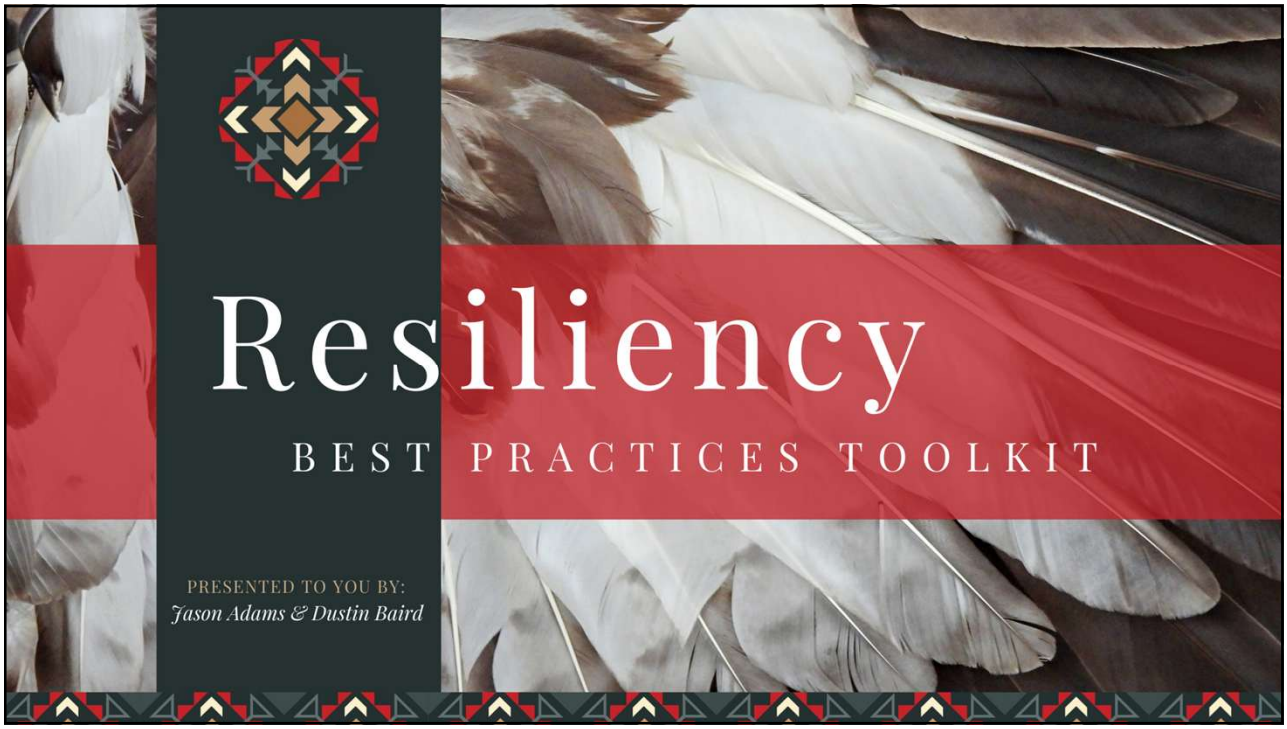


1

Your presenters today:



Jason Adams, former E.D of Salish Kootenai Housing Authority, now of ACE housing & development focusing on sustainable Tribal housing solutions.



Dustin Baird is a Native housing consultant focused on resilient construction, tribal codes, and culturally rooted housing solutions.

2

DISCLAIMER

FROM HUD'S OFFICE OF NATIVE AMERICAN PROGRAMS

"This material is based upon work supported by funding under an award with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. The substance and findings of the work are dedicated to the public. Neither the United States Government, nor any of its affiliates, makes any warranty, express or implied, or assumes any legal liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or usefulness of any information, apparatus, product, or process disclosed, or represents that its use would not infringe privately-owned rights. Reference herein to any specific commercial product, process, or service by trade name, trademark, manufacturer, or otherwise does not necessarily constitute or imply its endorsement, recommendation, or favoring by the U.S. Government or any agency thereof. Opinions expressed in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the official position of, or a position that is endorsed by, HUD or by any HUD program."



3



4

Introductions

•Please use the chat feature to tell us:

- Your name.
- Your position or title.
- Your length of service with your organization.



5

Agenda

- Seven sessions, morning and afternoon breaks and lunch breaks
- Documents used and provided.



6

Resiliency in Tribal Housing Leadership

Resiliency in Tribal Housing Leadership involves guiding communities toward sustainable and adaptive housing solutions that honor cultural values, address historical inequities, and prepare for future challenges.

Tribal Housing Leadership builds resiliency by harmonizing tradition and innovation, ensuring that housing supports not only physical needs but also the cultural and spiritual well-being of Tribal communities.

7

Resiliency in Tribal Housing Leadership:

- **Resiliency in housing,** refers to designing and maintaining homes and communities that can withstand, adapt to, and recover from various challenges such as climate change, natural disasters, economic shifts, and social stresses.

8

Aligning with the principles of housing resiliency, Tribal leadership emphasizes:

- **Cultural Integration:**
- **Disaster Preparedness and Climate Adaptation:**
- **Equity and Accessibility:**
- **Economic Development and Sovereignty:**
- **Community Engagement and Empowerment**:

Tribal Housing Leadership builds resiliency by harmonizing tradition and innovation, ensuring that housing supports not only physical needs but also the cultural and spiritual well-being of Tribal communities.

9

Moving forward, Resilient housing focuses on:

- **Sustainable Building Practices:** Using eco-friendly materials, renewable energy sources, and efficient water and energy systems to reduce environmental impact.
- **Disaster Preparedness:** Incorporating features like reinforced structures, flood-resistant designs, and fireproofing to endure extreme weather and other disasters.
- **Community and Social Resilience:** Ensuring housing supports mental health, cultural identity, and economic stability by fostering community ties and access to resources.
- **Adaptability:** Designing flexible spaces that can accommodate changing family needs or uses over time.
- **Equity in Housing Access:** Addressing historical inequities by prioritizing the needs of marginalized populations, such as tribal and low-income communities, to ensure housing is both safe and affordable.

By focusing on these aspects, resilient housing aims to create sustainable, durable, and inclusive environments for future generations.

10

Session 1: Understanding Resiliency in Leadership.

A Native Housing Perspective



11

The American Indian is of the soil, whether it be the region of forests, plains, pueblos, or mesas. He fits into the landscape, for the hand that fashioned the continent also fashioned the man for his surroundings. He once grew as naturally as the wild sunflowers; he belongs just as the buffalo belonged.

—Luther Standing Bear, Oglala Sioux Chief

Defining Resiliency in Tribal Housing

- **What is resiliency?**
- Why resiliency matters in Tribal housing leadership
- Real-world examples: Overcoming crises like natural disasters and funding cuts

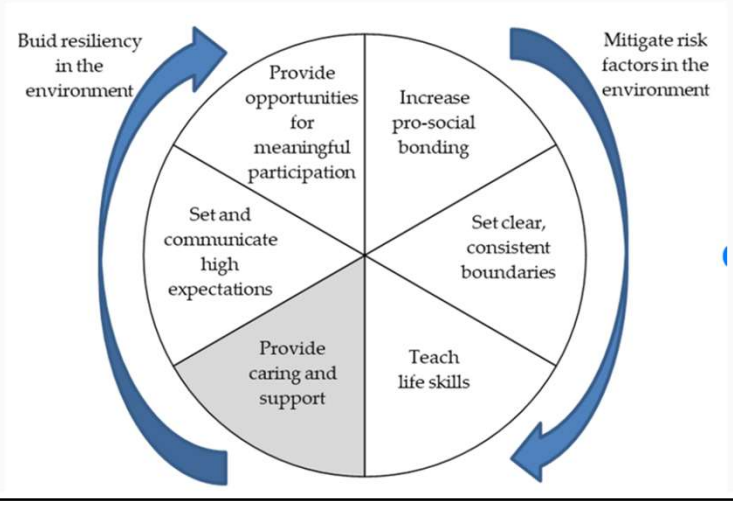
12

Personal Reflection Exercise

- Write your own definition of resiliency
- Group discussion: How does resiliency apply to your leadership role?

13

Visual Framework: The Resiliency Wheel



14

The Cultural Lens

- Housing as a form of cultural preservation
- Tailored, community-centered solutions that honor traditional values



15

Group Storytelling and Visioning

- Sharing personal or community stories of resiliency
- Visioning exercise: Describe a resilient housing program for your community and steps to achieve it



16


Reflection
• Resilient leadership honors ancestors and protects future generations
• Leading with adaptability, culture, and vision

17



18

Session 2: Assessing Risks and Vulnerabilities in Tribal Housing

- Identifying natural disaster risks (floods, fires, storms) specific to tribal lands.
- Assessing social risks (lack of building codes, crime, and safety concerns).
- Introduction to risk assessment tools and resources.

19

Recognizing Systemic Barriers

- Historical and systemic obstacles to Native housing development
- Land status issues, regulatory burdens, funding inequities
- Importance of acknowledging these realities as leaders

20





Strength-Based Approach

- Moving beyond barriers: focusing on community strengths
- Leveraging traditional knowledge, skilled local labor, and collective leadership
- Example successes from Native housing programs

21

Resiliency Tools and Strategies

- Adaptive planning and contingency building
- Developing strong grant management and compliance practices
- Building sustainable partnerships (Tribal, federal, nonprofit, private)

22





Embedding Culture into Housing Programs

- Cultural values reflected in design, placement, and usage of housing
- Protecting sacred spaces and lifeways through development practices
- Examples of culturally-driven housing successes

23



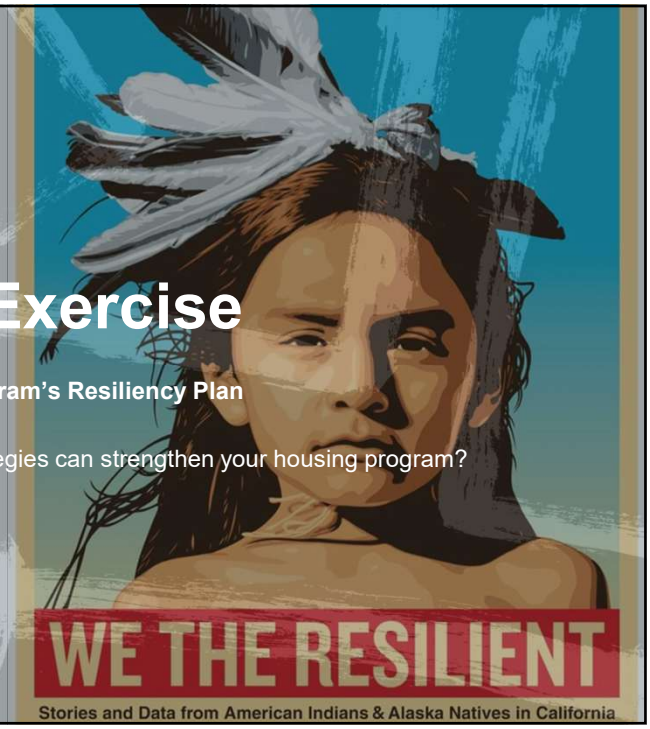
Planning for Future Generations

- Creating housing policies that prioritize long-term sustainability
- Youth engagement: preparing the next generation of housing leaders
- Building maintenance and succession planning as part of resiliency

24

Group Exercise

- **Building Your Program's Resiliency Plan**
- Group discussion: What resiliency strategies can strengthen your housing program?



25



Reflections

- Resilient Tribal housing programs are built with vision, strength, and cultural pride
- Every challenge faced today lays the foundation for a stronger tomorrow

26



Session 3: FEMA Hazard Mitigation Plan & Federal Funding Opportunities

27

Hazard Mitigation Plans

Tribes should develop a Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) in coordination with FEMA. An HMP outlines actions a tribe will take to reduce risks from disasters and is essential for accessing FEMA mitigation funds.

The process includes:

- Identifying hazards and vulnerabilities: Through thorough risk assessments, tribes can identify which hazards pose the greatest threat and where their housing is most vulnerable.
- Setting priorities for mitigation: These might include reinforcing structures, flood-proofing, or creating defensible spaces around homes.

28

Hazard Mitigation Plans

Accessing FEMA Grants: Once an HMP is in place, tribes can apply for FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) or the Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) program.

These grants help fund mitigation projects aimed at reducing disaster risks.

FEMA provides technical assistance for tribes developing their HMPs, and completing one is critical for securing federal support for disaster resilience efforts.

29

The Tribal Mitigation Planning process

Disasters can cause loss of life, damage buildings and infrastructure, and have devastating consequences for a Tribe's economic, social,

and environmental well-being. Hazard mitigation reduces disaster damage and is defined as sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate

the long-term risk to life and property from natural hazards. Mitigation is most effective when implemented under a comprehensive, long-term mitigation plan that is developed before a disaster.

30

The Tribal Mitigation Planning process

If a Tribal hazard mitigation plan is submitted to FEMA for approval, it will be approved for a five - year period and must be updated to maintain grant eligibility.

The following information comes from the “Tribal Mitigation Planning Handbook” from FEMA dated May 2019. We will use this handbook for the tribal mitigation planning process.

31

The Tribal Mitigation Planning process

FEMA has also produced several other tools to assist tribes:

- Tribal Mitigation Plan Review Guide.
- Hazard Mitigation Planning for Tribal Governments.
- Tribal Mitigation Planning and HMA Grant Application Development

We have also included:

- **CS&KT Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan**

We have included all of these tools for your use.

32

The Tribal Mitigation Planning process

The Tribal Mitigation Planning Handbook, or the Tribal Handbook, walks you through the seven recommended steps for developing a Tribal Mitigation Plan. We will walk through all seven steps. The Tribal Handbook also contains appendices with additional resources and worksheets to assist you.

You will note that the Tribal Handbook use a fictional tribe, The Roaring River Indian Community, as an example but it is not very comprehensive. **We have provided you with the Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes' Mitigation Plan,** you can see how comprehensive it is.

33

The Tribal Mitigation Planning process

"The purpose of mitigation planning is to identify policies and actions that can be implemented over the long term to reduce risk and future losses. Mitigation plans form the foundation for a community's long-term strategy to reduce disaster losses and break the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage. The planning process is as important as the plan itself. It creates a framework for risk-based decision-making to reduce damages to lives, property, and the economy from future disasters." **HMP Update, Pala Band of Indians**

Why Develop A Tribal Mitigation Plan?

- Builds partnerships across the tribal community.
- maximizes opportunities to share information and resources.
- Gives tribes access to a wide range of resources and full use of FEMA funding programs.
- Helps tribes prepare before a disaster and positions them to recover more quickly after a disaster.
- Tribes have a plan that includes most, if not all, potential hazards and their capabilities and mitigation actions are documented and ready to be acted on.

34



The Tribal Mitigation Planning process

The planning process includes:

- The foundation of all mitigation plans is an inclusive, well-documented planning process with community buy-in.
- Brings together your tribe's members and other partners to discuss your community's experience with natural hazards and how to meet you risk reduction needs.
- Should be designed with you Tribe's traditions, culture, and government in mind.

35

The Tribal Mitigation Planning process



Tribal Governments have full control of how to organize the planning process. **The tribe will need to decided:**

- Develop their plan independently.
- Participate in a multi-jurisdictional plan, either with other Tribes or with one or more local governments.

Each of these approaches have their benefits and challenges, the tribe will need to way these benefits and challenges and decide what approach is appropriate for them.

36

The Tribal Mitigation Planning process

Planning to Plan!

The plan's leaders will need to think through the planning process early, decisions made now, before you start, will guide the whole planning process.

Things to consider:

- The planning area.
- Partners.
- Meetings.
- How to communicate.
- How to document the process.



37

The Tribal Mitigation Planning process

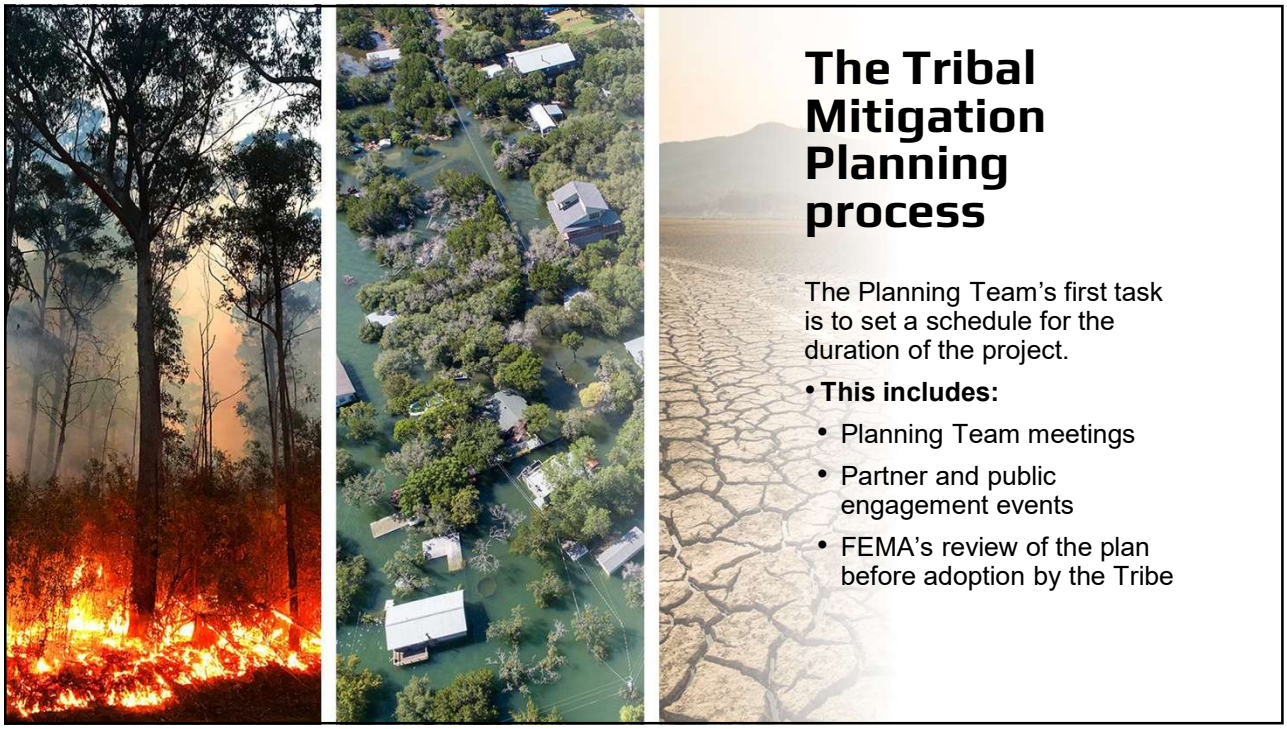


The Planning Team is responsible for making decisions throughout the mitigation planning process.

The Planning Team will need to decide:

- logistics
- timing
- milestones of the planning project
- hazards included
- developing the mitigation strategy
- maintenance schedule for the mitigation plan

38


The Tribal Mitigation Planning process
The Planning Team's first task is to set a schedule for the duration of the project.
• This includes:
• Planning Team meetings
• Partner and public engagement events
• FEMA's review of the plan before adoption by the Tribe

39


The Tribal Mitigation Planning process
Engaging the Public.
A core principle for planning is giving the public the opportunity to participate in developing the plan.
• This helps make sure the plan:
• reflects community values
• reflects community experience with natural disasters
• includes community input on potential projects

40

The Tribal Mitigation Planning process



How to engage the public?

- Newsletters
- Booth at community gathering
- Need to get information out to give your public the opportunity to participate.

41

The Tribal Mitigation Planning process

Gathering Data, Plans , Reports and Studies. The information that already exists that will provide the basis for discussion and decisions during the mitigation planning process.

Data sources to look for:

- Tribal
- County or Local
- State
- Federal



42

The Tribal Mitigation Planning process

Integrating the Mitigation Planning Process. Your Tribe will likely already have completed planning for and working on community development, infrastructure, and sustainability. Look for law or codes, land use and development policies. The Mitigation Planning Process can support and enhance those efforts.

Coordinating planning efforts can help your tribe get more out of each plan and build support across many topics.

43

The Tribal Mitigation Planning process

The Tribal Handbook provides a list of several planning efforts, initiatives, and programs with the potential coordination opportunities.

All material up to this point describes important considerations for how your Tribe can arrange its planning process. We will now move into the seven-step Tribal Mitigation Planning Process

44

The Tribal Mitigation Planning process

The Seven-step process:

1. Describe you Community.
2. Identify your hazards.
3. Explain impacts that hazards can have on the community.
4. Review your current capability to mitigate the impacts.
5. Develop the strategy.
6. Develop an action plan.
7. Keep track of progress.

Important to remember even after your plan is approved, the planning process continues through implementation of you mitigation strategy.

Also, you plan must be updated every five years to maintain eligibility for certain FEMA grants.

45

The Tribal Mitigation Planning process

Step 1: Describe your community.

- The Tribal Handbook has Worksheet #2: Asset inventory to help you complete this step.
- Start by describing the planning area, Tribal assets and you Tribe's unique characteristics in a community profile.
- If you are putting together a multi-jurisdictional plan, each participant must describe its respective geographic planning area(s).
- Planning area should include a description of the people and property that your Tribe wants to protect from the impacts of natural hazard events.

46

The Tribal Mitigation Planning process

Step 1: Describe your community.

Your plan should answer these three questions:

1. What do you want to protect?
2. Who do you want to protect?
3. How does you Tribe operate?



47

The Tribal Mitigation Planning process

Step 2: Identify your hazards.

- The Tribal Handbook has Worksheet #3: Hazard identification and Risk Assessment to help you complete steps 2 and 3.
- Describe what is known about the natural hazards that occur in your mitigation planning area.
- Hazards: earthquakes, tornadoes, hurricanes, floods, drought, wildfires, and winter storms.
- Your plan must describe the location, extent, previous occurrences, and future probability of each identified hazard.

48

The Tribal Mitigation Planning process

Step 3: Explain impacts that hazards can have on the community.

- The Tribal Handbook has worksheet #4: Problem Statement Worksheet to help you complete this step.
- Here you are describing the “Impacts” or risks of what happens when the community assets described in step 1 are in or near hazard areas you identified in step 2.
- You will need to describe impacts for your community profile.
- Summarizing Vulnerabilities.

49

The Tribal Mitigation Planning process

Step 4: Review your current capability to mitigate hazards.

- The Tribal Handbook has worksheet #5: Capability Assessment and worksheet #6: NFIP Compliance Worksheet to help you complete this step.
- Helps you to identify what resources are currently available to reduce losses and where there are gaps that you could fill through the planning process.

50

The Tribal Mitigation Planning process

Step 4: Review your current capability to mitigate hazards.

- Guides you through assessing your capabilities, with a description and advice for fou capabilities:
  1. Planning and Regulatory.
  2. Administrative and Technical.
  3. Financial.
  4. Education and Outreach.



51

The Tribal Mitigation Planning process

Step 5: Develop the strategy.

- Here you look at what can be possible by developing a mitigation strategy.
- Your mitigation strategy must:
  - Represent a range of solutions
  - Reduce risks to existing structures and new or planned structures.
- Setting Goals - you mitigation strategy must be consistent with the hazards and vulnerabilities summarized in step 3.
- Write goal statements that express who and what the Tribe wants to protect from natural hazard events.

52

The Tribal Mitigation Planning process

Step 5: Develop the strategy.

- Considering Mitigation Actions.
  - Your mitigation actions will address each problem statement identified in step 3.
  - Important to consider mitigation actions for existing structures and for new or planned structures. You can adopt updated building codes, new construction standards, etc.
  - Need to match solutions to Tribe's capabilities. Also consider access to funding.
  - This step will result in the complete list of mitigation actions that your Tribe wants to pursue in the short and long term.

53

The Tribal Mitigation Planning process

Step 6: Develop an action plan.

- The Tribal Handbook has worksheet #8: Mitigation Action Implementation worksheet to help you complete this step.
- Here you take your list of mitigation actions from step 5 and you create a blueprint of what your Tribe wants to achieve over the next 5 years.
- You will need to prioritize actions and begin to identify the details needed for implementing the mitigation actions.

54

The Tribal Mitigation Planning process

Step 6: Develop an action plan.

- Prioritization - Consider the following questions to prioritize your action plan.
  - Life and safety
  - Administrative/Technical Assistance
  - Project Cost or other Economic Factors
  - Support for Tribal Objectives
- Your Tribe can prioritize your mitigation actions using any criteria agreed upon by the planning team. Prioritize can change over time.

55

The Tribal Mitigation Planning process

Step 6: Develop an action plan.

•How will we make it happen?
- This is the “How”. You will need to implement the plan or risk will not be reduced.

•Answer these questions:
- Who is responsible for working on completing this action?
- How soon can you start working on it?
- How will you pay for it?

56

The Tribal Mitigation Planning process

Step 7: Keep track of progress.

- The Tribal Handbook has worksheets 9 & 10: Mitigation Action Progress Report and Plan Monitoring and Evaluation Form to help you complete this step.
- Mitigation plans are meant to be living documents that change over time and should be actively maintained.

57

The Tribal Mitigation Planning process

Step 7: Keep track of progress.

•How do we keep track of progress?
•Three important steps in the plan maintenance process:
1. Monitoring
2. Evaluating
3. Updating

•Keep Tribal Members and Partners Involved.
•Incorporating Mitigation into Tribal Plans, Capabilities, and Decisions.

58

The Tribal Mitigation Planning process

Step 7: Keep track of progress.

- The Tribal Handbook has worksheets 9 & 10: Mitigation Action Progress Report and Plan Monitoring and Evaluation Form to help you complete this step.
- Mitigation plans are meant to be living documents that change over time and should be actively maintained.

59

The Tribal Mitigation Planning process

Step 7: Keep track of progress.

•How do we keep track of progress?
•Three important steps in the plan maintenance process:
1. Monitoring
2. Evaluating
3. Updating

•Keep Tribal Members and Partners Involved.
•Incorporating Mitigation into Tribal Plans, Capabilities, and Decisions.

60

The Tribal Mitigation Planning process

Implementing The Plan.

- Planning is continuous.
- How will your Tribal community use the mitigation plan to achieve its goal of becoming a more resilient community?
- Assurances and Adoption.
- Celebrate Success!
- Moving Mitigation Forward.

61

The Tribal Mitigation Planning process

Considerations For Plan Updates

- What should you be updating in 5 years?
- The plan update will be a refresh of the information in your plan to make sure that it is accurate, current, and relevant.
- The Tribal Handbook has a nice chart on page 45 to use and to ask your planning team the update consideration questions for each plan area.

62

The Tribal Mitigation Planning process

The Importance of Documentation.

- Evidence for how the Tribal government developed the plan.
- Who was involved.
- What sources were used.
- Serves as permanent record that informs partners, the public, and Tribal Members of what occurred during the planning process.
- Helps with change in leadership on the planning team or in your Tribe's governing body during the life of your plan.
- Most important, is for the eventual plan update!

63

The Tribal Mitigation Planning process

Conclusion.

- The Tribal Handbook provides guidance on how to develop your Tribal Mitigation Plan.
- Demonstrates your Commitment to reducing the Tribe's vulnerabilities.
- The Plan can serve as a decision-making guide for your Tribe as you commit resources for implementation.
- Your Tribe's plan will be a roadmap to reducing losses and lessening disaster impacts!

64

Session 4: Building Codes, Community Risk Assessment & CSKT 2016 Plan.



65

7. MITIGATION ACTION EVALUATION AND PRIORITIZATION WORKSHEET

APPENDIX C: PLANNING PROCESS WORKSHEETS

Use this worksheet to help evaluate and prioritize each mitigation action being considered. For each action, evaluate the potential benefits and/or likelihood of successful implementation for the example criteria defined below.

1. Social Considerations – Life/Safety Impact

- Will the project have minimal, direct, or significant impact on the safety of businesses, residents, and properties within the Tribe?
- Will the proposed action have an adverse impact on any one segment of the population within the Tribe?
- Will the project be a proactive measure to reducing natural hazard risk?

2. Administrative Considerations – Administrative/Technical Assistance

- Is there sufficient staff currently to implement the project?
- Is training required for the staff to implement this project?

3. Economic Considerations – Project Cost

- What is the approximate cost of the project?
- How will the project be funded?

4. Other Considerations – Tribal Objectives

- Does the action advance other Tribal objectives, such as capital improvements, economic development, environmental quality, or open space preservation? Does it support the policies of the Tribal reservation master plan (or another comprehensive-type plan)?

66

7. Mitigation Action Evaluation and Prioritization (continued)

Rank each of the criteria with using the following scale:

CRITERIA	POINTS	HIGH	POINTS	MEDIUM	POINTS	LOW
LIFE/ SAFETY IMPACT	10	Significant impact on public safety for businesses, residents, properties	6	Direct impact on businesses, residents, properties	2	Minimal/negligible impact on businesses, residents, properties
ADMINISTRATIVE/ TECH ASSISTANCE	5	No additional staff or technical support needed to implement	3	Some administrative and technical support needed to implement	1	Significant administrative and technical support needed to implement
PROJECT COST	5	Low cost (<$25,000)	3	Moderate cost ($25,000-$100,000)	1	High cost to implement (>$100,000)
OTHER CONSIDERATIONS	5	Strongly supports/ advances other Tribal objectives	3	Supports other Tribal objectives to an extent	1	Does not support other Tribal objectives or policies

For all evaluation criteria, list the mitigation project and assign points based on the above criteria, or the criteria decided upon by the planning team.

MITIGATION PROJECT	LIFE SAFETY	ADMINISTRATIVE/ TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	PROJECT COST	OTHER CONSIDERATIONS	TOTAL SCORE
LOCAL PLANS AND REGULATIONS					
STRUCTURE AND INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS					
NATURAL SYSTEMS PROTECTION					
EDUCATION AND AWARENESS PROGRAMS					

67

THE CONFEDERATED SALISH AND KOOTENAI TRIBES OF THE FLATHEAD RESERVATION

Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan
2016

68

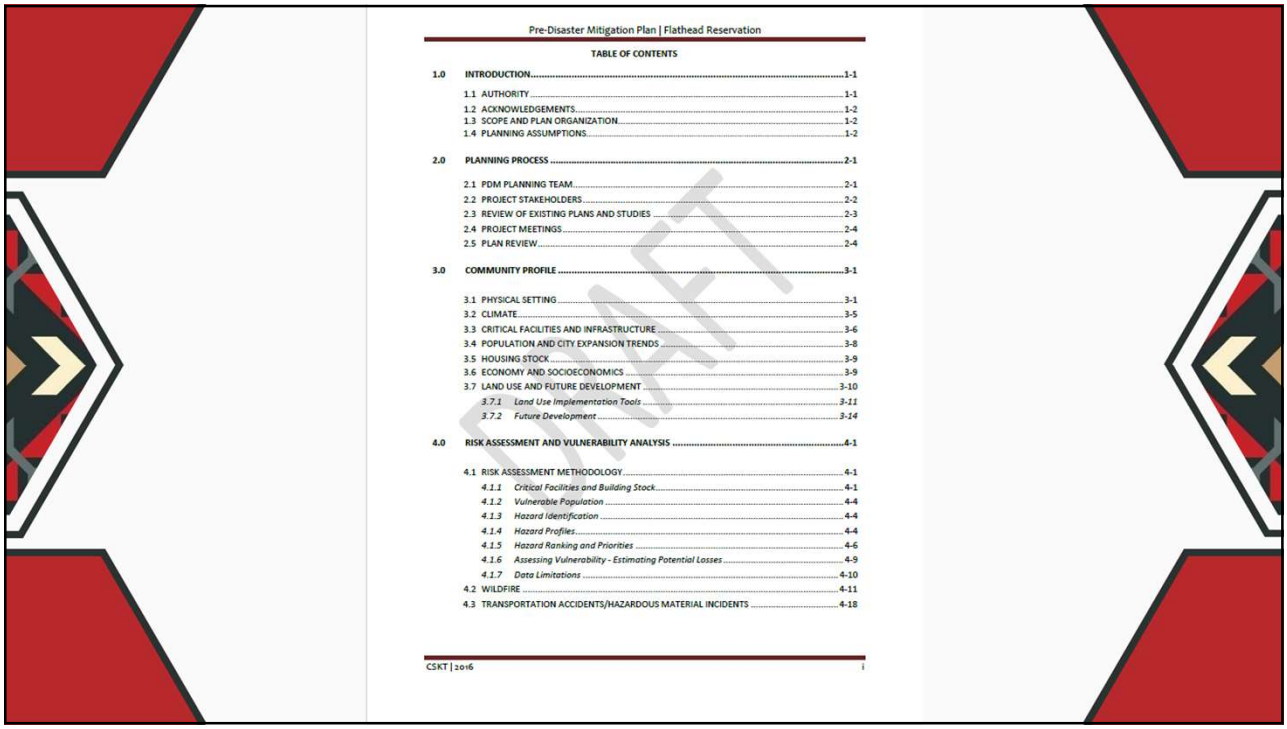


TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION 1-1
1.1 AUTHORITY 1-1
1.2 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS 1-2
1.3 SCOPE AND PLAN ORGANIZATION 1-2
1.4 PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS 1-2

2.0 PLANNING PROCESS 2-1
2.1 PDM PLANNING TEAM 2-1
2.2 PROJECT STAKEHOLDERS 2-2
2.3 REVIEW OF EXISTING PLANS AND STUDIES 2-3
2.4 PROJECT MEETINGS 2-4
2.5 PLAN REVIEW 2-4

3.0 COMMUNITY PROFILE 3-1
3.1 PHYSICAL SETTING 3-1
3.2 CLIMATE 3-5
3.3 CRITICAL FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE 3-6
3.4 POPULATION AND CITY EXPANSION TRENDS 3-8
3.5 HOUSING STOCK 3-9
3.6 ECONOMY AND SOCIOECONOMICS 3-9
3.7 LAND USE AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT 3-10
3.7.1 Land Use Implementation Tools 3-11
3.7.2 Future Development 3-14

4.0 RISK ASSESSMENT AND VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS 4-1
4.1 RISK ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY 4-1
4.1.1 Critical Facilities and Building Stock 4-1
4.1.2 Vulnerable Population 4-4
4.1.3 Hazard Identification 4-4
4.1.4 Hazard Profiles 4-4
4.1.5 Hazard Ranking and Priorities 4-6
4.1.6 Assessing Vulnerability - Estimating Potential Losses 4-9
4.1.7 Data Limitations 4-10
4.2 WILDFIRE 4-11
4.3 TRANSPORTATION ACCIDENTS/HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INCIDENTS 4-18

DRAFT

69

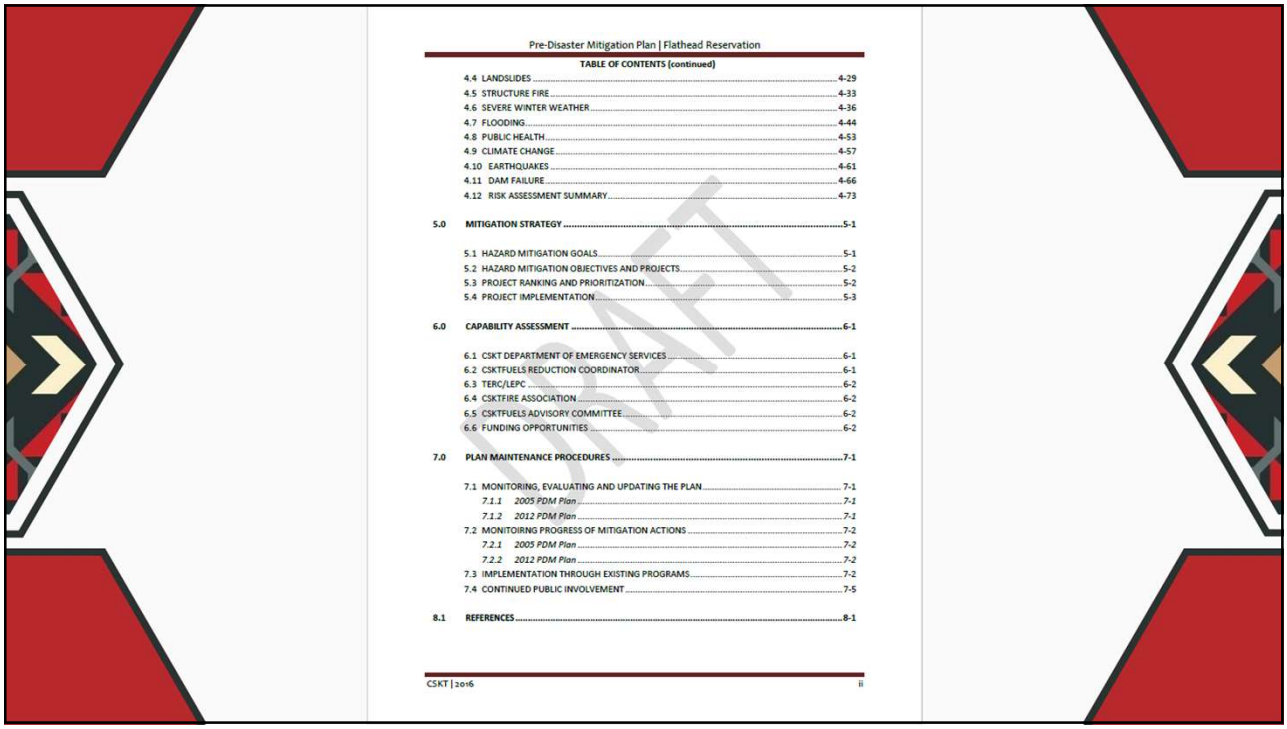


TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

4.4 LANDSLIDES 4-29
4.5 STRUCTURE FIRE 4-33
4.6 SEVERE WINTER WEATHER 4-36
4.7 FLOODING 4-44
4.8 PUBLIC HEALTH 4-53
4.9 CLIMATE CHANGE 4-57
4.10 EARTHQUAKES 4-61
4.11 DAM FAILURE 4-66
4.12 RISK ASSESSMENT SUMMARY 4-73

5.0 MITIGATION STRATEGY 5-1
5.1 HAZARD MITIGATION GOALS 5-1
5.2 HAZARD MITIGATION OBJECTIVES AND PROJECTS 5-2
5.3 PROJECT RANKING AND PRIORITIZATION 5-2
5.4 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION 5-3

6.0 CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT 6-1
6.1 CSKT DEPARTMENT OF EMERGENCY SERVICES 6-1
6.2 CSKTFUELS REDUCTION COORDINATOR 6-1
6.3 TERC/LEPC 6-2
6.4 CSKTFIRE ASSOCIATION 6-2
6.5 CSKTFUELS ADVISORY COMMITTEE 6-2
6.6 FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES 6-2

7.0 PLAN MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES 7-1
7.1 MONITORING, EVALUATING AND UPDATING THE PLAN 7-1
7.1.1 2005 PDM Plan 7-1
7.1.2 2012 PDM Plan 7-1
7.2 MONITOIRNG PROGRESS OF MITIGATION ACTIONS 7-2
7.2.1 2005 PDM Plan 7-2
7.2.2 2012 PDM Plan 7-2
7.3 IMPLEMENTATION THROUGH EXISTING PROGRAMS 7-2
7.4 CONTINUED PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT 7-5

8.1 REFERENCES 8-1

DRAFT

70

TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1-1 Agencies Represented on the PDM Planning Team ... 2-1
Table 2.1-2 Review and Analysis of 2005 PDM Plan ... 2-2
Table 3.2-1 Top Weather Events, Polson and CSKT ... 3-5
Table 3.4-1 CSKT, County, State and National Population Trends ... 3-8
Table 3.4-2 CSKT Population Trends - Cities, Towns and Census Designated Places ... 3-8/9
Table 3.5-1 2000 U.S. Census Housing Data; Lake County ... 3-9
Table 3.6-1 Economic & Socioeconomic Data; Lake County ... 3-10
Table 4.1-1 Calculated Priority Risk Index ... 4-7
Table 4.1-2 CSKT Calculated Priority Ranking Index Summary ... 4-8
Table 4.2-1 CSKT Reported Wildfire Statistics: 1973 - 2011 ... 4-11
Table 4.2-2 Montana DNRC Reported Wildfires Over 1 Acre in CSKT, 1980-2010 ... 4-12
Table 4.2-3 CSKT Wildfire Events with Damages ... 4-13
Table 4.2-4 CSKT Vulnerability Analysis - Wildfire ... 4-16
Table 4.3-1 CSKT Highway Accident Statistics; 1/2001 to 12/2010 ... 4-18
Table 4.3-2 CSKT Hazardous Material Incidents ... 4-19
Table 4.3-3 CSKT Vulnerability Analysis – Transportation Accidents/Hazardous Material Incidents ... 4-28
Table 4.4-1 CSKT Vulnerability Analysis – Landslides ... 4-32
Table 4.5-1 CSKT Structure Fire Statistics; 1/2001 to 12/2010 ... 4-33
Table 4.6-1 Warning and Advisory Criteria for Winter Weather ... 4-36/37
Table 4.6-2 CSKT Severe Winter Weather Events with Damages (November - April) ... 4-37/38
Table 4.6-3 CSKT Severe Summer Weather Reports (~May-October) ... 4-40
Table 4.6-4 CSKT Severe Summer Weather Reports with Damages (~May-October) ... 4-41
Table 4.7-1 National Flood Insurance Program Statistics ... 4-46
Table 4.7-2 CSKT Flood Events with Damages ... 4-47
Table 4.7-3 CSKT Vulnerability Analysis - Flooding ... 4-53
Table 4.8-1 Communicable Disease Summary for CSKT ... 4-55
Table 4.9-1 CSKT Severe Summer Weather Reports (May-October) ... 4-58
Table 4.9-2 CSKT Severe Summer Storm Events with Damages (May-October) ... 4-59
Table 4.10-1 Historic Earthquakes of Montana and Surround Regions with Magnitudes of 5.5 or Greater Since 1900 ... 4-61
Table 4.10-2 Historic Earthquakes in CSKT in the Past 20 Years ... 4-61
Table 4.10-3 CSKT Vulnerability Analysis – Earthquake (40-50%g PGA) ... 4-65
Table 4.11-1 High Hazard Dams in and with the Potential to Impact CSKT ... 4-67
Table 4.11-2 CSKT Vulnerability Analysis - Dam Failure ... 4-72
Table 4.12-1 Hazard Vulnerability Summary; CSKT ... 4-74
Table 4.12-2 Hazard Vulnerability Summary; City of Polson ... 4-75
Table 4.12-3 Hazard Vulnerability Summary; City of Ronan ... 4-76

71

TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

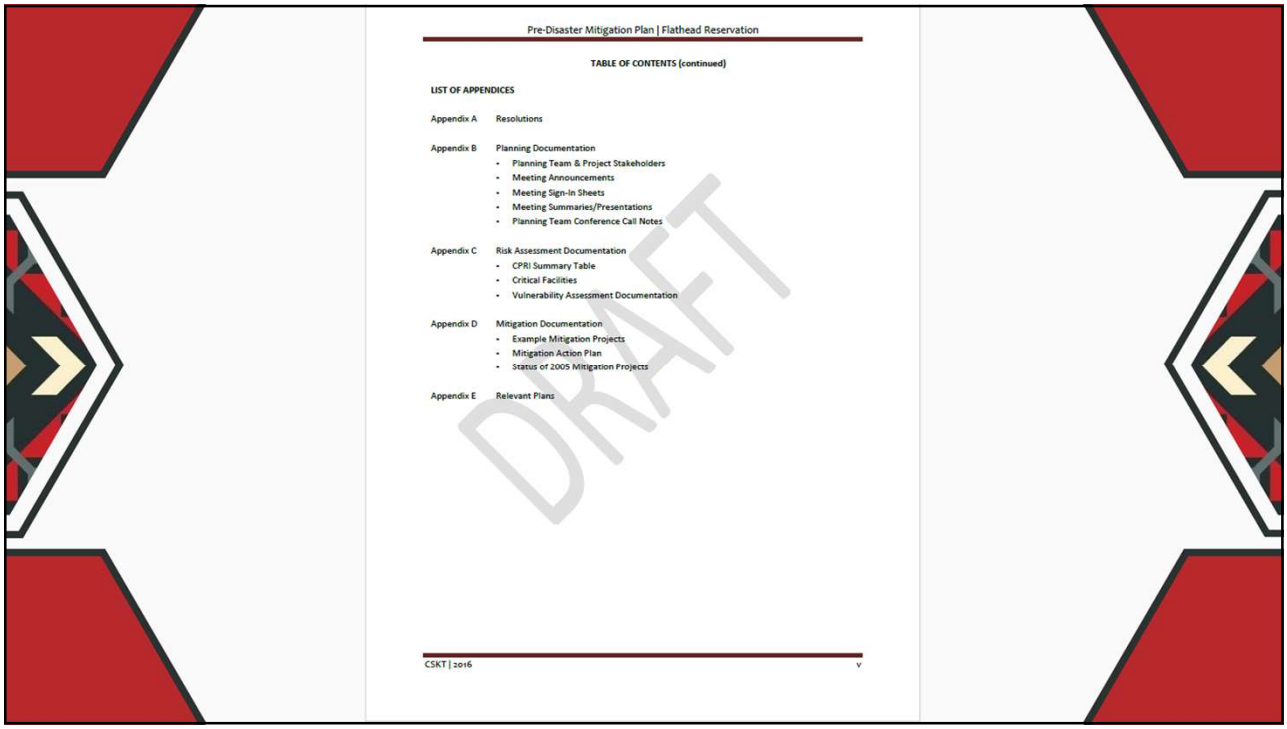
LIST OF TABLES (continued)

Table 4.12-4 Hazard Vulnerability Summary; Town of St. Ignatius ... 4-77
Table 4.12-5 Future Development Summary ... 4-83
Table 5.3-1 Cost-Benefit Scoring Matrix ... 5-3
Table 5.4-1 CSKT Mitigation Strategy ... 5-4/9
Table 7.3-1 Implementation of Mitigation into Existing Plans and Codes ... 7-3/4

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 Location Map ... 3-2
Figure 2 Land Ownership and Population Density ... 3-3
Figure 3 Population Densities ... 3-4
Figure 4 Bridges ... 4-3
Figure 5 WUI and Wildfire Risk ... 4-15
Figure 6A Hazardous Material and Railroad Accident Buffer ... 4-23
Figure 6B Polson - Hazardous Material Buffer ... 4-24
Figure 6C Ronan - Hazardous Material Buffer ... 4-25
Figure 6D St. Ignatius - Hazardous Material Buffer ... 4-26
Figure 6E Pablo - Hazardous Material Buffer ... 4-27
Figure 7 Highway 35 - Landslide Prone Terrain ... 4-31
Figure 8A Flood Prone Terrain-100 Year Event ... 4-49
Figure 8B Polson - Flood Prone Terrain ... 4-50
Figure 8C Ronan - Flood Prone Terrain ... 4-51
Figure 8D St. Ignatius - Flood Prone Terrain ... 4-52
Figure 9 Earthquake Risk – Intensity of Ground Shaking ... 4-64
Figure 10A Dam Inundation Areas ... 4-69
Figure 10B Polson - Dam Inundation Areas ... 4-70
Figure 10C St. Ignatius - Dam Inundation Areas ... 4-71
Figure 11A Hazard Composite with Future Development Projects ... 4-78
Figure 11B Polson - Hazard Composite with Future Development Projects ... 4-79
Figure 11C Ronan - Hazard Composite with Future Development Projects ... 4-80
Figure 11D St. Ignatius - Hazard Composite with Future Development Projects ... 4-81
Figure 11E Pablo - Hazard Composite with Future Development Projects ... 4-82

72



Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan | Flathead Reservation

TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A Resolutions

Appendix B Planning Documentation
- Planning Team & Project Stakeholders
- Meeting Announcements
- Meeting Sign-In Sheets
- Meeting Summaries/Presentations
- Planning Team Conference Call Notes

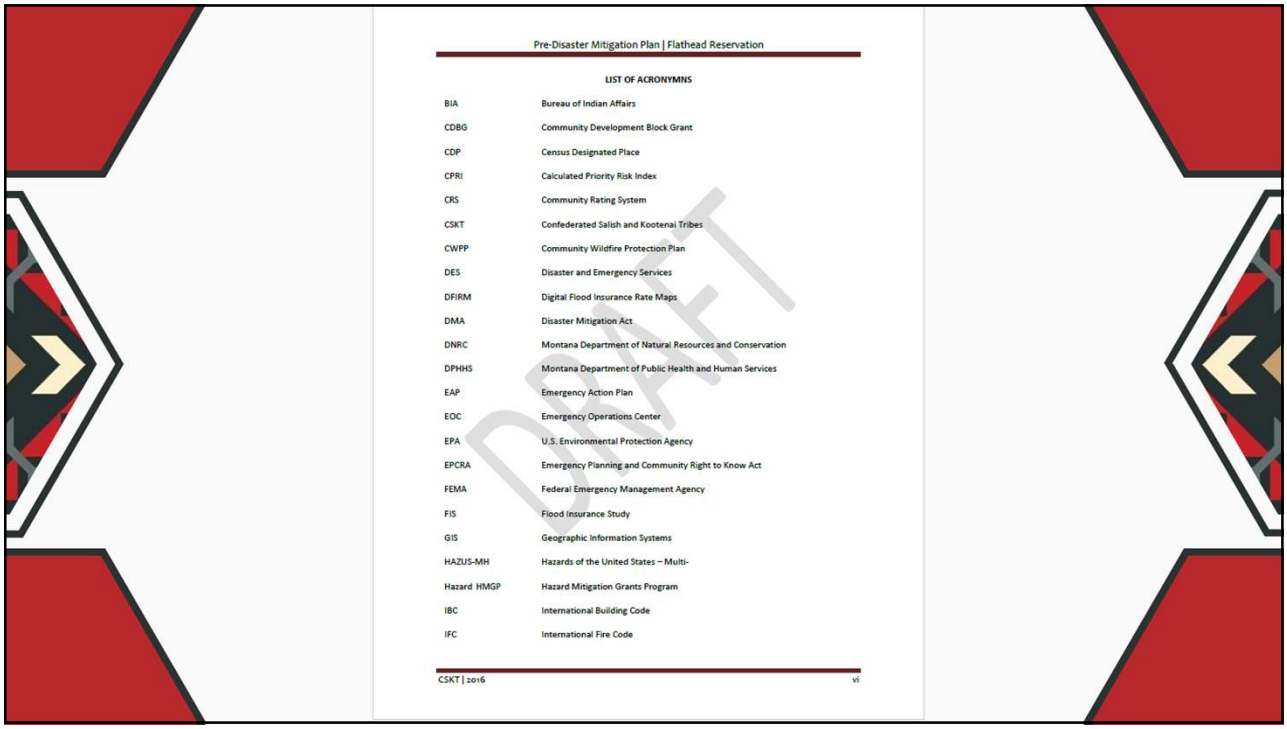
Appendix C Risk Assessment Documentation
- CPRI Summary Table
- Critical Facilities
- Vulnerability Assessment Documentation

Appendix D Mitigation Documentation
- Example Mitigation Projects
- Mitigation Action Plan
- Status of 2005 Mitigation Projects

Appendix E Relevant Plans

DRAFT

73



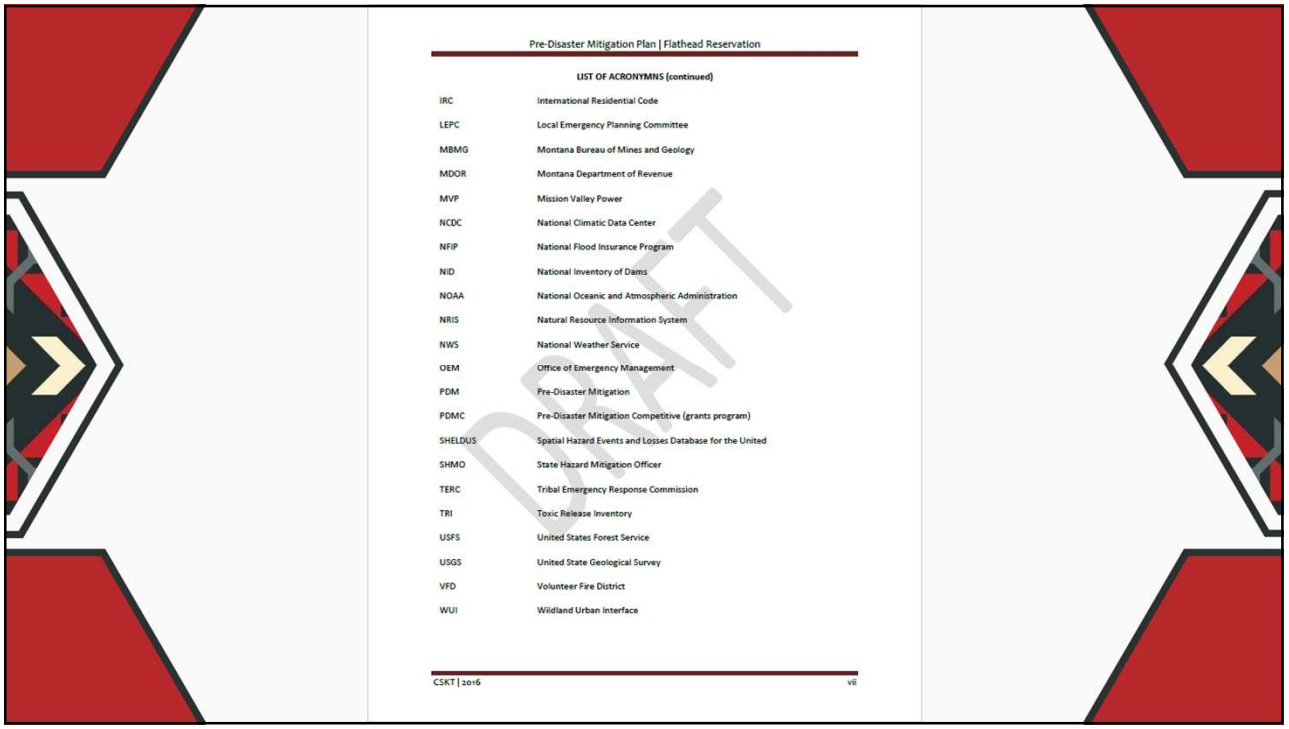
Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan | Flathead Reservation

LIST OF ACRONYMNS

BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant
CDP	Census Designated Place
CPRI	Calculated Priority Risk Index
CRS	Community Rating System
CSKT	Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes
CWPP	Community Wildfire Protection Plan
DES	Disaster and Emergency Services
DFIRM	Digital Flood Insurance Rate Maps
DMA	Disaster Mitigation Act
DNRC	Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation
DPHHS	Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services
EAP	Emergency Action Plan
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FIS	Flood Insurance Study
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
HAZUS-MH	Hazards of the United States – Multi-
Hazard HMGP	Hazard Mitigation Grants Program
IBC	International Building Code
IFC	International Fire Code

DRAFT

74



LIST OF ACRONYMNS (continued)

IRC	International Residential Code
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
MBMG	Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology
MDOR	Montana Department of Revenue
MVP	Mission Valley Power
NCDC	National Climatic Data Center
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NID	National Inventory of Dams
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NRIS	Natural Resource Information System
NWS	National Weather Service
OEM	Office of Emergency Management
PDM	Pre-Disaster Mitigation
PDMC	Pre-Disaster Mitigation Competitive (grants program)
SHELDUS	Spatial Hazard Events and Losses Database for the United
SHMO	State Hazard Mitigation Officer
TERC	Tribal Emergency Response Commission
TRI	Toxic Release Inventory
USFS	United States Forest Service
USGS	United State Geological Survey
VFD	Volunteer Fire District
WUI	Wildland Urban Interface

DRAFT

75



Hands-on Risk Identification Workshop

76

Session 5: Sustainable and Resilient Building Practices

77

Why Sustainable and Resilient Design Matters

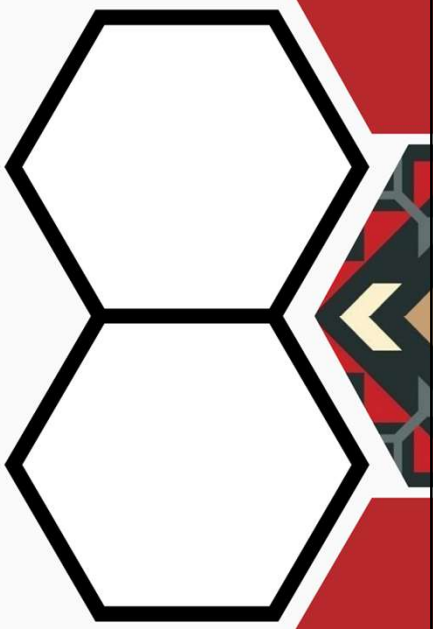
- Builds long-term housing stability
- Reduces utility and maintenance costs
- Protects cultural and environmental values
- Strengthens community health and disaster resilience



78

Meth contamination.

- How to deal with Meth contamination?
- What is the current practices?



79

Using Green Materials



- Locally sourced and renewable (e.g., adobe, timber, straw bale)
- Low toxicity and healthy indoor air quality
- Longer-lasting, durable against extreme climates
- Examples: Rammed earth walls, hempcrete, reclaimed wood

80

Energy Efficiency in Tribal Housing

- High-performance insulation and windows
- Passive solar design (aligned with traditional building knowledge)
- Efficient HVAC systems and solar panels
- Reduces energy bills and dependence on outside utilities



81

Trauma-Informed Design

- Focus on natural light, open spaces, and privacy
- Incorporate curved walls (such as through 3D printing) for a sense of safety
- Access to outdoor spaces and community gathering areas
- Honoring cultural aesthetics for healing environments

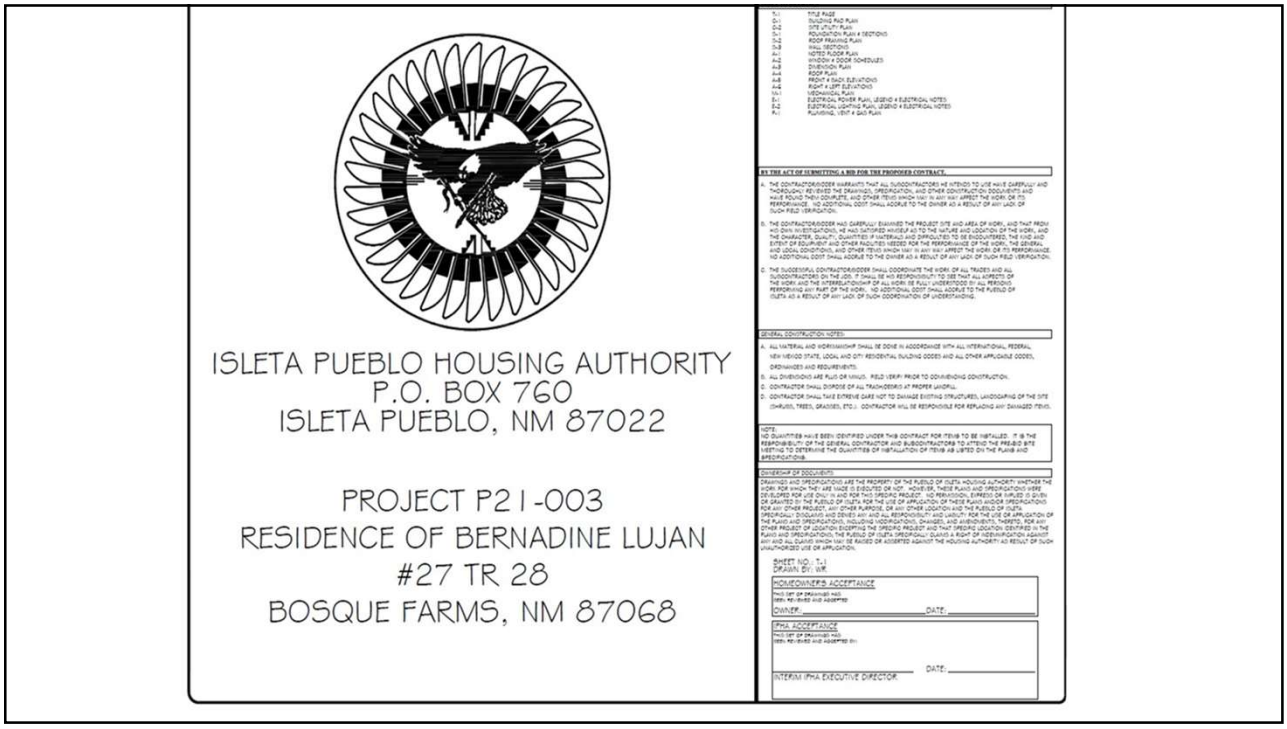


82

Modular and Prefabricated Construction for Remote Areas

- Built offsite, transported for final installation
- Benefits:
  - Lower costs
  - Faster construction times
  - Improved quality control
- Ideal for reservations with limited infrastructure access

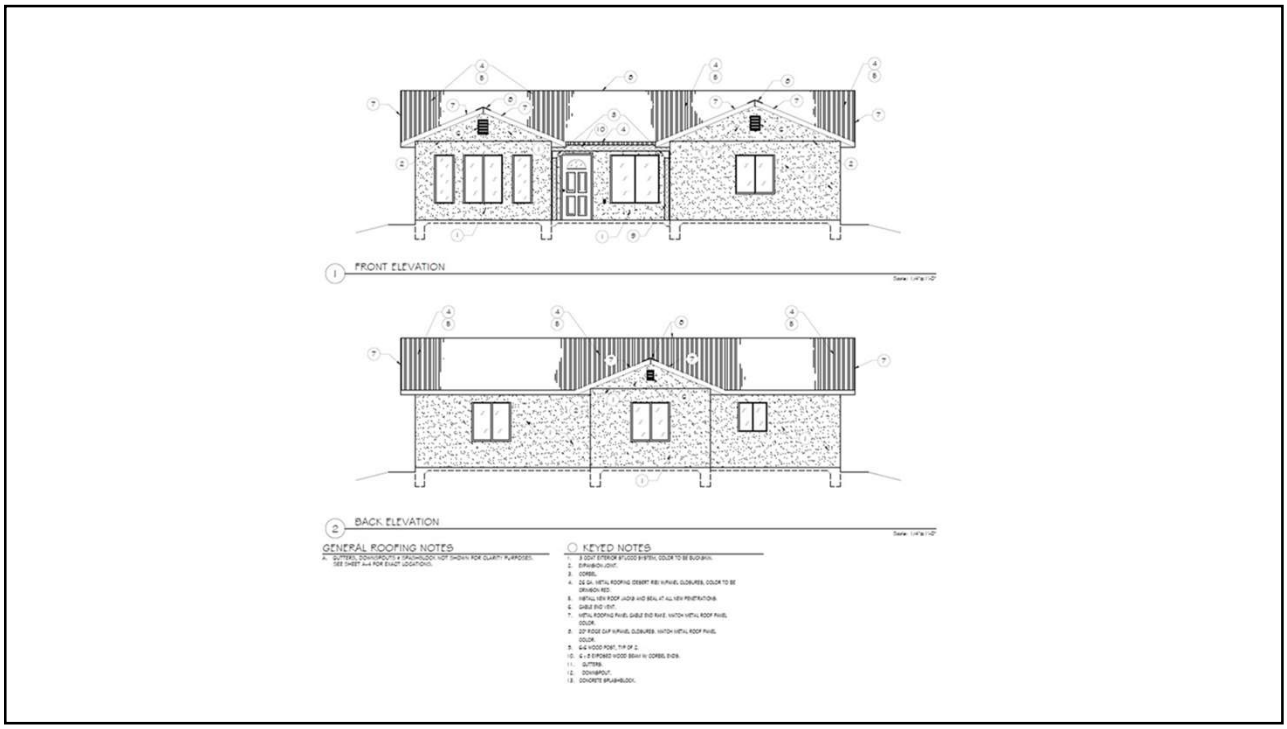
83



ISLETA PUEBLO HOUSING AUTHORITY
P.O. BOX 760
ISLETA PUEBLO, NM 87022

PROJECT P21-003
RESIDENCE OF BERNADINE LUJAN
#27 TR 28
BOSQUE FARMS, NM 87068

84


1 FRONT ELEVATION
2 BACK ELEVATION
GENERAL ROOFING NOTES
KEYED NOTES

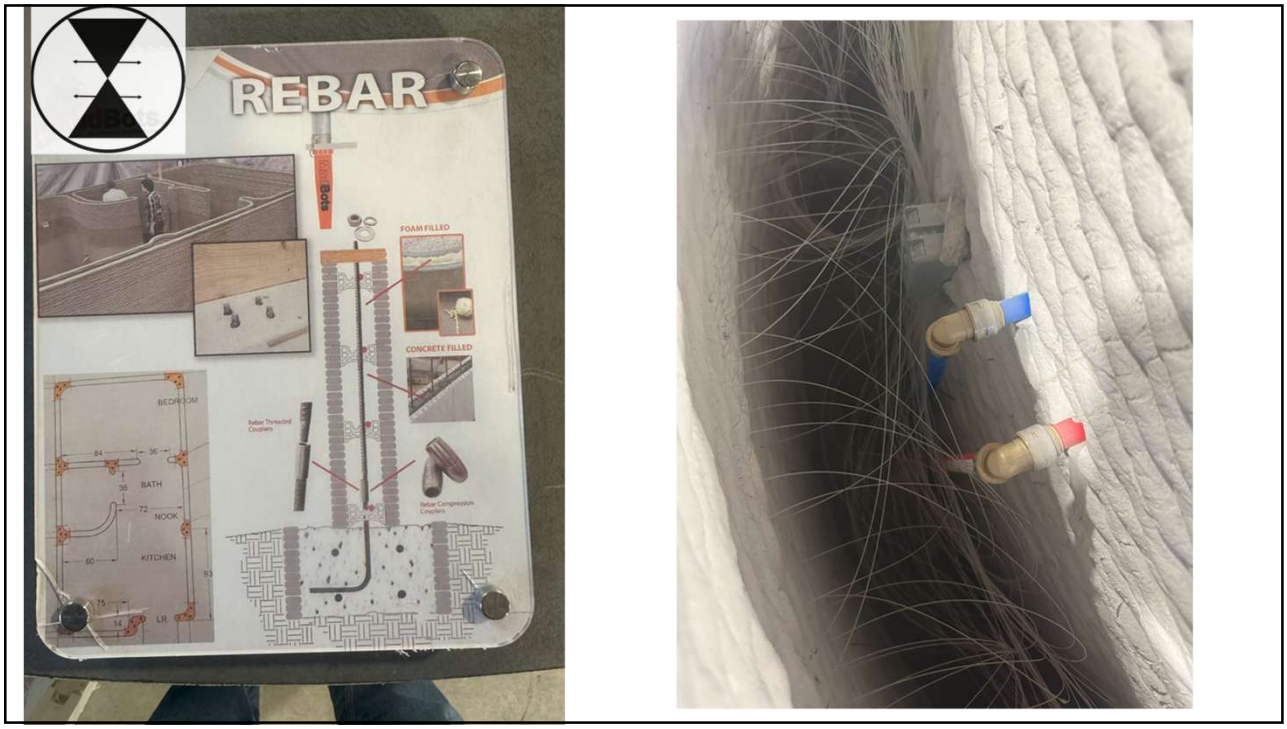
85



86



87


REBAR
FOAM FILLED
CONCRETE FILLED
BEDROOM
BATH
NOOK
KITCHEN
LR

88

Building the Future with Tradition and Innovation

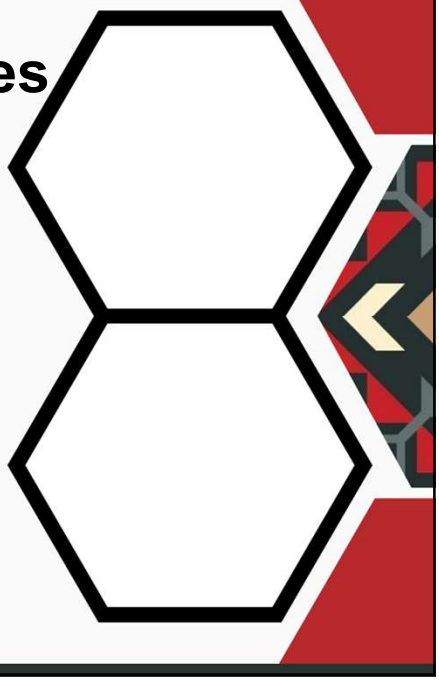
- Resilient design honors both ancestral knowledge and modern innovation
- Investing in sustainable housing is an investment in Tribal sovereignty, health, and future generations



89

Resiliency Tools and Strategies

- Adaptive planning and contingency building
- Developing strong grant management and compliance practices
- Building sustainable partnerships (Tribal, federal, nonprofit, private)



90

Disaster Response and Recovery Planning

91

Session 6: Building Partnerships and Tribal Policy Strategies

92

Engaging the Public

One of the core principles of planning is giving the public the opportunity to participate in developing the plan. Public engagement helps make sure the plan reflects community values, community experience with natural disasters, and community input on potential projects. Make sure to define the public for the mitigation plan. "Public" may mean everyone living or working within the Tribal planning area, including those who are not Tribal members, or it may mean only Tribal members.

HOW DO I ENGAGE THE PUBLIC?

Giving the public an opportunity to be involved in the plan can come in many forms. For example, it can be as small as including information about upcoming mitigation meetings in a newsletter, or something larger, like a booth at a community gathering. Think about where and when your Tribe comes together and how the public gets information as you build your engagements. Regardless of how it is done, it is crucial to give the public a genuine opportunity to participate in the mitigation planning process. After all, the plan is intended to protect their lives and property, and they may have ideas on how to do that.

Gathering Data, Plans, Reports and Studies

Existing plans and data resources can lay the foundation and provide the basis for discussion and decisions during the mitigation planning process. Before writing the plan, it is helpful to understand what information your Tribe has at its disposal. Plans work best when they use a combination of data sources, including Tribal, local, State, and Federal. Each resource has its own strengths that can bring something to the plan.

- **Tribal** – The plan is for your Tribe. Specific, localized data provides the most relevant information for the plan. It also tends to be the most accurate in terms of what is happening on the ground. Tribal plans such as Land Use Plans, Emergency Operations Plans, or Comprehensive Plans are common sources of information.
- **County or Local** – It can be helpful to review data used in the mitigation plan(s) of adjacent communities, especially if you share the same hazards.
- **State** – Each State has its own catalogue of resources and data that can benefit the planning process. State mitigation planning efforts can provide background information as you organize your own planning efforts.
- **Federal** – Data available at the Federal level can give context to how natural hazard events fit into the larger picture. For example, if there was substantial wind damage as the result of a storm, federally provided information may point to a particularly severe event that occurred. Federal resources are also available to act as guidance for writing your plan. For example, if your Tribe is a member of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and your community has been mapped by FEMA, be sure to include the flood hazard data and your floodplain management information in the plan.

The data and information you collect and use can be both quantitative and qualitative. It is important that the data, plans, reports, and studies you use are accurate, current, and relevant. Your plan must describe how this information was used in the mitigation planning process, not just say that it was collected.

FEDERAL DATA SOURCES

There are many Federal agencies that regularly collect high-quality data related to hazards and mitigation efforts. A partial list of these agencies includes:

- Environmental Protection Agency
- Federal Emergency Management Agency
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- U.S. Census Bureau
- U.S. Department of Agriculture
- U.S. Geological Survey
- U.S. Forest Service
- Bureau of Land Management

93

Integrating the Mitigation Planning Process

Your Tribe is likely already planning for and working on community development, infrastructure, and sustainability. In some places, these other planning efforts have the force of law, and create land use and development policies that must be included in all other decisions within the community. In others, they serve as guides for consideration but still are referenced heavily to help drive decisions.

Mitigation planning is another community process that helps you grow safely. The goal is for mitigation to be a routine consideration in your decision-making processes. To do this, consider what community development your Tribe already does and how the mitigation planning process can support and enhance those efforts. Also consider how your Tribe can coordinate with other FEMA programs and initiatives such as recovery planning, the Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA), and the NFIP. It is important to think about and design opportunities to combine planning processes early because it is often hard to make substantial changes to the process once it is in motion.

Coordinating planning efforts can help your Tribe get more out of each plan and build support across many topics. By leveraging a range of plans and processes, you may be able to accomplish hazard mitigation and reduce risk in new and different ways. Decision-makers who might not focus on hazard mitigation can benefit from learning about reducing risk, and the mitigation planning team benefits from learning about plans and decisions occurring in other parts of the Tribal community. Coordination can include talking to the leaders of other efforts and using information from other plans to help build the mitigation plan.

The intent of coordinating planning processes is to show how your Tribe leveraged any other planning activities or FEMA programs to accomplish hazard mitigation and reduce risk. Here are some examples of the kinds of planning efforts and FEMA initiatives that can be coordinated, along with their opportunities:



94

PLANNING EFFORTS, INITIATIVES, AND PROGRAMS	COORDINATION OPPORTUNITIES
COMPREHENSIVE, LAND USE, MASTER, OR GENERAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN The Comprehensive Plan guides the future land use and development strategy for a community. It is a vision-oriented document that sets out goals, objectives, and policies to guide community growth.	The comprehensive plan is often the central plan for a community, and land use programs are built upon it. The comprehensive plan may have established public involvement functions that can be used to publicize the mitigation plan and get feedback. In addition, if the comprehensive plan identifies policies related to reducing the impacts of hazards, you want to capture those in the mitigation strategy of your plan. This planning effort (and many of the others below) may also have data or insights that can be used in the mitigation plan, preventing the planning team from duplicating work that is already complete.
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN The Capital Improvement Plan is the prioritized list of all capital projects for the Tribe, usually with an emphasis on infrastructure and community facilities. It usually also includes the associated budget.	The mitigation activities and projects you develop for your hazard mitigation plan are often capital improvements. Look at the Capital Improvement Plan's list of projects together with the risk assessment and mitigation strategy to see if any capital investments appear on both lists. Doing this can help inform investments and guide them to safer places.
CLIMATE ADAPTATION PLAN Climate adaptation plans help Tribes anticipate, plan for, and adapt to future climate conditions.	A Climate Adaptation Plan may have data or insights that can be used in the mitigation plan, especially for the discussion of the future probability of hazard events. If it identifies projects, those can be considered for inclusion in the mitigation strategy.
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY The Economic Development Strategy helps create and maintain a vibrant economy by guiding the economic growth and development in the Tribe.	By coordinating economic development and hazard mitigation, you can look to grow the economy in places less vulnerable to hazards and to increase disaster resistance in the places most essential for the economy. Investments in mitigation can be important to the business community since they can reduce downtime and lost income during disaster events.
LONG-RANGE TRANSPORTATION PLAN Long-Range Transportation Plans are usually 20-year vision documents that help a community schedule and prioritize transportation projects.	Like the Capital Improvement Plan, the Long-Range Transportation Plan usually includes planned investments in transportation. Look at the planned transportation investments with the risk assessment and mitigation strategy to avoid building infrastructure that may be damaged during a hazard event.

95

PLANNING EFFORTS, INITIATIVES, AND PROGRAMS (CONT'D)	COORDINATION OPPORTUNITIES
INDIAN HOUSING PLAN The Indian Housing Plan is an annual prerequisite to receive the Indian Housing Block Grant from the Department of Housing and Urban Development. It covers the housing activities the Tribe plans to undertake.	The Indian Housing Plan includes planned housing activities for the coming year. The mitigation plan can consider how any planned housing projects can be made more disaster-resistant, both in location and construction type.
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN The Emergency Operations Plan governs how the Tribe will respond to an emergency or disaster event.	While the Emergency Operations Plan focuses on the response to an emergency or disaster event, it also often outlines hazards or kinds of events that are of concern to the Tribe. This can be a starting point for your risk assessment. In addition, those involved in developing the Emergency Operations Plan are usually already well-versed in the Tribe's hazards and vulnerabilities. That knowledge can make a better risk assessment and can identify where mitigation is needed. Working with the emergency manager and Tribal Emergency Response Team can also make sure that mitigation is a part of post-disaster efforts.
PRE-DISASTER RECOVERY PLAN Planning for recovery before a disaster ensures that Tribal communities can act quickly to identify recovery leadership, meet the needs of affected community members, restore the well-being of Tribal members and households, position themselves to meet future needs, and be more resilient by being able to recover quickly.	These plans work well with a mitigation plan to help Tribes take advantage of the option to request disaster declaration assistance directly from FEMA. Like in a mitigation plan, the recovery plan includes discussions on the priorities and strategies related to reducing the impact of disasters. If your Tribe already has a recovery plan, you can build on its public involvement and potentially use its identification of partners and resources in the mitigation planning process. If your Tribe does not have one, you can use the people, data, and activities in the mitigation plan to develop it.
THIRA This is a three-step risk assessment process that helps communities understand their risks and determine the level of capability they need to address them. Completing this assessment is a prerequisite for certain kinds of FEMA preparedness grants.	The THIRA process helps Tribes answer three questions: • What threats and hazards can affect our Tribe? • If they occurred, what impact would they have? • What capabilities should our Tribe have to lessen the impacts? The answers to these questions are also some of the required components of the mitigation plan: identifying hazards, describing vulnerabilities and impact, and assessing capabilities. If your Tribe already has or is working on a THIRA, the information can be used in both processes. The results of the THIRA can also show where your Tribe may want to concentrate mitigation and capability-building efforts. The same people involved in the THIRA will have valuable knowledge for the mitigation plan.

96

PLANNING EFFORTS, INITIATIVES, AND PROGRAMS (CONT'D)	COORDINATION OPPORTUNITIES
SECTION 404 AND 406 OF THE STAFFORD ACT MITIGATION PROGRAMS Section 404 hazard mitigation provides funding to reduce long-term risk to people and property from natural hazards such as elevating or retrofitting homes, acquiring properties for open space use, or wildfire management. Section 406 hazard mitigation provides funding to reduce risk from future damage in conjunction with disaster-related repairs. It is funded under the Public Assistance program.	After a disaster, these programs help prevent future damage to Tribal facilities. If your Tribe has used Section 404 or Section 406 mitigation, this capability should be noted in the mitigation plan. Any proposed or in-progress projects can be considered for inclusion in the mitigation strategy. Also, completed 404 and 406 mitigation projects can be included in the plan as efforts that reduce the impact of hazards.
RISK MAPPING, ASSESSMENT, AND PLANNING (RISK MAP) Risk MAP provides flood maps and information, tools to assess flood risk, and planning and outreach support for States, Tribes, and local governments to reduce their flood risk. Risk MAP develops the maps that are used by the NFIP for flood insurance purposes.	Risk MAP is a FEMA program that provides free, high-quality hazard data typically related to flood risk, but potentially addressing any natural hazard. The Risk MAP process includes numerous opportunities for Tribes to learn about their hazard risks through extensive planning and outreach support. When Risk MAP data is available, it should be incorporated into Tribal mitigation plans. The process could be coordinated with the Tribal mitigation planning process to capitalize on the data, training, and technical assistance available from FEMA.
NFIP The NFIP is a FEMA program that aims to reduce the impact of flooding on private and public structures. It does so by offering affordable flood insurance to property owners, renters, and businesses, and by encouraging adoption and enforcement of local floodplain management regulations.	Participation in the NFIP allows a Tribe access to FEMA technical assistance and support for flood insurance outreach.

There may also be opportunities to integrate the mitigation plan with programs from other agencies or projects, like health organizations, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, or the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Not every planning process can be coordinated, and every Tribe is different, so work within your existing governance structure and be practical with your efforts. You can always work with your FEMA Regional Tribal Liaison and Mitigation Planner(s) if you need advice about which planning processes to coordinate and how to do it.

97

2.0 PLANNING PROCESS

The updated CSKT PDM Plan is the result of a collaborative effort primarily between CSKT, Lake County and the CSKT Climate Change Oversite Committee (CCOC), with additional assistance from Sanders County, Missoula County and Flathead County, the incorporated communities of Polson, Ronan, and St. Ignatius, utilities, local agencies, non-profit organizations, businesses, and regional, state and federal agencies. The planning effort was facilitated by the contractor, Risks & Rewards Management Group, LLC. Public participation played a key role in development of goals and mitigation projects, as outlined below. For the purposes of this planning effort, the public is defined as both Tribal and Non-Tribal residents of the Flathead Reservation, local departments, state and federal agencies that support activities on the Reservation, neighboring communities and local partners. Although Non-Tribal entities were invited to participate in the planning process, CSKT is the only entity seeking FEMA approval for this plan.

2.1 MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The CSKT Disaster Emergency Services Coordinator requested a committee of local leaders and interested members of the public to assist with development of the PDM Plan. These individuals are listed in **Appendix B**. Participants involved with the PDM Planning Team are presented in **Table 2.1-1.**

TABLE 2.1-1
AGENCIES REPRESENTED ON THE PDM PLANNING TEAM

Organization	Type of Organization
Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes Disaster & Emergency Services	Tribal Government
Sanders County Office of Emergency Management	County Government
Lake County Office of Emergency Management	County Government
CSKT Natural Resources Department Environment Protection	Tribal Government
CSKT Forestry Department	Tribal Government
Montana Disaster & Emergency Services, District 1 Rep.	State Government

Responsibilities of the Planning Team included attending meetings to discuss plan development, providing data for analysis in the risk assessment, attending public meetings, providing input and feedback on mitigation strategies, review of the draft plan document and supporting the plan throughout the adoption process. The PDM Planning Team will assist the CSKT Disaster Emergency Services Coordinator in updating the plan in the future.

Draft materials were available to the Planning Team while the plan was being drafted. In advance of each public meeting, an agenda and/or materials to be discussed (i.e. example mitigation strategies, examples of project eligible for FEMA funding, etc.) were provided to meeting participants.

98

During the kick-off meeting and subsequent actions, the Planning Team reviewed and analyzed each section of the draft PDM plan, as described in Table 2.1-2.

TABLE 2.1-2
REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF 2005 PDM PLAN

2005 PDM Sections	How Reviewed and Analyzed
Section 1 - Introduction	Reviewed existing section through discussion at kick-off meeting. No analysis needed.
Section 2 - Planning Process	Reviewed and analyzed existing section through discussion at kick-off meeting. Planning process expanded by utilizing project website and scoring hazards using Calculated Priority Risk Index.
Section 3 – Hazard Evaluation and Risk Assessment	Reviewed and analyzed existing section through discussion during kick-off meeting and Planning Team conference calls. Reviewed and updated hazards, critical facilities and vulnerable populations. Updated section with recent hazard data.
Section 4 - Mitigation Strategy	Reviewed by Planning Team during the course of kick-off meeting and subsequent conference calls. New projects developed, existing projects re-worded and/or deleted, completed projects documented.
Section 5 - Plan Maintenance Procedures	Reviewed and analyzed existing section through discussion during kick-off meeting and Planning Team conference calls. Determined that plan maintenance procedures outlined in previous plan had not been implemented.

2.2 PROJECT STAKEHOLDERS

The planning process was initiated by preparing a stakeholders list of individuals whose input was needed to help prepare the PDM Plan. Planning partners on the stakeholders list received a variety of information during the project including meeting notices, documents for review and the draft mitigation strategy. **Appendix B** presents the stakeholders list for this project.

In an effort to coordinate mitigation efforts and maximize resources across Tribal and Non-Tribal entities, all residents, governments, utilities, and non-government agencies associated with CSKT and the Flathead Reservation were invited to participate in the planning process.

On the Tribal level, project stakeholders include each Tribal Councilperson and their Districts, along with the Culture Committees of the Salish and Kootenai Tribes and the CCOC. The existing Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) and Tribal Emergency Response Committee (TERC) was a primary vehicle to reach key stakeholders.

On the County level, project stakeholders included representatives from: Office of Emergency Services (OEM), Planning Department, Planning Board, Public Health Department, Road Department, Sheriff's Office, Environmental Health, the Floodplain Administrator and Geographic Information System (GIS) Coordinator. These entities participated in the planning process by either providing data, attending public meetings and/or reviewing the draft PDM Plan.

Stakeholders from the districts of Polson and Ronan, and St. Ignatius included: Elected officials, City/Town Council members, Clerks, Volunteer Fire Departments, Police Departments, Building Departments, Water and Sewer Departments, and Street (Public Works) Departments. These entities participated in the planning process by either providing data, attending public meetings and/or reviewing the draft PDM Plan.

DRAFT

99

Stakeholders from federal agencies included representatives from: the National Weather Service (NWS), and the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Safety of Dams and Fire Management. These entities participated in the planning process by either providing data and/or reviewing the draft PDM Plan.

Stakeholders from state agencies included representatives from: the Montana Department of Transportation, Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation (DNRC) and the Montana Disaster and Emergency Services (DES) District 1 Representative. These entities participated in the planning process by attending the public meetings and/or reviewing the draft PDM Plan.

Utilities invited to participate in the planning process included: Century Link, Mission Valley Power and PPL Montana. These entities participated in the planning process by either providing data, attending the public meetings and/or reviewing the draft PDM Plan.

Non-governmental stakeholders including non-profits and businesses consisted of representatives from the American Red Cross and local media. These entities attended the public meetings.

Planning partners from adjoining towns and counties included: the Flathead County OEM, Sanders County OEM, and the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes Disaster and Emergency Services (DES). On the County level, these entities did not offer input on the PDM Plan update. The draft plan was presented to neighboring jurisdictions through LEP/TERC. CSKT provided data for analysis and attended the public meetings.

2.3 REVIEW OF EXISTING PLANS AND STUDIES

At the initiation of the PDM updating project, planning documents and studies completed for the project area were provided to the contractor to review in order to determine how mitigation could be integrated into this planning process and future local planning mechanisms and programs. Contributing plans/ordinances provided to the contractor included:

DAMS

- Emergency Action Plan, Black Lake Dam
- Emergency Action Plan, Jocko Dam
- Emergency Action Plan, Séliš Ksanka Qlispé Dam
- Emergency Action Plan, Kicking Horse Dam
- Emergency Action Plan, Lower Crow Dam
- Emergency Action Plan, McDonald Dam
- Emergency Action Plan, Mission Dam
- Emergency Action Plan, Ninepipe Dam
- Emergency Action Plan, Pablo Dam
- Emergency Action Plan, Tabor Dam

DRAFT

100

CSKT Hazard Mitigation Plan 2017
Appendix B
Meeting Notes

101

Session 7: Hazard Mitigation PlanningTools

102

APPENDIX C: PLANNING PROCESS WORKSHEETS

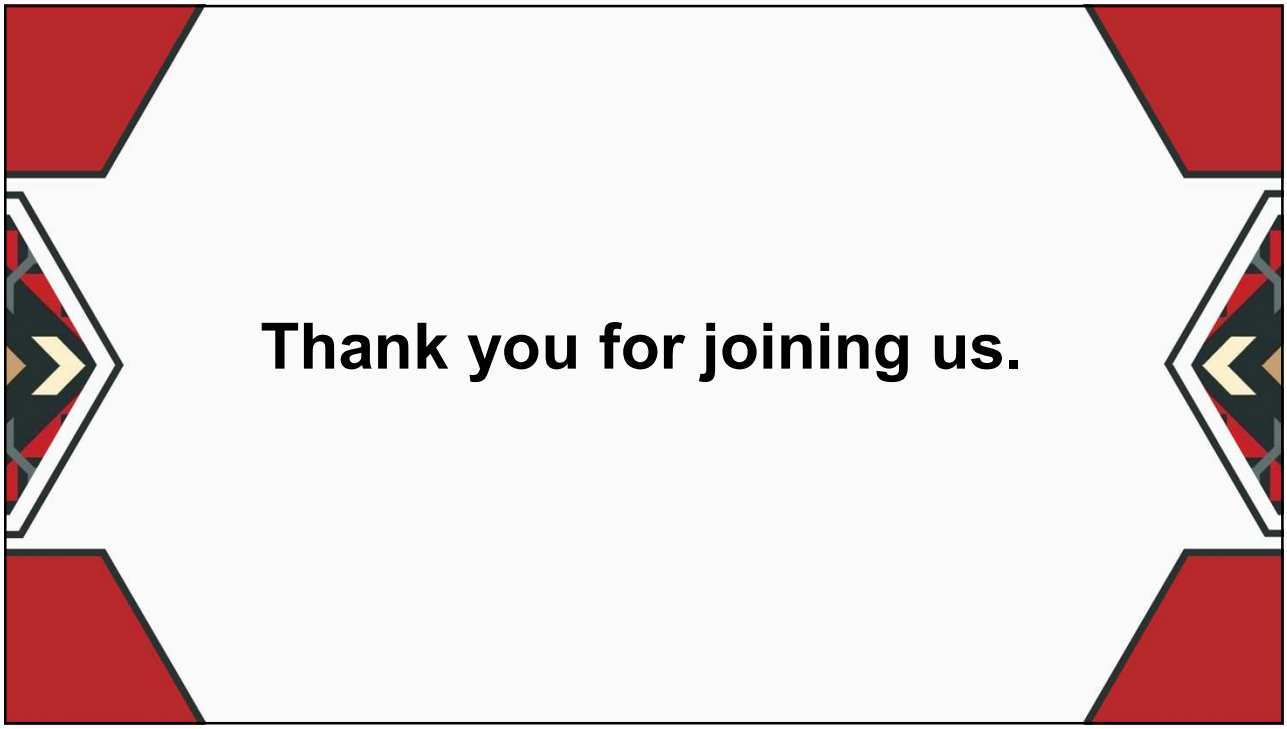


TRIBAL MITIGATION PLANNING HANDBOOK | PAGE C-1

103

Leadership and Advocacy for Tribal Housing Resilience

104



105