



CHAPTER 1 HAZARD SUMMARY AND MITIGATION STRATEGY

CHAPTER 1: HAZARD SUMMARY AND MITIGATION STRATEGY

INTRODUCTION

Hazard Mitigation is defined as ***any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from hazards***¹. The key phrases in this definition, “sustained action” and “reduce or eliminate long-term risk,” make hazard mitigation different from other types of actions. Mitigation actions are usually permanent solutions to the hazards faced by Idahoans. Hazard mitigation is considered one of the four phases of emergency management: mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery.

The State of Idaho Hazard Mitigation Plan (SHMP), in accordance with 44 CFR §201.4, provides the State strategy to mitigate losses from natural hazards through identifying goals, objectives, and actions.

PURPOSE

The SHMP demonstrates the State’s commitment to reduce risks to lives and property from natural and human-caused hazards. The planning process describes how the Plan was prepared with the coordination and participation of various agencies. Laws, regulations, policies, and programs are reviewed as they relate to hazard events. Risk assessments document historical events and actual losses. Future event probabilities, vulnerabilities, and estimated losses are also taken into account. Public outreach activities gather local perspective of hazards and mitigation activities. A FEMA-approved plan meets the federal requirement necessary to apply for and receive disaster and non-emergency mitigation funding. The SHMP also provides coordination with local mitigation planning efforts to provide assistance on hazard mitigation actions, data sharing, and funding. The maintenance and revisions to the SHMP note the progress of mitigation actions, as well as changes in development, policies, funding, and State priorities.

Setting mitigation goals, objectives, and actions at the State level ensure that:

- A mitigation vision is set for Idaho
- Local mitigation objectives and actions that have been developed are consistent with the State’s overall vision
- Specific actions, appropriate at the State level, are established to facilitate greater hazard mitigation activity

Actions that are appropriate to a State-level hazard mitigation plan were identified for the 2013 update. Many of these actions focus on agency coordination, outreach, data development, and creation and identification of human-caused hazards.

¹ There are multiple definitions of hazard mitigation; the definition here is the one commonly used by FEMA.



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2013 Mitigation Goals

Mitigation goals are the overarching targets stated in the plan that define the state's hazard mitigation strategy. The SHMP Executive Committee and Technical Advisory Groups reviewed and discussed the mitigation goals and have no additions or major changes to the 2010 SHMP goals. The only change is that some were reworded to also include technological and human-caused events, in addition to natural hazards.

The State of Idaho's hazard mitigation goals are to:

1. Save lives and reduce public exposure to risk from natural, technological, and human-caused hazard events.
2. Reduce or prevent damage to public and private property from natural, technological, and human-caused hazard events.
3. Enhance coordination between Federal, State, regional, Tribal, and local agencies and consistency of hazard impact reduction policy.
4. Reduce adverse environmental, natural resource, and economic impacts from natural, technological, and human-caused hazard events.
5. Enhance the vulnerability and risk assessments through the development and collection of data.

2013 Mitigation Objectives

Mitigation objectives are the fundamental strategies prescribed by the SHMP to achieve the mitigation goals. They specifically state how the goals will be achieved through action at State and other levels. Since 2010, one objective was removed as it related to a now defunct software system. Object number 9 is a new objective added by the SHMP Executive Committee.

The State of Idaho's hazard mitigation objectives are to:

1. Improve coordination, cooperation, and capacity to identify and implement effective hazard mitigation strategies. (Goal 3)
2. Increase awareness of hazards and their impacts. (Goals 1,2,4,5)
3. Increase knowledge of hazard mitigation options. (Goals 1-5)
4. Improve statewide understanding of risk and vulnerability. (Goals 1-5)
5. Motivate communities and citizens to take preparedness and mitigation actions. (Goals 1,2)
6. Identify and integrate existing data. (Goal 6)
7. Develop common statewide datasets to enhance vulnerability and risk assessments. (Goal 6)
8. Develop cost-effective and feasible mitigation grant projects for existing buildings and infrastructure. (Goals 1,2)
9. Support regional efforts to improve risk assessment of hazard reduction. -(Goals 1-5)

Mitigation actions can occur before or after a disaster event, so mitigation can be built into both preparedness actions and recovery actions to improve conditions and make them more resilient after



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future disaster events. These actions are implemented through the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS) Administrative Plan.

Types of Hazard Mitigation Actions

Hazard mitigation strategies to reduce specific risks can vary from very simple to complex. They comprise one or more hazard mitigation actions. There are so many different hazard mitigation actions that they are often classified into six categories.

1. **Prevention** actions are intended to keep a hazard risk problem from getting worse and ensure that future development does not increase hazard losses. Communities can achieve significant progress toward hazard resistance through prevention actions. This is particularly true in areas that have not been developed. Types (and examples) of prevention actions are:
 - Planning and zoning (floodplain regulations)
 - Open space preservation (parks and recreation areas)
 - Land development regulations (large lot sizes)
 - Stormwater management (clear ditches/larger retention basins)
 - Capital improvement planning (no infrastructure extended into hazard areas)
 - Building codes

2. **Property Protection** actions are used to modify buildings subject to hazard risk, or their surroundings, rather than to prevent the hazard from occurring. A community may find these to be inexpensive actions because often they are implemented or cost-shared with property owners. These actions directly protect people and property at risk. Protecting a building does not have to affect the building's appearance and is therefore a popular action for historic and cultural sites. Some examples of property protection actions are:
 - Creating defensible spaces around structures in and around Wildfire-Urban Interface (WUI) areas
 - Nonstructural seismic retrofits (includes strapping water heaters to walls, reinforcing connections for suspended ceilings, bookcases, electronics mounted on walls, etc.)
 - Acquisition (public procurement and management of lands vulnerable to damage from hazards)
 - Relocation (permanent evacuation of hazard-prone areas through movement of existing hazard-prone development and population to safer areas)
 - Elevation of structures above the base flood elevation
 - Rebuilding (modifying structures to reduce damage by future hazard events)
 - Floodproofing and localized flood control (protecting a floodprone building using one or more of several different methods)

3. **Public Education and Awareness** activities that inform and instruct people about hazardous areas and the actions necessary to avoid potential damage and injury. Some examples include:



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- Hazard maps and other hazard information
 - Materials accessible through websites and social media
 - Outreach programs to provide hazard and mitigation information
 - Business owner coordination to provide hazard mitigation information to employees
 - Mass mailings
 - Notices to residents and property owners in a specific hazard-prone area
 - Displays in widely used facilities, such as public buildings and malls
 - Print media, radio/TV spots, and interviews
 - Videotape/property owner handbook
 - Presentations at meetings of neighborhood groups
 - Tab in phone book
 - Real estate disclosure
 - Information in the public library or a library developed specifically for hazard mitigation
 - Technical assistance to jurisdictions
4. **Natural Resource Protection** actions reduce the intensity of hazard effects to improve the quality of the environment and wildlife habitats. Park, recreation, conservation agencies, and organizations implement these activities. Examples of natural resource protection include:
- Erosion and sediment control
 - Wetlands protection
 - Dune restoration
 - Reforestation
 - Terracing
5. **Critical Facilities Protection** is essential and has a huge effect on the scope of the damage as well as the ability of the community to respond and recover from a hazard event. Critical facilities include:
- Essential facilities, such as police stations, fire stations, and hospitals
 - Facilities that house populations requiring special consideration, such as nursing homes, prisons, schools, and secondary education facilities
 - Facilities that can create secondary hazards, such as nuclear power plants and hazardous materials production or storage facilities
6. **Structural Projects** are constructed to control hazards and directly protect people and property at risk. Some examples of structural projects are:
- Dams, reservoirs, dikes, levees
 - Revetments
 - High-flow diversions
 - Debris basins
 - Channel modifications



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- Storm sewers
- Elevated roadways

FRAMEWORK FOR HAZARD MITIGATION IN IDAHO

Hazard mitigation is performed on multiple levels and is both unilateral and overlapping. On an *individual* level, for example, a home or business owner can purchase flood or earthquake insurance. On a *community* level, mitigation actions can be any of those discussed earlier. At the *state or tribal nation* level, mitigation actions tend to focus on ensuring that programs are made available, protecting government facilities from hazards, and encouraging mitigation through programs, policies, and laws. It is important that state, tribal, and federal agencies work cooperatively to reduce hazard risk.

Hazard mitigation goals, objectives, and actions are described in hazard mitigation plans. Mitigation plans are created to protect the health, safety, and economic interests of residents by reducing the impacts of natural hazards. Plans are important because they:

- Create safer communities by reducing loss of life, injury, and property damage
- Reduce losses from future natural disasters
- Increase public awareness and understanding of vulnerabilities and support specific actions
- Expand understanding of potential risk reduction measures
- Reduce the financial impact on individuals, communities, and society as a whole
- Provide eligibility for FEMA post-disaster and pre-disaster mitigation funding

Currently, there are two primary mitigation plans at the state level in Idaho: the *State of Idaho Hazard Mitigation Plan* (this document, which focuses on all hazard mitigation) and the *Idaho Statewide Implementation Strategy for the National Fire Plan* (which focuses on the hazard of wildfire only). At the tribal and local level are 47 locally adopted, FEMA-approved multi-hazard mitigation plans and 44 County Wildfire Protection Plans.

The primary state agencies implementing hazard mitigation in Idaho include the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS) – Mitigation Section, Idaho Department of Lands, and the Idaho Division of Water Resources. At the federal and local levels, many agencies are involved in hazard mitigation. With so many agencies having a stake in hazard mitigation, technical advisory working groups have been formed around Idaho's three biggest hazards: flood, earthquake, and wildfire. In addition, a fourth working group addressing human-caused hazards was formed. Chapter 4 details the mitigation capability of the state. The technical advisory working groups are detailed in Appendix D.

Mitigation Need

Idaho faces significant hazards and has experienced substantial events in the past.



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- Idaho experienced the most significant wildfire event in U.S. history. The 1910 fire burned 3 million acres (an area the size of the State of Connecticut), and destroyed two entire Idaho towns. In all, 86 people died and 7.5 billion board-feet of timber were consumed. Unfortunately, combinations of drought, extreme fires, weather, continuous fuels over landscapes, multiple large fires burning at the same time, and severe late-season wind events could cause such an event to occur again today. Using conservative cost estimation methodologies, such a fire today in total cost would approach \$3.5 billion.



1910 Fire aftermath / Source: US Forest Service

- Idaho experienced one of the most significant dam failures in United States history. The Teton Dam failure in 1976 drained an impoundment 270 feet deep in less than six hours. Damage was swift and complete as 2 million cubic feet per second poured from the breach. Six communities were devastated, and thousands of homes and businesses were destroyed. The dam failure triggered significant landslides and resulted in serious impacts to the lower portion of the Teton River's ecology and to habitats in the Snake River as far down as Fort Hall. Damages, in today's costs, exceeded \$2 billion.



1976 Teton Dam Failure / Source: www.damsafety.org

- The 1983 Borah Peak earthquake occurred in Central Idaho measuring a 6.9 magnitude and resulted in approximately \$26 million in damage. State-of-the-art FEMA loss estimation tools such as HAZUS determined that such a scenario in Idaho Falls would generate the following losses: over 1,500 structures would be complete losses, and over 31,000 structures would be damaged. Total estimated losses would be \$1.5 billion.

Given the relatively small size of the State and its Gross Domestic Product – billion-dollar disaster losses would result in significant impacts – both economic and environmental. Hazard mitigation today can reduce the losses that will inevitably occur tomorrow.



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Mitigation Funding Highlights

To date, mitigation funding for the period of 2011-2013 was significant, but funding totals have been lower than those previously experienced during the last three year period (2008-2010). Table 1.A below presents a summary of hazard mitigation assistance programs that were awarded to the State since 2008. A full description of these programs is located in Chapter 4 of this Plan.

TABLE 1.A: Idaho Mitigation Funding Summary, 2008-2012

Year awarded	Unified HMA ¹	Volunteer Fire Assistance ²	National Fire Plan ²	NEHRP ¹	EMPG ¹	TOTAL
2008	\$1,708,338	-	\$4,192,584	-	-	\$5,900,922
2009	\$1,139,311	-	\$7,247,969	\$51,351	-	\$8,438,631
2010	\$5,207,912	\$199,154	\$930,000	\$47,233	\$60,000	\$6,444,229
2011	\$2,467,834	\$195,354	\$1,651,000	\$46,438	\$63,000	\$4,423,626
2012	\$3,090,477	\$159,773	\$590,000	-	\$63,000	\$3,903,250
Sub-Total	\$13,613,872	\$554,281	\$14,611,553	\$145,022	\$186,000	\$29,110,728

- Information sources: BHS¹, Idaho Department of Lands²
- Unified Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) encompasses the following grant programs:
 - Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) / Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) / Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)
- Volunteer Fire Assistance (VFA) is a program from the U.S. Forest Service (USFS)
- The National Fire Plan (NFP) is a collaborative program between the U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI) and U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)
 - Funding shown includes Hazardous Fuels Treatment and Wildland Fire Planning and Assistance Funds only
- The National Earthquake Hazards Reduction State Assistance Program (NEHRP) is a collaboration between FEMA, the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), the National Science Foundation (NSF), and the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS).
- Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) is also run through FEMA.
- Years shown are tied to funding cycle dates and HMGP declaration dates (for Unified HMA) and do not represent funds obligated in that year.

Unified Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) grant awards in both 2011 and 2012 were close to the 5-year average of mitigation funding which is close to \$2.7 million per year. National Fire Plan funding is where the State saw the largest decreases in 2011 and 2012, when compared to a five year average of close to \$3 million per year. As a State with a significant wildfire risk as well as a significant amount of public lands, the National Fire Plan funds for hazardous fuels treatment and wildland fire planning and assessment are important mitigation funding sources. Volunteer Fire Assistance funds decreased in 2012, while the Emergency Management Performance Grants have held relatively level. The 2012 National Earthquake Hazards Reduction State Assistance Program (NEHRP) was modified to a cost share basis and state authority for grant matching was not obtained in a timely manner to apply.



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The 2013 FEMA Unified HMA grant cycle, normally initiated in June, 2012, has yet to be announced at the writing of this plan. It appears that current funding for Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Grant Program has been significantly reduced and it is possible that it may be in the process of being curtailed. While the Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) grants will be merged with the Repetitive Flood Claims (RFC) and Sever Repetitive Loss (SRL) grants, it also appears that funding from these programs for Idaho may be nominal based on the significant flood losses experienced in the rest of the country. BHS anticipates discussion regarding mitigation and response at both the State and Federal levels to be an ongoing topic. Until such time that these programs are solidified, grant funding planning may be difficult. Nonetheless, State and local jurisdictions bear the responsibility of mitigation plan revisions, regular plan maintenance, and implementation of prescribed mitigation actions.

Table 1.B below details the appropriation of FEMA hazard mitigation funds across the State. As was the case in 2010, 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, as well as a school seismic assessment pilot project. This funding is consistent with the types of hazards declared in the past and those receiving the most attention in this Plan. Since 2008, ~85% of funding has gone towards mitigation projects and 15% towards mitigation planning.

TABLE 1.B: Summary of Mitigation Subawards							
Year	Grant	Project	Jurisdiction	Total Award	Plan	Project	Hazard
2008	FMA	Comprehensive update to the All-Hazard Mitigation Plan	Ada County	\$53,400.00	\$53,400.00		Flood
2008	PDM	Comprehensive update to the All-Hazard Mitigation Plan	Clearwater County	\$97,275.00	\$97,275.00		all-hazard
2008	PDM	Comprehensive update to the All-Hazard Mitigation Plan	Shoshone County	\$66,633.00	\$66,633.00		all-hazard



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TABLE 1.B: Summary of Mitigation Subawards

Year	Grant	Project	Jurisdiction	Total Award	Plan	Project	Hazard
2008	PDM	Comprehensive update to the All-Hazard Mitigation Plan	Benewah County	\$103,946.00	\$103,946.00		all-hazard
2008	LPDM	FireCorps: Fire Mitigation and Education in Valley County	University of Idaho	\$455,152.00		\$455,152.00	wildfire
2008	LPDM	Highlands Estates Wildfire Mitigation Project	Adams County	\$144,054.76		\$144,054.76	wildfire
2008	LPDM	Harriman State Park Fire Mitigation Project	Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation	\$60,000.00		\$60,000.00	wildfire
2008	LPDM	State of Idaho Public Safety Communication Sites - Wildfire Mitigation	State of Idaho – Bureau of Homeland Security	\$124,470.00		\$124,470.00	wildfire
2009	PDM	Fremont County Stormwater Management Project	Fremont County	\$81,546.68		\$81,546.68	Flood



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TABLE 1.B: Summary of Mitigation Subawards

Year	Grant	Project	Jurisdiction	Total Award	Plan	Project	Hazard
2009	PDM	Comprehensive update to the All-Hazard Mitigation Plan	Ada County	\$126,345.60	\$126,345.60		all-hazard
2009	PDM	Comprehensive update to the All-Hazard Mitigation Plan	Latah County	\$43,950.55	\$43,950.55		all-hazard
2009	HMGP	Tubbs Hill Hazardous Fuel Treatment Project	City of Coeur d'Alene	\$25,003.00		\$25,003.00	wildfire
2009	HMGP	Silverton Stormwater / Flash Flood Project	Shoshone County	\$230,000.00		\$230,000.00	Flood
2009	HMGP	St. Joe Baldy Warning System	Benewah County	\$21,874.00		\$21,874.00	all-hazard
2010	PDM	Comprehensive update to the All-Hazard Mitigation Plan	Payette County	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00		all-hazard
2010	PDM	Comprehensive update to the All-Hazard Mitigation Plan	Elmore County	\$50,720.00	\$50,720.00		all-hazard
2010	PDM	Comprehensive update to the All-Hazard Mitigation Plan	Lewis County	\$53,333.33	\$53,333.33		all-hazard



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TABLE 1.B: Summary of Mitigation Subawards

Year	Grant	Project	Jurisdiction	Total Award	Plan	Project	Hazard
2010	PDM	Comprehensive update to the All-Hazard Mitigation Plan	Gem County	\$124,675.00	\$124,675.00		all-hazard
2010	PDM	Deer Creek Bridge/Bank Protection Project	Blaine County	\$245,282.00		\$245,282.00	flood
2010	PDM	North Idaho Correctional Institution Multihazard Mitigation Project	State of Idaho Dept. of Corrections	\$1,461,581.13		\$1,461,581.13	Wildfire / Severe Storms
2010	PDM	Stormwater System Improvements	City of Lewiston	\$2,124,944.72		\$2,124,944.72	flood
2010	PDM	E 8th N Storm Water Corridor Improvement Project	City of Mountain Home	\$444,448.00		\$444,448.00	flood
2010	FMA	Comprehensive update to the All-Hazard Mitigation Plan	Bannock County	\$47,990.00	\$47,990.00		all-hazard
2010	FMA	Comprehensive update to the All-Hazard Mitigation Plan	Clark County	\$49,900.00	\$49,900.00		all-hazard
2010	HMGP	5% Initiative Project: Bring Back the Guberif	ID Firewise	\$44,192.00		\$44,192.00	Wildfire
2010	HMGP	Dead Horse Creek Bridge Project	Valley County	\$240,600.00		\$240,600.00	Flood
2010	EMPG	Soil classification and liquefaction	BHS -Teton County	\$60,000.00	\$60,000.00		earthquake



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TABLE 1.B: Summary of Mitigation Subawards

Year	Grant	Project	Jurisdiction	Total Award	Plan	Project	Hazard
		mapping					
2011	PDM	Comprehensive updates to the Adams and Washington All-Hazard Mitigation Plans	Adams County	\$68,613.00	\$68,613.00		all-hazard
2011	PDM	Comprehensive update to the All-Hazard Mitigation Plan	Canyon County	\$54,175.00	\$54,175.00		all-hazard
2011	PDM	Comprehensive update to the All-Hazard Mitigation Plan	Oneida County	\$34,975.00	\$34,975.00		all-hazard
2011	PDM	St. Marie's River Road Elevation Project	Benewah County	\$598,279.56		\$598,279.56	Flood
2011	PDM	Rapid Creek/Inkom Bridge Project	City of Inkom	\$180,340.00		\$180,340.00	Flood
2011	FMA	Teton Creek Restoration Project	Teton County	\$1,334,001.00		\$1,334,001.00	Flood
2011	FMA	Flood Study and Plan update	City of Preston	\$44,670.00	\$44,670.00		Flood
2011	HMGP	Boise Warm Springs Water District Mitigation Project	Boise Warm Springs Water District	\$8,142.00		\$8,142.00	Flood
2011	HMGP	Danielson Road Culvert Replacement	South Latah Hwy Dist.	\$58,672.00		\$58,672.00	Flood



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TABLE 1.B: Summary of Mitigation Subawards

Year	Grant	Project	Jurisdiction	Total Award	Plan	Project	Hazard
2011	EMPG	Soil classification and liquefaction mapping	BHS - City of Pocatello	\$63,000.00		\$63,000.00	earthquake
2012	PDM	Comprehensive update to the All-Hazard Mitigation Plan	Boundary County	\$66,600.00	\$66,600.00		all-hazard
2012	PDM	Comprehensive update to the All-Hazard Mitigation Plan	Camas County	\$64,750.00	\$64,750.00		all-hazard
2012	PDM	Comprehensive update to the All-Hazard Mitigation Plan	Clark County	\$64,750.00	\$64,750.00		all-hazard
2012	PDM	Comprehensive update to the All-Hazard Mitigation Plan	Twin Falls County	\$120,750.00	\$120,750.00		all-hazard
2012	PDM	Comprehensive update to the State Hazard Mitigation Plan	State of Idaho – Bureau of Homeland Security	\$137,802.00	\$137,802.00		all-hazard
2012	FMA	9 th Street Stormwater Drainage Project	City of Lewiston	\$2,295,477.00		\$2,295,477.00	Flood
2012	FMA	Flood Section update to the All-Hazard Mitigation Plan	Bingham County	\$87,000.00	\$87,000.00		Flood
2012	FMA	IDWR & ICRMP State Structures Inventory	State of Idaho – Dept. of Water Resources	\$151,194.00	\$151,194.00		all-hazard



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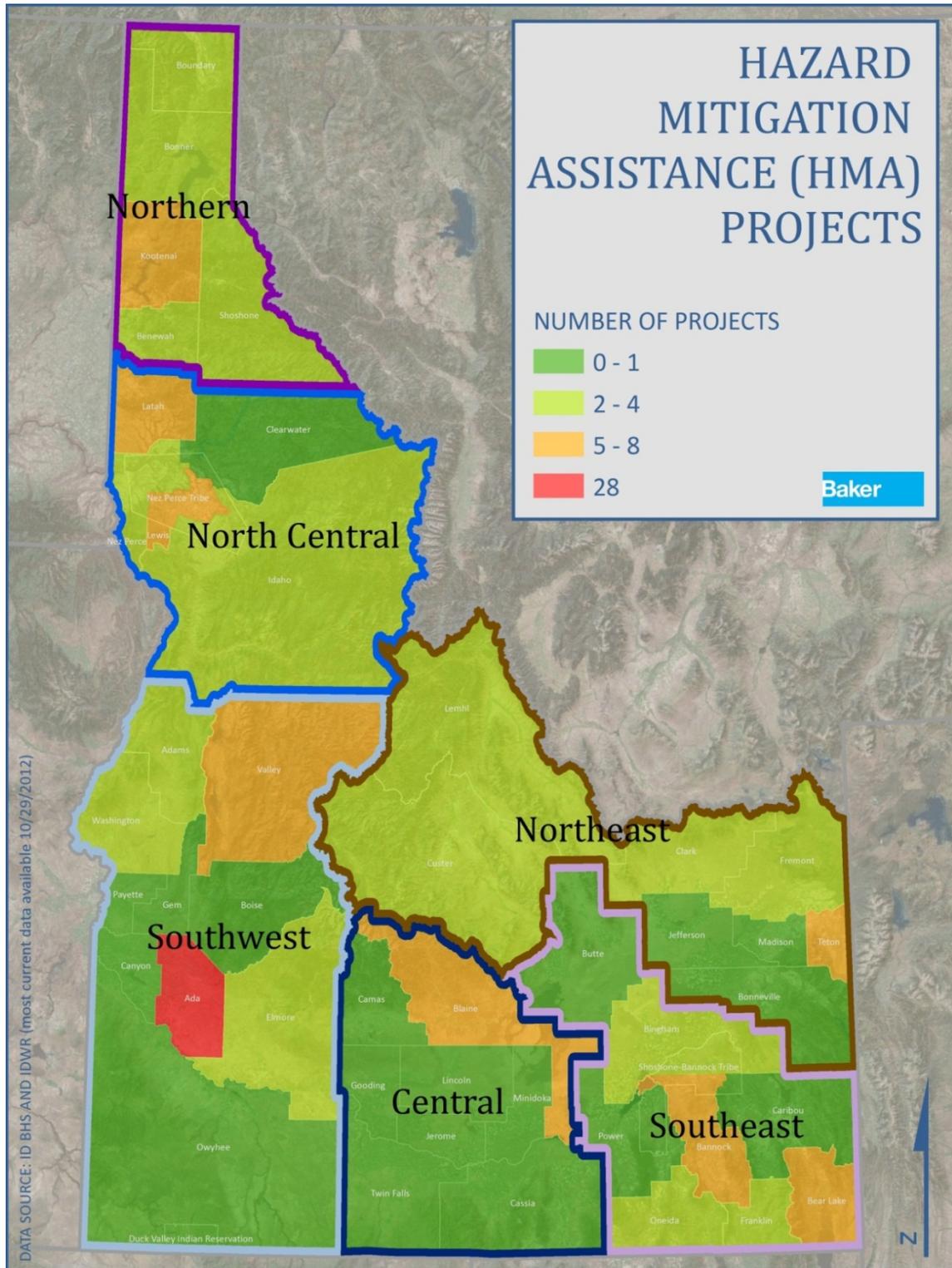
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TABLE 1.B: Summary of Mitigation Subawards							
Year	Grant	Project	Jurisdiction	Total Award	Plan	Project	Hazard
2012	EMPG	Soil classification and liquefaction mapping	BHS - Blaine County	\$63,000.00		\$63,000.00	earthquake
SUMMARY				\$12,102,507.33	\$1,798,447.48 (15%)	\$10,304,059.85 (85%)	

Map 1.C on the following page shows the locations of past and on-going FEMA HMA projects across the State.



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Map 1.C – Idaho Hazard Mitigation Assistance Projects



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Project Highlights

The following mitigation projects are among those funded during the past three years:

Harriman State Park fuel reduction

Harriman fuel treatments correlate to the five project priorities:

- Defensible space construction
- Hazardous fuels removal
- Structure protection
- Firebreak construction
- Road Corridor Widening

Defensible space construction included circular areas cut to open the forest and allow potential fires to drop from the canopy to the floor. Mechanical cutting and chipping are being accomplished with one small CAT. The Road corridor widening along the ingress/egress route to the historic structures will allow for two vehicle traffic during potential fire response. Hazardous fuel removal is being accomplished by marking and thinning small circumference trees and brush. Structure protection efforts are similar to hazardous fuels removal in the vicinity of the historic buildings. Firebreak construction showed thinning along the park road running north and south near the park office entrance. The thinned area and the road are creating a firebreak for the park. Logs are being used for fencing.



Source: BHS



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NEHRP mapping and soil liquefaction

These pictures show the Accelerated Weight Drop (AWD) seismic source with 40 Kg hammer, the seismic array with cable and vertical component geophones used onsite. Our contractor recorded shear-wave velocity profiles at 51 sites within Pocatello city limits to characterize the velocity-depth structure throughout the city. The data and the Vs-depth profiles were computed, and the results were correlated to the type and thickness of surficial geologic deposits, which provided the inputs for seismic amplification maps, liquefaction maps, and NEHRP site response maps coordinated with the Idaho Geological Survey. This was a cooperative project that was accomplished with the IGS, contractor, and graduate student from ISU. Areas in Blaine County are also being tested and mapped.



Source: Fugro

Lewiston Stormwater

The City of Lewiston is updating and rebuilding their stormwater drainage system, in two phases, to reduce storm-related flooding in all of the low-lying areas of the downtown part of the City. The project will increase the size of storm drains to reduce historic flooding. The project is primarily a storm drain construction and replacement project. Critical to increasing the capacity of storm drainage is the enlargement of underground drainage pipes connecting the City’s storm drains to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) stormwater drainage system. The USACE stormwater drainage system is the only outflow possibility for stormwater from this part of the City. However, the connection between the City’s system and the USACE system is inadequate, backing stormwater into the downtown, often for several hours, until it can flow through currently limited piping to the USACE system. The project will significantly reduce periodic flooding of residential and businesses buildings and critical infrastructure including U.S. Highway 12 which is the only federal highway passing east-west through central Idaho.



Source: BHS

Teton Creek bank restoration for natural flood control

About one mile of Teton Creek, located east of Driggs, Idaho, was physically altered by the use of heavy equipment in the stream and floodplain over a 25-year period. The stream was repeatedly channelized to contain seasonal high flows and protect adjacent developed property, trees were removed from the floodplain and berms were constructed. Channelization destabilized the streambed and banks, increased stream energy, and released sediment into the system. This instability migrated upstream as a headcut, with associated bed downcutting and lateral channel instability. In this upstream reach the streambed incised up to 8 feet, which subsequently caused the banks to fail, the channel to widen, and riparian trees to fall into the stream. The headcut has now migrated upstream approximately 2,000 feet and is estimated to be migrating at a rate of 100 to 200 feet a year and yielding up to 500 cubic yards of sediment annually. Several miles of channel downstream from the original disturbance have also been



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adversely affected. Eroding stream banks have migrated from the original reach of disturbance 2.5 miles downstream, causing further down-cutting of the channel, massive bank failure and loss of riparian vegetation. Tens of thousands of cubic yards of sediment have been deposited downstream, often in the form of center gravel bars that displaced the channel and caused severe bank erosion and channel destabilization. In total, over 3.5 miles of stream corridor has been significantly impacted, and has a substantially increased risk of flooding and property loss. The unstable stream channel on Teton Creek threatens to cause millions of dollars in damages to public and private property including the City of Driggs, the Teton County landfill property (located on the southwest side of the creek), homes, businesses, infrastructure, and utilities, as well as further impairment to water quality, important fish and wildlife habitat, and irrigation delivery systems. In its current state, the stream channel cannot withstand a moderate flood event without causing substantial loss of property and increased risk of flooding. The project goal is to reduce flood damages and risks to public and private property, residences, utilities, roadways, irrigation structures and the Teton County landfill by stabilizing 1.2 miles of Teton Creek. Project objectives include: 1. stream banks will be stabilized by constructing an inset floodplain. 2. Reduce erosion, sediment, and debris generated in the project area, thereby reducing damage and flooding risk to the lower reaches of Teton Creek and the Teton River; 3. Re-establish riparian vegetation to stabilize the floodplain and reduce flood energy; and 4. Subsequently, provide ecological benefits such as improved water quality, and fish and wildlife habitat.

Teton Creek Damaged site



Teton Creek healthy site



Source: BHS



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Inkom Rapid Creek Bridge

The mountainous Rapid Creek drainage in Eastern Idaho is made of steep rock canyons and experiences large amounts of runoff in short periods of time. The City of Inkom has a history of flooding along Main Street from Rapid Creek and has been awarded a grant to replace the bridge and culvert with one that will withstand a 100 year event. On July 4, 2009, an intense rainstorm caused a flash flood that overtopped banks and carried debris which plugged the undersized culvert. Adjacent residential and commercial properties were damaged. Twelve years earlier a similar bridge and undersized culvert were replaced upstream at Lincoln Avenue which handled the flow on July 4th.



Source: BHS



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St. Maries Road elevation

Sections of the St. Maries Road experience flooding every other year from water backing up from ice and debris jams or rain on snow events. The mountainous slopes in Benewah County contribute to high volume runoff. Residents have been isolated without emergency services, power, and communications. Elevating the road, culvert installation, and raising power and phone lines will improve ingress/egress routes and protect lives and property.



Source: BHS

Planning and Outreach Highlights

The following planning and outreach projects are among those that mitigate hazards in the state and which have taken place in the past three years:

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 is providing risk analyses.

The **Idaho Lands Resource Coordinating Council (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.



CHAPTER 1 HAZARD SUMMARY AND MITIGATION STRATEGY

The **Idaho Silver Jackets** is a federal and state interagency team dedicated to developing comprehensive and sustainable solutions to flood hazards issues, including mitigation planning, flood hazard mapping, risk reduction activities, and response and recovery planning. Team members participated on the SHMP Executive Committee and flood technical advisory group. A few of the 2012-2013 collaborative efforts include:

- Boise Flood Risk Community meeting presented the results of the Boise River Inundation Feasibility Study, and educated the public on flood risks, floodplain management, and demonstrate mapping results.
- Silver Valley Pilot Project to facilitate a working group in drafting a charter and communication plan, inventorying maps and floodplain data, implementing mitigation actions identified in the Shoshone County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazards Mitigation Plan, and coordinating floodplain management activities.
- During Flood Awareness Week, Silver Jacket agencies helped Boy Scouts earn Weather Merit Badges by making rain gages, learning about weather patterns and hazards, measuring snow pack, becoming familiar with effects of acid rain, and preparing 72-hour kits.
- Pre-flood/post-wildfire planning began with the U.S. Forest Service BAER teams.



Source: BHS

The **Northwestern Regional Floodplain Management Association (NORFMA) Idaho Chapter** is getting organized after consensus during the 2012 conference held in Boise. The second annual conference is slated for November 13-15, 2013 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.

Status of 2010 Mitigation Action Plan

The 2010 State Hazard Mitigation Plan (SHMP) identified 24 mitigation actions. The executive committee and technical advisory groups reviewed all 24 and reported on each action's current status. Table 1.D at the end of this chapter includes this status information. Overall, seven (30%) of those actions were completed as of the writing of this update. 13 of those actions will continue to be on-going efforts and one was revised.



CHAPTER 1

HAZARD SUMMARY AND MITIGATION STRATEGY

2013 MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

To implement the goals and objectives in the 2013 Plan, the actions shown in Table 1-3 were developed and status updates were provided for past actions.

TABLE 1.D: 2013 Mitigation Action Plan											
ID	Action	Goal(s) & Objective(s) Addressed	Responsible Agencies L - Lead Agency S - Support Agency	Budget Category A - No cost B - \$0-\$10K C - \$10K-\$100K D - \$100K+	Possible Funding Source(s)	Cost Effective	Technically Feasible	Environmentally Sound	Sum of "+"	Status & Notes -New -Deferred -In Progress / Ongoing -Completed -Revised -No Longer Applicable/Remove	Reporting Committee
2010-01	Establish communication and procedures with State Department of Administration related to purchasing land/buildings and natural hazards protection	G 3 O 1, 2	BHS (L) Dept. of Admin (S)	A	N/A	+++	++	+++	8	Ongoing -Will continue to work with Dept. of Admin towards accomplishing this action.	Executive Committee



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HAZARD SUMMARY AND MITIGATION STRATEGY

TABLE 1.D: 2013 Mitigation Action Plan											
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2010-02	Recruit participation for hazard working groups from ISDO, Risk Management, and ITD	G 3 O 1	BHS (L)	A	N/A	+++	+++	+++	9	Completed -BHS recruited participation from numerous agencies and was able to form 4 Technical Advisory Committees. Ongoing -Will continue to work towards improving and expanding participation.	Executive Committee
2010-03	Create a working group to oversee data sharing, database construction, and maintenance (HAZUS input datasets)	G 3, 5 O 1, 5, 6	Idaho Spatial Data Officer (L) IDWR, BHS (S)	C (.5 FTE)	FEMA RiskMap and Hazard Mitigation Mgmt. Funds	+	++	+++	6	Ongoing -Will continue to work with IDWR towards accomplishing this action.	Executive Committee



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TABLE 1.D: 2013 Mitigation Action Plan											
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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	G 2, 3 O 3, 4	IDWR (L) Consultant (S)	C (est. \$60K every other year)	FEMA and EPA	++	++	+++	7	Completed -Workshops held in various areas around state. Ongoing	Flood TAG
2010-05	Develop and execute an expansion of the ICRMP project (currently piloting 10 DFIRM counties)	G 5 O 5	IDWR (L)	D (est. \$130K annually)	FEMA (75%) and matching funds from ICRMP (25%)	+	+	+++	5	Ongoing	Flood TAG



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HAZARD SUMMARY AND MITIGATION STRATEGY

TABLE 1.D: 2013 Mitigation Action Plan

ID	Action	Goal(s) & Objective(s) Addressed	Responsible Agencies L - Lead Agency S - Support Agency	Budget Category A - No cost B - \$0-\$10K C - \$10K-\$100K D - \$100K+	Possible Funding Source(s)	Cost Effective	Technically Feasible	Environmentally Sound	Sum of "+,"	Status & Notes -New -Deferred -In Progress / Ongoing -Completed -Revised -No Longer Applicable/Remove	Reporting Committee
2010-06	Expand statewide flood awareness week to include school activities, promote community activities, and look at all flooding sources.	G 1, 2 O 2, 3	Silver Jackets (L) Project WET (S)	C (est. \$30K annually)	Agency in-kind, look for some outside funding sources: Idaho Community Foundation or other private foundations funding educational activities	+++	+++	+++	9	Completed Ongoing	Flood TAG



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HAZARD SUMMARY AND MITIGATION STRATEGY

TABLE 1.D: 2013 Mitigation Action Plan											
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2010-07	Form a team of experts from appropriate Federal and State agencies to produce and conduct all hazard training for local governments (cycle it in preparation for update of local mitigation plan)	G 1, 2, 3 O 2, 3, 4, 7	IGS (L) IDWR, USACE, FEMA, BHS (S)	C (est. \$50K every other year)	BHS Mitigation	++	+	+++	6	Deferred	Seismic TAG
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	G 5 O 5, 6	BHS (L) IGS, USGS, FEMA, FS, IDWR, (S)	D	FEMA RiskMap and Hazard Mitigation Mgmt. Funds	++	+	+++	6	Completed -LiDAR data collections have occurred in numerous areas throughout the state. Ongoing -Will continue to track and support projects throughout state.	Executive Committee



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HAZARD SUMMARY AND MITIGATION STRATEGY

TABLE 1.D: 2013 Mitigation Action Plan											
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2010-09	Produce liquefaction susceptibility maps for populated areas	G 5 O 5, 6	IGS (L)	D (cost should be spread over multiple years)	FEMA/BHS	+	++	+++	6	Completed -Studies, data and final reports completed for Teton and Pocatello areas. Ongoing -Studies ongoing around Blaine area.	Seismic TAG
2010-10	Develop earthquake booklet teaching segments from the already developed "Putting Down Roots in Earthquake Country"	G 1, 2 O 2, 3, 4	BHS (L) IGS, Idaho Teachers Assoc. (S)	C (est. \$40K)	FEMA/BHS	+	++	+++	6	Completed -Booklet available on BHS website and was distributed to schools statewide (via 8th grade science teachers).	Seismic TAG
2010-11	Develop and publish a Firewise guide specific to Idaho	G 1, 2 O 2	Idaho Firewise (L) BHS, ISFPWG (S)	C (est. \$40K)	FEMA/BHS	+	++	+++	6	Completed -Idaho Firewise guide published.	Fire TAG



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TABLE 1.D: 2013 Mitigation Action Plan											
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2010-12	Seismic rehabilitation of vulnerable State facilities	G 1, 2, 4 O 7	BHS (L) DPW (S)	D (est. \$50M)	FEMA/BHS, Dept. of Building Fund	+	+	++	4	Deferred -No funding available at this time.	Seismic TAG
2010-13	Adopt and enforce statewide building codes	G 1, 2, 4 O 4	State Legislator, Div. Building Safety (L) Industry, Western States Seismic Policy Council (S)	D (est. \$100K)	Industry	++	+	+	4	Ongoing	Seismic TAG



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2010-14	Develop and maintain statewide inventory of State and county facilities and infrastructure with an isolated server	G 5 O 6, 7	BHS (L), ICRMP	D (est. \$200K)	FEMA	++	+++	+++	8	Ongoing -Collection of facility and infrastructure underway.	Executive Committee
2010-15	Working with the Industrial Commission under contract with Div. of Building Safety, develop legislation to annually inspect EOCs -Structural and non-structural retrofits for county EOCs for multiple hazards (floodplain, high and extreme seismic areas, WUI)	G 1, 2 O 7	Div. of Building Safety (L), BHS	D (est. \$3M)	FEMA PDM	++	++	++	6	Deferred Revised	Executive Committee



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TABLE 1.D: 2013 Mitigation Action Plan

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										-New -Deferred -In Progress / Ongoing -Completed -Revised -No Longer Applicable/Remove	
2010-16	Conduct outreach activities to better inform local jurisdictions regarding protection of critical infrastructure	G 1, 2, 3 O 1, 2, 3	BHS (L)	D (est. \$132K [\$3K per county])	DOE (energy efficiency), DHS, agency in-kind	+++	+++	+++	9	Ongoing -Currently working to develop state Infrastructure Protection Plan	Human-caused TAG
2010-17	Standardized regulation of HVAC, plumbing, electrical, and life safety codes	G 2 O 1	DBS, Industry, Legislature (L)	C (est. \$25K - staff time mostly)	Industry, code boards	+	+	++	4	Deferred	Seismic TAG
2010-18	Develop an inventory of flood hazards in the State and rank or prioritize them (i.e., a spatial map). Could be based on combination of losses, population exposure, etc.	G 5 O 6	IDWR (L) BHS, FEMA (S)	D (est. \$250K)	USACE (planning continuing authority programs)	+	+	+++	5	Ongoing	Flood TAG



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2010-19	Complete the lower Boise interim feasibility study which will provide updated information on flood risk	G 1, 2, 5 O 2, 6	IWRB, USACE (L)	D (est. \$1.76M)	IWRB(50%), USACE Federal Funds	+	++	+++	6	Ongoing	Flood TAG
2010-20	Increase capacity of State dam safety program including considering partnerships with Federal agencies	G 1-3 O 1-3	IDWR (L)	D	USACE Planning Assistance to States, IDWR	++	+	+++	6	Deferred	Flood TAG
2010-21	Identify an appropriate State role in the oversight of levees including interfacing with the new National Levee Safety Program	G 1, 2, 4, 5 O 1	BHS (L)	Unknown	Unknown	+	+	+++	5	Deferred	Flood TAG



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2010-22	Employ the State/county facilities and infrastructure database into the VIP system									No Longer Applicable / Remove	Executive Committee
2010-23	Integrate hazard mapping capabilities into the VIP system									No Longer Applicable / Remove	Executive Committee
2010-24	Investigate compatibilities between VIP and HAZUS and apply those as needed.									No Longer Applicable / Remove	Executive Committee



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2013-01	Island Park Fire-adapted Community Demonstration Site	G 1-4 O 2-5, 7	FS, BHS, Fremont County (L) IDL, BLM, State Parks, Greater Yellowstone Coalition, State Fire Marshal's Office, Farm Bureau Ins. (S)	D (est. \$1.2M)	FS Cohesive Strategy Grant, Western States Fire Managers WUI Grant, State and Private Forestry Grant, PDM, AFG Community Grant	++	+++	+++	8	New In Progress	Fire TAG
2013-02	Establishment of Rangeland Fire Protection Associations	G 1-4 O 1-5, 8	IDL (L) BLM, State Fire Marshal's Office, Governor's Office (S)	D	Volunteer Fire Assist. Grant, Western States Fire Assist. WUI Grant, Governor's Office	+++	+++	+++	9	New In Progress	Fire TAG



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2013-03	Guberif 5% Education Initiative	G 1-4 O 2, 4, 5	Idaho Firewise (L) BHS, IDL (S)	C	DR-1927 HMGP, volunteer match	++	+++	++	7	New In Progress	Fire TAG
2013-04	West Mountain Corridor Mitigation & Education Project	G 1-4 O 1-5,8	ILRCC (L) Valley Co., IDL, USFS, local fire depts., U of I (S)	D	WSFM WUI Grant, State and Private Competitive Grant	+++	+++	+++	9	New In Progress	Fire TAG



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2013-05	Clear Creek - Harpster Face Project	G 1-4 O 1-5, 8	ILRCC (L) Idaho Co., Clearwater Co., IDL, USFS, BLM, local fire depts., Idaho Light and Power (S)	D	WSFM WUI Grant, State and Private Competitive Grant	+++	+++	+++	9	New In Progress	Fire TAG
2013-06	School Seismic Assessments	G 1,2,4,5 O 3-7, 9	DBS, BHS (L) Assn. School Boards, Dept. of Ed,	C		+	++	+++	6	New	Seismic TAG



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2013-07	Annual ACT-20 and BCA training	G 3 O 1, 3, 5, 8	BHS (L)	B		+++	+++	+++	9	New	Executive Committee
2013-08	Develop a catalog of hazard threat planning scenarios	G 1-5 O 2-4	BHS, IDWR, IGS, IDL	C (est. \$25-\$30K)	NEHRP, PDM, EMPG, HSGP, HMEP	+++	+++	+++	9	New	Human-caused TAG
2013-09	Annual review of policies and Executive Orders to promote mitigation activities	G 1-4 O 1, 3-5	BHS, Human-caused TAC (L)	A	N/A	+	++	+++	6	New	Human-caused TAG
2013-10	Rapid Visual Assessment of EOCs and CIKRs	G 1, 2 O 3, 4, 7	Div. of Building Safety (L)	C	NEHRP	++	+++	+++	8	New	Executive Committee



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TABLE 1.D: 2013 Mitigation Action Plan

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										-New -Deferred -In Progress / Ongoing -Completed -Revised -No Longer Applicable/Remove	
2013-11	Create a process to identify critical infrastructure and facilities and then perform assessments	G 1, 2, 5 O 2, 6	BHS (L)	D	DHS	++	+++	+++	8	New	Executive Committee
2013-12	Create a repository and clearing house of risk assessment data in accordance with ID Code 67-5745C (3).	G 3, 5 O 2, 4, 6, 7, 9	Dept. of Admin (L) ITRMC, BHS, IDWR (S)	D	State agencies, local gov, FEMA (RiskMap), DHS	+	+++	+++	7	New	Executive Committee
2013-13	Coordinate with local school districts to assess possible structural and non-structural seismic mitigation projects	G 1,2,4,5 O 3-7, 9	DBS, BHS (L) Assn. School Boards, Dept. of Ed,	C		+	++	+++	6	New	Seismic TAG



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TABLE 1.D: 2013 Mitigation Action Plan

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										-New -Deferred -In Progress / Ongoing -Completed -Revised -No Longer Applicable/Remove	
2013-14	Soil Stabilization -Landslide protection to State Highway 52	G 1,2,4 O 1, 5, 8	ITD (L)	D	PDM, HMGP	*	***	***	7	New	Flood TAG
2013-15	Mitigation Project Library	G 5 O 3, 5, 8	BHS (L)	B	PDM, FMA, HMGP	*	***	***	7	New	Executive Committee