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Governor Mike Dunleavy
STATE OF ALASKA

September 19, 2024

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

Through: Mr. Willie G. Nunn
Regional Administrator
Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region X
130 228th Street SW
Bothell, WA 98021-9796

Dear Mr. President:

Under the provisions of Section 401 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 United States Code §5121-§5207 (Stafford Act), and implemented by Title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) §206.36, I respectfully request that you declare a major disaster authorizing Public Assistance (PA), Individual Assistance (IA), and Hazard Mitigation, as well as necessary administrative and disaster management expenses, for the State of Alaska as a result of a glacier outburst flood that caused severe flooding on August 5-6, 2024, in Juneau, Alaska.

Following record flooding from Mendenhall Glacier's Suicide Basin glacial dam outburst in the City and Borough of Juneau (CBJ), I declared a State disaster emergency on August 6, 2024. This Declaration authorized State disaster assistance for all residents of the CBJ and authorized funds for the State's IA, PA, and Temporary Housing programs, as well as necessary administrative and disaster management expenses. Specific programs under the state-funded IA program included Individual and Family Grants (IFG), Other Needs Assistance (ONA), Housing and Rental Assistance (HA), and Temporary Housing.

Based on the weather summary the National Weather Service Alaska Region (NWS) prepared, the incident period is August 5-6, 2024. I requested an extension under 44 CFR 206.36(a), which

extended the date to submit this request to October 5, 2024. The NWS weather summary is included as Enclosure D.

The State, CBJ, and Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska disaster response and recovery is ongoing, and I am seeking federal disaster assistance for this event.

Background

The flooding in Juneau was caused by a total release from an entire glacier-dammed lake in Suicide Basin next to the Mendenhall Glacier in Juneau. This glacial lake holds an estimated 14.5 billion gallons of water and through remote monitoring was observed full at 1,381 feet on the afternoon of Saturday, August 3, 2024. Remote cameras noted the start of a release on the morning of Sunday, August 4, 2024, showing a significant drop in water levels in Suicide Basin, and NWS issued a Flood Warning that morning. After further analysis, NWS updated the Flood Warning on the afternoon of August 5, 2024, to forecast water levels one foot above the August 2023 disastrous flood of record and revised the timing of the flood crest to early morning Tuesday, August 6, 2024. Based on the updated flood forecast, the Alaska State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), at the request of the CBJ, issued an Evacuation Order through the Wireless Emergency Alert system on the evening of August 5, 2024, for the forecast flood risk area. That same evening, the Tlingit and Haida Tribe of Alaska issued a similar warning through their public notification system.

The Mendenhall River crested early in the morning of August 6, 2024, at 3:15 AM, exceeding the previous flood of record by one foot, resulting in widespread community flooding. The unprecedented water discharge volume from the glacial basin and the record rate of rise on the river caused widespread rapid residential inundation in hundreds of properties that had never flooded before. Flood water moved “like a strong river” down multiple residential streets, and water pressure was built up in the storm sewer system. This flooded properties in the Mendenhall Valley away from the riverbank. Some residential streets were inundated with over three feet of flood water and an area-wide power outage occurred. Over 500 residents of the Juneau community, including many citizens of the Tlingit and Haida Tribe of Alaska, were impacted. The CBJ reported damage to water treatment systems due to the unprecedented velocity and volume of water.

The CBJ engaged in multiple early morning rescues of trapped residents and opened a shelter. The Tlingit and Haida Tribe of Alaska opened their Emergency Operations Center, deployed responders, and opened a shelter.

The Mendenhall River remained above the flood stage for 28 hours, as water levels dropped rapidly during the day on August 6, 2024, and fell below the flood stage. The NWS canceled the Flood Warning.

Impacted Area

Flooding impacted neighborhoods in the CBJ (2020 census: 31,275), Alaska’s capital city covering over 2,700 square miles and the third largest community in the State. The CBJ is the location of State and federal government operations, Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes, Douglas Indian Association offices, and tourism, fishing, and recreation. The flooding occurred in the Mendenhall River Valley, where most of Juneau’s population resides. It is an area that was

flooded last year by a similar glacial event but otherwise has not historically flooded. The community is off the road system, accessible only by plane, ferry, or boat. The area impacted by this flood includes many low-income homes in Juneau's high-cost-of-living community, elderly residents, and households with school-aged children. The flooded area directly impacted the Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska, one of Juneau's largest employers.

State and Local Actions

The SEOC and the State Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) were activated to Preparedness Level 2 (of 4) - *Heightened Awareness* on August 5, 2024, in response to the elevated flood risk for the CBJ. The CBJ was in direct communication with the SEOC throughout the day on August 5, 2024, and issued a flood evacuation warning to the flood risk area through multiple means on the evening of August 5, 2024, and deployed Capitol City Fire and Rescue door-to-door to warn residents in the highest risk areas. Following the CBJ flood evacuation warning, the Tlingit and Haida Tribes of Alaska issued an Everbridge alert to tribal citizens.

Early on August 6, 2024, in response to reports of widespread residential flooding, the CBJ declared a local disaster emergency and provided the SEOC with an initial life-safety assessment. On August 6, 2024, the Tlingit and Haida Tribes of Alaska declared a disaster, activated their Emergency Operations Center, and provided reports to the SEOC. That same August 6th morning, the SEOC elevated to Preparedness Level 3 – *Major Response Ongoing* and began a full State-coordinated inter-agency response to support the CBJ and the Tlingit and Haida Tribe. On August 6, 2024, I declared a State disaster, activating State IA, PA, and Temporary Housing programs.

The glacial outburst caused record flooding along Mendenhall Lake, Mendenhall River, and surrounding subdivisions. An area-wide power outage occurred. The CBJ and the Tlingit and Haida Tribes emergency response included rescues, evacuations, sheltering, emergency route clearance, debris removal, dewatering, traffic control, survivor feeding, emergency supplies, volunteer and donations management, public information, and mass care. Residential flood damage was observed on dozens of residential streets. Flood water reached up to six feet inside some residences, inundated over 290 homes, and damaged drainage facilities, roads, and a pedestrian bridge.

In coordination with the CBJ and the Tlingit and Haida Tribe, the SEOC initiated multi-agency State disaster response operations, including deploying 61 National Guard and Organized Militia responders on State Active Duty, 15 State incident management personnel, State Department of Transportation and Public Facilities debris personnel and equipment, State Department of Environmental Conservation spill responders and solid waste experts, the State National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Coordinator, and an Emergency Management Assistance Compact Volunteer Agency Liaison from Colorado.

Following widespread evacuations on August 5, 2024, 74 survivors were sheltered in three shelters operated by the CBJ and the Tlingit and Haida Tribe. Following the flooding, 43 households were immediately displaced with unlivable homes, and as of September 3, 2024, 13 households continue to be displaced with their homes unlivable.

The SEOC also initiated the State IA, PA, and Temporary Housing disaster recovery programs, expediting program benefits for survivors whose residences were unlivable. Juneau’s isolation from the lower 48 states’ road system and the rapid onset of winter continues to challenge survivor recovery.

Request Specifics

This disaster's severity, magnitude and impact meet the following factors outlined in 44 CFR §206.48(6)(a) for PA and IA.

Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment

Local, State, FEMA, and Small Business Administration (SBA) staff conducted a joint preliminary damage assessment (PDA) for IA and PA from August 26, 2024, to September 3, 2024. The joint PA PDA results are discussed below followed by the IA PDA results.

PA PDA:

The PDA validated the following public assistance damages:

Category A	–	\$1,244,977.00 (43.92%)
Category B	–	\$444,761.00 (15.69%)
Category C	–	\$124,595.00 (4.40%)
Category D	–	\$0 (0%)
Category E	–	\$0 (0%)
Category F	–	\$733,265.00 (25.87%)
Category G	–	\$286,746.00 (10.12%)
Total Estimated Cost	–	\$2,834,344.00 (100.00%)

CBJ: \$2,710,249.00 Tlingit and Haida Tribe: \$100,467.00

Category C estimates did not include estimated response and recovery costs eligible under the Federal Highways Administration Emergency Relief to Federal Roads (FHWA) program or the National Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) Emergency Watershed Program.

Based on PDA results, the State of Alaska has determined the total estimated eligible PA expenses associated with this disaster are currently \$2,834,344, which exceeds the minimum threshold for a federal major disaster declaration in Alaska. The minimum statewide per capita threshold required by the Stafford Act of \$1,349,440 is calculated by multiplying 733,391 Alaska residents (2020 Census) by the Federal Fiscal Year 2024 (FY2024) per capita indicator of \$1.84.

The total PA costs for the CBJ are \$2,710,249, above the countywide threshold of \$143,865, calculated by multiplying 31,275 (2020 Census) CBJ residents by the FY2024 per capita indicator of \$4.60.

IA PDA:

The Joint IA PDA determined the following residential damages using FEMA's Damage Assessment Matrix in the CBJ: 57 major, 69 minor and 136 affected. The joint IA PDA estimated federal costs at \$1,511,609.62 in HA and \$3,132,000 in ONA for a total federal cost of \$4,643,609.62. The state cost share for ONA would be \$1,044,000. Total HA and ONA would be \$5,687,609.62.

The PDA determined that 91.22 percent of the residences impacted were owner-occupied (239), 17.50 percent had flood insurance, and 22.50 percent were low-income.

The IA PDA used initial damage assessment information compiled from local officials, private and public building inspections, Red Cross of Alaska damage assessments, state IA applications, and damage assessment from the Tlingit and Haida Tribe to determine the CBJ properties to assess during the PDA.

The SBA evaluated homes and businesses to determine if the criteria for a physical and/or Economic Injury Disaster Loan (EIDL) were met. The SBA evaluated 64 homes with major damage and 239 with minor damage for a total of \$4,348,000 in residential loss. The SBA evaluated four businesses or non-profits with major damage and 21 with minor damage for \$790,000 in losses. This reaches the SBA threshold for physical damage and EIDL declaration.

State IA Impacts:

I have activated the State IA recovery program under my state disaster authority and ask that you please consider the following state information in your review of the overall impact of this disaster on the State, the CBJ and the Tlingit and Haida Tribes.

Starting August 7, 2024, the day after the flood, my team opened an online application and toll-free hotline for State IA disaster assistance registration for impacted residents. On August 14, 2024, the State opened two in-person disaster assistance centers for State disaster assistance registration and individual survivor support, one in the CBJ facilities and one in the Tlingit and Haida Tribal facilities. Applications are still being taken, and damages are verified. As of September 3, 2024, the State is processing over \$374,870 in grants for ONA, IA, HA, and Temporary Housing and has received over 235 applications.

While policy coverage under the NFIP increased by 23 percent following the 2023 Juneau flood, only 17.50 percent of the impacted residences had flood insurance. Even survivors with flood insurance reported unmet needs following NFIP coverage processing.

Direct residential structure damages resulting from the flooding include basements, garages and ground-level floors of homes that will require replacement wall and flooring components, electrical systems and appliances. The acute housing shortage in Juneau severely challenged temporary housing options for survivors, so many continue to live in homes with only stud framing on the first floor. The rapid onset of severe winter weather in Juneau makes survivor housing repairs urgent.

In addition, individual property losses from the flood include damaged subsistence hunting, fishing, gathering, and processing equipment, freezers, food, vehicles, boats, and other critical and culturally significant items in flooded homes, garages, and other outbuildings. Floodwaters, filled with debris and silt, challenged cleanup efforts. Many residential heating appliances were submerged in flood waters and firewood was lost reducing available heating at the onset of winter.

Some survivors lost their work tools, while others lost tools used for harvesting and processing subsistence foods. Also lost were tools used for production of traditional items of spiritual and cultural significance. Many survivors lost wages as they missed work trying to make their homes livable following the flood.

Survivors also lost subsistence foods, including large quantities of salmon, elk, berries, black seaweed, and other wild foods. Fuel contamination in homes and garages, where food is often stored and processed, has further compounded this loss. These traditional foods, which are culturally significant and integral to the community's way of life, cannot be replaced this year due to the seasonal nature of the harvest. The loss of these resources has created a ripple effect, as extended families who depend on shared food supplies now face heightened financial hardship due to the extreme cost of store-bought food in Juneau.

The State IA program sets a maximum award of \$21,250 (half of the federal award) for ONA and up to 18 months of Temporary Housing based on the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development Fair Market Value per household size. The anticipated uninsured loss to homes from this disaster will exceed this. Under the provision of state-only disaster relief for homeowners, many survivors will have insufficient funds to recover from this disaster. Federal disaster assistance is requested to assist with long-term recovery from this flood. If a federal IA declaration is made, state recovery actions will be coordinated with federal actions.

Voluntary Agency Assistance

From the beginning of the flood response, the State's Mass Care Group, in coordination with the CBJ, the Tlingit and Haida Tribe and multiple volunteer agencies engaged in mass care support to survivors. Mass care operations included sheltering, food, clothing, financial assistance, housing assistance, dewatering, flood clean-up work, disaster mental health, spiritual care, household items, school supplies and public/private sector volunteer and donation coordination.

The voluntary agencies involved included the Red Cross, Salvation Army, Alaska Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters, United Way, Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Tribes, Team Rubicon, Southern Baptists, Mennonite Disaster Services, and other faith-based and charity organizations. Home Depot, Alaska Airlines and other private-sector companies donated supplies, transportation, personnel and equipment. To date, volunteer agencies engaged in the Juneau flood response have provided over 2,000 volunteer hours, deployed over 450 volunteers and delivered thousands of dollars in monetary, service and goods assistance to survivors.

Hundreds of local Juneau community residents coordinated through a volunteer center operated by the CBJ and the United Way volunteered to assist survivors with recovery from the flood.

The Mass Care Group's work is ongoing to address unmet needs and support long-term recovery. It includes faith-based responders from out of state traveling into Juneau on state-paid invitational travel.

Public Health Impacts

There were no serious life-threatening injuries or deaths reported from August's Juneau Glacier flood, but some survivors were rescued by boat and some reported "swimming" through flood water to safety. Others reported that, while they were rescued, their pets and livestock perished. One survivor died while cleaning their property, and this became widely known in the community.

Many homeowners with major flood damage are still working to make their homes livable, while some have been unable to start repairs due to financial constraints. In addition, one group home and one childcare center were damaged in the flood, impacting vulnerable populations.

Following the flooding, public health concerns from survivors included contaminated floodwaters, sewage backups, mold, asbestos, petroleum spills and odors, contaminated foodstuffs and gardens, and flood-damaged home appliances, reducing the ability to refrigerate or cook. Two residential fires were reported when the residential utility service was returned following the flood.

The flood loss of tools used to gather subsistence foods or create cultural items caused a profound spiritual, cultural, and financial setback for the tribal community in the flood area. Ongoing shelter operations and responder lodging in the Tlingit and Haida Tribe Elizabeth Peratrovich Hall caused the cancelation of pre-scheduled cultural events. The Tlingit and Haida Tribe also redirected hundreds of employees to flood response and recovery, leading to the cancelation or delay of numerous events, contracts and regular programs.

The flood prolonged the closure of the Mendenhall Visitors Center, Juneau's most popular tourist destination, operated jointly by the United States Forest Service and the Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska. This caused a loss of income and cultural connection.

In addition, the immediate evacuation order, rapidly rising record flood waters, widespread inundation of residences, and the occurrence of destructive record glacier floods, two years in a row on the same date, resulted in ongoing severe community anxiety. Among those with anxiety from the flood are many school-aged children, and 34 tribal households have children in the impacted area, all in the special flood hazard area. Additionally, the fear of future glacial outburst floods with little warning and the complete lack of any immediate mitigation measures continues to stress the community and generate mental health concerns.

Alaska Disaster History

The State of Alaska continues to manage recovery from multiple concurrent disasters. Since November 2018, there have been 36 State disasters, with ten of these disasters further approved for federal disaster assistance. For events that receive presidential disaster declarations, the State covers the full 25 percent cost share requirement, and all other costs are 100 percent funded through State disaster relief funds. The estimated total amount of State disaster costs over the

past ten years now exceeds \$290 million.

State Declarations

Over the last 12 months, there have been ten State-declared disasters in Alaska, with two of these disasters further approved for federal disaster assistance. State disasters over the last year include 2024 June Stebbins Fire, 2024 Spring Floods, 2024 April South Tongass Fire Station Fire, 2024 April Kivalina Structure Fire, 2024 Kotzebue Waterline Freeze, 2023 December Quinhagak Power Outage, 2023 Diomide Building Collapse, 2023 November Wrangell Landslide, 2023 Talkeetna Flood, 2023 August Juneau Glacier Flood.

Federal Declarations

Recent federal disasters are described below. Each federal disaster has a corresponding state declaration.

- **2023 November Wrangell and Prince of Wales Landslide and Flooding**
On November 21, 2023, I declared a state disaster emergency for the City and Borough of Wrangell following a southeast weather system that triggered a landslide across the Zimovia Highway at milepost 11 that caused six fatalities, destroyed three homes, cut-off road and electricity access to seventy-five homes, and required prolonged ongoing search and rescue for the missing, evacuation and sheltering, debris removal, and emergency geological survey. On December 11, 2023, following reports of additional landslides and flooding on Prince of Wales Island, I expanded the state declaration to all of Prince of Wales Island. I requested a federal IA and PA major disaster declaration for these areas and while the IA request was denied, a PA major declaration was approved four months later, on April 6, 2024 (DR-4767). The Joint Field Office for this disaster remains open and recovery is ongoing.
- **2023 Spring Flood**
On May 13, 2023, as prolonged cold weather was followed by a rapid warm-up, I declared a State Disaster Emergency for the Alaska Gateway, Yukon Flats, Copper River, and Kuskpuk Regional Education Attendance Area (REAA) in response to record flooding from ice jams and rapid snowmelt that impacted multiple communities and infrastructure. The Declaration activated the State's PA, IA, and temporary housing programs. As the flooding continued, I amended the Declaration to include the Northwest Arctic Borough, City of Galena, the Iditarod, Lower Kuskokwim, Lower Yukon, and Yukon Koyukuk REAAs communities for all State disaster programs, and the Bering Strait REAA, Fairbanks North Star, and North Slope Boroughs for state PA. At my request, on August 23, 2023, you declared a major disaster for PA and IA (DR-4730). Recovery operations for this disaster continue.
- **2022 September West Coast Storm**
The State of Alaska experienced an exceptionally strong and widespread coastal storm (remnant of Typhoon Merbok) September 15-20, 2022, that affected 40 communities along a 1,300-mile-long area of Alaska's west coast. The SEOC coordinated a full state and federal response and recovery effort including evacuations and sheltering of 500 residents and on September 17, 2022, I declared a State Disaster (AK 22-290) for the 2022 September West Coast Storm that authorized state PA and IA. At my request, you declared a major disaster declaration (DR 4672-AK) on September 23, 2022, for IA and PA. The PDA

validated over \$28 million in public assistance damages alone and by November 2022 FEMA had dispersed over \$11.3 million in IFG, HA, and ONA funds to survivors. Due to the proximity of the disaster to winter and a short construction season, emergency interim residence repairs were done. Recovery operations from this disaster continue.

- 2022 Lowell Point Landslide

On May 7, 2022, a large landslide cut off all road access to the Community of Lowell Point, outside the City of Seward and within the Kenai Peninsula Borough (KPB). The slide isolated residents and tourists from road access to all essential services and required emergency marine transport operations. The City issued a local disaster declaration on May 7, 2022, the KPB issued a declaration on May 13, 2022, and I declared a State PA disaster (AK 22-284) the same day. A joint PDA determined eligible PA costs exceeding \$1.322 million and on July 26, 2022, you declared a major disaster (FEMA 4661-AK).

- 2022 Matanuska-Susitna Borough/Copper River REAA Windstorm

On January 1, 2022, a strong storm brought extreme cold weather and sustained strong winds to the Matanuska-Susitna Borough (MSB) and Copper River Basin. The highest windspeed was 91 mph with wind chills down to 40 degrees below zero. Impacts from this storm included multi-day power disruption to over 18,000 MSB residents, windblown storm debris, overturned vehicles, downed trees, and wind/freeze damage to structures. On January 3, 2022, the MSB declared a local disaster and on January 3, 2022, I declared a State PA and IA disaster (AK 21-278) for the 2021/2022 Statewide Alaska Winter Storms. A joint PDA for PA determined eligible PA at \$2.77 million and on March 14, 2022, you declared a federal PA disaster (FEMA 4646-DR). On March 16, 2022, the SBA declared an EIDL (AK-17372-01) for the FEMA 4646-DR disaster within MSB.

- 2021 Interior Alaska Storms

A strong winter storm impacted the Alaska Interior on December 25-27, 2021. The storm produced extreme cold temperatures, strong winds, wind chills to 45 degrees below zero, record freezing rain (resulting in ice accumulation), and heavy snowfall. Impacts included downed power lines, widespread power outages involving over 14,000 residents, road closures and structural damage across much of Interior Alaska. On January 3, 2022, I declared a State IA and PA disaster (AK 21-278) for the Fairbanks North Star, Matanuska-Susitna, and Denali Boroughs, the City of Nenana, and the Delta/Greely and Copper River REAA. A joint PDA determined PA costs at \$1,589,063 and on March 24, 2022, you declared a major disaster for PA (FEMA 4648-DR).

- 2021 Southcentral Alaska Storm

From October 29 through November 1, 2021, an “atmospheric river” storm system brought heavy rain, snow, and strong winds to much of Southcentral Alaska. Rainfall reached recurrence intervals that ranged from a one-in-25-year record to a one-in-1,000-year record event. In response on November 30, 2021, I declared a State PA disaster (AK 21-276) for the KPB and later amended this declaration to include the Municipality of Anchorage (MOA). A joint PDA determined \$2.83 million in PA damages. You declared a federal major disaster (DR 4638-AK) for PA on January 15, 2022.

- **2020 Southeast Alaska Storm**
From November 30 through December 2, 2020, a coastal storm with record rainfall triggered landslides, mudslides, and flooding across Southeast Alaska. The storm produced a landslide in Haines on December 2, 2020, that swept away two homes and two people who are still missing and presumed dead. I declared a State PA disaster (AK 20-272) on December 5, 2020, and amended this declaration to include IA and temporary housing assistance on December 29. A joint PDA determined \$24 million in PA damages, and you declared a major disaster for PA (DR 4585-AK) on February 17, 2021.
- **2018 November Cook Inlet Earthquake**
On November 30, 2018, a 7.1 magnitude earthquake located seven miles north of Anchorage produced very strong seismic shaking causing widespread damage within MOA, MSB, and KPB. The earthquake damaged roads, bridges, and railroad tracks; caused widespread power, water, and communication disruptions; caused structural collapse and fires in buildings; and severely damaged hundreds of structures. My predecessor, Governor Bill Walker, declared a State PA and IA disaster for the three jurisdictions that day. The President declared an emergency declaration (EM-3410-AK) that day as well as a major disaster (DR 4413-AK) on January 30, 2019. To date, the State of Alaska has obligated almost \$23.3 million in State IA, PA, and temporary housing compensation. This event remains the largest disaster to affect Alaska since the Great Alaska M9.2 Earthquake in March 1964.

In total, the State is actively engaged in the management of 38 State-declared disasters and 16 federally declared disasters.

Conclusion

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

I specifically request you declare a major disaster to include PA and IA programs for eligible applicants within the CBJ and State of Alaska agencies, along with statewide Hazard Mitigation.

I believe the nature of this disaster, along with the severe long-term impact, compels an expedited review of this RFA and timely consideration of the information provided.

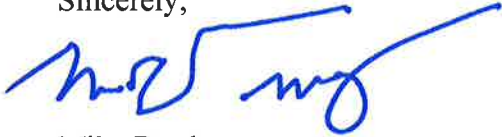
I certify the State of Alaska will assume all applicable non-federal shares of costs required by the Stafford Act.

I have designated Al Cavallo, Alaska Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management's Disaster Assistance Program Manager, as the State Coordinating Officer for this request. He will work with FEMA to review our joint PDAs and provide further information or justification on my behalf.

I also concur with the recommendation of the President of the Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska to designate Sabrina Grubitz as the Tribal Coordinating Officer for this incident.

The Honorable Joseph R. Biden, Jr.
September 19, 2024
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Sincerely,



Mike Dunleavy
Governor

Enclosure(s): FEMA RFA Form 010-0-13

- A: Individual Assistance
- B: Public Assistance
- C: Estimated Assistance from Other Federal Agencies
- D. National Weather Service Weather Summary
- E. Central Council of the Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska Letter