



CHAPTER 4 POLICIES, PROGRAMS, AND CAPABILITIES

Chapter 4: Policies, Programs, and Capabilities

Statewide Hazard Mitigation Policy and Program Assessment

Idaho's hazard mitigation efforts do not lie strictly within one law, policy, agency, or program. Rather, an array of laws, policies, and programs exist to lessen the effects of hazards on Idahoans. Table 4.A at the end of this section provides a comprehensive list of these, as well as an analysis of whether a point of integration with the Plan is possible, and whether the capability has changed. Overall, it is felt that State capabilities relating to hazard mitigation have either remained steady or increased. While Idaho (and the country) has had to deal with budget constraints, they are offset to some degree by the increased knowledge and capabilities of existing staff involved in hazard mitigation activities and increased collaboration among mitigation practitioners. Especially helpful in this regard is the expertise of the four technical working groups related to the primary hazards in Idaho.

Analysis of State Policies Related to Development in Hazard-Prone Areas

Overall, Idaho's policies related to development in hazard-prone areas is best characterized as a patchwork quilt with a heavy emphasis on personal responsibility and an acknowledgement of the home rule authority of Idaho communities.

State and Local Building Codes. The 2017 Idaho State Legislature adopted the 2015 International Building Code as part of 39-41 Idaho Code, Idaho Building Code Act. Idaho's building code largely reflects the International codes, with provisions for wind, seismic, and snow loading hazards. However, communities are not required to adopt the building code. The only structures required to be reviewed under the building code are modular buildings, schools, and State buildings. Also, one- and two-family dwellings are exempted from installing mandatory fire sprinkler systems, which could be argued makes those structures less resilient to the hazard of wildfire. Building codes are important in hazard-prone areas, because they ensure that new construction and improved existing construction are more resilient to local hazards and/or improve life safety functions.

Subdivision Regulations. Subdivision regulations form part of the process utilized by local governments to carry out the requirements of their comprehensive plans and zoning ordinances. Subdivision enabling authority in Idaho is deferential to local governments to the point that local governments have the authority to define the term subdivision as they would like to. State enabling authority does not contain standards or requirements that would be considered to exceed those commonly found elsewhere, nor are subdivision regulations mandated. Subdivision regulations are important in hazard-prone areas, since they can specify requirements for the layout and location of infrastructure, lots, and other facilities as land is developed.

Comprehensive Plans and Zoning. Title 67, Chapter 65, which is Idaho's local land use enabling authority, includes a stated, specific purpose of local land use regulation: "to protect life and property



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in areas subject to natural hazards and disasters.” Tools to do this include *comprehensive planning* and *zoning*.

Consistent with Idaho law, a comprehensive plan provides the policy basis for a community’s zoning ordinance, which contains the specific standards and requirements and processes for making land use and development decisions. In Idaho, a comprehensive plan is required to include a section on hazards (67-6508(g)):

The plan with maps, charts, and reports shall be based on the following components as they may apply to land use regulations and actions unless the plan specifies reasons why a particular component is unneeded ...

Hazardous Areas-- An analysis of known hazards as may result from susceptibility to surface ruptures from faulting, ground shaking, ground failure, landslides or mudslides; avalanche hazards resulting from development in the known or probable path of snowslides and avalanches, and floodplain hazards.

As part of comprehensive planning, a future land use map is prepared to indicate suitable projected land uses for the jurisdiction. The implementation tool to realize the vision of the comprehensive plan is the zoning ordinance. Zoning protects the rights of property owners while promoting the general welfare of the community. By dividing land into categories according to use, and setting regulations for these categories, a zoning ordinance can govern private land use and segregate incompatible uses. The purpose of zoning is to locate particular land uses where they are most appropriate, considering public utilities, road access, and the established development pattern.

According to 67§65 Idaho Code, Local Land Use Planning Act, every city and county is to implement, review, and update a comprehensive plan, as well as a zoning ordinance. Comprehensive planning and zoning are very important in hazard-prone areas, as they are tools that can establish suitable land uses, especially for hazards with a geographic extent (i.e., floodplains).

Floodplain Zoning. Idaho communities are authorized to adopt a Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance to regulate mapped Special Flood Hazard Areas. Additionally, enabling authority allows Idaho communities to adopt standards that exceed the minimum standards of the National Flood Insurance Program. Floodplain Ordinances are important in Special Flood Hazard Areas, not only to provide appropriate development standards but to enable communities to participate in the NFIP and therefore be eligible for flood insurance and flood mitigation programs.



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29 CFR § 1910.210 – Hazardous waste operations and emergency response.	This regulation is for hazardous waste and emergency response operations	R	Both	+	Y- Provide clear definition of hazardous waste	+
40 CFR § 261.33 – Discarded Commercial Chemical products, off-specification species, container residues, and spill residues thereof.	Discarded commercial chemical products, off-specification species, container residues, and spill residues thereof. The following materials or items are hazardous wastes if and when they are discarded or intended to be discarded as described in § 261.2(a)(2)(i), when they are mixed with waste oil or used oil or other material and applied to the land for dust suppression or road treatment, when they are otherwise applied to the land in lieu of their original intended use or when they are contained in products that are applied to the land in lieu of their original intended use, or when, in lieu of their original intended use, they are produced for use as (or as a component of) a fuel, distributed for use as a fuel, or burned as a fuel.	R	Both	+	Y- gives guidelines for discarding commercial chemical products	+
40 CFR § 302, Table 302.4 – Designation, Reportable Quantities, and	This regulation designates under section 102(a) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (“the Act”) those substances in the statutes referred to in section 101(14) of the Act, identifies reportable quantities for these substances, and sets forth the notification requirements for releases of these substances.	R	Both	+	Y- Provide for oversight and reporting of regulated quantities	+



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Notification	This regulation also sets forth reportable quantities for hazardous substances designated under section 311(b)(2)(A) of the Clean Water Act.					
40 CFR § 355 – Emergency Planning and Notification	This regulation establishes requirements for a facility to provide information necessary for developing and implementing State and local chemical emergency response plans, and requirements for emergency notification of chemical releases.	R	Both	+	Y- provides notification and information	+
44 CFR § 60.3 – Flood plain management criteria for flood-prone areas.	The ordinance explains requirements for floodplain development permits, construction standards, and other pertinent information for floodplain management.	R	Both	+	Y- helps determine floodplain management	+
49 CFR § 171-177 – Hazardous Materials Regulations (DOT)	The U.S. Department of Transportation Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration regulates the transport of hazardous materials through Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations (49 CFR), Subchapter C, "Hazardous Materials Regulations." Parts 171-177 provide general information on hazardous materials and for their packaging and their shipment by rail, air, vessel, and public highway.	R	Both	+	Y - provides regulation for the transport of hazardous materials	+
Bonneville Power Administration	Environmental values are an important part of our Pacific Northwest heritage. So, too, is the low-cost and clean energy produced by Federal	PR	Both	+	Y- The BPA's program provides funding to acquire and restore	+



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(BPA): Integrated Fish and Wildlife Program	<p>hydroelectric facilities located throughout the Columbia River Basin.</p> <p>BPA and its partners operating the Federal Columbia River Power System are working diligently to protect and enhance our environmental, fish, and wildlife values, and ensure these qualities for future generations.</p> <p>BPA partners with the Northwest Power and Conservation Council, the Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Authority, Columbia Basin Tribes, and other Federal, State, and private organizations.</p> <p>BPA provides funding for conservation easements, habitat acquisitions and protections, and other conservation and restoration projects.</p>				land to its natural habitat. This could be helpful, since some mitigation projects involving flood hazards require land to be acquired and returned either to its natural state or as permanent open space.	
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program	The CDBG program provides grants and technical assistance to federally designated and non-designated jurisdictions for any type of community development. An entitlement component provides funding for designated communities via a set formula. The Competitive component provides funding of up to \$500,000 to non-federally designated communities. These grants may be used for infrastructure improvement, public services, or development and planning. At least 70% of the project must benefit low- and moderate-income persons.	PR	Both	+	Y - CDBG money can be used as matching funds for the FEMA HMA grant programs.	None
Division of Building Safety-	To promote the health, safety, and welfare of Idaho's citizens through effective administration of Idaho's building safety laws in partnership with involved State agencies, school districts, local jurisdictions,	PR	Both	+	Y- The Building Bureau has the ability to administer	+



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Building Bureau	architects, engineers, and the manufactured building industry.				and enforce building safety laws. By working with other State agencies, school districts, local jurisdictions, architects, engineers, and the manufactured building industry, they can assist in making sure buildings are more resistant to earthquakes, flooding, wind, and snow load disasters.	



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EPA's Smart Growth Implementation Assistance (SGIA) program	Provides technical assistance communities to improve the local economy, the environment, and people's health. Develop solutions to local challenges, such as managing storm water, increasing transit-oriented development, and adapting to climate change, and to share solutions with other communities.	PR	Pre	+	Y – This funding could assist communities that experience stormwater flooding, need to develop planning principles, update building guidelines, or have climate change action items.	+
House Bill 607	Establishes in the Office of the Governor the Office of Information Technology Services. This office will oversee and coordinate implementation of information technology services and cybersecurity policies within the State of Idaho. The existing information technology services functions currently performed by the state's Department of Administration would be transferred to this new office to facilitate consolidation and efficiency of IT service and cybersecurity efforts across all agencies.	L	Both	+	Y – To coordinate public and private entities to develop, create and promote statewide public outreach efforts to protect personal information and sensitive data from cyber threats.	+
IDAPA 02.04.03	Rules regarding vaccination of animals section 175 is specific to rabies.	L	Pre	+	Y – vaccination is a	+



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"Rules Governing Animal Industry" Section 175					mitigation tool to prevent pandemics	
IDAPA 02.04.03 "Rules Governing Animal Industry" Section 301	Rules regarding vaccination of animals section 301 is specific to foreign animals and reportable diseases in multiple species	L	Pre	+	Y – vaccination is a mitigation tool to prevent pandemics	+
IDAPA 16.02.10 "Idaho Reportable Diseases"	Grants authority to the Board of Health and Welfare to adopt rules protecting the health of the people of Idaho.	L	Both	+	Y – provides awareness of reportable disease	+
IDAPA 16.02.11, Immunization Requirements for Children Attending Licensed Daycare	These rules contain the legal requirements for the administration and enforcement of an immunization program for children who attend licensed day care facilities in Idaho	L	Pre	+	Y – vaccination is a mitigation tool to prevent pandemics	+



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Facilities						
IDAPA 16.02.15, Immunization Requirements for Idaho School Children	The Idaho Legislature has granted to the Board of Health and Welfare, in cooperation with the State Board of Education and the Idaho School Boards Association, the authority to adopt rules for the administration and enforcement of an immunization program for Idaho school children	L	Pre	+	Y – vaccination is a mitigation tool to prevent pandemics	+
Idaho Bureau of Land Management (BLM) – Communities at Risk and Partnership funds	Provides financial assistance to local jurisdictions in Idaho for efforts that support fire prevention activities. Funds may be used for planning efforts (including the use of GIS software and support), the hiring of countywide WUI coordinators, and education efforts such as FIREWISE. Funds may also be used to reduce hazardous fuels accumulations on non-Federal lands; however, use of funds for this purpose may require environmental clearance.	PR	Both	+	Y- The grant funding available with this program would assist in completing mitigation actions identified for wildland fire. Combining efforts with the State Fire Plan working group would ensure consistency and could potentially complete projects for both planning mechanisms.	+
Idaho Code Title 28 Chapter 51	“Disclosure of breach of security of computerized personal information by an agency, individual or a commercial entity”.	L	Both	+	N - Law doesn't provide information	None



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Section 105- Commercial Transactions Code					or receive information.	
Idaho Code Title 31, Chapter 48, Section 1 – Emergency Communications Act, and Section 16 – Emergency Communications Commission	The legislature recognizes that providing consolidated emergency communications systems is vital in enhancing the public health, safety, and welfare of the residents of the State of Idaho. The legislature further finds that there is an obvious need for providing a means to finance the initiation, maintenance, operation, enhancement and governance of consolidated emergency communications systems. The Commission was formed to maintain operability, research, and evaluate possible upgrades in the communication system, seeking out funding for potential upgrades, and has the ability to contract out to experts, agents, employees, or consultants for the purposes of the chapter.	L	Both	+	Y – warnings and evacuation. Incoming funding under this legislative act goes directly to 911 and other emergency response communication programs. Funds from this act could be used in the future to purchase a Reverse 911 System. The Reverse 911 system allows the County 911 Center to rapidly notify residents and businesses by	+



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					telephone. In the event of an emergency, an operator in the 911 Center can identify the affected neighborhood or region of the County and record a message that describes the situation and recommends the protective actions residents should take. The Reverse 911 system will automatically call all listed telephone numbers within that geographic area and deliver the recorded message. If phone lines are busy, the system will attempt	



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					to redial those numbers a predetermined number of times to make contact. If an answering machine picks up the call, the emergency message will be left on the machine.	
Idaho Code Title 42 Chapter 31	Describes the purpose, establishment, and authority of flood control districts. There are 18 active flood control districts in the state. Typically, Flood Control Districts complete channel maintenance, bank stabilization, and gravel removal.	L	Both	+	Y – Flood control districts participate in the Silver Jackets working group and flood mitigation projects are jointly funded.	+
Idaho Code Title 46, Chapter 10, Section 6 – Powers and Duties of Bureau Chief	In all matters of disaster services, the adjutant general shall represent the Governor and shall, on behalf of the Governor, coordinate the activities of all of the State agencies in disaster services. IOEM shall have a coordinating officer and other professional, technical, secretarial and clerical employees necessary for the performance of its functions.	L	Both	+	N - Law doesn't provide information or receive information.	+



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Idaho Code Title 46, Chapter 10, Section 8 – The Governor and Disaster Emergencies	Under this act, the Governor may issue executive orders, proclamations and amend or rescind them. Executive orders and proclamations have the force and effect of law.	L	Both	+	Y- During a disaster event, the Governor could issue proclamations such as requiring evacuation or closing major roadways to prevent any unnecessary accidents or loss of life.	+
Idaho Code Title 46, Chapter 10, Section 22 – Floodplain Zoning Ordinances	Subject to the availability of adequate mapping and data to properly identify the floodplains, if any, within their jurisdiction, each local government is encouraged to adopt a floodplain map and floodplain management ordinance that identify these floodplains and require, at a minimum, that any development in a floodplain must be constructed at a flood protection elevation and/or have adequate flood proofing.	L	Both	+	N - Law doesn't provide information or receive information.	None
Idaho Code Title 67 Chapter 52	Describes Idaho Administrative code to promulgate and adopt reasonable rules	L	Both	+	N - Law doesn't provide information or receive information.	None



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Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)	<p>DEQ's Surface Water Program routinely measures and assesses the levels of pollutants in surface waters, such as rivers and streams. The program develops analytical tools, provides guidance for stream and river water quality evaluations, monitors protocols and schedules, and writes and submits federally required reports. Regional office staff perform on-the-ground water quality testing and data collection</p> <p>When water quality fails to meet State standards, regional office staff work with communities, industry, and citizen groups to develop water quality improvement plans known as total maximum daily loads (TMDLs). These plans outline the actions needed to restore impaired water bodies to a healthy, fishable, swimmable condition. Surface Water staff coordinate the overall TMDL program; regional office staff develop and write the individual TMDLs.</p>	PR	Both	+	Y- Planning data obtained from DEQ's reports could be incorporated into various hazard profiles, such as flooding and hazardous materials. DEQ has the knowledgeable staff and equipment available to assess an area in the event that hazard materials were released into water. DEQ has many grant funding capabilities and could assist local governments with projects to lessen the risk from flooding and water contamination.	+



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IDL Community Forestry Program	<p>The Community Forestry Program provides technology transfer and financial assistance to develop awareness and understanding of the value of sound urban/community forestry management among community citizens and leaders. Assistance is provided to Idaho communities to establish and enhance sustainable urban and community forestry management programs on public and private lands.</p> <p>The IDL partners with RC&D councils and others to provide technical assistance to communities throughout the State. Either through direct contracts or through cooperative agreements with the RC&Ds, regional Community Forestry Assistants offer timely local assistance to cities and organizations in their respective geographic areas at no charge.</p>	PR	Both	+	Y- Program provides funding and technical assistance to obtain resources needed to complete mitigation projects related to the State Hazard Mitigation Plan. The RC&D districts could also be charged with providing more localized data and input that could potentially be rolled up into the State Plan.	+
Idaho Department of Lands (IDL) – Fire Management Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goal is to conserve and protect 6 million acres of private, State and Federal forestlands by preventing and/or suppressing all unwanted fire; to enhance forest management on State endowment lands by utilizing fire as a management tool; to help local communities better cope with wildfire in the wildland/urban interface. IDL has wildland fire protection responsibilities in two Geographic Area Coordination Centers (GACCs). The GACCs provide support to wildland fire agencies for large fire management and mobilization of firefighting resources. Lands to the north of the Salmon River 	PR	Post	+	Y- IDL has the ability to assist counties with their County Wildfire Protection Plans and their associated countywide working groups,	+



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	fall in the Northern Rockies Geographic Area, while lands to the south of the Salmon River are in the Eastern Great Basin Geographic Area.				<p>dissemination of information, and oversight and prioritization of grant assistance programs in order to facilitate the implementation of the National Fire Plan in Idaho.</p> <p>Areas of concern from the National Fire Plan can be incorporated in the State Hazard Mitigation Plan in both the Risk Assessment and Mitigation Strategy.</p> <p>Both IDL and IOEM have the ability to work together to incorporate actions and develop</p>	



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					strategies to reduce the risk of wildland fire.	
Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDWR) –Dam Safety Program	The Department currently regulates nearly 600 water storage dams and more than 20 mine tailings impoundment structures located throughout the State. Dam Safety Program personnel perform regular inspections of existing projects according to the potential consequences that a dam failure and sudden release of water would present to downstream life and property.	PR	Both	+	Y- Dam Safety Program can incorporate data obtained from inspections to assist with assessing risk. They can obtain inundation mapping and also assist counties with applying for grants to obtain funding for inundation mapping and emergency action plans.	+
Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDWR) –Dam	The Department manages the High Hazard Potential Dam (HHPD) Program to provide technical planning, design, and construction assistance to non-federal sponsors for rehabilitation of eligible high hazard potential dams.	PR	Pre	+	Y – HHPD requirements include plan integration and must have in place a FEMA-approved	+



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Safety Program					state hazard mitigation plan that includes all dam risks.	
Idaho Department of Water Resources – Floodplain Management Program	<p>The IDWR floodplain manager coordinates the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) in Idaho. Management involves reviewing city ordinances created to deal with floodplain problems, and assisting communities to adopt floodplain ordinances and qualify for the NFIP, which makes it possible for citizens to qualify for FEMA flood insurance.</p> <p>The IDWR floodplain manager also helps communities plan for floods, conducts training of floodplain protection, and reviews work done within floodplains to ensure that it will not cause an increase in flood levels if flooding occurs.</p>	PR	Both	+	Y- IDWR floodplain manager has the ability to assist with integrating county flood data into the State Plan and suggest appropriate mitigation actions that can be incorporated into state and county hazard mitigation plans. The floodplain manager also has the ability to suggest more stringent floodplain ordinances and regulations to limit future development	+



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					in the floodplain and thus prevent an increase in flood risk	
Idaho Disaster Preparedness Act of 1975	<p>State law that was put into place to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a Office of Emergency Management (IOEM) • prevent and reduce damage, injury, and loss of life and property resulting from natural or manmade catastrophes • prepare assistance for prompt and efficient search, rescue, and care • provide for rapid restoration and rehabilitation • prescribe the roles of government in prevention, preparation, and response to disaster • authorize and encourage cooperation in disaster prevention, preparation, and response • provide for coordination of activities • provide a disaster management system • provide for payment of obligations and expenses incurred by the State of Idaho through the IOEM 	L	Both	+	N - Law doesn't provide information or receive information.	None



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Idaho Fish and Wildlife Foundation Funding Program	The Idaho Fish and Wildlife Foundation is an organization dedicated to the conservation of natural resources: fish, wildlife, and habitat. The Foundation is a 501 (c) (3) nonprofit organization established in 1990 and is headquartered in Boise. Board members represent all regions of the State and work to enhance Idaho's fish and wildlife habitat. The Foundation grants funding for statewide conservation and education projects.	PR	Both	+	Y- The Idaho Fish and Wildlife Foundation has a funding program that could assist with completing mitigation action items. The organization has members that represent all regions of the State, which could be helpful with hazard mitigation outreach and education.	+
Idaho Office of Emergency Management (IOEM) – Mitigation Section	IOEM's Hazard Mitigation Section supports proactive measures to reduce or eliminate future losses related to natural hazards such as earthquakes, floods, and wildfires. Support is provided to local government, State agencies, and the citizens of Idaho in several ways. IOEM's Mitigation Section is responsible for the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk and Vulnerability Analysis • Mitigation Planning 	PR	Both	+	Y-The IOEM is the lead organization responsible for promoting, encouraging, and facilitating hazard mitigation. IOEM serves as repository	+



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administration of FEMA's Mitigation Grant Programs Coordination of natural hazards or manmade risk reduction projects 				and as a clearinghouse for the counties when applying for FEMA-funded mitigation programs. IOEM as a State entity has the ability to work with other departments and initiatives within the State of Idaho to promote integration of other planning mechanisms into the State Hazard Mitigation Plan.	
Idaho Silver Jackets	<p>The Silver Jackets Program is the State-level implementation of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers National Flood Risk Management Program. The core member agencies will establish a continuous inter-governmental collaborative team working with other State and Federal Agencies to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide assistance in identifying and prioritizing actions to reduce 	PR	Both	+	Y- The goals that the Silver Jackets have correspond with many of the Hazard Mitigation Plan goals. Teaming with the	+



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	<p>the threat, vulnerability and consequences of flooding in the State of Idaho;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate strategic planning and implementation of life-cycle mitigation, response and recovery actions to reduce the threat, vulnerability and consequences of flooding in the State of Idaho; Create or supplement a process to collaboratively identify issues and implement or recommend solutions; Identify and implement ways to leverage available resources and information between agencies; Increase and improve flood risk communication and outreach; Promote wise stewardship of the taxpayers' investments; Develop more comprehensive State flood risk management policies and strategies; and Develop advanced hydrologic predictive services to reduce loss of life and property damage from flooding. 				<p>Silver Jackets will help coordinate efforts and save time and money. Included in the Silver Jacket goals are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure continuous collaboration for flood mitigation, response and recovery activities before, during and after flooding. Provide a forum for examining all types of solutions for flood risk management, including both non-structural and structural solutions. Learn about 	



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					<p>partner agency programs, identifying limitations and opportunities, and combine programs to create integrated, comprehensive and sustainable solutions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Create a multi-agency technical resource for State and local agencies.• Provide assistance in implementing high priority actions identified in the State's mitigation plans.• Improve flood risk communication and outreach,	



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					<p>present a unified intergovernmental message, and better educate and advise our mutual customers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and facilitate improvements to existing programs, policies and processes. Identify other collaboration opportunities to combine resources and identify gaps in order to minimize duplication of effort. Catalog and share information on 	



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					<p>past and future flood projects and initiatives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritize current and future flood risk mitigation initiatives, individually and collectively. • Improve flood hazard mapping and risk analysis and linkages to advanced hydrologic prediction models. 	
Idaho Statue Title 18 Chapter 64 Section 01 – Riot defined	Any action, use of force or violence, or threat thereof, disturbs the public peace, or any threat to use such force or violence, if accompanied by immediate power of execution, by two (2) or more persons acting together, and without authority of law, which results in:(a) Physical injury to any person; or (b) Damage or destruction to public or private property; or (c) A disturbance of the public peace; is a riot.	L	Both	+	Y –supports civil disturbance hazard and establishes when action should be taken	+
Idaho Statue	Whenever two or more persons assemble together to do an unlawful	L	Both	+	Y – defines unlawful	+



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Title 18 Chapter 64 Section 04 – Unlawful assembly defined	act, and separate without doing or advancing toward it, or do a lawful act in a violent, boisterous or tumultuous manner, such assembly is an unlawful assembly.				assembly	
Idaho Statue Title 18 Chapter 81 Section 02 – Civil disorder	Civil disorder" means any public disturbance involving acts of violence by an assemblage of two (2) or more persons which acts cause an immediate danger of or result in damage or injury to the property or person of any other individual.	L	Both	+	Y – Defines civil disorder	+
Idaho Statue Title 18 Chapter 81 Section 03 – Prohibited activities	Any person who: (1) Conspires with one (1) or more persons to injure, oppress, threaten or intimidate any citizen in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the constitutions or laws of the United States or the state of Idaho, by the use of violence against the person or property of such citizen; or (2) Goes on the highway, or on the premises of any citizen, with one (1) or more other persons, with the intent by use of violence against such citizen or his property, to prevent or hinder his free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege so secured; or (3) Assembles with one (1) or more persons for the purpose of training or instructing in the use of, or practicing with, any technique or means capable of causing property damage, bodily injury or death with the intent to employ such training, instruction or practice in the	L	Both	+	Y- gives clear definition of prohibited activities	+



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	commission of a civil disorder, as defined herein; or (4) Commits an act of terrorism, as defined in this chapter; or (5) Conspires with one (1) or more persons to commit an act of terrorism, as defined in this chapter.					
Idaho Statue Title 22, Chapter 27, Section 18 – Idaho State Soil and Water Conservation Commission	There is hereby established and created in the Department of Agriculture of the State of Idaho the Idaho State Soil and Water Conservation Commission, which shall perform all functions conferred upon it by this chapter and shall be a non-regulatory agency. The commission shall consist of five members appointed by the Governor. In appointing commission members, the Governor shall give consideration to geographic representation. Commission members shall be chosen with due regard to their demonstrated expertise including, but not limited to, knowledge of and interest in water quality and other natural resource issues, production agriculture, banking or other similar financial experience, or experience as a county commissioner.	L	Both	+	Y- This law created the State of Idaho Soil and Water Conservation Commission, which is involved in carbon sequestration and groundwater issues and drafted the Idaho Agricultural Pollution Abatement Plan. The commission is responsible for the Resource Conservation and Rangeland Development Loan Program (RCRDP) and provides	+



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					conservation improvement grants. Having the Soil and Water Commission included in Hazard Mitigation meetings would assist in incorporating their agricultural plan into the State Hazard Mitigation Plan, where applicable, and assist with obtaining funding for environmental projects related to hazard mitigation.	



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Idaho Statue Title 33 Chapter 55 – Idaho digital learning academy	Idaho Digital Learning was created to provide access, equity, and flexibility for students in the state of Idaho according to its statutory authority, and Idaho Digital Learning enables the state to meet its constitutional requirement to provide a uniform and thorough educational system.	L	Both	+	Y – provided education and awareness	+
Idaho Statue Title 39 Chapter 28 – Abatement Districts	This statue authorizes the formation of abatement districts, describes their powers and duties, and outlines procedures for formation and financing of abatement districts	L	Both	+	Y – defines responsibilities and duties	+
Idaho Statue Title 39, Chapter 41, Building Code Act	It is the intent of the legislature to: (a) Promote the health, safety and welfare of the occupants or users of buildings and structures subject to this chapter; (b) Require minimum performance standards and requirements for construction and construction materials, consistent with accepted standards of engineering, fire safety, life safety and accessibility for those with disabilities; (c) Establish, for jurisdictions enforcing building codes pursuant to this chapter, minimum standards and requirements in terms of performance, energy efficiency, effect upon construction costs and consistency with nationally accepted standards; (d) Permit the use of modern technical methods, devices and improvements; and	L	Both	+	Y- Through the identification of hazards and a vulnerability analysis within the Hazard Mitigation Plan, it may be determined that the building code act needs to be revised to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Require more stringent performance	+



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	(e) Clarify and establish roles of the various jurisdictions subject to this chapter.				standards <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify suitable materials to be used when building in areas prone to high winds and flooding Identify which modern technical methods are acceptable Better clarify roles and issue more regulatory power to various jurisdictions 	
Idaho Statute Title 46 Section 1012 – Disaster and Preparations Act	This statute establishes compensation for seizure of medical equipment or facilities during a disaster.	L	Post	+	Y- defines compensation for materials seized during disaster	+



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Idaho Statue Title 47, Chapter 17- Mines and Mining – Idaho Abandoned Mine Reclamation Act	It is the purpose of this act to provide for the reclamation of abandoned mines on State and Federal lands and on certain private lands, thereby protecting human health, safety and welfare; conserving natural resources; aiding in the protection of wildlife, aquatic resources, and domestic animals; and reducing soil erosion.	L	Both	+	By reclaiming previously mined lands, voids that were created can be properly filled to an appropriate degree. Mapping and other data acquired during the reclamation process would assist with hazard mitigation. Having this data in a GIS system would allow individuals to know that, due to the previous disturbance, the area may not be conducive to development and the reclaimed land should remain open space.	+



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Idaho Statue Title 67, Chapter 65, Section 8 – Planning Duties	It shall be the duty of the planning or planning and zoning commission to conduct a comprehensive planning process designed to prepare, implement, and review and update a comprehensive plan, hereafter referred to as the plan. The plan shall include all land within the jurisdiction of the governing board. The plan shall consider previous and existing conditions, trends, desirable goals and objectives, or desirable future situations for each planning component. The plan, with maps, charts, and reports, shall be based on the following components as they may apply to land use regulations and actions, unless the plan specifies reasons why a particular component is unneeded.	L	Both	+	Y- This legislation provides for comprehensive land use planning, which can be incorporated into the hazard mitigation plan at both the State and local level. Having the two planning mechanisms being consistent will enable State and local government to know where development should not occur and in which areas it can occur with little or no hazard risk.	+
Idaho Statue Title 70 – Watercourses/	Legislation enacted to create the Coeur D’Alene River and Lake Commission (previously created commission groups for the Snake River and Boise River necessary improvements).	L	Both	Neutral	Y- As it stands, the legislative act is neutral. However, if, as part of updating	+



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Port Districts					the Hazard Mitigation Plan, the risk assessment deemed a river completely unfit due to previous development and other unnatural changes to the water course, legislation could be enacted to create and fund a commission until the watercourse is restored.	



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International Business Code (IBC 2015)	The provisions of this code shall apply to the construction, alteration, relocation, enlargement, replacement, repair, equipment, use and occupancy, location, maintenance, removal and demolition of every building or structure or any appurtenances connected or attached to such buildings or structures.	R	Both	+	Y – Code applies to construction, alteration, relocation, enlargement, replacement, repair, equipment	None
International Energy Conservation Code (IECC 2015)	regulates the design and construction of buildings for the use and conservation of energy over the life of each building.	R	Both	+	Y – Code helps regulate construction	+
International Existing Building Code (IEBC 2015)	Provide flexibility to permit the use of alternative approaches to achieve compliance with minimum requirements to safeguard the public health, safety and welfare insofar as they are affected by repair, alteration, change of occupancy, additional and relocation of existing buildings	R	Both	+	Y – Code helps regulate construction	+
International Fire Code (IFC 2015)	Addresses conditions hazardous to life and property from fire, explosion, handling or use of hazardous materials and the use and occupancy of buildings and premises.	R	Both	+	Y – provide protection for public health, safety and welfare from the hazards of fire,	+



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					explosion or dangerous conditions in buildings, structures and premises.	
International Fuel and Gas Code (IFGC 2012)	This code is a model that regulates the design and installation of fuel gas distribution piping and systems, appliances, appliance venting systems, combustion air provisions, gaseous hydrogen systems and motor vehicle gaseous-fuel-dispensing stations.	R	Both	+	Y- provides standards for safety to protect life and property	+
International Green Construction Code (IgCC 2018)	The IgCC creates a regulatory framework for new and existing buildings, establishing minimum green requirements for buildings and complementing voluntary rating systems, which may extend beyond baseline of the IgCC. The code acts as an overlay to the existing set of International Codes, including provisions of the <i>International Energy Conservation Code</i> and <i>ICC-700</i> , the <i>National Green Building Standard</i> , and incorporates ASHRAE Standard 189.1 as an alternate path to compliance.	R	Both	+	Y- Green construction creates jobs and contributes to economic growth, according to the <i>U.S. Green Building Council Green Jobs Study</i> . In addition, there is no significant difference in the average life cycle cost for green buildings as compared to non-	+



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					green buildings	
International Mechanical code (IMC 2012)	Internationally, code officials recognize the need for a modern, up-to-date mechanical code addressing the design and installation of mechanical systems through requirements emphasizing performance.	R	Both	+	Y- The International Mechanical Code provisions provide many benefits, among which is the model code development process that offers an international forum for mechanical professionals to discuss performance and prescriptive code requirements. This forum provides an excellent arena to debate proposed revisions. This model code also encourages international consistency in the application of	+



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					provisions.	
International Residential Code 2012 (IRC 2012)	The 2012 International Residential Code for One- and Two-Family Dwellings (IRC) offers the most current and innovative set of regulations for residential construction.	R	Both	+	Y – set standard for building homes	+
International Wildlife – Urban Interface Code (IWUIC 2015)	Intended to mitigate the hazard from fires through the development of provisions that adequately protect public health, safety and welfare; provisions that do not unnecessarily increase construction costs; provisions that do not restrict the use of new materials, products or methods of construction; and provisions that do not give preferential treatment to particular types or classes of materials, products or methods of construction.	R	Both	+	Y- mitigate the hazard from fires through the development of provisions	+
Local Option Swine Facilities Act	Prohibits the siting of swine facilities in known hazard areas.	L	Pre	+	Y- This legislation provides a certain degree of zoning, which can be incorporated into the hazard mitigation plan at both the State and local level.	None
National Green Building Standard (ICC)	aims to encourage increased environmental and health performance in residences and residential portions of buildings. Its criteria apply to the	R	Both	+	Y – standard has been widely implemented	None



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700) 2015	design and construction of homes and subdivisions.				throughout the industry	
National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP)	Established to provide a cooperative industry, state, and federal program through which new diagnostic technology can be effectively applied to the improvement of poultry and poultry products throughout the country. The mission is to safeguard the health of our nation's agricultural resources	PO	Pre	+	Y- provide a cooperative industry, state, and federal program through which new diagnostic technology can be effectively applied to the improvement of poultry and poultry products throughout the country	None
NFPA-780 Standard for the Installation of Lightning Protection Systems	NFPA 780 provides lightning protection system installation requirements to safeguard people and property from fire risk and related hazards associated with lightning exposure	R	Both	+	Y – provides lightning protection system installation requirements to safeguard people and property from fire risk and related hazards associated with lightning exposure	None



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Pacific Northwest Regional Water Quality Program	<p>The Pacific Northwest Region Water Quality Program builds on the strengths of the Extension Water Quality Programs at the four Land Grant Universities throughout the Northwest. These States – Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington – correspond to EPA Region 10.</p> <p>The goal of the Pacific Northwest Program is to provide leadership for water resources research, education, and outreach to help communities, industry, and governments prevent and solve current and emerging water quality and quantity problems. To achieve this goal, the Partners have developed a coordinated regional water quality effort based on promoting and strengthening individual State programs.</p> <p>The Pacific Northwest Program promotes regional collaboration by acknowledging existing programs and successful efforts; assessing program gaps; identifying potential issues for cross-agency and private sector collaboration; and developing a clearinghouse of expertise and programs. In addition, the program establishes or enhances partnerships with Federal, State, and local environmental and water resource management agencies, such as by placing a University Liaison within the offices of EPA Region 10.</p> <p>This organization only provides technical service on a watershed-to-watershed basis. No grant funding is available.</p>	PR	Both	+	Y- For the State of Idaho, the University of Idaho is the lead entity involved with the Pacific Northwest Regional Water Program. The program entity does not have any grant funding ability but is able to assist with technical support. With budget constraints, it would be mutually beneficial to have students take part in hazard mitigation planning. They could assist with GIS and mapping capabilities and perform research functions necessary for updating the risk	+



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					assessment portion of the Plan. They may also be able to complete mitigation projects as a group that will not only help accomplish tasks associated with the Plan but provide them with experience required for their school coursework.	
Reclamation Act of 1902	The Act established the US Reclamation Service with in the USGS.	L	Pre	Neutral	Y- helps establish roles for action	None
Resource, Conservation and Recovery Act	Federal law in the United States governing the disposal of solid waste and hazardous waste. Congress enacted RCRA to address the increasing problems the nation faced from its growing volume of municipal and industrial waste.	L	Both	+	Y- regulates disposal of waste and hazardous waste	+



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State Drought Plan	<p>The Idaho Drought Plan stresses involvement from local and county officials and encourages these officials to prepare triggers for response and a demand reduction program for implementation during droughts. Even drought declarations, and subsequent responses, are made at the local level, except in cases of extreme drought.</p> <p>The Idaho Drought Plan was written in 1990 and revised in 1995 and 2001. The lead agency for the plan is the IDWR. The IDWR monitors water supplies around the State and, as potential water supply problems develop, alerts the Governor's office and organizes a water supply committee. This committee is chaired by the IDWR and contains members from the university, State and Federal agencies, and the private sector. As conditions continue to deteriorate, the water supply committee organizes subcommittees to address impacts in various sectors.</p>	R	Both	+	Y- IDWR has the ability to facilitate, monitor, and implement the State Water Plan. IDWR's areas of concern and research on drought can be incorporated in the State Hazard Mitigation Plan in both the Risk Assessment and Mitigation Strategy. Also, actions developed by the IDWR for drought can be incorporated to reduce the risk.	+
State Executive Order	The IOEM is directed by Governor Executive Order to establish and maintain the Idaho Emergency Operations Center for directing the coordination of emergency and disaster operations.	PO	Both	+	Y- The IOEM, being responsible for the State Mitigation Plan and the Emergency Operations Center, has the ability to	+



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					incorporate some of the functionality of the center into the Plan. Also, when a disaster occurs, the IOEM has the ability to see if the Plan requires modifications.	
State Fire Assistance Program	<p>The State Fire Assistance Program provides financial and technical support directly to States, to enhance firefighting capacity, support community-based hazard mitigation, and expand outreach and education concerning fire prevention to homeowners and communities. The program requires a 50-50 match by the State. The delivery system is through the State Forester.</p> <p>As a result of the National Fire Plan and the Healthy Forest Restoration Act, the hazardous fuels reduction component is a major part of the State Fire Assistance Program. The hazardous fuels application and selection process is managed by the Western States Fire Managers. The hazardous fuels component, along with most other fuels mitigation funds provided by Federal agencies and the State, is coordinated through a collaborative interagency effort.</p>	PR	Both	+	Y- Funding from this program can help communities obtain the money and technical resources needed to complete mitigation projects related to fire hazards and forest pollution.	+



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State Water Plan	The Idaho State Water Plan was adopted by the Idaho Water Resource Board to guide the development, management, and use of the State's water and related resources. The plan recognizes past actions, addresses present conflicts and opportunities, and seeks to ensure that future water resource uses will complement and supplement State goals directed toward serving the citizens of Idaho. The plan is a dynamic document, subject to change to reflect citizens' desires and to be responsive to new opportunities and needs.	R	Both	+	Y- The Idaho Water Resource Board has the ability facilitate, monitor, and implement the State Water Plan. The resource board involves various State agencies. Some of these agencies are also involved with the State Hazard Mitigation Plan. Coordinating efforts will save, time, and money. Areas of concern from the resource board can be incorporated into the State Hazard Mitigation Plan in both the Risk	+



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					Assessment and Mitigation Strategy. Also, actions developed by the resource board can be incorporated to reduce the risk of flooding and drought	
The Steele-Reese Foundation Grant Program	<p>The Steele-Reese Foundation, a trust for charitable purposes, was created by Eleanor Steele Reese on August 10, 1955. The foundation makes grants to charitable organizations operating in Idaho and Montana, and in the southern Appalachian mountain region of eastern Kentucky.</p> <p>Rural Conservation: Examples include composting programs, wildlife projects, ecosystem protection programs, and water projects. All conservation/environmental programs must be locally, rather than regionally, focused. National organizations are eligible for support only if all Steele-Reese funds will be employed directly in projects located in the geographical areas served by this foundation.</p> <p>Rural Health: Examples include hospices; preventive health programs; equipment for clinics, small hospitals, EMS and ambulance units; family-planning programs.</p>	PR	Both	+	Y- The Steele-Reese Foundation has a funding program in place that could assist with completing mitigation action items, such as stream restoration. This program assists with maintaining the land's rural integrity.	+



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	Rural Humanities: Examples include local arts groups and local historical projects.					



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Item	Description	(L) Law (R) Regulation (PO) Policy (PR) Program	(Pre) Disaster (Post) Disaster (Both)	Effect on Hazard Mit.? +, -, or neutral	Can be a point of integration with mitigation plan/data? Y or N. How?	Capability Change over Past 5 Years? +, -, or none
Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III	List of extremely hazardous substances are identified in Title III of this act.	L	Both	+	Y- provides list of identified extremely hazardous substances	+
The Wilburforce Foundation Grant Program	<p>Wilburforce Foundation protects wildlife habitat in Western North America by actively supporting organizations and leaders advancing conservation solutions. Wilburforce makes investments that contribute to the following types of outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase access to and use of scientific, legal, political, and economic information resources; • Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of grantee organizations, conservation leaders, and other allies; • Increase communication, cooperation and collaboration among grantees, stakeholders, decision makers and/or allies; • Increase awareness, support and utilization of conservation policies, plans and practices that protect wildlife habitat; • Decrease or mitigate threats to wildlife habitat; • Improve the protected status of wildlife habitat; • Improve the ecological resilience of the landscapes in which we work. 	PR	Both	+	<p>Y- The Wilburforce Foundation provides funding to mitigate threats to wildlife and improve ecological resilience, which may involve acquiring and restoring land back to its natural habitat.</p> <p>This could be helpful for flood-related mitigation projects that require land to be acquired and either returned to its natural state or kept</p>	+



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TABLE 4.A Summary of Laws, Regulations, Policies, Programs Related to Hazard Mitigation in Idaho

Item	Description	(L) Law (R) Regulation (PO) Policy (PR) Program	(Pre) Disaster (Post) Disaster (Both)	Effect on Hazard Mit.? +, -, or neutral	Can be a point of integration with mitigation plan/data? Y or N. How?	Capability Change over Past 5 Years? +, -, or none
					as permanent open space. This also may result in acquiring land to prevent habitat disruption caused by development. The Wilburforce Foundation also assists in funding for environmental education. This could incorporate mitigation outreach and education components.	



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Planning Process

Idaho State Mitigation Program Capability Assessment

The Idaho Office of Emergency Management is a Division of the Idaho Military Division. The services provided by IOEM facilitate emergency management in Idaho and assist neighboring States. More importantly, IOEM is the central point of coordination within the State for all hazard preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation. IOEM coordinates all situation and damage assessment operations in a disaster area. The agency routinely cooperates with Federal, State, and local governments to maintain and develop disaster preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation plans. IOEM establishes and maintains a State Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to provide coordination and public information during emergencies and disasters. It is the State coordinating agency responsible for the administration of Federal disaster assistance programs under the Robert T. Stafford Act, Public Law 93-288, which requires mitigation recommendations and implementation as a condition of Federal financial assistance.

The IOEM Mitigation Program has the following responsibilities:

- Risk and vulnerability analysis
- Mitigation planning
- Administration of FEMA's mitigation grant programs
- Coordination of natural hazards risk reduction projects

Its current staffing level is two full-time employees (FTEs), a temporary planner, and administrative support, which includes:

- State Hazard Mitigation Officer (SHMO)
- State Hazard Mitigation Planner
- Temp State Hazard Mitigation Planner
- State Hazard Mitigation Admin Support (2)

Overall, the hazard mitigation management capabilities of the State have improved since the last plan was approved. The staff resources have increased from three personnel to an additional two totaling five staff. Additionally, the program staff is more experienced. Communities seem to better accept hazard mitigation concepts and the technical assistance offered by Mitigation Planners, and this is evidenced by the growing numbers of mitigation grant applications. There are challenges with the current funding environment at both the State and local level. Unforeseen challenges also come from the federal program side. Application systems often require work arounds, deployment to disasters and staff changes may delay processing and awarding of applications. Environmental historical preservation reviews need coordination across federal agencies to alleviate duplication and postponing projects.



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Program Management Capability (S and E)

Since hazard mitigation is a Federal-State-local partnership, States have a responsibility for maintaining their competency in managing and implementing a robust State hazard mitigation program to effectively administer FEMA mitigation programs and also assist in the administration or promotion of mitigation programs that are offered by different entities. For example, many local mitigation plans identify structural flood control as a possible mitigation measure. A competent State mitigation program would not only be aware of possible USACE programs that could be utilized, but could facilitate getting the project underway.

The State Hazard Mitigation Officer is responsible for administering these programs. In administering the mitigation grant programs, IOEM staff does the following:

- Develops/distributes grant guidance, funding criteria, and application forms.
 - IOEM may limit eligibility for sub-applicants.
 - For the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), IOEM may limit the number of applications allowed per eligible sub-applicant and the maximum project budget/grant award based on the projected funding available for the disaster. IOEM will also establish criteria for ranking and prioritizing HMGP applications.
 - For other mitigation programs, FEMA will publish the number of applications and maximum Federal grant award in annual program guidance.
- Makes recommendations to IOEM Director on the scope of the HMGP program for the Governor's request for Federal assistance - Presidential disaster declaration. This may include:
 - Statewide or county-specific application of the HMGP.
 - A list of communities, jurisdictions, and agencies with an approved local hazard mitigation plan.
 - A list of communities, jurisdictions, and agencies with a local hazard mitigation plan under development, under review, or pending approval.
 - A review of the entities in the disaster-impacted areas that have approved plans and those without approved plans at the time of the event.
 - Solicit qualified mitigation planning or project proposals from eligible sub-applicants.
 - Provide technical assistance to eligible sub-applicants as resources permit. This may include sub-applicant briefings on program-specific issues, application development and/or benefit-cost training and technical support, site visits to validate potential mitigation measures, and review of draft applications prior to the formal submittal of program applications.
 - Prioritize projects for funding: convene, as needed, the Mitigation Grant Review Committee to review, evaluate, prioritize and recommend projects for funding.
- Forward funding recommendations to FEMA for final approval.



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- Withdraw projects from consideration, if necessary.
- Develop grant agreements, formally notify successful grant/sub-grant applicants and administer distribution of funds to sub-applicants.
- Submit quarterly and final reports to FEMA.
- Monitor sub-grantee performance.
- Conduct final project inspection and arrange for a final engineering inspection, as necessary.

The Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR) oversees mitigation program expenditures. The State Hazard Mitigation Program Manager / State Hazard Mitigation Officer is responsible for the daily operations and technical aspects of the program, hazard mitigation planning, and administering the hazard mitigation grant programs noted in this document and the State of Idaho All-Hazard Mitigation Plan.

The GAR will designate the State Hazard Mitigation Officer to:

- Coordinate activities of the State Hazard Mitigation Team.
- Incorporate the findings and recommendations required by Section 322 into a Hazard Mitigation Plan Annex.
- Coordinate with State, local, and Federal agencies.
- Provide technical assistance to grant sub-applicants.
- Manage the HMGP (including selecting projects, administering funds, and final closing of projects).
- Maintain State HMGP Project and Disaster Files.

The organizational structure for HMGP administration will be flexible and capable of expansion and contraction as the need dictates. Program management may require the following positions, reporting to the State Hazard Mitigation Officer:

- HMGP Administrators
- Appropriate staff to assist the State Hazard Mitigation Officer in periodic tasks requiring special kinds of expertise to accomplish Sections 404 and other State needs in hazard mitigation. This includes access to professional engineering staff to complete project inspections
- Administrative support not available from State agencies will be hired on a contract or as temporary hires

In post-disaster situations where expertise is required beyond that available within the State Hazard Mitigation Team, the State Hazard Mitigation Officer identifies those needs and requests the needed staff through the GAR, specifying the kind of staff, the kind of tasks, the likely source of the needed expertise, and the time commitment. The GAR then contacts and asks the recommended agencies for such assistance.



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Monitoring Progress of Mitigation Activities

A key capability in managing mitigation programs is to monitor the progress of mitigation activities occurring in the State. The following paragraphs describe these project monitoring activities.

Ongoing Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) project monitoring. The IOEM Mitigation Section and Grants Management Office is required to monitor HMA-funded projects on a quarterly basis – both financially and programmatically. Agencies (State, local, and Tribal) that have received HMA funds are required to make quarterly reports of progress. This frequency of monitoring allows IOEM to ensure that projects are within the approved scopes of work and on budget. Mitigation Section staff perform field monitoring in accordance with the appropriate administrative plan.

HMA project closeouts. Agencies (State, local, and Tribal) are required to submit a closeout report at the conclusion of any grant-funded project. At that time, the Mitigation Section and Grants Management Office staff schedule a closeout meeting/inspection and review all documentation to ensure that the project is appropriately completed. Detailed closeout procedures are identified in the appropriate Administrative Plan for the mitigation grant program.

Monitoring of Fire Plan mitigation activities. As indicated elsewhere in this Plan, the Idaho Department of Lands (IDL) is charged with assisting counties with their Wildfire Protection Plans and associated countywide working groups in order to facilitate implementation of the National Fire Plan. In doing this, the IDL develops an annual report on the progress in meeting fire plan goals. Mitigation success stories are shared in presentations at regional emergency management workshops and a few are summarized in this plan.

Support of Local Hazard Mitigation Programs

IOEM considers supporting local hazard mitigation programs a top priority. While staff work directly in the Mitigation Section, IOEM employs six area field officers with whom the Mitigation Section coordinates closely. The concept of the field coordinator support is to have a State staff resource who works closely with local emergency managers and other officials on an array of emergency management issues. Area field officers can act as an extension of the Mitigation Section, especially in times of high staff resource demand.

As an example of the mitigation planning and project support that has been provided, from 2013 to 2018, the State has:

- ✓ Conducted briefings for the annual Unified HMA grant programs. Regional applicant briefings were held to provide additional information and tips for developing mitigation applications.
- ✓ Utilized a HMA project “tip sheet” to assist communities in developing competitive and eligible HMA project applications.
- ✓ Assisted applicants and gave briefings on the HMGP after federally declared disasters, to include FEMA-4246-DR (2015) FEMA-4252-DR (2016), FEMA-4310-DR (2017), FEMA-4313-DR (2017), FEMA-4333-DR (2017) FEMA-4342-DR (2017). Provided application assistance to 33 different



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counties in Idaho which included assistance on 38 different project applications ranging from plan updates, stormwater drainage issues, seismic retrofits, stream restorations and armoring, aquifer recharge to dam restoration.

- ✓ Made presentations on local mitigation issues at the council, commissioner, and other public meetings, as needed or at the request of communities interested in mitigation planning or projects.
- ✓ Maximized available funding from HMA grants for Technical Assistance site visits to monitor mitigation projects.
- ✓ Participated in local mitigation planning workshops.

Local Hazard Mitigation Planning Assistance

IOEM has been successful in encouraging compliance with FEMA's requirements for local jurisdictions to develop hazard mitigation plans. All 44 counties and three Tribal nations have developed and adopted local hazard mitigation plans. As mitigation plans expire, the Mitigation Section support local jurisdictions in updating their plans. Specifically, the Mitigation Section provides the following mitigation planning assistance:

- Reviews local plans and provides comments to the community before forwarding them to FEMA Region X for review.
- Hosted G-318 in Ada and Canyon County September of 2016 and March of 2018. Participants included the State, FEMA participants, Elmore County, Caribou County, Gem County, Nez Perce County, Latah County, Washington County, Canyon County, Custer County, Madison County, Bannock County, Payette County, City Officials, Planning and Zoning Officials and State agencies.
- Provided technical assistance during local mitigation planning meetings to include Ada County, Bannock County, Bear Lake County, Benewah County, Bingham County, Blaine County, Boise County, Bonner County, Bonneville County, Boundary County, Butte County, Camas County, Canyon County, Caribou County, Cassia County, CDA Tribe, Clearwater County, Franklin County, Fremont County, Gem County, Gooding County, Idaho County, Jefferson County, Jerome County, Kootenai County, Latah County, Lewis County, Lincoln County, Minidoka County, Nez Perce County, Nez Perce Tribe, Owyhee County, Payette County, Shoshone County, Teton County, Twin Falls County and Valley County.
- Encourages Hazus use and training.
- Facilitates ATC 20 and FEMA 154 damage assessment trainings (data can be useful for planning and mitigation project development). These were held in three locations Post Falls, Kootenai County in April 2016, Pocatello, Bannock County, March 2015, Meridian, Ada County, February 2014.
- Participates in and facilitates technical working groups.

Local mitigation plans are required to be reviewed by the IOEM Mitigation Section before they are forwarded to FEMA. These plans must be accompanied with a completed mitigation plan review tool.



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Plans should be reviewed within 10 business days after draft plans are submitted to the IOEM Mitigation Planner, and comments or needed revisions are provided back to the local jurisdiction. After revisions are made, the plan is resubmitted to IOEM, and after its review and approval, IOEM forwards the plan to FEMA Region X with review comments and recommendations. Tribal plans are also reviewed upon request. FEMA then has 45-days to complete their review, and if revisions are required it will be returned to the State Mitigation Planner for review and if needed it will be returned to the jurisdiction for revisions. It is then forwarded back to IOEM for a final review and then submitted back to FEMA for another review that can take an additional 45-days to approve. This back and forth will continue until all requirements are met.

Local Hazard Mitigation Project Development Assistance

The IOEM Mitigation Section provides the following project development assistance:

- Conducts briefings for all Unified HMA programs (including HMGP).
- Reviews and/or conducts benefit-cost analyses for local mitigation project applications.
- Provides BCA assistance as requested by local jurisdictions. Held an entry level BCA Training in Boise, January of 2018. Participants included the State, City officials, Gem County, Washington County, Blaine County, Parks and Recs, Ada County, Madison County, Jefferson County Public works and the City of Mountain Home-Elmore County.
- Will perform onsite inspections and non-engineering consultations for project development.

Prioritizing Local Assistance (Planning and Non-Planning Grants)

As required by 44 CFR § 206.435, IOEM reviews all applications submitted by eligible jurisdictions for completeness and to ensure they meet State and Federal eligibility criteria. Additionally, IOEM staff review the benefit-cost analysis submitted with the application or conduct their own based upon information provided by the sub-applicant for the project. While not a scored element of the State's process, the benefit-cost analysis ensures that only cost-effective projects are reviewed and submitted to FEMA for funding.

IOEM may convene a Mitigation Grant Review Committee when the number of applications exceeds the funding amount available. Currently, this applies to communities and local jurisdictions that receive planning and project grants under available mitigation funding programs and for non-planning grants. The Mitigation Grant Review Committee normally consists of at least five members; this includes, at a minimum, the following:

- Two individuals from the IOEM, normally the State Hazard Mitigation Officer and the Senior Mitigation Planner.
- Two designees from a State agency that deals with issues related to the particular type or nature of the disaster (example: a Department of Water Resources representative for floods, a Department of Lands representative for wildfire, a Geologic Survey representative



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for geologic hazards, or a Division of Building Safety representative for structural mitigation).

- One individual representing local government as nominated by the Idaho Emergency Managers Association.

IOEM seeks local committee members that have experience in public works, engineering, land-use planning, disaster grant administration, or other related experience. The committee also consults experts from State, local, and Federal agencies. IOEM may ask the Idaho Association of Counties or the Association of Idaho Cities to provide names of potential local committee members.

Committee members serve without compensation but will be reimbursed for authorized expenses incurred in the performance of their duties, in accordance with Idaho State Travel Regulations, as existing or hereafter amended.

Eligibility Screening. The committee reviews and prioritizes the grant applications that pass the initial eligibility screening. The initial eligibility screening is based on both FEMA and State criteria, which include:

Federal Criteria:

- Solve the problem it is intended to address;
- Be located in a community participating in good standing in the National Flood Insurance Program;
- Meet all applicable Federal, State, and local permit requirements, and not contribute to or encourage development in the floodplain, wetlands, or other hazardous areas, and support environmental justice (Federal Executive Orders 11988, 11990 and 12898); and
- Be cost effective in that it:
 - Addresses a problem that has been repetitive or that poses a significant risk if left unsolved.
 - Will not cost more than the anticipated value of the reduction in both damages and subsequent negative impacts to the area, if future disasters occur (demonstrate a benefit-to-cost ratio of 1:1 or greater).
 - Has been determined to be the most practical, effective, and environmentally sound alternative after consideration of a range of options.
 - Contributes, to the extent practicable, to a permanent or long-term solution of the problem it is intended to address.
 - Considers long-term changes to the areas and entities it protects, and has manageable future maintenance and modification requirements.

State Criteria:

- Support the goals and objectives of the community's adopted/approved local hazard mitigation plan.
- Protect lives and reduce public risk.



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- Reduce the level of disaster vulnerability in existing structures.
- Reduce the number of vulnerable structures through acquisition, relocation, flood proofing, or seismic retrofitting.
- Avoid inappropriate future development in areas known to be vulnerable to future disasters.
- Solve a problem independently, or function as a beneficial part of an overall solution with assurance that the whole project will be completed.
- Provide a cooperative, inter-jurisdictional solution to reduce future disaster damage.
- Provide a long-term mitigation solution.
- Address emerging hazard damage issues (urban stormwater, trees in power right-of-ways, new earthquake faults, etc.).
- Restore or protect natural resources, recreation, open spaces, and other environmental values.
- Develop and implement comprehensive programs, standards, and regulations that reduce disaster damage.
- Increase public awareness of natural hazards, preventive measures, and emergency responses to disasters.
- Upon completion, have affordable operation and maintenance costs.

Ranking and prioritization of eligible projects. After eligibility screening, projects are ranked and a recommendation for funding is developed, based on the following criteria:

- Combined ordinal application score(s) determined by the Mitigation Grant Review Committee using the evaluation system mentioned above.
- Available funding.
- Goals and objectives in the State of Idaho All-Hazard Mitigation Plan.
- Geographical mix.
- Previous mitigation program participation and results.
- Current mitigation program participation. At its discretion, IOEM may limit sub-applicants to three active projects at any one time, depending upon the demonstrated capability of the sub-applicant to administer previous and existing projects.

The review committee develops and provides to the Director for the IOEM a prioritized list of projects to recommend to FEMA for approval and funding. IOEM then formally notifies sub-applicants of the results of the committee ranking and review process and of their recommended or non-recommended status. Sub-applicants not recommended for funding may appeal this decision under specific criteria. Currently, there is no preference for planning projects over “bricks and mortar” projects.

Local Mitigation Program Capability Assessment

A large part of the 2018 Plan update involved the analysis of all 47 local (county and Tribal) mitigation plans approved by FEMA. To enable an accurate and timely analysis of these plans, a database was designed to store specific details, information, and data sets related to local hazard mitigation planning. Once the database was created, the content of all of the local plans was reviewed and the relevant information was compiled into this master database. This database will be updated on an annual basis or as each county plan is updated, and will be reviewed by the mitigation staff on an annual basis.



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Additionally the database will be utilized in each subsequent SHMP update. The database focused largely on local mitigation strategies which included summarizing local plan elements such as:

- Mitigation actions
- Mitigation action categories (prevention, property protection, natural resource protection, education/outreach, emergency services, and structural)
- Completed mitigation actions
- Self-defined mitigation capability
- Reasons for deferring or not completing action items

One way in which local mitigation capability was evaluated was by analyzing the number of completed actions that were documented in the local plans. Table 4.B shows the number of completed action items, actions that are continually implemented, actions that are ongoing and actions that have been deferred or revised.

Table 4.B. Summary of Statewide Local Mitigation Action Status

Action Status	Number of Actions
Completed Action Items	395
Continually Implemented Actions	313
Ongoing Action Items	3618
Actions that have been Deferred or Discontinued	342
Actions that have been Revised	38

Out of the 47 local plans reviewed for the Plan update, the percentage of completed actions is 10%, actions continually implemented are 7%, and ongoing or revised actions make up 83%. These results might stem from the fact that the local plans simply do not provide enough detail related to the progress of previous mitigation actions. This also seems to be an indication that many local communities have a need for increased mitigation capability.

Upon review some jurisdictions explained why their mitigation actions were delayed or incomplete in their communities. These explanations provided insight into the low amounts of completed actions over time. Funding constraints were pointed out as a key barrier to action. Challenges associated with staffing changes was also cited as a factor contributing to delayed implementation. Additionally, proposed mitigation actions in some communities did not align with current local planning goals and objectives. In these situations it was challenging for communities to drive the mitigation strategy from plan to action. In the future, ensuring that local hazard mitigation plans are aligned with larger community goals may help to secure available resources and community support, thus resulting in a higher percentage of completed mitigation actions.

Another analysis of the local mitigation capabilities, policies, and programs involved classifying all local actions into hazard categories (Wildfire, Flood, Severe Weather, Earthquake, Landslide, Structural Fire, Nuclear, Hazardous Materials, Riot/Civil Disturbance, Terrorism and Biological).



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Table 4.C presents this information and overall, it is interesting to see the breakdown of mitigation action categories when you consider what has happened over the last five years. It makes it really clear what the reality is for the state and what is actually happening but also shows a synopsis of what may be of some growing general concern. By comparing the number and types of mitigation actions, it is clear that all jurisdictions focused more on prevention than on any other mitigation action category.

Table 4.C. Local Plan Mitigation Action Categories (Summarized by Hazard)

Hazard	Number of Action Items
Wildfire	1010
Flood	1419
Severe Weather	684
Earthquake	512
Landslide	334
Structural Fire	160
Nuclear	41
Hazardous Materials	170
Riot/Civil Disturbance	90
Terrorism	138
Biological	84

Idaho Mitigation Resources

Hazard Mitigation Assistance Programs

Listed below are known sources of mitigation assistance for States, communities, and individuals in Idaho. It usually comes in the form of financial, technical, or education/outreach assistance.

Name: Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Program

Program Description / Activities Funded:

As stated in FEMA's *Hazard Mitigation Assistance Guidance* (February 27, 2015), "The FMA program is authorized by Section 1366 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended (NFIA), 42 U.S.C. 4104c, with the goal of reducing or eliminating claims under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)." In FY17, \$160,000,000 was appropriated by Congress for the FMA Program.

Those eligible to apply for assistance include State-level agencies, federally recognized Indian Tribal governments, and local communities (to include State-recognized Indian Tribes, authorized Indian Tribal organizations, and Alaska Native villages). Individuals and businesses are not eligible sub-applicants. However, a relevant State agency or local government may apply for funding on behalf of



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Name: Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Program

individuals and businesses.

Planning funds are eligible to support only the flood hazard portion of a mitigation plan in communities participating in the NFIP.

Project grants are available for:

- Property Acquisition and Structure Demolition or Relocation
- Structure Elevation
- Dry Flood-Proofing
- Minor Localized Flood Reduction Projects
- Hazard Mitigation Planning (Flood Portion)
- Non-structural Retrofitting of Existing Buildings and Facilities
- Management Costs

All properties must be insured at the time of application, and a local Flood Mitigation Plan meeting 44 CFR Part 78.5 is required prior to award as a condition of receiving project grants.

Ranking - Applicants must rank each subapplication included in their grant application in order of priority for funding. Each subapplication must be assigned a unique rank in eGrants. Applicants must provide an explanation for the rank given to each subapplication and demonstrate how it is consistent with their State or Tribal (Standard or Enhanced) Mitigation Plan. FEMA will identify subapplications for further review based on a number of criteria, including but not limited to: savings to the NFIF, applicant rank, and property status (e.g., repetitive loss property, severe repetitive loss property). FEMA also may identify a subapplication for further review out of rank order based on considerations such as program priorities, available funds, and other factors.

Source: FEMA

Type: Financial Assistance

Cost Sharing:

Matching requirements are up to 75% Federal, minimum 25% non-Federal match for NFIP-insured properties. For severe repetitive loss properties, FEMA may fund up to 100%. On repetitive loss properties, up to 90% Federal with 10% non-Federal cost shares may apply.

Application Timeframe:

Changes with fiscal year

Amount Available:

FY17 \$160,000,000 nationwide. FEMA will allocate funds for eligible projects to States and Territories consistent with applicable, statutory base and/or maximum allocations in the authorizing and appropriation laws. FEMA will administer the program as directed by Congress.

For More Information: Visit FEMA's Website at

<https://www.fema.gov/hazard-mitigation-assistance>

Federal Emergency Management Agency

Federal Regional Center



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Name: Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Program

130 - 228th Street, Southwest
Bothell, WA 98021-8627
(425) 487-4600

Name: Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Program

Program Description / Activities Funded:

As stated in FEMA's *Hazard Mitigation Assistance Guidance* (February 27, 2015), "The PDM program is authorized by Section 203 of the Stafford Act, 42 U.S.C. 5133. The PDM program is designed to assist States, Territories, Indian Tribal governments, and local communities to implement a sustained pre-disaster natural hazard mitigation program to reduce overall risk to the population and structures from future hazard events, while also reducing reliance on Federal funding from future disasters." As part of the annual Congressional appropriations process, State allocations and Congressionally directed funds have occurred at varying levels. In FY17, \$90,000,000 was appropriated by Congress for the PDM program.

Those eligible include State-level agencies including State institutions (e.g., State hospital or university); federally recognized Indian Tribal governments; local governments, including State-recognized Indian Tribes, authorized Indian Tribal organizations, and Alaska Native villages; public colleges and universities; and Indian Tribal colleges and universities. Private non-profit organizations and private colleges and universities are not eligible sub-applicants; however, an eligible, relevant State agency or local government may apply to the applicant as the sub-applicant for assistance to benefit the private entity. State mitigation goals that support the selection of mitigation activities for RL properties are Goal 1 – Reduce the loss of life and injuries, and Goal 4 – Reduce the possibility of damage and losses due to flooding. The state of Idaho does not have any SRL properties.

Project grants are available for:

- Property Acquisition and Structure Demolition or Relocation
- Structure Elevation
- Dry Flood-Proofing
- Minor Localized Flood Reduction Projects
- Structural Retrofitting of Existing Buildings
- Non-structural Retrofitting of Existing Buildings
- Safe Room Construction
- Infrastructure Retrofit
- Soil Stabilization
- Wildfire Mitigation
- Hazard Mitigation Planning
- Management Costs



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Name: Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Program

In order to receive project grants, all applicants MUST have a FEMA-approved State/Tribal standard or enhanced hazard mitigation plan in accordance with 44 CFR Part 201 by the application deadline. In addition, all sub-applicants MUST have a FEMA-approved hazard mitigation plan in accordance with 44 CFR 201 to be eligible to receive project grant funding under the PDM program. PDM planning grants will continue to be available to applicants and sub-applicants that do not have a FEMA-approved hazard mitigation plan to enable them to meet the planning requirements.

Application Requirements - Eligibility and completeness review, including applicant/sub-applicant eligibility, benefit cost analysis, and mitigation planning requirements

Ranking - Applicants (IOEM) must rank each subapplication included in their grant application in order of their priority for funding. Each subapplication must be assigned a unique rank in eGrants. Applicants must provide an explanation for the rank given to each subapplication and demonstrate how it is consistent with their State Mitigation Plan. FEMA will identify subapplications for further review based on Applicant rank. FEMA may identify a subapplication for further review out of rank order based on considerations such as program priorities, available funds, and policy factors.

Source: FEMA

Type: Financial Assistance

Cost Sharing:

Matching requirements are up to 75% Federal, minimum 25% non-Federal match required. Small, impoverished communities may be eligible for up to a 90% Federal cost-share.

Application Timeframe:

Changes with fiscal year (issued on a competitive basis)

Amount Available:

FY17 \$90,000,000 nationwide.

For More Information: Visit FEMA's Website at
<https://www.fema.gov/hazard-mitigation-assistance>

Federal Emergency Management Agency

Federal Regional Center
130 - 228th Street, Southwest
Bothell, WA 98021-8627
(425) 487-4600

Name: Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)



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Name: Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)

Program Description / Activities Funded:

As stated in FEMA's *Hazard Mitigation Assistance Guidance* (February 27, 2015), "HMGP is authorized by Section 404 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended (the Stafford Act), Title 42, United States Code (U.S.C.) 5170c. The key purpose of HMGP is to ensure that the opportunity to take critical mitigation measures to reduce the risk of loss of life and property from future disasters is not lost during the reconstruction process following a disaster. HMGP is available, when authorized under a Presidential major disaster declaration, in the areas of the State requested by the Governor. "

Eligible HMGP projects include:

- structural hazard controls or protection projects
- construction activities that will result in reduction of hazards
- retrofitting of facilities
- acquisition of real property, relocation, demolition of structures
- elevation of residential structures
- minor flood reduction projects
- structural retrofitting of existing structures
- safe room construction
- initial implementation of vegetation management programs
- elevation or dry flood- proofing of non-residential structures
- initial training of building officials and other professionals to facilitate the implementation of newly adopted State or local mitigation standards and codes, and mitigation planning actions

Applicants must have a FEMA-approved local mitigation plan in accordance with 44 CFR 201.6 and 206.434(b) to be eligible to receive project grant funding under the HMGP. All activities submitted for consideration must be consistent with the Grantee's State/Tribal standard or enhanced hazard mitigation plan and the applicant's Tribal/local/university hazard mitigation plan for the jurisdiction in which the activity is located.

The primary responsibility for selecting and administering mitigation activities resides with the State. The State sets mitigation priorities and selects project applications that are developed and submitted by local jurisdictions. Although individuals may not apply directly to the State for assistance, local governments may sponsor an application on their behalf. After its eligibility review, the State forwards applications consistent with State mitigation planning objectives to FEMA for review and approval. Application requirements - eligibility and completeness review, including benefit-cost analysis, engineering feasibility and mitigation planning requirements, environmental and historic preservation reviews.

Source: FEMA

Type: Financial Assistance

Cost Sharing:

HMGP grant funds may be used to pay up to 75% of the eligible project costs. The non-Federal match does not need to be cash; in-kind services or



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Name: Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)	
	materials may be used.
Application Timeframe:	Initiated after disaster declaration. The deadline is 12 months after the disaster declaration is issued.
Amount Available:	FY16 estimated \$805,000,000 nationwide. The amount of HMGP funding available to the applicant is based upon the estimated total Federal assistance to be provided by FEMA for disaster recovery under the Presidential major disaster declaration.
For More Information: Visit FEMA's Website at https://www.fema.gov/hazard-mitigation-assistance Federal Emergency Management Agency Federal Regional Center 130 - 228th Street, Southwest Bothell, WA 98021-8627 (425) 487-4600	

Name: National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)	
Program Description / Activities Funded: The NFIP offers flood insurance to homeowners, renters, and business owners if their community participates in the NFIP. Communities participate in the NFIP by adopting and enforcing floodplain development controls designed to reduce future flood risks in the 1-percent-annual-chance floodplain. The program is available to all flood prone communities (participation in NFIP is voluntary), and most eligible communities have elected to participate. IDWR administers the program in Idaho, and insurance is sold through State-licensed companies. The NFIP includes Increased Cost of Compliance (ICC) coverage for new and renewed Standard Flood Insurance Policies. ICC is an effective way to help cover costs of meeting community floodplain ordinance requirement for high risk properties and may be considered in combination with other funding streams. <u>Community Rating System</u> - The NFIP's Community Rating System (CRS) is a voluntary incentive program that recognizes and encourages community floodplain management activities that exceed the minimum NFIP requirements. Flood insurance premium rates are discounted to reflect the reduced flood risk resulting from community actions meeting the three goals of the CRS.	
Source: FEMA	Type: Financial Assistance



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Name: National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)	
Cost Sharing:	N/A
Application Timeframe:	Communities can sign up to become a member of the NFIP or CRS program at any time.
Amount Available:	CRS program provides varied discounts to flood insurance premium rates.
For More Information: Visit FEMA's Website at http://www.fema.gov/business/nfip/ Federal Emergency Management Agency Federal Regional Center 130 - 228th Street, Southwest Bothell, WA 98021-8627 (425) 487-4600	

Name: Public Assistance (PA) Program	
Program Description / Activities Funded: Funding provided through federally declared disaster assistance programs may be used for mitigation actions as part of the recovery process. This funding is administered by IOEM. Examples of such applications include the PA Program. According to the FEMA website, "The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act provides FEMA the authority to fund the restoration of eligible facilities that have sustained damage due to a presidentially declared disaster. Title 44 CFR §206.226 Restoration of damaged facilities contains a provision for the consideration of funding additional measures that will enhance a facility's ability to resist similar damage in future events.". Section 406 of the Stafford Act provides a funding source for cost-effective hazard mitigation measures that would reduce or eliminate the threat of future damage to a facility damaged during the disaster. The measures must apply only to the damaged elements of a facility rather than to other, undamaged parts of the facility or to the entire system. Section 406 mitigation measures are considered part of the total eligible costs of repair, restoration, reconstruction, or replacement of a facility. They are limited to measures of permanent work, and the Applicant may not apply mitigation funding to alternate projects or improved projects if a new replacement facility is involved. Required upgrades meeting applicable codes and standards are part of eligible restoration work and are not considered mitigation measures.	
Source: FEMA	Type: Financial Assistance
Cost Sharing:	25% match; State determines how the cost share will be split up between sub-grantees (eligible applicants)
Application Timeframe:	Process begins once disaster declaration is issued



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Name: Public Assistance (PA) Program	
Amount Available:	Varies
For More Information: Visit FEMA's Website at https://www.fema.gov/public-assistance-local-state-tribal-and-non-profit/public-assistance-guide-3 Federal Emergency Management Agency Federal Regional Center 130 - 228th Street, Southwest Bothell, WA 98021-8627 (425) 487-4600	

Name: Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG)	
Program Description / Activities Funded: According to the FY17 Funding Opportunity Announcement, "The purpose of the EMPG Program is to make grants to States to assist State, local, territorial, and tribal governments in preparing for all hazards, as authorized by the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.). Title VI of the Stafford Act authorizes FEMA to make grants for the purpose of providing a system of emergency preparedness for the protection of life and property in the United States from hazards and to vest responsibility for emergency preparedness jointly in the Federal Government, States, and their political subdivisions. The Federal Government, through the EMPG Program, provides necessary direction, coordination, and guidance, and provides necessary assistance, as authorized in this title so that a comprehensive emergency preparedness system exists at all levels for all hazards." Participating communities develop performance goals for their emergency management programs and design projects to meet those goals. After being funded, the participants must evaluate progress and report back to IOEM to remain eligible.	
Source: FEMA	Type: Financial Assistance
Cost Sharing:	EMPG has a 50 percent Federal and 50 percent State cost-share requirement.
Application Timeframe:	Changes with fiscal year
Amount Available:	Varies from fiscal year to fiscal year. FY17 \$350,100,000 nationwide.
For More Information: Visit FEMA's Website at https://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/1496322792825-14e183f5162625ef399f7b09aa0630ff/FY_2017_EMPG_NOFO_Final508.pdf Federal Emergency Management Agency Federal Regional Center	



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Name: Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG)

130 - 228th Street, Southwest
Bothell, WA 98021-8627
(425) 487-4600

Name: Community Assistance Program – State Support Services Element (CAP-SSSE)

Program Description / Activities Funded:

According to the FEMA website, “The Community Assistance Program–State Support Services Element (CAP-SSSE) program derives its authority from the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended, the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, and from 44 CFR Parts 59 and 60. This program provides funding to States to provide technical assistance to communities in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and to evaluate community performance in implementing NFIP floodplain management activities. In this way, CAP-SSSE helps to:

- Ensure that the flood loss reduction goals of the NFIP are met,
- Build State and community floodplain management expertise and capability, and
- Leverage State knowledge and expertise in working with their communities.”

Examples of some fundable activities are:

- Entering Floodplain Management Data into the Community Information System (CIS) Strategic Planning Ordinance Assistance
- CAP GAP Analysis Community Assistance Visits and Community Assistance Contacts
- Outreach, Workshops, and Other Training
- General Technical Assistance
- Mapping Coordination Assistance
- Coordination with Other State Programs and Agencies
- Assistance to Communities in Responding to Disasters

Source: FEMA	Type: Technical Assistance, Financial Assistance, Education/Outreach
Cost Sharing:	There is a 25 percent cash or in kind non-Federal match for all States receiving CAP-SSSE funds.
Application Timeframe:	Changes with fiscal year
Amount Available:	Varies from fiscal year to fiscal year. FY17 \$10,400,000 nationwide.

For More Information: Visit FEMA’s Website at <https://www.fema.gov/community-assistance-program-state-support-services-element>

Federal Emergency Management Agency

Federal Regional Center
130 - 228th Street, Southwest



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Name: Community Assistance Program—State Support Services Element (CAP-SSSE)

Bothell, WA 98021-8627

(425) 487-4600

Name: Community Disaster Loan Program

Program Description / Activities Funded:

The program provides direct loans to local governments to offset the loss of tax or other revenues as a result of a major disaster. The loans are to be directly used to maintain local governmental functions such as police and fire protection, or water and sewer services. Loans are not to exceed 25 percent of the local government's annual operating budget for the fiscal year in which the major disaster occurs, up to a maximum of \$5 million.

Eligibility:

Any local government or other eligible jurisdiction in a designated disaster area that has demonstrated a substantial tax loss and a need for financial assistance to perform its governmental functions.

Application:

The State's Governor requests a Presidential declaration of an emergency or disaster through the FEMA Regional Director. An applicant should consult the office or official designated as the single point of contact in the State for more information on the process the State requires in applying for assistance. Upon declaration of a major disaster, one may apply for assistance through the Governor's authorized representative.

Source: FEMA

Type: Financial Assistance

Cost Sharing:

No cost-sharing requirements

Application Timeframe:

Initiated when a disaster is declared

Amount Available:

Loans are not to exceed 25 percent of the local government's annual operating budget for the fiscal year in which the major disaster occurs, up to a maximum of \$5 million.

For More Information: Visit FEMA's Website at

https://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/recovery/FEMA_Community_Disaster_Loans.pdf

Federal Emergency Management Agency

Public Assistance Branch, Recovery Division

500 C Street SW.

Washington, DC 20472



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POLICIES, PROGRAMS, AND CAPABILITIES

Name: Individuals and Households Program (IHP)

Program Description / Activities Funded:

The IHP is a combined FEMA and State program. When a major disaster occurs, this program provides money and services to people in the declared area whose property has been damaged or destroyed and whose losses are not covered by insurance. In every case, the disaster victim must register for assistance and establish eligibility.

Registration can be done in the following ways:

- Telephone. Call the toll-free number, 1-800-621-FEMA (3362)
- Speech- or hearing-impaired callers can use the TTY number, 1-800-462-7585
- Internet. Go to www.DisasterAssistance.gov

When registering, applicants will need to provide the following information:

- Name and Social Security number
- Address of the damaged property
- Current address and telephone number
- Insurance information
- Total household annual income
- A bank routing and account number for direct deposit
- A description of your losses caused by the disaster

Source: FEMA

Type: Financial Assistance

Cost Sharing:

None

Application Timeframe:

Initiated when a disaster is declared

Amount Available:

Varies

For More Information: Visit FEMA's Website at

<http://www.fema.gov/individual-assistance-program-tools>

Applicants with questions about disaster assistance can call the Helpline: 1-800-621-FEMA

Speech- or hearing-impaired callers can use the TTY number 1-800-462-7585

Name: Environmental Planning and Historic Preservation (EHP) Program

Program Description / Activities Funded:

The EHP Program integrates historic preservation considerations with FEMA's mission of preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation. During disaster recovery operations, the agency assesses damages to historic and cultural resources, provides technical assistance to States and local jurisdictions, and ensures compliance with applicable Federal laws and regulations, such as the



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POLICIES, PROGRAMS, AND CAPABILITIES

Name: Environmental Planning and Historic Preservation (EHP) Program

National Historic Preservation Act.

It is FEMA's policy to act with care to ensure that its disaster response and recovery, mitigation and preparedness responsibilities are carried out in a manner consistent with all Federal environmental and historic preservation policies and laws. FEMA uses all practical means and measures to protect, restore and enhance the quality of the environment, to avoid or minimize adverse impacts to the environment, and to attain the objectives of:

- Using the environment without degradation or undesirable and unintended consequences;
- Preserving historic, cultural and natural aspects of national heritage and maintaining, wherever possible, an environment that supports diversity and variety of individual choice;
- Achieving a balance between resource use and development within the sustained carrying capacity of the ecosystem involved; and
- Enhancing the quality of renewable resources and working toward the maximum attainable recycling of depletable resources.

Source: FEMA

Type: Financial Assistance

Cost Sharing: Contact FEMA Representative

Application Timeframe: Changes with fiscal year

Amount Available: Changes with fiscal year

For More Information: Visit FEMA's Website at

<http://www.fema.gov/environmental-planning-and-historic-preservation-program>

Name: Flood Plain Management Services (FPMS) Program

Program Description / Activities Funded:

Section 206 of the 1960 Flood Control Act (PL 86-645), as amended, provides the authority for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to provide assistance and guidance on all aspects of floodplain management planning. The program develops or interprets site-specific data on obstructions to flood flows, flood formation and timing; and the extent, duration, and frequency of flooding. Upon request, program services are provided to State, regional, and local governments, Indian Tribes, and other non-Federal public agencies without charge. Activities under the USACE FPMS Program are described below:

General Technical Services

Flood- and floodplain-related data are obtained or developed and interpreted. Topics include flood formation and timing, flood depth or stage, floodwater velocity, extent of flooding, duration of flooding, flood frequency, obstruction to flood flows, "regulatory floodways," natural and cultural resource values



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Name: Flood Plain Management Services (FPMS) Program

of note, and flood loss potentials before and after employment of floodplain management measures.

General Planning Assistance

Planning assistance and guidance is provided for implementing or meeting requirements of floodplain regulations; flood warning and flood emergency preparedness; hurricane evacuation planning; flood proofing measures (e.g., elevation, closures and seals, and anchorage); permanent evacuation and relocation; the NFIP; and Executive Order 11988. The USACE assists in all aspects of floodplain management planning. This can range from helping a community identify the future of the floodplain and related problems (of both the flood modifying and occupancy modifying varieties). Included are the possible impacts of off-floodplain land-use changes to the physical, socio-economic, and environmental conditions of the floodplain.

Guides, Pamphlets, and Supporting Studies

The program includes studies to improve methods and procedures for flood damage prevention and abatement and preparation of guides and pamphlets on topics such as flood proofing, floodplain regulations, floodplain occupancy, economics of floodplain regulations, and important natural floodplain values. Guides and pamphlets are prepared for use by State and local governments, private citizens, and Federal agencies in planning and in taking action to reduce flood damages or damage potentials as part of a floodplain management program.

Source: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Type: Technical Assistance, Financial Assistance, Education/Outreach

Cost Sharing:

None. State and local governments can receive technical assistance free of charge. (Program services are also offered to non-water resource Federal agencies and to the private sector on a 100% cost recovery basis. For most of these requests, payment is required before services are provided.)

Application Timeframe:

Requests are funded in the order in which they are received, subject to the availability of funds.

Amount Available:

Changes with fiscal year and is also dependent upon services requested.

For More Information:

US Army Corps of Engineers

Walla Walla District Headquarters

201 North Third Avenue

Walla Walla, WA 99362-1876

<http://www.nwww.usace.army.mil/Business-With-Us/Assistance-Programs/Planning-and-Engineering-Technical-Services/>



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Name: Planning Assistance to States Program

Program Description / Activities Funded:

Section 22 of the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) of 1974, as amended, provides authority for the USACE to assist States, local governments, and other non-Federal entities in the preparation of comprehensive plans for the development and conservation of water and related land resources. Section 208 of the WRDA of 1992 amended the WRDA of 1974 to include Native American Tribes as equivalent to a State.

Funding: The Planning Assistance to States program is funded annually by Congress. Federal allotments for each State or Tribe from the nationwide appropriation are limited to \$500,000 annually, but typically are much less. Individual studies, of which there may be more than one per State or Tribe per year, generally cost \$25,000 to \$75,000. These studies are cost shared on a 50-percent Federal – 50-percent non-Federal basis.

The needed planning assistance is determined by the individual States and Tribes. Every year, each State and Indian Tribe can request USACE studies under the program, and the USACE accommodates as many studies as possible within the funding allotment. Typical studies are only planning level of detail; they do not include detailed designs for project construction. The studies generally involve the analysis of existing data for planning purposes using standard engineering techniques, although some data collection is often necessary. Most studies become the basis for State or Tribal and local planning decisions.

Types of studies conducted in recent years under the program include the following:

- Water Supply and Demand Studies
- Water Quality Studies
- Environmental Conservation/Restoration Studies
- Wetlands Evaluation Studies
- Dam Safety/Failure Studies
- Flood Damage Reduction Studies
- Flood Plain Management Studies
- Coastal Zone Management/Protection Studies
- Harbor/Port Studies

How to Request Assistance: State, local government and Tribal officials who are interested in obtaining planning assistance under this program can contact the appropriate USACE office for details. Alternatively, interested parties can contact the appropriate State or Tribal Planning Assistance to States coordinator to request assistance. In either case, the USACE will coordinate all requests for assistance with the State or Tribal Planning Assistance to States coordinator to ensure that studies are initiated on State or Tribal prioritized needs.

Source: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Type: Technical Assistance, Financial Assistance

Cost Sharing:

These studies are cost shared on a 50-percent Federal – 50-percent non-



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Name: Planning Assistance to States Program	
	Federal basis.
Application Timeframe:	Changes with fiscal year
Amount Available:	Varies from fiscal year to fiscal year, but is limited to \$500,000
For More Information: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Walla Walla District Headquarters 201 North Third Avenue Walla Walla, WA 99362-1876 http://www.nww.usace.army.mil/Business-With-Us/Assistance-Programs/Planning-and-Engineering-Technical-Services/	

Name: Continuing Authorities Program	
Program Description / Activities Funded: Congress has provided the USACE with a number of standing authorities to study and build water resource projects for various purposes without additional project specific congressional authorization. The types of projects addressed by the Continuing Authorities Program include emergency streambank and shoreline erosion, small flood control projects, small navigation projects, and snagging and clearing for flood control.	
Source: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Type: Technical Assistance
Cost Sharing:	Varies based on project, although most require a 35% match
Application Timeframe:	Submittals are accepted year round but preferred by April, so the project could potentially be included in the next year's funding.
Amount Available:	Varies from fiscal year to fiscal year and by project
For More Information: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Walla Walla District Headquarters 201 North Third Avenue Walla Walla, WA 99362-1876 http://www.nww.usace.army.mil/Business-With-Us/Assistance-Programs/Continuing-Authorities-	



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POLICIES, PROGRAMS, AND CAPABILITIES

Name: Continuing Authorities Program

[Program/](#)

Name: Inspection of Completed Works Program

Program Description / Activities Funded:

Civil works structures whose failure or partial failure could jeopardize the operational integrity of the project, endanger the lives and safety of the public, or cause substantial property damage are periodically inspected and evaluated to ensure their structural stability, safety, and operational adequacy. For structures constructed by the USACE and turned over to others for operation and maintenance, the operating entity is responsible for periodic inspection and evaluation. The USACE may conduct the inspection on behalf of the project sponsor, provided appropriate reimbursement to the USACE is made. However, the USACE may participate in the inspection with the operating entity at the government's expense.

Source: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Type: Technical Assistance

Cost Sharing:

Contact USACE Representative

Application Timeframe:

Contact USACE Representative

Amount Available:

Changes with fiscal year

For More Information:

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Walla Walla District Headquarters

201 North Third Avenue

Walla Walla, WA 99362-1876

cenww-pa@usace.army.mil



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Name: Rehabilitation and Inspection Program	
Program Description / Activities Funded: The Rehabilitation and Inspection Program is the USACE program that provides for inspection of flood control projects, the rehabilitation of damaged flood control projects, and the rehabilitation of federally authorized and constructed hurricane or shore protection projects.	
Source: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Type: Technical Assistance
Cost Sharing:	Contact USACE Representative
Application Timeframe:	Contact USACE Representative
Amount Available:	Changes with fiscal year
For More Information: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Walla Walla District Headquarters 201 North Third Avenue Walla Walla, WA 99362-1876 cenww-pa@usace.army.mil	

Name: Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program	
Program Description / Activities Funded: The CDBG program provides grants and technical assistance to federally designated and non-designated municipalities for any type of community development. An Entitlement component provides funding for designated communities via a set formula. The Competitive component provides funding of up to \$500,000 to non-federally designated communities. These grants may be used for infrastructure improvement, public services, or development and planning, but 70% of the project must benefit low- and moderate-income persons. CDBG money can be used as matching funds for the FEMA HMA grant programs.	
Source: U.S. Department Of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)	Type: Technical Assistance, Financial Assistance, Education/Outreach
Cost Sharing:	Contact Representative
Application Timeframe:	Contact Representative



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Name: Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program	
Amount Available:	Up to \$500,000
For More Information: U.S. Department Of Housing and Urban Development Boise Field Office Plaza IV, Suite 220 800 Park Boulevard Boise, Idaho 83712-7743 Phone: 208-334-1990, Fax: 208-334-9648 and Website: https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/comm_planning/communitydevelopment/programs	

Name: Department of Homeland Security Grant (HSGP) Program	
Program Description / Activities Funded: The HSGP consists of three sub-programs: the State Homeland Security Program (SHSP), Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI), and Operation Stonegarden (OPSG). The SHSP is the core assistance program in this suite; it provides funds to build capabilities at the State and local levels and to implement the goals and objectives included in State homeland security strategies and initiatives in their State Preparedness Reports. At least 25% of these funds are dedicated towards anti-terrorism activities. UASI focuses on enhancing regional preparedness in metropolitan areas, while OPSG is intended to enhance cooperation and coordination among law enforcement agencies in a joint mission to secure the U.S. border. Program priorities include the integration of law enforcement, fire, and emergency medical service providers for a coordinated response to mass casualty incidents; and support citizen preparedness drills and exercises. Priorities may vary each fiscal year.	
Source: Department of Homeland Security (DHS)	Type: Technical Assistance, Financial Assistance, Education/Outreach
Cost Sharing:	(Optional)
Application Timeframe:	Varies from fiscal year to fiscal year
Amount Available:	Varies from fiscal year to fiscal year and depends on which sub-program the grant application is for.
For More Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none">For additional program-specific information, please contact the Centralized Scheduling and Information Desk (CSID) help line at (800) 368-6498 or askcsid@dhs.gov. CSID hours of operation are from 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. EDT, Monday through Friday.	



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Name: Department of Homeland Security Grant (HSGP) Program

- For financial-related questions, including pre-and post-award administration and technical assistance, please contact the FEMA Call Center at (866) 927-5646 or via e-mail at ASK-GMD@dhs.gov or <https://www.dhs.gov/homeland-security-grant-program-hsgp>

Name: Small Business Administration (SBA) Disaster Loan Programs

Program Description / Activities Funded:

The SBA Disaster Loan Program provides businesses low-interest, long-term loans to repair or replace damaged property owned by the business, including real estate, machinery and equipment, inventory, and supplies. Homeowners may also qualify for low-interest loans to help rebuild or repair their homes or repair or replace uninsured or underinsured flood-damaged personal property. Renters may qualify for loans to repair or replace personal property. Economic Injury Disaster Loans provide working capital to small businesses and small agricultural cooperatives to assist them through the recovery period.

Source: Small Business Administration

Type: Financial Assistance

Cost Sharing:

Not Applicable

Application Timeframe:

The application timeframe typically begins once a declaration is made. The deadline is usually 60 days after a declared declaration. The timeframe may change depending upon the disaster. It is best to contact the SBA for more detailed information. This is for physical damage only.

Amount Available:

Varies on a case-by-case basis

For More Information:

SBA Field Operations Center - West

Mailing address:

P.O. Box 419004

Sacramento, CA 95841-9004

Phone (916) 735-1500, Toll-Free (800) 488-5323 or 1-800-659-2955, TTY (916) 735-1683

Hours of Operation: 8 am to 5 pm Monday through Friday

Name: National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program (NEHRP)

Program Description / Activities Funded:



CHAPTER 4 POLICIES, PROGRAMS, AND CAPABILITIES

Name: National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program (NEHRP)

Under NEHRP, The National Earthquake Technical Assistance (NETAP) Program is a technical assistance program created to provide short-term, no-cost architectural and engineering support related to earthquake mitigation. Examples of NETAP projects are seismic retrofit/evaluation training, evaluation of seismic hazards to critical/essential facilities, post-earthquake evaluations of buildings, and the development of retrofit guidance for homeowners. IOEM administers this program in Idaho.

- State and local agencies and organizations interested in holding a NETAP course in their locality should contact the earthquake program manager at their FEMA Regional Office ([FEMA Headquarters and Regional Earthquake Contacts](http://www.fema.gov/plan/prevent/earthquake/hq_regions.shtm), http://www.fema.gov/plan/prevent/earthquake/hq_regions.shtm) for information. NETAP can often cover the cost of providing course materials for students and a highly qualified onsite instructor.
- Some of the NETAP courses are based upon specific FEMA earthquake publications, and FEMA also maintains an online training tool for State earthquake program personnel. Visit [Earthquake Publications and Tools—Training](http://www.fema.gov/plan/prevent/earthquake/training_pubs.shtm) (http://www.fema.gov/plan/prevent/earthquake/training_pubs.shtm) to review and access these resources.

Other tools available are :

- FEMA also creates tools that facilitate and promote the use of earthquake risk-reduction measures. The most prominent example is the HAZUS earthquake model, part of the Hazards U.S. Multi-Hazard (HAZUS-MH) software system. The earthquake model, which FEMA first released in 1997 and has since continually refined, employs sophisticated risk-assessment methodologies to estimate potential earthquake damage and losses. HAZUS estimates inform and stimulate preparedness and response planning and training, and help States and localities assess the need for and potential benefits of specific risk-reduction strategies such as seismic rehabilitation of existing buildings.

Source: FEMA	Type: Technical Assistance, Financial Assistance, Education/Outreach
Cost Sharing:	Varies
Application Timeframe:	Changes with fiscal year
Amount Available:	Changes with fiscal year
Notes: EMPG, HMGP, and PDM grants may also be used for earthquake mitigation projects.	
For More Information: Website: https://www.fema.gov/national-earthquake-hazards-reduction-program Federal Emergency Management Agency Federal Regional Center	



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Name: National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program (NEHRP)

130 - 228th Street, Southwest
Bothell, WA 98021-8627
(425) 487-4645

Name: USGS Earthquake Hazards Program

Program Description / Activities Funded:

The grants offered through the USGS Earthquake Hazards Program are a long-standing effort that significantly contributes to the advancement of earthquake research," said Bill Leith, who is the USGS Senior Science Advisor for Earthquake and Geologic Hazards. "We encourage the continued submission of new ideas that provide more accurate and timely earthquake information, better characterize earthquake sources, and reduce uncertainty in earthquake hazard and risk assessments. We also seek proposals that will help to mitigate earthquake losses and better inform the public about earthquakes and earthquake safety, or other scientific efforts that will lead to reduced risk."

Every year the USGS invites innovative earthquake research proposals from colleges and universities, state and local offices, non-profit organizations, private institutions, unaffiliated scientists, engineers, and foreign organizations. Past funded grants projects include:

- detailed mapping of the Wasatch Fault Zone in Utah and Idaho using LiDAR data to reduce earthquake risk;
- the investigation of active faults in the Central Virginia Seismic Zone;
- assessing crustal deformation in the San Francisco Bay area;
- analysis of the San Bernardino, CA, basin to determine seismic velocity and earth structure;
- studies of slow-slip phenomena as related to earthquake hazards in Cascadia; and
- assessments of near real-time data from earthquake triggered landslides.

The U.S. Geological Survey is authorized to award up to \$7 million in grants for earthquake hazards research for FY2019. A complete list of funded projects and reports can be found on the USGS Earthquake Hazards Program external research support website.

Source: USGS	Type: Financial Assistance
Cost Sharing:	Varies
Application Timeframe:	Changes with fiscal year
Amount Available:	Changes with fiscal year
Notes: EMPG, HMGP, and PDM grants may also be used for earthquake mitigation projects.	



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Name: USGS Earthquake Hazards Program

For More Information:

Website: <https://earthquake.usgs.gov/research/external/>

Name: Drought Assistance Programs

Program Description / Activities Funded:

Natural disaster is a constant threat to America's farmers and ranchers and rural residents. USDA provides assistance for losses from drought, flood, fire, freezing, tornadoes, pest infestation, and other calamities. The most common assistance programs are listed below:

- **Emergency Food Assistance Program**
USDA provides emergency food assistance to States that are in crisis. USDA purchases, processes, and packages the food, then ships it to the individual States.
- **Emergency Food Safety Information**
Disasters can jeopardize the safety of food due to unfavorable conditions. USDA provides information on how to determine if food is safe and how to keep it safe in cases of emergency. This helps to minimize the risk of foodborne illness in emergency situations.
- **Federal Disaster Assistance Information**
USDA helps to keep the public prepared when disaster strikes with safety alerts, preparedness lists, and disaster prevention information.
- **Food Aid Programs**
USDA helps provide the U.S. agricultural commodities that feed millions of hungry people in needy countries through its direct donations and concession programs.
- **Emergency Loan Assistance**
USDA provides emergency loans to help producers recover from losses due to natural disasters or quarantine.
- **Emergency Watershed Protection Program**
USDA safeguards lives and property from floods, droughts, and the erosion on any watershed, when natural occurrences cause a sudden impairment of the watershed.
- **Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program**
USDA provides financial assistance to producers of non-insurable crops when natural disasters cause low yields, loss of inventory, or prevented planting.
- **Crop Disaster Program Facts**
USDA offers facts and information on crop disasters.
- **Crop Insurance Policies**
USDA offers crop insurance policies as a risk management option for agricultural producers.

Source: United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)

Type: Technical Assistance, Financial Assistance, Education/Outreach

Cost Sharing:

Is dependent upon the program selected



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Name: Drought Assistance Programs	
Application Timeframe:	Varies according to disaster and fiscal year
Amount Available:	Varies according to disaster and fiscal year
For More Information: Commodity Technician (Emergency Food Assistance) Tel: (208) 332-6820, Fax: (208) 334-2228 (Food Stamp- Emergency Assistance) Program Manager, Division of Welfare, State of Idaho 450 West State Street, 2th Floor Boise, ID 83720 Tel: (208) 334-5656, Cell: (208) 850-8250, Fax: (208) 334-5817 Policy Specialist Idaho Department of Health & Welfare Division of Welfare, State of Idaho 450 West State Street, 2nd Floor Boise, ID 8372 Tel: (208) 334-5742, Fax: (208) 334-5817	

Name: State Dam Safety Program (DSP)	
Program Description / Activities Funded: The State DSP is administered in Idaho by the IDWR. This program focuses on inspection, classification, and emergency planning for dam safety and permitting of Emergency Action Plans (EAPs). Funding may be used for a variety of projects, including dam safety– related training for State personnel and training in the field for dam owners on conducting annual maintenance reviews; revision of State maintenance and operation guidelines; improvements to dam inventory databases; and, creation of dam safety videos and outreach materials. Additionally, water system improvement funds are authorized under the Revolving Development Account and the Water Management Account, administered by the Idaho Water Resource Board. Interested organizations and communities can contact the IDWR for additional information on these accounts. Funding for this program is initially obtained at the Federal level, and the State delegates the funding that is made available. Funding amounts will vary from fiscal year to fiscal year. The High Hazard Potential Dam program is a FEMA grant managed by IDWR and provides analysis and potential rehabilitation of non-federal high risk dams in the state.	
Source: Idaho Department of Water Resources	Type: Technical Assistance, Financial Assistance, Education/Outreach



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POLICIES, PROGRAMS, AND CAPABILITIES

Name: State Dam Safety Program (DSP)	
Cost Sharing:	Contact Representative
Application Timeframe:	Contact Representative
Amount Available:	Most funding is awarded to Inundation Mapping Initiatives
For More Information: The Idaho Water Center 322 East Front Street PO Box 83720 Boise, Idaho 83720-0098 Phone: (208) 287-4800, Fax: (208) 287-6700	

Name: Water Quality Improvement Projects
Program Description / Activities Funded: Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) administers Federal and State funds used to provide grants and low-interest loans to eligible entities for specific activities designed to improve the quality of Idaho's water resources. Each grant and loan has its own application requirements and time schedule. In addition, DEQ often receives notice of funding opportunities for water quality improvement projects from other agencies and organizations and passes relevant information on to stakeholders. These are not DEQ-administered funds or programs, and DEQ is not involved in decisions relating to them but provides the information as a public service. Drinking Water Construction Loans: DEQ's Drinking Water Construction Loan Fund provides below-market-rate interest loans to help repair or build new drinking water facilities. Eligible facilities include water supply, treatment, storage, and distribution facilities. Loans of up to 100% of project costs may be awarded for project design and/or construction. Drinking Water Planning Grants: DEQ's Drinking Water Planning Grant Program assists eligible public drinking water systems for facility planning projects designed to ensure safe and adequate supplies of drinking water. Grants awarded under this program may be used to develop engineering reports identifying the most cost-effective, environmentally sound method of upgrading a public drinking water system to achieve and maintain compliance with State and Federal standards. Grants cover up to 50% of eligible planning costs, with a matching share funded by local sources. Nonpoint Source Management Section 319 Subgrants: Section 319 of the Clean Water Act established a grant program under which States, territories, and Tribes may receive funds to support a wide variety of nonpoint source pollution management activities. DEQ is the State agency responsible for administering this grant program in Idaho. A successful grant must focus on improving the water quality of lakes, streams, rivers, and aquifers. Funds may be used to



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POLICIES, PROGRAMS, AND CAPABILITIES

Name: Water Quality Improvement Projects

address a variety of nonpoint source management and prevention activities in the areas of agriculture, urban storm water runoff, transportation, silviculture/forestry, mining, groundwater activities, and hydrologic and habitat modification and related activities.

Source Water Protection Grants:

DEQ's Source Water Protection Grants provide funding for projects to protect sources of public drinking water. Projects can take either a local or regional approach. Local projects will concentrate on protecting a specific community public water supply system, while regional protection activities will cover multiple systems and communities.

Types of projects that are eligible for funding include those associated with source water protection measures. Operations and maintenance of the system and water treatment are not eligible activities. Community involvement and education is a central theme in these grants, and projects will be expected to provide long-term benefits to drinking water quality, quantity, awareness, and/or security.

Wastewater Construction Loans

The Water Pollution Control State Revolving Loan Fund provides below-market-rate interest loans to help build new or repair existing wastewater treatment facilities. Eligible facilities include treatment plants, interceptor sewers, and collector sewers.

Loans of up to 100% of project costs may be awarded for project design and/or construction. Loans also may be awarded to address nonpoint source pollution control activities such as effluent trading, upgrading or replacing individual septic tanks, restoring wetlands, treating and controlling storm water, and dealing with agricultural runoff. These loans must be fully repaid within 20 years of project completion.

Wastewater Planning Grants

DEQ's Wastewater Planning Grant Program provides financial assistance to eligible entities in Idaho planning to upgrade municipal or non-profit wastewater facilities. Grants awarded under this program must be used entirely to prepare facility plans that identify the most cost effective, environmentally sound methods to upgrade eligible wastewater systems to achieve and maintain compliance with State and Federal standards. Grants cover up to 50% of eligible planning costs, with the grantee providing a matching share from local sources.

Source: Idaho Department of Environmental Quality

Type: Financial Assistance

Cost Sharing:

Varies upon program

Application Timeframe:

Applications are encouraged to be submitted prior to the end of the fiscal year.

Amount Available:

Changes with fiscal year. Generally, Wastewater and Drinking Water Planning Grants are \$250,000.

For More Information:

Water Quality Division

DEQ State Office



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POLICIES, PROGRAMS, AND CAPABILITIES

Name: Water Quality Improvement Projects

1410 North Hilton

Boise, Idaho 83706

Phone: (208) 373-0502, Fax: (208) 373-0576

Name: Water & Waste Disposal Loan & Grant Program

Program Description / Activities Funded:

This program provides funding for clean and reliable drinking water systems, sanitary sewage disposal, sanitary solid waste disposal, and storm water drainage to households and businesses in eligible rural areas.

Who may apply?

This program assists qualified applicants who are not otherwise able to obtain commercial credit on reasonable terms. Eligible applicants include:

- Most state and local governmental entities
- Private nonprofits
- Federally-recognized tribes

What is an eligible area?

Areas that may be served include:

- Rural areas and towns with populations of 10,000 or less
- Tribal lands in rural areas

What kinds of funding are available?

- Long-term, low-interest loans
- If funds are available, a grant may be combined with a loan if necessary to keep user costs reasonable.

How may the funds be used?

Funds may be used to finance the acquisition, construction or improvement of:

- Drinking water sourcing, treatment, storage and distribution
- Sewer collection, transmission, treatment and disposal
- Solid waste collection, disposal and closure
- Storm water collection, transmission and disposal

In some cases, funding may also be available for related activities such as:

- Legal and engineering fees
- Land acquisition, water and land rights, permits and equipment
- Start-up operations and maintenance
- Interest incurred during construction
- Purchase of facilities to improve service or prevent loss of service



CHAPTER 4 POLICIES, PROGRAMS, AND CAPABILITIES

Name: Water & Waste Disposal Loan & Grant Program	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other costs determined to be necessary for completion of the project <p>What is the loan term and rate?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Up to 40-year payback period, based on the useful life of the facilities financed Fixed interest rates, based on the need for the project and the median household income of the area to be served <p>Are there additional requirements?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Borrowers must have the legal authority to construct, operate and maintain the proposed services or facilities. All facilities receiving federal financing must be used for a public purpose. Partnerships with other federal, state, local, private and nonprofit entities that offer financial assistance are encouraged. Projects must be financially sustainable. 	
Source: United States Department of Agriculture Rural Development	Type: Financial Assistance
Cost Sharing:	Contact Representative
Application Timeframe:	Contact Representative
Amount Available:	Contact Representative
<p>For More Information:</p> <p>Website: https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/water-waste-disposal-loan-grant-program</p> <p>Northern Idaho (Office Location: Coeur d'Alene) Phone: (208) 209-4367 (Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Clearwater, Idaho, Kootenai, Latah, Lewis, Nez Perce, Shoshone)</p> <p>Western Idaho (Office Location: Boise) Phone: (208) 779-3438 (Ada, Adams, Boise, Canyon, Elmore, Gem, Owyhee, Payette, Valley, Washington)</p> <p>Central Idaho (Office Location: Twin Falls) Phone: (208) 944-3747 (Blaine, Camas, Cassia, Gooding, Jerome, Lincoln, Minidoka, Twin Falls)</p> <p>Eastern Idaho (Office Location: Preston Satellite Office - Blackfoot Area Office) Phone: (208) 244-3937 (Bannock, Bear Lake, Bingham, Bonneville, Butte, Caribou, Clark, Custer, Franklin, Fremont, Jefferson, Lemhi, Madison, Oneida, Power, Teton)</p>	

Name: Water & Waste Disposal Predevelopment Planning Grants
<p>Program Description / Activities Funded:</p> <p>This program assists low-income communities with initial planning and development of applications for USDA Rural Development Water and Waste Disposal direct loan/grant and loan guarantee</p>



CHAPTER 4 POLICIES, PROGRAMS, AND CAPABILITIES

Name: Water & Waste Disposal Predevelopment Planning Grants

programs.

Who may apply?

- Most state and local governmental entities
- Nonprofit organizations
- Federally recognized tribes

What is an eligible area?

- Rural areas and towns with populations of 10,000 or less.
- Federally recognized tribal lands

NOTE: The area must also have a median household income below the poverty line or less than 80 percent of the statewide non-metropolitan median household income

How may the funds be used?

- Grants may be used to pay part of the costs of developing a complete application for USDA Rural Development Water & Waste Disposal direct loan/grant and loan guarantee programs.

What are the terms for grants?

- Grants may not be used to pay for work already completed.
- For projects eligible under several programs, the amount of the pre-development or SEARCH grant will be subtracted from the total grant eligibility as determined in underwriting for the water or waste disposal project.
- These grants do not have to be paid back if the application for the USDA direct loan or loan/grant combination is not successful.
- Grants are based on demonstrated need and subject to the availability of funds.
- Partnerships with other federal, state and local entities are encouraged, and grants are awarded only when the applicant cannot afford to borrow the needed funds.

Source: United States Department of Agriculture Rural Development

Type: Financial Assistance

Cost Sharing: 25% minimum required.

Application Timeframe: Contact Representative

Amount Available: Maximum of \$30,000 or 75 percent of the predevelopment planning costs.

For More Information:

website: <https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/water-waste-disposal-predevelopment-planning-grants>

Northern Idaho (Office Location: Coeur d'Alene) **Phone: (208) 209-4367**

(Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Clearwater, Idaho, Kootenai, Latah, Lewis, Nez Perce, Shoshone)

Western Idaho (Office Location: Boise) **Phone: (208) 779-3438**

(Ada, Adams, Boise, Canyon, Elmore, Gem, Owyhee, Payette, Valley, Washington)



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POLICIES, PROGRAMS, AND CAPABILITIES

Name: Water & Waste Disposal Predevelopment Planning Grants

Central Idaho (Office Location: Twin Falls) **Phone: (208) 944-3747**

(Blaine, Camas, Cassia, Gooding, Jerome, Lincoln, Minidoka, Twin Falls)

Eastern Idaho (Office Location: Preston Satellite Office - Blackfoot Area Office) **Phone: (208) 244-3937**

(Bannock, Bear Lake, Bingham, Bonneville, Butte, Caribou, Clark, Custer, Franklin, Fremont, Jefferson, Lemhi, Madison, Oneida, Power, Teton)

Name: Emergency Community Water Assistance Grant

Program Description / Activities Funded:

This program helps eligible communities prepare, or recover from, an emergency that threatens the availability of safe, reliable drinking water.

Who may apply?

- Most state and local governmental entities
- Nonprofit organizations
- Federally recognized tribes

What kind of event can qualify as an emergency?

- Drought or flood
- Earthquake
- Tornado or hurricane
- Disease outbreak
- Chemical spill, leak or seepage
- Other disasters

NOTE: A federal disaster declaration is not required.

What is an eligible area?

- Rural areas and towns with populations of 10,000 or less
- Tribal lands in rural areas

The area to be served must also have a median household income less-than the state's median household income for non-metropolitan areas.

How may the funds be used?

- Water transmission line grants up to \$150,000 to construct waterline extensions, repair breaks or leaks in existing water distribution lines, and address related maintenance necessary to replenish the water supply
- Water source grants up to \$500,000 are to construct a water source, intake or treatment facility

Are matching funds required?

- Partnerships with other federal, state, local, private and nonprofit entities are encouraged.



CHAPTER 4 POLICIES, PROGRAMS, AND CAPABILITIES

Name: Emergency Community Water Assistance Grant	
Source: United States Department of Agriculture Rural Development	Type: Financial Assistance
Cost Sharing:	Contact Representative.
Application Timeframe:	Contact Representative.
Amount Available:	Contact Representative.
For More Information: Website: https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/emergency-community-water-assistance-grants Northern Idaho (Office Location: Coeur d'Alene) Phone: (208) 209-4367 (Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Clearwater, Idaho, Kootenai, Latah, Lewis, Nez Perce, Shoshone) Western Idaho (Office Location: Boise) Phone: (208) 779-3438 (Ada, Adams, Boise, Canyon, Elmore, Gem, Owyhee, Payette, Valley, Washington) Central Idaho (Office Location: Twin Falls) Phone: (208) 944-3747 (Blaine, Camas, Cassia, Gooding, Jerome, Lincoln, Minidoka, Twin Falls) Eastern Idaho (Office Location: Preston Satellite Office - Blackfoot Area Office) Phone: (208) 244-3937 (Bannock, Bear Lake, Bingham, Bonneville, Butte, Caribou, Clark, Custer, Franklin, Fremont, Jefferson, Lemhi, Madison, Oneida, Power, Teton)	

Name: The Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014 (WIFIA)	
Program Description / Activities Funded: The Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014 (WIFIA) established the WIFIA program, a federal credit program administered by EPA for eligible water and wastewater infrastructure multi-million dollar projects. The WIFIA program offers loans with low, fixed interest rates and flexible financial terms. Green infrastructure include projects that manage wet weather and that maintains and restores natural hydrology by infiltrating, evapotranspiring and harvesting and using stormwater. On a regional scale, green infrastructure is the preservation and restoration of natural landscape features, such as forests, floodplains and wetlands, coupled with policies such as infill and redevelopment that reduce overall imperviousness in a watershed. On the local scale, green infrastructure consists of site- and neighborhood-specific practices, such as bioretention, trees, green roofs, permeable pavements and cisterns.	
Source: United States Environmental Protection Agency	Type: Financial Assistance
Cost Sharing:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 49%: Maximum portion of eligible project costs that WIFIA



CHAPTER 4 POLICIES, PROGRAMS, AND CAPABILITIES

Name: The Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014 (WIFIA)	
	<p>can fund.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total federal assistance may not exceed 80% of a project's eligible costs.
Application Timeframe:	Contact Representative.
Amount Available:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$20 million: Minimum project size for large communities. \$5 million: Minimum project size for small communities (population of 25,000 or less).
For More Information: https://www.epa.gov/wifia/learn-about-wifia-program#overview	

Name: Western States Fire Manager's Grant Program	
Program Description / Activities Funded: <p>This grant program is the primary source of funding used to conduct hazardous fuels treatments on private lands in Idaho. The ILRCC prioritizes all applications received in Idaho. These applications are then reviewed by a panel of Western States Fire Managers, where final funding decisions are made. Eligible Recipients: County Wildland Fire Interagency Groups (or county governments)</p>	
Source: Idaho State Fire Plan Working Group (ISFPWG)	Type: Financial Assistance
Cost Sharing:	10% minimum required.
Application Timeframe:	Applications are due in August or September.
Amount Available:	Maximum award amount is \$300,000.
For More Information: Website: https://www.idl.idaho.gov/grants/ Idaho Department of Lands 3780 Industrial Ave South Coeur d'Alene, ID 83815 Phone: (208) 666-8649, Fax: (208) 769-1524 Specific questions regarding policies or procedures of the ILRCC: Tyre Holfeltz: tholfeltz@idl.idaho.gov 208-666-8653 Jennifer Russell: jrussell@idl.idaho.gov 208-666-8669 Idaho Department of Lands/USDA Forest Service Phone: (208) 666-8646	



CHAPTER 4 POLICIES, PROGRAMS, AND CAPABILITIES

Name: Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Communities at Risk (Community Assistance) Program	
Program Description / Activities Funded: Provides financial assistance to local jurisdictions in Idaho for efforts that support fire prevention activities. Funds may be used for planning efforts (including the use of GIS software and support), the hiring of countywide WUI coordinators, and education efforts such as FIREWISE. Funds may also be used to reduce hazardous fuels accumulations on non-Federal lands; however, use of funds for this purpose may require environmental clearance. Applications are available through Grants.gov. Please contact your local BLM line officer or fire mitigation specialist for more information. Eligible Recipients: County Wildland Fire Interagency Groups, county governments, communities, not-for-profit entities	
Source: U.S. Bureau of Land Management	Type: Technical Assistance, Financial Assistance, Education/Outreach
Cost Sharing:	None
Application Timeframe:	Awards are made throughout the year. However, a large number of awards are made prior to the end of the Federal fiscal year (September 30)
Amount Available:	Amounts vary significantly based upon the nature of the award, between a few thousand and several hundred thousand dollars.
For More Information: Idaho Fire Mitigation Specialist Bureau of Land Management, Idaho State Office (208) 373-3854	

Name: U.S. Forest Service/ Idaho Department of Lands (USFS/IDL)Community Fire Protection (formerly "Steven's Funds") and BLM Partnership Funds	
Program Description / Activities Funded: Provide funding for hazardous fuels treatments on private lands adjacent to National Forests (Community Fire Protection) and BLM (Partnership Fund) boundaries. Funds may only be used for hazardous fuels work and not for related activities. Eligible Recipients: County Wildland Fire Interagency Groups (or county governments)	
Source: USFS/IDL	Type: Financial Assistance



CHAPTER 4 POLICIES, PROGRAMS, AND CAPABILITIES

Name: U.S. Forest Service/ Idaho Department of Lands (USFS/IDL)Community Fire Protection (formerly "Steven's Funds") and BLM Partnership Funds	
Cost Sharing:	None
Application Timeframe:	Applications are available in early spring and are due in May.
Amount Available:	Awards can be for any amount but average at or below \$50,000.
For More Information: Idaho Department of Lands grant programs: Hazardous Fuels Treatment Program Manager Idaho Department of Lands (208) 666-8653 www.fireplan.gov	

Name: FEMA: Firefighter Assistance Grants	
Program Description / Activities Funded: This competitive grant from the Federal Emergency Management Agency provides direct assistance to fire protection organizations. Funds may be awarded for training safety and equipment, firefighting vehicles, fire prevention equipment, or emergency services. Eligible Recipients: fire departments at all levels.	
Source: FEMA	Type: Financial Assistance
Cost Sharing:	10% non-Federal match required.
Application Timeframe:	Online applications are accepted in early March until early April. Awards are made throughout the summer and fall.
Amount Available:	Amounts vary significantly based on the nature of the award. The largest awards are usually for firefighting vehicles and digital radio conversions, which may cost over \$1 million.
For More Information: Fire department personnel who have questions regarding the AFG Grants can reach FEMA's Grants Programs Directorate AFG program staff at 1-866-274-0960 or by e-mail at firegrants@dhs.gov . Firefighter Assistance Grants website: http://www.fema.gov/welcome-assistance-firefighters-grant-program	



CHAPTER 4 POLICIES, PROGRAMS, AND CAPABILITIES

Name: Rural Fire Assistance (RFA) Program	
Program Description / Activities Funded: Eligible Recipients: Rural Fire Departments serving 10,000 people or less that are adjacent to BLM land. Types of projects or purchases that are acceptable: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal Protective Equipment • New-generation fire shelters/case • Communications equipment • Basic Tools • Basic Wildland Fire Training Contact BLM for specifics on purchasing guidelines.	
Source: BLM	Type: Financial Assistance
Cost Sharing:	10% in additional wildland equipment or "in kind" services.
Application Timeframe:	RFA Pre-Applications are due in the fall.
Amount Available:	Up to \$20,000. Most awards are for \$5,000 or less.
Notes: The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and National Park Service also have RFA funds available for rural fire departments with protection areas adjacent to these Federal lands. Please contact your local Federal representative for information.	
For More Information: Website: https://www.frames.gov/catalog/81 BLM Rural Fire Assistance Program (RFA): Rural Fire Assistance Coordinator Bureau of Land Management, Idaho State Office (208) 373-3854	

Name: Volunteer Fire Assistance (VFA) Program
Program Description / Activities Funded: Rural firefighting resources are often the first line of defense in meeting expanded protection needs for wildland-urban interface fires. Of the more than 35,000 local fire agencies nationwide, 75% are volunteers. They provide nearly 80% of the initial attack on wildland fires in the United States. These departments provide, at no cost, wildfire and emergency protection service to 43% of the population, at an estimated value of \$36 billion per year. The U.S. Forest Service has programs to help these crucial volunteers through their State Foresters. The Volunteer Fire Assistance (VFA) Program, formerly known as the Rural Community Fire Protection



CHAPTER 4

POLICIES, PROGRAMS, AND CAPABILITIES

Name: Volunteer Fire Assistance (VFA) Program	
<p>(RCFP) Program, provides financial, technical, and other Federal assistance to State Foresters and other appropriate officials to organize, train and equip fire departments in rural areas and rural communities to suppress fires. A rural community is defined as having a population of 10,000 or less. This 10,000-person limit for participation facilitates the distribution of VFA funding to the neediest fire departments.</p> <p>Eligible Recipients: Rural Fire Departments serving 10,000 people or less.</p>	
Source: USFS/IDL	Type: Financial Assistance
Cost Sharing:	10% Hard Match (cash)
Application Timeframe:	Applications are due at the beginning of May. Applications are prioritized by the Idaho State Fire Plan Working Group in June.
Amount Available:	Up to \$20,000. Most awards are for \$5,000 or less.
<p>For More Information: ID Department of Lands 3284 W. Industrial Loop Coeur d'Alene, ID 83815 (208) 769-1525, Fax: (208) 769-1524 VFA Program Website: http://www.fs.fed.us/fire/partners/vfa/</p>	

Name: Forest Legacy Program (FLP)
<p>Program Description / Activities Funded:</p> <p>The FLP, a Federal program in partnership with States, supports State efforts to protect environmentally sensitive forest lands. Designed to encourage the protection of privately owned forest lands, FLP is an entirely voluntary program. To maximize the public benefits it achieves, the program focuses on the acquisition of partial interests in privately owned forest lands. FLP helps States develop and carry out their forest conservation plans. It encourages and supports the acquisition of conservation easements, legally binding agreements transferring a negotiated set of property rights from one party to another, without removing the property from private ownership. Most FLP conservation easements restrict development, require sustainable forestry practices, and protect other values.</p> <p>The FLP complements private, Federal and State programs focusing on conservation in two ways. First, FLP directly supports property acquisition. Additionally, FLP supports efforts to acquire donated conservation easements. FLP-funded acquisitions serve public purposes identified by participating States and agreed to by the landowner.</p> <p>Participation in the FLP is limited to private forest landowners. To qualify, landowners are required to</p>



CHAPTER 4 POLICIES, PROGRAMS, AND CAPABILITIES

Name: Forest Legacy Program (FLP)	
<p>prepare a multiple resource management plan as part of the conservation easement acquisition. The USDA's Forest Service administers the FLP in cooperation with State partners. The State grant option allows States a greater role in implementing the program. FLP also encourages partnerships with local governments and land trusts, recognizing the important contributions landowners, communities, and private organizations make to conservation efforts.</p> <p>Goals of the program are to protect wildlife, habitat, biodiversity and threatened and endangered species, and to promote and restore water quality, wetlands, and riparian buffers and encourage recreation.</p>	
Source: USDA/USFS	Type: Financial Assistance
Cost Sharing:	At least 25% coming from private, State or local sources
Application Timeframe:	Generally due in June but may vary year to year. Contact USDA Representative.
Amount Available:	Varies upon project and fiscal year
<p>For More Information: USDA Forest Service 1400 Independence Ave. SW Washington, D.C. 20078-5500 (202) 205-8333 Stewardship/Forest Land Enhancement Program/Legacy/Forest Resource Management/Cooperative Watershed/CostShare Phone: 801-625-5189, Website: https://www.fs.fed.us/managing-land/private-land/forest-legacy</p>	

Name: State Fire Assistance Program
<p>Program Description / Activities Funded:</p> <p>The State Fire Assistance Program provides financial and technical support directly to States, to enhance firefighting capacity, support community-based hazard mitigation, and expand outreach and education to homeowners and communities concerning fire prevention. The program requires a 50-50 match by the State. The delivery system is through the State Forester.</p> <p>As a result of the National Fire Plan and the Healthy Forest Restoration Act, the hazardous fuels reduction component is a major part of the State Fire Assistance Program. The hazardous fuels application and selection process is managed by the Western States Fire Managers. The hazardous fuels component, along with most other fuels mitigation funds provided by Federal agencies and the State, is coordinated through a collaborative interagency effort.</p> <p>Some benefits include:</p>



CHAPTER 4 POLICIES, PROGRAMS, AND CAPABILITIES

Name: State Fire Assistance Program	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complements Federal firefighting forces to optimize fire protection across ownerships Complements hazardous mitigation efforts across ownerships to reduce risks to communities Enhances the capability and capacity (training, equipment, preparedness, and education) of local fire protection entities Engages communities and homeowner to be able to recognize interface fire hazards, and provides them with opportunities to develop local solutions Provides a fire protection training link to volunteer fire departments <p>Opportunities for National Forests and Grasslands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate fire prevention, pre-suppression, hazard mitigation and suppression activities with State Foresters and local cooperators Provide training opportunities for local fire departments to assist each other in wildland suppression activities Helps local communities and cooperators to identify opportunities to work with each other, especially in the wildland-urban interface 	
Source: USFS	Type: Technical Assistance, Financial Assistance, Education/Outreach
Cost Sharing:	Contact USFS representative for details
Application Timeframe:	Changes with fiscal year
Amount Available:	Varies with project and fiscal year
<p>For More Information: Stewardship/Forest Land Enhancement Program/Legacy/Forest Resource Management/Cooperative Watershed/CostShare Phone: 801-625-5189, Or Coop Fire - Idaho, North Dakota, and Montana Phone: 406-329-3409</p>	

Name: Federal Excess Personal Property Program
<p>Program Description / Activities Funded:</p> <p>The program is administered by the USDA's Forest Service with delivery through the State Forester. The Federal Excess Personal Property (FEPP) program re-utilizes excess Federal property obtained from military and other Federal sources for use in rural and wildland firefighting. This equipment is loaned by agreement to State Foresters, who can sub-loan it to local firefighting organizations. The benefits of the program include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhances State and local fire protection capabilities by providing important equipment at a



CHAPTER 4 POLICIES, PROGRAMS, AND CAPABILITIES

Name: Federal Excess Personal Property Program	
<p>fraction of the cost of purchasing new or used</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complements the State Fire Assistance Program and the Volunteer Fire Assistance Program to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of fire protection across ownerships <p>Opportunities for National Forests and Grasslands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest Service personnel can assist by identifying excess property that may be used by State and local fire organizations, and by encouraging local fire departments to pursue needed equipment through this program. 	
Source: USFS	Type: Technical Assistance
Cost Sharing:	Contact USFS representative for details
Application Timeframe:	Contact USFS representative for details
Amount Available:	Contact USFS representative for details
<p>For More Information:</p> <p>Website: https://www.fs.fed.us/fire/partners/fepp/</p> <p>Stewardship/Forest Land Enhancement Program/Legacy/Forest Resource Management/Cooperative Watershed/CostShare</p> <p>Phone: 801-625-5189</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Coop Fire - Idaho, N. Dakota, and Montana</p> <p>Phone: 406-329-3409</p>	

Name: Forest Stewardship Program (FSP)
<p>Program Description / Activities Funded:</p> <p>Approximately 45% of all forestland in the United States, or 354 million acres, is under nonindustrial private ownership. This contributes significantly to America's clean water and air, wildlife habitat, recreational resources, and timber supplies. Authorized by the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978, the FSP provides technical assistance, through State forestry agency partners, to nonindustrial private forest owners to encourage and enable active long-term forest management. A primary focus of the FSP is the development of comprehensive, multi-resource management plans that provide landowners with the information they need to manage their forests for a variety of products and services.</p> <p>Landowner Participation</p> <p>Participation in the FSP is open to any non-industrial private forest landowners who are committed to the active management and stewardship of their forested properties for at least 10 years. The FSP is not a cost-share program. Cost-share assistance for plan implementation may be available through</p>



CHAPTER 4 POLICIES, PROGRAMS, AND CAPABILITIES

Name: Forest Stewardship Program (FSP)

other programs, such as the Forest Land Enhancement Program.

Rural Forestry Assistance

The FSP also assists State forestry agencies with a variety of programs to further support planning and management efforts by nonindustrial private forest owners, including tree improvement and seedling production, and landowner education programs. The Rural Forestry Assistance component of the FSP also provides for tree planting and timber stand improvement projects on non-Federal forest land, the development of discrete, resource-targeted management prescriptions, or practice plans for landowners.

Source: USFS

Type: Technical Assistance, Financial Assistance

Cost Sharing:

None

Application Timeframe:

Changes with fiscal year

Amount Available:

Changes with fiscal year

For More Information:

Stewardship/Forest Land Enhancement Program/Legacy/Forest Resource Management/Cooperative Watershed/CostShare

Phone: 801-625-5189

Website: <https://www.fs.fed.us/managing-land/private-land/forest-stewardship/>

For more information on how this program is managed nationally, Program Manager

Name: Community Forestry Program

Program Description / Activities Funded:

The Community Forestry Program transfers technology and provides financial assistance to develop awareness and understanding of the value of sound urban/community forestry management among community citizens and leaders. Assistance is provided to Idaho communities to establish and enhance sustainable urban and community forestry management programs for public and private lands.

The Idaho Department of Lands partners with the nine Resource Conservation and Development (RC&D) Councils to provide technical assistance to communities throughout the State. Cooperative agreements with the RC&D provide for the contracting of three Community Forestry Assistants. These specialists offer timely local assistance to cities and organizations in their respective geographic areas at no charge.



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Name: Community Forestry Program	
Source: IDL/RC&D	Type: Technical Assistance, Financial Assistance, Education/Outreach
Cost Sharing:	None
Application Timeframe:	Contact Representative for more information
Amount Available:	Contact Representative for more information
For More Information: Joyce Jowdy Phone: 208-666-8622, Fax: 208-769-1524 Email: jjowdy@idl.idaho.gov Website: http://www.idl.idaho.gov/bureau/community_forestry/home/index.htm	

Name: National Wildfire Community Preparedness Day Grant	
<p>National Wildfire Community Preparedness Day will mark its fifth anniversary in 2018. Applicants create a proposal for a Wildfire Community Preparedness Day Grant Application for a \$500 award to work on a one day community wildfire hazard mitigation project. The idea is to help raise wildfire awareness, promote collaboration and bring neighbors together to work on projects that can help protect homes, neighborhoods and entire communities from future wildfire risk or current post-fire impacts. Applicants are encouraged to collaborate with HOA, Firewise Community Board, club officers, youth group, faith based groups, and agency partners (water district, fire department, school district and other land managing agencies).</p>	
Source: NFPA	Type: Financial Assistance, Education/Outreach
Cost Sharing:	None
Application Timeframe:	Application must be uploaded on website and Project Must be Completed by May 5, 2018. This is an annual recurring event and award.
Amount Available:	\$500
For More Information: Website: https://www.nfpa.org/public-education/campaigns/national-wildfire-community-preparedness-day	



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Name: Rural Housing Programs	
Program Description / Activities Funded: <p>This service is responsible for providing safe, sanitary, and affordable housing for rural families with very low income, low income, and moderate income. The Rural Housing Program delivers its services through a wide range of housing programs, including programs supporting single-family homeownership, multi-family rental housing, and farm labor housing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 502 Direct Program: Loans for up to 100% of the value of the home are made directly to low- and very low-income persons to help them purchase a modest new or existing home, using a payment assistance subsidy to reduce the homeowners' payments. Some government-owned properties are eligible under this program. • Section 502 Guaranteed Program: The Federal government agrees to guarantee a home loan, thus allowing lending institutions to help buyers while incurring little risk. • Section 504 Loan and Grant Program: Loans for repairs are available for very-low-income rural homeowners. Loans are at 1-percent interest and allow up to 20 years for repayment. Grants are available to owners 62 years of age or older. • Section 515 Multi-family Housing Program: Subsidized loans for the construction and subsequent improvement of multifamily housing in rural communities are provided to housing authorities, individuals, nonprofit or limited-profit corporations, and limited partnerships. The housing units can be rented to very low-income, low-income, and moderate-income persons, including the elderly. • Section 538 Guaranteed Rural Rental Housing Program: The Federal government agrees to guarantee loans made through approved lenders to build or acquire apartments for moderate-income tenants. 	
Source: USDA	Type: Financial Assistance
Cost Sharing:	None
Application Timeframe:	Contact Housing Program Director
Amount Available:	Contact Housing Program Director
For More Information: Director, Housing Program Director 9173 West Barnes, Ste A1 Boise, ID 83709 Phone: 208-378-5630 Website: https://www.usda.gov/topics/rural/housing-assistance	

Name: Reimbursement for Firefighting on Federal Property
Under Section 11 of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974, fire departments may be



CHAPTER 4 POLICIES, PROGRAMS, AND CAPABILITIES

Name: Reimbursement for Firefighting on Federal Property

reimbursed for fighting fire on property owned by the Federal government. Only firefighting costs over and above normal operating costs are reimbursable. Claims are submitted to USFA and are reviewed by the Deputy Administrator to ensure they meet the criteria outlined in the Code of Federal Regulations.

Source: U.S. Fire Administration

Type: Financial Assistance

Cost Sharing:

None

Application Timeframe:

Contact U.S. Fire Administration

Amount Available:

Contact U.S. Fire Administration

For More Information:

Website: <https://www.federalgrantswire.com/reimbursement-for-firefighting-on-federal-property.html#.WxbSe7pFyUk>

Reimbursement is paid to the fire departments by the U.S. Department of Treasury after a claim is approved for payment. For more information, please contact the USFA at (301) 447-1358.

U.S. Fire Administration- General Contact Information:

16825 South Seton Avenue

Emmitsburg, MD 21727

Phone: (301) 447-1000, Fax: (301) 447-1346, Admissions Fax: (301) 447-1441

Name: Fire Management Assistance Grant Program

Program Description / Activities Funded:

Fire Management Assistance is available to State, local, and Tribal governments for the mitigation, management, and control of fires on publicly or privately owned forests or grasslands, which threaten such destruction as would constitute a major disaster. The Fire Management Assistance declaration process is initiated when a State submits a request for assistance to the FEMA Regional Administrator at the time a "threat of major disaster" exists. The entire process is accomplished on an expedited basis, and FEMA's decision is rendered in a matter of hours.

The Fire Management Assistance Grant Program (FMAGP) provides a 75% Federal cost share, and the State pays the remaining 25% for actual costs. Before a grant can be awarded, a State must demonstrate that total eligible costs for the declared fire meet or exceed either the individual fire cost threshold - which applies to single fires, or the cumulative fire cost threshold, which recognizes numerous smaller fires burning throughout a State. Eligible firefighting costs may include expenses for field camps; equipment use, repair and replacement; tools, materials and supplies; and mobilization and demobilization activities.



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Name: Fire Management Assistance Grant Program	
Source: FEMA	Type: Financial Assistance
Cost Sharing:	25%
Application Timeframe:	Dependent on Declaration
Amount Available:	Changes with Fiscal Year and disaster
For More Information: Federal Emergency Management Agency Federal Regional Center 130 - 228th Street, Southwest Bothell, WA 98021-8627 (425) 487-4600	

Name: Pacific Northwest Region Water Quality Program	
Program Description / Activities Funded: The Pacific Northwest Region Water Quality Program builds on the strengths of the Extension Water Quality Programs at the four Land Grant Universities throughout the Northwest. These States-- Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington -- correspond to EPA Region 10. The goal of the Pacific Northwest Program is to provide leadership for water resources research, education, and outreach to help communities, industry, and governments prevent and solve current and emerging water quality and quantity problems. To achieve this goal, the Partners have developed a coordinated regional water quality effort based on promoting and strengthening individual State programs. The Pacific Northwest Program promotes regional collaboration by acknowledging existing programs and successful efforts; assessing program gaps; identifying potential issues for cross-agency and private sector collaboration; and developing a clearinghouse of expertise and programs. In addition, the program establishes or enhances partnerships with Federal, State, and local environmental and water resource management agencies, such as placing a University Liaison within the offices of EPA Region 10. This organization only provides technical service on a watershed-to-watershed basis. No grant funding is available.	
Source: Pacific Northwest Regional Water Program	Type: Technical Assistance
Cost Sharing:	N/A
Application Timeframe:	N/A



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Name: Pacific Northwest Region Water Quality Program	
Amount Available:	N/A
For More Information: University of Idaho Soil and Environmental Sciences, Soil Science Division Moscow, ID 83844-2339 Phone: 208-885-7025, FAX: 208-885-7760	

Name: USDA Farm Service Agency's (FSA) Emergency Conservation Program (ECP)	
Program Description / Activities Funded: The ECP provides emergency funding and technical assistance for farmers and ranchers to rehabilitate farmland damaged by natural disasters and to carry out emergency water conservation measures in periods of severe drought. Funding for ECP is appropriated by Congress. Program Administration ECP is administered by State and county FSA committees. Subject to availability of funds, locally elected county committees are authorized to implement ECP for all disasters except drought, which is authorized at the national office of FSA. Land Eligibility County FSA committees determine land eligibility based on onsite inspections of damage, taking into account the type and extent of damage. For land to be eligible, the natural disaster must create new conservation problems that, if untreated, would: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• impair or endanger the land;• materially affect the land's productive capacity;• represent unusual damage which, except for wind erosion, is not the type likely to recur frequently in the same area; and• be so costly to repair that Federal assistance is or will be required to return the land to productive agricultural use. Conservation problems existing prior to the applicable disaster are ineligible for ECP assistance. Technical assistance may be provided by USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service.	
Source: USDA Farm Service Agency (FSA)	Type: Technical Assistance, Financial Assistance
Cost Sharing:	ECP program participants receive cost-share assistance of up to 75% of the cost to implement approved emergency conservation practices, as determined by county FSA committees.
Application Timeframe:	Should check with local county FSA offices regarding ECP sign-up periods,



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Name: USDA Farm Service Agency's (FSA) Emergency Conservation Program (ECP)	
	which are set by county FSA committees.
Amount Available:	Individual or cumulative requests for cost-sharing of \$50,000 or less per person, per disaster are approved at the county committee level. Cost-sharing from \$50,001 to \$100,000 is approved at the State committee level. Cost-sharing over \$100,000 must be approved by FSA's national office.
For More Information: More information on ECP is available at FSA offices and on FSA's website at http://disaster.fsa.usda.gov . USDA/FSA Idaho State FSA 9173 West Barnes Drive Boise, ID 83709-1573 Phone: 208-378-5650, Fax: 208-378-5678	

Name: The Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)
Program Description / Activities Funded: The CRP is a voluntary program for agricultural landowners. Through CRP, landowners can receive annual rental payments and cost-share assistance to establish long-term, resource-conserving vegetative covers on eligible farmland. The Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) makes annual rental payments based on the agriculture rental value of the land, and it provides cost-share assistance for up to 50% of the participant's costs in establishing approved conservation practices. Participants enroll in CRP contracts for 10 to 15 years. Benefits CRP protects millions of acres of American topsoil from erosion and is designed to safeguard the Nation's natural resources. By reducing water runoff and sedimentation, CRP protects groundwater and helps improve the condition of lakes, rivers, ponds, and streams. Acreage enrolled in the CRP is planted to resource-conserving vegetative covers, making the program a major contributor to increased wildlife populations in many parts of the country. CRP Administration FSA administers CRP, while technical support functions are provided by:



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Name: The Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)

- USDA's Natural Resource Conservation Service (NCRCS);
- USDA's Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service;
- State forestry agencies;
- Local soil and water conservation districts; and
- Private sector providers of technical assistance.

CRP General Sign-up

Producers can offer land for CRP general enrollment only during designated sign-up periods. For information on upcoming sign-ups, contact the local FSA office. To find your local office, visit FSA's Web site at <http://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?state=us&agency=fsa>.

CRP Continuous Sign-up

Environmentally desirable land devoted to certain conservation practices may be enrolled at any time under CRP continuous sign-up. Certain eligibility requirements still apply, but offers are not subject to competitive bidding. Additional information on CRP continuous sign-up is available in the FSA fact sheet "Conservation Reserve Program Continuous Sign-up."

Eligible Producers

To be eligible for CRP enrollment, a producer must have owned or operated the land for at least 12 months prior to close of the CRP sign-up period, unless:

- The new owner acquired the land due to the previous owner's death;
- The ownership change occurred due to foreclosure, where the owner exercised a timely right or redemption in accordance with State law; or
- The circumstances of the acquisition present adequate assurance to FSA that the new owner did not acquire the land for the purpose of placing it in CRP.

Eligible Land

To be eligible for placement in CRP, land must be either: cropland (including field margins) that is planted or considered planted to an agricultural commodity for 4 of the previous 6 crop years, and which is physically and legally capable of being planted in a normal manner to an agricultural commodity; or certain marginal pastureland that is suitable for use as a riparian buffer or for similar water quality purposes.

Additional Cropland Requirements

In addition to the eligible land requirements, cropland must meet one of the following criteria:

- Have a weighted average erosion index of 8 or higher;
- Be expiring CRP acreage; or
- Be located in a national or State CRP conservation priority area.

Ranking CRP Offers

Offers for CRP contracts are ranked according to the Environmental Benefits Index (EBI). FSA collects data for each of the EBI factors based on the relative environmental benefits for the land offered. Each eligible offer is ranked in comparison to all other offers, and selections are made from that ranking. FSA uses the following EBI factors to assess the environmental benefits for the land offered:

- Wildlife habitat benefits resulting from vegetative covers on contract acreage;



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Name: The Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water quality benefits from reduced erosion, runoff, and leaching; • On-farm benefits from reduced erosion; • Benefits that will likely endure beyond the contract period; • Air quality benefits from reduced wind erosion; and • Cost 	
Source: USDA Farm Service Agency (FSA)	Type: Technical Assistance, Financial Assistance, Education/Outreach
Cost Sharing:	The cost-share assistance can be an amount not more than 50% of the participants' costs in establishing approved practices.
Application Timeframe:	CRP sign up is announced annually by the Secretary and Continuous can sign up at any time.
Amount Available:	Varies upon project and fiscal year funding availability
For More Information: USDA/FSA Idaho State FSA 9173 West Barnes Drive Boise, ID 83709-1573 Phone: 208-378-5650, Fax: 208-378-5678	

Name: USDA Farm Service Agency's (FSA) Tree Assistance Program (TAP)
Program Description / Activities Funded: <p>TAP provides financial assistance to qualifying orchardists and nursery tree growers to replant or rehabilitate eligible trees, bushes and vines damaged by natural disasters occurring on or after Jan. 1, 2008, and before Oct. 1, 2011. TAP was authorized by the 2008 Farm Bill and is funded through the Agricultural Disaster Relief Trust Fund.</p> <p>Eligible Tree Types Eligible trees, bushes and vines are those from which an annual crop is produced for commercial purposes. Nursery trees include ornamental, fruit, nut and Christmas trees produced for commercial sale. Trees used for pulp or timber are ineligible.</p> <p>Eligible Producers To qualify for TAP, orchardists and nursery tree growers must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suffer qualifying tree, bush or vine losses in excess of 15% (adjusted for normal mortality) from an eligible natural disaster for the individual stand; • Have owned the eligible trees, bushes and vines when the natural disaster occurred;



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Name: USDA Farm Service Agency's (FSA) Tree Assistance Program (TAP)	
<p>however, eligible growers are not required to own the land on which eligible trees, bushes and vines are planted;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Replace eligible trees, bushes and vines within 12 months of the date the application is approved.	
Source: USDA/FSA	Type: Technical Assistance, Financial Assistance
Cost Sharing:	Varies
Application Timeframe:	Contact USDA/FSA Representative
Amount Available:	Contact USDA/FSA Representative
<p>For More Information: USDA/FSA Website: https://www.fsa.usda.gov/Assets/USDA-FSA-Public/usdfiles/FactSheets/2018/tap_fact_sheet_may_2018.pdf Idaho State FSA 9173 West Barnes Drive Boise, ID 83709-1573 Phone: 208-378-5650, Fax: 208-378-5678</p>	

Name: Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Casualty Loss-Special Disaster Provisions	
<p>Program Description / Activities Funded:</p> <p>Special tax law provisions may help taxpayers and businesses recover financially from the impact of a disaster, especially when the Federal government declares their location to be a major disaster area. Depending on the circumstances, the IRS may grant additional time to file returns and pay taxes. Both individuals and businesses in a federally declared disaster area can get a faster refund by claiming losses related to the disaster on the tax return for the previous year, usually by filing an amended return.</p> <p>The IRS also offers audio presentations on Planning for Disaster. These presentations discuss business continuity planning, insurance coverage, record keeping and other tips to stay in business after a major disaster.</p>	
Source: IRS	Type: Technical Assistance, Financial Assistance
Cost Sharing:	N/A



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Name: Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Casualty Loss-Special Disaster Provisions	
Application Timeframe:	Initiated when a disaster declaration is available
Amount Available:	N/A (The main priority is service to either obtain an extension with taxes or receive a refund more quickly, and assistance with itemizing items destroyed during a disaster.)
For More Information: http://www.irs.gov/businesses/small/article/0,,id=156138,00.html Area offices: Boise Phone: (208) 387-2847 550 West Fort St. Boise, ID 83724 Coeur D'Alene Phone: (208) 676-8798 1221 Ironwood Dr. Coeur D'Alene, ID 83814 Idaho Falls Phone: (208) 523-8041 1820 East 17th St. Idaho Falls, ID 83404 Pocatello Phone: (208) 236-6795 611 Wilson Ave. Pocatello, ID 83201	

Name: Bonneville Power Administration: Integrated Fish and Wildlife Program	
Program Description / Activities Funded: Environmental values are an important part of our Pacific Northwest heritage. So, too, is the low-cost and clean energy produced by Federal hydroelectric facilities throughout the Columbia River Basin. BPA and its partners operating the Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS) are working to protect and enhance our environmental, fish, and wildlife values, and ensure these qualities for future generations. BPA partners with the Northwest Power and Conservation Council, the Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Authority, Columbia Basin Tribes, and other Federal, State, and private organizations. BPA provides funding for conservation easements, habit acquisitions and protections, and other conservation and restoration projects.	
Source: Bonneville Power Administration	Type: Financial Assistance
Cost Sharing:	Contact Bonneville Power Administration
Application Timeframe:	Contact Bonneville Power Administration



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Amount Available:	Contact Bonneville Power Administration
For More Information: 905 Northeast 11th Ave. Portland, OR 97232 503-230-5136 and 1-800-282-3713 (Toll Free) Integrated Fish & Wildlife Program: Director Environmental Services: Manager - Environmental Planning & Analysis	

Name: National Oceanic Atmospheric Restoration Center Grants	
Program Description / Activities Funded: The NOAA Restoration Center is devoted to restoring the Nation’s coastal ecosystems and preserving diverse and abundant marine life. Through its strong commitment to restoration and by promoting partnerships and local stewardship, our programs inform and inspire people to act on behalf of a healthier coastal environment. Large-scale regional restoration projects conducted under the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act reduce coastal erosion and reverse wetlands loss in Louisiana, where tens of thousands of acres of wetlands are lost through subsidence, erosion, and die-offs each year. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Community-based Restoration Program applies a novel, grass-roots approach to restoration and is designed to actively engage communities in on-the-ground restoration of local habitats. • NOAA’s Damage Assessment, Remediation and Restoration Program works to restore marine resources that have been injured due oil spills, toxic releases, or ship groundings. • NOAA’s Great Lakes Habitat Restoration Program works to restore coastal and near-shore habitats in the Great Lakes. • Finding ways to address Invasive Species is another NOAA priority, as these nuisance plants and critters continue to take over our aquatic habitats. • The Restoration Science Program advances emerging restoration technology, science, and cost-effective practices. 	
Source: NOAA	Type: Technical Assistance, Financial Assistance
Cost Sharing:	Varies
Application Timeframe:	Varies
Amount Available:	Varies depending upon scale of project
For More Information: Idaho NOAA website: https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/funding-opportunities 1201 NE Lloyd Boulevard, Suite 1100	



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Name: National Oceanic Atmospheric Restoration Center Grants

Portland, OR 97232

Phone: 503-231-2110, Fax: 503-231-6265

Name: Idaho Fish & Wildlife Foundation

Program Description / Activities Funded:

The Idaho Fish and Wildlife Foundation is dedicated to the conservation of natural resources; fish, wildlife, and habitat. The Foundation is a 501 (c) (3) nonprofit organization established in 1990 and is headquartered in Boise, Idaho. Board members represent all regions of the State and work to enhance Idaho's fish and wildlife habitat. The Foundation grants funding for statewide conservation and education projects.

Source: Idaho Fish & Wildlife Foundation

Type: Technical Assistance, Financial Assistance, Education/Outreach

Cost Sharing:

1:1 match

Application Timeframe:

Initiated in November, after the Board issues a notice about funding opportunities

Amount Available:

Maximum \$10,000

For More Information: For more information, call (208)334-2648 or email ifwf@idfg.idaho.gov.

Name: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Programs

Program Description / Activities Funded:

HUD awards grants to organizations and groups for a variety of purposes. To participate in the HUD grants program, you need to be registered with Grants.gov.

Some HUD programs and services are:

- HUD 5-H Homeownership Program
- HUD Home Program
- HUD Partnership for Advancing Technology in Housing
- HUD/Federal Housing Administration (FHA) Title I Home Repair Loan Program
- HUD/FHA Section 203(h) Mortgage Insurance for Disaster Victims
- HUD/FHA Section 203(k) Rehabilitation Mortgage Insurance Program



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Name: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Programs	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• HUD Disaster Recovery Grants Additional grant information can be found at HUDs website and at Grants.gov	
Source: HUD	Type: Technical Assistance, Financial Assistance, Education/Outreach
Cost Sharing:	HUD generally awards noncompetitive, nonrecurring Disaster Recovery grants by a formula that considers disaster recovery needs unmet by other Federal disaster assistance programs.
Application Timeframe:	General Home services applications can be processed all year round. The disaster-related application process begins after a disaster declaration has been issued.
Amount Available:	Varies. Loan programs are based on credit and amount being requested.
For More Information: HUD Boise Field Office Plaza IV, Suite 220 800 Park Boulevard Boise, Idaho 83712-7743 Phone: (208) 334-1990, Fax: (208) 334-9648	

Name: Department of Transportation/Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Emergency Relief Program
Program Description / Activities Funded: Congress authorized in Title 23, United States Code, Section 125, a special program from the Highway Trust Fund for the repair or reconstruction of Federal-aid highways and roads on Federal lands which have suffered serious damage as a result of (1) natural disasters or (2) catastrophic failures from an external cause. This program, commonly referred to as the emergency relief or ER program, supplements the commitment of resources by States, their political subdivisions, or other Federal agencies to help pay for unusually heavy expenses resulting from extraordinary conditions. The applicability of the ER program to a natural disaster is based on the extent and intensity of the disaster. Damage to highways must be severe, occur over a wide area, and result in unusually high expenses to the highway agency. Applicability of ER to a catastrophic failure due to an external cause is based on the criteria that the failure was not the result of an inherent flaw in the facility but was sudden, caused a disastrous impact on transportation services, and resulted in unusually high expenses



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Name: Department of Transportation/Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Emergency Relief Program

to the highway agency.

What Are Federal-aid Highways?

The State highway agencies, working with local officials, have established the functional classification of all public roads, ranging from high service level arterials to lower service local streets. Federal-aid highways are all the public roads not functionally classified as either local or rural minor collectors. As a result, Federal-aid highways include the more important State, county, and city roads. Based on the functional classifications, about one-quarter of the overall public road mileage has been designated as Federal-aid highways.

What Is Serious Damage?

Serious damage is major or unusual damage to a highway which severely impairs the safety or usefulness of the highway or results in road closures. Serious damage must be beyond the scope of work usually done by highway agencies in repairing damage normally expected from seasonal or occasionally different natural conditions.

As a general rule, the estimated cost for repairs from a disaster or catastrophic failure in a State must require at least \$700,000 in ER funding before the FHWA will consider approving the disaster or catastrophic failure as eligible for funding under the ER program.

What Types of Repairs Are Eligible for Funding?

ER funds can be used for "emergency repairs" and "permanent repairs." Emergency repairs are those made during and immediately following a disaster to restore essential traffic, to minimize the extent of damage, or to protect the remaining facilities. Typical examples are:

- establishing emergency detours
- removing slides and debris
- providing temporary bridges or ferry service
- regrading of roadway embankments and surfaces
- placing rip-rap to prevent further scour

Permanent repairs are those undertaken, normally after emergency repairs have been completed, to restore the highway to its pre-disaster condition. These would include:

- restoring pavement surfaces
- reconstructing damaged bridges and culverts
- replacing signs, guardrail, fences, and other highway appurtenances

Source: Department of Transportation/FHWA

Type: Financial Assistance

Cost Sharing:

Approved ER funds are available at the pro-rata share that would normally apply to the Federal-aid facility damaged. For Interstate highways, the Federal share is 90%. For all other highways, the Federal share is 80%. Emergency repair work to restore essential travel, minimize the extent of damage, or protect the remaining facilities, accomplished in the first 180



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Name: Department of Transportation/Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Emergency Relief Program	
	days after the disaster occurs, may be reimbursed at 100% Federal share.
Application Timeframe:	Individual States are responsible for requesting ER funds to assist in the cost of necessary repair of Federal-aid highways damaged by natural disasters or catastrophic failures. A notice of intent to request ER funds, filed by the State Department of Transportation with the FHWA Division Office located in the State, will initiate the ER application process.
Amount Available:	\$100 million in annual authorization
For More Information: FHWA Idaho Division Office 3050 Lakeharbor Lane, #126 Boise, ID 83703 FHWA Office Phone : (208) 334-1843	

Name: Department of Commerce/Economic Development Authority (EDA)
Program Description / Activities Funded: EDA was created by Congress pursuant to the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 to provide financial assistance to distressed communities, both rural and urban. EDA's mission is to lead the Federal economic development agenda by promoting innovation and competitiveness, preparing American regions for growth and success in the worldwide economy. EDA will fulfill its mission by fostering entrepreneurship, innovation, and productivity through investments in infrastructure development, capacity building, and business development. These investments will be made to attract private capital investments and higher-skill, higher-wage jobs to regions experiencing substantial and persistent economic distress. EDA works in partnership with distressed regions to address problems associated with long-term economic distress and to assist regions experiencing sudden and severe economic dislocations, such as those resulting from natural disasters, conversions of military installations, changing trade patterns, and the depletion of natural resources. EDA investments generally take the form of grants to or cooperative agreements with eligible recipients. EDA provides assistance via: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Construction Grant Program• Planning Grants• Revolving Loan Fund• Technical Assistance Grants Eligible Parties include:



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Name: Department of Commerce/Economic Development Authority(EDA)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• City or other political subdivision of a State, including a special-purpose unit of a State or local government engaged in economic or infrastructure development activities, or a consortium of political subdivisions;• State;• Institution of higher education or consortium of institutions of higher education;• Public or private non-profit organization or association, including a community or faith-based non-profit organization, acting in cooperation with officials of a political subdivision of a State;• District Organization;• Indian Tribe or a consortium of Indian Tribes; or• Private individual or for-profit organization, but only for training, research and technical assistance investments.	
Source: Department of Commerce/Economic Development Authority	Type: Technical Assistance Financial Assistance
Cost Sharing:	Contact Representative
Application Timeframe:	Contact Representative
Amount Available:	Varies upon grant program
For More Information: Website: https://eda.gov/funding-opportunities/ Economic Development Authority Jackson Federal Building, Room 1890 915 Second Avenue Seattle, WA 98174-1001 Phone: 206-220-7660, Fax: 206-220-7669 Regional Director Idaho Department of Commerce 700 W State Street P.O. Box 83720 Boise, ID 83720-0093 Phone: (208) 334-2470, Fax: (208) 334-2631	

Name: Environmental Education (EE) Local Grant Program
Program Description / Activities Funded: The purpose of the Environmental Education Local Grants Program in Region 10 is to support locally-focused environmental education projects that increase public awareness and



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Name: Environmental Education (EE) Local Grant Program	
<p>knowledge about environmental and conservation issues and provide the skills that participants in its funded projects need to make informed decisions and take responsible actions toward the environment. Through this grant program, EPA intends to provide financial support for projects that design, demonstrate, and/or disseminate environmental education practices, methods, or techniques, that will serve to increase environmental and conservation literacy and encourage behavior that will benefit the environment. In addition to other environmental topics, the 2018 EE Local Grant Program includes support for projects that reflect the intersection of environmental issues with agricultural best-practices, conservation of natural resources, food waste management, and natural disaster preparedness.</p>	
Source: United States Environmental Protection Agency	Type: Education/Outreach , Financial Assistance
Cost Sharing:	Applicants must demonstrate how they will provide non-federal matching funds of <u>at least</u> 25% of the total cost of the project.
Application Timeframe:	The closing date and time for receipt of proposal submissions is March 15 in order to be considered for funding.
Amount Available:	The total funding for the competitive opportunity in U.S. EPA Region 10 is up to \$300,000. This Region expects to award three or four grants for no less than \$50,000, and no more than \$100,000 each. Region 10 covers the states of Alaska (AK), Idaho (ID), Oregon (OR), and Washington (WA). Please send an application to this Region only if your project will take place in one or more of those states.
For More Information: Region 10 - AK, ID, OR, WA URL: https://www.epa.gov/education/environmental-education-ee-grant-solicitation-notice	

Name: The Steele-Reese Foundation Grant Program
Program Description / Activities Funded: The Steele-Reese Foundation, a trust for charitable purposes, was created by Eleanor Steele Reese on August 10, 1955. The foundation makes grants to charitable organizations operating in Idaho and Montana, and in the southern Appalachian mountain region of eastern Kentucky.



CHAPTER 4 POLICIES, PROGRAMS, AND CAPABILITIES

Name: The Steele-Reese Foundation Grant Program	
<p>Rural Conservation: Examples include composting programs, wildlife projects, ecosystem protection programs, and water projects. All conservation/environmental programs must be locally, rather than regionally, focused. National organizations are eligible for support only if all Steele-Reese funds will be employed directly in projects located in the geographical areas served by this foundation.</p> <p>Rural Health: Examples include hospices; preventive health programs; equipment for clinics, small hospitals, EMS and ambulance units; family-planning programs.</p> <p>Rural Humanities: Examples include local arts groups and local historical projects.</p>	
Source: The Steele-Reese Foundation	Type: Financial Assistance
Cost Sharing:	None
Application Timeframe:	Applications can be submitted at any time, but those submitted after March 1 will be considered for the next fiscal year.
Amount Available:	Grants generally vary in size from \$5,000 to (rarely) over \$150,000
<p>For More Information: Linda Tracy, Western Program Director The Steele-Reese Foundation PO Box 8311 Missoula, MT 59807-8311 E-mail: linda@steele-reese.org Phone: (406) 207-7984, Fax: (207) 470-3872</p>	

Name: The Wilburforce Foundation Grant Program
<p>Program Description / Activities Funded:</p> <p>Wilburforce Foundation protects wildlife habitats in Western North America by actively supporting organizations and leaders advancing conservation solutions. Wilburforce makes investments that contribute to the following types of outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increase access to and use of scientific, legal, political, and economic information resources;• Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of grantee organizations conservation leaders, and other allies;• Increase communication, cooperation and collaboration among grantees, stakeholders, decision-makers and/or allies;• Increase awareness, support and utilization of conservation policies, plans and practices that protect wildlife habitat;• Decrease or mitigate threats to wildlife habitat;• Improve the protected status of wildlife habitat;



CHAPTER 4 POLICIES, PROGRAMS, AND CAPABILITIES

Name: The Wilburforce Foundation Grant Program	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the ecological resilience of the landscapes in which we work. 	
Source: The Wilburforce Foundation	Type: Financial Assistance
Cost Sharing:	None
Application Timeframe:	Varies upon program applying to and geographic region.
Amount Available:	Varies
For More Information: Wilburforce Foundation 3601 Fremont Ave N, #304 Seattle, WA 98103-8753 Phone: 206-632-2325, Fax: 206-632-2326 Email: grants@wilburforce.org	

Name: Team Rubicon Disaster Response and Recovery									
Program Description / Activities Funded: Team Rubicon is an international non-profit disaster response organization that unites the skills and experiences of military veterans with first responders to rapidly deploy emergency response teams, free of charge, to communities affected by disasters. Team Rubicon currently maintains a roster of 65,000+ change volunteers able to deploy throughout the United States and world. Team Rubicon stands ready to deploy resources in the following timeframes:									
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Timeframe</th> <th>Number of Volunteers</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>24 HRS</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>48 HRS</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>96 HRS</td> <td>30</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Timeframe	Number of Volunteers	24 HRS	10	48 HRS	20	96 HRS	30	Team Rubicon maintains complete records of volunteers, hours worked, and work-orders so as to assist local, county, state, and tribal governments in applying for federal public assistance grants.
Timeframe	Number of Volunteers								
24 HRS	10								
48 HRS	20								
96 HRS	30								
Team Rubicon deploys equipped with all the resources required to provide the capabilities above including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Personal protective equipment Hand tools 									



CHAPTER 4

POLICIES, PROGRAMS, AND CAPABILITIES

Name: Team Rubicon Disaster Response and Recovery

- **Solar-powered electrical suites**
- **Palantir data analysis and mapping suites (mobile and static platforms)**
- **Heavy equipment**
- **Sawyer teams**

All incident management personnel are trained in the application of Incident Command System (ICS) in compliance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS). Volunteers are trained in the basics of ICS. Team Rubicon deploys as a self-sustaining unit.

Team Rubicon has responded to numerous natural disasters across the United States. The flexibility of our organization allows us to operate in two distinct ways:

Tactical Branch, Single Resource Unit, or Task Force

Team Rubicon can work under the direction of a governmental entity or agency (based on requested function) and integrate fully into an existing Incident Command System structure to perform disaster response functions.

Non-Government Organization (NGO)

Team Rubicon is a voting member of the National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (NVOAD). Team Rubicon can integrate into national, state, or community VOAD efforts to provide its services to survivors, free of charge.

Service is the driving principle of Team Rubicon operations and our members.

Team Rubicon focuses on serving vulnerable and at-risk populations affected by disaster. While the initial damage and trauma of natural disasters will impact any population regardless of socio-economic factors, the financial burden of recovery and rebuilding has dramatic and long-lasting repercussions on many rural and urban populations lacking proper insurance and public and private resources.

All Team Rubicon services are provided free of charge.

In 2016, 62 percent of all homes Team Rubicon serviced did not have home insurance. An American Progress report noted that the most extreme weather events typically harmed counties with household incomes below the U.S. median annual income of \$51,941. Wildfires, tornadoes, and severe thunderstorms devastated areas with households that earned on average three percent less than the U.S. median income. It is easy to imagine the positive, long-term impact Team Rubicon's free assistance provided to these families.

Source: Team Rubicon, VOAD

Type: Volunteer Assistance in Response and Recovery

Cost Sharing:

Not required.

Application Timeframe:

Contact Representative.

Amount Available:

Contact Representative.

For More Information:



CHAPTER 4

POLICIES, PROGRAMS, AND CAPABILITIES

Name: Team Rubicon Disaster Response and Recovery

<https://teamrubiconusa.org>

Team Rubicon National Headquarters
6171 W. Century Blvd., Suite 310
Los Angeles, CA 90045
310.640.8787

The Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Programs (CFDA) is a collection of federal programs, projects, services, and activities that provide assistance or benefits to the American public. Available federal assistance includes grants, loans, loan guarantees, services, and other types of support. The online document is available at <https://beta.sam.gov/>.

State Funding Capability

A comprehensive aquifer management plan was developed for the Snake River in 2009. The Governor and Idaho legislature tasked the Idaho Water Resource Board (IDWR) with developing an aquifer recharge program capable of recharging an average of 250,000 acre-feet/year by 2024. The IWRB, through various one-time State funded allocations, started the “pilot” phase of the recharge program from 2009 through 2014. In 2015 the State allocated approximately \$5 million dollars from the Cigarette Tax funding for aquifer stabilization with one of the main focuses on the ESPA Managed Recharge Program (Idaho HB547). The exact amount of funding was variable depending on how much revenue was generated by the Cigarette Tax and higher priority demands on that revenue. The State further stabilized the funding for the ESPA Managed Recharge program in 2016 by adding \$5 million ongoing from the General Fund (Idaho SB1402).

Certain road and bridge post-disaster mitigation projects received state funding through the Emergency Relief Fund in 2017. The Legislature of the State of Idaho appropriated \$1,000,000 in 2018 for stream channel mitigation projects to be administered by the Idaho Water Resource Board on a competitive 50 percent match basis. The State Disaster Fund assisted with local HMGP match requirements for federally funded projects in the past; however, that option is at the discretion of the Governor with ties to disaster damages on a case by case basis.