM | McGrath | Blessed Hope Baptist Mission | |
| KSKO | 870 AM | McGrath | Kuskokwim Public Broadcasting Corp. | Variety |
| KYKA | 104.9 FM | Meadow Lakes | Educational Media Foundation | Contemporary Christian |
| KYMR-FM | 88.9 FM | Metlakatla | Annette Islands School District | |
| KAKN | 100.9 FM | Naknek | Bay Broadcasting Company | Contemporary Christian/Sout hern Gospel |
| KIAM | 630 AM | Nenana | Voice of Christ Ministries, Inc. | Religious |

| | | | | |
|---------|----------|-------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| KXBA | 93.3 FM | Nikiski | Peninsula Communications, Inc. | Oldies |
| KUUK | 91.9 FM | Noatak | Kotzebue Broadcasting, Inc. | |
| KICY | 850 AM | Nome | Arctic Broadcasting Association | Southern Gospel |
| KICY-FM | 100.3 FM | Nome | Arctic Broadcasting Association | Contemporary Christian |
| KNOM | 780 AM | Nome | KNOM Radio Mission, Inc. | Full Service |
| KNOM-FM | 96.1 FM | Nome | KNOM Radio Mission, Inc. | Full Service |
| KQQN | 89.3 FM | Nome | Nome Seventh-Day Adventist Church | |
| KORI | 91.9 FM | Noorvik | Kotzebue Broadcasting, Inc. | |
| KIAM-FM | 91.9 FM | North Nenana | Voice for Christ Ministries, Inc | Religious |
| KJNP | 1170 AM | North Pole | Evangelistic Alaska Missionary Fellowship, Inc. | Religious |
| KJNP-FM | 100.3 FM | North Pole | Evangelistic Alaska Missionary Fellowship, Inc. | Religious |
| KNUL | 99.1 FM | Nulato | Big River Public Broadcasting Corporation | |
| KJLP | 88.9 FM | Palmer | Christian Broadcasting, Inc. | Religious |
| KFSK | 100.9 FM | Petersburg | Narrows Broadcasting Corp. | Public Radio |
| KZNR | 91.1 FM | Red Dog Mine | Kotzebue Broadcasting, Inc. | |
| KZNC | 91.9 FM | Red Dog Mine Port | Kotzebue Broadcasting, Inc. | |
| KRBY | 98.1 FM | Ruby | Big River Public Broadcasting Corporation | |
| KSDP | 830 AM | Sand Point | Aleutian Peninsula Broadcasting, Inc | Public Radio/Full Service |
| KIEA | 91.9 FM | Selawik | Kotzebue Broadcasting, Inc. | |
| KIBH-FM | 91.7 FM | Seward | Kenai Educational Media, Inc. | |
| KSEW | 950 AM | Seward | Seward Media Partners, LLC | Adult Contemporary |
| KSVJ | 90.7 FM | Seward | Blessed Hope Baptist Mission | |
| KNKO | 88.5 FM | Shageluk | Kuskokwim Public Broadcasting Corporation | |
| KCAW | 104.7 FM | Sitka | Raven Radio Foundation, Inc. | Public Radio |
| KIFW | 1230 AM | Sitka | Alaska Broadcast Communications, Inc. | Full Service |
| KQQS | 89.3 FM | Sitka | Sitka Seventh-Day Adventist Church | |
| KSBZ | 103.1 FM | Sitka | Alaska Broadcast Communications, Inc. | Classic Rock Hot Adult Contemporary |
| KKIS-FM | 96.5 FM | Soldotna | KSRM, Inc. | Country |
| KPEN-FM | 101.7 FM | Soldotna | Peninsula Communications, Inc. | Classic Rock News Talk Information |
| KSLD | 1140 AM | Soldotna | KSRM, Inc. | |
| KSRM | 920 AM | Soldotna | KSRM, Inc. | |
| KUHB-FM | 91.9 FM | St. Paul | Pribilof School District Board of Education | Public Radio |

| | | | | |
|---------|----------|--------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| KKNI-FM | 105.3 FM | Sterling | Kenai Broadcasting LLC | Classic Rock |
| KVRF | 89.5 FM | Sutton | Radio Free Palmer, Inc. | |
| KTNA | 88.9 FM | Talkeetna | Talkeetna Community Radio Inc. | Educational |
| KUDU | 91.9 FM | Tok | Lifetalk Radio, Inc. | Religious |
| KNSA | 930 AM | Unalakleet | Unalakleet Broadcasting, Inc. | Variety |
| KUCB | 89.7 FM | Unalaska | Unalaska Community Broadcasting | Public Radio |
| KCHU | 770 AM | Valdez | Terminal Radio, Inc. | Variety |
| KVAK | 1230 AM | Valdez | North Wave Communications, Inc. | Country Adult |
| KVAK-FM | 93.3 FM | Valdez | North Wave Communications, Inc. | Contemporary /Classic Rock |
| KAYO | 100.9 FM | Wasilla | MCC Radio, LLC | Classic Country Adult |
| KMBQ-FM | 99.7 FM | Wasilla | OMG FCC Licenses LLC | Contemporary |
| KKNI | 1430 AM | Wasilla, Alaska | Kenai Broadcasting LLC | |
| KSTK | 101.7 FM | Wrangell | Wrangell Radio Group | Public Radio |
| KWRG-LP | 99.9 FM | Wrangell | Wrangell Adventist Broadcasting Corp. | Religious |
| KYKT | 91.9 FM | Yakutat | Yakutat Tlingit Tribe | |

Table 6: Radio Stations in Alaska. Source: www.fcc.gov.

Appendix 5 – List of LPTV Stations in Alaska

| LPTV Stations in Alaska | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| Service Area | City of license | Channel | Call Sign |
| Akhiok | Akhiok | 9 | K09UD |
| Akutan | Akutan | 9 | K09RH |
| Alakanuk | Alakanuk | 8 | K08KD |
| Allakaket | Allakaket, etc. | 9 | K09QL |
| Ambler | Ambler | 11 | K11QI |
| Anaktuvuk Pass | Anaktuvuk Pass | 9 | K09RS |
| Anchorage | Anchorage | 6 | KNIK-LP |
| Anchorage | Whittier | 9 | K09UB |
| Anchorage | Bethel | 15 (RF channel 15) | KYUK-LD |
| Anchorage | Anchorage | 18 | KYEX-LP |
| Anchorage | Trapper Creek | 24 | K24AG |
| Anchorage | Anchorage | 35 (RF channel 35) | KCFT-CD |
| Anchorage | Anchorage | 38 | KACN-LP |
| Anchorage | Anchorage | 41 (RF channel 41) | KLDY-LD |
| Anchorage | Anchorage | 45 (RF channel 45) | K45HQ-D |
| Angoon | Angoon | 9 | K09QF |
| Anvik | Anvik | 7 | K07RE |
| Arctic Village | Arctic Village | 9 | K09RV |
| Atmautluak | Atmautluak | 12 | K12NP |
| Atqasuk | Atqasuk | 9 | K09TZ |
| Barrow | Barrow | 4 | K04KS |
| Beaver | Beaver | 9 | K09QQ |
| Bethel | Bethel | 21 | K21AO |
| Bettles | Bettles | 9 | K09TE |
| Cantwell | Cantwell | 9 | K09SI |
| Cape Pole | Cape Pole | 13 | K13SD |
| Chalkyitsik | Chalkyitsik | 9 | K09QG |
| Chenega | Chenega | 13 | K13VV |
| Chevak | Chevak | 2 | K02KX |
| Chickaloon | Chickaloon | 10 | K10MT |
| Chignik | Chignik | 7 | K07RY |
| Chignik Lagoon | Chignik Lagoon | 9 | K09SO |
| Chistochina | Chistochina | 7 | K07QZ |
| Chitina | Chitina | 13 | K13SB |
| Chuathbaluk | Chuathbaluk | 6 | K06LG |
| Circle | Circle | 13 | K13SI |
| Circle Hot Springs | Circle Hot Springs | 3 | K03GO |
| Circle Hot Springs | Circle Hot Springs | 6 | K06LP |
| Cooper Landing | Cooper Landing | 8 | K08KO |
| Copper Center | Copper Center | 12 | K12MO |
| Cordova | Cordova | 15 | K15AK |
| Crooked Creek | Crooked Creek | 7 | K07RZ |

| | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------|
| Delta Junction | Delta Junction | 17 | K17AF |
| Dillingham | Dillingham | 5 | K05KF |
| Dillingham | Dillingham | 10 | K10LD |
| Diomede | Diomede | 13 | K13UX |
| Dot Lake | Dot Lake | 13 | K13RM |
| Eagle Village | Eagle Village | 9 | K09RF |
| Eek | Eek | 11 | K11SD |
| Ekwok | Ekwok | 11 | K11QW |
| Fairbanks | Delta Junction | 10 | K100B |
| Fairbanks | Fairbanks | 13 (RF channel 13) | K13XD-D |
| Fairbanks | Fairbanks | 22 (RF channel 22) | K22EY-D |
| Fairbanks | Fairbanks | 32 | KDMD-LP |
| False Pass | False Pass | 9 | K09RP |
| Fort Yukon | Fort Yukon | 7 | K07RC |
| Gakona | Gakona | 11 | K11RG |
| Galena | Galena | 4 | K04LZ |
| Gambell | Gambell | 9 | K09QR |
| Glennallen & Copper | Glennallen & Copper | 13 | K13UB |
| Golovin | Golovin | 7 | K07QX |
| Gustavus | Gustavus | 2 | K02LW |
| Haines | Haines | 7 | K07RF |
| Halibut Cove | Halibut Cove | 12 | K12NW |
| Hollis | Hollis | 8 | K08KP |
| Holy Cross | Holy Cross | 7 | K07RJ |
| Hoonah | Hoonah | 7 | K07QV |
| Hughes | Hughes | 9 | K09RY |
| Huslia | Huslia | 9 | K09QD |
| Hydaburg | Hydaburg | 9 | K09QI |
| Igiugig | Igiugig | 9 | K09SP |
| Ivanof Bay | Ivanof Bay | 9 | K09SN |
| Juneau | Juneau | 15 | KCBJ-LP |
| Juneau | Juneau | 26 (RF channel 26) | K26LI-D |
| Kake | Kake | 9 | K09QP |
| Kaktovik | Kaktovik | 9 | K09QY |
| Kalskag | Kalskag | 9 | K09TR |
| Kaltag | Kaltag | 9 | K09TX |
| Karluk | Karluk | 9 | K09QK |
| Kasigluk | Kasigluk | 9 | K09UE |
| Kenai Peninsula | Kenai, etc. | 6 | K06MF |
| Kenai Peninsula | Girdwood | 10 | K10MB |
| King Salmon | King Salmon | 4 | K04KN |
| Kivalina | Kivalina | 9 | K09QZ |
| Klukwan | Klukwan | 4 | K04KQ |
| Kobuk | Kobuk | 2 | K02KZ |
| Kodiak | Kodiak | 11 | KUBD-LP |
| Kodiak | Kodiak | 17 | K17GQ |
| Koliganek | Koliganek | 7 | K07QW |

| | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|----|---------|
| Kongiganak | Kongiganak | 9 | K09RG |
| Kotlik | Kotlik | 9 | K09SL |
| Kotzebue | Kotzebue | 13 | K13UE |
| Kwigillingok | Kwigillingok | 13 | K13UK |
| Larsen Bay | Larsen Bay | 9 | K09QE |
| Levelock | Levelock | 7 | K07TT |
| Manokotak | Manokotak | 9 | K09TQ |
| McKinley Park, Alaska | McKinley Park | 3 | K03GK |
| Mentasta Lake | Mentasta Lake | 9 | K09QJ |
| Meyers Chuck | Meyers Chuck | 9 | K09TI |
| Minto | Minto | 13 | K13TK |
| Moose Pass | Moose Pass | 15 | K15AP |
| Mosquito Lake | Mosquito Lake | 13 | K13UM |
| Mountain Village | Mountain Village | 13 | K13TJ |
| Nelson Lagoon | Nelson Lagoon | 9 | K09QM |
| Nikolai | Nikolai | 4 | K04MB |
| Nome | Nome | 11 | K11TH |
| Northway | Northway | 4 | K04KP |
| Nuiqsut | Nuiqsut | 9 | K09RT |
| Ouzinkie | Ouzinkie | 7 | K07QY |
| Paxson | Paxson | 11 | K11QV |
| Pedro Bay | Pedro Bay | 13 | K13SV |
| Petersburg | Petersburg | 21 | K21CK |
| Pilot Station | Pilot Station | 15 | K15AU |
| Point Hope | Point Hope | 9 | K09QN |
| Port Graham | Port Graham | 13 | K13SC |
| Port Moller | Port Moller | 7 | K07SO |
| Rampart | Rampart | 9 | K09RD |
| Red Devil | Red Devil | 2 | K02LA |
| Ruby | Ruby | 4 | K04KU |
| Savoonga | Savoonga | 7 | K07RD |
| Shaktoolik | Shaktoolik | 7 | K07QU |
| Sheep Mountain | Sheep Mountain | 12 | K12NO |
| Shishmaref | Shishmaref | 9 | K09RZ |
| Sitka | Sitka | 5 | KSCT-LP |
| Skagway | Skagway | 11 | K11QE |
| Slana | Slana | 4 | K04KX |
| Slana | Slana | 13 | K13SM |
| St. George | St. George | 9 | K09RE |
| St. Michael | St. Michael | 9 | K09QX |
| St. Paul | St. Paul | 9 | K09RB |
| Stony River | Stony River | 13 | K13SE |
| Takotna | Takotna | 4 | K04LN |
| Tanana | Tanana | 7 | K07RB |
| Tanunak | Tanunak | 9 | K09SW |
| Teller | Teller | 9 | K09RO |
| Tetlin | Tetlin | 7 | K07SP |

| | | | |
|-------------|--------------------|----|-------|
| Tok | Tok | 13 | K13RR |
| Toksook Bay | Toksook Bay | 11 | K11QG |
| Tuluksak | Tuluksak | 8 | K08ID |
| Unalakleet | Unalakleet | 9 | K09RC |
| Unalaska | Unalaska | 4 | K04KV |
| Valdez | Valdez | 15 | K15AI |
| Venetie | Venetie | 9 | K09TW |
| Whale Pass | Whale Pass | 7 | K07SI |
| Womens Bay | Womens Bay, Alaska | 2 | K02ME |
| Yakutat | Yakutat | 9 | K09UA |

Table 7: LPTV Stations in Alaska. Source: Wikipedia

Appendix 6 – List of Alaska Native Corporations

| Complete List of Alaska Native Corporations | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Ahtna, Incorporated | | Bering Straits Native Corp. | | Bristol Bay Native Corporation | |
| Community Name | Corporation Name | Community Name | Corporation Name | Community Name | Corporation Name |
| Cantwell | Yedetena Na Corp | Brevig Mission | Brevig Mission Native Corp | Aleknagik | Aleknagik Natives Limited |
| Chistochina | Ahtna (Yedetena Na Corp) | Council | Council Native Corp | Chignik | Chignik Lagoon Native Corp |
| Chitina | Chitina Native Corp | Elim Reserve | Elim Native Corp | Chignik Lagoon | Chigik River Limited |
| Copper Center | Ahtna (Kluti-Kaa Corp) | King Island | King Island Native Corp | Chignik Lake | Far West Inc |
| Gakona | Ahtna (Gakona Corp) | Koyuk | Koyuk Native Corp | Clarks Point | Saguyak Inc. |
| Little Lake Louise | Little Lake Louise Inc. | Mary's Igloo | Mary's Igloo Native Corp | Dillingham | Choggiung Limited |
| Lower Tonsina | Lower Tonsina Inc | Nome | Sitnasuak Native Corp | Egegik | Becharof Corp |
| Mentasta Lake | Ahtna (Mentasta Inc.) | Shaktoolik | Shaktoolik Native Corp | Ekuk | Ekuk Native Limited |
| Nebesna | Nebesna Native Group Inc. | Shishmaref | Shishmaref Natrive Corp | Ekwok | Ekwok Natives Limited |
| Slana | Slana Native Corp | Solomon | Solomon Native Corp | Igiugig | Igiugig Native Corp |
| Tazlina | Talzina Inc. | St. Lawrence | Elim Native Corp | Iliamna | Iliamna Native Corp |
| Twin Lake | Twin Lake Native Group Inc. | St. Michaels | St. Michael native Corp | Ivanoff Bay | Bay View Inc. |
| Aleut Corporation | | Stebbins | Stebbins Native Corp | Kokhanok | Kokhanok Native Corp |
| Community Name | Corporation Name | Teller | Teller Native Corp | Koliganek | Koliganek Natives Limited |
| Akutan | Akutan Corp. | Unalakleet | Unalakleet Native Corp | Levelock | Levelock Natives Limited |
| Atka | Atxam Corp. | Wales | Wales Native Corp | Manokotak | Manokotak Natives Limited |
| Belkofski | Belkofski Corp | White Mountain | White Mountain Native Corp | Naknek | Paug-Vik Inc. Limited |

| | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| False Pass | Isanotski Corp | Calista Corporation | | New Halen | New Halen Native Corp |
| King Cove | King Cove Corp | Community Name | Corporation Name | New Stuyahok | Stuyahok Limited |
| Nelson lagon | Nelson Lagoon Corp | Akiachak | Akiachak Limited | Nondalton | Nondalton Native Corp |
| Nikolski Pauloff Harbor | Chaluka Corp | Akiak | Kokarmiut Corp. | Olsonville | Olsonville Inc. |
| Sand Point | Sanak Corp | Alakanuk | Alakanuk Corp. | Pedro Bay | Pedro Bay Corp |
| | Shumagin Corp | Andereafsky | Nerklikmute Native Corp | Perryville | Oceanside Corp |
| St, Paul | Tanadgusik Corp | Aniak | Kuskokwim Corp. (FF-014813) | Pilot Point | Pilot Point Native Corp |
| St. George | St. George Tanadax Corp | Atmautluak | Atmautluak Limited | Port Alsworth | Tanalian Inc |
| Unalaska | Ounalashka Corp | Bethel | Bethel Native Corp | Port Heiden | Meshik Inc. |
| Unga | Unga Corp | Bill Moores Slough | Kongnikilnomui t Yuita Corp | Portage Creek | Ohgsenskale Corp |
| Arctic Slope Regional Corp. | | Chefornakes Slough | Chefarnrmute Inc. | Savonski | Savonski Corp |
| Community Name | Corporation Name | Chevak | Chevak Co | South Naknek | Qinuyang Limited |
| Anaktuvuk Pass | Nunamiut Corp | Chuloonawik | Chuloonawick Corp | Togiak | Togiak Natives Limited |
| Atkasook | Atkasook Corp. | Crooked Creek | Kuskokwin Corp. (FF-014990) | Twin Hills | Twin Hills Native Corp |
| Barrow | Ukpeagivik Inupiat Corp | Eek | Iqfijouq Co | Ugashik | Ugashik Native Corp |
| Kaktovik | Kaktovik Inupiat Corp | Emmonak | Emmonak Corp | Doyon, Limited | |
| Nooiksut | Kuugpik Corp., Inc. | Georgetown | Kuskokwim Corp (FF-014860) | Community Name | Corporation Name |
| Point Hope | Tigara Corp | Gold Creek/Susitna | Gold Creek/Susitna Native Assoc. | Alatna | K'oyitl'ots'na Limited |
| Point Lay | Cully Corp., Inc | Goodnews Bay | Kiutsarak Inc. | Allakaket | K'oyitl'ots'na Limited |
| Wainwright | Olgoonik Corp., Inc. | Hamilton | Nunapiglluraq Corp | Anvik | Ingalik Inc. |
| | | Haycock | Haycock Native Group Corp | Beaver | Beaver Kwit'Chin Corp |
| Chugach Alaska Corporation | | Hooper Bay | Sea Lion Corp | Birch Creek | Tihtet'aii Inc. |

| | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| Community Name | Corporation Name | Kalskag | Kuskokwim Corp (FF-014817) | Birch Creek/Kanti shna | Neechootaalich aagat Corp |
| Chenega | Chenega Corp | Kasigluk | Kasigluk Inc | Canyon Village | Kian Tr'ee Corp |
| English Bay | English Bay Corp | Kipnuk | Kugkaktilk Limited | Chalkyitsik | Chalkyitsik Native Corp |
| Eyak Bay | Eyak Corp | Kongiganek | Qemirtalek Coast Corp | Chicken | Forty-Mile Inc. |
| Gulkana | Ahtna (Sta-Keh Corp) | Kotlik | Kotlik Yupik Corp | Circle | Danzhit Hanlaih Corp |
| Icy Bay | Chugach Natives Inc | Kwethluk | Kwethluk Inc | Deacons Landing | Deacons Landing Inc |
| Port Graham | Port Graham Corp | Kwigillingok | Kwik Inc | Dot Lake | Dot Lake Native Corp |
| Tatitlek | Tatitlek Corp | Lime Village | Lime Village Co | Eagle | Hungwitchin Corp |
| Cook Inlet Region, Incorporated | | Lower Kalskag | Kuskokwim Corp (FF-014888) | Evansville | Evansville Inc. |
| Community Name | Corporation Name | Marshall | Maserculig Inc | Falt | Doratoi Inc. |
| Alexander Creek | Alexander Creek Inc. | Mekoryuk | Nima Corp | Ft. Yukon | Gwitchyaazhee Corp |
| Caswell | Caswell Native Assoc. Inc. | Mt. Village | Azachorok Inc. | Galena | Gana-a 'Yoo Limited |
| Chickaloon | Chilkaloon Moose Creek Native Assoc. | Nagamut | Nagamut Limited | Grayling | Hee-yea Lingde Corp |
| Eklutna | Eklutna Inc. | Napaimute | Kuskokwim Corp (FF-014900) | Grouse Creek | Grouse Creek Corp |
| Golovin | Golovin Native Corp | Napakiak | Napakiak Corp | Healy Lake | Mendas Cha-ag Native Corp |
| Kenai | Kenai Native Assoc. Inc. | Napaskiak | Napaskiak Inc. | Holy Cross | Delocheet Inc. |
| Knik | Knikatnu Inc. | Newtok | Newtok Inc. | Hughes | K'oyitl'ots'ina Limited |
| Montana Creek | Montana Creek Native Assoc. | Nightmute | NGTA Inc. | Huslia | K'oyitl'ots'ina Limited |
| Ninilchik | Ninilchik Natives Assoc., Inc. | Nunapitchuk | Nunapitchuk Limited | Kaltag | Gana-a'yoo Limited |
| Point Possession | Point Possession Inc. | Nunivak | Nima Corp | Kokrines | Kokrines Ic. |

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| Salamatoff | Salamatoff Native Assoc. Inc. | Ohogamiut | Ohog Inc | Koyukuk | Gana-a'yoo Limited |
| Seldovia | Seldovia Native Assoc. Inc. | Oscarville | Oscarville Native Corp | Manly Hot Springs | Bean Ridge Corp |
| Tyonek | Tyonek Native Corp | Paimiut | Paimiut Corp | McGrath | MTNT Limited |
| Koniag, Incorporated | | Pilot Station | Pilot Station Native Corp | Medfra | Medfra Native Council Inc. |
| Community Name | Corporation Name | Pitkas Point | Pitkas Point Native Corp | Minto | Seth-de-ya-ah Corp |
| Afognak | Afognak Native Corp | Platinum | Arvig Inc. | Munchumina | Minchumina Natives Inc. |
| Akhiok | Natives of Akhiok, Inc. | Quinhagak | Qanirtuuq Inc | Nenana | Toghotthele Corp |
| Anton Larsen Bay | Anton Larsen Inc. | Red Devil | Kuskokwim Corp (FF-014924) | Nikoli | MTNT Limited |
| Ayakulik | Ayakulik Inc. | Russion Mission K | Kuskokwim Corp (FF-014926) | Northway | Northway Natives Inc. |
| Bells Flat | Bells Flats Native Group Inc. | Russion Mission Y | Kuskokwim Corp (FF-014927) | Nulato | Gana-a'yoo Limited |
| Kaguyak | Kaguyak Inc. | Scammon Bay | Askinuk Corp | Rampart | Baan-o-yeel kon Corp |
| Karluk | Karluk Native Corp | Sheldon Point | Swan Lake Corp | Ruby | Dineega Corp |
| Kodiak | Native of Kodiak Inc. | Sleetmut | Kuskokwim Corp (FF-014936) | Shageluk | Zho-Tsa, Inc |
| Larsen Bay | Nu-Nachk Pit Inc. | St. Marys | St. Marys Native Corp | Stevens Village | Dinyea Corp |
| Litnik | Litnik Inc. | Stoney River | Kuskokwim Corp. (FF-014941) | Takotna | MTNT Limited |
| Litnik | Litnik Native Group Inc. | Toksook Bay | Nunakauiak Yupik Corp | Tanacross | Tanacross Inc. |
| Old Harbor | Old Harbor Natvie Corp | Tuluksak | Tulkisarmute Inc. | Tananna | Tozitna Limited |
| Ouzinkie | Ouzinkie Native Corp | Tuntutuliak | Tuntutuliak Land Limited | Telida | MTNT Limited |
| Port Lions | Afognak Native Corp | Tununak | Tununrmiut Rinit Corp | Tetlin | Tetlin Indian Reservation |
| Port Williams | Shuyak Inc | Umkumiute | Umkumiute Limited | Venetie | Venetie Indian Reservation |
| Uganik | Uganik Native Group Inc. | Sealaska Corporation | | Wisenaik | Wisenaik Inc. |

| Uganik | Uganik Natives Inc. | Community Name | Corporation Name |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Uyak | Uyak Natives Inc. | Angoon | Kootznoowoo Inc. |
| Woody Island | Leisnoi Inc. | Craig | Shaan-Seet Inc |
| NANA Regional Corporation | | Hoonah | Huna Totem Corp |
| Community Name | Corporation Name | Hydaburg | Haida Corp |
| Ambler | Ivaisaapaagmit Corp. | Juneau (4 Cities) | Goldbelt Inc. |
| Buckland | Buckland Nunachiak Corp | Kake | Kake Tribal Corp |
| Deering | Deering Ipnatchiak Corp | Kassan | Kavilco Inc |
| Kiana | Katyaak Corp | Klawock | Klawoock Heenya Corp |
| Kivalina | Kivalins Sinuakmeut | Klukwan | Kukwan Inc. |
| Kobuk | Koovukmeut Inc | Knight Island | Ganawas Corp |
| Kotzebue | Kikiktagruk Inupiat Corp | Saxman | Cape Fox Corp |
| Noatak | Noatak Napaaktukmeur Corp | Sitka | Shee Atika Inc. |
| Noorvik | Putoo Corp | Yakutat | Yak-tat Kwaan Inc. |
| Selawik | Akuliuk Inc. | | |
| Shungnak | Isingnakmeut | | |

Table 8: Native corporations and villages. Source: Alaska Department of Natural Resources

Appendix 7 – Federally Declared Disasters in Alaska

| Federally Declared Disasters in Alaska since 1950 | | | |
|---|-------------|---|--|
| Number | Date | Incident Description | Declaration Type |
| 4162 | 1/23/14 | Severe Storms, Straight-line Winds, and Flooding | Major Disaster Declaration |
| 4161 | 1/16/14 | Flooding | Major Disaster Declaration |
| 4122 | 6/25/13 | Flooding | Major Disaster Declaration |
| 4094 | 11/27/12 | Severe Storm, Straight-line winds, Flooding, and Landslides | Major Disaster Declaration |
| 4054 | 2/2/12 | Severe Storm | Major Disaster Declaration |
| 4050 | 12/22/11 | Severe Winter Storms And Flooding | Major Disaster Declaration |
| 1992 | 6/10/11 | Ice Jam And Flooding | Major Disaster Declaration |
| 2909 | 5/22/11 | Moose Mountain Fire | Fire Management Assistance Declaration |
| 1865 | 12/18/09 | Severe Storms, Flooding, Mudslides, and Rockslides | Major Disaster Declaration |
| 1843 | 6/11/09 | Flooding and Ice Jams | Major Disaster Declaration |
| 2820 | 5/14/09 | Mile 17 East End Road Fire | Fire Management Assistance Declaration |
| 1796 | 9/26/08 | Severe Storms, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides | Major Disaster Declaration |
| 2699 | 6/22/07 | Carbou Hills Fire | Fire Management Assistance Declaration |
| 1669 | 12/8/06 | Severe Storms, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides | Major Disaster Declaration |
| 1666 | 10/27/06 | Fire | Major Disaster Declaration |

| | | | |
|------|----------|---|---|
| 1663 | 10/16/06 | Severe Storms, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides | Major Disaster Declaration |
| 1657 | 8/4/06 | Snow Melt and Ice Jam Flooding | Major Disaster Declaration |
| 2641 | 6/8/06 | Parks Highway Fire | Fire Management Assistance Declaration |
| 1618 | 12/9/05 | Severe Fall Storm, Tidal Surges, and Flooding | Major Disaster Declaration |
| 1584 | 3/14/05 | Severe Winter Storm | Major Disaster Declaration |
| 1571 | 11/15/04 | Severe Winter Storm, Tidal Surges and Flooding | Major Disaster Declaration |
| 2551 | 9/1/04 | Taylor Complex Fire | Fire Management Assistance Declaration |
| 2542 | 8/10/04 | Bolgen Creek Fire | Fire Management Assistance Declaration |
| 2525 | 7/1/04 | Boundary Fire | Fire Management Assistance Declaration |
| 1461 | 4/26/03 | Winter Storm | Major Disaster Declaration |
| 1445 | 12/4/02 | Winter Storms | Major Disaster Declaration |
| 1440 | 11/8/02 | Earthquake | Major Disaster Declaration |
| 1423 | 6/26/02 | Flooding | Major Disaster Declaration |
| 2365 | 6/30/01 | Red Fox Fire | Fire Management Assistance Declaration |
| 1316 | 2/17/00 | Winter Storms And Avalanches | Major Disaster Declaration |
| 1119 | 6/7/96 | Wildfires | Major Disaster Declaration |
| 2180 | 6/5/96 | Millers Reach #2 Fire | Fire Management Assistance Declaration |
| 1072 | 10/13/95 | Severe Storm, Flooding | Major Disaster Declaration |
| 1039 | 9/13/94 | Severe Storm, Flooding | Major Disaster Declaration |

| | | | |
|------|----------|--|--|
| 2078 | 7/3/91 | Appel Mountain Fire | Fire Management Assistance Declaration |
| 909 | 5/30/91 | Heavy Snow, Ice Jams, Flooding | Major Disaster Declaration |
| 2074 | 7/5/90 | Tok River Fire | Fire Management Assistance Declaration |
| 832 | 6/10/89 | FLOODING | Major Disaster Declaration |
| 826 | 5/10/89 | Severe Freezing | Major Disaster Declaration |
| 813 | 3/11/88 | Fire | Major Disaster Declaration |
| 781 | 10/27/86 | Coastal Storm, High Winds, Waves | Major Disaster Declaration |
| 782 | 10/27/86 | SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING | Major Disaster Declaration |
| 493 | 12/18/75 | Fire, Freezing | Major Disaster Declaration |
| 452 | 11/14/74 | SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING | Major Disaster Declaration |
| 444 | 6/24/74 | Freeze in Spawning Areas of Red Salmon | Major Disaster Declaration |
| 408 | 11/7/73 | Heavy Rains, Flooding | Major Disaster Declaration |
| 2006 | 5/24/73 | Chugach Fire | Fire Management Assistance Declaration |
| 2005 | 6/18/71 | Delta Junction Fire | Fire Management Assistance Declaration |
| 2004 | 6/11/71 | Hog River Fire | Fire Management Assistance Declaration |
| 2001 | 6/26/70 | Island Lake Fire | Fire Management Assistance Declaration |
| 281 | 12/19/69 | Heavy Rains, Landslide | Major Disaster Declaration |
| 230 | 8/17/67 | SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING | Major Disaster Declaration |
| 168 | 3/28/64 | Earthquake | Major Disaster Declaration |
| 46 | 12/22/55 | Severe Hardship to Salmon Industry | Major Disaster Declaration |
| 31 | 11/10/54 | Severe Hardship to Salmon Industry | Major Disaster Declaration |

| | | | |
|----|----------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 13 | 10/30/53 | Severe Hardship to Salmon Industry | Major Disaster Declaration |
|----|----------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|

Table 9. Source: www.fema.gov