RiskMAP
Increasing Resilience Together

Idaho Risk Mapping, Assessment and Planning (Risk MAP)

2021 Business Plan & Strategy

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Idaho State Risk MAP Business Plan

Vision:

The Vision for Risk MAP is to deliver quality data that increases public awareness and leads to mitigation and resiliency actions that reduce risk to life and property; supporting a safer future through effective partnerships committed to serving the people of Idaho.

Business Plan:

The Idaho Business Plan is a living document that constitutes the framework for how the State of Idaho conducts Risk MAP business in Idaho by identifying and describing goals, objectives and strategies.

Strategic Plan:

The Strategic Plan for Risk MAP in Idaho is a more in-depth narrative describing specific partners, how they are included in the Risk MAP processes and the desired communication techniques to be tested.

Statement of Work:

The Statement of Work is a clear, complete, and logical approach to describing a work plan for implementing a program to produce a deliverable product. The State of Idaho Risk MAP Program Manager will serve as the primary point of contact for communities for the Risk MAP program and encourage resilience planning and risk-reduction efforts for the State of Idaho.

Statement Mapping Prioritization:

- 2021- 22 ID State Risk MAP Prioritization / NFIP Ranking

- Currently Adams, Elmore, and Washington counties are submitting feedback in preparation

    for 2022 Discovery

- Participate in Silver Jackets and project coordination

- Coordinate Risk MAP deliverables with Mitigation for plan updates

Team Members:

FEMA Headquarters and Regional offices will lead a team of contractors and stakeholder entities to deliver its Risk MAP Program. The team is comprised of numerous categories of entities which are referenced in the Strategic Plan:

- FEMA Headquarters – responsible for overall program implementation
- FEMA Regions – manage flood map production and multi-hazard risk assessment products and implement the Risk MAP program
- Idaho Risk MAP Program Manager – Serve as the primary point of contact for the Risk MAP program in the State of Idaho, provide general oversight including integration, development, and implementation of an outreach strategy and stakeholder relations
- State, Local and Tribal entities – Elected Officials, Engineering, Emergency Management, GIS, Planning and Permitting Officials
- Community Engagement and Risk Communication (CERC) – conduct outreach and support the Risk MAP Project Manager and FEMA Region X with information and outreach materials to communicate Risk MAP and lead communities to action to reduce risk. Resilience Action Partner (RAP) contractors Michael Baker Corporation and Ogilvy Mather perform tasks under the CERC contract.
- Professional Technical Services (PTS) contractor is STARRII (and their subcontractors) who perform professional and engineering services.
- FEMA Regional Service Center (RSC) contractor is STARRII

Role:

The role of the State of Idaho Risk MAP Coordinator is to coordinate community risk assessment needs to the FEMA Region, coordinate among the contractors, CTP's and encourage community implementation of Risk MAP products. The state Risk MAP Coordinator develops relationships with state and local agencies to ensure efficient and effective messaging and collaboration.

PURPOSE:

The purpose of the Risk MAP Coordinator is to facilitate a meaningful approach to identifying risks and communicating that information in a way that incites action to reduce risk in Idaho. The overall goal is to increase community resilience to natural hazards.

Intent:

The intent of the Risk MAP Coordinator will be to support local communities and FEMA Region X by executing an integrated programmatic approach to mapping multi-hazards, performing risk assessments, informing hazard mitigation plans, linking to comprehensive plans, conducting outreach on mitigation, and developing relationships with local communities and stakeholders.

CORE VALUES:

Respect –Demonstrate consideration, concern and a high regard for the rights of others with respect to our project sponsors, customers, each other, the law and abilities we bring to the agency.

Integrity – Maintain the highest level of honesty, credibility and character in all relationships upholding a code of conduct which is demonstrated through high moral and ethical standards.

Professionalism – Display the best the public, our employer, and peers can expect in our working relationships demonstrating a commitment to excellence reflected in our service, skills, courtesy, teamwork, timeliness and response to the needs of those we serve.

Leadership – Constantly strive to set the standard for other states and agencies for quality, performance and commitment in our program and interaction with other.

History:

The State of Idaho has historically administered National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and made flood insurance available to private property and business owners. From 1974 until the mid 1980's floodplain management was part of Idaho Department of Water Resources core mission. In the mid-1980's, language in the Water Plan, the document which directs the agency's focus, was changed and local government was given the responsibility of floodplain management. Idaho's "Local Land Use Planning Act" (LLUPA) requires the Planning and Zoning Commission of every city and county in the State to have a comprehensive plan that addresses floodplains, watersheds and floodplain hazards (Title 67-6508). IDWR remains the administrative agency that works with FEMA Region X overseeing the NFIP activities at the state level. The authority for local floodplain management originates from Idaho Statute Title 46 "Militia and Military Affairs". The "State Disaster Preparedness Act" Chapter(s) 1020-1024 affirms the NFIP and associated duties in Idaho. Recent flood hazard mapping projects were developed as part of the Idaho Flood Hazard Mapping Plan completed in July 2002. The Flood Map Modernization (MapMod) project funded a Map Modernization Coordinator (MMC) at IDWR from 2005-2009. The project resulted in eight communities adopting Digital Flood Insurance Rate Maps (DFIRMs). MapMod also created an interactive web-based mapping application at IDWR which assists Idaho's communities by providing enhanced access to floodplain management information, flood mitigation resources, and flood preparedness. The web based mapping application is a huge success because it provides greater ease for local floodplain managers and the public through greater governmental transparency and increased availability of flood hazard maps. The success of MapMod brought to the forefront the greater need for updated flood hazard maps. Risk MAP (2009-present) was created to replace the efforts of MapMod (2005-2009) and to update the Flood Insurance Rate Maps and address other hazards across the nation with new goals intending to reduce risk. FY2009 was the transition year from MapMod's data coordination and gathering tasks to Risk MAP's data generation by managing projects using conventional and emergent technology to update DFIRM's. On October 1, 2013, the Idaho Risk MAP program transferred from the Idaho Department of Water Resources to the Idaho Office of Emergency Management, where it resides today.

Accomplishments:

• Coordinated prioritization 2021 – 22 State NFIP ranking with IOEM and Idaho NFIP Coordinator
• Coordinate Risk MAP deliverables with mitigation plan updates and projects
• Participate in Silver Jackets and project coordination
• Continued close partnership with NFIP Coordinator Maureen O'Shea and IOEM Mitigation Susan Cleverley
• Participated in Discovery and Coordination Meetings

Goals, Objectives and Strategies:

Goals are broad, long-range directional statements that define how Risk MAP accomplishes its vision statement. Objectives are measurable benchmarks that serve as indicators of success. Objectives are authorized agency actions that effectively Risk MAP will concentrate on the federally mandated goals and objectives and refine those goals, objectives and other priorities and re-order through interaction in the regional state-federal partnership. Strategies are activities that are the required to attain an objective and may include a process, removing obstacles, simplifying a process, initiate project partnership framework, defining the ideal way IOEM seeks to perform Risk MAP business.

1. NATURAL HAZARDS DATA

Utilize new technology and improved data to conduct enhanced detailed studies. Address gaps in flood hazard data to form a solid foundation for risk assessment, floodplain management, and actuarial soundness of the National Flood Insurance Program.

2. PUBLIC AWARENESS/OUTREACH

Ensure that a measurable increase of the public's awareness and understanding of risk results in a measurable reduction of current and future vulnerability.

3. HAZARD MITIGATION AND COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING

Support States, Local, and Tribal communities to effectively engage in risk-based mitigation planning resulting in sustainable actions that reduce or eliminate risks to life and property from natural hazards.

4. ALIGNMENT AND SYNERGIES

Align Risk MAP programs and develop synergies to enhance decision-making capabilities through effective risk communication and management to increase resilience.

Idaho State Risk MAP Strategic Plan

FEMA Region X has varying levels of participation among its State CTP partners, universities, and other stakeholders. These stakeholders participate at varying points during the Risk MAP Process.
The Risk MAP Coordinator is required to complete a State Risk MAP Business Plan and Strategy describing how the Risk MAP Program functions in their State.
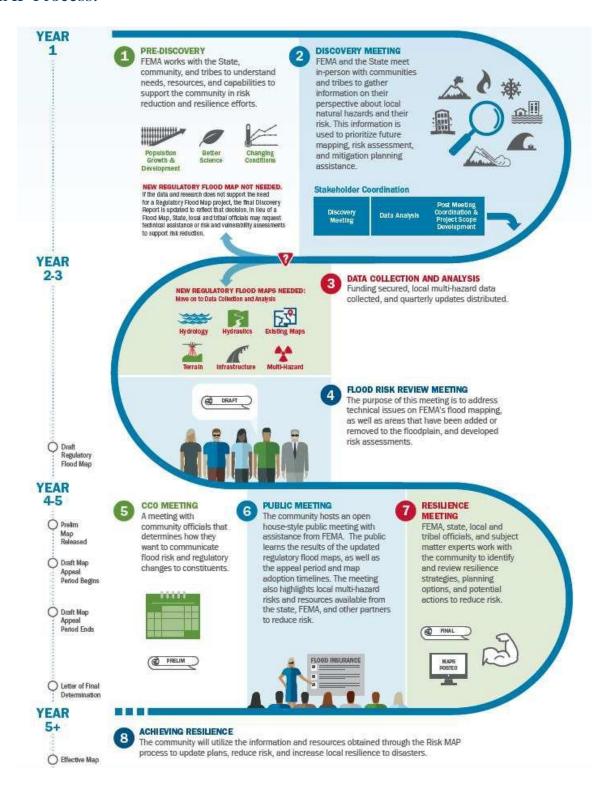
Stakeholders:
- o State Office of Emergency Management
  - □ Risk MAP Program Manager: Robin Kiska (Becky Rose and Susan Cleverley)
- o State NFIP Coordinator
  - □ IDWR: Maureen O'Shea
- o State Hazard Mitigation Officer
  - □ IOEM: Susan Cleverley
- o State Risk MAP CTPs
  - □ Boise State University: Josh Enterkine
  - □ Idaho State University: Keith Weber
  - □ Teton County: Rob Marin
  - □ IOEM: Robin Kiska, Becky Rose, Susan Cleverley
- o State and County Emergency Managers
  - □ Community Specific
- o Federal, State, County, Local, and Tribal Agencies
  - □ Community Specific
- o Idaho Silver Jackets Core Team Representative
  - □ USACE: Tatton Sutton
- o State Dam Safety Officer
  - □ IDWR: John Falk
- o State Department of Transportation
  - □ ITD: Randy Danner, Interim Emergency Manager
- o State Department of Lands
  - □ ITD: Tyre Holfeltz, Technical Services Branch Chief
- o Subject Matter Experts
  - □ FEMA
  - □ USACE
  - □ STARR II
  - □ IGS: Zack Lifton
  - □ Community Planning & Zoning
- o Outreach and Engagement
  - □ CERC
- o INL

Risk MAP Process:

YEAR 1

1 PRE-DISCOVERY
FEMA works with the State, community, and tribes to understand needs, resources, and capabilities to support the community in risk reduction and resilience efforts.

Population Growth & Development
Better Science
Changing Conditions

NEW REGULATORY FLOOD MAP NOT NEEDED.
If the data and research does not support the need for a Regulatory Flood Map project, the final Discovery Report is updated to reflect that decision. In lieu of a Flood Map, State, local and tribal officials may request technical assistance or risk and vulnerability assessments to support risk reduction.

2 DISCOVERY MEETING
FEMA and the State meet in-person with communities and tribes to gather information on their perspective about local natural hazards and their risk. This information is used to prioritize future mapping, risk assessment, and mitigation planning assistance.

Stakeholder Coordination

Discovery Meeting	Data Analysis	Post Meeting Coordination & Project Scope Development

YEAR 2-3

NEW REGULATORY FLOOD MAPS NEEDED:
Move on to Data Collection and Analysis

Hydrology | Hydraulics | Existing Maps
Terrain | Infrastructure | Multi-Hazard

3 DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS
Funding secured, local multi-hazard data collected, and quarterly updates distributed.

DRAFT

4 FLOOD RISK REVIEW MEETING
The purpose of this meeting is to address technical issues on FEMA's flood mapping, as well as areas that have been added or removed to the floodplain, and developed risk assessments.

○ Draft Regulatory Flood Map

YEAR 4-5

○ Prelim Map Released
○ Draft Map Appeal Period Begins
○ Draft Map Appeal Period Ends

5 CCO MEETING
A meeting with community officials that determines how they want to communicate flood risk and regulatory changes to constituents.

PRELIM

6 PUBLIC MEETING
The community hosts an open house-style public meeting with assistance from FEMA. The public learns the results of the updated regulatory flood maps, as well as the appeal period and map adoption timelines. The meeting also highlights local multi-hazard risks and resources available from the state, FEMA, and other partners to reduce risk.

FLOOD INSURANCE

7 RESILIENCE MEETING
FEMA, state, local and tribal officials, and subject matter experts work with the community to identify and review resilience strategies, planning options, and potential actions to reduce risk.

FINAL
MAPS POSTED

○ Letter of Final Determination

YEAR 5+

8 ACHIEVING RESILIENCE
The community will utilize the information and resources obtained through the Risk MAP process to update plans, reduce risk, and increase local resilience to disasters.

○ Effective Map

DISCOVERY

DISCOVERY OVERVIEW

MESSAGING AND MARKETING: Once communities have expressed interest in taking part in the Risk MAP program and understand that it's a collaborative process.

What is Discovery?

Discovery focuses on understanding your community's existing capacity and constraints regarding natural hazard mapping, analysis and planning to identify potential project needs. During this process, there is a renewed emphasis on relationship building between local and state/ federal resources to share information and lay the foundation for increased resilience to natural hazards.

Discovery links communities with a variety of resources. In addition to you and fellow department representatives in your community, FEMA will include other federal, state, and regional agencies, as well as non-profit organizations with a vested interest in natural hazard risk reduction.

Discovery is a two-way exchange of information. Ultimately, community knowledge, interests and priorities should inform the output of the potential Risk MAP projects and initiatives.

Describing the Discovery Process, what a community can expect, and project outcomes:

The outcome of Discovery is a decision between you and FEMA about how and if to move forward with a map update, along with other possible risk reduction projects. Activities during this phase include "Information Exchange" phone calls, a Discovery Meeting, and a Discovery Report summarizing the information.

The Information Exchange is a webinar for communities in the project area. You will learn about Risk MAP and the Discovery process. You will also hear how FEMA selected your community for Discovery and review your community's risks and mitigation efforts.

The Discovery Meeting is a time to understand how Risk MAP complements your mitigation efforts. You'll have a chance to discuss various tools and resources available from FEMA and other federal and state partners, identify priority areas for potential Risk MAP project scoping, and work with local, state, and federal agencies.

The Discovery Report includes summaries of the conversations held, project requests, mitigation priorities and data needs identified throughout the Discovery process.

Discovery and Hazard Mitigation Planning

A community updates their Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) every five years. An HMP can be supported by the Risk MAP program via new data and analysis, technical support, and through meetings such as Discovery. To best align the Discovery and HMP processes, FEMA tailors' conversations to meet communities where they are in the HMP process.

DISCOVERY MEETING

MESSAGING AND MARKETING: Describes the "Big Picture" of Discovery. Please refer to Discovery Overview for messaging, if needed.

State and Federal Support Available through Risk MAP

FEMA wants to gather the input and perspectives of the people who will eventually use the Risk MAP products—cities, counties, tribes, and states— to combine local insight with the latest technology and science. The desired results are credible products that guide risk-informed decision making for a safer, stronger community.

FEMA and their partners have products and trainings that will support your local mitigation efforts. Discovery can begin to discuss this support and identify what tools and products align with your priorities.

- **Data Collection, Mapping and Risk Analysis:** This may include LiDAR collection, Base Level Engineering, updated flood maps, and/or other natural hazard assessments.
- **Technical Assistance:** This may include information on federal funding opportunities, mitigation technical assistance, grant application support and hazard mitigation planning assistance.
- **Training and Outreach:** Staff training and developing multi-hazard outreach materials tailored to your community's needs.

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES, AND WHEN TO ACT

TIMELINE	ACTIVITY
PRE-MEETING • Before funding is obligated: Confirm and identify interest one year before the meeting. • Once funding is secured, allow three to five months for pre-meeting planning.	• Contact identified staff and introduce the Discovery process, gain local buy-in, and answer questions. • Determine the community's primary needs and concerns. • Hold Information Exchange calls with key community stakeholders.
MEETING • One month prior to the meeting date.	• Schedule and coordinate the Discovery Meeting. • Host Discovery Meeting.
POST-MEETING • Two months after the Discovery Meeting. • Three months after the Discovery Meeting.	• Distribute the draft Discovery Report for community comment. • Distribute the final Discovery Report with community comments incorporated.

POST-DISCOVERY

What happens after Discovery:
- FEMA will use the information you provided during the Discovery process to create a Discovery Report. You can comment and provide additional information before the report is finalized.
- If any requests were made at the Discovery Meeting, and the information is readily available, those resources will be shared.
- Newsletters will be shared periodically to provide project status updates and available resources.
- As prioritization and funding aligns, FEMA will reach out and schedule a Scoping Meeting to review community needs and discuss a proposed scope of work.

FLOOD STUDY SCOPING AND KICKOFF

MESSAGING AND MARKETING: Outcomes from Discovery may result in further discussions about scoping, funding, roles, and ultimately, initiating analysis.

Scoping
- After Discovery, FEMA will set up a meeting to review priority projects and match them with available funding.
- FEMA will recommend a scope but will refine priorities based on community input.

- FEMA will work to secure funding for project priorities.

Kickoff
- Communities chosen for a Risk MAP project are given a summary of the project history, an overview of the project scope, a timeline for the project phases, and a list of partners.
- The meeting provides an opportunity to set expectations on roles and responsibilities between FEMA and project area communities.

Analysis
- Once a flood risk project begins, FEMA and its mapping partners move forward with analysis and data development.
- This phase depends on when funding was procured, timing of survey collection, and alignment with other third-party data. Quarterly Reports will keep communities up to date on the progress.

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES, AND WHEN TO ACT

TIMELINE	ACTIVITY
PRE-MEETING	• Hold as-needed communications between Discovery and future funding to refine priorities, collect information for future analyses, find potential partners, understand potential risks, and identify schedules.
SCOPING • Approximately 6 to 18 months before the Kickoff Meeting.	• Inform, review, and confirm project priorities.
MEETING	• Engage community champions and local leads to schedule the Kickoff Meeting. • Where appropriate, develop scope mapping, project plans, FEMA GeoPlatform support, and provide insight into other ongoing activities in the area.
POST-MEETING • Approximately 9 months following Kickoff Meeting.	• Review project plan, contacts and supporting materials. • Support field survey deployment. • Provide local insight (culvert and bridge as-builts; other ground or stream changes).

FLOOD RISK REVIEW MEETING

During the Flood Risk Review (FRR) meeting, community officials are provided an opportunity to review draft flood hazard areas, water surface elevations, significant changes from the previous products, and mitigation opportunities for newly identified hazards. Communities are given a review period to identify areas of concern that may need additional refinements to flood mapping analysis. Following the FRR, FEMA and their contractors will consider revisions based on the provided data.

- The goal of a FRR meeting is to provide a first look at flood hazard delineations and flood elevations. This information may support and enrich the strategies within the local community to reduce their risk to natural hazards in advance of the formal preliminary rollout.

- The FRR Meeting is important as it allows for conversation between FEMA and local staff on an updated understanding of the flood hazard risk. This early dialogue enables communities time to provide feedback on initial floodplain mapping, prepare for future outreach needs, and identify mitigation needs.

- FEMA recommends that a variety of staff participate. The FRR can include the floodplain administrator, emergency management staff, planners, public works, engineers, GIS staff, community development and building officials, parks and recreation staff, and transportation staff.

- FEMA will support development of hosting draft flood hazard data on online web viewers, provide a site-specific change assessment from effective mapping, and identify areas of significant change.

- Products are intended to provide increased transparency on changes in advance of a public rollout, build support for local stakeholders to engage elected officials and property owners, and identify potential mitigation opportunities.

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES, AND WHEN TO ACT

TIMELINE	ACTIVITY
MEETING PREPARATION • Pre-FRR Meeting Coordination (following internal release).	• The FRR Meeting is important as it allows for conversation between FEMA and local staff on an updated understanding of the flood hazard risk. This early dialogue enables communities time to provide feedback on initial floodplain mapping, prepare for future outreach needs, and identify mitigation needs.
HOLD FRR MEETING	• Inform, review, and confirm project priorities.
POST-MEETING • One to three months following the FRR meeting.	• Flood Risk Review follow-up to identify if comments will be provided by communities. • Provide support for resolving comments resulting from draft mapping.

CONSULTATION COORDINATION OFFICER MEETING

The Consultation Coordination Officer (CCO) Meeting occurs after the preliminary FIS report and FIRM have been distributed. The CCO Meeting provides an avenue to review preliminary products, build upon discussions from prior phases, and facilitates planning for future due process and adoption stages.

- The meeting aims to help communities understand their role in reviewing and adopting the regulatory products. The meeting discusses community requirements, due process phases, map adoption and public outreach opportunities.

- FEMA will provide a summary of the mapping approach for those that were unable to attend prior phases with a high-level overview of study methodologies and identification of any changes to floodplain mapping that resulted from community input at the FRR Meeting.
- The meeting introduces flood risk products such as water surface elevation and flood depth grids, online viewers, and assessments that add context to proposed mapping changes and impacts.
- Lastly, the meeting provides connectivity to broader resilience initiatives including leveraging new flood risk products to support mitigation planning, quantitative risk assessments, and integration opportunities with other natural hazards.

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES, AND WHEN TO ACT

TIMELINE	ACTIVITY
MEETING PREPARATION • Leading up to preliminary distribution.	• Engage community champions and local leads to schedule CCO Meeting.
HOLD CCO MEETING	
POST-MEETING • Within two weeks.	• Send meeting summary. • Engage local point of contact for public meeting planning.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

If communities identify a need for outreach at the CCO Meeting, FEMA and state partners can hold a public Open House. The Open House allows for direct conversations about changing flood risk with the public, prompts property owners to talk about their risk, and provides time with subject matter experts.

- An Open House is a great time to connect and engage with community officials and FEMA representatives to better understand your flood risk and what resources are available from the State, FEMA, and other partners to reduce risk.
- The appeal/comment period will be explained. The public can provide comments for basic corrections or propose flood hazard changes by submitting technical data.
- FEMA can provide story maps and community official briefing packets to show preliminary flood hazard data online. Local officials can use these tools to communicate flood risk to property owners.

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES, AND WHEN TO ACT

TIMELINE	ACTIVITY
PRE-MEETING	• Coordinate with communities to determine what level of outreach is preferred and what supporting information is needed for planning and engagement.

RESILIENCE

PRE-RESILIENCE WORKSHOP

Connecting with each community to meet them where they are

In general, the Resilience Workshop is an in-person FEMA Risk MAP touchpoint. It brings together local agencies to network and learn about available mitigation and resilience resources.

- The workshop should reflect what the community values: individual and family well-being, safe homes and neighborhoods, financial protection, etc.

- The term "resilience" is how a community contributes to its social, economic, and overall well-being - striving to become stronger by identifying risks, protecting against potential impacts, and providing a means to recover effectively after a disaster.

- Resilience is unique to each community. FEMA works with communities to integrate Risk MAP outcomes, such as best available hazard data, into their existing planning mechanisms. This will help them prepare for and act on their risk.

- A Resilience Workshop takes a broad approach and encourages mitigation and resilience discussions between floodplain managers, emergency managers, government officials, the private sector, and other community stakeholders.

IF THEY ARE UPDATING FLOOD MAPS

- A Resilience Workshop can support a flood map update. If the community wants to discuss mitigation projects that could reduce local flood risk, a Resilience Workshop can be a place to share funding sources and inter-agency networking to implement mitigation action.

- If the flood map update has been contentious, or local staff time is limited, it may be best to hold a Resilience Workshop after the maps have been adopted.

IF NATURAL HAZARD DATA IS AVAILABLE

- Natural hazard data that supports local planning efforts can come in many forms. Through Risk MAP, FEMA can provide a portfolio of best available local, state, and federal risk datasets in one location. Risk assessment data and loss estimates can inform an event's impact.

- A Resilience Workshop can identify available natural hazard data and ways it can strengthen and inform mitigation planning.

- A Resilience Workshop can identify gaps in natural hazard data and find ways FEMA and state resources can fill those gaps.

- If the community uses natural hazard data in other plans, such as its Comprehensive Plan, Community Wildfire Protection Plans, or the Shoreline Master Program plan, a Resilience Workshop can provide resources, best practices, and technical assistance to support and strengthen those efforts.

IF THE COMMUNITY HAS AN EXPIRED HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

- A Resilience Meeting is a chance for you and other local partners to connect, share information and collaborate. This group often includes the same staff members and state agencies that participate in hazard mitigation planning, including those that develop multi-hazard risk assessments. Convening this group can kickstart a plan update.

- A Resilience Meeting offers a mitigation planning team touchpoint to support conversations about the HMP update.

- Discuss opportunities and barriers to updating the plan and share resource information, including available funding opportunities.

THE COMMUNITY HAS ADOPTED THEIR HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

- For recently finished or updated HMPs, a Resilience Workshop can support communities as they prioritize mitigation projects, seek funding, and form inter-agency networks that support community resilience.
- The Resilience Meeting lets partners share new multi-hazard risk assessment data. This information can be integrated into the HMP during annual plan maintenance and the five-year update process.

RESILIENCE WORKSHOP
ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES, AND WHEN TO ACT

TIMELINE	ACTIVITY
PRE-MEETING • Approximately one year before the workshop.	• Identify communities that would benefit from a Resilience Workshop. • Identify local staff and introduce the Resilience process. Introduce why/how their community was prioritized, gain local buy-in, answer questions, and determine when to hold the workshop. • Determine the community's primary needs and concerns. Identify workshop themes, topics and goals to inform SMEs/resources who are part of the planning efforts. • Schedule project kickoff calls six months before the Resilience Workshop. • Conduct Resilience interviews.
MEETING • Phase commences one or two months before the Resilience Workshop.	• Coordinate and develop workshop content. Identify presenters and SMEs, develop the presentation, and create any handouts, worksheets, etc. • Conduct outreach. • Host the meeting.
POST-MEETING • One to two months after.	• Distribute Develop the Resilience Report and share with communities.

POST-RESILIENCE WORKSHOP

MESSAGING AND MARKETING: Describing what happens after Resilience
- The discussions held at the workshop can help develop strategies and tools to support mitigation planning and future actions.
- A Resilience Report will be provided that summarizes the workshop outcomes. This will keep future mitigation momentum going.
- Follow-up resources and conversations depend on the request.

▫ Idaho State's Risk MAP Project Prioritization Process:

Summary – History:
Overall risk and mitigation priorities throughout the state guide the decisions to start a new Risk MAP project. Originally, the Flood Risk Portfolio (FRP 2011) sequenced the state's first 53/84 watersheds based on geography, private property ownership and population. The second iteration, the Idaho Flood and Seismic Risk Portfolio (IFSRP 2012), included the addition of seismic risk, flood risk and mitigation project potential. The goal was to identify communities and areas that a study would benefit the most people for the least cost. The third edition was the Idaho Multi-Hazard Risk Portfolio (IMHRP 2014). This is when the project team created risk equations using statistics, weighs, technical working groups and formulas. The team created a robust bank of statistics for each hazard, local community proposed mitigation projects. Finally, the Idaho Multi-Risk Portfolio (IMRP 2015), ranked all 84 watersheds with overall risk to represent a logical summary of multi-hazard risk. Hazards include:

Flood: Flooding is perhaps the single most common, costly, and predictable natural hazard in Idaho. Riverine flooding continues to be hazardous to the population living near streams and other water bodies, especially when spring rains compound runoff from mountain snow pack into water systems near areas of concentrated population. The hazards taken into consideration are the presence of levees and hazardous dams, determined by the hazard classification methodology used by IDWR.

Wildfire: Wildfires within Idaho are very common between July to October. Every year, hundreds of thousands of acres on private and public lands burn in wildfire events. The majority of these events occur naturally as the result of lightning strikes in forested areas but can also occur because of human activity. Oftentimes these fires occur in the Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI), the area where homes and communities mesh with undeveloped areas. Properties within these regions are at serious risk to damage resulting from wildfires. A number of factors contribute to the overall wildfire risk; the condition of the forest or rangeland, the resources available to suppression efforts, the population and amount of private property within the WUI.

Seismic: Idaho sits between the Pacific Coast's fault lines and the volcanic hotspot of Yellowstone, which translate to a seismic risk throughout all of Idaho. Within the state, there are a small number of quaternary fault lines that are considered to be hazardous. Seismic events in Idaho are common, though significant damage to people and property resulting from these events is rare. The most significant seismic disaster in Idaho is the 1983 Borah Peak earthquake which registered a 6.9 on the Richter scale. While the vast majority of seismic events go unnoticed, the potential for damaging disasters exists in the geologic features in Idaho and surrounding states.

Today, Idaho uses a comprehensive approach including all but not limited to; State priorities, population, assets, community needs, local willingness to participate, LiDAR availability, and age or availability of natural hazard risk data.

STATE RANK	COUNTY	HMP STATUS	HMP EXP DATE	LIDAR STATUS by 12/31/2022	MAP MOD or RISK MAP PROJECT STATUS	RISK MAP PROJECT TYPE	FEMA COMMENT	STATE JUSTIFICATION
1	Cassia County	012 - HMP Approved	2023.05.17	Complete	000 - No Engagement (1983)	N/A - Unmodernized 1983	Opportunity for initial engagement. Data readily available to support discussions. Hazard data predates 2000.	FIRMs 1983 FIRMs/FIS engineering data predates 2000. The cities & county want better FIRMs with BFEs
2	Clark County	012 - HMP Approved	2026.04.12	Complete	000 - No Engagement (1984)	N/A - Unmodernized 1984	Opportunity for initial engagement. Data readily available to support discussions. Hazard data predates 2000.	FIRms 1984 FIRMs/FIS engineering data predates 2000. The county wants better FIRMs with BFEs (Dubois does not want to participate)
3	Jerome County	011 - HMP In-Progress	2021.03.04	Complete	000 - No Engagement (1985)	N/A - Unmodernized 1985	Opportunity for initial engagement. Data readily available to support discussions. Hazard data predates 2000.	FIRMs 1985 FIRMs/FIS engineering data predates 2000. The cities & county want better FIRMs with BFEs
4	Minidoka County	012 - HMP Approved	2023.04.26	Complete	000 - No Engagement (1986)	N/A - Unmodernized 1986	Opportunity for initial engagement. Data readily available to support discussions. Hazard data predates 2000.	FIRMs 1986 FIRMs/FIS engineering data predates 2000. The cities & county want better FIRMs with BFEs
5	Boundary County	011 - HMP In-Progress	2019.05.23	Complete	000 - No Engagement (1982)	N/A - Unmodernized 1982	Opportunity for initial engagement. Data readily available to support discussions. Hazard data predates 2000.	FIRMs 1982 FIRMs/FIS engineering data predates 2000. The cities & county want better FIRMs with BFEs
6	Butte County	012 - HMP Approved	2025.10.18	Partial Gaps - No Planned Acquisitions	000 - No Engagement (1986)	N/A - Unmodernized 1986	Opportunity for initial engagement. Would need to prioritize LiDAR collection in order to support discussions. No hazard data currently exists countywide.	FIRMs 1986 FIRMs/FIS engineering data predates 1995, Datum 1929 The cities & county want better FIRMs with BFEs
7	Fremont County	012 - HMP Approved	2021.11.30	Complete	000 - No Engagement (1991)	N/A - Unmodernized 1991	Opportunity for initial engagement. Data readily available to support discussions. Hazard data predates 2000.	FIRMs 1991 FIRMs/FIS engineering data predates 2000. The cities & county want better FIRMs with BFEs
8	Franklin County	012 - HMP Approved	2023.07.04	Complete	002 - Data Development	Base Level Engineering	Currently prioritized. Awaiting community re-engagement before allocating additional funds.	FIRMs 1985 The cities & county want better FIRMs with BFEs
9	Gooding County	012 - HMP Approved	2025.11.08	Complete	002 - Data Development	Letter of Map Revision	Currently prioritized for select area (Gooding). Funding allocated. Opportunity to modernize remainder of county (rural areas).	FIRMs 1985 Both the City & County want better FIRMs with BFEs
10	Twin Falls County	012 - HMP Approved	2025.05.17	Complete	007 - Effective (2008)	Partial Modernization 2008	Opportunity for initial engagement. Data readily available to support discussions. Partial modernization. Modeling likely pre-dates 2000.	FIRMs 1984 & 2008 FIRMs/FIS engineering & models predates 2000. Email sent 10/14 Reply from FPA 10/18 Yes they want new FIRMs with BFEs
11	Jefferson County	012 - HMP Approved	2025.10.19	Complete	002 - Data Development	Physical Map Revision	Currently prioritized for select area (Eastern County). Funding allocated. Opportunity to modernize remainder of county (rural areas).	FIRMs 1988 & 2008 two datums Very bad alignment issues from panel to panel & to adjoining County The cities & county want better FIRMs with BFEs
12	Custer County	012 - HMP Approved	2025.07.26	Complete	002 - Data Development	Base Level Engineering	Currently prioritized.	FIRMs 1988 FUND
13	Idaho County	012 - HMP Approved	2021.11.30	Planned (Populated Areas) (FY24)	002 - Data Development	Base Level Engineering	Opportunity for initial engagement (incorporated communities; County is non-participating). Prioritizing future LiDAR collection in order to	FIRMs 1991 & 2001 FIRMs/FIS engineering & models predates 2000. Most cities want better FIRMs with BFEs: Cottonwood,

STATE RANK	COUNTY	HMP STATUS	HMP EXP DATE	LIDAR STATUS by 12/31/2022	MAP MOD or RISK MAP PROJECT STATUS	RISK MAP PROJECT TYPE	FEMA COMMENT	STATE JUSTIFICATION
							support discussions. Hazard data predates 2000.	Ferdinand, Grandgeville, Kooskis, & Stites
14	Lincoln County	012 - HMP Approved	2023.06.13	Complete	002 - Data Development	Letter of Map Revision	Currently prioritized for select area (Big Wood Watershed). Funding allocated. Opportunity to modernize remainder of county (populated areas).	FIRMs 1996 FIRMs/FIS engineering & models predates 2000 Shoshone wants better FIRMs with BFEs
15	Caribou County	012 - HMP Approved	2023.04.02	Partial Gaps - No Planned Acquisitions	002 - Data Development	Base Level Engineering	Currently prioritized. In-process of soliciting community feedback. Would need to prioritize LiDAR collection in order to support countywide discussions. No hazard data currently exists countywide.	FIRMs 1999 Never mapped, no policies, Emergency Program Bancroft & Soda Springs want better FIRMs with BFEs
16	Owyhee County	012 - HMP Approved	2023.05.30	Complete	000 - No Engagement	N/A - Unmapped	Opportunity for initial engagement. Data readily available to support discussions. No hazard data currently exists countywide.	Never mapped - County does not want to participate in the NFIP Homedale wants better FIRMs with BFEs (Grand View does not want to participate)
17	Bonner County	012 - HMP Approved	2022.11.08	Complete	007 - Effective (2009)	Modernized 2009	Opportunity for initial engagement. Data readily available to support discussions. Modeling likely pre-dates 2000.	FIRMs 2009 FIRMs/FIS engineering & models predates 2000. Specifically wants BFE & better delineation using LiDAR for the lake Pend Oreille
18	Kootenai County	012 - HMP Approved	2025.12.15	Complete	007 - Effective (2010)	Modernized 2010	Opportunity for initial engagement. Data readily available to support discussions. Modeling likely pre-dates 2000.	FIRMs 2010 FIRMs/FIS engineering & models predates 2000. Specifically wants BFE on the lakes & better delineation using LiDAR for the lakes 2011 joined
19	Bear Lake County	012 - HMP Approved	2023.05.22	Complete	002 - Data Development	Base Level Engineering	Currently prioritized. Awaiting community re-engagement before allocating additional funds.	Never Mapped, no policies, Emergency Program Replies being received indicate: Yes, they want better FIRMs with BFEs
20	Blaine County	011 - HMP In-Progress	2020.05.29	Planned (Little Wood Watershed) (FY22)	002 - Data Development	Physical Map Revision	Currently prioritized for select area (Big Wood Watershed). Funding allocated. Prioritizing future LiDAR collection (Little Wood Watershed) in order to support discussions. Modeling likely pre-dates 2000 (Little Wood Watershed).	FIRMs 2010 FIRMs/FIS engineering & models predates 2000.
21	Benewah County	013 - HMP Expired	2020.06.29	Planned (FY23)	007 - Effective (2009)	Modernized 2009	Opportunity for initial engagement. Prioritizing future LiDAR collection in order to support discussions. Modeling likely pre-dates 2000.	FIRMs 2009 FIRMs/FIS engineering & models predates 2000.
22	Shoshone County	012 - HMP Approved	2023.07.02	Planned (FY23)	007 - Effective (2008)	Modernized 2008	Opportunity for initial engagement. Prioritizing future LiDAR collection in order to support discussions. Modeling likely pre-dates 2000.	FIRMs 2008 FIRMs/FIS engineering & models predates 2000.
23	Oneida County	011 - HMP In-Progress	2019.07.23	Complete	002 - Data Development	Base Level Engineering	Currently prioritized. Awaiting community re-engagement before allocating additional funds.	FIRMs 2003 Never Mapped, no policies, Emergency Program
39	Power County	013 - HMP Expired	2015.04.08	Complete	000 - No Engagement	N/A - Unmapped	Opportunity for initial engagement. Data readily available to support discussions. No hazard data currently exists countywide.	NSFHA per Community Status Book

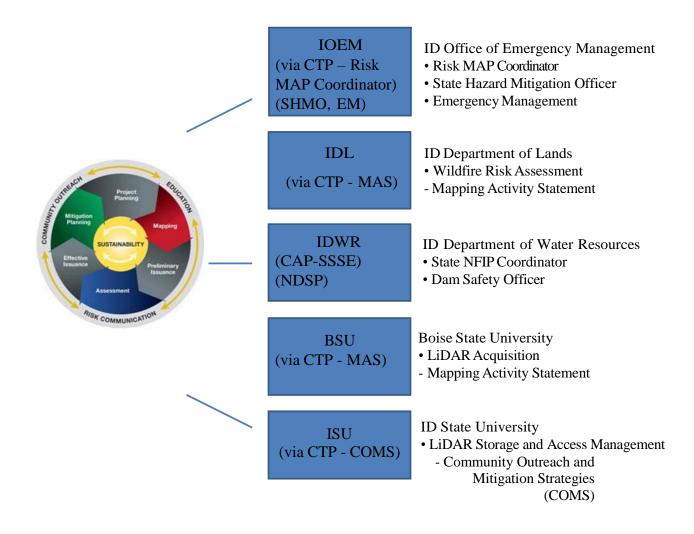| STATE RANK	COUNTY	HMP STATUS	HMP EXP DATE	LIDAR STATUS by 12/31/2022	MAP MOD or RISK MAP PROJECT STATUS	RISK MAP PROJECT TYPE	FEMA COMMENT	STATE JUSTIFICATION
40	Camas County	013 - HMP Expired	2019.08.06	Complete	000 - No Engagement	N/A - Unmapped	Opportunity for initial engagement. Data readily available to support discussions. No hazard data currently exists countywide.	Never mapped - Does not want to participate in the NFIP Fairfield has a 2021 LOMR remap
41	Valley County	012 - HMP Approved	2025.10.19	Complete	007 - Effective (2019)	Modernized 2019	Suggest low priority. County recently modernized and supported with regulatory and non-regulatory products. However, subject to change pending County/State feedback.	2019 FIRMs
42	Canyon County	011 - HMP In-Progress	2018.10.18	Significant Gaps - No Planned Acquisitions	007 - Effective (2020)	Modernized 2019	Suggest low priority. County recently modernized and supported with regulatory and non-regulatory products. However, subject to change pending County/State feedback. Would need to prioritize LiDAR collection in order to support discussions.	2019 FIRMs
43	Ada County	012 - HMP Approved	2022.05.02	Significant Gaps - No Planned Acquisitions	007 - Effective (2020)	Modernized 2020	Suggest low priority. County recently modernized and supported with regulatory and non-regulatory products. However, subject to change pending County/State feedback. Would need to prioritize LiDAR collection in order to support discussions.	2020 FIRMs
44	Gem County	012 - HMP Approved	2024.09.09	Partial Gaps - No Planned Acquisitions	007 - Effective (2021)	Modernized 2021	Suggest low priority. County recently modernized and supported with regulatory and non-regulatory products. However, subject to change pending County/State feedback. Would need to prioritize LiDAR collection in order to support discussions.	2021 FIRMs
FUNDED	Adams County	011 - HMP In-Progress	2018.08.23	Complete	001 - Discovery	Discovery	Currently prioritized. Funding allocated.	FIRMs 2000 - In process FIRMs/FIS engineering data predates 1995, Datum 1929!!
FUNDED	Elmore County	012 - HMP Approved	2025.08.17	Complete	001 - Discovery	Discovery	Currently prioritized. Funding allocated.	FIRMs 1994 In process
FUNDED	Washington County	012 - HMP Approved	2025.05.14	Complete	001 - Discovery	Discovery	Currently prioritized. Funding allocated.	FIRMs 2009 In process
FUNDED	Bannock County	011 - HMP In-Progress	2020.09.08	Complete	002 - Data Development	Base Level Engineering	Currently prioritized. Funding allocated.	FIRMs 2009 & 2020 In process
FUNDED	Bingham County	013 - HMP Expired	2019.08.27	Complete	002 - Data Development	Countywide	Currently prioritized. Funding allocated.	FIRMs 1979 & 1998 In process
FUNDED	Bonneville County	012 - HMP Approved	2025.11.08	Complete	002 - Data Development	Countywide	Currently prioritized. Funding allocated.	FIRMS 1981 & 2002 In process

STATE RANK	COUNTY	HMP STATUS	HMP EXP DATE	LIDAR STATUS by 12/31/2022	MAP MOD or RISK MAP PROJECT STATUS	RISK MAP PROJECT TYPE	FEMA COMMENT	STATE JUSTIFICATION
FUNDED	Latah County	012 - HMP Approved	2025.10.18	Complete	002 - Data Development	Base Level Engineering	Currently prioritized. Funding allocated.	FIRMs 1980 & 2002 two datums In process
FUNDED	Lemhi County	012 - HMP Approved	2026.04.22	Complete	002 - Data Development	Base Level Engineering	Currently prioritized. Funding allocated.	FIRMs 1990 In process
FUNDED	Lewis County	012 - HMP Approved	2025.07.20	Complete	002 - Data Development	Base Level Engineering	Currently prioritized. Funding allocated.	NSFHA 1986 In process
FUNDED	Madison County	012 - HMP Approved	2025.03.10	Complete	002 - Data Development	Countywide	Currently prioritized. Funding allocated.	FIRMs 1991 In process
FUNDED	Nez Perce County	012 - HMP Approved	2025.01.20	Complete	002 - Data Development	Countywide	Currently prioritized. Funding allocated.	FIRMs 1983 In process
FUNDED	Teton County	011 - HMP In-Progress	2021.09.09	Complete	002 - Data Development	Countywide	Currently prioritized. Funding allocated.	FIRMs 1988 In process
FUNDED	Clearwater County	012 - HMP Approved	2022.10.02	Partial Gaps - No Planned Acquisitions	002 - Data Development	Countywide	Currently prioritized. Funding allocated.	FIRMs 1980 In process FIRMs/FIS engineering & models predates 1980
FUNDED	Boise County	012 - HMP Approved	2023.05.22	Complete	003 - Draft	Countywide	Currently prioritized. Funding allocated.	FIRMs 1988 In process
FUNDED	Payette County	012 - HMP Approved	2025.09.27	Complete	003 - Draft	Countywide	Currently prioritized. Funding allocated.	FIRMs 1984 In process

Risk MAP Structure and State Partners:

IOEM
(via CTP – Risk MAP Coordinator)
(SHMO, EM)

ID Office of Emergency Management
• Risk MAP Coordinator
• State Hazard Mitigation Officer
• Emergency Management

IDL
(via CTP - MAS)

ID Department of Lands
• Wildfire Risk Assessment
- Mapping Activity Statement

IDWR
(CAP-SSSE)
(NDSP)

ID Department of Water Resources
• State NFIP Coordinator
• Dam Safety Officer

BSU
(via CTP - MAS)

Boise State University
• LiDAR Acquisition
- Mapping Activity Statement

ISU
(via CTP - COMS)

ID State University
• LiDAR Storage and Access Management
- Community Outreach and
Mitigation Strategies
(COMS)

Idaho State' Roles & Responsibilities:

☐ State's Land Use & Planning:
- o The State of Idaho does not regulate land use, other than through the Local Land Use Planning Act (LLUPA) in chapter 65, title 67-6508. LLUPA requires that 17 types of land uses be analyzed in local plans, including (f) Natural Resources and (g) Hazardous Areas. When the State of Idaho owns real property, land use regulation is subject to LLUPA as well.
- o The strategy for deploying Risk MAP in Idaho is fully dependent on relationships with counties and cities that assist in land use planning, as established by Idaho code, public administration and policy direction. The State of Idaho does not enforce or regulate local land use and planning processes.

☐ State Stakeholders:
- o State agencies and/or programs have unique project sponsors, scope, tasks, funding, schedules, fiscal and programmatic responsibilities. Should mutual benefit be leveraged, and or derived, it would be achieved through collaboration. Risk MAP projects and programs will be scoped and funded through the Risk MAP CTP Program. The Idaho Department of Water Resources is the recipient of the Community Assistance Program State Support Services Element Grant Program (CAP-SSSE). Idaho Geologic Survey (IGS) has capabilities to perform Geologic Risk Assessment. Boise State University (BSU) and Idaho State University (ISU) have capabilities to perform LiDAR acquisition and training. The IOEM State Risk MAP Coordinator commits to working in unison with these and other partners.

☐ State's Roles and Responsibilities:
- o The Idaho Office of Emergency Management (IOEM) is a member of the Idaho Military Division (IMD), tasked with coordinating among federal, state and local governmental units for the prevention and minimization of injury and damage caused by disaster. The office shall consider on a continuing basis steps that can be taken to mitigate the harmful consequences of disasters. Disaster prevention and mitigation projects will be included in the federal, state, local disaster plans.
- o (Idaho statute, Title 46 Chapter 10 Section 46-1006). The Risk Mapping, Assessment and Planning (Risk MAP) program is one program at IOEM that carries out these duties, in concert with the overall agency mission. Risk MAP acts within the statutory authority of IOEM and not outside that purview. For Risk MAP, this translates well into the philosophy of IOEM being the "trusted source" of hazard identification and assessment, not the "authoritative source". This approach observes the statutory authority of our sister-state agency's principal area of authority while aligning programmatic activities (i.e. Idaho Department of Lands has jurisdiction over wildfire on public lands, IOEM references this but does not interfere with that agency's authority over this hazard) through partnerships.
- o The role and responsibility of the IOEM during all phases of the Risk MAP project lifecycle (Discovery, Data Development, Draft and Preliminary Mapping, Due Process, Resilience, and other supplemental Risk MAP support) is performed by the State Risk MAP Coordinator and Stakeholders, as stated in the effective Statement of Work.

- Strategy Narrative:
    - The strategy is to coordinate and cultivate partnerships to reach the goals of the Risk MAP Program. Partnership opportunities exist when similar goals, objectives and/or policies are shared by stakeholders that have the authority (statutory or otherwise) to take action. Each agency involved in a partnership does so by voluntarily investing staff time to work toward developing the collaborative relationship. These relationships increase the probability of project success, accumulate collective power and stimulate innovative solutions. A commitment by Risk MAP Stakeholders to work together cooperatively, in cross functional and interdisciplinary teams, greatly increases the success of projects due to the compounded authorities, therefore making partnerships the overarching means to deploy a successful Risk MAP program.

- Steps to Create Partnerships:
    - Identify a list, or stakeholder registry of potential partners
    - Contact the individuals on the stakeholder registry
    - Establish expectations and objectives through the Mitigation Action Tracker
    - Participate and engage
    - Maintain multi-year partnerships through collaboration

Cross-functional teams can effectively be deployed to perform these complex tasks that achieve extraordinary results using technically sound science and reason. If partnerships are established and stakeholders are committed to achieving community resilience through their various technical fields of expertise, the role and responsibility of the Risk MAP Program is to coordinate to coordinate Discovery, Data Development, Draft and Preliminary Mapping, Due Process, Resilience, and other supplemental Risk MAP support. Risk MAP partnerships accomplish milestones, including: scope development, study kick-off meeting, draft maps release, map adoption process, mitigation planning, etc. These partnerships will create efficiency in government through transparency and making defensible recommendations for how best to expend public funds that reduce risk and maximize public benefit.