

FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Assistance Programs

- *Pre Disaster Mitigation (PDM)*
 - *Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)*
 - *Repetitive Flood Claims (RFC)*
 - *Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL)*
- &
- *Hazard Mitigation Grant (HMGP)*



Pre Disaster Mitigation (PDM)

- National annual competitive fund to mitigate natural disasters **before** incident
- Must hold FEMA approved State PDM Plan (Montana does)
- Up to \$3 million per project max Federal
- 75% Fed Share – 25% local match (soft)



PDM type projects

- Acquisition & demolition or relocation
- Elevation of structures in floodplain
- Retrofitting (storm shutters, seismic structural retrofit or non structural retro)
- Stormwater: culverts & retention basins
- Fuel reduction in the WUI
- Protective measures for utilities



Ineligible PDM projects

- Major flood control (dams, dikes, levees)
- Studies not directly related to project
- Generators and Alert systems
- Response & communication equipment
- Dry flood proofing of homes
- Anything owned/managed by a Federal agency



PDM (cont.)

- Annual program (@\$100 million)
- Apply through the state electronically (eGrants)
- Open @ 1 June – 1 Dec each year
 - Award notification spring
 - FEMA NEPA review @ 6-12 months
- SHMO conducts free training
- Can't give the money away!



Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)

- Mitigate flood damage to homes & buildings covered by NFIP
- Run by DNRC (with DES assist)
- 75%-25%
- MT: \$100K annually; can ask for more
- Can't give the money away! Giving it back to FEMA!



Repetitive Flood Claims (RFC)

- Mitigate Repetitive Loss (RL) properties under NFIP to reduce or eliminate claims
- 44 RL properties in Montana, (Homes)
- Only for RL properties where locals cannot meet 25% cost share (with proof)
- 100% Federal Share funding
- Run by DNRC (with DES assist)



Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL)

- Mitigation of residential covered under the NFIP and classified as SRL (multiple claims within short time frame)
- Montana has zero SRL at present
- Similar to RL guidelines



Hazard Mitigation Grant (HMGP)

- A *Post-Disaster* program
- Dollars award based on damages (15% of 75%)
- Infrequent in Montana (last was 2002)
- Current DR-1767 (5/2/08 SE MT); Rcvd \$524K June 2009; 4 Projects + 3 Plans
- Same types of eligible projects
- State has more control over grant



Updating State PDM Plan

- [“mt-hmupdate.com](http://mt-hmupdate.com)
- We need your input on the Risks, Hazards and Mitgation Strategies. Go to “Hazards” and then “Flood”, “Fire”, “Earthquake” etc.
- Blog Us!



State PDM Plan meetings

- 4/13/10: Missoula 10 am, Kalispell 2 pm
- 4/14/10: Chinook 9 am, Lewistown 3 pm
- 4/15/10: Dillon 10 am

- 4/26/10: Bozeman 10 am, Big Timber 2 pm
- 4/27/10: Billings 9 am, Miles City 2 pm
- 4/28/10: Glendive 9 am, Glasgow 2 pm





Montana State Hazard Mitigation Plan *Update* 2010

- Home
- Mitigation
- Reference Materials
- Forms
- Contacts
- Meetings & Presentations
- Plan
- Stakeholders
- Hazards

Wildfire Hazard Videos

- [Fuel Mitigation Project](#)
- [Fire Safe Montana](#)
- [Wildfire! Preventing Home Ignitions](#)
- [Firewise Communities/USA: Emigration Canyon/UT](#)
- [Wildland/Urban Interface](#)
- [Structure Protection Strategies in the Wildland/Urban](#)
- [Fire Behavior in the Wildland/Urban Interface](#)
- [Forest Fire Red Lodge, Montana](#)

Wildfire Hazard Images

- [Burned Ground](#)
- [Smoke](#)

More Information

- [Firewise Communities](#)

Wildfire



Wildland and rangeland fires are hazards that impact Montana every year. In mild fire seasons, there may be relatively small timber and crop resource losses. In extreme years, there can be resource devastation, habitat destruction, structure losses and deaths. Historically, fire has been an integral part of forest and grassland regeneration. Fire plays an important role in the growth and generation of healthy forest and grassland habitats.

A **wildland** or **rangeland fire** is an uncontrolled fire, a term which includes grass fires, forest fires, and scrub fires, be they man caused or natural in origin. The wildland/urban interface (WUI) is defined as the zone where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuel.



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Earthquake Hazard Videos

- [Brace Yourself for the Next One](#)
- [How to Prepare for an Earthquake](#)
- [Preparing your office for an earthquake](#)

More Information

- [U.S. Geological Survey Earthquake Hazards Program](#)

Earthquake

An **earthquake** is ground shaking and radiated seismic energy caused most commonly by a sudden slip on a fault, volcanic or magmatic activity, or other sudden stress changes in the earth. An earthquake of magnitude 8 or larger on the Richter Scale is termed a great earthquake. Fortunately, Montana has not experienced a great earthquake in recorded history. A great earthquake is not likely in Montana but a major earthquake (M 7.0-7.9) occurred near Hebgen Lake in 1959 and dozens of active faults have generated M 6.5-7.5 during recent geologic time. belt of seismicity known as the Intermountain Seismic Belt extends through western Montana, from the Flathead Lake region in the northwest corner of the state to the Yellowstone National Park region.

Leave a Comment

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Email (will not be published) (required)



Questions?

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