2019 FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS ABOUT BOISE RIVER FLOODING

Q	How many large dams are on the Boise River, who regulates them, and what is their combined storage capacity?
	The Boise River has three large upstream dams: Anderson Ranch, Arrowrock, and
_	Lucky Peak. Lucky Peak is regulated by the Corps of Engineers. Anderson Ranch
A	& Arrowrock are Bureau of Reclamation projects. All three dams have a
	combined storage capacity of just under 1,000,000 acre-feet.
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Q	What's the difference between release rates and flow rates?
	Release rates on the Boise River are measured at the Lucky Peak Dam. Flow rates
	are generally given for Glenwood Bridge. A flow rate of 6,500 cubic feet per
	second (cfs) at Glenwood Bridge is considered bank-full, while 7,000 cfs is flood
A	stage. Often release rates from Lucky Peak Dam and flow rates measured at the
7.	Glenwood Bridge don't match because of irrigation canal diversions. Maximum
	canal diversions include New York Canal - 2,400 cfs; Ridenbaugh Canal - 600
	cfs; Others - 600 cfs.
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	What factors determine the release rates out of Lucky Peak?
Q	What factors determine the release rates out of Ederky Fear.
	Temperature, precipitation and runoff, and reservoir carryover from the previous
A	year. Releases must be increased to make room in the reservoirs for anticipated
	spring run-off, generally from April 1 - July 1.
	How can I find out what the current release rates and flow rates are?
Q	The World Time out what the estront release rates and now rates are.
	Call the Bureau of Reclamation at 334-9134 for a recorded message of current
A	release rates and flow rates. Website:
	http://waterdata.usgs.gov/id/nwis/current/?type=flow
	Why can't floodwater be diverted into the irrigation canals?
Q	my sair throat at all the mis are migation sairais.
	Maintenance work on the canals is done in the winter or non-irrigation months.
_	Many head gates are open and would cause additional flooding throughout the
A	valley. In addition, the New York Canal empties into Lake Lowell in Canyon
	County. When Lake Lowell is full this is not an option.
	How often have flows reached or exceeded 7,000 cfs at the Glenwood Bridge?
Q	110 W often have flows reached of exceeded 1,000 ets at the Gleifwood Bridge.

	Flows at Glenwood Bridge have exceeded 7,000 cfs more than 10 times since
-	1955 when Lucky Peak Dam was completed. On June 13, 1983, the flow was
	9,840 cfs.

Q	How much water can actually be released from Lucky Peak Dam?
A	The maximum amount of water Lucky Peak Dam can release before it goes over the spillway is about 30,000 cfs.

Q	What is a 100-year flood? How can I tell if my house is in the 100-year floodplain?
A	The 100-year flood is a term commonly used to refer to the one percent annual chance flood. On average, it is the flood that is equaled or exceeded once in 100 years. However, the term should not be taken literally as the 100-year flood may occur several times, or not at all, within a given 100-year period. On the Boise River, the 1% chance flood (100-year flood) flow is 16,600 cfs. To determine if you are in the floodplain contact the appropriate jurisdiction listed below.

Jurisdiction	Agency	Phone
Ada County –	Ada County Development Services	208-287-7900
Unincorporated	200 W. Front St. Rm 2119, Boise, ID 83702	200-201-1900
Boise City	Boise City Planning & Development Services	208-384-3830
	150 N. Capital Blvd., Boise, ID 83701	200-304-3030
Eagle City	Flood Plain Administrator	208-939-0227
	310 E State St. Eagle, ID 83616	200-939-0221
Garden City	Garden City Development Services	208-472-2921
	6015 Glenwood St. Garden City, ID 83714	200-472-2921
Meridian City	Meridian Public Works	208-898-5500
	33 East Broadway #200, Meridian, ID 83642	208-898-3300
Star City	Star City Hall	200 206 7247
	10769 W. State St. Star ID 83669	208-286-7247
State Floodplain	Idaho Dept Of Water Resources	200 207 4020
Coordinator	322 E Front St. Boise, ID 83720	208-287-4928

Q	What can I do to protect myself from flooding?
A	First of all consider buying flood insurance. In deciding whether you need flood insurance use common sense, not the strict letter of the law. All citizens of Ada County are eligible to buy flood insurance, consult your insurance agent. Develop a plan to deal with high water if it occurs. Decide in advance which items must be moved or elevated and where to move them. Other measures include: sandbagging, elevating a structure, and dry or wet flood proofing.

Q	If my home is in or very near the 100-year floodplain, what's the risk?
A	According to national statistics, there is a 28% chance that a structure located in the 100-year floodplain will suffer flood damage during the course of a 30-year mortgage. Keep in mind that floodplain maps are only estimates of flood hazard areas and the degree of risk in those areas. A line on a map is no guarantee. Nationally, over a quarter of all flood insurance claims come from areas designated as low-risk.

Q	Who's in charge of flood response?
A	Each jurisdiction in Ada County has an agency in charge of flood response. However these agencies will not conduct flood response activities on private property. Their job is to protect public roads, buildings, and utilities; and ensure public safety by recommending evacuation or other actions when necessary. Citizens are responsible for flood response on their own property. Ada County Emergency Management & Community Resilience is responsible for coordinating overall efforts and supplying public information. To report instances of flooding notify the following agencies:
	Ada County (unincorporated areas)

Q	Who responds to nuisance flooding?		
A	Ada County Highway District handles all issues with clogged storm drains. ACHD's priorities for addressing flooding issues are 1) life safety, 2) property protection, and 3) nuisance water or ponding that doesn't threaten lives or property. The public also has a role to play in the prevention of flooding. ACHD asks for help in clearing blocked storm drains. The district has release a map of drain locations, which can be accessed at http://achd.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=0aa46ef8164f4f0 http://achd.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=0aa46ef8164f4f0		

Q	Why are some areas allowed to flood?
A	Certain areas are allowed to flood because they are part of the natural floodway. These areas include: Loggers Creek, Parkcenter Pond, Warm Springs Golf Course and Garden City Pond next to the Glenwood Bridge. Preventing flooding in these areas means that the water would be pushed downstream to areas that normally would not flood. Anyone taking this course of action might incur liability from downstream landowners.

Q	What are the annual, recorded high flows at Glenwood Bridge (measured in cfs) in recent history?		
	<u>Date</u>	High Flow (in cfs) for Year	
	4/30/06	7,440	
	7/23/07	1,670	
	5/20/08	7,270	
	6/7/09	6,320	
	6/12/10	6,000	
	5/18/11	7,230	
A	5/5/12	8,310	
	5/21/13	1,520	
	3/21/14	2,130	
	5/19/15	1,770	
	4/11/16	6,420	
	6/6/17	9,590	
	5/28/18	6,520	

For more information or for brochures on flooding and related topics contact Ada County Emergency Management & Community Resilience at 208-577-4750, or check out our website at:

www.adaprepare.id.gov