

PART 3—MITIGATION STRATEGY

CHAPTER 19. MITIGATION ALTERNATIVES

Catalogs of hazard mitigation alternatives were developed that present a broad range of alternatives to be considered for use in the planning area, in compliance with 44CFR (Section 201.6.c.3.ii). One catalog was developed for each hazard of concern evaluated in this plan. The catalogs for each hazard are listed in Table 19-1 through Table 19-8. The catalogs present alternatives that are categorized in two ways:

- By what the alternative would do:
 - Manipulate a hazard
 - Reduce exposure to a hazard
 - Reduce vulnerability to a hazard
 - Increase the ability to respond to or be prepared for a hazard
- By who would have responsibility for implementation:
 - Individuals
 - Businesses
 - Government.

Hazard mitigation initiatives recommended in this plan were selected from among the alternatives presented in the catalogs. The catalogs provide a baseline of mitigation alternatives that are backed by a planning process, are consistent with the planning partners' goals and objectives, and are within the capabilities of the partners to implement. However, not all the alternatives meet all the planning partners' selection criteria. All actions recommended in this plan were reviewed against the selection criteria.

**TABLE 19-1.
CATALOG OF MITIGATION ALTERNATIVES—DAM/CANAL FAILURE**

| Personal Scale | Corporate Scale | Government Scale |
|---|---|--|
| Manipulate Hazard | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove dams 2. Remove levees 3. Harden dams | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove dams 2. Remove levees 3. Harden dams |
| Reduce Exposure | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relocate out of dam failure inundation areas. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace earthen dams with hardened structures | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Replace earthen dams with hardened structures 2. Relocate critical facilities out of dam failure inundation areas. 3. Consider open space land use in designated dam failure inundation areas. |
| Reduce Vulnerability | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elevate home to appropriate levels. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flood-proof facilities within dam failure inundation areas | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adopt higher regulatory floodplain standards in mapped dam failure inundation areas. 2. Retrofit critical facilities within dam failure inundation areas. |
| Increase Preparation or Response Capability | | |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Learn about risk reduction for the dam failure hazard. 2. Learn the evacuation routes for a dam failure event. 3. Educate yourself on early warning systems and the dissemination of warnings. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Educate employees on the probable impacts of a dam failure. 2. Develop a Continuity of Operations Plan. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Map dam failure inundation areas. 2. Enhance emergency operations plan to include a dam failure component. 3. Institute monthly communications checks with dam operators. 4. Inform the public on risk reduction techniques 5. Adopt real-estate disclosure requirements for the re-sale of property located within dam failure inundation areas. 6. Consider the probable impacts of climate in assessing the risk associated with the dam failure hazard. 7. Establish early warning capability downstream of listed high hazard dams. 8. Consider the residual risk associated with protection provided by dams in future land use decisions. |

**TABLE 19-2.
CATALOG OF MITIGATION ALTERNATIVES—DROUGHT**

| Personal Scale | Corporate Scale | Government Scale |
|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| Manipulate Hazard | | |
| None | None | Groundwater recharge through stormwater management |
| Reduce Exposure | | |
| None | None | Identify and create groundwater backup sources |
| Reduce Vulnerability | | |
| 1. Drought-resistant landscapes | 1. Drought-resistant landscapes | 1. Water use conflict regulations |
| 2. Reduce water system losses | 2. Reduce private water system losses | 2. Reduce water system losses |
| 3. Modify plumbing systems (through water saving kits) | | 3. Distribute water saving kits |
| Increase Preparation or Response Capability | | |
| • Practice active water conservation | • Practice active water conservation | 1. Public education on drought resistance |
| | | 2. Identify alternative water supplies for times of drought; mutual aid agreements with alternative suppliers |
| | | 3. Develop drought contingency plan |
| | | 4. Develop criteria “triggers” for drought-related actions |
| | | 5. Improve accuracy of water supply forecasts |
| | | 6. Modify rate structure to influence active water conservation techniques |

**TABLE 19-3.
CATALOG OF MITIGATION ALTERNATIVES—EARTHQUAKE**

| Personal Scale | Corporate Scale | Government Scale |
|--|--|--|
| Manipulate Hazard | | |
| None | None | None |
| Reduce Exposure | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locate outside of hazard area (off soft soils) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locate or relocate mission-critical functions outside hazard area where possible | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locate critical facilities or functions outside hazard area where possible |
| Reduce Vulnerability | | |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Retrofit structure (anchor house structure to foundation) Secure household items that can cause injury or damage (such as water heaters, bookcases, and other appliances) Build to higher design | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Build redundancy for critical functions and facilities Retrofit critical buildings and areas housing mission-critical functions | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Harden infrastructure Provide redundancy for critical functions Adopt higher regulatory standards |
| Increase Preparation or Response Capability | | |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Practice “drop, cover, and hold” Develop household mitigation plan, such as creating a retrofit savings account, communication capability with outside, 72-hour self-sufficiency during an event Keep cash reserves for reconstruction Become informed on the hazard and risk reduction alternatives available. Develop a post-disaster action plan for your household | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Adopt higher standard for new construction; consider “performance-based design” when building new structures Keep cash reserves for reconstruction Inform your employees on the possible impacts of earthquake and how to deal with them at your work facility. Develop a Continuity of Operations Plan | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Provide better hazard maps Provide technical information and guidance Enact tools to help manage development in hazard areas (e.g., tax incentives, information) Include retrofitting and replacement of critical system elements in capital improvement plan Develop strategy to take advantage of post-disaster opportunities Warehouse critical infrastructure components such as pipe, power line, and road repair materials Develop and adopt a Continuity of Operations Plan Initiate triggers guiding improvements (such as <50% substantial damage or improvements) Further enhance seismic risk assessment to target high hazard buildings for mitigation opportunities. Develop a post-disaster action plan that includes grant funding and debris removal components. |

**TABLE 19-4.
CATALOG OF MITIGATION ALTERNATIVES—FLOOD**

| Personal Scale | Corporate Scale | Government Scale |
|---|---|--|
| Manipulate Hazard | | |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clear stormwater drains and culverts 2. Institute low-impact development techniques on property | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clear stormwater drains and culverts 2. Institute low-impact development techniques on property | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintain drainage system 2. Institute low-impact development techniques on property 3. Dredging, levee construction, and providing regional retention areas 4. Structural flood control, levees, channelization, or revetments. 5. Stormwater management regulations and master planning 6. Acquire vacant land or promote open space uses in developing watersheds to control increases in runoff |
| Reduce Exposure | | |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Locate outside of hazard area 2. Elevate utilities above base flood elevation 3. Institute low impact development techniques on property | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Locate business critical facilities or functions outside hazard area 2. Institute low impact development techniques on property | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Locate or relocate critical facilities outside of hazard area 2. Acquire or relocate identified repetitive loss properties 3. Promote open space uses in identified high hazard areas via techniques such as: planned unit developments, easements, setbacks, greenways, sensitive area tracks. 4. Adopt land development criteria such as planned unit developments, density transfers, clustering 5. Institute low impact development techniques on property 6. Acquire vacant land or promote open space uses in developing watersheds to control increases in runoff |
| Reduce Vulnerability | | |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Retrofit structures (elevate structures above base flood elevation) 2. Elevate items within house above base flood elevation 3. Build new homes above base flood elevation 4. Flood-proof existing structures | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Build redundancy for critical functions or retrofit critical buildings 2. Provide flood-proofing measures when new critical infrastructure must be located in floodplains | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Harden infrastructure, bridge replacement program 2. Provide redundancy for critical functions and infrastructure 3. Adopt appropriate regulatory standards, such as: increased freeboard standards, cumulative substantial improvement or damage, lower substantial damage threshold; compensatory storage, non-conversion deed restrictions. 4. Stormwater management regulations and master planning. 5. Adopt “no-adverse impact” floodplain management policies that strive to not increase the flood risk on downstream communities. |

**TABLE 19-4 (continued).
CATALOG OF MITIGATION ALTERNATIVES—FLOOD**

| Personal Scale | Corporate Scale | Government Scale |
|---|---|---|
| Increase Preparation or Response Capability | | |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Buy flood insurance 2. Develop household mitigation plan, such as retrofit savings, communication capability with outside, 72-hour self-sufficiency during and after an event | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Keep cash reserves for reconstruction 2. Support and implement hazard disclosure for the sale/re-sale of property in identified risk zones. 3. Solicit cost-sharing through partnerships with other stakeholders on projects with multiple benefits. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Produce better hazard maps 2. Provide technical information and guidance 3. Enact tools to help manage development in hazard areas (stronger controls, tax incentives, and information) 4. Incorporate retrofitting or replacement of critical system elements in capital improvement plan 5. Develop strategy to take advantage of post-disaster opportunities 6. Warehouse critical infrastructure components 7. Develop and adopt a Continuity of Operations Plan 8. Consider participation in the Community Rating System 9. Maintain existing data and gather new data needed to define risks and vulnerability 10. Train emergency responders 11. Create a building and elevation inventory of structures in the floodplain 12. Develop and implement a public information strategy 13. Charge a hazard mitigation fee 14. Integrate floodplain management policies into other planning mechanisms within the planning area. 15. Consider the probable impacts of climate change on the risk associated with the flood hazard 16. Consider the residual risk associated with structural flood control in future land use decisions 17. Enforce National Flood Insurance Program 18. Adopt a Stormwater Management Master Plan |

**TABLE 19-5.
CATALOG OF MITIGATION ALTERNATIVES—LANDSLIDE**

| Personal Scale | Corporate Scale | Government Scale |
|---|--|---|
| Manipulate Hazard | | |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stabilize slope (dewater, armor toe) 2. Reduce weight on top of slope 3. Minimize vegetation removal and the addition of impervious surfaces. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stabilize slope (dewater, armor toe) 2. Reduce weight on top of slope | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stabilize slope (dewater, armor toe) 2. Reduce weight on top of slope |
| Reduce Exposure | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locate structures outside of hazard area (off unstable land and away from slide-run out area) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locate structures outside of hazard area (off unstable land and away from slide-run out area) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Acquire properties in high-risk landslide areas. 2. Adopt land use policies that prohibit the placement of habitable structures in high-risk landslide areas. |
| Reduce Vulnerability | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retrofit home. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retrofit at-risk facilities. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adopt higher regulatory standards for new development within unstable slope areas. 2. Armor/retrofit critical infrastructure against the impact of landslides. |
| Increase Preparation or Response Capability | | |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Institute warning system, and develop evacuation plan 2. Keep cash reserves for reconstruction 3. Educate yourself on risk reduction techniques for landslide hazards. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Institute warning system, and develop evacuation plan 2. Keep cash reserves for reconstruction 3. Develop a Continuity of Operations Plan 4. Educate employees on the potential exposure to landslide hazards and emergency response protocol. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Produce better hazard maps 2. Provide technical information and guidance 3. Enact tools to help manage development in hazard areas: better land controls, tax incentives, information 4. Develop strategy to take advantage of post-disaster opportunities 5. Warehouse critical infrastructure components 6. Develop and adopt a Continuity of Operations Plan 7. Educate the public on the landslide hazard and appropriate risk reduction alternatives. |

**TABLE 19-6.
CATALOG OF MITIGATION ALTERNATIVES—SEVERE WEATHER**

| Personal Scale | Corporate Scale | Government Scale |
|---|--|---|
| Manipulate Hazard | | |
| None | None | None |
| Reduce Exposure | | |
| None | None | None |
| Reduce Vulnerability | | |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Insulate house 2. Provide redundant heat and power 3. Insulate structure 4. Plant appropriate trees near home and power lines (“Right tree, right place” National Arbor Day Foundation Program) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Relocate critical infrastructure (such as power lines) underground 2. Reinforce or relocate critical infrastructure such as power lines to meet performance expectations 3. Install tree wire | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Harden infrastructure such as locating utilities underground 2. Trim trees back from power lines 3. Designate snow routes and strengthen critical road sections and bridges |
| Increase Preparation or Response Capability | | |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Trim or remove trees that could affect power lines 2. Promote 72-hour self-sufficiency 3. Obtain a NOAA weather radio. 4. Obtain an emergency generator. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Trim or remove trees that could affect power lines 2. Create redundancy 3. Equip facilities with a NOAA weather radio 4. Equip vital facilities with emergency power sources. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support programs such as “Tree Watch” that proactively manage problem areas through use of selective removal of hazardous trees, tree replacement, etc. 2. Establish and enforce building codes that require all roofs to withstand snow loads 3. Increase communication alternatives 4. Modify land use and environmental regulations to support vegetation management activities that improve reliability in utility corridors. 5. Modify landscape and other ordinances to encourage appropriate planting near overhead power, cable, and phone lines 6. Provide NOAA weather radios to the public |

**TABLE 19-7.
CATALOG OF RISK REDUCTION MEASURES—VOLCANO**

| Personal Scale | Corporate Scale | Government Scale |
|---|--|---|
| Manipulate Hazard | | |
| None | None | Limited success has been experienced with lava flow diversion structures |
| Reduce Exposure | | |
| Relocate outside of hazard area, such as lahar zones | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locate mission critical functions outside of hazard area, such as lahar zones whenever possible. | Locate critical facilities and functions outside of hazard area, such as lahar zones, whenever possible. |
| Reduce Vulnerability | | |
| None | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect corporate critical facilities and infrastructure from potential impacts of severe ash fall (air filtration capability) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect critical facilities from potential problems associated with ash fall. Build redundancy for critical facilities and functions. |
| Increase Preparation or Response Capability | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and practice a household evacuation plan. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and practice a corporate evacuation plan Inform employees through corporate sponsored outreach Develop a cooperative | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Public outreach, awareness. Tap into state volcano warning system to provide early warning to residents of potential ash fall problems |

**TABLE 19-8.
CATALOG OF MITIGATION ALTERNATIVES—WILDFIRE**

| Personal Scale | Corporate Scale | Government Scale |
|--|--|---|
| Manipulate Hazard | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear potential fuels on property such as dry overgrown underbrush and diseased trees | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear potential fuels on property such as dry underbrush and diseased trees | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clear potential fuels on property such as dry underbrush and diseased trees 2. Implement best management practices on public lands. |
| Reduce Exposure | | |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Create and maintain defensible space around structures 2. Locate outside of hazard area 3. Mow regularly | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Create and maintain defensible space around structures and infrastructure 2. Locate outside of hazard area | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Create and maintain defensible space around structures and infrastructure 2. Locate outside of hazard area 3. Enhance building code to include use of fire resistant materials in high hazard area. |
| Reduce Vulnerability | | |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Create and maintain defensible space around structures and provide water on site 2. Use fire-retardant building materials 3. Create defensible spaces around home | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Create and maintain defensible space around structures and infrastructure and provide water on site 2. Use fire-retardant building materials 3. Use fire-resistant plantings in buffer areas of high wildfire threat. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Create and maintain defensible space around structures and infrastructure 2. Use fire-retardant building materials 3. Use fire-resistant plantings in buffer areas of high wildfire threat. 4. Consider higher regulatory standards (such as Class A roofing) 5. Establish biomass reclamation initiatives |
| Increase Preparation or Response Capability | | |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Employ techniques from the National Fire Protection Association’s Firewise Communities program to safeguard home 2. Identify alternative water supplies for fire fighting 3. Install/replace roofing material with non-combustible roofing materials. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support Firewise community initiatives. 2. Create /establish stored water supplies to be utilized for fire fighting. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. More public outreach and education efforts, including an active Firewise program 2. Possible weapons of mass destruction funds available to enhance fire capability in high-risk areas 3. Identify fire response and alternative evacuation routes 4. Seek alternative water supplies 5. Become a Firewise community 6. Use academia to study impacts/solutions to wildfire risk 7. Establish/maintain mutual aid agreements between fire service agencies. 8. Create/implement fire plans 9. Consider the probable impacts of climate change on the risk associated with the wildfire hazard in future land use decisions |

CHAPTER 20. AREA-WIDE MITIGATION INITIATIVES

20.1 SELECTED COUNTY-WIDE MITIGATION INITIATIVES

The planning partners and the Steering Committee determined that some initiatives from the mitigation catalogs could be implemented to provide hazard mitigation benefits countywide. Table 20-1 lists the recommended countywide initiatives, the lead agency for each, and the proposed timeline. The parameters for the timeline are as follows:

- Short Term = to be completed in 1 to 5 years
- Long Term = to be completed in greater than 5 years
- Ongoing = currently being funded and implemented under existing programs.

20.2 BENEFIT/COST REVIEW

44CFR requires the prioritization of the action plan according to a benefit/cost analysis of the proposed projects and their associated costs (Section 201.6.c.3iii). The benefits of proposed projects were weighed against estimated costs as part of the project prioritization process. The benefit/cost analysis was not of the detailed variety required by FEMA for project grant eligibility under the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) and Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) grant program. A less formal approach was used because some projects may not be implemented for up to 10 years, and associated costs and benefits could change dramatically in that time. Therefore, a review of the apparent benefits versus the apparent cost of each project was performed. Parameters were established for assigning subjective ratings (high, medium and low) to the costs and benefits of these projects.

Cost ratings were defined as follows:

- **High**—Existing funding will not cover the cost of the project; implementation would require new revenue through an alternative source (for example, bonds, grants and fee increases).
- **Medium**—The project could be implemented with existing funding but would require a re-apportionment of the budget or a budget amendment, or the cost of the project would have to be spread over multiple years.
- **Low**—The project could be funded under the existing budget. The project is part of or can be part of an ongoing existing program.

Benefit ratings were defined as follows:

- **High**—Project will provide an immediate reduction of risk exposure for life and property.
- **Medium**—Project will have a long-term impact on the reduction of risk exposure for life and property, or project will provide an immediate reduction in the risk exposure for property.
- **Low**—Long-term benefits of the project are difficult to quantify in the short term.

Using this approach, projects with positive benefit versus cost ratios (such as high over high, high over medium, medium over low, etc.) are considered cost-beneficial and are prioritized accordingly.

For many of the strategies identified in this action plan, the partners may seek financial assistance under the HMGP or PDM programs, both of which require detailed benefit/cost analyses. These analyses will be performed on projects at the time of application using the FEMA benefit-cost model. For projects not seeking financial assistance from grant programs that require detailed analysis, the partners reserve the right to define “benefits” according to parameters that meet the goals and objectives of this plan.

20.3 COUNTY-WIDE ACTION PLAN PRIORITIZATION

Table 20-2 lists the priority of each countywide initiative, using the same parameters used by each of the planning partners in selecting their initiatives. A qualitative benefit-cost review was performed for each of these initiatives. The priorities are defined as follows:

- **High Priority**—A project that meets multiple objectives (i.e., multiple hazards), has benefits that exceed cost, has funding secured or is an ongoing project and meets eligibility requirements for the HMGP or PDM grant program. High priority projects can be completed in the short term (1 to 5 years).
- **Medium Priority**—A project that meets goals and objectives, that has benefits that exceed costs, and for which funding has not been secured but that is grant eligible under HMGP, PDM or other grant programs. Project can be completed in the short term, once funding is secured. Medium priority projects will become high priority projects once funding is secured.
- **Low Priority**—A project that will mitigate the risk of a hazard, that has benefits that do not exceed the costs or are difficult to quantify, for which funding has not been secured, that is not eligible for HMGP or PDM grant funding, and for which the time line for completion is long term (1 to 10 years). Low priority projects may be eligible for other sources of grant funding from other programs.

**TABLE 20-1.
ACTION PLAN—COUNTYWIDE MITIGATION INITIATIVES**

| Hazards Addressed | Lead Agency | Possible Funding Sources or Resources | Time Line ^a | Objectives |
|---|------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|------------|
| CW-1 —Sponsor and maintain a natural-hazard informational website to include the following types of information: | | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazard-specific information such as warning, private property mitigation alternatives, important facts on risk and vulnerability • Pre- and post-disaster information such as notices of grant funding availability • CRS creditable information • Links to planning partners’ pages, FEMA and Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security • Natural hazard mitigation plan information such as progress reports, mitigation success stories, update strategies, Steering Committee meetings. | | | | |
| All | ACCEM | ACCEM Operation Budget | Short term, ongoing | 2,8,9 |
| CW-2 —The Steering Committee will remain as a viable body over time to monitor progress of the plan, provide technical assistance to planning partners and oversee the update of the plan according to schedule. This body will continue to operate under the ground rules established at its inception. | | | | |
| All | ACCEM | Can be funded under existing programs | Short term, ongoing | 5,8,9 |
| CW-3 —All planning partners that committed to the update effort will formally adopt this plan when pre-adoption approval has been granted by IBHS and FEMA Region X. Each planning partner will adhere to the plan maintenance protocol identified in this plan. All actions under this initiative will be coordinated by ACCEM | | | | |
| All | ACCEM/ Each planning partner | Can be funded under existing programs | Short term | All |
| CW-4 —Continue to implement ongoing public outreach programs administered by ACCEM. Seek opportunities to promote the mitigation of natural hazards within the planning area, utilizing information contained within this plan. | | | | |
| All | ACCEM | Can be funded under existing programs | Short term, ongoing | 2,8,9 |
| CW-5 —Seek the use of the best available data, science and technology to update the risk assessment to this plan as that data, science, technology and funding resources become available. | | | | |
| All | ACCEM | FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant funding, RiskMAP, federal hazard analysis funding | Long-Term, depends on funding | 2,9 |
| CW-6 —Continue to support and coordinate with the Idaho Silver Jackets program. | | | | |
| All | ACCEM | Can be funded under existing programs | Short term, ongoing | 2,6,8,9 |
| CW-7 — Provide technical support and coordination for available grant funding opportunities to the planning partnership | | | | |
| All | ACCEM | Can be funded under existing programs. This technical assistance is a reimbursable activity under FEMA Hazard Mitigation Gran Programs | Short term | 2,9 |
| CW-8 —Participate as a cooperating partners with FEMA and other stakeholders in FEMA’s RiskMAP initiative | | | | |
| All | ACCEM | Can be funded under existing programs. Could be subsidized with funding under the RiskMAP initiative | Short term | 2,9 |

**TABLE 20-1.
ACTION PLAN—COUNTYWIDE MITIGATION INITIATIVES**

| Hazards Addressed | Lead Agency | Possible Funding Sources or Resources | Time Line ^a | Objectives |
|--|--|--|-------------------------------|------------|
| CW-9 — Leverage public outreach partnering capabilities (such as CERT) within the planning area to promote a uniform and consistent message on the importance of proactive hazard mitigation. | | | | |
| All | ACCEM | ACCEM Operation Budget | Short Term, ongoing | All |
| CW-10 — Coordinate mitigation planning and project efforts within the planning area to leverage all resources available to the planning partnership. | | | | |
| All | ACCEM | ACCEM Operation Budget | Short Term, ongoing | 1,9,10 |
| CW-11 — Where appropriate, support retrofitting, purchase, or relocation of structures located in hazard-prone areas to protect structures from future damage, with repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties as a priority. Seek opportunities to leverage partnerships within the planning area in these pursuits. | | | | |
| All | Planning Partners | Hazard Mitigation Grant funding | Long-term, depends on funding | 3,9 |
| CW-12 — Utilize information contained within the Ada County Hazard Mitigation Plan to support updates to other emergency management plans in effect within the planning area. | | | | |
| All | ACCEM | Can be funded under existing programs | Short term, ongoing | 1,2,5,10 |
| CW-13 —Using the most current HAZUS model and other data available, examine exposure and level of risk to the known hazards of concern for first responder facilities and identified potential sheltering sites. | | | | |
| All | ACCEM, all First Responder planning partners | Can be funded under existing programs | Long-term, depends on funding | 2,9 |
| CW-14 — Based on identified risks, relocate or structurally harden first responder facilities as needed. Relocation may not be an option based on response requirements of the organization. | | | | |
| All | ACCEM, all Planning Partners | Hazard mitigation or emergency management grant funding | Long-term, depends on funding | 3,9 |
| CW-15 — Using the most current HAZUS model and other data available, categorize potential sheltering sites from lowest to highest exposure to the known hazards of concern. Identify partners that own the sheltering sites and encourage building enhancements at those sites that would allow for operations during a major disaster event. | | | | |
| All | ACCEM, all Planning Partners | Can be funded under existing programs, to be augmented by mitigation planning grant funding at next plan update. | Long-term, depends on funding | 2,9 |

**TABLE 20-2.
PRIORITIZATION OF COUNTYWIDE MITIGATION INITIATIVES**

| Initiative # | # of Objectives Met | Benefits | Costs | Do Benefits equal or exceed Costs? | Is project Grant eligible? | Can Project be funded under existing programs/ budgets? | Priority (High, Med., Low) |
|--------------|---------------------|----------|--------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| CW-1 | 3 | Low | Low | Yes | No | Yes | High |
| CW-2 | 3 | Low | Low | Yes | No | Yes | High |
| CW-3 | 10 | Low | Low | Yes | No | Yes | High |
| CW-4 | 3 | Low | Low | Yes | No | Yes | High |
| CW-5 | 2 | Medium | Medium | Yes | Yes | No | Medium |
| CW-6 | 4 | Low | Low | Yes | No | Yes | High |
| CW-7 | 2 | Low | Low | Yes | Yes | Yes | High |
| CW-8 | 2 | Low | Low | Yes | Yes | Yes | High |
| CW-9 | 10 | Low | Low | Yes | No | Yes | High |
| CW-10 | 3 | Low | Low | Yes | No | Yes | High |
| CW-11 | 2 | High | High | Yes | Yes | No | Medium |
| CW-12 | 4 | High | Low | Yes | Yes | Yes | High |
| CW-13 | 2 | Low | Medium | Yes | Yes | Yes | High |
| CW-14 | 2 | High | High | Yes | Yes | No | Medium |
| CW-15 | 2 | Low | Medium | Yes | Yes | Yes | High |

