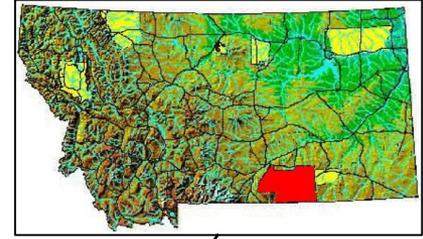




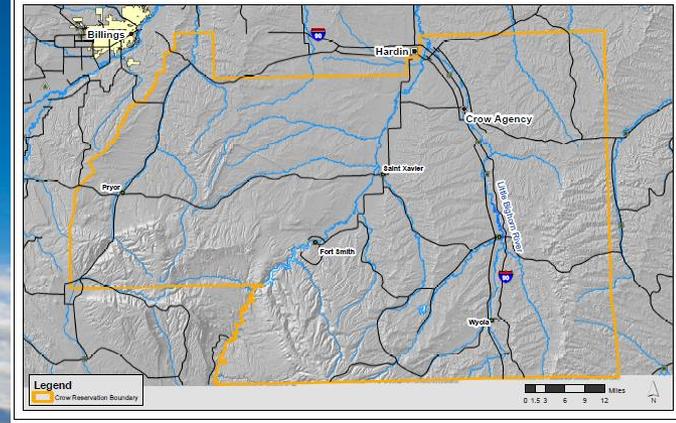
Aftermath of Extreme Events for Tribal Elders

John Doyle, with (in alpha order) Margaret Eggers, JoRee LaFrance, Myra Lefthand, Christine Martin, Emery Three Irons, Sara Young

Crow Reservation, Montana



Crow Reservation, Montana



2011 Flood: Public health disaster



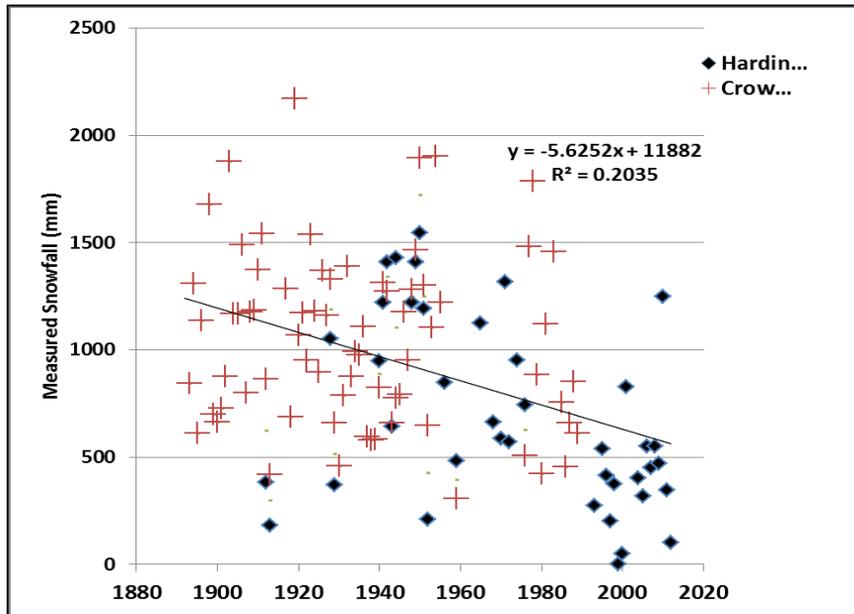


2011 Flood

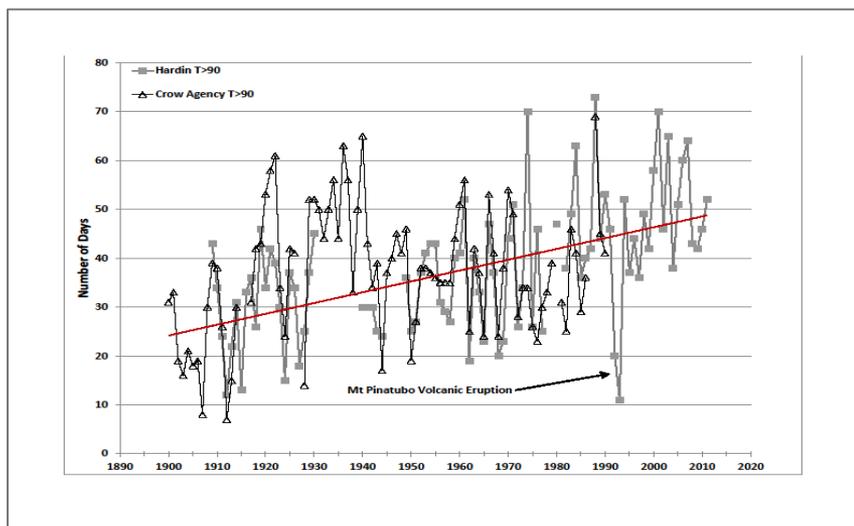
Home well water safety & flooding



Winters are getting drier, and summers hotter

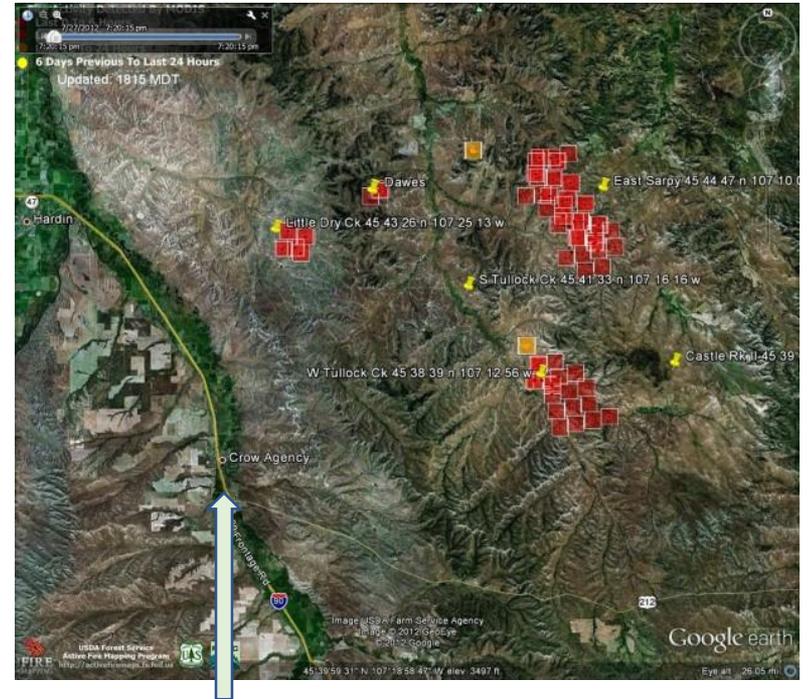


Annual snowfall in millimeters from Hardin MT (1912-2012) and Crow Agency MT (1895-1990) observation sites, calculated in water years. (Data source: National Climate Data Center.)



Number of days with temperatures exceeding 90°F (32°C) in Hardin and Crow Agency MT, plotted from National Weather Service daily records (National Climate Data Center).

2012 Crow Agency fires



Crow Agency

The 2012 summer fires were the worst in living memory for the Crow Reservation.

On the adjoining Northern Cheyenne Reservation, 60% of their land burned. Across Montana, > 1.2 million acres burned, the second worst season on record.

Conclusions

- How can we help Tribal communities get disaster and emergency planning *done* and implemented?
- How can we help Tribes do post-event analysis to inform preparation for the next extreme event?
- Regulatory gaps and conflicts need to be researched and addressed. For instance, why were families living on Trust lands not eligible for help from FEMA after the 2011 floods?
- Lack of financial resources, physical limitations, language barriers, impacts on traditional foods, physical isolation in remote parts of Reservation and lack of appropriate public environmental health education all contribute to Tribal Elders' difficulty in coping with the aftermath of extreme events.



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Questions?

