Chapter 5: Enhanced Plan

Introduction

Requirement 44 CFR §201.5(a), Enhanced State Mitigation Plans, outlines that a State with a FEMA-approved Enhanced State Mitigation Plan at the time of a disaster declaration is eligible to receive increased funds under the HMGP, based on twenty percent of the total estimated eligible Stafford Act disaster assistance. The Enhanced State Mitigation Plan must demonstrate that a State has developed a comprehensive mitigation program, that the State effectively uses available mitigation funding, and that it is capable of managing the increased funding. In order for the State to be eligible for the 20 percent HMGP funding, FEMA must have approved the plan within 5 years prior to the disaster declaration. The purpose of this chapter is to demonstrate that the 2018 Idaho State Hazard Mitigation Plan meets all the Enhanced State Mitigation Plan requirements set forth in 44 CFR 201.5 (See the State Hazard Mitigation Plan Review Crosswalk dated June 29, 2018, found in Appendix D).

Required Standard Plan Elements

The 2018 Idaho State Hazard Mitigation Plan meets all the Standard State Mitigation Plan requirements as set forth in 44 CFR 201.4 and documented in the Standard State Hazard Mitigation Plan Review Crosswalk dated June 29, 2018 (found in Appendix D).

Integrated Planning

Integrated planning is a critical component of enhanced mitigation, and is key in ensuring the widest coordination of efforts and shared resources to effectively reach hazard mitigation goals. The National Response Framework defines coordinating structures as entities composed of representatives from multiple departments or agencies, public and/or private sector organizations, or a combination of these. Coordinating structures are able to facilitate the preparedness and delivery of capabilities, and they provide guidance, support, and integration to aid in the preparedness of the whole community and building resilience locally, regionally, and nationally. The coordinating structures for mitigation focus on enabling efforts that embed risk management, adaptation, and mitigation in all planning, decision making, and development (National Mitigation Framework, 2016).

The State of Idaho has a demonstrated history of commitment to and execution of integrated planning. The mitigation goals and objectives as a part of the mitigation strategy outlined in Chapter 1 advocate integration and comprehensive inclusion of a statewide strategy. The goal demonstrating this is to: **Enhance coordination between Federal, State, Tribal, regional, local agencies, and non-governmental organizations and consistency of hazard impact reduction policy.** The objectives which achieve this are **Improve State agency administrative and legislative coordination, cooperation, and capacity to identify and implement effective hazard mitigation strategies. (Goal 3); Motivate communities and citizens to take preparedness and mitigation actions. (Goals 1, 2);** and **Influence policy based on risk assessment and historical events. (Goals 1-5).**

CHAPTER 5
ENHANCED PLAN

The State of Idaho has undergone multiple large scale statewide reviews of agencies, programs, and policies to ensure a coordinated, integrated, and comprehensive planning approach. Three of the major contributing efforts are described below.

IOEM Strategic Plan

The IOEM Strategic Plan begins with Vision, Mission and Core Values. It contains a description and explanation of the process of the business of preventing, protecting against, mitigating the effects of, responding to and recovering from natural, technological and man-caused threats and hazards. Goals and Objectives lay out the broad areas that are most important to achieving the mission. The process adheres to an established cycle that facilitates informed planning, leading to the appropriate application of resources for training, equipping and organizing, which facilitates expert delivery of service to customers. IOEM core functions are clearly delineated in State Statute and Governor's Executive Order. The processes to support these core functions are influenced by many things including the THIRA process, National Incident Management System (NIMS), Presidential Policy Directive 8 (PPD-8), federal mission area framework documents and other federal guidance, as well as grant execution guidance. These guiding documents help IOEM to define how the agency will achieve Management goals, work on THIRA derived projects, and manage programs to support core functions. The ability to execute core functions while adhering to a wide range of guidance, dictates that we must leverage the "whole community" of emergency management - private-sector, non-governmental and private citizens and cultivate these relationships. Through this, community resiliency is built – the only way to truly anticipate and prepare for uncertainty. Objective 2.11 specifies **Hazard Mitigation.** Consider steps to prevent or reduce disaster consequences, manage floodplains, develop and coordinate mitigation plan and program implementation, assist local governments in all-hazard mitigation, administer federal programs for disaster assistance, program administration and compliance for mitigation grants, maintenance of a state hazard mitigation officer, implement the SHMP and update or revise every 5 years *(Idaho Code 46-1006, 46-1020; Executive Order 2014-07 I B.3, III V.2.a,b; HMA Unified Grant Guidance).* Objective 4.1 details **Cohesive Partnerships**. Coordinate all hazards emergency management activities to form cohesive partnerships with public and private entities – the whole community. Objective 4.2 contains: **Engage Stakeholders**. Actively engage our state, local and Tribal stakeholders in emergency management programs and issues to bring cohesion to Idaho's disaster preparedness.

Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP)

In 2017 Idaho became the first state in the Northwest to receive the prestigious Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP) distinction. EMAP is a voluntary standards, assessment and accreditation process for disaster preparedness and response programs throughout the country. EMAP fosters excellence, uniformity and accountability in emergency management and homeland security programs. Idaho is the first state to receive the accreditation in FEMA Region 10, which also includes Alaska, Oregon and Washington.

The accreditation process evaluates emergency management programs on compliance with requirements in 16 areas, including planning, resource management, training and exercise, public information, and administration – the foundation of the nation's emergency preparedness system. Compliance in more than 60 standards must be met to achieve EMAP accreditation. Emergency management agencies must demonstrate proficiency through a rigorous process including documentation, self-assessment, and peer assessment verification. The accreditation demonstrates to all stakeholders that the State's emergency management programs are sustainable and in line with best practices nationwide. EMAP accreditation is valid for five years.

State Hazard Mitigation Planning Committees

As a part of the hazard mitigation process, IOEM sponsors planning committees and facilitates technical working groups with interested stakeholders as well as personnel from other state agencies dealing within the realm of mitigation. The State utilizes an All Hazard Mitigation Planning (AHMP) Executive Committee as a governing device in order to organize key stakeholders and planners throughout multiple jurisdictions to facilitate the State's Hazard Mitigation Planning initiatives, including the SHMP Update for 2018. The AHMP Executive Committee provides support, advocacy, and enablement for the State Hazard Mitigation Planning Process. The main concern of the AHMP Committee is making strategic decisions concerning future realization of the State's All Hazard Mitigation Plan, to include the SHMP 2018 Update. The AHMP Executive Committee directs the strategic vision for mitigation planning, assigns technical working groups, conducts risk and consequence analysis for all hazards, and provides comprehensive statewide reviews for all programs dealing with hazard mitigation. The AHMP Executive Committee continues to develop technical working groups on an annual basis, and ensures members are updated with relevant subject matter and stakeholder experts to provide technical input into the planning process and subsequent documents. The Idaho Office of Emergency Management facilitates these working groups. The list of current Technical Working Groups is below.

- *Wildfire & Drought Technical Working Group*
- *Flood & Severe Storms Technical Working Group (Includes Dam/Canal/Levee Failure)*
- *Seismic Events Technical Working Group (includes Avalanche, Earthquake, and Landslides)*
- *Human Caused Technical Working Group*
    - *A. Cyber Disruption Technical Working Group.* This group was formed as a sub-group under the Human Caused TWG (formed spring 2018).
    - *B. Civil Disturbance Technical Working Group.* This group was formed as a sub-group under the Human Caused TWG (formed spring 2018).
    - *C. Hazmat & Radiological Technical Working Group*. This group was formed as a sub-group under the Human Caused TWG (formed spring 2018).
    - *D. Pandemic Technical Working Group*. This group was formed as a sub-group under the Human Caused TWG (formed spring 2018).

Technical working groups met once a month during the plan update timeline, and meet twice annually on recurring basis. The AHMP Committee meets annually or more frequently as needed for additional planning guidance during a plan update.

To achieve the mitigation goals and objectives, there are multiple planning initiatives and coordinating structures within the state that serve this exact purpose. The state plans with and participates in several of the key coordinating structures highlighted below.

Emergency Management

The Idaho Public Information Emergency Response (PIER) Team

The Idaho Public Information Emergency Response (PIER) team was created through Idaho Executive Orders, the most recent being No. 2014-07. The PIER team was formed in 1997 and is comprised of Idaho State Agency Public Information or designated Communications professionals. The PIER Team is a public information resource of the State of Idaho. The PIER Team exists to provide the Right Information to the Right People at the Right Time during a major event or following a State Disaster Declaration. The PIER Team may be called upon or activated when the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC) is activated. The group also may be available, when necessary, to provide assistance to local jurisdictions and state agencies to aid in collecting, verifying and disseminating important information to the public. PIER Team members respond to Idaho State Alert and Warning System (ISAWS) activation requests, attend bi-monthly PIER Team meetings, participate when available in training and exercise opportunities, and provide situational awareness of PIER team activities to agency leadership when necessary. The Executive Order states that each state agency will participate in the state Public Information Emergency Response (PIER) program. Public Information Officers of each State agency are collaterally assigned to the State's

PIER Team Program during emergencies and disasters. PIER Team members provide a level of public information expertise not otherwise available to state and local jurisdictions. Public Information Officers will train and exercise in coordination with IOEM. When emergencies and disasters occur, PIER Teams will be deployed, when necessary, to the IDEOC, Joint Information Centers, field support offices and/or local jurisdictions. Integrated Mitigation Planning: Most recently, the PIER Team resources were used in conjunction with public outreach for the State Hazard Mitigation Plan update through promulgating the surveys and plan input through the various State Agency social media platforms. The PIER Team serves as a valuable mitigation resource as it is a cross-section of state partners working together for effective communication to their respective agencies as well as the public.

Joint Planning and Management of Wildfire Hazard

There are several state laws, policies, and organizations, which shape the responses to wildland fires that occur in Idaho. The State Board of Land Commissioners, all the state-wide elected officials, makes the rules regarding state lands while staying within the bounds of legislated law. The Idaho Department of Lands (IDL) is an extension of the State Board of Land Commissioners (58-101, 58-119 Idaho Code)

and, as such, is required to execute the functions of the State Board. Title 38 of the Idaho State Statutes is devoted to Forestry, Forest Products, and Stumpage Districts. Idaho code allows for agreement between the Idaho Department of Lands (IDL) and federal agencies for the joint exercise of powers pursuant to certain conditions (58-104 Idaho Code). Those conditions (expressed in 67-2328 Idaho Code) overlap with what the federal agencies expect as far as reaching an agreement.

The Idaho Department of Lands is an extension of the State Board of Land Commissioners and has extensive authority in its approach towards wildland fire. The department has created an extensive wildland fire attack organization throughout the state. It has the ability and authority to work with other wildfire fighting resources, in the event a fire exceeds the ability of the initial attack crew, including wildland fire resources under mutual agreements. The department cooperates with federal and local governments in developing plans for and directing actions relating to the prevention and suppression of wildland fire in the rural areas of the state. The IDL State Forester has the authority to cooperate with private and public landowners, political subdivisions, private associations, and other agencies to protect forest resources on a statewide basis. At the local level, IDL Area Supervisors and Fire Wardens are empowered to make agreements with federal, city, county and rural fire department resources regarding fire management.

Key Points of Idaho State Policy

- The Fire Warden of each IDL Fire Protection District takes action on all forest and range fires, regardless of land ownership, which jeopardize lands protected by the Department. In doing so, forest and range fires must meet the criteria as set forth in Title 38, Chapter 1, Idaho Code. (IDL, FMH-800: Fire Control Policy; page 2 part b).
- IDL cooperates with federal and local governments in developing plans for, and directing activities relating to, the prevention and control of wildland fires in the rural areas of the state. (IDL, Mobilization Guide; page 2 par. 2)
- The State Forester, under general supervision of the State Board of Land Commissioners, is responsible for the protection of State forest and rangeland and cooperates with landowners, political subdivisions, private associations, and other agencies in protecting other forest and rangeland resources. (IDL, Mobilization Guide; page 2, point A)
- Upon the request of the State Forester, the United States Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management provides assistance under terms of cooperative agreements. Area Supervisors and Fire Wardens of IDL are delegated the authority to make local agreements relating to fire control matters involving USFS and BLM and other federal firefighting resources not already covered by cooperative agreements. (IDL, Mobilization Guide; page 2, point E)
- Area Supervisors and Fire Wardens are delegated the authority to make local agreements relating to fire control matters involving city, county and rural fire department resources. Agreements affecting statewide operations are coordinated through the State Fire Coordinator. (IDL, Mobilization Guide; page 3, point F)

- IDL develops and maintains mutual aid and other cooperative agreements (in writing where possible) with local and adjacent fire suppression agencies and county emergency planning committees, such as Local Emergency Planning Committees. (IDL, Mobilization Guide; page 8, point D).

The Mobilization Guide and other IDL policies and responsibilities are based on state statutory provisions found in Title 38, Chapter 1, of the Idaho Code. A review of that portion of Idaho Code shows that all forest and range land within the State of Idaho is to be under the protection of either a State Forest Protection District or a Forest Protection Association. Idaho's wildland fire policy has several references to the ability of the state to make agreements with federal and local government fire organizations. The statutory basis for these agreements makes them legally binding documents. The responsibility of suppressing wildland fire on state lands ultimately falls to the IDL. The federal lands that intermingle with Idaho's state lands remain the responsibility of the federal government. However, with mutual aid agreements the IDL may support and work with the federal agencies, provided that the State's resource needs are being met.

The approach towards wildland fire on private forestlands in the state of Idaho is also clear. Private owners are given two choices; they can belong either to a State Forest Protective District or to a Forest Protective Association. This means that the lands are protected by the state or by a state assisted association of trained firefighters. In the context of statutory language, "forest land" is defined as follows: any land which has upon it sufficient brush or flammable forest growth of any kind or size, living or dead, standing or down, including debris or growth following a fire or removal of forest products, to constitute a fire menace to life (including animal) or property (38-101 Idaho Code). Unfortunately, there is no mention of how a homeowner, whose property does not fit into that definition, will be treated.

Integrated Mitigation Planning:

Community Wildfire Protection Plans. Jurisdictions with Community Wildfire Protection Plans in place will be given priority for funding of hazardous fuels reduction projects under the HFRA. Community Wildfire Protection Plans may address issues such as wildfire response, hazard mitigation, community preparedness, or structure protection—or all of the above. All 47 counties in Idaho actively participate with a CWPP.

County WUI/Wildfire Mitigation Plans. These plans fall under both the IDL and State Hazard Mitigation Program guidelines for wildfire mitigation. County All Hazard Mitigation Plans either have WUI Wildfire Mitigation Plans within the annexes, or address the wildfire hazard within the plan, meeting both FEMA and IDL requirements.

Fire Adapted Communities.

Valley County Fire Working Group Cooperative is a collaborative organization chartered by the Valley County commissioners. Multi-agency subcommittees work on Wildland Urban Interface protection to address planning, legislation, education, workshops, and fuel reduction projects. Events include education at schools, kids fire day camp, slash pick up, community movies, and Wildfire Preparedness

Day. Huge efforts are devoted to addressing and signage for rapid emergency response. The group's goal to promote a cultural change of living with wildfire is becoming a reality.

Island Park Sustainable Fire Community (IPSFC) developed a new multi-agency group to assist the City of Island Park with wildfire education, planning, and project coordination. Fremont County was awarded grant funds to develop the organization, educate the public, apply treatments, and implement a comprehensive strategy for a sustainable fire community. Federal, state, and local partners comprise subcommittees that are in the planning phase. The organization has extended into neighboring states. U.S. Forest Service representatives from West Yellowstone are assisting with planning efforts and the Missoula Montana Fire Lab provides risk analyses. The Island Park Sustainable Fire Community coordinates with multiple agencies, foundations, academia and the communities in the Teton Valley to focus on landscape-scale fire management and resiliency for the greater Yellowstone ecosystem. They have been designated a Fire Adapted Community. Partners perform fuel reduction projects, wildfire outreach events, stream modeling and restoration, wetland enhancement, and slash removal. The group provides assistance to develop fuels mitigation and evacuation plans; fire simulations demonstrating neighborhood risk; and free home evaluations to assess vegetation types and condition, topography impacts to fire behavior, and structures. Wildfire Awareness Days affords hands-on fire extinguisher training, bear safety, games, meeting with Smoky the Bear and local firefighters, free food, presentations from forest experts, and informational booths.

Ada Fire Adapted Communities (ADAFAC) has the primary goal to educate and prepare their community to live with wildfire. The area is one of the most fire prone in the western United States. The group includes residents, business owners, community leaders and federal and state agencies. Workshops, goat grazing, fuel reduction, fire rehabilitation, Ready Set Go bags and materials, and providing a roaming chipper are a sampling of the group's efforts. ADAFAC supports 6 Firewise communities and assisted with integration of the County Wildfire Protection Plan into the Ada County All Hazards Mitigation Plan.

***Wildfire All Hazards Mitigation Planning*.** IDL participates and is an active member on the State Hazard Mitigation Planning Executive Committee, and IOEM participates on the Idaho Lands Resource Coordinating Council, in mutual support of each agency's planning entities. IDL approached IOEM and proposed AHMP/CWPP integration. A joint review of requirements for each of the plans revealed that over 90% of the requirements were the same. The Local Review Tool for mitigation plans was utilized as the base, and then IDL's requirements were added to section F. A memorandum of understanding was completed and signed by both agency directors. The IDL/IOEM wildfire mitigation planning partnership is critical to integrating efforts, resources, and policies.

Flood Control District Mitigation

Flood Control Districts provide control of rivers, streams, their tributaries, and related structures within the district boundaries in order to protect life and property from flooding. Funded by local taxes and with authority from Idaho Code § 42-3115, the flood control district board of directors accomplishes this goal through various projects, such as removing debris from waterways, repairing and stabilizing stream

banks, and constructing and maintaining structural works. A flood control district also has the authority to declare a flooding emergency and help fight floods. Idaho Code Title 42 Chapter 31 further describes the purpose, establishment, and authority of flood control districts. There are 18 active flood control districts in the state.

Threat Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA)

The Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) is a tool that allows the State to understand its threats and hazards and how the impacts may vary according to the time of occurrence, season, location, and other factors. This knowledge can then help the State to establish informed and defensible capability targets. The THIRA is part of the strategic planning process that the Idaho Office of Emergency Management (IOEM) completes each year and is updated and reviewed annually. At the most basic level the THIRA walks a jurisdiction through the process of:

- Identifying threats and hazards of concerns
- Giving the threats and hazards context
- Establishing capability targets
- Applying the results

The first step, identifying threats and hazards of concerns, is where the IOEM Plans section works closely with the Mitigation section, as well as local jurisdiction prioritization and subject matter experts. The goal is to come up with the top – most likely to happen, and highest impact – events to test the State's capabilities. The three required hazard elements are: a natural hazard, a technological hazard, and a human- caused hazard event. The second step, giving the threats and hazards context, is where IOEM takes the identified threats, for example, fires, dam failure, and a cyber-event and give them each a background story for probable occurrence. The conditions are outlined, including time and location, under which the threat or hazard might occur. The third step, establishing capability targets, uses the context descriptions to assess each threat and hazard in context and develop a specific capability target for each of the 32 core capabilities identified in the National Preparedness goal. The capability target defines what it would take for the community to successfully meet the challenge of the threat. As a part of this step, communities can also begin to identify preparedness and mitigation activities to reduce future resource requirements.

The final step, applying the results, is creating a list of resources needed to successfully manage the risk. Communities can also create resource requirements to support resource allocation decisions, operations planning, and mitigation activities. Communities should consider activities that will reduce their need for extra resources in the future.

IOEM collaborates with the THIRA and All Hazards Mitigation planning processes to look at the historical occurrence of disasters, the likelihood, and the impact. Local jurisdictions give their input, as well as subject matter experts from across various agencies, public and private. IOEM continues the collaborative and integrated planning through developing a gap analysis based on the results of the THIRA processes. The gap analysis takes a look at where the State as a whole would like to be, and where the State currently is, and then uses that information to drive multiple strategic planning,

mitigation planning, and preparedness cycle efforts. The gap analysis is further collaborated for grant allocation as well as training and exercise to try and close some of the identified gaps. Idaho's THIRA is UNCLASSIFIED FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY (U/FOUO). It contains information that may be exempt from public release under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552). It is to be controlled, stored, handled, transmitted, distributed, and disposed of in accordance with Idaho IOEM policy relating to FOUO information and is not to be released to the public or other personnel who do not have a valid "need-to-know" without prior approval of an authorized Idaho Office of Emergency Management Official. Below is the introduction of the State's 2017 THIRA:

The Idaho 2017 Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) was developed to support preparedness cycle activities within the Idaho Office of Emergency Management (IOEM) and the State of Idaho. Idaho's THIRA presents an analysis of the State's capability to address the most-probable, worst-case threat/hazard scenarios across each of the five homeland security mission areas: prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery. The framework created in this document should assist in future preparedness activities encompassing public and private sector stakeholders for a whole community approach to preparedness planning.

This document describes the four steps used to develop the State of Idaho THIRA. The following six scenarios were used to guide the THIRA process: Northern Idaho wildfires with wildland urban interface, Southern Idaho foreign animal disease outbreak, Eastern Idaho flooding with Palisades Dam release, Eastern Idaho 7.0 earthquake, terrorist threat to Lucky Peak Dam, and a Cybersecurity Attack on state information technology systems. These six scenarios were used to examine 32 core capabilities across five mission areas to identify estimated impacts and desired outcomes. That data, along with the all-hazard capability targets for each core capability developed from it, were reviewed and updated. The capability targets will be used to inform gap analysis, prioritization, and strategic planning efforts for grant funding and programs at the state and sub-grantee levels.

The State of Idaho has fully embraced the THIRA process, and has developed a strategic implementation plan to ensure the THIRA is used to the fullest extent possible within the preparedness cycle. The Idaho THIRA will be used to inform the budget, prioritization, and focus of programs to ensure whole community perspective as we seek to increase capability and community resiliency throughout the state. Looking forward to 2018, a major revision to the Idaho THIRA is planned.

Economic and Land Use Development

Idaho Lands Resource Coordinating Council (ILRCC)

The ILRCC is responsible for implementing and updating Idaho's Forest Action Plan. The group represents federal, state, academic, business, and private individuals. It is a unique collaborative effort to strategically address several State & Forestry Programs, pre-approve project proposals, and incorporate the West-wide Implementation Strategy developed for the National Cohesive Strategy.

Members participated in the fire technical advisory group for the update of this State of Idaho Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Silver Jackets Program through the Army Corps of Engineers

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) provides vital public engineering services in peace and war to strengthen the Nation's security, energize the economy, and reduce risks from disasters. USACE's Silver Jackets Teams bring together multiple state, federal, and sometimes tribal and local agencies to learn from one another and apply their knowledge to reduce the risk of flooding and other natural disasters in the United States and enhance response and recovery efforts when such events do occur (http://silverjackets.nfrmp.us/Home/About-The-Silver-Jackets-Program). The State of Idaho IOEM as well as other agencies are participating members of the Silver Jackets Team for the Walla Walla District encompassing that majority of the State of Idaho. Additional agencies typically represented at Silver Jackets meetings are: Idaho Department of Lands, Idaho Transportation Department, Idaho Geological Survey, Idaho Department of Water Resources, Idaho Department of Commerce, as well as the Federal Emergency Management Agency, U.S. Department of Agriculture – Natural Resources Conservation Service, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration/National Weather Service.

Integrated Mitigation Planning: An initiative within the Silver Jackets Team is planning integration to look at upcoming seasonal hazards on a quarterly basis, and facilitate the multi-agency proactive planning and mitigation measures for the upcoming quarter. This is to better forecast hazards, mitigation measures, and implement programs and mutual assistance ahead of the disaster. Each agency representative talks through their specific agency initiatives for the upcoming hazard season, and coordination is done at that time between agencies if needed.

Idaho Silver Jackets Interagency Project Example: Post-wildfire Flood Risk Mitigation Coordination, Blaine and Elmore Counties, Idaho – The Idaho Silver Jackets team worked with seven federal, six state and several local agencies to assess and mitigate the increased flood risk associated with severe wildfires. Hydrologic peak flood flows in burned watersheds increased significantly above pre-burn conditions, and unstable burned soils substantially increased debris flow risks. USACE, U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, USGS, NRCS and NWS shared data obtained through modeled analyses and site investigations to assess flood risk and debris flow hazards and to make mitigation recommendations. State agencies and FEMA assisted with compiling key information and conducting outreach with the local communities. Outcomes included installation of an early warning precipitation network, reseeding efforts in high risk tributaries, and updated emergency action plans to respond to and prepare for the increased flood risk. USACE contributed to the coordinated effort using resources associated with its Emergency Preparedness, Response and Recovery Program.
(https://silverjackets.nfrmp.us/Resources/Silver-Jackets-Newsletter/The-Buzz-August-2014/USACE)

Additional projects the Silver Jackets Team through USACE has underway at the time of plan writing are:

- Blaine County, Big Wood River: Flood plain management study, eco-system restoration, stream bank protection, flood damage reduction.

- City of Salmon, Lemhi County, Salmon River: Stream bank protection, flood plain management study.
- Lemhi County, Salmon River: Eco-system restoration.
- Stanley, ID: Flood plain management study, Salmon River
- Shoshone-Bannock Tribe: Land management study, may expand to flood plain management.
- Nez Perce Tribe: Eco-system restoration, side drainages into the Clearwater River.

More funding opportunities through USACE are listed in Chapter 4.

Northwestern Regional Floodplain Management Association (NORFMA) Idaho Chapter

The Northwestern Regional Floodplain Management Association (NORFMA) Idaho Chapter was organized after consensus during the 2012 conference held in Boise. Annual conferences are held to educate floodplain administrators, building officials, planners, emergency managers, stormwater managers, surveyors, engineers, and public works personnel on changing landscapes with rivers and floodplains, policies, and technology. The group supports multi-disciplinary programs to promote floodplain and watershed management.

RiskMAP

Idaho currently fully embraces FEMA's on-going Risk MAP program, which is an in depth, 5 year process to fully understand multi-hazard risk. The Risk Report provides non-regulatory information to help jurisdictions and stakeholders better understand their risk. This improved risk understanding can then aid in improved communication of those risks to local businesses and citizens, with the end goal of driving mitigation actions to reduce that risk. See Chapter 3.2. for a detailed overview of the RiskMAP process.

Idaho Flood Alert and Monitoring Network (FAMN)

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) manages a large network of streamgages throughout the region that are commonly used to monitor flooding on major rivers and streams. In Idaho, the number of streamgages has increased over the years to more than 240 in 2017, some with discharge records covering more than 100 years. From 2010 to 2017, 45 Idaho streamgages experienced "peaks of record", documenting the highest recorded flow in those gages' periods of record. Eight of the peaks of record occurred in 2017. With the objectives of managing the risk and impacts from flooding, multiple agencies have pursued a range of different projects: the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) (dams and levee systems near population centers), the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) (dams used for irrigation), and local and state agencies (flood inundation mapping, city zoning and planning). All of these projects attempt to mitigate the effects of flooding on populations in the Northwest by increasing the effectiveness and timeliness of response, reducing impact, and assisting communities in planning future developments. These projects have a common need: data, usually more than what existing data collection networks can provide. The more data available, the more effective and accurate these projects can be, directly resulting in a decrease in loss of property and life associated with flooding emergencies. A more robust data collection network is needed, one that provides the data when and

where they are needed, a network that is mobile and that can be configured and focused to address the unique data needs required to address a variety of flooding situations and emergencies. This project will establish a Flood Alert and Monitoring Network (FAMN) in Idaho. The existing USGS stream gage network will be updated and supplemented with a Rapid Deployment Gage (RDG) network at selected sites throughout Idaho. In addition, network linked cameras will be installed at select sites. Web resource tools will be developed to make all real-time data available to emergency management personnel. Management of this network would be accomplished by the Idaho Silver Jackets, a statewide organization involving many of the public, federal, state and local entities focused on mitigating the impact from flooding and other natural hazards.

Housing

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) is a federal program enabling property owners in participating communities to purchase insurance protection against losses from flooding. This insurance is designed to provide an insurance alternative to disaster assistance to meet the escalating costs of repairing damage to buildings and their contents caused by floods. The NFIP data is also a useful tool to determine areas vulnerable to flood and severe storm hazards for each jurisdiction. For more information about NFIP in Idaho, see Chapter 3.2.

Community Rating System (CRS)

The NFIP's Community Rating System (CRS) recognizes community efforts beyond the minimum federal standards by reducing premiums for the community's property owners. The CRS is similar to, but separate from, the private insurance industry's programs that grade communities on the effectiveness of their fire suppression and building code enforcement. For more information about CRS in Idaho, see Chapter 3.2.

Idaho Long Term Recovery Plan

Long Term Recovery (LTR) is the phase of recovery that may continue for months or years after a disaster and addresses complete redevelopment and revitalization of the impacted area, rebuilding or relocating damaged or destroyed social, economic, natural and built environments and a move to self-sufficiency, sustainability and resilience. The Idaho LTR Plan is created by the IOEM Plans Section and is intended to be used as a companion document to the Idaho Emergency Operations Plan (IDEOP) for a seamless transition from response operations to recovery operations. The Idaho LTR is modeled after the National Disaster Recovery Framework and is organized into six Recovery Support Functions (RSF) including Economic Recovery, Health and Social Services, Housing, Community Planning, Natural and Cultural Resources, and Infrastructure Systems. The housing function assists jurisdictions in assessing initial impacts to housing, post-disaster need for housing, and identification of available temporary and long term housing options. This planning is integrated into all facets of IOEM.

Health and Social Services

Idaho One Health Coalition

One Health recognizes that the health of people is connected to the health of animals and the environment. It is a collaborative, multisectoral, and trans-disciplinary approach—working at the local, regional, national, and global levels—with the goal of achieving optimal health outcomes recognizing the interconnection between people, animals, plants, and their shared environment. One Health is not a new concept, but it has become more important in recent years. This is because many factors have changed interactions between people, animals, and our environment. These changes have led to the emergence and reemergence of many diseases. Successful public health interventions require the cooperation of human, animal, and environmental health communities. By promoting this collaboration, optimal health outcomes are achieved for both people and animals. In September of 2015, the Idaho One Health Consortium was established to examine One Health issues in the State. The consortium consists of various federal, state, and local agencies and organizations throughout Idaho and focuses on education, global issues affecting Idaho, and historic problematic areas within Idaho.

Idaho Inclusive Emergency Coalition

The Idaho State Independent Living Council's (SILC) mission is to promote the independent living philosophy for all Idahoans with disabilities: choice, self-determination and access for all. The Idaho SILC is actively engaged in activities that assist in providing Idahoans with disabilities a greater voice in obtaining services that are consumer-responsive, cost-effective and community-based. Disability inclusion is built into all aspects of emergency management to include access and functional needs (2017-19 as indicated in the approved SPIL). The State Plan for Independent Living (SPIL) includes strategic goals and actions to continue to build on established partnerships with state emergency management, increase involvement in state emergency management and provide disability related input, and promote independent living participation in local and state emergency planning, preparedness, and response activities. The Idaho Inclusive Emergency Coalition is a workgroup of stakeholders, individuals with disabilities and organizations who work in the emergency management field committed to providing tangible results to inclusive emergency practices in the State of Idaho. The coalition meets on a monthly basis.

Infrastructure

Idaho Annual Cybersecurity Interdependencies Summit

IOEM hosts an annual one day summit that addresses growing challenges of cybersecurity and their impacts on overall economic and physical security. In the face of continuing risks, networking and action are needed to address critical regional infrastructure interdependencies. This event is part of a continuing series, building public-private partnerships and advancing Idaho's resilience to cyber threats. Critical infrastructure owners/operators; major employers; small business representatives; cybersecurity directors and managers, and affiliated IT support staff; security and law enforcement; business

continuity professionals; executive leadership, HR, and legal; and all private and public sector cyber security stakeholders are invited and encouraged to attend.

National Dam Safety Program

Idaho's Dam Safety Program oversees the regulation and safety of dams and reservoirs throughout the State in order to protect the health, safety, and welfare of its citizens and their property. This program is required to assure proper planning, design review, construction oversight, and inspection of regulated dams and reservoirs. The Department currently regulates nearly 600 water storage dams and more than 20 mine tailings impoundment structures located throughout the State. Dam Safety Program personnel regularly inspect existing projects according to the potential consequences that the dam's failure would present to downstream life and property. For more information about Idaho's Dam Safety Program, see Chapter 3.2.

IOEM Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources Program

IOEM's Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources (CI-KR) program partners with federal, state, local, tribal, non-governmental, and private entities in order to assess, catalogue, inspect, and protect key and critical infrastructure throughout the state. This program is in partnership with the National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP). Critical infrastructure is defined as the physical and cyber systems and assets so vital to the local, state, and federal government that their incapacity or destruction would have a debilitating impact on the physical or economic security or public health or safety of local government, the State of Idaho, or the United States.

Natural and Cultural Resources

State Historic Preservation Office Integrated Planning

Idaho's historic, archaeological, and cultural resources represent the physical and tangible manifestations of the State's history; they reflect who we were, where we came from, where we are now, and help shape our outlook for the future. By protecting, preserving, and understanding these important resources, we can understand the past, the present, and the future, not as separate events or periods, but as an on-going narrative. The Idaho Historic Preservation Plan (IHPP) establishes the priorities and goals for the historic preservation community throughout the State of Idaho. This community includes individuals and organizations on all levels and of all types, not just the State Historic Preservation Office – it includes Tribes, nonprofit organizations, private firms, other government agencies, historic preservation commissions, owners of historic properties, and individuals. The purpose of the IHPP is help ensure that all of these dedicated and passionate preservationists are better able to carry out the work necessary to try and bring the Plan's vision to reality. During the 2016-2022 planning cycle, the State Historic Preservation Office will be working with various federal, state, and municipal partners to define and develop appropriate, proactive disaster preparedness plans to help ensure the protection of historic and archaeological resources statewide.

In terms of enhanced state mitigation planning, integrated planning means embedding mitigation in other state planning, decision making, and development, as well as enabling other agency planning initiatives to inform the state's mitigation strategy. No single agency can be solely responsible for mitigation across all community sectors, but collaboration among stakeholders with the authority, interest, and expertise to implement mitigation measures enables the leveraging of resources to reduce risk and increase resilience.

State Mitigation Capabilities

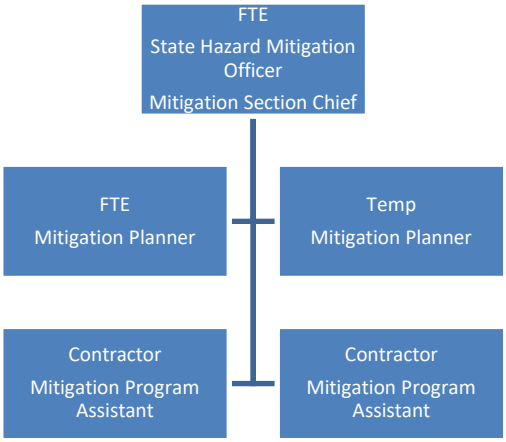
States with enhanced state mitigation plans are able to demonstrate successfully implemented programs or projects that reduce exposure to hazards or other mechanisms that show the state has exceeded the requirements of the standard plan. Where the state standard mitigation plan requires the evaluation of capabilities, enhanced states can demonstrate a comprehensive approach to reducing losses of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters through development, implementation, and coordination of a variety of capabilities.

Comprehensive Mitigation Program Commitment

The State of Idaho demonstrates a commitment to a comprehensive mitigation program. From staffing to inclusive planning and integration across all agencies within the state, mitigation is the key foundation to a resilient Idaho.

IOEM Staffing

The IOEM Mitigation section has grown considerably since the 2013 plan submission. The section added one full time program assistant and another mitigation planner. The current Mitigation Staffing is depicted below:



Targeted and Coordinated Risk Reduction

The State Hazard Mitigation Program targets risk reduction for each of the identified hazards in the state. As seen in the mitigation action items charts in Chapter 1 (Tables 1.D – 1.F), there are a wide array of mitigation action items covering both natural and man-made hazards. The Technical Working Groups (TWG) consisting of various agencies and sectors across the state generated the mitigation action items

based on new initiatives from those agencies with their respective mitigation capabilities and resources. Additionally, at the end of each hazard sub-chapter (Chapter 3), a separate, specific mitigation rational and mitigation approach is covered to list those mitigation programs and initiatives that are currently in use. This was done through the comprehensive review and update process, through the use of TWG subject matter experts, and agency representatives, and was coordinated and integrated to increase statewide resilience from the adverse impacts of future hazard events.

Furthermore, funding, technical assistance, and codes and ordinances are other activities throughout the state that reduce risks. These can be found in Chapter 4.

Eligibility Criteria for Mitigation Action Items

Chapter 1 describes in detail the ranking and benefit cost analysis process the state utilizes to establish eligibility criteria, including the process used to prioritize between funding programs, jurisdictions, and proposals that address different or multiple hazards.

Ranking and Implementation Strategy for Mitigation Action Items

The state assesses the effectiveness of mitigation actions and uses the results to inform the mitigation strategy. Mitigation Action Items are implemented through state agencies utilizing the guidelines below:

- Identify parties, define responsibilities, and confirm partners.
- Identify resources to implement the actions. Resources include funding, technical assistance, and materials and prepare a preliminary cost estimate or budget, broken out by task, for each of the actions.
- Define the time frame for implementing the actions.

The Technical Working Group responsible for each action item for the 2018 Plan update completed the action item cross walk (Table 1.F located in Chapter 1) for identified lead and support agencies, possible funding sources, and evaluating criteria. The Executive Committee further refined the decision on responsible party or parties and funding resources. Each Technical Working Group under the direction of the AHMP Executive Committee will then continue to monitor progress and further develop the action items using the below implementation strategy tool. The strategy is detailed below in Table 5.A.

Table 5.A. Mitigation Action Item Implementation Strategy Tool

Responsible Parties		**Resources and Materials**		**Timeframe**
Identify Parties and define responsibilities	Confirm partners	Identify resources to implement the action	List materials needed	Define the timeframe for implementing the actions
Process		**Process**		**Process**
Define the roles of the lead and support agencies and/or organizations	Contact partners necessary for implementation	Prepare a budget and consult various resources to identify funding and technical assistance	Develop a list of all materials necessary for implementation	Discuss the timeframe for carrying out each action

Result		Result		Result
Identification of lead and support agencies and organizations, and a listing of their roles and responsibilities	Confirmed commitments from agencies and organizations that will perform specific tasks	Development of a budget, broken out by task, to implement the action and a listing of funding and technical assistance	A listing of necessary materials that are available and those that must be purchased to implement the action	An agreed upon timeframe for carrying out the actions

Source: FEMA State and Local Mitigation Planning How-To Guide: Developing the Mitigation Plan

The top ten mitigation action items as determined by the STAPLEE exercise were further detailed as to the implementation ideas for each of them are detailed in Table 5.B below.

Table 5.B. Top Ten 2018 Mitigation Action Item Implementation Strategy Ideas

Action Item	Implementation Ideas
Statewide hazard fuels reduction.	IDL is the lead agency. This is an existing annual program however; there are not enough resources to cover all of the requirements. This is a possibility of expanding and increasing the resources for the program based on funding.
Conduct engineering study to identify and replace undersized and damaged culverts and bridges throughout the state.	ITD is the lead agency for this, and has started the planning process already.
Create all hazards publications for public education.	IOEM would be the lead agency, through the mitigation section.
Update Idaho Multi-Hazard Risk Portfolio.	IOEM RiskMAP will take lead, anticipated update to begin in 2019 pending budget allocation.
Flood Alert Monitor Network (FAMIN) Streamgage Sensor Project.	This Silver Jackets project has been proposed. USACE and IOEM have provided letters of support to the USGS.
Northern Idaho seismic assessment, outreach, and replacement to include: hazard analysis of rail shipping Crude Oil, Coal, and other Petroleum Products; property inventory and seismic inspection; update of building codes; earthquake awareness and education; development of multi-state groups, joint exercises between Washington/Idaho, and replacing/improving RR highway crossings, bridges, high risk areas.	This would be a multi-agency project, and was proposed by IGS.
Shakecast computer modeling after an earthquake event to determine highest likelihood of infrastructure that is damaged from the epicenter.	This is a new ITD project to span the course of the next five years.
Exercise Rapid Visual Assessment Teams.	IOEM would take the lead on this and expand the program from team training to utilizing the team as a part of the 2019 full-scale exercise.

Produce digital inundation maps with depth grids for HAZUS vulnerability and loss analysis for major dams within the state.	IOEM has digitized ten of these maps and through the GIS department will continue working on digitizing the remaining maps.
Idaho Earthquake Fact Sheet.	This project is almost complete. The work was provided by EERI and the Seismic TWG assisted and reviewed. Funding was provided through NEHRP.

Mitigation Program Goal Achievement

Idaho effectively utilizes existing state programs to achieve mitigation goals.

Continued Program Development

Many of the mitigation action items depicted in the 2010 as well as 2013 State Hazard Mitigation Plans were completed, yet maintained by each agency responsible and any supporting agency partners as an ongoing mitigation program. Table 5.C below depicts these action items.

Table 5.C. Mitigation Action Item Enduring Programs, Policies, and Procedures

ID	Action	Responsible Agencies L - Lead S - Support	Completion of Action Item and Now Ongoing Mitigation Program	Responsible Agency for Program / Policy
2010-02	Recruit participation for hazard working groups from ISDO, Risk Management, and ITD	IOEM (L)	Completed. IOEM recruited participation from numerous agencies and was able to form 4 Technical Advisory Committees. Ongoing. Continue to improve and expand participation.	IOEM
2010-03	Create a working group to oversee data sharing, database construction, and maintenance (HAZUS input datasets)	Idaho Spatial Data Officer (L) IDWR, IOEM (S)	Complete and Ongoing. Continuing to work with IDWR towards improving the HAZUS database.	IOEM GIS / IDWR
2010-04	Develop and deliver 2 workshops every other year in different parts of the State for local officials on low impact development, No Adverse Impact, etc. and how to implement these activities	IDWR (L) Consultant (S)	Completed. Workshops held in various areas around state, continuing program.	IOEM
2010-05	Develop and execute an expansion of the ICRMP	IDWR (L)	Complete and Ongoing. Continuing to work with	IOEM

ID	Action	Responsible Agencies L - Lead S - Support	Completion of Action Item and Now Ongoing Mitigation Program	Responsible Agency for Program / Policy
	project (currently piloting 10 DFIRM counties)		IDWR towards improving the ICRMP database.	
2010-06	Expand statewide flood awareness week to include school activities, promote community activities, and look at all flooding sources.	Silver Jackets (L) Project WET (S)	Completed. Enduring Program.	Silver Jackets
2010-08	In order to improve analysis of flood, landslide, seismic and wildfire hazards, obtain new or compile existing LIDAR data for populated areas of Idaho	IOEM (L) IGS, USGS, FEMA, FS, IDWR, (S)	Complete and Ongoing. LiDAR data collections have occurred in numerous areas throughout the state. Continuing to work to improve datasets.	IOEM
2010-09	Produce liquefaction susceptibility maps for populated areas	IGS (L)	Complete and Ongoing. Studies, data and final reports completed for Teton and Pocatello areas. Studies ongoing around the state.	IGS
2010-14	Develop and maintain statewide inventory of State and county facilities and infrastructure with an isolated server	IOEM (L), ICRMP	Complete and Ongoing. Collection of facility and infrastructure underway, continuing updates.	IOEM
2010-16	Conduct outreach activities to better inform local jurisdictions regarding protection of critical infrastructure	IOEM (L)	Complete and Ongoing. Now a program within IOEM, continuing improvements.	IOEM
2013-02	Establishment of Rangeland Fire Protection Associations	IDL (L) BLM, State Fire Marshal's Office, Governor's Office (S)	Complete and Ongoing. Now a program within IDL, continuing improvements.	IDL
2013-03	Guberif 5% Education Initiative	Idaho Firewise (L)	Complete and Ongoing. Enduring initiative.	Idaho Firewise

ID	Action	Responsible Agencies L - Lead S - Support	Completion of Action Item and Now Ongoing Mitigation Program	Responsible Agency for Program / Policy
		IOEM, IDL (S)		
2013-07	Annual ACT-20 and BCA training	IOEM (L)	Complete and Ongoing. Enduring initiative.	IOEM
2013-08	Develop a catalog of hazard threat planning scenarios	IOEM, IDWR, IGS, IDL	Complete and Ongoing. Enduring initiative.	IOEM
2013-09	Annual review of policies and Executive Orders to promote mitigation activities	IOEM (L)	Complete and Ongoing. Enduring initiative.	IOEM
2013-12	Create a repository and clearing house of risk assessment data in accordance with ID Code 67-5745C (3).	Dept. of Admin (L) ITRMC, IOEM, IDWR (S)	Complete and Ongoing. Enduring initiative.	Dept. of Admin

Staffing and Training

In order to continue increasing and enhancing the mitigation program in the state, the IOEM Mitigation Section continually assessed the capability against the needs. The program self-identified the need for increased staff to continue to provide support and assistance in order to meet the growing mitigation needs in Idaho. One temporary mitigation planner and one contractor program assistant were added since the 2013 plan update.

The training of the mitigation section staff continues to develop to meet the evolving needs as well. The State Hazard Mitigation Officer maintains Floodplain Manager certification and the Mitigation Planner is taking training to certify as well. Hiring practices align with the IOEM State Strategic Plan to hire competent individuals, and training opportunities for growth, learning, and continued education are afforded to the mitigation staff in order to continue to meet the needs of the state. Mitigation staff also attend industry training, conferences, and workshops in order to maintain proficiency and be up to date on federal guidance and regulations.

Technical Assistance to Jurisdictions

The IOEM Mitigation Section continues to grow the technical assistance program to provide jurisdictions with training, information, and general overall technical assistance in their programs for an overall more robust State Hazard Mitigation Program. Several technical assistance areas were developed and provided over the course of the planning period since 2013.

Benefit Cost Analysis (BCA) Training. Mitigation Planners and Program Assistants provided both in person and in conference training on how to complete a BCA, which is a required element of a

mitigation project submission. The staff also aided jurisdictions in reviewing and providing feedback on BCAs submitted.

Project Assistance. Mitigation staff fielded questions regarding projects to include qualification requirements and application development.

Grant Training and Assistance. Mitigation staff provided training and assistance as well as fielded questions regarding the application process and general grants information. In addition, the SHMO, in coordination with the FHMO, may identify and encourage appropriate HMGP projects through the following processes:

1. Reviewing unfunded HMA grant applications from prior declared disasters, activities, or state priorities.
2. Reviewing existing HMA mitigation reports, RiskMAP products, and local hazard mitigation plans from declared jurisdictions.
3. Briefing Preliminary Damage Assessment survey teams on the HMGP and enlist their help in identifying potential mitigation projects and issues.
4. Briefing the Public Assistance Project Worksheet Teams that will complete inspections of damaged facilities so that they may identify HMGP projects.
5. Activating the State Hazard Mitigation Team to evaluate the hazards, make recommendations, and identify potential HMGP projects as requested by the GAR.

Webinar Development and Presentation. Webinars for various training purposes were developed to enable cost effective training for jurisdictions while alleviating travel requirements for mitigation staff. These webinars included topics on BCA Tool use, Damage Frequency Assessments (DFA), Hazard Mitigation Assistance Programs (including the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program and Flood Mitigation Assistance Grant Program), as well as project guidelines and requirements, scope of work, cost estimates, potential future losses, and mitigation alternatives.

Table 5.D below shows the type of technical assistance provided to each jurisdiction throughout the 2013-2018 mitigation planning cycle.

Table 5.D. State Technical Assistance to Jurisdictions

Jurisdiction	BCA Assistance and / or Training	Project Assistance	Grant Training	Hazard Mitigation Plan Assistance
Ada County	√	√	√	√
Adams County	√	√	√	√
Bannock County	√	√	√	√
Bear Lake County	√	√	√	√
Benewah County	√	√	√	√
Bingham County	√	√	√	√
Blaine County	√	√	√	√
Boise County	√	√	√	√
Bonner County	√	√	√	√
Bonneville County	√	√	√	√

Boundary County	√	√	√	√
Butte County	√	√	√	√
Camas County	√	√	√	√
Canyon County	√	√	√	√
Caribou County	√	√	√	√
Cassia County	√	√	√	√
Clark County	√	√	√	√
CDA Tribe	√	√	√	√
Clearwater County	√	√	√	√
Custer County	√	√	√	√
Elmore County	√	√	√	√
Franklin County	√	√	√	√
Fremont County	√	√	√	√
Gem County	√	√	√	√
Gooding County	√	√	√	√
Idaho County	√	√	√	√
Jefferson County	√	√	√	√
Jerome County	√	√	√	√
Kootenai County	√	√	√	√
Kootenai Tribe	√	√	√	√
Latah County	√	√	√	√
Lemhi County	√	√	√	√
Lewis County	√	√	√	√
Lincoln County	√	√	√	√
Madison County	√	√	√	√
Minidoka County	√	√	√	√
Nez Perce County	√	√	√	√
Nez Perce Tribe	√	√	√	√
Oneida County	√	√	√	√
Owyhee County	√	√	√	√
Payette County	√	√	√	√
Power County	√	√	√	√
Sho-Ban Tribe	√	√	√	√
Shoshone County	√	√	√	√
Teton County	√	√	√	√
Twin Falls County	√	√	√	√
Valley County	√	√	√	√
Washington County	√	√	√	√

Source: IOEM Mitigation Section

Funding Utilization

The State of Idaho has fully made use of the funding available through the FEMA assistance programs (PA C-G, HMGP, PDM, and FMA). The 2018 FEMA Unified HMA grant cycle, normally initiated in June, 2017, has yet to be announced at the writing of this plan. It appears that current funding

appropriated for Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Grant Program has been significantly increased and it is likely that mitigation awards will grow in 2018. Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) grants merge the Repetitive Flood Claims (RFC) and Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) funding, and it appears that funding from these programs for Idaho may be nominal based on the low number of properties which qualify as repetitive loss or significant repetitive loss properties. However, the State does highly encourage those jurisdictions that have properties in this category to apply and will continue in its efforts to educate on the benefits of mitigating these types or properties. IOEM anticipates discussion regarding mitigation and response at both the State and Federal levels to be an ongoing topic. State and local jurisdictions bear the responsibility of mitigation plan revisions, regular plan maintenance, and implementation of prescribed mitigation actions.

Table 5.E below details the appropriation of FEMA hazard mitigation funds across the State. Mitigation funds are primarily going to the most significant hazards: flood and wildfire. Earthquake mitigation projects were also funded for soil liquefaction and NEHRP mapping, a school seismic assessment pilot project for seven school districts throughout the state and detailed results were provided per structure to the schools. Rapid visual assessments were also completed for thirteen county EOCs and their top three CIKR facilities. This funding is consistent with the types of hazards declared in the past and those receiving the most attention in this Plan. Since 2013, ~85% of funding has gone towards mitigation projects and 15% towards mitigation planning.

Table 5.E.Summary of Mitigation Subawards

Year	Grant	Project	Jurisdiction	Total Award	Plan	Project	Hazard
2013	PDM	Comprehensive update to the Blaine County All-Hazards Mitigation Plan	Blaine County	$25,185.00	$25,185.00		All-hazard
2013	PDM	Comprehensive update to the Fremont County All-Hazards Mitigation Plan	Fremont County	$20,555.00	$20,555.00		All-hazard
2013	PDM	Comprehensive update to the Idaho County All-Hazards Mitigation Plan	Idaho County	$29,872.50	$29,872.50		All-hazard
2013	PDM	Comprehensive update to the State of Idaho All-Hazards Mitigation Plan	State of Idaho Office of Emergency Management	$83,632.28	$83,632.28		All-hazard
2013	HMGP-1927	GUBERIF Booklets-Idaho Firewise Program	Idaho Firewise	$33,144.00		$33,144.00	Wildfire

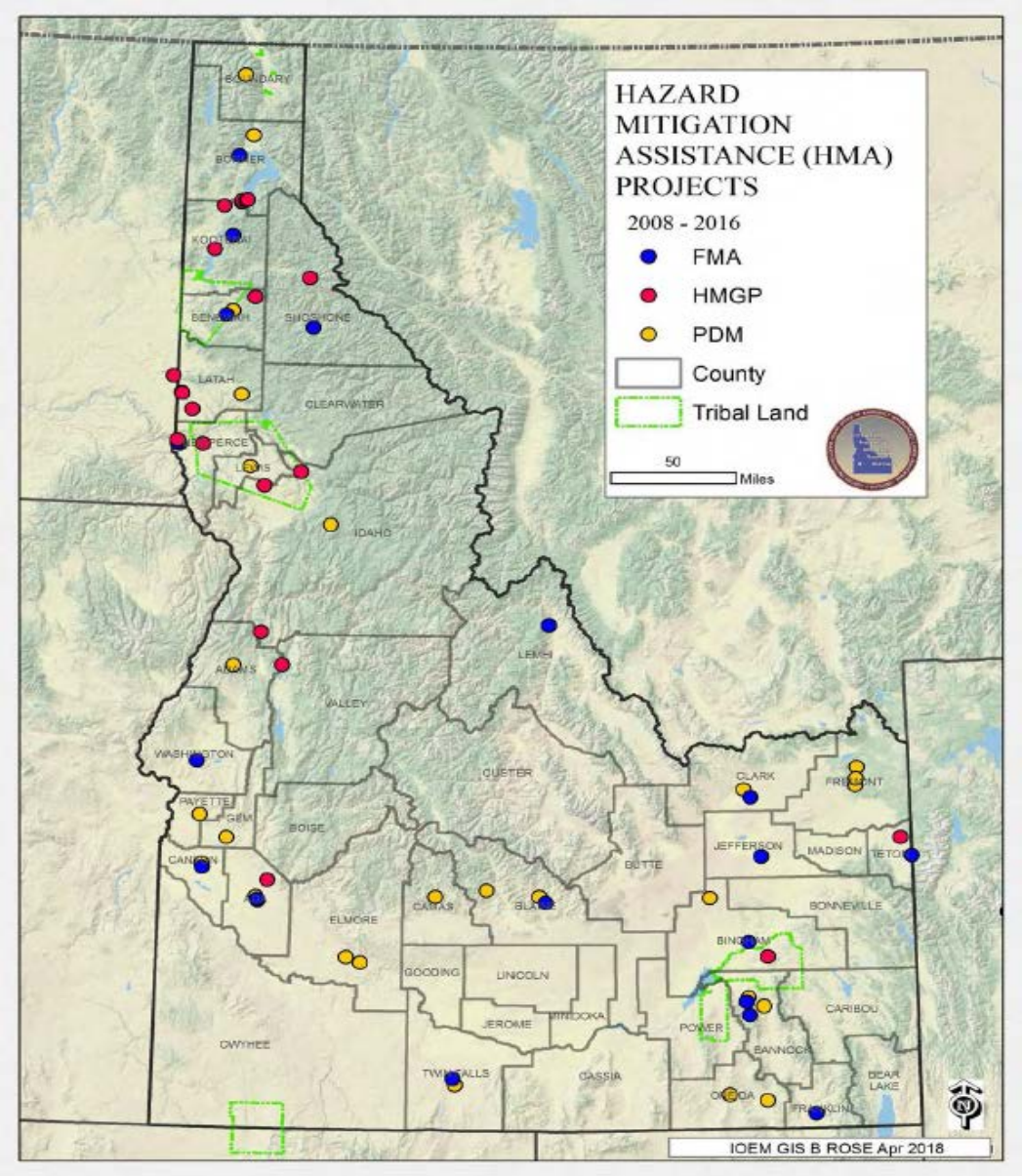
2013	HMGP-1927	Dead Horse Creek bridge replacement	Valley County	$180,450.00		$180,450.00	Flood
2013	HMGP-1987	South Viola Bridge replacement	North Latah Highway District	$169,958.00		$169,958.00	Flood
2013	HMGP-1987	Danielson Road culvert replacement	South Latah Highway District	$44,004.00		$44,004.00	Flood
2013	HMGP-1987	Badger Creek Bridge replacement	Teton County	$119,865.00		$119,865.00	Flood
2013	HMGP-1987	Transfer switch project	Boise Warm Springs Water District	$6,107.00		$6,107.00	Flood
2013	EMPG	Soil classification and liquefaction mapping	IOEM - Valley County	$63,000.00		$63,000.00	Earthquake
2014	EMPG	Soil classification and liquefaction mapping	IOEM - Kootenai County	$63,000.00		$63,000.00	Earthquake
2014	PDM	Comprehensive update to the Ada County All-Hazards Mitigation Plan	Ada County	$52,500.00	$52,500.00		All-hazard
2014	PDM	Comprehensive 10-County update All-Hazards Mitigation Plans	University of Idaho	$249,867.00	$249,867.00		All-hazard
2014	PDM	Bonner County Pack River Acquisition	Bonner County	$508,935.00		$508,935.00	Flood
2015	PDM	Comprehensive 6-County update All-Hazards Mitigation Plans	University of Idaho	$230,001.01	$230,001.01		All-hazard
2015	HMGP FMAG 5088	Bayview Water and Sewer District Generators project	Kootenai County	$15,524.00		$15,524.00	All-hazard
2016	HMGP FMAG 5105	Comprehensive update to the Nez Perce Tribe All-Hazards Mitigation Plan	Nez Perce Tribe	$23,182.00	$23,182.00		All-hazard
2016	PDM	Comprehensive update to the Gem County All-Hazards Mitigation Plan	Gem County	$39,018.75	$39,018.75		All-hazard

2016	PDM	Comprehensive update to the State of Idaho All-Hazards Mitigation Plan	State of Idaho Office of Emergency Management	$135,000.00	$135,000.00		All-hazard
2016	EMPG	Seismic assessment/study from temporary monitoring stations	IOEM – Boise State University	$30,000.00		$30,000.00	Earthquake
2017	HMGP-4246	Fire Station generator replacement project	Timberlake Fire Protection District	$32,625.00		$32,625.00	Wildfire
2017	HMGP-4246	Back-up generators, transfer switches and fencing	Coeur d'Alene Tribe	$110,464.00		$110,464.00	All-hazard
2017	HMGP-4252	City of Blackfoot Stormwater Project	City of Blackfoot	$1,637,995.00		$1,637,995.00	Flood
2017	HMGP-4252	Kootenai County 911 Center back-up generator project	Kootenai County	$57,062.00		$57,062.00	All-hazard
			SUMMARY	**$2,050,148.53**	**$613,072.53 (17%)**	**$3,072,133.00 (83%)**	

Typically, HMGP Applications are submitted for more funding than is available in the event that projects are withdrawn as was the case in the FMAG-HMGP Pilot. Both Nez Perce Tribe and Clearwater County choose to withdraw due to extended FEMA EHP review times and loss of project partnerships. Kootenai County also could not take full avantage of the FMAG-HMGP Pilot due to staff family emergency and staff changes. The FMAG-HMGP funding was limited to affected jurisdictions and funding could not be used outside of the fire boundaries. Consistent with the Public Assistance Program, the HMA mitigation management funds are used as frugally as possible and used only as neede for technical assistance and monitoring to ensure grant compliance. There are cost underruns from time to time due to project location requiring less travel or travel coordination with other programs resulting in savings.

Map 5.F shows the locations of past and on-going FEMA HMA projects across the State.

Map 5.F. Idaho Hazard Mitigation Assistance Projects



Source: IOEM

Mitigation Project Highlights

The following mitigation projects are among those funded and implemented since the 2013 plan update:

Blaine County Deer Creek Mitigation Success

On May 23, 2006, a large debris dam upstream of Deer Creek Bridge caused a redirection of river flow. The right upstream bank eroded to the point that the eastbound lane approach collapsed. Further erosion began to undermine the concrete bridge support structure and cost the county $74,498.95 in

repairs. Historical damages occurred during 1969, 1974, 1982, 1997, and 2006. In 2013, Blaine County Road and Bridge finished armoring the west bank of the Big Wood River with angular riprap and log barbs to protect Deer Creek Road and bridge from erosion. The project was funded through a 2010 Pre Disaster Mitigation grant with a total cost of $265,214.78 of which $183,961.50 was federal share. The estimated losses avoided to the bridge and road are $1,048,600. No issues were reported to this project, the road or bridge during the 2017 spring flooding.

Deer Creek Damage – Before Mitigation

Deer Creek – After Mitigation


Dead Horse Creek Bridge Enlargement near Donnelly in Valley County

Near the town of Donnelly, in Valley County, is the Dead Horse Creek Bridge. The bridge was enlarged to accommodate stream run-off and debris flows. Prior to this installation, the road and surrounding residences were threatened with flooding.

Bonner County PDM Grant for Floodplain Acquisition

In 2016, Bonner County, ID received a PDM grant to purchase a 20-acre home site within the floodway of the Pack River, demolish the home, remove fill and restore floodplain/wetland functions. The home and outbuildings were demolished, the foundations were removed, the septic tanks crushed and filled with sand, removal of the earthen fill from the access

roads, final grading, and mulching of the site were accomplished in the late fall. Now floodwaters inundate the area where the home and roads once existed.

Kootenai County Back Up Generators

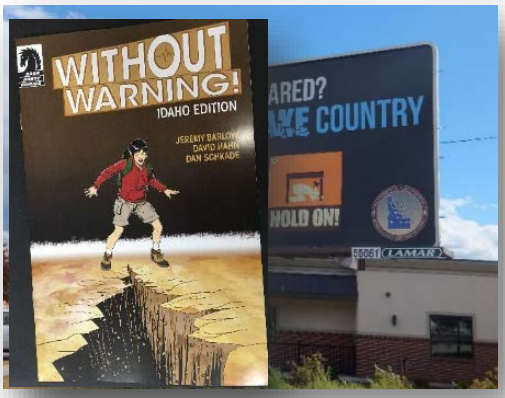
In 2017, Kootenai County back-up generators assist with disasters services.

City of Blackfoot Receives $1.6 Million Mitigation Grant to address historic flooding issues

For years, when heavy or even moderate rainfall happened in the City of Blackfoot, it was not unusual to have flooding in streets and homes. It was a problem that plagued the Bingham County Idaho town of roughly 13,000 people for years on end. Now, thanks to a federal Hazard Mitigation Grant, the city will address the stormwater drainage issue, saving thousands of dollars trying to respond to such events each year. The stormwater retrofit project will upsize approximately 2,200 feet of a storm drainage line from a 12-inch pipe to a 48-inch pipe. The total cost for the project is $2.6 million. The City of Blackfoot applied for, and was awarded the funding under the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program for the federally declared disaster in 2016. The funding is normally 75% federal and 25% non-federal split; however, the City of Blackfoot is contributing a larger share in order to cover more areas for stormwater improvements. The 2016 Storm Water System Assessment identified areas in the city with inadequate

capacity and bottlenecks. This project will increase the capacity of the stormwater drainage system in the north area of Parkway Drive and Jensen Grove Drive. Reduced flows into the sanitary sewer collection system will alleviate flooding and overloading the Wastewater Treatment Plant. The project will protect an estimated 960 people, 214 properties, and 2.2 miles of roadway and storm drain lines.

Public Outreach Campaign for Southwest ID Earthquake Exercise



Mountain Home Stormwater Improvement

The City of Mountain Home received 2010 Pre Disaster Mitigation funding to improve stormwater drainage along the E. 8th N. Street corridor to collect and convey stormwater. Two events overwhelmed the stormwater management system in 1986 http://www.youtube.com/wlago1, 2009, and 2012 that flooded homes and created road closures. The project added stormwater conveyance capacity and flood detention storage to the area. Costs totaled $592,802.66 with a federal share of $333,336.00. Estimated losses avoided are $788,428. No issues were reported during a heavy rainstorm event in the 2017 spring flooding.

Mountain Home damage Before Mitigation

Mountain Home Stormwater Corridor After Mitigation

State Mitigation Commitment Through Additional Funding

Emergency Relief Fund

The IOEM Emergency Relief fund (ERF) was established during the 2017 legislative session through Senate Bill 1141. It provides $50 million in assistance to counties and local governments whose roadway infrastructure was devastated by extreme weather-related damage in 2017. The ERF is for permanent road and bridge repair, and many of these projects are post-disaster mitigation type projects. The Emergency Relief Fund Panel is statutorily defined with the following members:

- Idaho Office of Emergency Management
- Association of Counties
- Idaho Transportation Department
- Local Highway Technical Assistance Council
- Governor's Office
- Association of Cities
- Association of Highway Districts

Legislative Funding for Flood Control District Mitigation Projects

The Idaho Legislature appropriated $1 million in funding in 2018 following extensive damage from 2017 flooding to repair flood-damaged stream channels and reduce the risks of flooding. House Bill 712 passed both the House and Senate with unanimous support. The Idaho Water Resources Board is accepting applications for grants, which require a 50-percent match, and must be accompanied by evidence of flood damage or conditions that indicate a risk of future flood damage. Flood control districts, counties, cities, drainage districts, canal companies and other public entities are eligible to apply. Grants cap out at $200,000, and priority will be given to applicants that offer a higher cost-sharing percentage.

HMA Grants Management Performance

Approval of an enhanced state mitigation plan results in eligibility for increased HMGP funding. Therefore, the mitigation planning regulation requires states to demonstrate existing capabilities to effectively manage the HMGP as well as other mitigation grant programs (44 CFR §§201.5(a), 201.5(b)(3), and 201.5(b)(2)(iii)).

Hazard Mitigation Assistance Grants Program Administration

The *Hazard Mitigation Assistance Grant Programs Administrative Plan* establishes the guidance, rules, and procedures used by IOEM to administer the Hazard Mitigation Assistance Grant programs funded by FEMA:

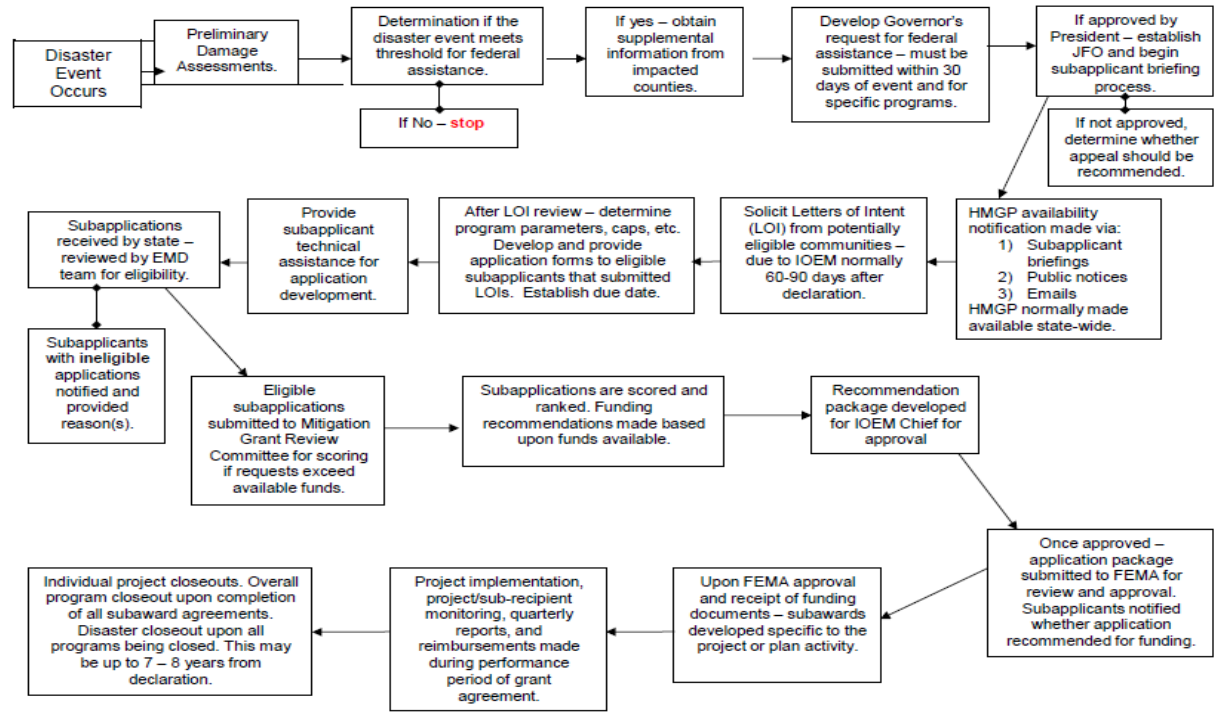
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), authorized by Section 404 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended (the Stafford Act), Title 42, U.S. Code (U.S.C.) 5170c, and 44 CFR Section 206 Subpart N. CDFA 97.039

Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) program, authorized by Section 203 of the Stafford Act, 42 U.S.C. 5133, and 44 CFR Section 201. CDFA 97.047

Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program to include Repetitive Flood Claims (RFC) and Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) programs, authorized by Section 1366 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended (NFIA), 42 U.S.C. 4104c, and 44 CFR Subpart 78 (for programs which opened before December 3, 2007) and Subpart 79 (for programs which open on or after December 3, 2007). CDFA 97.029.

The intent of the mitigation grant programs is to protect lives and to reduce the risk of future damage, hardship, loss, or suffering as a result of major disasters by providing financial support to implement cost-effective hazard mitigation measures to eligible subapplicants around the state. In addition, the purpose of the flood-related mitigation programs is to reduce or eliminate claims under the National Flood Insurance Program. Mitigation measures should be identified as part of the mitigation planning process of state and local governments, required as a condition of receiving federal disaster assistance. The Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) Grant Programs Administrative Plan provides the procedures and processes for administration of grant programs through IOEM. Figure 5.G and below depicts the flowchart for the State HMA Grant Program.

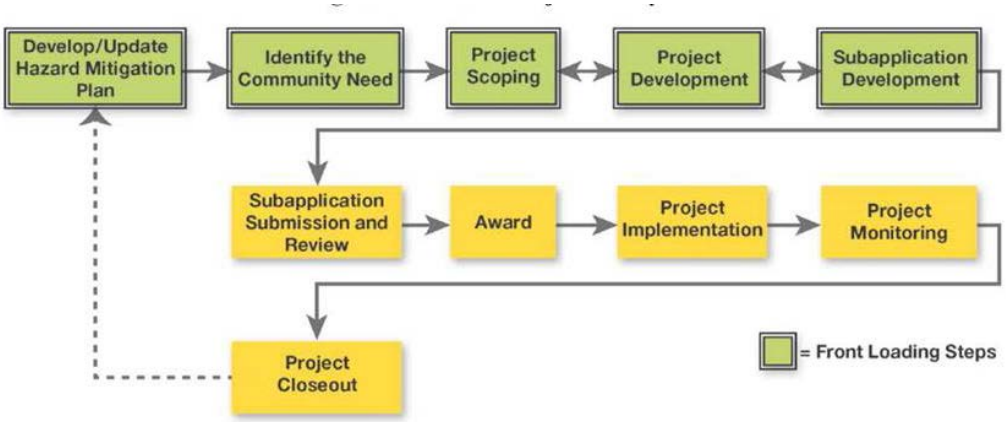
Figure 5.G. State HMA Grants Flowchart



Source: IOEM Hazard Mitigation Assistance Grant Programs Administrative Plan

IOEM manages the HMA Grants Program for the State of Idaho, in a collaborative effort between the Mitigation Section and the Finance and Grants Management Office. IOEM follows the FEMA HMA Guidelines. This is depicted in figure 5.H below from the 2015 FEMA Guide.

Figure 5.H. State Project Flowchart



Source: 2015 FEMA HMA Guide

Capability for Meeting Timeframes

Maintaining the capability to meet application timeframes and submitting complete project applications is a requirement for an enhanced state plan as spelled out in 44 CFR §201.5(b)(2)(iii)(A)46.

Application Timeframes

In order to meet application deadlines, subapplicants are encouraged to begin ongoing project identification through the local hazard mitigation planning process.

HMGP. IOEM may solicit Letters of Intent from subapplicants as described above. Upon receipt and processing of the subapplicant's Letters of Intent, IOEM may send HMGP applications and post application forms on the IOEM website. IOEM will establish a date for completed applications to be returned, typically between 90 and 120 days from the date applications are mailed to potential subapplicants. This date will allow enough time for subapplicants to ensure compliance of environmental requirements and coordination with regulatory agencies, development of alternatives, and the public involvement process. There may be two application periods for HMGP. The first application period will be a right of first refusal by those counties affected by the Presidential Declaration for 180 days from the date of declaration. In the event that the program is under-subscribed during the first application period, the State may implement a second application period for HMGP. The second application period will open to all other eligible jurisdictions at a date established by the SHMO and GAR and will remain open for a period of 90 days. The processing of HMGP applications will occur in the order they are received at IOEM for up to 270 days from the date of declaration. IOEM

must have the state's complete application packet submitted to FEMA through the National Emergency Management Information System (NEMIS) within 12 months of the disaster declaration.
All applications and amendments are submitted by the end of each program's respective application period and all applications are entered into FEMA's electronic data system NEMIS.

PDM/FMA. IOEM may solicit Letters of Intent from subapplicants as described above. FEMA determines the opening date for the application period annually. Letters of Intent must be submitted approximately two months from the opening date. Upon receipt and processing of the subapplicant's Letters of Intent, IOEM may send a letter acknowledging receipt of the LOI with instructions on how to apply and post instructions on the IOEM website. IOEM will establish a date for completed applications to be submitted, typically 45 to 60 days from the date of announcement. This date may allow enough time for subapplicants to ensure compliance with environmental requirements and coordination with regulatory agencies, development of alternatives, and the public involvement process. Online submission of subgrants applications is encouraged through FEMA's e-Grants at https://portal.fema.gov. Paper applications may also be submitted to IOEM. IOEM maintains an inventory of previously identified mitigation projects. If the subscriptions for a current grant cycle are less than anticipated, IOEM will review the projects inventory and seek affirmation from the applicable jurisdiction for reconsideration.

Complete Project Application Submission

As required by 44 CFR Parts 206.434 and 206.435, IOEM will review all applications submitted by eligible jurisdictions for completeness, to ensure they meet state and federal eligibility criteria, and to confirm the entity is not banned on the Excluded Parties List System. The review will establish whether or not a proposed activity aligns with the pertinent local and state mitigation plans, and will identify potential issues regarding project eligibility or feasibility. Additionally, IOEM staff will review the benefit-cost analysis submitted with the application or conduct its own based upon information provided by the subapplicant for the project. The benefit-cost analysis ensures that only cost-effective projects are reviewed and submitted to FEMA for funding. All subapplicants will be notified whether their application passes this initial review threshold, and eligibility and completeness checklists are prepared for all applications.

IOEM will provide technical assistance to subapplicants with their applications. There is no appeal of the decision by IOEM of an application based on an unsatisfactory BCA ratio. Subapplicants or IOEM Mitigation staff will coordinate with appropriate local, state (SHPO) and federal agencies to gather and share information required for the historic and environmental review process. The contracted or FEMA Environmental Officer will conduct historic, environmental and floodplain reviews submitted applications to ensure compliance with all appropriate Federal Regulations. IOEM Mitigation Staff are responsible for ensuring that all necessary information is made available to the Environmental Officer to complete the required assessments.

IOEM may establish a Mitigation Grant Review Committee, to review, evaluate, and prioritize the applications. The Mitigation Grant Review Committee normally will consist of at least five members, to include at a minimum, the following:

a) Two individuals from IOEM normally the SHMO and the Senior Mitigation Planner
b) One designee from a state agency that deals with issues related to the particular type or nature of the disaster (example: Idaho Department of Water Resources representative for floods, Idaho Department of Lands representative for wildfire, Idaho Geologic Survey representative for geologic hazards, Division of Building Safety representative for structural mitigation).
c) Two individuals representing local government either located outside of the declared disaster area or from a community not applying for HMGP funds.

IOEM will seek local committee members that have experience in public works, engineering, land use planning, disaster grant administration, or other related experience. The committee also may consult experts from state, local, and federal agencies. IOEM may seek the assistance of the Idaho Association of Counties and the Association of Idaho Cities to provide names of potential local committee members. Committee members will serve without compensation, but will be reimbursed for authorized expenses incurred in the performance of their duties, in accordance with Idaho State Travel Regulations, as now existing or hereafter amended. The committee will review and prioritize those grant applications that pass initial eligibility screening. The committee will use the HMA Application Score Sheet Criteria, and make recommendations based on published criteria.

Ranking eligible projects and developing a recommendation for funding will include consideration of the following:

a) Combined ordinal application score(s) as determined by the Mitigation Grant Review Committee using the evaluation system mentioned above.
b) Available funding.
c) Goals and objectives in the effective SHMP
d) Geographical mix, dependent upon number and quality of the subapplications.
e) Previous mitigation program participation and results.
f) Current mitigation program participation. At its discretion, IOEM may limit subapplicants to three substantive projects at any one time, depending upon the demonstrated capability of the subapplicant to administer previous and existing projects.

Following any appeal period, a decision package will be submitted to the IOEM Chief containing those projects recommended for submission to FEMA for final approval and funding. These projects may be ones proposed by IOEM or that have been reviewed and ranked by the Mitigation Grant Review Committee. IOEM will notify subapplicants if their application is being forwarded to FEMA. If the situation warrants, a percentage of the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funds may be set aside to accomplish projects as outlined in the SHMP. These projects may be exempt from the Committee ranking process.

Following the initial review of a subapplication's eligibility under these criteria, FEMA will notify IOEM which subgrant applications have been selected for further review, determined to be eligible but not funded, or determined ineligible. Notification that an application has been selected for further review does not guarantee that it will receive funding. FEMA will only reconsider a subgrant application if a significant technical or procedural error has been made by FEMA. PDM and FMA subgrant applications may be resubmitted with new information under the subsequent grant cycle. The State coordinates with subapplicants on any additional requests for information from FEMA. All applications are determined to be complete by FEMA within 90 days of submittal or selected for further review. However, disaster deployment and FEMA staff changes may interfere with the timeline. Required environmental and historic preservation reviews and consultations will not be included in the 90-day review timeframe calculation.

Capability to Prepare and Submit Environmental Reviews and Benefit-Cost Analysis

As required by [44 CFR §201.5(b) (2) (iii) (B) 47], the state is maintaining the capability to prepare and submit accurate environmental reviews and benefit-cost analyses. IOEM will package subgrant applications into a grant application that is submitted to FEMA for review. FEMA will review all applications for eligibility and ensure that all required information has been provided. In order to satisfy FEMA's criteria for cost effectiveness, a benefit cost analysis (BCA) that includes annual maintenance costs must demonstrate that the benefits of a project are equal to or exceed the proposed mitigation activity's costs. Activities with a benefit cost ratio (BCR) of less than 1.0 will be determined to be cost ineffective and will be deemed ineligible for HMA funding. IOEM will review all applications for engineering feasibility and benefit-cost analysis to determine whether a project conforms to acceptable engineering practices, codes, and standards, is effective at mitigating the risks of a hazard, and demonstrates reasonableness of costs. In addition, subapplicants are required to comply with all Federal environmental and historic preservation policies and laws.

All applications and amendments are determined to be complete by FEMA within 90 days of submittal or selection for further review, including all data requested by FEMA to support Cost Effectiveness determinations and environmental/historic preservation compliance reviews.

Quarterly Progress Reports

As required by 44 CFR §201.5(b)(2)(iii)(C)48, the state is maintaining the capability to submit complete and accurate quarterly progress and financial reports on time. All progress reports are completed and submitted on time. Information in reports accurately describe grant activities, including data related to the completion of individual property acquisitions. All Federal financial reports (FFR), Standard Form (SF) SF-425 are submitted on time. Information in reports accurately record expenditures, as described in the HMA Guidance. The State has adopted and consistently complies with the Financial Management Standard requirements described in 2 CFR §§200.300 to 200.309.

The Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR) oversees HMGP mitigation expenditures. The Grant Management Office (GMO) maintains reports and documentation supporting financial expenditures submitted by sub-recipients. The Idaho Military Division maintains recipient financial documentation. The SHMO reviews and approves each subaward and Articles of Agreement for each project as prepared by GMO. The GMO tracks the sub-recipient's match in the ID Grants Management System. The GMO will book sub-recipient match upon receiving the sub-recipient's soft match form and approval of the SHMO. The sub-recipient is responsible for maintaining all backup documentation and may be required to produce documentation during monitoring visits by the recipient. Each sub-recipient is required to submit a quarterly financial/programmatic report, FFR/SF-PPR, and other supporting documentation accurately describing grant activities, including data related to the completion of individual property acquisitions. The GMO will submit quarterly progress and financial reports to FEMA Region X for all grant programs upon SHMO review and approval. These reports will reflect a compilation of quarterly performance progress reports submitted by sub-recipients. Federal Financial Reports (FFR) will be submitted using FEMA form SF-425 (FFR) for PDM and FMA awards. The HMPG quarterly reports will be entered or imported directly into NEMIS in the Quarterly Reports module or sent to FEMA on the Excel spreadsheet distributed by FEMA if NEMIS access is not available.

The sub-recipient will submit quarterly finance/performance progress reports (FFR/SF-PPR) no later than the 15th day following the end of the quarter to GMO for financial review. GMO will forward reports to the SHMO for review and approval. The report will include:

- A Federal Financial Report (FFR) showing cash dispersed, federal funds expended and obligated and match funds expended and obligated.
- A Performance Progress Report (SF-PPR) detailing progress and status of the subaward, as well as the total amount of funds expended to date and the total amount estimated for completion
- A narrative of extraordinary conditions affecting scope of work and schedule.

The SHMO and/or GMO staff will conduct periodic site/project inspections for monitoring programmatic and financial compliance and progress. The number of site inspections will vary with project size, complexity, and reporting history. The SHMO will compare the approved project SOW and milestones to actual progress and resolve any problems and remedial actions they require of subapplicant.

Project Completion Within Performance Period

As required by 44 CFR §201.5(b) (2) (iii) (D) 49, the state is maintaining the capability to complete HMA projects within established performance periods, including financial reconciliation.

IOEM serves as the Recipient for project financial management in accordance with 44 CFR Part 13. Sub-recipients are accountable to the recipient for awarded funds. Sub-recipients are the legal entities to

which the state awards money for projects; they can be a state agency, local government, special purpose district, eligible private nonprofit organization (HMGP only), or Indian Tribe. Sub-recipients are responsible to the recipient for expenditures, work performed, and reporting requirements. Allowable costs associated with administering the program are authorized in accordance with 44 CFR Parts 206.439 and 207.

In accordance with 2 CFR 200, the recipient and sub-recipients procuring goods or services through mitigation grants must comply with all applicable Federal, State and Local Standards. Sub-recipients are required to maintain appropriate documentation to demonstrate their compliance with all applicable standards. Political subdivisions of Idaho acting as sub-recipients must abide by their procurement regulations that comply with Title 67, Chapter 28, Idaho Code, *Purchasing by Political Subdivisions*. Idaho State Government Agencies acting as sub-recipients must abide by their procurement regulations that comply with provisions of Title 67, Chapter 57, Idaho Code and Division of Purchasing Administrative rules IDAPA 38.05.01.
Sub-recipients request a progress payment on eligible work that has been completed. Eligible grant costs are reimbursed on an actual cost basis up to the subaward amount. Requests for reimbursement are made using the Reimbursement Request form included in a sub-recipient's award package. The SHMO evaluates requests for progress payments. Progress payments must be consistent with work completed.

Requests for payments will be processed in a timely manner. The goal of IOEM is to process payment requests to State Resource Office (SRO) within 7 days of receipt. Delays can occur if the subapplicant's request for payment package is incomplete or contains inaccuracies. IOEM staff notifies sub-recipients as soon as discrepancies are determined. The payment request will be annotated as to the reason for the delay. Upon receipt of the necessary documents, IOEM staff will complete its portion of the payment process. Funds will be disbursed to the recipient within 3 days of drawing down the funds from FEMA via SmartLink or PARS, depending on the grant.

After project work has been completed, IOEM will perform a final inspection and compile a final project inspection report. A joint State/FEMA inspection may be conducted if necessary and appropriate. FEMA will notify IOEM and coordinate any additional inspections by FEMA staff prior to the inspection. Each sub-recipient will be required to submit a final financial report, SF-PPR, and other necessary closeout documentation at the completion of the final inspection or final approval of a planning subgrant. Final payments including the 10% holdback will be made upon GMO's financial reconciliation and SHMO approval. When the work identified in the subaward is complete, the SHMO will facilitate subaward closeout with GMO and will provide a final closeout package to FEMA. Once all subawards of a particular grant are closed, the GMO will facilitate the overall grant closeout package to FEMA. The State has adopted and consistently complies with the Financial Management Standard requirements described in 2 CFR § 200.300 to 200.309.

All grant close-out activities for financial reconciliation ensure all expenditures have been documented and are consistent with SF-424A or SF-424C and are completed within 90 days from the end of the performance period including:

1. Final FFR SF-425 and Performance Reports were submitted within 90 days from the end of the performance period.
2. Statement submitted that approved Scope of Work and all environmental and historic preservation requirements have been satisfied.
3. Request to de-obligate funds is completed, if applicable due to cost underruns.
4. Other documentation as required in the HMA Guidance.
5. No late drawdowns are requested or performed after the liquidation period has ended.

The final financial reconciliation report must verify that all funds were expended on eligible, allocable costs associated with the funded project and show obligated grant funds vs. actual expenditures in the following areas: total projected costs, federal share, state share, and local share.

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