

A group of firefighters in yellow protective gear and helmets are working on a hillside. One firefighter in the foreground is kneeling, while others stand behind him, some holding tools like axes. The ground is covered in dry grass and patches of black, charred earth. The background is a blurred, hilly landscape.

2025 Annual Hazard Mitigation Report

NORTH
Dakota | Emergency Services
Be Legendary.

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A Very Warm Welcome

A Note From the Director

Welcome! And thank you for dropping by the 2025 Hazard Mitigation Annual Report. There has been no shortage of interesting events happening in the years 2024 – 2025, both at home and across the nation.

2024 met us head-on with historic, tragic October wildfires. And then, a season of drought in some parts of the state led to an early and active spring wildfire season. We activated once more in June to help recover from a wild and deadly series of tornadoes and derecho wind event.

North Dakota continues in our hard-earned reputation as the state with the most extreme day-to-day, week-to-week, month-to-month, season-to-season, and year-to-year temperature and precipitation variability of any state in the nation. The volatility

Operation Chastise Fullscale Exercise at Backup Location

and range of threats we have faced only serve to sharpen every cycle of North Dakota’s emergency management playbook: prepare, respond, recover, and most importantly of all: (because this is the mitigation annual report we’re allowed to be a bit biased for a moment) mitigation.

Apart from weather and natural disasters, we had numerous positive outcomes at the state legislative session – more on that in the Legislative Recap. At the federal level however, instability and unknowns lurk. The status quo is rapidly changing.

We can see that North Dakota weathers extreme events with decisive action and tremendous resilience. That same spirit is what will help us to get through these and future financial and policy changes as well.

As we take this opportunity to reflect over the year, we pause on the two major disasters that occurred. I’m struck now that, though we had a different governor for each of the disasters, they each said something similar. While visiting the impacted areas, Burgum touring the wildfires and Armstrong touring

the tornadoes, they each said something to the effect of ‘as wild as this event was, it is a miracle that we didn’t suffer more loss of life.’

A miracle, or Mitigation? Perhaps, humbly, a little bit of both.

(Fine. You too, Preparedness, Response, and Recovery. You too.)

With Gratitude,



Governor Kelly Armstrong surveys damage from tornadoes alongside locals and Darin Hanson



Legislative Recap

by Alison Vetter

Members of the North Dakota House of Representatives hold a floor session on Feb. 18, 2025. (Michael Achterling/North Dakota Monitor)

Legislative Recap

Public Safety was an active topic throughout the 69th legislative session. From clean-up bills to ordering studies, various policy initiatives addressed current and potential future threats. Administrative policies like fees and benefits keep public safety staffed and funded. Studies help lawmakers understand whether gaps exist in capability and authority – paving the way for future discussion.

Department-Initiated Legislation

Bill Title	Description	Impact
HB 1079	Divisions within the department of emergency services have been renamed.	State Radio -> State Emergency Communications Center Homeland Security -> Homeland Security and Emergency Management
HB 1073	Disaster or emergency response and recovery costs, authority to spend funds from the state disaster relief fund, and uses of the state disaster relief fund.	This provides the Emergency Commission the authority to access the Disaster Relief Fund without requiring a special session with legislators.
SB 2082	Hazardous chemical fees.	Increases the HazChem storage fees that have not been updated since 1991. These fees are split between NDDDES for program administration and local and regional fire programs that respond to HazMat scenes.
SB 2114	State radio system and service fees	Adjusts the fee structure to percentage-based so that fees can change dynamically as the costs flux.

Other Legislation We Followed Closely

Bill Title	Description	Impact
SB 2098	Silver and Blue Alerts	This bill largely cleaned up the location and language of these alerts.
SB 2033	Distress ambulance service program	Gives HHS greater authority and responsibility to foresee gaps in ambulance services, either through closure due to non-compliance or capacity for timely response.
SB 2332	Legacy earnings emergency services and public safety fund and advisory board	Establishes a study on the future funding of public safety across the state.
SB 2296	Classifies dispatchers as First Responders.	Gives direct access to expanded benefits, such as mental health resources.
HB 1419	Reclassification of Dispatchers and Correctional Officers as Emergency Responders in PERs	Gives dispatchers a different retirement package.
SB 2340	Provide for a legislative study to evaluate the evolving fire service operational and response needs of the state.	Allows us to put together a view of fire response personnel and assets across the state, and to see if the capacity meets the need.
HB 1209	There were 11 bills brought forward in the 2025 legislative session relating to foreign adversary threats and influence and the state’s ability to vet. This bill, 1209, was passed and directs NDDDES to provide an assessment of foreign adversary threats to legislative management.	The large number of bills with disparate problem and solution sets is reflective of the general concern that exists amongst lawmakers and the public alike. We found that most of the topics brought forward were already being done in some regard. This is a worthy topic(s) for public safety officials to engage in prior to next session. Per this bill, NDDDES will gather feedback and craft a report.

STORM Act

The Safeguarding Tomorrow through Ongoing Risk Mitigation (STORM) Act, signed into law on January 1, 2021, amends the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to authorize FEMA to award capitalization grants to states, U.S. territories, and federally recognized tribal governments. These grants are used to establish revolving loan funds, from which eligible jurisdictions can receive low interest loans (up to \$5 million per project) to carry out hazard mitigation projects—such as strengthening infrastructure to reduce risks from severe weather, floods, wildfires, and other natural disasters. The objective is to empower local entities to fund mitigation proactively, enhance community resilience, lower disaster-related losses, and post-disaster expenditures.

Through the STORM Act, FEMA can provide a 90% cost share to participating states to develop a State Revolving Loan Fund that provides eligible applicants with a 1% interest rate loan so they can complete mitigation projects and pay the loan back over a 20-year period or up to 30 years for projects benefiting low-income communities. The application process will prioritize applications for projects that increase resilience of natural and built infrastructure.

NDDDES was awarded stewardship of \$1.6M for the state match, equaling the state's 10% cost share.

TLDR; We enjoy solid public safety support among legislators here in North Dakota. Recognizing dispatchers as first responders was a celebrated milestone, making adjustments to public alerts address public safety issues, access to the DRF gives us greater flexibility in response, and the fire study and foreign influence vetting shows awareness of potential futures threat and understanding gaps that exist to appropriately address those threats.





The Historic October Wildfires

By Katie Leitch

North Dakota has a long-standing history of battling wildfires, but the October 2024 wildfires marked a defining moment in not only the intensity and severity of wildfire response and recovery, but also the vital importance of mitigation at every stage of disaster management. Mitigation in North Dakota is not just a post-disaster action; it's a continuous commitment embedded in planning, response, and recovery.

"I remember at some point I looked at my phone and saw there were resource draws down to Florida for hurricanes - talking sustained winds in the 60 - 70 mph range. I thought 'You think a hurricane is bad? Try dealing with a wildfire in hurricane winds.'"

Ryan Melin | *NDFS Fire Management Officer*

Beginning on October 5, 2024, the state experienced a historic wildfire outbreak driven by extreme drought, unusually dry vegetation, and wind gusts nearing 80 mph. Fires ignited and spread rapidly across the northwestern and central regions, severely impacting McKenzie and Williams Counties, with additional fire activity reported in Mountrail, Ward, Dunn, and Oliver Counties. The fires scorched more than 120,000 acres, caused two fatalities, injured several, including a firefighter, and resulted in the destruction of homes, fencing, livestock, and agricultural assets. More than 600 power poles were damaged, leaving many residents without power for days.

"When you have that high of winds with all the ash and dust that's blowing around it gets to be pretty surreal and pretty scary."

"You're driving down these roads and you can't see..."

"You just have to hope there's no heavy equipment or vehicle coming your way."

Marle Baker | *Three Affiliated Tribes Fire Manager*



Wildland Firefighters, Bear Den Fire | Oct. 8, 2024

Among the most destructive were the Elkhorn and Bear Den Fires, which became the first in state history to receive Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG) declarations. The Elkhorn Fire burned through inaccessible, rugged terrain, damaging hay grounds and essential infrastructure, while the Bear Den Fire threatened the MHA Nation community of Mandaree, destroying property, impacting hundreds of livestock, and leading to widespread evacuations. Firefighters relied on coordinated ground crews, air tankers, helicopters, and mutual aid partners from across the region in an intense, multi-day effort to achieve containment.

The response was complicated by zero visibility, heavy smoke, and broken lines of communication due to terrain and weather conditions. Many described the conditions as “apocalyptic.” In the absence of full-scale federal resources, strained nationally by simultaneous disasters like Hurricanes



View of Bambi Bucket water drop from a ND National Guard Blackhawk Helicopter

Helene and Milton, North Dakota’s response was a testament to grassroots resilience. Farmers cut firebreaks with personal equipment, and volunteer fire departments led suppression efforts with aid from the ND National Guard, tribal entities, and partner states. This collaboration embodied a full whole-of-government and whole-of-community response.



Heavy Air Tanker sprays fire retardant on the Elkhorn Fire

“It was the largest emergency aviation response that I’ve ever seen, and I’ve been flying in North Dakota since 1980.”

**Larry Regorrah, NDDes Air Ops
& Civil Air Patrol Captain**

Beyond physical destruction, the fires threatened the economic sustainability of agricultural communities. Burned pastures, lost shelterbelts, dead livestock, and damaged structures left producers facing devastating losses, some uncertain if they could recover. Yet, the people of North Dakota rallied: shelters were opened, mobile food banks deployed, and recovery and mental health resources offered, reflecting the state’s collective spirit and readiness to recover stronger.

From a mitigation standpoint, October 2024 demonstrated that proactive and

embedded risk reduction strategies can save lives and property. Before the fires, the North Dakota Forest Service identified above-normal fire activity and high risk, which triggered the repositioning of firefighting resources, interagency coordination, and heightened public communication. These early actions enabled swift evacuations and targeted suppression efforts, even in rugged terrain. While these measures were primarily preparedness-focused, they clearly acted as risk reduction tools, showing how planning and real-time adaptation can blunt disaster impacts.

In the field, responders delivered “just-in-time” training to residents, teaching defensible space techniques, trimming vegetation, clearing brush, and protecting structures, which proved crucial amid the rapidly advancing flames. Simultaneously, NDDDES and NDFS launched a coordinated public education effort across social media, agency websites, and local media, explaining wildfire terms like “contained” and “controlled,” and producing instructional videos on how to clean UTVs to prevent ignition or create defensible space under threat. These outreach efforts built both immediate awareness and longer-term community resilience.

The crisis also led to key structural improvements. In response to widespread fire activity and varying levels of local capacity, the state developed and activated the North Dakota Wildland Fire Task Force to enable the rapid deployment of fire districts with pre-identified assets across the state. The state activated the North Dakota Wildland Fire Task Force, drawing on extensive interagency and mutual aid coordination. This effort is designed not to strain local resources, but rather to allow jurisdictions with available capacity to support areas that are nearing or exceeding their own. By identifying these departments in advance, the Task Force can strategically mobilize resources from unaffected regions to those facing immediate wildfire threats. This coordinated, scalable model enhances local-level response while maintaining overall state readiness. It also laid the groundwork for future wildfire-specific mitigation strategies, including fuel management, land use planning, and infrastructure hardening.

Ultimately, the October 2024 wildfires illustrated that mitigation isn’t a singular action, it’s a mindset that must be woven into every phase of disaster readiness. From public training and prepositioned resources to unified command and long-term land management, North Dakota’s efforts offer a clear blueprint for proactive wildfire resilience in rural, agricultural states.



Group of cattle huddle nearby burned pastures



NORTH DAKOTA'S PATH TO RESILIENCE: ADVANCING HAZARD MITIGATION IN 2025

By Todd Joersz and Carl Meyer

Minnkota Power Coop Bank Stabilization near Wilton, ND

North Dakota continues to strengthen statewide resilience through hazard mitigation. At the core of these initiatives is the State Hazard Mitigation Team, which strategically deploys funding from FEMA’s Hazard Mitigation Assistance programs. The team leverages support from the following key grant programs:

- Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)
- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)

Each of these programs helps fund long-term solutions for reducing disaster risk. FEMA typically provides up to 75% of eligible project costs.

PROJECT COST SHARE:

75% Federal
10% State
15% Local

In North Dakota, the state enhances this by contributing an additional 10% toward HMGP projects, effectively reducing the local cost share to only 15%.

Since 1997, North Dakota has invested over \$320 million in hazard mitigation initiatives, yielding an impressive 6.54:1 return on investment. This means over \$2 billion in disaster losses potentially avoided thanks to proactive planning and implementation.

Hazard Mitigation Investment in N. Dakota

\$320M	@	6.54:ROI	=	\$2.1B
Invested in hazard mitigation in North Dakota		Dollars saved in recovery per dollar spent in mitigation		Estimated saved in recovery in North Dakota

NDDDES Critical Facility Generators

Twenty-six generators were installed at fire halls, ambulance stations, and law enforcement centers across the state. These generators ensure facilities stay powered in times of severe weather and power outages.



During the recent severe summer weather event on June 20-21st, a generator at the Stutsman County Law Enforcement Center installed as part of this project kept power on for the dispatch center and displaced people seeking shelter at the facility.



Minnkota Power Coop Bank Stabilization

Due to erosion along the east side of the Missouri River, approximately 8 miles south of Wilton, North Dakota, a power line structure was in danger of collapse into the waterway. The riverbank had moved approximately 45 feet eastward toward the structure and threatened the northerly-most portion of the foundation. A mitigation effort was executed to stabilize the bank using riprap and slope reconstruction resulting in a stabilized riverbank and the power line structure being secured. See photo opposite, below.



Hobart Lake Transmission Line Replacement

There are two existing 69kV transmission structures that are currently inundated with water in Hobart Lake. Both are three pole wood structures. Both structures will be replaced on higher ground, ensuring that they are not affected by erosion and preventing future chances of structure failure resulting in power outages for area customers.

New Challenges – New Solutions

Recently, NDDES used HMGP funds to help two families install individual storm shelters in their residences to use in times of severe weather and hazardous situations. Residential safe rooms are hardened structures specifically designed and built to provide near-absolute protection for individuals and families during extreme wind events, such as tornadoes and hurricanes. These rooms are typically installed within or adjacent to homes and must meet strict design standards to qualify for FEMA funding under the HMGP. Since the two properties, one in the City of Fargo and the other in Mountrail County, were slab-on-grade homes with no basements or adequate space to seek shelter in an emergency, applicants installed residential safe rooms in their garages. These projects, facilitated in conjunction with local emergency management authorities, provide solutions to unique challenges North Dakota citizens face when planning ahead to keep their families out of harm's way during emergencies.



As North Dakota continues its efforts in 2025, the State Hazard Mitigation Team remains dedicated to building a resilient and prepared future for all residents. Through strategic planning, community engagement, and vital infrastructure projects, the state demonstrates its commitment to safeguarding lives and property against future hazards.

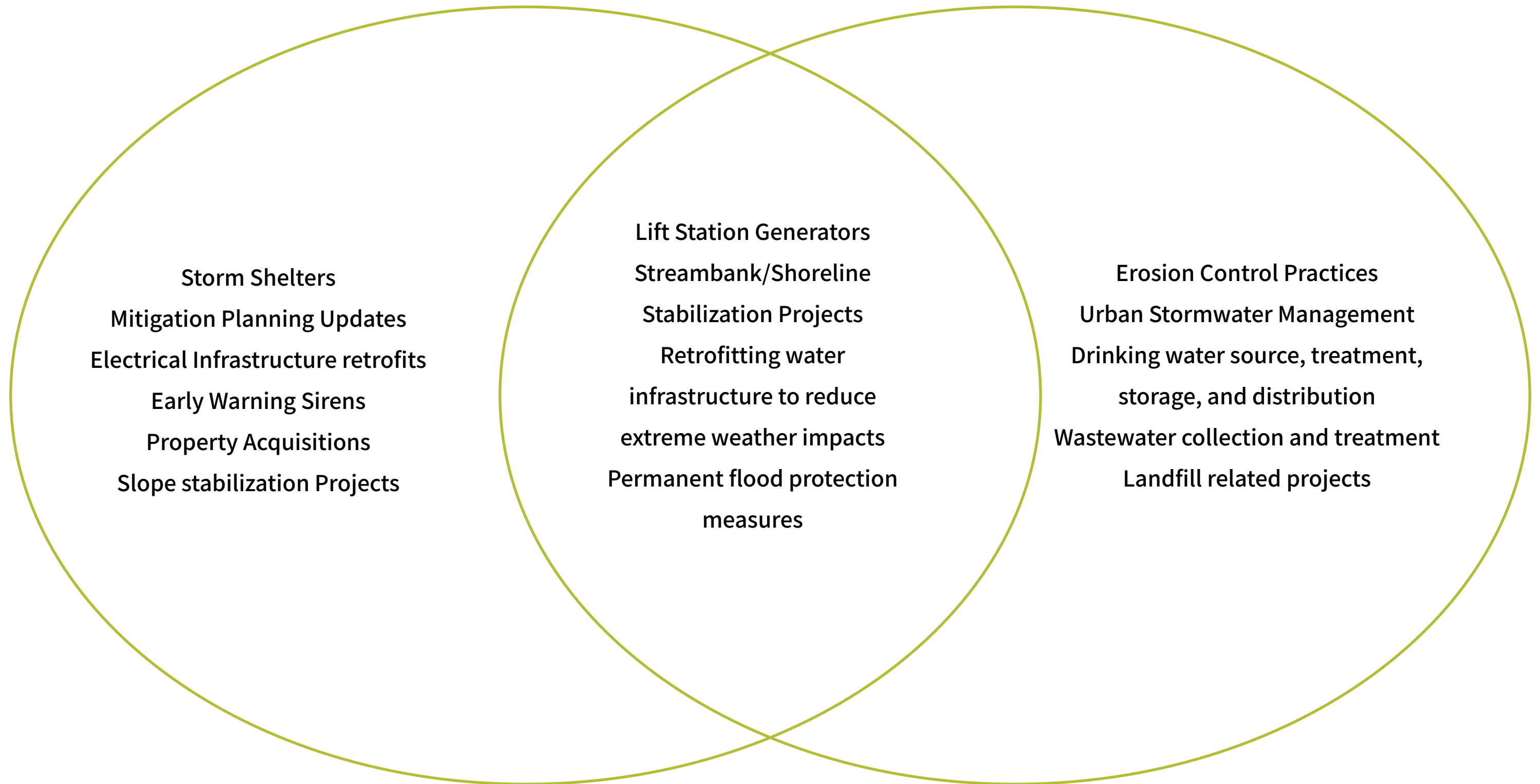
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NDDES Mitigation Projects

NDDEQ Mitigation Projects





Hazard Mitigation efforts at ND Department of Environmental Quality

Authors: DeAnn Ament, Shannon Fisher, Emilee Novak, Elizabeth Tokach Duran

Nonpoint Source Program

The Nonpoint Source Pollution Management Program utilizes Clean Water Act Section 319 funding for the implementation of best management practices that mitigate the impacts of hazardous environmental events. Local project sponsors (Soil Conservation Districts, Water Resource Boards, etc.) coordinate with producers/landowners on best management practices like cover crops and conversion of nonproductive agricultural acreage to native grasslands to improve soil health, increase infiltration and reduce runoff incorporating natural elements to promote increased resilience.



Streambank stabilization projects (Grade stabilization structures, riparian area plantings, streambank reshaping, etc.) improve stream/river/lake shoreline structure, decreasing erosion in areas that are highly sensitive to flooding, preserving farmland and stream adjacent infrastructure.

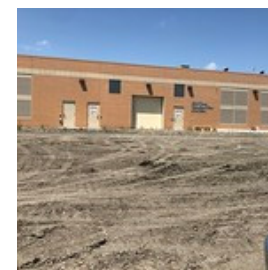
Section 319 funding can also be used for Urban Stormwater Management not under regulatory compliance of an ND Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

stormwater permit or other regulations.

More information about the The Nonpoint Source program can be found at [North Dakota Department of Environmental Quality's website](https://www.nd.gov/nddeq/programs/nonpoint-source/).

State Revolving Fund Programs

The State Revolving Fund programs provide low-interest loans to political subdivisions for a wide variety of water infrastructure projects and are jointly managed by NDDEQ and ND Public Finance Authority. Examples of projects that may reduce the impacts of natural or manmade disasters include those that enhance disaster resilience, improve physical or technological infrastructure, or provide backup power during outages.



**City of Fargo's
Regional Water
Reclamation
Facility Central
Generation
Station during
construction**

The Clean Water State Revolving Fund projects can include wastewater collection and treatment, stormwater infrastructure, landfill closure, landfill leachate collection and treatment, and water meters. The Clean Water State Revolving Fund program has provided low-cost funding for many projects containing hazard mitigation items. One example would be the City of Fargo's Regional Water Reclamation Facility expansion, which



**City of
Gardner's
generator
and fence**

includes a permanent flood protection plan as well as a central generation station. Smaller projects, but just as essential for mitigation, include the cities of Gardner and Center which have each recently installed emergency backup generators for their sanitary sewer lift stations.



**City of
Center's
generator**

Metro Flood Diversion Authority received a Clean Water State Revolving Fund loan to construct sixteen lift stations in the FM Diversion Stormwater Lift Stations Improvements, which will play an important role in the overall flood protection plan.



**Metro's
Lift Station
55 and 56
Project
FM-22-C1**

The Drinking Water State Revolving Fund funds drinking water infrastructure projects that include source, treatment, storage, and distribution components. One example of a recent project with a disaster resilience component is the City of Zeeland's project to improve its resilience during extreme weather conditions by installing a mixer. During the brutally cold winter, water towers can freeze, leaving water systems without water until they thaw. Mixers are used to circulate the water in the tower and prevent freezing, ensuring that

residents have continued access to clean water.

The State Revolving Fund programs are commonly used to co-fund projects with other state and federal agencies. This includes agencies for which other federal funds cannot be used on the project – the State Revolving Fund program can use its loan repayments or its leveraged bond proceeds (both considered state funds) for FEMA, US Department of Transportation, US Army Corps of Engineers and US Bureau of Reclamation co-funded projects. These efforts outline the interagency efforts that create a holistic culture and landscape of resilience in North Dakota.

More information about the State Revolving Fund programs can be found at [North Dakota Public Finance Authority](#) and [North Dakota Department of Environmental Quality](#).



Public Education as Mitigation

By Alison Vetter



SILVER ALERT: HELP US FIND
Faye Schaefer
Minot, ND

Search led by Minot Police Department
Contact (701) 852-0111
12/31/2024

More information:
ndresponse.gov/alert

North Dakota public alerts are authorized by Highway Patrol and the Bureau of Criminal Investigation and issued by the Department of Emergency Services on behalf of local law enforcement.

ATTENTION

911 planned maintenance outage for
Griggs, Foster, Wells, Sheridan, and
possibly McHenry Counties.

Feb 19, 3-5AM CST

We're aware of two wildfires,
one in Emmons County and
another in Sheridan County.

Please stay out of the area so
that firefighters and
landowners can respond.

**Armstrong
Declares
Statewide
Fire
Emergency**

NORTH Dakota | Emergency Services

Red Flag Warning
Friday, 4/11/2025

NORTH Dakota | Emergency Services

SILVER ALERT: HELP US FIND
Jean Morrison
Walhalla, ND

Search led by Pembina County Sheriff's Office
Contact (701) 520-0548
5/17/2025

More information:
ndresponse.gov/alert

North Dakota public alerts are authorized by Highway Patrol and the Bureau of Criminal Investigation and issued by the Department of Emergency Services on behalf of local law enforcement.

**FIRE
WATCH
WEATHER**

MONDAY, 3/10/2025

NORTH Dakota | Emergency Services

SILVER ALERT: HELP US FIND
Hayden Trottier
Lansford, ND

Search led by Rolette County Sheriff's Office
Contact (701) 477-5823
3/29/2025

More information:
ndresponse.gov/alert

North Dakota public alerts are authorized by Highway Patrol and the Bureau of Criminal Investigation and issued by the Department of Emergency Services on behalf of local law enforcement.

**Governor's
Emergency
Declaration**

NORTH Dakota | Emergency Services

READY
Be Prepared

SET
Be Alert

GO!
Evacuate Now

Do not hesitate

Prepare to evacuate

**RE
FLA
WARN**
MONDAY,

**RE
FLA
WARN**
MONDAY,

The Sta
with ai
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Turtle

- 4 ND Fo
- ND Tas
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- Civil A

Plea
dron

Among the concrete structures that form mitigation - flood walls, outdoor warning systems, and upgraded pump systems stands another, more nebulous mitigation action: public education. How humans respond can make the difference between a disaster and a tragedy. Will they receive the alert? Will they take the threat seriously? Will they take precautions? Will they cooperate with local authorities?

Public education is a powerful factor, but the elusive nature makes it hard to quantify. How many wildfires did the campaign prevent? How many lives were saved because they sought shelter during an outdoor warning signal? How many homes were protected because rising river levels, forecasts, and warnings afforded enough time to construct ample safeguards?

It is only when public education has failed that we can see its true power. A topic that came under a microscope this summer after devastating flooding in Kerville, Texas.



NDResponse serves as the one-stop shop for information to the public when emergencies and impending disasters impact North Dakota.

Without a one-stop shop, citizens are left to search across state or federal departments, county sheriffs, local law enforcement, or the fire department.

Or was it the city posting about it? Some of these accounts are little used and followed, and sometimes the management of social media and issuing press releases is just one hat among the many that a local authority must wear. Further, the media must make sense of the variety of information, leaving them responsible for both the research and the narrative.

The proactive approach of NDResponse gives citizens a branded JIC, without ever having to understand what a Joint Information Center is. We make use of NDResponse through the continuum of emergency management: preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation.

(Though, spoiler alert, one section far out-performs the others in reach analytics)

Preparedness

Coordinated annual campaigns give communicators and emergency managers a date on the calendar to force proactive preparedness communications for upcoming seasonal dangers.

Just-in-time training for specific threats are especially effective when you can (accurately) impress the severity of the threat at hand.



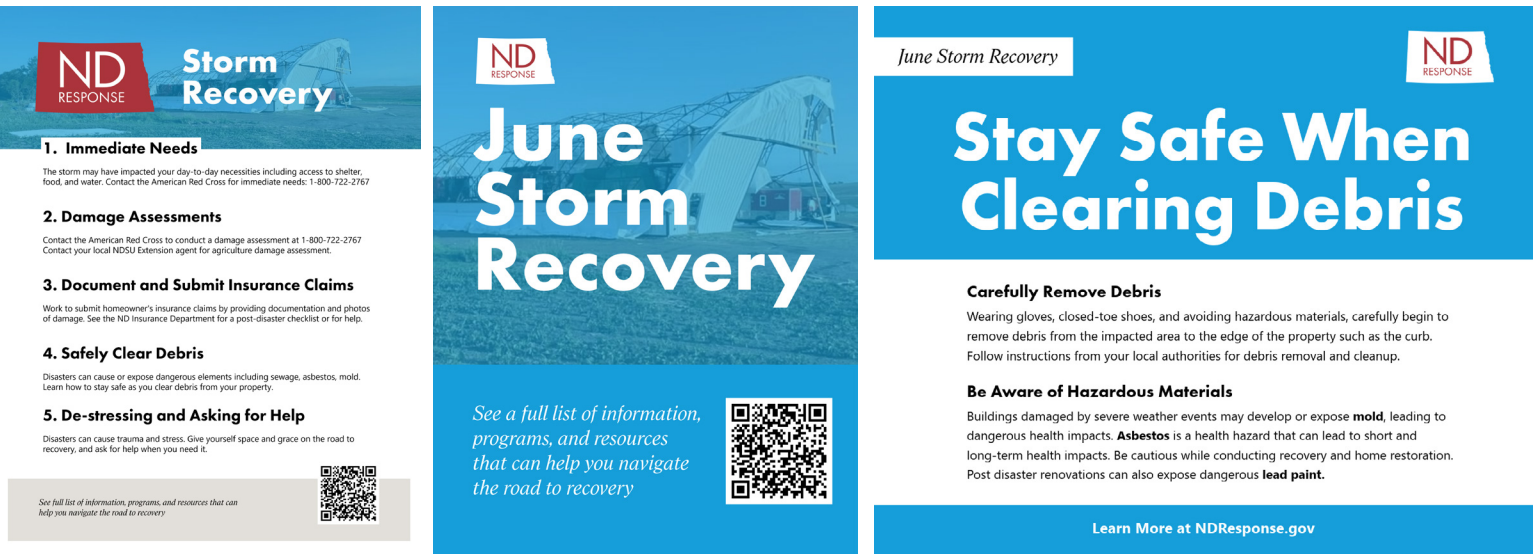
Response

Highlighting response activities is a necessary action in solidifying public trust that the government is responding and can often cause a surge in first responder appreciation (rightly so). Unsurprisingly, these posts showing capability and big tools are often the ones with the furthest reach. It is important in these messages to balance the flex muscle emoji with empathy.

Response messaging often must balance further threat and prevention messaging, response actions being taken, and recovery information. These messages may be necessary simultaneously depending on the scope of the threat.

Recovery

Recovery is often the second-highest performing message, in particular because the disaster has already created a captive audience. We are finding prudent to create a webpage with all of the recovery programs and resources available. That way, we can create one communication campaign and recovery poster with QR code and encourage folks to check back as recovery evolves.



Practice *Safe* Open Burning in ND

Learn Before You Burn at [NDResponse.gov/burn](https://ndresponse.gov/burn)



Mitigation

Mitigation communications could be considered in two ways: communicating mitigation projects and mitigating the effects through public education.

Communicating about mitigation projects may not be the flashiest topic of the emergency management cycles. But, made into small, bite-sized stories, project updates can serve as impactful drips in a bucket of public trust. Large projects can be broken down into phases with meaningful progress markers. Every project should be tied back to the original threat and show clearly what dangers have been mitigated. These stories are good new stories that can be tucked into slow news cycles.

Mitigating the effects of an oncoming threat through public education brings us back to preparedness: what is the threat, and what should individuals be doing about it?





Risky Business

**PROBABILISTIC TERMS AT PLAY THROUGHOUT
VARIOUS PLANNING PROCESSES**

By Greg Gust, NDDES Meteorologist

What's the chance that (?)... is a question that most of us have *likely* asked ourselves at least, what, once or twice a day for most of our adult or professional lives? *Certainly*, if we've worked in any of the Emergency Services related fields, we've *probably* spent the *greater part* of some days pondering all kinds of *what-if* or *what's-the-chance* type questions. And in just these few introductory sentences we've already stumbled over all kinds of "risk" related terms which we *likely*, *possibly*, *probably*, and/or *certainly* stumble over on a regular basis.

In this article we'll examine the concept of risk as used in various emergency management applications. We'll more deeply examine how risk is typically analyzed as part of mitigation planning, so that it may be more effectively reduced or mitigated. And we'll briefly examine when or how various risk indices may help risk managers to prioritize their mitigation efforts.

So, let's get down to some risky business!

STEP 1: WHAT IS RISK?

For the purposes of conducting a Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA), “risk” is defined as the result of two basic factors, the “likelihood” of a particular threat or hazard, and the “consequences” or impacts the threat or hazard may have on a community ([DHS Lexicon](#), 2017, p. 563; [FEMA CPG 201](#), 2018, p.7; [FEMA NRI Tech](#), 2025, p. 3-1).

RISK = LIKELIHOOD X CONSEQUENCE

These sources define *likelihood* as the chance of something happening (DHS Lexicon, 2017, p. 382), which is most often stated in terms of:

- general descriptors (*rare, unlikely, likely, or almost certain*)
- frequencies (*weekly, monthly, annually, etc.*)
- probabilities (*percent chance*)

They define consequence as the effect of a particular hazard event, incident, or occurrence ([DHS Lexicon](#), 2017, p. 111). With consequence commonly measured in terms of impacts to people; structures such as facilities, lifelines, and critical infrastructure; systems such as networks and capabilities; natural, historic, and cultural resources; and valuable community activities ([FEMA Local Guide](#), 2025, p. 20).

This is important because... the National Preparedness Goal is expressed as:

A secure and resilient Nation with the capabilities required across the whole community to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from the threats and hazards that pose the greatest risk. (FEMA CPG-201, 2018, p.5)

It’s recommended that planners conduct a comprehensive Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment process every 3 years, with a Stakeholder Preparedness Review conducted annually.

STEP 2: MAKE SURE YOU KNOW HOW STATISTICS ARE APPLIED IN A PARTICULAR PROFESSIONAL APPLICATION.

In the previous section we considered risk as it's commonly determined through a THIRA process. For this section, let's consider how risk is reduced or mitigated through a Hazard Mitigation Planning process.

According to FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide ([FEMA Local Guide](#), 2025) and Tribal Mitigation Planning Handbook ([FEMA Tribal Handbook](#), 2025), risk is further described as the potential for damage or loss created by the interaction of natural hazards¹ with assets, such as people, buildings, infrastructure, or natural and cultural resources. These guides and/or handbooks direct us to focus on each participating community as we determine

- 1) the types of natural hazards which may occur in each community
- 2) the locations within communities most prone to these hazards
- 3) the extent/magnitude of the respective hazards
- 4) how often each hazard has occurred in the past (previous occurrences)
- 5) how likely they are to occur in the future (future probability)

¹ While the FEMA Hazard Mitigation Program only requires that jurisdictions consider the natural hazards which affect their respective areas, the 2024-2029 ND Enhanced Mitigation Mission Area Operations Plan ([ND eMAOP](#), 2024) considers all Threats and Hazards (natural, technological, and adversarial) which were examined through the State THIRA process and Mitigation Planning Process. NDDES encourages local hazard mitigation planners to consider all pertinent threats and hazards for their respective jurisdictions, to ensure a comprehensive planning process.

Once the threat and hazard analysis is completed in this more extensive hazard mitigation context, the critical next step is to identify parts of a community likely to have the greatest vulnerability to and assess potential impacts from each hazard in the near future – then we can develop an effective mitigation strategy.

While a typical THIRA process looks primarily at past hazard occurrences and recent trends in a response context, the hazard mitigation risk analysis process looks explicitly at both this composite likelihood and its projection into the immediate future – at a minimum, throughout the next 5-year planning period ([FEMA Local Guide](#), 2025, pp. 19-21). While the THIRA/SPR process is done through a different process than the MHMP Risk Assessment, it is valuable to integrate these processes and data wherever possible. Planners all too often fail to assess the future probability (or likelihood) of their hazards or choose to minimize any changes which may occur in populations, structures, land-use, or cultural resources over the new planning period – any of which may affect local vulnerabilities and/or impacts.

As we've stated in previous editions of these Mitigation Progress Reports ([Gust](#), 2023), effective mitigation planning takes a broader and longer view. It considers those hazards which affect our communities and those which affect neighboring communities, counties, and states. It looks back over previous decades, not just a few years. It anticipates changes that may occur well into the future, even a future that may seem dimly lit at times ([Vetter and Donahue](#), 2024).

STEP 3: PRIORITIZE RISKS.

Understand that the THIRA or HIRA Risk that been discussed here, likely differs from various “Risk Indices” you may encounter. The utility of various risk indices is often to guide a jurisdiction in ranking the relative priority of each hazard for their locale, during a certain period of time, as part of an overall mitigation strategy, which in turn should help guide their allocation of sparse hazard mitigation resources. To a degree, the risk indices discussed below may align with mitigation priorities identified during a jurisdiction’s annual Stakeholder Preparedness Review (SPR), as discussed in FEMA’s Comprehensive Preparedness Guide ([FEMA CPG-201](#), 2018, p.23).

As part of both the THIRA/SPR and Local/Tribal Hazard Mitigation Planning processes, jurisdictions are required to complete a capability assessment and a vulnerability assessment. And, in general, these capability/vulnerability analyses are used to expand the original risk equation to either multiply by vulnerability or divide by capability.

For example, if a jurisdiction has numerous homes located within a known floodplain their overall vulnerability to flooding increases. As a stop-gap measure, that jurisdiction may have more heavily enforced floodplain management methods, flood mitigation measures such as permanent or temporary flood wall, or may integrate green spaces in the floodplain to reduce impacts to homes/businesses/critical infrastructure.

These enhanced capabilities balance out the vulnerability the community

experiences therefore reducing the overall risk ranking.

Priority Risk Index (PRI) – This type of index combines the two standard components of risk (likelihood and consequence) with other characteristics of a particular hazard in some type of a weighted ranking schema. The 2024-2029 ND Enhanced Mitigation Mission Area Operations Plan used such a scheme to identify which hazards had a high, medium, or low priority from a statewide basis ([ND eMAOP](#), 2024, pp. 128-131). A similar prioritization scheme applied at any local or tribal level could result in markedly different relative rankings from one area of the state to another.

National Risk Index (NRI) – This index doesn’t use the two standard components of Risk identified above, which are likelihood and consequence. Instead, it substitutes a somewhat similar function called Expected Annual Loss (EAL), which is based on three somewhat standardized economic indicators called annualized frequency, exposure, and historic loss ratio ([FEMA NRI](#), 2025, p. 3-1). The NRI then combines this new term, EAL, with a Community Risk Factor, which modifies the EAL based on a community’s social vulnerability and resiliency factors or capabilities. In simplest terms, the EAL approximates the standard THIRA or HIRA based Risk, but its magnitude can vary greatly. The full NRI then scales EAL (the proxy for Risk) value by a mix of social vulnerability and resiliency measures to achieve its relative rankings of the respective hazards within its somewhat limited natural hazard database. The 2024 ND eMAOP states a caution ([2024](#), p. 128), that the NRI’s database history is potentially shorter and less comprehensive than other datasets, and as such “is not a substitute for localized data analysis”.

STEP 4: DOUBLE-CHECK YOUR DATA.

Your analytics are only as good as your background database – so ensure your data is good! Local jurisdictions have a primary and fundamental responsibility to collect and maintain information on the threats and hazards which affect their areas, and to assess their vulnerabilities to and impacts from these threats and hazards. According to the National Disaster Recovery Framework ([FEMA NDRF](#), 2024), high quality data and data analytics, managed by local, state, and tribal officials, drive every stage of the disaster recovery continuum, from pre-disaster planning through disaster response, recovery, and mitigation into resilience. Information gathered at the community level is fundamental to this process!

Who in your jurisdiction accomplishes these data gathering and validation tasks?

A variety of local, state, and federal agencies seek to collect and maintain historic threat/hazard event data pertinent to their program areas. However, the data they collect may not be the specific data you have or need.

For example, NOAA/NCEI’s Storm Events Database (Storm Data) contains certain types of storm related information collected by the National Weather Service (NWS) within a few days to a few months of the storm event ([NCEI](#), 2025). Local NWS offices typically gather things like damaging wind, hail size, and snowfall or rainfall reports across a known or suspected impact area. What they don’t have is the capacity to gather specific data for each individual or family affected by the storm, including certain injuries, fatalities, crop loss, or property loss... because that information is usually private, proprietary, or simply unavailable until months

after the storm – much too late for Storm Data publication.

It’s up to local jurisdictions to keep track of their hazard events as they occur, both storm event information and community impacts, in near real time, even if they don’t meet local, state, or federal disaster declaration thresholds. And make sure you double check your information with other local, state, or federal sources. They may not be tracking all the information you may need.

For example, what is the direct and indirect loss from a given event like a flood or a drought? Is it simply the loss to local, state, federal infrastructure and related disaster management costs? What about the losses to private individual and/or businesses, insured or not? What about crop loss immediately after that event, throughout that crop year, or damages that continue into the following year?

Federal Agencies	State Agencies	Local Sources
FEMA Fire Reporting NFIRS (until 1 Jan 2026, and NERIS (after 1 Jan 2026)	NDGS Map Servers and Databases	Local Public Service Answering Points (PSAPs) or 9-1-1 Dispatch Centers
NWS Offices in Bismarck and Grand Forks , and associated Event Reviews	NDDEQ Incident Reports	Local County North Dakota State University (NDSU) Extension Agents
NOAA/NCEI Storm Events Database	NDDWR MapService-Dams	Local City/County Engineers and ND Department of Transportation shops
USDA/Forest Service FSim - Wildfire likelihood in North Dakota - Wildfire Risk to Communities USDA-RMA Summary of Business	NDDES Presidential Disaster Declarations	Local City/County Auditors, Planning and Zoning, Floodplain Administration Staff
USGS Current Water Data for North Dakota ND		

STEP 5: DOUBLE CHECK YOUR STATISTICS AND USE OF STATISTICAL TERMS!

In various emergency management related applications¹, you may see the terms frequency, probability, and likelihood used interchangeably - though they're distinctly different ([DHS Lexicon](#), 2017, p. 382).

In general:

- *Frequency looks back on how often something has occurred,*
- *Probability primarily looks forward to all possible occurrences, regardless of what has most recently occurred, and*
- *Likelihood looks forward to how often something may occur based on past performance and current trends.*

Sources: Thiebaut, 1994;
DHS Lexicon, 2017; Hearn, 2023.

For instance, weekly, monthly, or annual frequency is calculated from past occurrences. If something occurs once per year, its annual frequency is 1.0/year. If it occurs 34 times over a period of 10 years, its annual frequency is 3.4/year. Note that you can have an annual frequency of more than 1 event per year.

Yet, if something is projected to occur 34 times over a period of 10 years but actually occurs in only 6 of those 10 years, its annual probability (i.e. chance of an event occurring in any given year) is 6/10, or a 60% chance. You can't have an annual probability of more than 1 (100%), even if the event occurs more than once in certain years!

Meanwhile, your annual likelihood of some threat/

¹ According to the DHS Lexicon (2017), likelihood is often used colloquially as a synonym for probability, but "in statistical usage there is a clear distinction". This is most evident in the THIRA process where historic probability can be influenced by recent trends to produce a current likelihood.

hazard event can and often will change based on precursor conditions. During a period of several especially wet years, the relative likelihood of areal and/or riverine flooding can increase due to the presence of excess water in the local soil, streams, and rivers, and the carryover of that excess water from one year into the next year.

THIS IS IMPORTANT BECAUSE... A WET VS. DRY WEATHER PATTERN DRIVES NEARLY ALL NATURAL HAZARDS IN ND.

For instance: During the 1993-2019 period, most of eastern ND and neighboring northwest MN saw much above normal precipitation and experienced a significantly higher frequency and extent (magnitude or intensity) of flooding. In any one of those years the likelihood of flooding was skewed a bit higher than normal², due in large part to the persistence of antecedent wet conditions - i.e. excess water in the system carrying over to the next year. In western ND and neighboring eastern MT, the excessively wet period and higher frequency and extent of flooding was most evident during the much shorter 2009-2014 period.

Periods of drought, on the other hand, were a bit more frequent immediately before and after those recent excessively wet periods. Even during the midst of the recent excessively wet periods, there was near statewide drought in 2006, 2012, and 2017. Our region's extreme climate variability means that any period of a few days, weeks, months and years can see dramatic swings in temperature and precipitation, statewide, and from one jurisdiction to another. A comprehensive risk assessment needs to account for both the mean (average) conditions and this extreme variability.

² The meaning of a 100-year flood zone, or 1% probability of a certain flood level in a given year, typically doesn't change from one year to the next, however, the inundation or impact area of that 100-year flood can change due to structural, land-use, population, or short-term climatic variability within the hydrologic basin.

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What Every ND Agency and Emergency Manager Should Know about Space Weather

- and Space Weather Impacts at the Peak of the current Solar Cycle

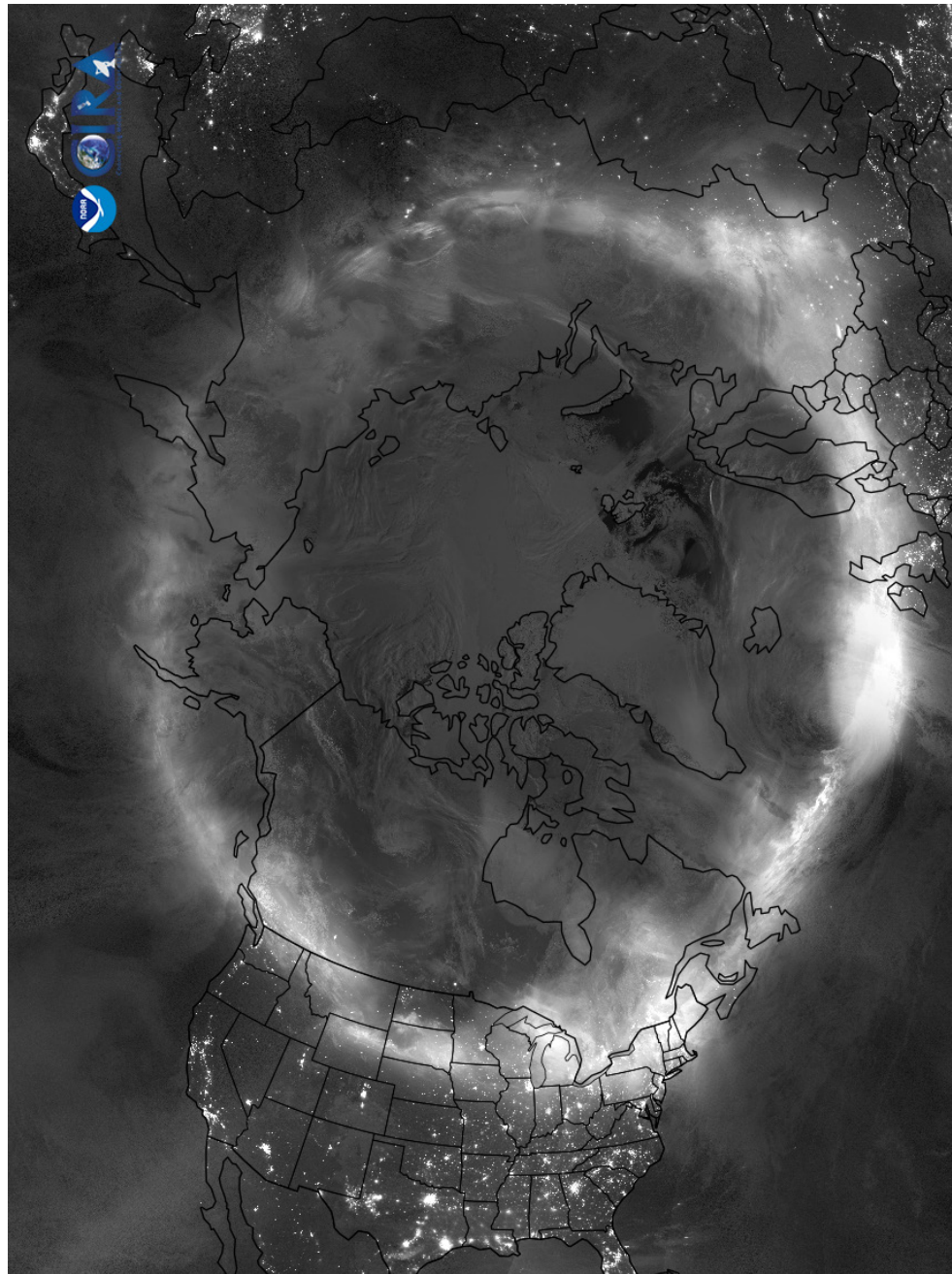
By Greg Gust, NDDES Meteorologist

With Shawn Dahl, NOAA Space Weather Prediction Center Warning Coordination Meteorologist

Eric Upton, NDDES Planning Section Chief

Melissa Vranicar, NDDES Senior Watch Center Officer





Northern Lights From Over the North Pole, 04-12 UTC, 11 May 2024. Source: NOAA / NESDIS, Satellite Composite, 15 May 2024

Show of hands – how many of us North Dakotans have actually seen the Northern Lights ...in person? ...this past year?

A 2023 survey of US adults reported that only 28% of the US population had actually observed the Northern Lights (Aurora Borealis) in person ([YouGov](#), 2023). Worldwide, that number drops substantially.

Since that April 2023 report, the number of actual aurora observers across the US and worldwide have likely spiked upward due to a current and fairly robust [Solar Maximum](#). According to Shawn Dahl, at NOAA's Space Weather Prediction Center ([Dahl](#), 2025b), the massive G5-level [Geomagnetic Storm](#) on May 10-11, 2024, was the most intense such storm of this century, even dating back to the Great Quebec Blackout event of March 1989.

The NOAA composite satellite image at the left shows the Northern Light's auroral oval directly overhead across most of the northern United States, during the early morning of 11 May 2024.

Wikipedia ([May 2024 solar storms](#), 2025) indicates that the visible aurora (both Northern and Southern Lights) of May 10 and 11 may have even been briefly visible just above the horizon nearly as far south as the edges of the tropics!

Space Weather: the latest FEMA listed natural hazard.

Space Weather has been around... well, as long as there's been space!
However, certain types of space weather phenomena have been growing in their likelihood of affecting peoples and communities, and the impacts they may have on peoples and communities.

Thus Space Weather was first added as a type of natural hazard in the Third Edition of the FEMA Comprehensive Preparedness Guide, CPG-201, published in May of 2018 ([FEMA CPG-201](#), 2018, p.12). It's made its way into FEMA State, Local, and Tribal Hazard Mitigation Guides and Handbooks issued from at least 2022, onward.

North Dakota was ahead of the game, having first included "Solar Effects" in its 2013 ND Energy Emergency Response Plan, with concerns focused primarily on the utility infrastructure ([Figueroa, et al.](#), 2025). The 2018 ND Enhanced Mission Area Operations Plan (ND eMAOP) followed suit, becoming the first state plan in FEMA Region 8, and one of the first State Hazard Mitigation Plans in the nation, to include Space Weather as one of its primary natural hazards.

Researchers with the U.S. Geological Survey's Geomagnetic Program completed a study concluding that electrical transmission grid in ND and neighboring MN could be highly susceptible to geomagnetic storm anticipated to occur about once per century (Anderson, 2023). The geologic makeup

A Space Weather Hazard Concept

General Timeline

- | | |
|--|---|
| - 2013 - 2015 updates to the ND Energy Emergency Response Plan. | - 2023, Apr. Electrical System Resiliency Annex added to 2018 ND eMAOP. |
| - 2015 / 2019 / 2013 National Space Weather Strategy and Action Plans | - 2023, Sep. NOAA/SWPC Shawn Dahl conducts Space Weather Hazard training for ND Plan Developers. |
| - 2017 ND Daily Intel Reports include Space Weather Threats in Critical Information Requirements Section | - 2024, Jan. Expanded Space Weather Hazard section in 2024 ND eMAOP. |
| - 2018, May. Space Weather listed as potential natural hazard type in FEMA CPG-201, Third Edition. | - 2024, Sep. NOAA/SWPC Shawn Dahl addresses ND-DES/EMA Conference on Space Weather Hazard. |
| - 2018, Dec. Space Weather Hazard Added to 2019 ND Enhanced MAOP. | - 2025, Jan. NOAA/SWPC and NDDES address FEMA R2 training webinar on Space Weather - a national audience! |
| - 2019, Mar. White House Executive Order 13865 on coordinating national response to electromagnetic pulses (includes solar). | - 2025, Jul. Electrical System Resiliency updates for Plan Developers. |
| - 2021, Feb. Texas power outage cascades into national power grid. | - 2025, Sep. NOAA/SWPC Shawn Dahl addresses MN-AMEM Conference on Space Weather Hazard. |
| - 2022, Feb. Kick-off NDDES Electrical Power Resiliency Project. | |

of eastern ND, in particular, makes it more difficult to absorb the ground-induced geomagnetic (GIC) currents, creating further vulnerability for utility infrastructure such as electric transmission with many other second impacts to the public and economy. The 2018 and 2024 ND eMAOPs recognized that the utility infrastructure, such as electricity supply, GPS systems, satellites, and pipelines was most likely to be impacted by strong to extreme (Level 3 to level 5) space weather events (See: [Space Weather Scales](#)).

Crucial to ND’s ongoing Space Weather Hazard planning efforts has been the State’s close collaboration with the NOAA/NWS Space Weather Prediction Center (SWPC) in the guise of the SWPC’s Service Coordinator and first-ever Warning Coordination Meteorologist, Williston ND native Shawn Dahl (Dr John, 2024). Shawn served as a Subject Matter Expert in support of our Space Weather Hazard Committee through the recent ND eMAOP update cycle.

ND’s Space Weather awareness and hazard mitigation efforts gain a national stage.

Based out of the NOAA’s Campus in Boulder, Colorado, Shawn Dahl travels across the nation to support the work of the SWPC. Since 2023, he has also promoted the work of North Dakotans in having Space Weather as an integral part of their planning, preparedness, and response package, including his recent keynote address at the 64th MN-AMEM Annual Conference ([Dahl, 2025b](#)). Shawn has also delivered a variety of training specifically for our ND Plan Developers, first in September of 2023 and again during the ND-DES/EMA

Conference in September of 2024. You can still catch the recording of the 2023 Plan Developers training on [YouTube](#).

In response to such advocacy efforts, NDDDES Planners have fielded questions about Space Weather in our plans and practices from across the country, including folks from FEMA R4 (TN State EMs), FEMA R10 (WA State and King County EMs), FEMA R5 (MN State and Local EMs), and FEMA R9 (CA State EMs), and recently, FEMA R2 (insert at the right).

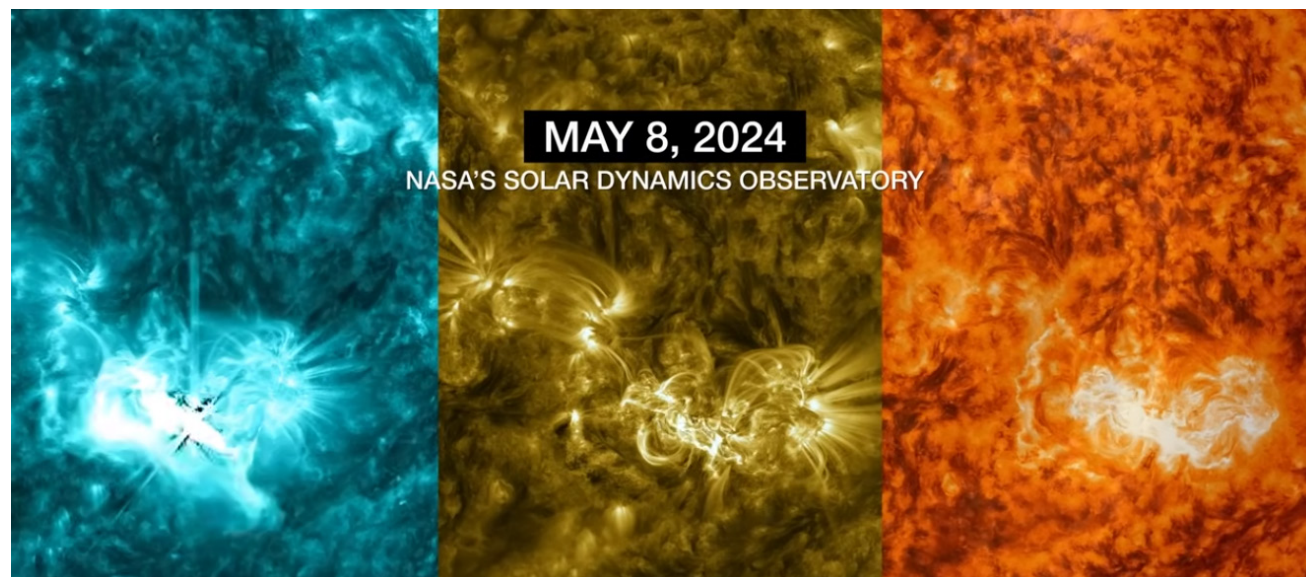
Late in 2024, FEMA R2 Community Preparedness Officer, Deborah Costa, had reached out to Shawn and to the ND DES Planners, requesting that they lead a FEMA R2 Preparedness Webinar on Space Weather. During that 90 minute training webinar, held on 28 January 2025, Shawn led off with his trademark presentation as to why Space Weather was of interest to the EM community ([Dahl, et al., 2025a](#)). This segued into an EM planning and operations discussion led by NDDDES Planning Section Chief, Eric Upton, and Senior Watch Center Officer, Melissa Vranicar. They jointly presented on “Space Weather - an Integral Part of Mitigation Planning and Daily Preparedness in North Dakota”.

FEMA R2 Preparedness Series

According to Deborah Costa, while FEMA R2 covers the state of NY and NJ, along with territories of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, their reach extends well beyond their borders. She states that over 2000 local, tribal, state, federal, and international EM officials subscribed to their weekly Preparedness Webinar series. And she expects that 400-500 persons attended the Space Weather session.

However, in March of 2025, the FEMA R2 Preparedness Webinar Series was replaced by a bi-weekly Preparedness and Resilience TIP Series.

Eric Upton began with a brief history of notable Solar Storm impacts in North Dakota. He pointed out that although the March 1989 G5 Geomagnetic Storm Event is called the “Great Quebec Blackout”, there with high voltage power lines extending across North Dakota and into the Pacific Northwest that caused numerous short term power outages over a 24+ hour period ([Dahl, et al., 2025a](#)). Eric also discussed the 10-11 May 2024 G5 Storm known as the “Gannon Storm”.



Though slightly weaker than the March 1989 Event, the Gannon Storm was able to shut down GPS satellite systems for two days during the peak of the Northern Plains planting season (NASA Goddard, 2025). As Shawn Dahl points out (Dahl, 2025b), it was his brother-in-law farmer in western ND that first reported this impact to Shawn and his colleagues at SWPC, with impacts eventually adding up to an estimated \$2B loss across the US agricultural

economy, due to corn crop planting impacts alone, resulting from the day or two loss of precision GPS operating equipment.

Melissa Vranicar followed with a summary of the ND Watch Center operations, showing examples of the Watch Center’s Space Weather Event Checklist, and a discussion of how this analysis flows directly into the ND Daily Intelligence Report. She then discussed how the event was documented and shared coverage of the 10-11 May 2025 G5 Storm through a multiday forecast and warning period. Melissa also discussed a more recent solar event, the 10 October 2024 G4+ Geomagnetic Storm, which occurred concurrently with the fires suppression and containment efforts of ND’s catastrophic and historic 5-10 October 2024 Extreme Wildland Fire episode ([Dahl, et al., 2025a](#)). She showed excerpts from the 10/10/2024 Senior Leader Brief which detailed the compounding impacts this G4+ Storm was having on backup field communications systems and on a severely weakened power grid.

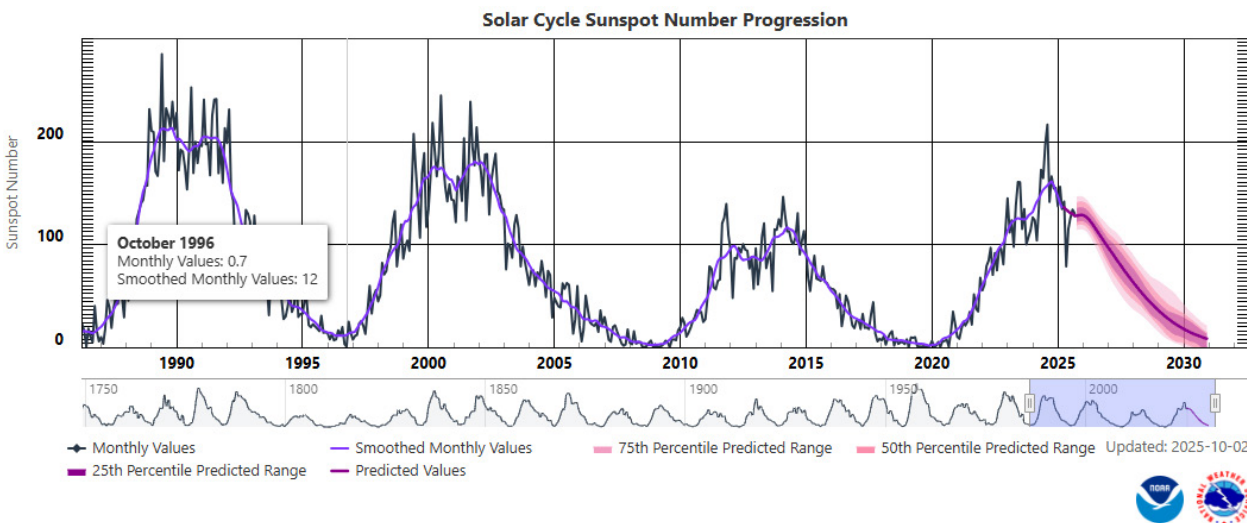
Expect additional Space Weather impacts through the ongoing peak in the current solar cycle.

A solar cycle represents a roughly 11-year period of increasing and decreasing sun spot activity, with each sun spot indicating the potential to produce a solar storm that could, at some point, impact the Earth with one or more types of solar mass and/or energy ([SWPC, 2025a](#)). The current solar cycle is Cycle 25,

in a numbering scheme for each roughly 11-year period which goes back to around 1755 AD ([Solar Cycle](#), 2025). As Figure 3 (below) indicates, the Sun is currently at or near the current peak in this solar cycle, with a general decrease in sunspot activity expected between now and 2030.

But as Yogi Berra might or might not have said ([Riddle](#), 2025), “It ain’t over ‘til it’s over”. While sunspots may (or may not) be on the decline, severe to extreme (level 4 and 5) solar storms can still occur. Note that in Cycle 23, in Figure 3 (below), the descending leg of that cycle was replete with G4 Storms and included the third strongest G5 Storm of the last 50 years, the Haunting Halloween Storm of Oct 2003. That storm occurred almost two years after Cycle 23’s peak.

What we’re really saying is... please pay attention to any SWPC Space Weather Alerts, Watches, or Warnings that may come your way!



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Partnership Stateside and Internationally

Hope Brighton and Katie Leitch



Partnerships are essential for the success of emergency management teams. One of the many missions that the North Dakota National Guard (NDNG) fulfills is participation in the State Partnership Program creating established relationships with three West African Countries, Ghana, Togo, and Benin. Efforts rotate between countries regularly targeting support for Domestic Operations that includes activities such as facilitating emergency operations training and conducting disaster scenario exercises.

For 2025, a six-person team from North Dakota, four members of the NDNG and two personnel from the North Dakota Department of Emergency Services – Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (NDDDES-HSEM) convened to support the development and facilitation of a five-day tabletop exercise in Grand-Popo, Benin from May 12-16. The Lignite Coast exercise brought

together more than 45 Beninese emergency management professionals from across the nation representing local, regional, non-profit, and nationwide agencies.

“One of the biggest challenges in these kinds of engagements is making sure exercises stay rooted in what’s actually possible within the partner country’s capabilities.”

Katie Leitch, Planning Specialist | NDDDES

During the development of the exercise representatives from the Bénin-Agence de Protection Civile [Benin Civil Protection Agency] proposed several disaster scenarios that included a variety of cascading impacts to be addressed while testing its new National Contingency Plan, marking a major milestone in the country’s emergency preparedness. Following the ND Team’s suggestions, Beninese partners selected two flood and wildfire scenarios, two hazards that North Dakota is very familiar with. Throughout the scenario, exercise controllers included prompts based on real events fostering a sense of realism. As the scenarios came together, Katie Leitch of NDDDES reflected, “One of the biggest challenges in these kinds of engagements is making sure exercises stay rooted in what’s actually possible within the partner country’s capabilities.”

As relationships developed throughout the engagement, Benin partners began asking in-depth questions such as how to organize voluntary agencies, development of additional planning annexes, and the nuances of using the

incident command system. These questions outlined our partners' passion and eagerness to learn. "I think after the first day, seeing all of the partners' questions, their passion, and eagerness to learn was really energizing and rewarding," said Brighton. These feelings emphasize the importance of these missions.

Through collaborative efforts, both parties gain insights into new processes, build trust, and strengthen their readiness for real-world emergencies. "This work will always matter," said Leitch. "Disasters and emergencies are becoming more complex. The more we collaborate and support one another, the better prepared we all are to respond. It's about protecting people, communities, and the systems that hold them together." Brighton added, "This work matters because we are protecting and restoring people's livelihoods. Emergency management changes lives and determines the outcome of communities during times of crisis."



State Hazard Mitigation Action Updates



Action #	Action	Hazard	Goal/ Objective	Priority	Agencies		Funding Source	Goal Completion, Short or Long Term	Status
Planning and Regulatory Mitigation Actions									
PR-1	Streamline carbon capture permitting to incentivize industry to sequester greenhouse gas emissions so North Dakota achieves carbon neutrality by 2030	Hazardous Materials	Goal 5 Objective 5.4	High	NDDEQ, NDDMR (Lead)	Climate Pollution Reduction Grant	2030, Long Term	NDDMR, 2024, 2025: Several permits have been issued and more are in the queue which helps operators and agency staff standardize the process. DMR is in conversations with the Ground Water Protection Council to build a national standardized carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS) module. NDDEQ, 2024, 2025: Continues to serve an advisory role, reviewing any carbon capture permits and providing feedback to NDDMR.	
PR-2	Evaluate and promote local jurisdictions to adopt landscape ordinances and water conservation ordinances to improve water quality and conserve natural resources	Drought	Goal 5, Objectives 5.1, 5.3, 5.4	High	NRCS (Lead), NDDES (Lead)	HMGP, BRIC	2028, Long Term	NRCS, 2024: NDDES, 2024, 2025: Through mitigation plan updates, NDDES continues to promotes the involvement of local and tribal water boards and planning commissions to encourage sustainable practices. Hosted an All about Water Infrastructure! Plan Developers meeting that included presentations on how emergency managers may be involved in wastewater systems associated hazards and information from ND Rural Water on the wastewater structure throughout the state.	
PR-3	Enforce compliance with new dam design standards as part of the permitting process	Dam Failure	Goal 3 Objective 3.7	High	DWR (Lead), NRCS, BIA	NRCS Rehabilitation Funding, DWR Budget	2026, Short Term	DWR, 2024, 2025: New North Dakota Dam Safety Standards went into effect January 1, 2024. These standards continue to are being implemented as part of the review process for construction permit applications for dams. NRCS, 2024, 2025: NRCS does not do permitting, but we have incorporated the new dam design standards	

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								into our Fordville, Larimore, Matejcek, Olson, and Senator Young Dam rehabilitation preliminary design work that has been in progress throughout 2024. BIA, 2024, 2025: No update provided.
PR-4	Update hazard classification of existing dams to align with new classification policy	Dam Failure	Goal 3 Objective 3.7	High	DWR (Lead), NRCS, BIA	NRCS Budget (staffing), DWR Budget (staffing)	2026, Short Term	DWR, 2024, 2025 : This process has been started and will continue to be ongoing. NRCS, 2024, 2025 : None to date BIA, 2024, 2025 : No update provided.
PR-5	Continue to implement Safety Corridors to decrease accidents in areas with a high history of accidents	Transportation, Severe Winter Weather, Geologic Hazard, Hazardous Materials	Goal 3, Objective 3.8	High	NDDOT (Lead), NDHP	FHWA	2024, Short Term	NDDOT, 2024, 2025 : Will continue to implement new Safety Corridors with three new ones planned. Based on a review of crash data, consultation and approval from the affected Tribes and input from maintenance, design, safety, programming, districts, and the highway patrol, the following corridors are proposed for Round #2 of safety corridors: ND 57 – West of Fort Totten to US 2 (Devils Lake), I-29 – South Fargo to ND 46, and ND 22 – ND 73 to ND 23. The mentioned projects should be complete Summer 2025. NDHP, 2024, 2025 : Continue to patrol safety corridors and emphasize enforcement during overtime enforcement projects.

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PR-6	Reduce unsignalized at grade crossings in the state by 20 per year	Transportation Hazards, Hazardous Materials	Goal 3, Objective 3.8	High	NDDOT (Lead)	FHWA, NDDOT Budget	2024, Short Term	NDDOT, 2024, 2025: No crossings closed so far this year according to the NDDOT Rail Manager. There were 12 signal upgrade and one new signal installed in 2023 and 2024.
PR-8	Engage partners to update data that is used by the data environmental justice screening and assessment tools to ensure accuracy so the tool is more and applicability	All Hazards	Goal 2, Objective 2.1, 2.3, 2.5 and Goal 5, Objective 5.1	High	NDDES (Lead), NDDEQ, NDDOT	EPA	2025, Short Term	NDDES, 2024, 2025: Initiated the development of a critical infrastructure map based on the CISA critical infrastructure sectors. Developed a web-based tool for emergency managers to input local critical infrastructure data. NDDEQ, 2024, 2025: The Hazardous Waste Program is implementing environmental justice through the use of EJ screen to identify areas of disproportionate impact. While permitting authority does not exist for EJ factors, this can help identify areas that may need additional outreach and education during the permitting process. While no longer using EJ Screen, NDDEQ utilizes the ND GIS Hub to promote data sharing and provides updates on data originating in the department. NDDOT, 2024, 2025: No updates or data changes have been requested by NDDOT yet this year.

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PR-9	Provide technical and financial assistance to local and tribal jurisdictions developing or updating MHMPs and assist communities with other mitigation-planning related initiatives	All Hazards	Goal 1, Objective 1.3	High	NDDDES (Lead) NDFS, DWR, NDDA, NDSFM	HMGP, BRIC , FMA, USFS, BLM, DOI	2028, Long Term	NDDDES, 2024, 2025 : Hazard mitigation staff continues to work with jurisdictions to apply for grant funding as plans require updates and as projects arise. NDFS, 2024, 2025 : No requests . DWR, 2024, 2025 : We continue to have hosted multiple county and township meetings to increase NFIP participation and awareness. We've also presented to the Township Officers Association and the States Attorney's Association on county/township zoning. NDDA, 2024, 2025 : Continue to provide up-to-date information sharing and relationship building to support partnerships in planning through bi-weekly Ag Disaster Calls. NDSFM, 2024, 2025 : Continues to review new construction plans with the MHA Building Department for compliance with the fire codes as requested.
PR-10	Identify and enact GIS improvements or data creation to leverage information as made available from external partners in the most efficient means possible for the end goals of	All Hazards	Goal 2, Objective 2.1 and 2.4	High	NDDDES (Lead) NDIT, DWR, NDDOT, NDSFM, NDHHS, NDDA,	HMGP, BRIC , State Funds (NDGS Budget), NDDDES Budget,	2026, Short Term	NDDDES, 2024, 2025 : Identified the need for partnership with stakeholders to collect critical infrastructure and special events information. Currently building web-based tools to create a capability to enable stakeholders to accomplish this information collection. Continued efforts to implement special events criteria into WebEOC Special Events Board.

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	desktop and web-based GIS products for analysis and common operational decision making			NDFS, NDDMR	USGS funded FEDMAP, STATEMAP, P, EDMAP, SMART		NDIT, 2024, 2025: Continue to make state agency GIS data available for viewing, downloading, and web streaming via the State's GIS Hub, the Hub Data Portal and enterprise database solution. DWR, 2024, 2025: We have completed the collection of statewide Q2 LiDAR data, and it is currently available with the availability of the data in Fall 2024. USGS 3DEP versions of these data are also now available on our servers. We have also completed 25 of the largest cities at the QL1 LiDAR level with data now available and will complete 24 additional cities by the end of 2025 anticipated delivery in late 2024. A statewide building footprint dataset has also been delivered based on 2021 along with 15cm resolution statewide aerial photography which is available will be available in August 2024. A new building footprint layer will be available based off the 2023 15cm statewide aerial collect (which is available on DWR servers). These new footprints should be available later '25 or early '26. WMS services are available for 85% of our historical aerial photography as well, which comprise over 150,000 photos ranging between 1938 and 2024. The 2025 statewide NAIP (funded by the NRCS) is being collected now at a 30cm (1 ft) resolution, and will be available on DWR WMS and map services in late 2025. Discussions are	

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								also in play by the DWR regarding the funding and development of USGS 3DHP data for the state. NDDOT, 2024, 2025: Currently has a SMART grant application for a mapping app that will further this goal. By implementing a multi-agency Transportation Management Center (TMC) that incorporates a SMART Corridor along I-29. This implementation strategy generated a wide array of next-generation solutions that require systematic integration to achieve the intended goals of the plan. The list of integration needs includes, but is not limited to, variable speed limits and ramp metering on I-29, crowd-sourced and connected vehicle data to expedite incident identification and clearance, automated vehicle location and computer-aided dispatch integration to monitor and manage incidents, an updated Smartphone application to actively send hands-free/eyes-free alerts to drivers of events, and multiple smart work-zone applications. Integration of these various platforms is critical before the TMC and SMART Corridor can operate as intended. Grant was not received. NDDOT does have an AVL project proceeding where we will be able to provide plow locations to the NDDOT Emergency Communication Center and the public. Note Variable Speed Limited Legislation was approved this session.

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								NDSFM, 2024, 2025: Continue Working with the United States Fire Administration to usher in a new fire reporting platform that will align multiple different agencies with fire data and add further data capabilities. Expected completion date June 1, 2026. NDHHS, 2024, 2025: Working to identify essential data elements, continue to work to get GIS maps up to date, and how to utilize this identified data. In the process of adding mapping to our central communications platform in the department operations center to provide data elements to improve situational awareness. NDDA, 2024, 2025: In the process of working with the Aeronautic Commission to establish Meteorological Evaluation Towers (MET) for aerial sprayer planning. Completed the integration of the towers from Aeronautics. NDFS, 2024, 2025: Partners with ESRI to build agency GIS capacity, modernize business workflows, share information and data across teams and with the public. Launched NDFS ArcGIS online organization and embarked on meaningful workforce development through formal GIS training plus effective technology transfer working sessions to build GIS Capacity. Developed a WebGIS governance plan to establish best practices for web GIS

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								management. Inventorying data and workflows and beginning to develop effective geospatial tools for staff and the public. Staff developed geospatial tools to modernize data collection, improve operational efficiency, and share information. Infused GIS knowledge and skills throughout NDFS. NDDMR, 2024, 2025: Continue to update layers to Oil and Gas map viewer to make more items available to users. Automated the posting of several datasets to make them more timely timelier .
PR-11	In accordance with the NDGS long range geologic mapping plan, the NDGS will complete the detailed geologic mapping of the remaining 25 - 7.5' quadrangles that cover Cass County	Geologic al Hazards	Goal 2, Objec tive 2.1	High (was a Low priority in the last plan update)	NDGS (Lead), NDIT	NDGS Budget	2028, Long Term	NDGS, 2024, 2025: 16 24K Quadrangles have been climate d. 24 remain. 20 24K Quadrangles have been completed. 16 remain. NDIT, 2024: No update provided.
PR-12	Promote the Firewise and Community Wildfire and Protection Program. Update outdated Community Wildfire Protection Plans	Fire (Wildfire)	Goal 2, Objec tives 2.1, 2.2,	High	NDFS (Lead), NDSFM, USFS, BIA	NDFS Budget, USFS grant	2024, Short Term	NDFS, 2024, 2025: Continues to promote and encourage counties to develop CWPPs through the USFS/CWDG program. No action to report. NDSFM, 2024, 2025: Continue to partnered with DEQ and NDFS to host online lunch and learn for fire chiefs to learn more about wildfire laws and open burning in

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			and 2.4					the state. This occurred in April, but we plan to continue each spring prior to peak fire season. BIA, 2024: No update provided. USFS, 2025: Work with NDFS and County EMs to establish a CWPP through the CWDG program. Spread wildfire prevention methods through “Touch a Truck”, kids fishing events, and parades. Building a local prevention force to aid in messaging Firewise in ND.
PR-13	Enact basin wide hydrologic studies to understand flood extent and to educate communities on risk; and to develop a strategy for potential mitigation activities	Flood	Goal 5, Objectives 5.2 and 5.3	Medium	DWR (Lead), USACE	Community Assistance Program-State Support Services Element (CAP-SSSE), RiskMAP, DWR General Funds, HMGP, BRIC,	2028, Long Term	DWR, 2024, 2025: The Investigations Section completed the study at Rice Lake for the Emmons County Water Resource Board and continues work on the flood risk reduction investigation for the City of Zap (Mercer County). The DWR provides funding and technical assistance for basin-wide water and land management planning. This has included assistance to Joint Water Resource Boards (JWRBs). On a biennial basis, the DWR completes a Water Development Plan. As required by NDCC 61-02-01.3, the DWR shall develop and maintain a comprehensive water development plan that includes a water project inventory. The last Water Development Plan was completed in January 20253. ND DWR/Silver Jacket Project updates: 1) Missouri River Basin Regional Non-Stationarity Study – pending completion Fall of 254

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					FMA, USACE SJ, FPMS, 22 (PAS), 205, GI		2) Sherwood / Westhope Discharge Frequency Gage update – completed October June '24 – pending comments 3) Mouse River Basin Inundation Mapping Project – pending completion Fall '25 Winter '24 4) Mouse River Basin Precip, Soil Temperature & Moisture Gage project – ongoing pending completion Fall '24 5) Red River Bathymetry Collection—pending completion Jan '25 completed Nov. '24 6) ND Flood History Project – pending completion Fall '24 Ph. 1 completed Feb. '25 Ph. 2 with DWR 7) Statewide Gage Flow Frequency Analysis – pending completion Jan '26 8) ND StreamStats Update—pending final approval & funding—projected start is Sep '24 completion Oct. '28 9) Upper Missouri River Flow Frequency Study—pending completion Winter '24 Fall '25 Spring '26. 10) ND Flood Management and Resilience Workshops—pending National Silver Jacket Approval NLT Oct '24 25-scheduled to start Fall '25.	

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								11) Medora Flood Risk Analysis – completed and presented Oct. '24 USACE, 2024, 2025: ND Flood History Project – pending completion Fall '24; Upper Missouri River Flow Frequency Study – pending completion Winter '24pending completion Spring'26; Medora Flood Risk Analysis – pending completion Fall '24; Missouri River Basin Quantitative Climate Change – in process; Upper Missouri River Basin Plains Snow and Soil Moisture Monitoring Network – pending completion Fall '27; ND Flood Management and Resilience Workshops—scheduled to start Fall '25.
PR-14	Review regulations/permit conditions for addressing secondary or tertiary effects of increased climate variability	Hazardous Materials	Goal 3, Objective 3.4	Medium	NDDEQ (Lead), NDNG , NDPSC	EPA Grants, DEQ Budget	2028, Long Term	NDDEQ, 2024, 2025: The Hazardous Water Program will continues to assess current climate conditions through the use of FEMA planning materials (such as floodplain maps), and review historical weather data to determine appropriate controls and countermeasures for permitted entities. NDNG, 2024: Continue monitoring of environment and ensure collaboration with DES and other agencies is initiated early in any potential response. NDPSC, 2024, 2025: No activity for this reporting period. update provided.

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PR-15	Develop Repetitive Loss and Severe Repetitive Loss management strategy in local multi-hazard mitigation plans document	Flood	Goal 3, Objective 3.3	Medium	NDDDES (Lead), DWR	HMGP, BRIC , FMA	2024, Short Term	NDDDES, 2024, 2025 : Will collaborate with DWR to assess repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties on a regular basis. DES continues to promote acquisitions of properties during planning meetings by providing data regarding repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties. Provide RL/SRL property data to local emergency managers updating MHMP's including jurisdiction and property type. NDDDES also implement and enforces local hazard mitigation planning policy that including information on substantial loss and substantial improvement provisions. DWR, 2024, 2025 : DWR continues to provide education to local communities on an ongoing basis regarding available programs and resources. DWR also continues to support DES in this effort, including grant-related education and application efforts. DWR assists with providing rep loss and severe rep loss data to communities requesting additional information. Continuing to educate communities on the resources available will assist in this effort.
PR-16	Evaluate and promote local and tribal jurisdictions to adopt regulatory setbacks or other alternatives to	Geologic Hazards, Flood, Fire	Goal 3, Objective 3.1	Medium	NDDDES, Commerce (Co-Leads), ND	HMGP BRIC	2028, Long Term	NDDDES, 2024, 2025 : Planning Section staff evaluated four local mitigation plans and provided over ten counties technical assistance related to mitigation planning which addresses capability building and other mitigation actions. In 2025, Planning Section

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	reduce the risk of property loss in high-hazard areas				Insurance Department			reviewed seven local mitigation plans (Sheridan, Pierce, Hettinger, McHenry, Adams, Williams, Cass, and Hettinger) and an additional seventeen tribal/county/city teams technical assistance. Commerce, 2024, 2025: Continues to provide guidance and resource direction to nine jurisdictions on building codes, which included suggested code requirements and alternative solutions not in current code. ND Insurance Department, 2025: No activity for this period.
PR-17	Maintain and update as needed a digital toolbox with updated NDDes Drought Resource Guides to assist local and tribal partners with drought planning, management, and informational resources	Drought	Goal 1, Objective 1.1; Goal 2, Objective 2.1	Medium	NDDes and NDSU Extension (Co-Leads), Farm Service Agency, NDDA, NDFS, DWR, NDHHS, NRCS, USFS	USDA	2024, Short Term	NDDes, 2024, 2025: Will initiate update in September of 2024 with involved stakeholders. NDDes worked with listed partners to verify and update resources in the Drought Resource Guide hosted on the NDResponse Website. NDSU Extension, 2024, 2025: Awaiting initiation. Provided updates in June 2025. FSA, 2024, 2025: Collaborating and providing information to update the guide. Maintains farmers.gov website. Provides outreach materials available through FSA newsletter and in the front of each local office. NDDA, 2024, 2025: Awaiting initiation. Provided updates in August 2025.

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								NDFS, 2024, 2025: Awaiting initiation. Coordinate as request with appropriate agencies. DWR, 2024, 2025: DWR's Drought Disaster Livestock Water Supply Assistance Program continues to provide assistance for water supply projects that support livestock impacted during drought declarations and is administered according to N.D.A.C. Art. 89-11. The Commission may provide up to 65 percent cost-share for Drought Disaster Livestock Water Assistance Program projects, but no more than \$10,000 per project, and three projects per applicant. Awaiting further initiation of the update. NDHHS, 2024, 2025: Awaiting initiation. NRCS, 2024, 2025: Awaiting initiation USFS, 2024, 2025: Awaiting initiation.
PR-18	Promote education on the Oil and Gas Code and Fire Code Develop siting guidance and education materials for critical infrastructure; with the goal of educating infrastructure developers to consider hazardous material release impacts	Hazardous Materials	Goal 1, Objective 1.1, and Goal 2, Objective	Medium	NDDES (Lead), NDDEQ, NDDOT, NDNG	EPA	2026, Short Term	NDDES, 2024, 2025: Promote the adoption and implementation of all building codes. NDDEQ, 2024, 2025: Provides project specific guidance through our solicitation of view process. Makes environmental data available to the public. NDDOT, 2024, 2025: No action at this time. NDNG, 2024: No action at this time.

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			tive 2.1					
PR-19	Form a committee to study how mitigation projects enacted by SHMT partners have resulted in losses avoided	Flood	Goal 3, Objective 3.5	Medium	NDDDES (Lead), BND, DWR, NDDOT, NRCS, USACE, NDGS, USGS, EDA , USBOR, NDNG , NDDMR, JSND	HMGP, BRIC , FMA, USACE SJ, FMPMS, 22 (PAS), 205, GI	2027, Long Term	NDDDES, 2024, 2025 : Planners have worked with NDDWR staff to assess losses avoided within this plan. Will initiate additional action during plan update process starting in 2027. BND, 2024, 2025 : No progress. DWR, 2024, 2025 : No progress. NDDOT, 2024, 2025 : Committee has not been formed yet. No progress at this time. NRCS, 2024, 2025 : No progress. USACE, 2024, 2025 : USACE Appendix G: Annual Flood Damage Reduction Report completed; Exploring FMPS project ideas utilizing CWMS program. NDGS, 2024, 2025 : No progress. USGS, 2024: No progress. EDA, 2024: No progress. USBOR, 2024, 2025 : No progress. NDNG, 2024: No progress. NDDMR, 2024, 2025 : No progress. JSND, 2024, 2025 : No progress.
PR-20	Integrate mitigation plans with comprehensive plans, climate action plans, drought mitigation,	All Hazards	Goal 1, Objectives	Medium	NDDDES (Lead), Commerce	HMGP, BRIC	2028, Long Term	NDDDES, 2024, 2025 : Promoted integration of the plan throughout the mitigation planning process and following the approval. Stark County's mitigation plan will be incorporated into its capital improvement

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	and other resiliency initiatives (Note this was previously listed as: <i>Promote integration of mitigation comprehensive plans</i>)		1.1, 1.2, 1.3					plan. Participates in the NDDEQ Climate Action Planning efforts. Commerce, 2024, 2025: Working with local and tribal planning entities to explore alternatives and integration of comprehensive plans with their mitigation plans and other planning initiatives. Will be requesting additional funding from the State Legislature for community planning. Participating in the Midwest Energy Efficiency Alliance (MEEA) to create education tools for local and regional alternatives and code understanding and upgrades. Continuing collaboration with MEEA through received funding to create education tools for local and regional code advances.
PR-21	Foster greater participation of cultural and historical preservation organization in the planning process	All Hazards	Goal 1, Objectives 1.1, 1.3	Medium	NDDES (Lead) SHSND, NDPR	National Parks, DOI. SHSND Budget	2024, Short Term	NDDES, 2024, 2025: There is an ongoing effort to collaborate with partners on projects, training, and the creation of educational materials. This action remains in place. SHSND, 2024, 2025: Contracted for the creation of a statewide historic archaeology context. For 2025, The statewide historic farmstead archaeological context will be completed by 30. Sept. Partnering with NDDOT for updating evaluation criteria for historic bridges.

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								NDPR, 2024, 2025: Continued to integrate cultural and historical concerns throughout project planning inclusive of the SHPO and various THPO stakeholders
PR-22	Advocate federal partners to review and update data sources (flood maps) that are cited in federal regulations	Flood, Hazardous Materials	Goal 2, Objective 2.1 and Goal 3, Objective 3.4	Low	NDDOT (Lead), NDDDES	EPA, FMA	2027, Long Term	NDDOT, 2024, 2025: Received funding to review flooding and flood mapping in the Northern Red River Valley. 2025 additional funding for this biennium in place. Team is working on a prioritization tool for the different corridors, a presentation to NDDOT leadership will occur soon. NDDDES, 2024, 2025: Mitigation planning efforts support the acknowledgment of needed updates to flood maps. No further progress at this time.
PR-23	Develop or acquire systems to integrate climate impact data with surveillance data on new and emerging plant, animal, and human diseases	Infectious Disease	Goal 1, Objective 1.2	Low	NDDA (Lead), NDHHS, NDSU Extension, NDAWN/NDSCO, NDFS	USDA	2028, Long Term	NDDA, 2024, 2025: Continue to look for opportunities to integrate climate impact data with surveillance data already being gathered on plant, animal, and human diseases. NDHHS, 2024, 2025: Although climate change can and impact spread vectors of disease, mosquito borne diseases within ND are not expected to change. The vectors of Dengue and Malaria geographically have not spread to ND. The vectors for WNV are well established in every county in ND. Warmer springs/longer summers could impact how long the

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								vector is present and spreading WNV, but no significant changes have been seen. Tickborne disease could be impacted by warmer weather. NDHHS added Alpha-gal Syndrome to the reportable diseases list in 2024 and recent research indicated that this syndrome is not only spread by Lone Star ticks as previously indicated, but also by deer ticks, a tick that is native to parts of ND. NDHHS and Laboratory Services is working to conduct active surveillance in conjunction with passive surveillance to determine if new tick species are established within the state, as well as determine if the main vector of Lyme Disease, Ixodes scapularis also known as the deer tick/black legged tick, is spreading further into ND. This work is published on the tick page of the website. NDSU Extension, 2024, 2025: In partnership with NDDA continue conducting monitoring efforts on invasive diseases and insects through crop survey efforts. Data can be overlaid with climate data once an invasive pest is detected. NDAWN/NDSCO, 2024, 2025: Use already developed NDAWN tools to enhance the ability to detect plant diseases. Work with researchers to enhance current or develop new plant disease guidance as data progresses. Additional weather stations continue to

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								be constructed throughout North Dakota. 25 additional NDAWN stations were either installed or upgraded in the past year. All of these include soil moisture probes to enhanced early drought conditions and all-season precipitation gauges to allow for analysis of the water content in snow to enhanced spring flood forecasts In addition, three stations added, "Purple air," air quality monitoring devices. NDFS, 2024, 2025: The NDDA followed the emerald ash borer (EAB) response plan and announced confirmation of emerald ash borer in LaMour County, ND on August 22, 2020. NDDA is the state pest regulatory agency. NDFS and city foresters assisted NDDA with the 2024 survey of 230 sites for EAB. Tree diversity reduces vulnerability to invasive tree pests. 145 communities participate in the ND Tree inventory and planning tool: https://www.ndcitytrees.org, and NDFS annual forest health report: https://www.fs.usda.gov/foresthealth/docs/fhh/ND_FHH_2022.pdf. EAB outreach, education, and response is coordinated with NDFS, NDDA, and NDSU Extension. Continuing collaboration with NDDA, NDSU Extension, and other partners.

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PR-24	Conduct outreach with local and tribal zoning and planning boards and commissions to encourage development of master and/or comprehensive plans	All Hazards	Goal 1, Objective 1.1	Low	Commerce (Lead) NDSFM, NDDDES, DWR	Commerce Budget, HMGP, BRIC	2028, Long Term	Commerce, 2024, 2025: Submitted multi-state grant with the MEEA to increase building code education, provide energy efficiency model approach and work jointly with city planners on comprehensive community plans. Average two calls per week from consumers regarding building codes and understanding current building codes, ADA compliance, and zoning regulations. Continued efforts. NDSFM, 2024, 2025: Continue to work with MHA Building Department. Continue to work with all local and tribal building departments as requested. NDDDES, 2024: Held a Plan Developers meeting on May 23, 2024, that provided technical assistance when integrating building codes into local and tribal mitigation planning. Providing technical assistance throughout the Billings-Dunn-Golden Valley-Stark MHMP Update that will be incorporated into the Stark County Comprehensive plan. Continue to enforce Element C1-a of the Local Mitigation Planning Policy that includes discussion of locally adopted building codes as part of the capability assessment. DWR, 2024, 2025: The DWR and State Water Commission now require water supply project sponsors seeking construction funding to complete and submit capital improvement plans with

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								applications. DWR will also cost-share on the completion of such plans. NDSU Extension, 2024, 2025: In partnership with NDDA conducted monitoring efforts on invasive diseases and insects through crop survey efforts. Data can be overlaid with climate data once an invasive pest is detected.
PR-25 Combined with SI-14	Advance the adoption of building codes and encourage the development of zoning ordinances through outreach with local and tribal zoning and planning boards and commissions including retrofitting projects to withstand wind, weight, and proper water line depth	Flood, Fire (Wildfire, Urban Fire), Drought, Severe Summer Storms, Winter Storms, Dam Failure	Goal 3, Objective 3.1, 3.7	Low	Commerce (Lead), NDDDES	HMGP, BRIC , ND Department of Commerce general fund (staff time), ND Insurance Department	2028, Long Term	Commerce, 2024, 2025: Conducted training titled “ND Building Codes” during the Mitigation Planners Meeting on May 23, 2024. Staffing has limited outreach and education, but the grant application with MEEA includes 1.5 staff to expand outreach and education along with help communities update their building codes and compliance activities. In 2025, additional funding through MEEA is expanding outreach opportunities in building code education, particularly in areas of compliance and advancement. New staff hired through this funding will allow for more focused efforts on building code development across the state. NDDDES, 2024, 2025: HM created BRIC FY23 project application for ND Insurance Dept to do a Building Code Study. The BRIC Program ended and canceled

Action #	Action	Hazard	Goal/ Objective	Priority	Agencies	Funding Source	Goal Completion, Short or Long Term	Status
								applications for FY 20-23 including this project. Local or tribal mitigation planning efforts continue to be required to include building code adoption information in plans.
PR-26	Review EAPs to ensure these plans address actions to reduce the potential consequences of dam failure	Dam Failure	Goal 3, Objective 3.7	Low	DWR (Lead), USBOR, USACE, NRCS, BIA	DWR Cost Share Program, HHPD, USACE FPMS, 22 (PAS)	2024, Short Term	DWR, 2024, 2025: Requirements for EAPs were updated and continue to be incorporated into the new North Dakota Dam Safety Standards, effective January 1, 2024. New or revised EAPs are reviewed upon submittal to the DWR. USBOR, 2024, 2025: Updating EAPs to the newest format, EAP orientation meetings for Heart Butte, Dickinson, and Jamestown dams were conducted Spring of 2024. Ongoing EAP updates, EAP tabletop exercises were conducted for Dickinson and Heart Butte Dams. USACE, 2024, 2025: USACE National Inventory of Dams – reoccurring; Inundation Mapping - reoccurring NRCS, 2024, 2025: No work on this to date in 2024, 2025. BIA, 2024, 2025: No update provided.
Structural and Infrastructure Mitigation Actions								

Action #	Action	Hazard	Goal/ Objective	Priority	Agencies	Funding Source	Goal Completion, Short or Long Term	Status
SI-1	Promote electrical infrastructure resilience by expanding mitigation methods and installing back-up generators and other redundancies for critical infrastructure such as, but not limited to, lift stations and water towers. Assist applicants and subapplicants with receiving funding.	All hazards	Goal 3, Objective 3.4, Goal 4, Objectives 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, and 4.5	High	NDDES (Lead), NDSLIC, NDSEB, CISA, NDaREC, NDSLIC	CSIS, State Homeland Security Grants, BRIG , HMGP	2028, Long Term	NDDES, 2024, 2025: HM and Planning staff support local and tribal grant applications for generators along with encouraging other modes of electrical infrastructure redundancy. HM Staff continues to aid applicants with developing project applications and implementing awarded generator projects. Staff are working to identify critical facilities throughout the state and identify if the facilities already has a generator or not. Installed 27 generators to critical facilities throughout the state. NDSLIC, 2024, 2025: Continued progress, meeting and conducting outreach with the electrical sector, promoting protection, prevention, and resiliency. NDSEB, 2024, 2025: Educated electricians on the use of backup generators, solar and wind generation during inspections and held classes each year; staff also discusses code changes with electricians. CISA, 2024, 2025: Attended the Rural Electrical Cooperative meeting and gave an informative presentation regarding resources for power distributors. Gave threat and capability brief to Infraguard with Minnkota in the present to secure power systems. Working with CI Staff in NDDES to update security clearance staff to attend Dept of Energy meetings which will be facilitated by NDSLIC eventually. Will start doing quarterly threat briefs in

Action #	Action	Hazard	Goal/ Objective	Priority	Agencies	Funding Source	Goal Completion, Short or Long Term	Status
								the future, looking to expand security assessments for McKenzie Co-op and other electric infrastructure. Working with NDSLIC coordinate participation in how CISA hosted energy infrastructure meetings. NDaRECs, 2024, 2025: RECs are continually assessing and implementing redundancies and upgrades to harden the system. Nearly 40 percent of REC powerlines are underground in ND. In CY 2024 RECs added, converted and/or hardened 558 miles of UG infrastructure averaging \$278,361 per mile of line with a total investment of \$155,325,456.00 in UG infrastructure alone. This investment came from residents and businesses who are members of electric cooperatives in ND.
SI-2	Rehabilitate aging dams that do not meet current dam safety criteria	Dam Failure	Goal 3, Objective 3.7	High	DWR (Lead)	DWR, HHPD, NRCS, BIA, BRIC , HMGP	2028, Long Term	DWR, 2024: 1) Ongoing periodic inspections of high and medium hazard dams provide recommendations for repairs to dam owners. 2) New North Dakota Dam Safety Standards went into effect January 1, 2024. Implementation ongoing.
SI-3	Provide technical assistance to private dam owners to rehabilitate aging dams	Dam Failure	Goal 3,	High	DWR (Lead)	DWR General Fund (staffing)	2028, Long Term	DWR, 2024, 2025: 1) Ongoing periodic inspections of high and medium hazard dams provide recommendations for repairs to dam owners. 2) New North Dakota Dam Safety Standards outline technical

Action #	Action	Hazard	Goal/ Objective	Priority	Agencies	Funding Source	Goal Completion, Short or Long Term	Status
			Objec tive 3.7					requirements and are applicable to all owner types. Implementation is ongoing
SI-4	Upgrade infrastructure to modernize and improve water quality and supply, and to reduce the effects from increased flooding and drought	Drought, Flood	Goal 3, Objec tive 3.4	High	DWR (Lead), ND Rural Water	EPA, DEQ Clean Water Revolving Fund, DEQ Drinking Water Revolving Fund, BRIC , HMGP, FMA, Climate Pollution Reductio n Grant, DWR cost- share program	2028, Long Term	DWR, 2024, 2025 : Through the State Water Commission and DWR Cost-Share Program, municipal water supply improvements continue to be are eligible for up to 60% cost-share assistance, and rural water systems are eligible for up to 75% cost-share assistance. Flood protection projects for population centers are eligible for up to 60% cost-share. DWR's Drought Disaster Livestock Water Supply Assistance Program provides assistance for water supply projects that support livestock impacted during drought declarations and is administered according to N.D.A.C. Art. 89-11. The Commission may provide up to 65 percent cost-share for Drought Disaster Livestock Water Assistance Program projects, but no more than \$10,000 per project, and three projects per applicant. DWR continues to operate and maintain the Devils Lake East and West Outlets. With the completion of the Devils Lake West End Capital Improvement Plan in April 2024, priority improvements were identified. In 2024, a number of maintenance projects were completed to ensure continued operations of the outlets.

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								ND Rural Water, 2024, 2025 : ND Rural Water continues to work closely with the Regional, Rural, and Small water systems to ensure all of North Dakota has access to affordable, ample, and quality water. Through a combination of Local, State, and Federal Funding, Rural and Regional Water Systems now serve approximately 310,000 residents through a network of over 41,000 miles of pipe. The systems provide water to 75% of the State's 355 incorporated cities and have over 70,000 connections across all counties. ND Rural Water offers training and onsite assistance to help water systems be prepared for drought and other potential hazards.
SI-5	Construct new or upgrade existing water delivery systems to improve efficiency and conservation (such as breaks caused by ground shifting)	Drought	Goal 3, Objective 3.4	High	DWR (Lead)	ICDBG, DEQ Clean Water Revolving Fund, DEQ Drinking Water Revolving Fund, HMA,	2028, Long Term	DWR, 2024, 2025 : Through the State Water Commission and DWR Cost-Share Program, municipal water supply improvements continue to be are eligible for up to 60% cost-share assistance, and rural water systems are eligible for up to 75% cost-share assistance. Flood protection projects for population centers are eligible for up to 60% cost-share.

Action #	Action	Hazard	Goal/ Objective	Priority	Agencies	Funding Source	Goal Completion, Short or Long Term	Status
						Climate Pollution Reductio n Grant		
SI-8	Combined with SI-7 & SI-12: Assist subapplicants with application development for mitigation actions related to all natural hazard types and plan updates.	All natural hazards	Goal 3, Objective 3.4 and Goal 4, Objectives 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, and 4.5	High	NDDES (Lead)	HMGP, BRIC , NDDES General Budget, EMPG	2028, Long Term	NDDES, 2024, 2025: HM continues to aid applicants with developing project applications and implementing awarded safe room, storm shelter projects, and outdoor warning systems. Completed 26 generator projects throughout the state and critical facilities. NDDES completed a mitigation action to repair a riverbank south of Wilton on the Missouri River that stabilized the riverbank and secured the power-line structure. Also completed two in-home residential shelters for slab-on-grade homes
SI-9	Convert overhead powerlines to buried underground lines, where appropriate	Severe Summer Weather, Severe Winter Weather,	Goal 3, Objective 3.4	Medium	NDAREC (Lead), NDDES, NDSEB	HMGP, BRIC , Utility Funding (NDAREC)	2028, Long Term	NDDES, 2024, 2025: No update during this reporting period. Documented damages to electrical infrastructure following Wildland Fire and Severe Summer Storm events to identify repetitive damages and potential mitigation action opportunities.

Action #	Action	Hazard	Goal/ Objective	Priority	Agencies	Funding Source	Goal Completion, Short or Long Term	Status
	(Note this was previously listed as: <i>Promote electrical infrastructure mitigation measures</i>)	Space Weather					Replacing electrical transmission infrastructure in Hobart Lake and implementing erosion strategies. NDAREC, 2024, 2025: In 2024 converted 24 miles of overhead line to underground in Ward, McHenry, Well and Sheridan counties. The system is now 50% underground. Approximately 25 miles of aged URD conductors were replaced. Replacing approximately 100 miles of old copper conductor lines with new ACSR with shorter spans, heavier classed poles (\$7.9 Million - McKenzie, Dunn, Billing, Golden Valley), New tie line between distribution circuits for increased reliability (\$41,000 - McKenzie), Relocation of OH powerline to reduce contact with neighboring facilities (\$263,000 - McKenzie), strategically installing lightning arrestors to improve reliability (\$21,000 - McKenzie), insulator replacement of broken and leaning assemblies (\$21,000 - McKenzie), Pole Testing (\$111,000 - McKenzie), Adding crossarm bracing (\$20,00 - McKenzie). CEC added approximately 15 miles of underground lines, converted 2 miles of overhead to underground, and replaced 9 miles of aged underground conductors (URD in Burleigh county, est. \$3.5M). CEC rebuilt 16 miles of existing overhead lines with new poles, conductor, and hardware (OH in Burleigh and Sheridan counties, est. \$2M). 2.5 miles O/H to URD Conversion (\$250,000) in	

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								Bottineau and Renville Counties; 1 mile of URD replacements (\$50,000) Bottineau and Renville Counties; Contracted Right Of Way Clearing (\$535,000) Bottineau and McHenry Counties; routine line inspection (3-4 year cycle); Contracted pole inspection program (10 year cycle); Pole replacements as needed. Converted a total of 7.44 miles of overhead to underground in Burke, Divide, Renville, and Ward Counties for a total of \$1,099.356.81. NDSEB, 2024, 2025: Conduct inspections of buried underground lines, if customer owned (utilities are exempt).
SI-11	Improve transportation infrastructure to reduce accidents and prevent mass casualty and hazardous material release incidents	Hazardous Materials, Severe Winter Storms, Transportation Hazards	Goal 3, Objective 3.8	Medium	NDDOT (Lead), NDDES, NDHHS, NDAC, NDDMR, USDHS, NDHP	SAFER grant	2028, Long Term	NDDOT, 2024, 2025: Implemented several safety projects this year including wrong way detection, four-laning more of US 85, etc. to support the safe transportation of humans and goods. Safety projects from 2024 mentioned above will be completed Summer 2025. Another project to note is a project updating fiber to all devices in the Fargo area. US 85 planning for continued 4 laning of US 85 received this session. Department continues to work toward reducing the roads with load restrictions and being more accurate with our implementation and taking of spring load restrictions. NDDOT continued to support the safe movement of people and goods.

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							NDHHS, 2024, 2025: Ensure plans are regularly updated to reflect current transportation patterns in ND. Improving our information sharing system to allow hospitals to be aware of the status of other hospitals state and the statewide triage and patient tracking system. NDDDES, 2024, 2025: The Haz Chem Section helps to monitor releases due to traffic accidents by tracking them in the Hazconnect system. Coordinate the response of regional HazMat Teams to areas of transportation incidents. ND Watch Center monitors impacts to the transportation system and disseminates information via the Daily Situation Brief and Critical Information Reports (CIRs) when necessary. NDAC, 2024: No update provided. NDDMR, 2024, 2025: Continuing to work with oil and gas operators to embrace improvements in methods and technology for the development of the Bakken Petroleum System to reduce the number of semis and other equipment on the road. NDHP, 2024, 2025: Continue to ensure response plans are regularly updated to reflect effective responses to hazardous material release incidences, winter storms, and transportation hazards.	

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SI-13	Construct with permeable paved surfaces to reduce runoff and promote groundwater recharge (also known as water smart landscaping)	Drought	Goal 5, Objective 5.3	Low	NDDOT (Lead), NDPR, NDAWN /NDSCO	Climate Pollution Reduction Grant, BRIC , HMGP	2028, Long Term	NDDOT, 2024, 2025: Transportation Engineers are continuously investigating innovative paving strategies. Current strategies include SMA, crack & seal overlays, micro surfacing, and others are all currently being used but have not investigated further permeable pavements. Permeable pavements may not be the best option due to the extreme nature of ND's climate. Permeable pavements may increase water saturation under pavement which may lead frost heaving and pavement/base/subgrade failures. Permeable surfaces may be an option for future parking lots, paths, or landscaping. NDPR, 2024, 2025: Sustained action to maintain gravel surfaces and other existing permeable roadways. NDAWN, 2024, 2025: Work with local counties/townships to provide temperature and moisture data for graveled roads to better understand the substructure permeability of such roads.
SI-15	Explore and identify options for hastening river channel modification where change is imminent in the long-term	Geologic Hazards, Flood	Goal 5, Objective 5.4	Low	NDDDES (Lead), NDGS	HMGP, BRIC , USACE	2028, Long Term	NDDDES, 2024, 2025: Continues to promote the HMA and BRIC grant applications to all emergency management partners interested in applying. DWR, 2024: NDGS, 2024, 2025: No activity for this reporting period.

Action #	Action	Hazard	Goal/ Objective	Priority	Agencies	Funding Source	Goal Completion, Short or Long Term	Status
SI-16	Evaluate structural and nonstructural mitigation alternatives for at-risk areas for landslides near waterways	Geologic Hazards	Goal 5, Objectives 5.2 and 5.3	Low	NDDDES (Lead), NDGS	HMGP, BRIC	2028, Long Term	NDDDES, 2024, 2025: HM is working with Burleigh County Water Resource District to complete a study examining landslide effects along Apple Creek. DWR, 2024: NDGS, 2024, 2025: Identified areas where activity has occurred along waterways statewide. No activity for this reporting period.
Nature Based Mitigation								
NB-1	Identify areas of cultural significance at risk from geological hazards	Geologic Hazards	Goal 2, Objective 2.3	High	SHSND (Lead), BIA, NDIAC	HMGP, BRIC , Tribal Data Development, DOI, BLM, Interpretive Center, University GIS Departments, National	2025, Short Term	SHSND, 2024, 2025: Monitoring slumping at Double Ditch Indian Village State Historic Site, worked with Theodore Roosevelt National Park to stabilize cultural resources compromised by road failure due to geological movement. For 2025, continuing monitoring at Double Ditch Indian Villages State Historic Site, some water-related infrastructure has been diverting water/increasing the scour area so larger zones need to be considered for impacts. BIA, 2024: No update provided. NDIAC, 2024: No update provided.

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					Park System			
NB-2	Collaborate with partners to restore rivers and streams most vulnerable to drought impacts to increase resiliency for water supply, streamflow, and aquatic habitats	Drought	Goal 5, Objectives 5.1 and 5.2	High	NDGF (lead), DWR, NDDES, USACE	HMGP, BRIC , EPA, USACE SJ, FMPS, 22 (PAS), 205, 1135, GI	2028, Long Term	DWR, 2024, 2025 : Other than low head dam modification to reduce roller effects that also can sometimes involve downstream rock riffles for aquatic/stream/river connectivity benefits, DWR continues to not get involved in stream restoration projects. DWR can still provide cost-share assistance at up to 75% for low head dam roller effect mitigation projects that can include downstream rock riffles for fish passage and stream/river ecosystem connectivity.

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							NDDDES, 2024, 2025: Continue to promote the identification of vulnerable environments to drought through mitigation planning. NDGF, 2024, 2025: Continues to provide technical data on the needs of aquatic species and their habitats. The NDGFD collaborates with the Garrison Dam Conservancy District on the Red River Valley Water Supply project to provide environmental flows into Lake Ashtabula and the Sheyenne River during times of drought. These flows help maintain aquatic habitat as well as providing a water supply to eastern North Dakota. The Department also promotes and assists entities with modifying low head dams to allow fish passage during times of low flow periods. USACE, 2024, 2025: USACE Section 1135 and GI authorities continues to provide options for ecosystem restoration; USACE Engineering with Nature provides opportunities to develop and operate a project supporting water resources development, flood risk reduction, ecosystem restoration, etc.	

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NB-3	Identify potential areas or communities that may be adversely affected by excessive fuel loading and create partnerships to mitigate wildfire fuel loads	Fire (Wildfire)	Goal 3, Objective 3.4; Goal 5, Objective 5.2	High	NDFS (Lead)	HMGP, BRIC, USFA, HMGP-PF	2025, Short Term	NDFS, 2024, 2025: The Continue to use the National Wildfire Risk to Communities website has been updated with new data, https://www.fs.usda.gov/managing-land/fire/wildfirerisk . This identifies communities that may be affected. Leverage data from this map for targeted wildfire prevention messaging and for targeted CWPP development. No action on creating new partnerships. The current partnership exists in the pine area of SW ND.
NB-4	Invest in natural buffers and nature- based solutions to improve water quality	Drought	Goal 5, Objectives 5.1, 5.2, and 5.3	Medium	NDDDES (Lead), NRCS, NDGF	HMGP, BRIC, EPA	2028, Long Term	NDDDES, 2024, 2025: Continues to promote nature-based solutions and water quality projects through mitigation planning efforts and provides education via annual reports. NRCS, 2024, 2025: Watershed plan-EIS for North Branch Park River Cart Creek Site 1 is currently out for public comment, which incorporates wetland restoration, wetland enhancement, and constructed wetland for water quality improvements in the watershed with flood damage reduction measures. In addition, many thousands of acres of financial and technical assistance for soil health and grazing improvement practices on private agricultural lands across the state provide water quality benefits. Watershed plan-EIS for North Branch Park River Cart Creek Site 1 is currently authorized, which

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								incorporates wetland restoration, wetland enhancement, and constructed wetland for water quality improvements in the watershed with flood damage reduction measures. In addition, many thousands of acres of financial and technical assistance for soil health and grazing improvement practices on private agricultural lands across the state provide water quality benefits. NDGF, 2024, 2025: The NDGF continues to promote NRCS buffer strip planting programs through our Private Lands program. Benefits include soil erosion prevention and wildlife habitat. DWR, 2024:
NB-5	Construct infiltration basins as an alternative mean of water storage	Drought	Goal 5, Objective 5.3	Medium	NRCS (Lead), DWR, NDDES, NDGF	HMGP, BRIC , EPA, CDBG	2028, Long Term	NRCS, 2024, 2025: None planned for 2024, 2025. NDDES, 2024, 2025: Technical programmatic experts continue to collaborate with engineering firms and contractors to ensure quality projects which may include infiltration basins or other means of water storage. Work to encourage local planning teams in integrate nature based elements into mitigation actions. DWR, 2024, 2025: DWR contracted a Managed Aquifer Recharge (MAR) assessment that was completed in early 2024. The purpose was to evaluate the feasibility and use of MAR in North Dakota's glacial drift aquifers to extend and enhance

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							their resiliency. The work completed included a detailed report, which also supports interactive maps that are available via DWR's Map Services. The report establishes criteria for the definition of five separate "Tiers" by which the MAR potential for North Dakota's glacial drift aquifers could be ranked. This will serve as an important step in North Dakota's ability to strategically locate and utilize MAR (through infiltration basins or injection wells) in the future. The results of the MAR assessment were used to contract a Phase II to develop transient MODFLOW groundwater models of the Elk Valley, Spiritwood-Warwick, and Wahpeton Buried Valley aquifers. These aquifers were selected based on the Managed Aquifer Recharge Potential for Glacial Drift Aquifers in North Dakota report, concerns about water availability at the current level of use during drought conditions, conditional water permit application that are in deference or pending review status, and potential availability to future appropriation requests. Completion is expected in early 2026. NDGF, 2024, 2025: Continues to promote wetland restoration as a means of providing important wildlife habitat and water storage. The NDGF will restore wetlands on its own managed lands when possible. The NDGFD annually reviews hundreds of	

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								development projects throughout the state encouraging no-net loss of wetlands. We work cooperatively with other permitting agencies to ensure wetlands are mitigated properly
NB-6	Support the development of natural and artificial snow fences and windbreak renovations at the local and tribal levels	Winter Storms	Goal 3, Objective 3.4 and Goal 5, Objectives 5.2 and 5.4	Medium	NDFS (Lead) NDDOT, NDDDES	HMGP, BRIC, Arbor Day Foundation, Outdoor Heritage cost-share	2027, Long Term	NDFS, 2024, 2025 : Snow management was taught at the fall NDSCDEA Windbreak Workshop. Funding is available from several sources. 17 windbreak renovations were completed in 2023 with Outdoor Heritage cost-share funding, with another 21 projects in progress. Funding and technical support for planting snow fences and other windbreaks, and for renovating windbreaks is available from several sources. Landowners completed 28 windbreak renovations in 2025 with Outdoor Heritage cost-share fundings and another 84 projects are in progress. NDDOT, 2024, 2025 : NDDOT unsuccessfully attempted to get an FTE through the 2024 legislative process to manage a natural and artificial snow fence program. NDDDES, 2024, 2025 : NDDDES hosted “NDFS Forest Stewardship Manager” to inform emergency managers and plan developers on available funds for windbreak renovations at the 4/8/2024 Plan Developers meeting series. Shared information about windbreak restoration programs on NDResponse

Action #	Action	Hazard	Goal/ Objective	Priority	Agencies	Funding Source	Goal Completion, Short or Long Term	Status
								following severe summer storm and wildfire incidents.
NB-7	Construct and incorporate raingardens or vegetated swales to reduce storm water runoff	Severe Summer Hazards	Goal 5, Objective 5.3	Low	NRCS (Lead), NDGF	HMGP, BRIC	2028, Long Term	NRCS, 2024, 2025 : We are working on standard drawings, design sheets, and training for our field staff across the state. NDGF, 2024, 2025 : No action at this time.
NB-8	Invest in community projects including planting and utilizing tree canopies to reduce urban heat-island effects	Severe Summer Hazards	Goal 5, Objective 5.3	Low	NRCS (Lead), NDFS, NDGF	HMGP, BRIC , Arbor Day Foundation, USDA Forest Service	2028, Long Term	NRCS, 2024, 2025 : No interested parties have approached us for financial or technical assistance. NDFS, 2024, 2025 : NDFS Community Forestry program provided \$260,164 in USDA Forest Service State, private, and tribal forestry funds to 28 communities to complete community tree care and planting projects. NDFS Community Forestry program awarded \$385, 538 in USDA Forest Service State, private, and tribal forestry funds to 27 communities to complete community tree care and planting projects.
Public Education, Technical Assistance, and Partnerships								
PTP-1	Create media literacy kits to educate the public about hazards and reduce the spread of misinformation	Adversarial Threats	Goal 2, Objectives 2.3	High	ND State Library System (Lead), NDDDES, SLIC,	General Fund, EMPG	2024, Short Term	ND State Library System, 2024, 2025 : Media literacy specialist and mitigation planning specialist will initiate a strategy in 2025. Met with NDDDES Staff to strategize a workplan, content of kits, and pathway to completion.

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			and 2.5		NDSU Extensio n			NDDDES, 2024, 2025: Collaborating with ND State Library to initiate and develop this initiative. Met with State Library Staff in April 2025 to strategize a plan for this action. Will support partner and bring in additional agencies as work progresses. SLIC, 2024, 2025: Will leverage media, information, etc. from federal sources and will disseminate to the public, key stake holders, and policy makers. Will leverage information and intelligence from local, state, federal, and tribal sources and will disseminate to the public, key stake holders, and policy makers as appropriate. NDSU Extension, 2024, 2025: Continue to create social media content related to disasters and disaster mitigation.
PTP-2	COMPLETED: Promote climate literacy kits, amongst other tailored youth and adult hazard information, available via partnership with the ND State Library	Natural Hazards with Climate Change Focus	Goal 2, Objectives 2.1, 2.2, 2.4, and 2.5	High	ND State Library (Lead), NDDDES	American Library Association, EMPG	2024, Short Term Complete	ND State Library, 2024: Completed May 2024 NDDDES, 2024: Funded and developed climate literacy kits which were completed May of 2024, and are currently being distributed to the public and schools.

Action #	Action	Hazard	Goal/ Objective	Priority	Agencies	Funding Source	Goal Completion, Short or Long Term	Status
PTP-3	Develop and conduct mitigation funding trainings to increase (1) awareness of programs and (2) capabilities of local and tribal communities to apply	All Hazards	Goal 2, Objective 2.1	High	NDDDES (Lead), NDEMA	HMGP, BRIC , FMA	2026, Short Term	NDDDES, 2024, 2025 : Promoted the NDFS Windbreak renovation project at the April Plan Developers meeting. Shared information about changing federal grants during plan developers meetings and disseminated information via email/phone calls to planning teams impacted. NDEMA, 2024, 2025 : Continue to supporting NDDDES's planning team by promoting the Plan Developers series meeting to the membership.
PTP-4	Disseminate state-developed risk information products to property homeowners, real estate agents, developers, tribes, and public officials so that individuals, tribes, and communities can make decisions about geological hazards	Geologic Hazards	Goal 1, Objective 1.2, Goal 2, Objective 2.3	High	NDDDES (Lead), NDGS, NDEMA, ND REALTORS	HMGP, BRIC	2025, Short Term	NDDDES, 2024, 2025 : Promotes wides geologic risk information products to plan developers and emergency managers. Provides technical support to planning teams updating geologic hazard threat profiles and promotes the collection of community outreach on all hazards. NDGS, 2024, 2025 : GeoNews Hazard articles published. 2025 GeoNews Hazard articles published: Two articles in here: Geo News - January 2025 Department of Mineral Resources, North Dakota NDEMA, 2024, 2025 : Continue to disseminate information to the membership on a request basis. ND Realtors, 2024: ND Realtors educates realtors and the public regarding hazards homeowners could face, including geological hazards.

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PTP-5	Train NDDDES Staff and Local and Tribal Mitigation Planners on use of Equity Mapping Tools, develop a training strategy for promotion, and provide technical assistance as requested.	All Hazards	Goal 1, Objective 1.1; Goal 2, Objective 2.3	High	NDDDES (lead), NDEMA, NDIAC	EMPG	2024, Short Term	NDDDES, 2024, 2025 : NDDDES Planning and Recovery Staff sought direct technical assistance from FEMA R8 to conduct an Equity Mapping Train the Trainer course. NDDDES employees and trainers will then provide audiences with training on equity mapping tools. Integrated GIS mapping into the Feb 11-12, 2025 G318: Mitigation Planning Course outlining helpful tools and applying use cases related to mitigation plans. NDEMA, 2024: Promoted this initiative by providing NDDDES Planners time to present on Equity Mapping tools at NDEMC 2024. No program for this reporting period. NDIAC, 2024: No update provided.
PTP-6	Coordinate periodic meetings with technological committee, Form coalition or workgroup of public/private sector utility experts, stakeholders in electricity generation/distribution industry, and emergency managers to share	Space Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Severe Summer Weather, Cyberattack	Goal 3, Objective 3.6	High	NDDDES (Lead), NWS, NDIAC, NDDDES, NDGS, NDEMA, NDSEB,	Commerce, NERC, Agency staff budgets	2026, Short Term	NDDDES, 2024, 2025 : Have not initiated this action beyond maintaining existing relationships. Hosts annual state hazard mitigation planning meeting that include conversations about expanding the integration of technology along with other pertinent topics. NWS, 2024, 2025 : No progress. NDIAC, 2024: No progress. NDGS, 2024, 2025 : No progress. NDEMA, 2024: No progress. Quarterly our Regions meet and discuss these items. Stakeholders such as electrical generation/distribution industry are invited

Action #	Action	Hazard	Goal/ Objective	Priority	Agencies	Funding Source	Goal Completion, Short or Long Term	Status
	resources and mitigation ideas							to some of these as well and information is given to Emergency Managers, but on a regional basis. NDSEB, 2024, 2025: No progress.
PTP-7	Coordinate periodic meetings with oil and gas committee members and industry partners Form coalition or workgroup of public/private sector utility experts and stakeholders in the pipeline industry to share resources and mitigation ideas	Space Weather, Severe Summer/Winter Weather, Cyberattack, Fire, Hazardous Materials Release	Goal 3, Objective 3.6	High	NDDes (Lead), Neutral Grounds Charter Association, NWS, NDIAC, NDGS, NDEMA, NDSU Extension	PHMSA	2026, Short Term	NDDes, 2024, 2025: Have not initiated this action beyond maintaining existing relationships. Expanded relationships with Oil and Gas partners to include leaders of several safety coalitions in the industry. Neutral Grounds Charter Association, 2025: The Neutral Grounds Chartered Association held (4) Steering committee meetings and four (4) quarterly meetings, with two (3) subcommittee meetings in fiscal year 2024 – 2025. Meeting topics related to this action included: - Hazconnect System Overview, Updates – (Hazchem Section of NDEES) - WSI Program Offering and Get Home Safe Initiatives

Action #	Action	Hazard	Goal/ Objective	Priority	Agencies	Funding Source	Goal Completion, Short or Long Term	Status
							• OSHA Updates § Common Failures in Draw Works • Industry Safety Alerts; Service King, Critical Equipment Bypass, Hand Safety • “Know Your Space” Campaign – (Continental Resources) • “What’s the Worst that Could Happen” Campaign – (MPLX) • Truckers against Trafficking Organization and Human Trafficking Awareness in ND and the O&G Industry.) • Update on Drug Trafficking Taskforce (ND BCI) • Benzene Safety & Historical Exposure • Emphasis Programs, Update on PSM Standard Changes, 2024 Injury Trends – (OSHA) • Behavioral Based Safety Management § Root Cause Analysis Systems (Contractors) • Working Around pumping units (mitigating risks & proper isolation and operation) - Workover NWS, 2024, 2025: No progress. NDIAC, 2024: No progress. NDGS, 2024, 2025: No progress. NDEMA, 2025: Western EM’s including Stark and Dunn county will frequently attend these meeting to	

Action #	Action	Hazard	Goal/ Objective	Priority	Agencies	Funding Source	Goal Completion, Short or Long Term	Status
								provide updates and EM perspectives. These activities are not done specifically through NDEMA. NDSU Extension, 2024, 2025: Hosts quarterly meetings with oil and gas industry stakeholders regarding reclamation.
PTP-8	Identify eligible dams for HHPD grant and apply to fund rehabilitation; and work with emergency managers and dam owners to pursue funding	Dam Failure	Goal 3 Objective 3.7	High	DWR (Lead), NDDDES	HHPD	2028, Long Term	DWR, 2024, 2025: Dams meeting basic eligibility criteria have been identified. Interested owners of eligible dams with project(s) ready to pursue funding are needed. Provides technical assistance to NDDDES for mitigation planning teams interested in pursuing HHPD. NDDDES, 2024, 2025: Continues to encourage and provide technical assistance in completing HHPD requirements in mitigation planning to gain access to funds. Hettinger County MHMP received an approved status for the optional requirements.
PTP-9	Conduct community flood insurance and flood hazard mitigation forums regarding available programs, resources, and funding sources	Flood	Goal 2, Objective 2.4, Goal 3, Objective	High	NDDDES (Lead), DWR, Insurance Department	HMGP, BRIC, FMA	2024, Short Term	NDDDES, 2024, 2025: Continuing to collaborate with State NFIP Coordinator to promote and host flood hazard mitigation forums. DWR, 2024, 2025: Hosted two in-person and one virtual insurance agent trainings re: Flood Insurance. Hosted the FEMA 273 Managing Development Through the NFIP course in Bismarck in July 2024. We also hosted an Essential of Floodplain Management webinar series in the Spring of 2025. Continued

Action #	Action	Hazard	Goal/ Objective	Priority	Agencies	Funding Source	Goal Completion, Short or Long Term	Status
			tive 3.2					education for floodplain administrators is essential to ensure they understand the program and resources available to them. ND Insurance Department, 2024, 2025: Identified areas of improvement in state-managed NFIP for counties and townships. Continues working with DWR and Legislative Council to bring forward legislation to correct issues before promoting NFIP Statewide.
PTP-10	Establish a clear public drought monitoring system that is easy to understand and emphasizes an ability to give early warnings via ND Mesonet System (NDAWN)	Drought	Goal 2, Objectives 2.1, 2.2, 2.4, and 2.5	High	NDAWN /NDSCO (lead), NWS, NDDES	USDA	2028, Long Term	NDAWN/NDSDU State Climatologist, 2024, 2025: Use of data from the North Dakota Agricultural Weather Network (NDAWN), including the precipitation and soil moisture data is used to evaluate current drought conditions. Additionally, staff monitor Condition Monitoring Observer Reports (CMOR) and talk directly to stakeholders to verify conditions across the state on a continuous basis. NWS, 2024, 2025: NWS continues to collaborate with the State Climatologist's Office on drought recommendations to the USDM as well provide supplemental data and perspectives on the status of drought across North Dakota. NDDES, 2024, 2025: Collaborates with drought and warning stakeholders to promote drought ranking

Action #	Action	Hazard	Goal/ Objective	Priority	Agencies	Funding Source	Goal Completion, Short or Long Term	Status
								awareness. Includes the drought monitor in Daily Situation briefings from ND Watch Center.
PTP-11	Identify and/or develop and conduct a Whole Community education program that teaches the basics and benefits of gardening, pollinator gardens, native flowers and plants, and home-grown food systems	Drought	Goal 2, Objectives 2.1, 2.2, 2.4, and 2.5; Goal 5, Objectives 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4	High	NDSU Extension NDGF (Co-Leads), NDDDES	DPI, NDSU Extension	2024, Short Term	NDSU Extension, 2024, 2025: Developed educational resources, training and that continue to be presented to the public on the basics and benefits of gardening, pollinator gardens, native flowers and plants, and home-grown food systems. NDGF, 2024, 2025: Continues to provide funding for downtown pollinator plantings to promote community education on pollinators. Provides 5-10 schools a year with pollinator plant grow kits, curriculum, and ~100 native plants to grow on school property. Working on a program to supply free pollinator seed to homeowners for urban gardens (hoping to launch in 2025). Has numerous resources online and utilizes other outreach platforms (webcasts, podcasts, social media, etc.) to educate public about the importance/value of native plants and pollinators. NDDDES, 2024, 2025: Promoted the Urban Pollinator Garden program administered by the NDGF in the 2024 annual report. Encourages planning teams to integrate nature-based elements in mitigation actions and shared state grant opportunity information at the G318 course for these types of projects.

Action #	Action	Hazard	Goal/ Objective	Priority	Agencies		Funding Source	Goal Completion, Short or Long Term	Status
PTP-12	Host outreach activities to encourage homeowners to purchase insurance (including flood insurance)	Flood, Fire (Wildfire and Urban Fire), Severe Summer Storms	Goal 2, Objectives 2.1, 2.2, 2.5, and 2.5 Goal 3. Objective 3.2	High	DWR (Lead), ND Insurance Department	CAP-SSSE, RiskMAP, DWR General Funds, Insurance Providers	2024, Short Term	DWR, 2024, 2025 : We hosted two in-person and one virtual insurance agent trainings re: Flood Insurance. Due to FEMA staffing issues, no FEMA sponsored insurance agent trainings were held in 2025. Due to the technical nature of the training, the NFIP coordinator is not able to substitute as an instructor for the training. ND Insurance Department, 2024, 2025 : Held various media interviews discussing flood insurance.	
PTP-13	Increase participation in the NOAA's National Weather Service's StormReady Program	Severe Summer Storms	Goal 2, Objectives 2.1, 2.2, 2.4, and 2.5	High	NWS (Lead) NDDES, NDEMA, NDAIC, City, County, and Tribal Emergency Management	NWS Budget (staff time and signage)	2024, Short Term	NWS, 2024, 2025 : All counties in North Dakota are now StormReady. This includes 53 counties, 43 communities, 2 Tribal Nations, and 4 universities. NDDES, 2024, 2025 : Continues to promote NWS StormReady participation by increasing climate variability awareness in mitigation planning and promotes participation in the StormReady program. NDEMA, 2024, 2025 : Supported NWS initiatives by providing time to present at 2024 NDEMC. No progress for the 2025 reporting period. NDAIC, 2024: No update provided.	

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					ment Partners			
PTP-14	Provide physical and cyber security measures grant funding to schools and other public entities	Adversarial Threats	Goal 4, Objectives 4.1, 4.5	Medium	NDDES (Lead), NDIT	Homeland Security Grant, State and Local Cyber Security Grant	2024, Short Term	NDDES, 2024, 2025 : Provided 40 cyber security measures grants in January 2024 to schools and other public entities. In March 2025 provided 22 cyber security measures grants to schools and other public entities. In October 2024 provided physical security measures grants to 20 nonprofit entities and 43 to local government entities. NDIT, 2024, 2025 : Host tabletop exercises for K12 schools and political subdivisions to improve their security posture and resilience plans. Implemented a new cybersecurity maturity assessment (CMA) to all schools and agencies to complete. This assessment is used to identify opportunities to evolve cybersecurity programs and controls.
PTP-15	Create and promote public Air Quality notification and announcement capabilities and system	Hazardous Materials, Wildfire	Goal 2, Objectives 2.1, 2.2, 2.4, and 2.5	Medium	NDDEQ (Lead)	EPA	2026, Short Term	NDDEQ, 2024, 2025 : Continue to monitor air quality through measurements are taken at key points throughout the state and reported in real time to the EPA AirNow system. This gives the public 24/7 access to air quality information, which is especially useful during wildfire events. In addition, press releases are used to inform the public of air quality issues when they arise. The Air Quality division also sends out air quality notification for those who sign up via the

Action #	Action	Hazard	Goal/ Objective	Priority	Agencies	Funding Source	Goal Completion, Short or Long Term	Status
								email/text subscription service Email Subscription Service - North Dakota Department of Environmental Quality . Presented to SHMT, Plan Developers, and Emergency Managers at Plan Developers Meeting Webinar on August 26 th with information from the Air Quality Division Director accompanied by Trinity Health Physician to discuss monitoring, alerting, human health, and preventative measures.
PTP-16	Develop county- and state- and tribal-based landslide information tracking system of active and recent landslides to assist with land and water development decision-making	Geologic Hazards	Goal 1, Objective 1.2, Goal 2, Objective 2.3	Medium	NDGS (Lead), NDDES	HMGP, BRIC , NDGS Budget	2026, Short Term	NDDES, 2024, 2025 : Promotes awareness and planning for geologic hazard events through mitigation planning. Implements Element B1-c from the Local Mitigation Planning Policy regarding Extent to include landslide extent scales and the inclusion of previous geologic events (B1-d). NDGS, 2024, 2025 : Phase III (Active Slide Identification) LS Mapping continues in Western North Dakota. Phase III (Recently Active Slide Identification) Landslide Mapping continues in western North Dakota, 18 county scale landslide map compilations have been completed to assist county EM's with hazards identification and mitigation, NDGS has created and implemented the Geologic Map Viewer which allows users to identify landslide hazards in any location of interest: <a 890="" 895="" 917="" 917"="" data-label="Page-Footer" href="https://ndgs.maps.arcgis.com/apps/Style/i</td></tr> </table> </div> <div data-bbox=">50

Action #	Action	Hazard	Goal/ Objective	Priority	Agencies	Funding Source	Goal Completion, Short or Long Term	Status
								index.html?appid=37c9f03c7bad4bdf8d7fc1a0c408bb34 NDEMA, 2024:
PTP-17	Conduct outreach with elected officials, neighborhood groups, and homeowner associations about the benefits of maintaining defensible spaces	Wildfire	Goal 2, Objectives 2.1, 2.2, 2.4, and 2.5	Medium	NDFS (Lead), NDDDES, BIA	USFA	2026, Short Term	NDFS, 2024, 2025 : Active social media fire prevention campaigns utilizing all forms of media outreach. mention defensible space. NDDDES, 2025: Shared information via NDDDES and ND Response Facebook pages on successful defensible space in Western North Dakota and shared information promoting defensible spaces. BIA, 2024, 2025 : No update provided.
PTP-18	Support educational efforts related to culturally important native plants (tribal/medicinal), food, and animals that are impacted by drought	Drought	Goal 2, Objectives 2.1, 2.2, 2.4, and 2.5	Medium	NDGF and NDSU Extension (Co-Leads), NDDDES, NDIAC,	NDSU Extension	2026, Short Term	NDGF, 2024, 2025 : No current efforts NDSU Extension, 2024, 2025 : Talked about managing grasslands to continue increasing drought resilience at producers meetings; wrote 2 press articles on the topic. Will provide additional education if drought risk increases. NDDDES, 2024, 2025 : Received technical assistance and information from Standing Rock Sioux Tribal members to understand the importance of culturally significant plants. Limited activity for this reporting period, continuation of encouraging local mitigation plans to include community/culturally specific information.

Action #	Action	Hazard	Goal/ Objective	Priority	Agencies		Funding Source	Goal Completion, Short or Long Term	Status
PTP-19	Conduct education and outreach on available programs and financial support to implement sustainable grazing and agricultural conservation practices	Drought	Goal 2, Objectives 2.1, 2.2, 2.4, and 2.5	Medium	NDSU Extension (Lead), NDDA, FSA	NDSU Extension, USDA, FSA, NRCS, ND Stockmen's Association	2024, Short Term	NDSU Extension, 2024, 2025: Continue to present on programs and financial support at producer meetings. NDDA, 2024, 2025: Continued with soil health cover crop program by providing producers cost-share opportunities for crop rotations. Commissioner Goehring continues to provide information to media during drought about integrating conversation practices. FSA, 2024, 2025: Performed outreach to numerous counties that experienced wildfire and tornado losses to re-establish fencing, trees, and other conservation structures by request and subject to funding. This included public meetings, email newsletters, flyers in public, radio, news, partner sharing.	
PTP-20	Provide education on how producers and the public can conduct water testing to ensure safe water quality conditions, especially the testing of nitrates in water supply during deteriorating drought environmental conditions	Drought	Goal 2, Objective 2.1	Medium	NDSU Extension (Lead), NDDA, NDDEQ	USDA, Water Utilities	2024, Short Term	NDSU Extension, 2024, 2025: Extension agents continue to screen livestock water sources, write popular press articles, present at rancher meetings and create content for social media. Will increase outreach if/ when drought intensifies. NDDA, 2024, 2025: Continues working on drought resource updates and providing media interviews regarding drought or when water quality may be of concern. NDDEQ, 2024, 2025: NDDEQ municipal facilities continue to provide training to public drinking water systems on an annual basis on the proper testing	

Action #	Action	Hazard	Goal/ Objective	Priority	Agencies	Funding Source	Goal Completion, Short or Long Term	Status
								procedures for nitrates/nitrites. All public drinking water systems are required to test annually for nitrate/nitrites.
PTP-21	Conduct outreach to increase NFIP participation, advance awareness/use of RiskMAP products, and promote efforts that increase CRS scores	Flood	Goal 2, Objectives 2.1, 2.3, 2.4 and 2.5, Goal 3, Objectives 3.2 and 3.3, Goal 4 Objectives 4.1, 4.2, 4.3,	Medium	DWR (Lead) NDDES, ND Insurance Department	HMGP, BRIC, FMA	2026, Short Term	DWR, 2024, 2025: We've hosted multiple county and township meetings to increase NFIP participation and awareness. We've also presented to the Township Officers Association and the States Attorney's Association on county/township zoning. The DWR continues to advocate for flood insurance. We also continue to work with counties and townships to ensure they understand floodplain zoning as a result of SB 2027. NDDES, 2024, 2025: Continues to promote NFIP participation through mitigation plan updates and the approval process. ND Insurance Department, 2024, 2025: Identified areas of improvement in state managed NFIP for counties and townships. Continues working with DWR and Legislative Council to bring forward legislation to correct issues before promoting NFIP Statewide.

Action #	Action	Hazard	Goal/ Objective	Priority	Agencies	Funding Source	Goal Completion, Short or Long Term	Status
			and 4.5					
PTP-22	Conduct outreach with agricultural producers to understand insurance options	Drought	Goal 2, Objective 2.1	Low	USDA RMA (Lead), FSA, NDSU Extension, NDDA, ND Insurance Department	ND Stockmen's Association, FSA, private insurance	2027, Long Term	RMA, 2024, 2025: Continues to provide insurance options for approved crops and inform crop agents on a bi-annual basis regarding insurance updates. FSA, 2024, 2025: Continues to promote USDA RMA products along with FSA provided indemnity or emergency relief programs. NDSU Extension, 2024, 2025: Continue to present information on private or public insurance options at producer meetings. NDDA, 2024, 2025: Continues to will collaborate with the RMA and stakeholders as program options are reviewed. ND Insurance Department, 2024, 2025: No progress at this time.
PTP-23	Promote storm safety information during Severe Weather Awareness Weeks	Severe Summer Weather, Severe Winter Weather	Goal 2, Objectives 2.1, 2.2, 2.4, and 2.5	Low	NWS (Lead), NDDES, NDUS, ARC, AARP, MAFB, NDVOAD	NOAA	2024, Short Term	NWS, 2024, 2025: North Dakota Severe Winter Weather Awareness Week was from October 23-27, 2023 North Dakota Severe Summer Weather Awareness Week was April 22-26, 2024. In 2025, ND Severe Winter Weather Awareness week was from October 24th through November 13, 2024 and Severe Summer Weather Awareness week was April 28 through May 1st.

Action #	Action	Hazard	Goal/ Objective	Priority	Agencies	Funding Source	Goal Completion, Short or Long Term	Status
							NDDDES, 2024, 2025: Posted NWS themed content every day through the week of April 22-26. Hosted a children's coloring contest with over 260 participants. Posted NWS themed content every day through the week and hosted a children's coloring contest with over 200 participants. ARC, 2024, 2025: In 2024, ARC Prepared 83 youth ages 4-6 through Prepare with Pedro program; Prepared 700 third graders through Pillowcase project; prepared about 112 adults through Be Red Cross Ready program (hazards: tornado, winter weather, severe storms, wildfire, general preparedness, home fire). Addressed additional hazards such as severe summer storms during 250 home fire safety visits). In 2025, ARC Prepared 1383 youth ages 4-6 through Prepare with Pedro program; prepared about 456 adults through Hands Only CPR and the Be Red Cross Ready program (hazards: tornado, winter weather, severe storms, wildfire, general preparedness, home fire). Addressed additional hazards such as severe summer storms during 560 home fire safety visits). AARP, 2024, 2025: Nothing to report. No update provided. MAFB, 2024, 2025: Targeted the DoD and civilian populations during National Preparedness Month	

Action #	Action	Hazard	Goal/ Objective	Priority	Agencies	Funding Source	Goal Completion, Short or Long Term	Status
								(Sept). Maintains an information booth in high traffic facilities with information sheets covering a range of summer and winter hazards (i.e. thunderstorms, lightning, extreme cold, blizzards) and how to receive MAFB and Ward County warning and notification messages.
PTP-24	Launch a public outreach program targeting both businesses and citizens related to advanced indoor/outdoor water conservation practices	Drought	Goal 2, Objectives 2.1, 2.2, 2.4, and 2.5	Low	DWR (Lead)	USDA, NRCS, Water Utilities	2026, Short Term	DWR, 2024, 2025: DWR continues to provide educational materials and programming related to water conservation through its Water Education Today (WET) program.
PTP-25	Promote public awareness and use of NDDOT resources, which includes travel maps, cameras, and an opt-in service that sends condition updates	Severe Winter Weather, Transportation Hazards	Goal 2, Objectives 2.1, 2.2, 2.4, and 2.5	Low	NDDOT (Lead), NDSECC SR, NDDDES, MAFB, AARP, NDSU Extension,	SAFER Funds	2026, Short Term	NDDOT, 2024, 2025: Continued to market NDROADS which has the option of sending updates via Govdelivery. This effort will continue through 2025. As mentioned above NDDOT is working on getting snowplow locations of all trucks on map. In the past it was about ¼ of them in a trial. NDDDES, 2024, 2025: Continues to promote the use of NDRoads to stakeholders during potentially severe summer and winter weather.

Action #	Action	Hazard	Goal/ Objective	Priority	Agencies	Funding Source	Goal Completion, Short or Long Term	Status
					NDVOA D			NDSECC, 2024, 2025: Changed name, otherwise, continues to collaborate with NDDOT to make minor updates road maps outside of normal operating hours. MAFB, 2024, 2025: Continues to disseminate information through various base activities to include Responders Days, Populace Show and Tells, Ward County Mass Warning Notification and Links, and various emergency links, such as NDDOT's links. AARP, 2024, 2025: Nothing to report. No update provided. NDSU Extension, 2024, 2025: Share information during severe weather and include links on disaster webpage. Work with NDDES to provide disaster related resources for wildland fire and severe summer weather events. NDVOAD, 2024:
PTP-26	Develop web-based Disaster Recovery Planning resources that promotes community resiliency	All Hazards	Goal 1, Objective 1.1	Low	NDDES (Lead)	HMGP, BRIC, EMGP. AAR	2024, Short Term	NDDES, 2024, 2025: While some existing guides have been updated and new guides have been created, the final product is not yet complete. Updated the NDResponse website post fire (April) and post tornado/derecho (June) to include resources for immediate needs, financial support, mental health resource, agriculture, and general safety information for cleaning-up a disaster site.

Action #	Action	Hazard	Goal/ Objective	Priority	Agencies	Funding Source	Goal Completion, Short or Long Term	Status
PTP-27	Promote and educate local jurisdictions on methods to address how population changes and economic considerations, and future development impact exposure to natural hazards.	All Hazards	Goal 2, Objectives 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5	Medium	NDDDES (Lead)	BRIC, HMGP	2029, Long Term	NDDDES, 2024, 2025: Continue to document and consider new development through state, local, and tribal mitigation plan updates new development, demographic changes, and future development considerations are outlined and addressed.
PTP-28	Develop strategies and tools that assist local/tribal mitigation programs that specifically address disparities in communities and challenges resulting from the impacts of climate variability.	All Hazards	Goal 2, Objectives 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5	Medium	NDDDES (Lead), NDAWN /NDSCO	BRIC, HMGP	2029, Long Term	NDDDES, 2024, 2025: Planners continue to work with local and tribal mitigation programs to identify underserved populations by using GIS products and local knowledge. Outreach to these communities addresses changing threats and hazards including climate variability and potential climate change. Included an overview of the RAPT Tool and discussion of other GIS based tools during February 2025 G318: Local Mitigation Planning Course. NDSCO, 2024, 2025: Provided educational talks on weather/climate variability in the northern plains. Presented at June 2025 Plan Developers meeting to share NDAWN Resources for local mitigation planning.
Other Mission Areas								

Action #	Action	Hazard	Goal/ Objective	Priority	Agencies	Funding Source	Goal Completion, Short or Long Term	Status
OM-1	Maintain multi-agency response to human and animal disease threats	Infectious Disease	Goal 3, Objective 3.4	High	ND Dept of Ag (Lead), NDSU Extension, NDDES, NDDEQ, NDHHS, NDDOT, NDG&F	USDA, CDC	2024, Short Term	NDDA, 2024, 2025: Continues to participate and shares information at Ag Disaster monthly meetings. Board of Animal Health provide updates on livestock activity such as monitoring disease and the ND State Fair and avian influenza along with any other pertinent information. NDSU Extension, 2024: Facilitates bi-weekly Ag Disaster Meetings; assisted with avian influenza and anthrax response; train county-based personnel to respond to animal disease outbreak or mass livestock mortality (1 training in 2024 and 1 in 2025). Developed educational resources for individuals responding to animal diseases. NDDES, 2024, 2025: Continues to participate and share information at the Ag Disaster monthly bi-weekly meetings. In the process of nominating and analyzing the ag sector to review a consequence analysis to assign a dollar value to support recovery and response efforts. NDDEQ, 2024, 2025: The NDDEQ Solid Waste Program has an established policy for handling emergency disposal of dead or diseased livestock. The policy is outlined in <i>Guideline 14: Emergency Waste Disposal Variance Notification: Dead or Diseased Livestock</i>. Staff have been trained in morality composting.

Action #	Action	Hazard	Goal/ Objective	Priority	Agencies	Funding Source	Goal Completion, Short or Long Term	Status
								NDHHS, 2024, 2025: Continued expanded attendance at the Ag Disaster bi-weekly meetings to obtain and maintain situational awareness and continue to monitor Zoonotic diseases. NDDOT, 2024, 2025: Assisted NDDA with Avian Influenza efforts as requested. Will continue as needed in 2025. NDGF, 2024, 2025: Continues to maintain system for public to report sick and dead wildlife. Follow up with necropsy and testing, when warranted. Communicate findings and implications to relevant stakeholders and partners.
OM-2	Create and maintain an informational winter weather information common operating picture dashboard for centralized location for enabling decision making	All Hazards Severe Winter Weather	Goal 2, Objective 2.4	High	NDDES (Lead)	HMGP, NOAA, EMPG	2024, Short Term	NDDES, 2024, 2025: Utilizes existing common operating pictures. Further progress on this project has not yet been initiated. Continually make enhancements to ND Watch Center Common Operating Picture (COP) to include implementation and use of lifelines. Lifelines are now expanded to sub-categories and reporting has greater detail of critical infrastructure categories.
OM-3	Establish and maintain a robust medical cache with ease of access to resources such as	Infectious Disease	Goal 3, Objective	High	NDHHS (Lead), ND Department	Hospital and Clinic Funds	2024, Short Term	NDHHS, 2024, 2025: Maintaining and expanding the variety of medical and durable equipment stored on site.

Action #	Action	Hazard	Goal/ Objective	Priority	Agencies	Funding Source	Goal Completion, Short or Long Term	Status
	personal protective equipment to mitigate exposure to infectious and harmful agents		tive 3.4		ent of Ag			NDDA, 2024, 2025 : Have requested assets to refill response assets and had conversations about existing or new assets. Coordinating with State Medical Cache for animal health response PPE.
OM-4	Build capacity (rosters, training, equipment) at the local and tribal fire department levels to promote self-sufficiency and reliable Mutual Aid Responses when needed	Wildfire and Urban Fire	Goal 1, Objective 1.3, Goal 2, Objective 2.3, Goal 4 Objectives 4.2 and 4.5	High	NDFS (Lead), BIA,	USFA	2026, Short Term	NDFS, 2024, 2025 : Hired a Wildland Fire Training Technician. Supported NDFA Fire School providing training for over 1000 firefighters. Coordinated or hosted wildland fire courses for 216 firefighters from 18 fire departments. Provided NWCG training materials, including student workbooks and instructor guides. Provided grants to RFDs through the Cooperative Fire Protection Assistance grant program, funding applications from 34 RFDs totaling \$335,204. Provided and made repairs to 2 type 6 engines through the federal property program. In 2025, NDFS hired two additional wildland fire technicians to support the NDFS fire program missions. Supported the NDFA Fire School both financially and with instructors to provide training for over 800 firefighters. Coordinated or hosted wildland fire courses for 227 North Dakota firefighters from 153 fire department. Provided grants to RFDs through the Cooperative Fire Protection Assistance grant program, funding applications from 36 RFDs totaling

Action #	Action	Hazard	Goal/ Objective	Priority	Agencies	Funding Source	Goal Completion, Short or Long Term	Status
								\$364,866. Provided and made repairs to one Type 4 wildland fire engine and ten Type 6 engines through the federal property program. BIA, 2024: No update provided.
OM-5	Build capacity in small communities that lack snow removal capabilities by increasing equipment inventories, regionalizing snow removal routes and resource sharing, and identifying additional funding to further boost self sufficiency	Severe Winter Storms	Goal 1, Objective 1.3, Goal 2, Objective 2.3, Goal 4 Objectives 4.2 and 4.5	High	NDDOT (Lead)	CDBG	2028, Long Term	NDDOT, 2024, 2025 : Did outreach and training on snow removal with the Spirit Lake Nation due to an equipment building fire. No activity for 2025 reporting period.
OM-6	Continue to identify Traffic Incident Management (TIM) opportunities and training	Transportation Hazards	Goal 3, Objective	High	NDDOT (Lead)	FHWA	2024, Short Term	NDDOT, 2024, 2025 : Continues to collaborate with the FHWA and NDHP on TIMS efforts. These efforts include incident response and traffic incident management training, quick clearance, and educating

Action #	Action	Hazard	Goal/ Objective	Priority	Agencies	Funding Source	Goal Completion, Short or Long Term	Status
			tive 3.8					on the Move Over law. Effort is ongoing. Accomplishment this year include traffic required to move over for all vehicles and ongoing educational efforts. HB 1241 passed allowing Class B emergency lights to be blue (Enrolled House Bill No. 1241 - Sixty-ninth Legislative Assembly of North Dakota - LC Number 25.0586.03000).
OM-7	Improve summary reporting ability from HazConnect database for local users and improved planning purposes	Hazardous Materials	Goal 3, Objective 3.8	High	NDDES (Lead)	EPA, NDDEQ	2025, Short Term	NDDES, 2024, 2025: Haz Chem Section has provided the local fire departments and emergency managers with training, licenses, and continued support to improve the understanding and usage of the system. With advanced reporting within the system anything can be searched for and we are able to assist all users with any issues. We achieve this by participating in LEPC meetings, regional EM meetings, and SERC meetings. Expanded accessibility to allow the public to view the HazConnect database.
OM-8	Establish and promote Cyber Security best practice guidelines via Defend.Nd.gov	Cyber Attack	Goal 2, Objective 2.1	High	NDDES (Lead), NDIT, NDNG	NDIT Budget, State and Local Cyber Security Grant	2024, Short Term	NDDES, 2024, 2025: Continue to promote cyber security best practices by providing insights into cyberattack profiles in mitigation plans. Agency staff participate in quarterly cybersecurity training required by NDIT. NDIT, 2024, 2025: We are working to update the website so we can more easily make updates and provide information to the public.

Action #	Action	Hazard	Goal/ Objective	Priority	Agencies	Funding Source	Goal Completion, Short or Long Term	Status
								NDNG, 2024, 2025 : Regularly educate our users on DoD cyber security best practices to include individual training (annually) and willingness to participate in any cyber related tabletop exercises with state partners.
OM-9	Champion information security and cybersecurity to encourage citizens to increase awareness and knowledge of the issue	Cyber Attack	Goal 2, Objectives 2.1, 2.2, 2.4, and 2.5	High	NDIT (Lead), NDDDES, NDNG	NDIT Budget	2024, Short Term	NDIT, 2024, 2025 : Plans are in place to promote cybersecurity awareness during Cyber Awareness month (Oct). Continue to publicly promote Cyber Awareness Month (October) . NDDDES, 2024, 2025 : Provides information during outreach events on safe cyber practices. Continue to promote cyber awareness month and integrate information into plans . NDNG, 2024: No progress made.
OM-10	Promote programs that draw awareness to the recognition and prevention of drug use, specifically fentanyl overdose and drug related deaths	Criminal Attack	Goal 2, Objective 2.1	High	NDDDES (Lead), BCI, NDSLIC, NDHHS	DEA, Partnership for a Drug-Free America	2024, Short Term	NDDDES, 2024, 2025 : Continue to promote awareness of illegal drug activity in planning by reviewing criminal attack threat profiles in Local MHMPs . Collaborates with NDSLIC and other stakeholders to promote awareness and recognition of the issue. BCI, 2024, 2025 : Continue to participates in the HIDTA ORS program which creates partnerships between law enforcement and public health to reduce overdose deaths. NDSLIC, 2024, 2025 : Continuing to link our webpage to local, state, and federal efforts/programs.

Action #	Action	Hazard	Goal/ Objective	Priority	Agencies	Funding Source	Goal Completion, Short or Long Term	Status
								Local public health and first responder groups. NDHHS, 2024, 2025: • We have been collected drug overdose information through the ND Violent Death Reporting Program since 2019. Preliminary data collected through NVDRS continues to be shared with state leadership and key partners including but not limited to the NDSLIC, HIDTA, Homeland Security etc. • We have a drafted a drug overdose dashboard that will get posted sometime this summer/fall. In 2025, the OD Dashboard went through the final review process. • There is a report that's been going out to state leadership for 3 years. It provides trend information and preliminary data. A drug overdose report is shared with the Health Services Committee annually.
OM-11	Build and enhance collaboration with Canadian and Tribal contacts to facilitate communication, surveillance, and tracking of infectious diseases in order to better inform mitigation measures	Infectious Diseases	Goal 1, Objective 1.2	Medium	NDHHS, NDDA, (Co-Leads)	CDC, USDA, Commerce	2028, Long Term	NDHHS, 2024, 2025: This work is still under development. Work is continues to currently being done to establish a data use agreement with Tribal Nations also looking to reestablish regular meetings with our Canadian counterparts NDDA, 2024, 2025: Continues to work with Canadian and Tribal contacts regarding swine fever.

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OM-12	Evaluate available resources and address resource gaps for healthcare systems and veterinarian services to develop plans and interagency partnerships to share resources necessary for prevention and mitigation measures	Infectious Diseases	Goal 1, Objective 1.3 and Goal 2, Objective 2.3	Medium	NDHHS (Lead), NDDA	USDA	2026, Short Term	NDHHS, 2024, 2025 : Continues to develop a medical cache and maintain a medical reserve corps and other volunteer staff. Maintain and train a 50 person MRC leadership group trained to respond and lead teams of volunteers. NDDA, 2024, 2025 : Continues to support animal operations with a zoonotic element and collaborate with healthcare professionals to ensure human safety.
OM-13	Conduct, as requested, at least two critical infrastructure assessments (physical, threat, risk, and or consequence). As well as, provide at least two presentations (threat, risk, and or consequence), as requested, to critical infrastructure partners annually.	Criminal Attack	Goal 3, Objective 3.4	Medium	NDDES (Lead), BCI, NDSLIC, Local EM's, Private Industry, NGO's, CISA	General Fund, EMPG	2024, Short Term	NDDES, 2024, 2025 : Promotes critical infrastructure (CI) assessments through the NDSLIC by informing emergency managers of the available program. BCI, 2024, 2025 : Continues to collaborates with NDSLIC to conduct CI assessments and presentations to CI partners. NDSLIC, 2024, 2025 : Completed 13 physical security assessments and 1 presentation since 01 FEB 2024. Conducted 30 physical security assessments and two active shooter trainings have been completed since 01 Jan 2025. CISA, 2024, 2025 : Completed 2 active shooter trainings (this information is also talked about during assessment): One infraguard general threat and capability assessment. Five threat briefs and two

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								were to critical infrastructure owner and operators. CISA also hosts a quarterly critical infrastructure coordination calls with the energy sector. Hosted CISA representatives at December Plan Developers meeting to promote programs available to local/tribal emergency managers.
OM-14	Contribute to-the discussion and development of a behavioral analysis task force at the local and tribal levels that is supported by state agencies	Nation-State, Terrorists Attacks	Goal 1, Objective 1.3	Medium	NDSLIC (Lead)	DoJ, COPS, ATF	2026, Short Term	NDSLIC, 2024, 2025 : In progress, continued ; attending meetings and briefings in Cass County where local-state-federal health and law enforcement are strategizing on solutions to help individuals and mitigate potential downrange problems. First Responder Groups, 2024:
OM-15	Invest in Intelligent Transportation Systems for Traffic Incident Mitigation which includes cameras, dynamic message systems, fixed anti-icing spray technology, intersection collision warning systems, curve warning systems,	Transportation Hazards	Goal 3, Objective 3.8	Medium	NDDOT (Lead), FHWA	FHWA-PROTECT	2028, Long Term	NDDOT, 2024, 2025 : NDDOT received a Grant to install an over-height detection system on I-29 and US-2 to monitor and provide enforcement of over-height loads. NDDOT is in the process of implementing over-height detection on I-29 at the Mooreton weigh scale which will provide data on over-height loads to prevent overhead bridge strikes. FHWA, 2024, 2025 : Continues to collaborated with NDDOT to support operations by providing technical and financial support.

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	and wrong way detection systems							
OM-16	Support development of local and tribal drought contingency plans and studies with rural and regional water suppliers	Drought	Goal 1, Objective 1.1	Medium	DWR (lead), NDDA (Lead), NDDDES, NDSU Extension	USBOR WaterSMART, BRIC, HMGP	2028, Long Term	DWR, 2024, 2025 : DWR continues to be able to can provide up to 75% cost-share for feasibility studies and pre-construction planning/engineering/design for water supply projects that improve drought resiliency within reservations. This is a relatively new option for Tribal Nations. With the passage of HB 1385 during the 2023 Legislative Session, the State Water Commission is now able to enter into cost-share agreements directly with Tribal Nations. NDDA, 2024, 2025 : Available to provide technical assistance or feedback for contingency planning efforts. NDDDES, 2024, 2025 : Continues to address drought in mitigation planning while encouraging integrated planning efforts throughout local and tribal jurisdictions. NDSU Extension, 2024, 2025 : Available to provide technical assistance or feedback for contingency planning efforts.
OM-17	Procure and install secure electronic systems	All Hazards	Goal 3, Objective	Medium	NDIT (Lead) NDDDES, NDSLIC	NDIT Funding Derived from	2028, Long Term	NDDDES, 2024, 2025 : Continues to collaborates with NDIT to follow standard operating procedures and technology updates as they arise.

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			tive 3.6			State Agency Budgets		NDIT, 2024, 2025 : NDIT continues to employ several measures to ensure electronic systems are secure including a zero-trust architecture and third-party monitoring systems. In addition, NDIT's Security team has developed strong response plans, proactively monitors network traffic and threat landscape, conducts third-party risk assessments on vendors who host/process State data, and provides awareness and education to ND citizens and State employees. NDSLIC, 2024, 2025 : The NDSLIC is a technology end user, we don't procure or install systems. This falls directly into NDITs lane.
OM-18	Educate and support critical infrastructure (CI) on ways to mitigate cyber threats affecting personal, private, and State security and other sensitive information	Cyberatta ck	Goal 1, Objec tive 1.3, Goal 2, Objec tives 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, and	Mediu m	NDSLIC (Lead), NDNG, NDIT, CISA	NDIT Budget, Homelan d Security Grant, NDNG Budget	2024, Short Term	NDSLIC, 2024, 2025 : NDIT covers "state" security, K12 and higher ed cover their areas with NDIT support, ND Health and Human Services cover down on medical facilities, etc. In progress with education and support efforts for CI. Continued efforts to support CI partners in mitigation cyber threats. NDIT, 2024, 2025 : • Provide security training and tools to agencies and political subdivisions. • Host tabletop exercises to help agencies, PSDs, and K12 prepare for cyber events. • Continue to host and expand CyberMadness for ND high schools and middle schools.

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			2.5, Goal 4 Objec tives 4.3 and 4.5				• Sponsor JCSOC, a Joint Cyber Security Operations Center with multiple States to share information • Cyber Public Awareness Campaigns: includes public speaking, conferences and events • Members of the Cyber Intelligence Network, Election-ISAC, MS-ISAC and many others. • Joint Security Operations Command • National Cyber Security Awareness Month NDNG, 2024, 2025: Maintain contact with state agencies and be prepared to support any validated efforts where NDNG assets (equipment, personnel, certification, expertise) are needed, requested, and approved. CISA, 2024, 2025: Conducted Cyber resilience assessments with Northern Cass School district, Cass County, City of Fargo. Also conducted cybersecurity tabletop exercises for the City of West Fargo, and for public safety answering points (PSAPs) located in West Fargo, Cass County, and surrounding jurisdictions in the ND Red River Valley. Currently partnering with NDIIT as part of the NDIIT Roadshow completing 1 of 3 presentation with the last 2 coming in September 2025. This effort is supporting local cities, counties, and critical vendors such as	

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								water/wastewater. These presentations cover lessons learned from major events, policy and plan building, security tools discussion, and an overview of CISA services and threat debrief.
OM-19	Enact loss control measures to increase safety and health of workers, first responders, and New Americans	All Hazards	Goal 2, Objectives 2.1, 2.2, 2.4, and 2.5	Medium	NDHHS and WSI (Co-Leads), Job Service North Dakota, NDDHS, OMB-RMD, NDDOT	WSI Loss Prevention Funds, OSHA, NDDMR	2024, Short Term	NDHHS, 2024, 2025: Work with local law enforcement, adult learning centers, and ethnic based community organizations to provide health and safety information to New Americans WSI, 2024, 2025: Launched and implemented the Get Home Safe initiative which aims to adopt a culture of safety in North Dakota and create the safest state to work through social media. WSI also launched the Serve and Protect reimbursement program which helps offset costs of routine medical exams for paid full-time firefighters and law enforcement officers. Programs continue to promote and provide loss control services. Job Service, 2024: No update provided. OMB-RMD, 2024, 2025: Provide loss control guidance to state agencies as the need arises. In an effort to reward proactive loss control practices by state entities, the Risk Management Division has created a contribution discount program that can result in a savings in the entity's required contribution to the Risk Management Fund of up to 15%. In 2025, RMD created the RM Workers' Compensation Program

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								Premium Reduction program which has been designed the reflect loss control practices that reduce the state's exposure to work injuries. State agencies can receive up to a maximum of 15% premium discount. RMD strongly encourages the is promoting the use of a document created for agencies to use when working contracts, "Guidelines to Managing Contractual Risk". NDDOT, 2024, 2025: No progress for this reporting period.
OM-20	Promote vaccination to induce active immunity to a disease and develop herd immunity or slow disease progression	Infectious Disease	Goal 2, Objectives 2.1, 2.2, 2.4, and 2.5	Medium	NDHHS and NDDA (Co-Leads), USAPHIS , NDSU Extension, North Dakota Stockmen's Association,	NDHHS Budget and NDHHS Children's Vaccination Program Funds	2024, Short Term	NDHHS, 2024, 2025: NDHHS continues to conduct activities to increase immunization rates, including reminder/recall, education of healthcare providers and the public, immunization promotional campaign, and providing funding to key stakeholders (i.e., local public health, coalitions, health systems, universities). NDDA, 2024, 2025: Continues to promote vaccinations when effective for animal disease control to stop or prevent further infection. USAAPHIS, 2024: No update provided. NDSU Extension, 2024. 2025: Have promoted and continue to promote vaccinations when effective for animal disease control to stop or prevent further infection. ND Stockmen's Association: No update provided.

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					NDGF			NDGF, 2024, 2025: No action at this time.
OM-21	Provide and promote promote and coordinate adversarial threat training via all available providers the Center for Domestic Preparedness mobile field force and command, and protester devices trainings offered for state, local, and tribal jurisdictions annually	Adversarial Threats (ex. Civil Disturbance)	Goal 2, Objective 2.7	Low	NDDES (Lead), NDNG	Center for Domestic Preparedness, Participating Agency Budgets	2025, Short Term	NDDES, 2024, 2025: Continue to promote training opportunities as interest arises and share resources to encourage law enforcement partners to pursue additional trainings. NDDES hosted the FEMA Basic Academy Course series, AWR: 167 Sport and Special Event Risk Management and Planning, MGT: 346 Emergency Operations Center Operations and Planning for All-Hazards Events, PER-354: Response to Radiological/Nuclear Weapon of Mass Destruction Incident. NDIT, 2024: N/A NDNG, 2024: Identified unit, trained personnel, and monitor equipment of National Guard Response Force to be activated through directive by DES upon receipt of RFA adhering to strict training objectives and measures.
OM-22	Educate homeowners on the benefits of climate smart lawns with drought tolerant native vegetation	Drought	Goal 5, Objectives 5.1, 5.2,	Low	NDDES, DWR (Co-Leads)	NDSU Extension	2026, Short Term	NDDES, 2024, 2025: Promote the urban pollinator program and nature-based mitigation through the 2024 annual report. Promoted pollinator and vegetable gardening grant programs during February G318 Course.

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			5.3, and 5.4					DWR, 2024, 2025 : DWR provides educational materials and programming related to climate resilience through its Water Education Today (WET) program. The primary resource for this effort is the Climate, Water and Resilience Guide, which helps educators teach middle and high school students about climate and climate change using interactive, objective, science-based activities.
OM-23	Provide speed limit education and information for bulk transporters	Hazardous Materials	Goal 3, Objective 3.8	Low	NDDOT (Lead)	DOT	2025, Short Term	NDDOT, 2024, 2025 : With I-94 Interstate Speed limits increasing to 80 mph anticipated social media outreach.
OM-24	Assist the private business sector and local and tribal jurisdictions with Continuity of Operations (COOP) planning in preparation of adversarial threats or natural hazards	All Hazards	Goal 1, Objective 1.1	Low	NDDDES (Lead), NDSLIC, Department of Commerce, North Dakota Community Foundations	North Dakota Community Foundation, Local Community Foundations, EMPG	2028, Long Term	NDDDES, 2024, 2025 : Continued collaboration with local and tribal jurisdictions to educate on the importance of COOP planning and technical assistance as requested. Provided technical support to City of Bismarck Emergency Management. Working to schedule a FEMA COOP training for 2025-2026. NDSLIC, 2024, 2025 : Continued progress, meeting and conducting outreach with the private sector and local and tribal jurisdictions, promoting protection, prevention and resiliency. Commerce, 2024, 2025 : Collaborate with communities on resilience in all their actions and

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					on, OMB- RMD			planning efforts. Commerce also works with other state agencies to understand the concerns for long term resilience. Additionally, Commerce will be working with communities and residents on energy efficiency and that will require the expansion of partnerships to include a variety of private, public, and non-profit groups. Commerce will collaborate with communities and residents to develop energy efficiency codes tailored to specific regions and cities. Achieving this will require expanding partnerships across private, public, and non-profit sectors to ensure that local and tribal jurisdictions, as well as businesses, are supported in preparing for both adverse hazards. North Dakota Community Foundation, 2024: No update provided. OMB-RMD, 2025: June 1, 2025 – implemented the continuity of operations (COOP) software available to the state agencies. The agencies that are required to have a COOP for the Emergency Management Accreditation Process (EMAP) are required to updated their plans on an annual basis.
OM-25	Maintain tree trimming along power lines to prevent power outages	Severe Winter Weather, Severe	Goal 5, Objective	Low	NDAREC Members	Utility Funding (NDREA)	2024, Short Term	NDAREC, 2024, 2025: Completed Vegetation Management (\$104,500 McKenzie, Dunn, Billings, Golden Valley).

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		Summer Weather, Fire	5.2 and 5.3					
OM-26	Provide technical information to health care professionals, agronomists, vector control boards, and others regarding the prevention and control of diseases or infestations, including infection prevention	Infectious Disease	Goal 2, Objectives 2.1 and 2.4	Low	NDHHS and NDDA (Co-Leads), NDSU Extension	NDHHS, NDDA and NDSU Extension budgets	2024, Short Term	NDHHS, 2024, 2025: Continues to send out information by health alert network (HAN) alerts. NDDA, 2024, 2025: Continues to communicate with Dairy Boards, County Fair organizations, and industry groups to provide technical information. NDSU Extension, 2024, 2025: Develop educational materials and provide education on animal diseases. Conduct IPM surveys for agronomic pests (diseases and insects). Provide education to agronomists and farmers through field days, winter meetings, weekly Crop and Pest Reports, digital publications, and media.
OM-27	Provide technical assistance to local and tribal jurisdictions with hazardous materials planning	Hazardous Materials	Goal 1, Objective 1.1	Low	NDDES (Lead), NDDEQ	NDDEQ, HazChem Fund, EPA, NDDMR	2025, Short Term	NDDES, 2024, 2025: Provided technical assistance to Dunn County, Dickey County, Stark County, Renville County, and the Turtle Mtn. Band of Chippewa Tribal Nation. Technical assistance targeted at new emergency managers and the regional HazMat Teams in the Grand Forks area. Researching impacts of new/expanding data mining operations.
OM-28	Promote and enforce safe handling, storage, and	Hazardous Materials	Goal 3, Objective	Low	NDDA (Lead),	CERCLA, DEQ Budget,	2024, Short Term	NDDA, 2024, 2025: Continues to provide producers and other responding agencies with technical

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	disposal of hazardous materials		tive 3.4		NDDES, NDNG, NDDEQ, NDDMR, NDSU Extension	Federal Programs		expertise regarding hazardous materials associated with agricultural production. NDDEQ, 2024, 2025: The NDDES Hazardous Waste Program continues to maintain a full staff of inspectors assigned to four regions of the state. Inspector contact information is publicly available and staff are on-call to provide timely assistance and guidance regarding waste handling procedures. NDDES, 2024, 2025: Haz Chem Section continues to support all efforts of reporting chemical storage as well as chemical releases. We work with all state agencies to maintain awareness and promote safe practices to industry partners. Continued efforts from previous reporting period. NDNG, 2024, 2025: Adhere to all federal and state hazardous material requirements through coordination with federal and state agencies during all aspects of our annual requirements and future projections. NDDMR, 2024, 2025: Field inspectors and agency safety officers continue to work with oil and gas operators to maintain safe sites through inspections, and collaboration on rule and regulation development. NDSU Extension, 2024, 2025: Continue to conducts pesticide certification trainings for the state and

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								provide education and technical expertise regarding the handling of pesticides.
Removed Actions (Actions have been combined)								
PR-7	Update all 13 currently outdated Community Wildfire Protection Plans ——— High ——— NDFS (Lead) ——— USFA 2026, Short Term NDFS, 2024: Communities have not expressed any interest.	Wildfire	Goal 1, Objective 1.1	High	NDFS (Lead), USFA			
SI-6	Encourage redundancies within power systems by assisting subapplicants to develop applications under State Homeland Security Grants, HMGP and BRIC	All Hazards	Goal 3, Objective 3.3, Goal 4, Objectives 4.1, 4.2,	High	NDDDES (Lead) NDaREC 5, NDSLIC	HMGP, BRIC	2028, Long Term	NDDDES, 2024: HM Staff continues to aid applicants with developing project applications and implementing awarded generator projects. NDaRECs, 2024: No progress. NDSLIC, 2024: Continued progress, meeting and conducting outreach with the electrical sector, promoting protection, prevention, and resiliency.

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			4.3, and 4.5					
SI-7	Assist subapplicants with application development of flood proofing projects to protect critical facilities, utility infrastructure, government buildings, and residential structures	Flood	Goal 3, Objectives 3.3 and 3.4, Goal 4, Objectives 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, and 4.5	High	NDDDES (Lead)	HMGP, BRIC, FMA, STORM, NDDDES General Budget, EMPG	2028, Long Term	NDDDES, 2024: HM continues to aid applicants with developing project applications and implementing awarded floodproofing projects.
SI-10	Assist subapplicants with application development for generators and other redundancies for back-up power sources on critical	Severe Winter Weather, Severe Summer Weather	Goal 3, Objective 3.4, Goal	Medium	NDDDES (Lead)	HMGP, BRIC	2028, Long Term	NDDDES, 2024: HM continues to aid applicants with developing project applications and implementing awarded generator projects.

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	facilities, water towers, and lift stations		4, Objec tives 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, and 4.5					
SI-12	Assist subapplicants with application development for installation and update of outdoor warning systems	Severe Summer Storms	Goal 3, Objec tive 3.4 and Goal 4, Objec tives 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, and 4.5	Mediu m	NDDDES (Lead)	HMGP	2028, Long Term	NDDDES, 2024: HM continues to aid applicants with developing project applications and implementing awarded early warning siren projects.

Action #	Action	Hazard	Goal/ Objective	Priority	Agencies	Funding Source	Goal Completion, Short or Long Term	Status
SI-14 Combined with PR-25	Work with communities to implement and enforce building codes when retrofitting buildings and critical facilities to withstand wind and weight, and proper water line depth	Severe Winter Weather, Severe Summer Weather	Goal 3, Objective 3.4	Low	Commerce (Lead)	HMGP, BRIC, CDBG	2028, Long Term	Commerce, 2024, 2025 : Provided guidance to one jurisdiction on building codes to include retrofitting critical facilities as part of technical support to code-enforcing jurisdictions.