2025

Butte County

Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

& Wildfire Fire Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan

October 2025

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The Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

and Wildfire Mitigation Plan

of

Butte County, Idaho

and the City of Arco

and the City of Moore

2025 Update

Prepared by

Butte County Emergency Management

Kenneth J. Babcock

205 W. Grand Ave.

Arco, Idaho 83213

(208) 527 8553

October 2025

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U.S. Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Region 10

130 228th St SW
Bothell, WA 98021

FEMA

October 21, 2025

Susan Cleverly
State Hazard Mitigation Officer
Idaho Office of Emergency Management
4040 W Guard St, Building 600
Boise, ID 83705

Reference: Approval of the Butte County Multi-Jurisdictional All Hazard Mitigation Plan

Dear Officer Cleverly:

In accordance with applicable[1] laws, regulations and policy, the Risk Analysis Branch of FEMA Region 10 Mitigation Division has approved the local mitigation plan for the following jurisdictions:

Butte County	City of Arco	City of Moore

Mitigation plans may include additional content to meet Element H: Additional State Requirements or content the local government included beyond applicable FEMA mitigation planning requirements. FEMA approval does not include the review or approval of content that exceeds these applicable FEMA mitigation planning requirements.

The approval period for this plan is from October 21, 2025 through October 20, 2030.

The jurisdictions' plan approval ensures the eligibility for project grants under FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Assistance programs. All requests for funding are evaluated individually according to eligibility and other program requirements. Having an approved mitigation plan does not mean that mitigation grant funding will be awarded. Specific application and eligibility requirements can be found in each FEMA grant program's respective policies and annual Notice of Funding Opportunities, as applicable.

FEMA's approval is for a period of five years, effective the date FEMA received the adoption documentation. For this plan, documentation was received on October 21, 2025 and is considered approved as of then. Prior to October 20, 2030, each jurisdiction must review, revise, and submit their

[1] Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended; the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended; and National Dam Safety Program Act, as amended; 44 CFR Part 201, Mitigation Planning; and Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide (FP-206-21-0002).

plan to FEMA for approval to maintain eligibility for grant funding. The enclosed plan review tool provides opportunities to incorporate into future updates.

Sincerely,

WENDY L SHAW Digitally signed by WENDY L SHAW
Date: 2025.10.21 10:28:11 -07'00'

Wendy Shaw, P.E.
Risk Analysis Branch Chief
Mitigation Division

JF: MB

Attachment: Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool

BUTTE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
PO BOX 737
ARCO, ID 83213
(208) 527-3201

BRIAN HARRELL
M.H. "HOOTIE" LANGSETH
BLAKE VAN ETTEN

2025 Multi-Jurisdictional All Hazard Mitigation Plan
Resolution 2025-5

WHEREAS, the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act) requires state, local, tribal, and territorial governments to develop and adopt FEMA-approved hazard mitigation plans as a condition for receiving certain types of non-emergency disaster assistance, and;

WHEREAS, the Butte County Idaho Multi-Jurisdictional All Hazard Mitigation Plan has undergone recent revision in accordance with 44 CFR Part 201 in the interest of providing all hazard mitigation protection to populations living in Butte County and incorporated cities;

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, that the Butte County Board of Commissioners does hereby:

Approve the adoption of the 2025 Butte County Multi-Jurisdictional All Hazard Mitigation Plan and directs its implementation through the Butte County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC), and;

Direct the County Emergency Management Coordinator to lead the implementation of this Plan thru the Butte County Local Emergency Planning Committee and;

Request all county and local city agencies develop directives, operational standards, checklists, or other supplemental guidance to ensure maximum effectiveness.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED this 8th day of September, 2025.

BUTTE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:

Brian Harrell
Commissioner Brian Harrell, Chairman

M.H. "Hootie" Langseth
Commissioner M.H. "Hootie" Langseth

Commissioner Blake Van Etten

ATTEST:

Shelly Blackner
Shelly Blackner
Butte County Clerk

ENDORSED:

Kenneth J. Babcock
Emergency Management Coordinator

Instrument # 63044 **# Pages: 1**
BUTTE COUNTY, Idaho
Sep 08, 2025 1:11:24 pm **Fee: $**
For: BUTTE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
SHELLY BLACKNER, Recorder
KIM, Deputy

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City of Arco Promulgation of Adoption

CITY OF ARCO
302 W. GRAND AVE
ARCO, ID 83213
(208) 527-8294

2025 Multi-Jurisdictional All Hazard Mitigation Plan
Promulgation of Adoption

Be it known that the City of Arco, Idaho, Mayor, and City Council does hereby approve the adoption of the 2025 Butte County Multi-Jurisdictional All Hazard Mitigation Plan and direct its implementation through participation in the Local Butte County Emergency Planning Committee.

This plan has been developed in the interest of providing all hazard mitigation protection to populations living in t he City of Arco. Through adoption of this plan, all city agencies are requested to develop directives, standard operating procedures, checklists, or other supplemental guidance to ensure its maximum effectiveness.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED this 8th day of September, 2025.

CITY OF ARCO:

ATTEST:

Dana Jertsen
City Clerk

Mayor Grady Parsons

Councilman Ben Tessmer, President

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CITY OF MOORE, IDAHO
PO BOX 925
MOORE, ID 83255

2025 Multi-Jurisdictional All Hazard Mitigation Plan
Promulgation of Adoption

Be it known that the City of Moore, Idaho, Mayor, and City Council does hereby approve the adoption of the 2025 Butte County Multi-Jurisdictional All Hazard Mitigation Plan and direct its implementation through participation in the Local Butte County Emergency Planning Committee.

This plan has been developed in the interest of providing all hazard mitigation protection to populations living in the City of Moore. Through adoption of this plan, all city agencies are requested to develop directives, standard operating procedures, checklists, or other supplemental guidance to ensure its maximum effectiveness.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED this 8th day of September, 2025.

CITY OF MOORE:

Mayor David Sollender

Kim Davies

Councilman Kim Davies, President

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BUTTE COUNTY, IDAHO

2025 Community Wildfire Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan
Jurisdiction and Agency Endorsements

The purpose of the Butte County Wildland Fire Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan is to identify and mitigate wildfire risks that affect the communities and property owners in Butte County, Idaho.

Representatives from the following organizations endorse the 2025 update:

Brian Harrell – Butte County Commissioners — Date 9/8/2025

Daaron Bleyl – Chief, Lost River Fire Dist. — Date 9/10/25

Dan Koste – Chief, Arco Fire Department — Date 9/8/25

Kenneth J. Babcock – Butte County Emergency Mgt — Date 9/8/25

Tyre Holfeltz – Idaho Department of Lands — Date 9-11-25

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Executive Summary

The 2025 Butte County All Hazard Multi-Jurisdictional Mitigation Plan (AHMP) is an update to the 2020 Butte County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan. The community updated this plan through a collaborative effort between the county, its jurisdictions, regional partners, and the Idaho Office of Emergency Management (IOEM). The Butte County Emergency Manager led a Multi-jurisdictional Planning Committee composed of members from the Butte County's Emergency Management staff, representatives from the City of Arco and City of Moore, local emergency response organizations, state & federal agencies, and local community stakeholders.

The planning process began in October 2024 with a written invitation for each jurisdiction to participate and concluded 11 months later in September 2025 after capturing community feedback and guiding the planning committee through a comprehensive revision of the 2020 plan. The update built on the former plan and considered public feedback to capture existing concerns to hazards and socioeconomic conditions. Updates also include a revised county profile, validation of hazards and vulnerability assessments for the hazards of focus, and the addition of new mitigation actions and/or projects. The 2025 update also maintains a strong foundation for annual review and monitoring of progress, allowing Butte County to maintain the AHMP through the plan's five-year lifecycle.

Mitigation actions were reviewed and updated as part of an annual review process and with feedback from the planning committee and accountable agencies and departments. Additional mitigation actions were included based on committee and public input. These were scored and ranked to prioritize efforts and resources towards the completion of listed mitigation actions.

Finally, under an agreement between IOEM and the Idaho Department of Lands (IDL), the Butte County Wildfire Mitigation Plan serves as the Wildfire Annex to the Butte County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan. The 2025 fire update comprises Appendix A.

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Acronyms and Definitions

Acronym	Definition
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BLRID	Big Lost River Irrigation District
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
COPS	Community Oriented Policing Services
CRP	Community Reserve Program
CRS	Community Rating System
DEQ	Department of Environmental Quality
DIGB	District Interoperability Governance Board
DMA	Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000
DOJ	Department of Justice
EM	Emergency Manager
EMS	Emergency Medical System
FD	Fire Department/District
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
GIS	Geographic Information System
HIFLD	Homeland Infrastructure Foundation-Level Data
HMP	Hazard Mitigation Plan
IDL	Idaho Department of Lands
IDWR	Idaho Department of Water Resources
INL	Idaho National Laboratory
IOEM	Idaho Office of Emergency Management
IPAWS	Integrated Public Alert & Warning System
ITD	Idaho Transportation Department
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
LHTAC	Local Rural Highway Investment Program
LRFPD	Lost River Fire Protection District
MMI	Modified Mercalli Intensity
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NEHRP	National Earthquake Hazard Reduction Program
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
NWS	National Weather Service
PDM	Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant
PGA	Peak Ground Acceleration
PSAP	Public Safety Answering Point
P&Z	Planning & Zoning
SHSP	State Homeland Security Program
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USFS	U.S. Forest Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
UI	University of Idaho
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
WUI	Wildland Urban Interface

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I. Introduction

1.1 Overview

Butte County, Idaho, and the incorporated cities that lie within its boundaries are vulnerable to natural and human-caused hazards that threaten the health, welfare, and security of county residents. This Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan identifies both short and long-term actions that help reduce risk and future losses from hazards. The term hazard is defined as any event with the potential to cause loss of life or property. Hazardous events include natural hazards (such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, severe weather, and wildfire) and human-caused hazards (such as civil unrest and hazardous materials). Hazards may become disasters when communities are negatively impacted or overwhelmed by such events. To reduce the risk to disasters, hazard mitigation is implemented across the county and its communities. Hazard mitigation consists of cost-effective actions that are often divided into three categories:

- Policies and actions that keep the hazard away from people, property, and structures.
- Policies and actions that keep people, property, and structures away from hazards.
- Policies and actions that reduce the hazard impacts on people, property, and structures.

This plan identifies common vulnerabilities and risks from threats and hazards to the county and its communities as well as providing a mitigation strategy that will be implemented over a five-year period. Through this plan, resources can more efficiently and effectively be targeted towards hazards that pose the greatest risk. Other benefits of this plan include the following:

- Selection of Risk Reduction Actions – Hazard mitigation is a systematic process of identifying and analyzing the county's risks. By setting clear goals and identifying and implementing mitigation strategies, the county can reduce losses from future hazards.
- Strengthens Local, State, & Federal Partnerships – The plan builds partnerships through two-way communication and collaboration by involving various stakeholders at the local, State, and Federal levels.
- Facilitates Sustainability – Risk and sustainability are linked, and without identifying and mitigating risks, the livelihood and continuance of the county and its communities is threatened. Enhancing resilience to hazards through sound mitigation practices enhances sustainability.
- Establishes Funding & Resource Priorities – By coordinating and consolidating mitigation actions undertaken in the county into a unified strategy, the plan helps prioritize and articulate the county and its community needs to the public, other organizations and private enterprise, and agencies with stake in the county.
- Increase Hazard Awareness & Education – The hazard mitigation planning process increases education and awareness of hazards and risks in the county and its communities. This awareness helps individuals understand their risk, self-mitigate, and enhance their resilience. This can translate to support of mitigation actions in the county.

1.2 Legal Authority

The legal basis of hazard mitigation plans is the Stafford Act, as amended by the Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA) of 2000. The DMA emphasizes pre-disaster planning, and Section 322 of the Act specifically addresses hazard mitigation planning. The DMA requires state and local governments to prepare and maintain hazard mitigation plans in order to receive federal hazard mitigation project grants. This financial assistance can be sought pre- and post-disaster and is vital in all phases of emergency management. The requirements for an HMP are codified in Title 44, part 201, section 6 of the Code of Federal Regulations (44 CFR §201.6).

1.3 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Existing hazard mitigation plans must be reviewed and updated as required by 44 CFR§201.6(c)(v). The revision must reflect changes in development, progress made in local mitigation efforts, and changes in hazard and mitigation priorities. The update then must be resubmitted for approval within five years in order to maintain eligibility for FEMA mitigation grant funding.

The former plan was originally completed and adopted in 2020 and expired in 2025. Through a collaborative effort between the county, its jurisdictions, strategic partners, and the Idaho Office of Emergency Management (IOEM), this plan was updated in 2025. The update built on the former plan and revised data to reflect current hazards, political and socioeconomic conditions, and incorporate best-available data. Each section summarizes the revisions made in the 2025 update.

1.4 Plan Organization

1. Introduction – Provides an overview of mitigation, hazards, and the basis of HMPs.
2. Community Profile – Provides an overview of the socioeconomic, demographic, and geographical character of the county and its communities.
3. Risk Assessment – Details identified hazards and risks facing the county. Hazard profiles include hazard descriptions; hazard extents, magnitudes, and past occurrences; population, structure, and structure value exposure; socioeconomic vulnerability assessments; loss estimates; and land use and future developments in relation to hazards.
4. Mitigation Capabilities – This section describes the capabilities and resources the participating jurisdictions and organizations can leverage to implement hazard mitigation including National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) information.
5. Mitigation Strategy – Details the goals and actions to be implemented to reduce loss of life and property from hazards and risks identified in the risk assessment.
6. Planning Process – Describes the process undertaken for the 2025 plan update.
7. Plan Maintenance – Details the county's commitment to maintaining the 2025 plan through the five-year lifecycle. The county will monitor, evaluate, and update the plan on an annual basis, and engage the public throughout the process.

II. Community Profile

2.1 Overview

This community profile allows elected official, emergency responders, planners and community members to understand the demographic and social characteristics of Butte County and the jurisdictions within. This community profile is used to assess needs, recommend allocated resources, and develop hazard mitigation plans in order to reduce losses.

2.1.1 Summary of Revisions

Major revisions made to this section in the 2025 update include:

- Reorganized and restructured into a section to facilitate logical planning model
- Updated statistics, maps, figures and data where necessary

2.1.2 FEMA Requirements

There are no CFR elements specific to this section.

2.2 Geographic Setting & Historical Context

Butte County is located in east central Idaho and is home to the Idaho National Laboratory (INL), one of the state's largest employers. The county ranks 42nd among 44 Idaho counties in population and 11th in area. The Federal Government owns over 86% of the land. It has three incorporated cities, including Arco, Butte City, and Moore. Unincorporated areas include Darlington, Grouse, Clyde, and Howe. The Craters of the Moon National Monument in the southwest corner of the county showcases thousands of acres of lava flows and volcanic craters. NASA tested lunar rover prototypes here and trained astronauts in their use. Arco, the county seat, was the first city in the world to use electricity produced by heat from nuclear energy. On December 20, 1951, EBR-I, the first reactor built in Idaho, became the first power plant to produce electricity using atomic energy.

The county is bordered on the north by Lemhi County, on the west by Custer County, on the south by Blaine County, and on the east by Jefferson, Clark, and Bingham Counties. Topography in Butte County ranges from mountainous in the northwest to plains in southeast. Elevation ranges from 12,197 feet at the top of Diamond Peak in the Lemhi Range to 4,783 feet at the Big Lost River Sinks. Arco, the county seat sits at an elevation of 5,325 feet. The very southern reaches of the Lemhi Mountains are located in the north section of Butte County. The Lost River Range is just west of the Lemhi Mountains with the Little Lost River running between the two ranges. The southern end of the Lost River Range is located in the north central section of Butte County and is comprised of the Hawley Mountains and the Arco Hills. The most south western section of Butte County is comprised of the southern reaches of the Pioneer Mountains and Appendicitis Hill. The Snake River Plain makes up the southeast section of Butte County. This area is characterized by lava beds and several buttes rising from the ground. Big Southern Butte rises to an elevation of 7,750 feet above sea level and an impressive 2,350 feet above the desert floor and is located at the southern end of Butte County. The lava supports only a sagebrush habitat with the dominant species being Wyoming big sagebrush (Artemisia tridentata), basin big sage brush (A. tridentate spp. Tridentata) and green rabbit brush (Chrysothamnus vicidiflorus).

Southern Butte County is part of the Snake River plain and is made up entirely of Mafic Volcanic Flow except Big Southern Butte which is made up of felsic volcanic flow and alluvium. The southwest section is where Craters of the Moon National Monument preserves much of the volcanic flow from the Great Rift. Eruptions 2,000 years ago are among the most recent volcanic activity in the area. Big Southern Butte was formed when thick rhyolite magma was thrust upward through a layer of basalt.

The valleys in the north of Butte County contain Alluvium deposits while the mountains are mixed eugeosynclinal and carbonate. The Pioneer Mountains also contain some felsic pyroclastic. The area encompassed by the INL is also mostly Alluvium with some dune sand in the west.

Seismic activity has been present in Butte County. The western boundary of the Lemhi Range is the active Lemhi Fault. Just northeast of Howe near South Creek is a block of Paleozoic rocks that slid southwest from the Lemhi Range into the Little Lost River Valley. The active Lost River fault zone, which last moved in 1983, bounds the east side of the Lost River Valley east of Arco, Darlington and Moore. The Arco Hills lie east of the Arco Pass half graben.

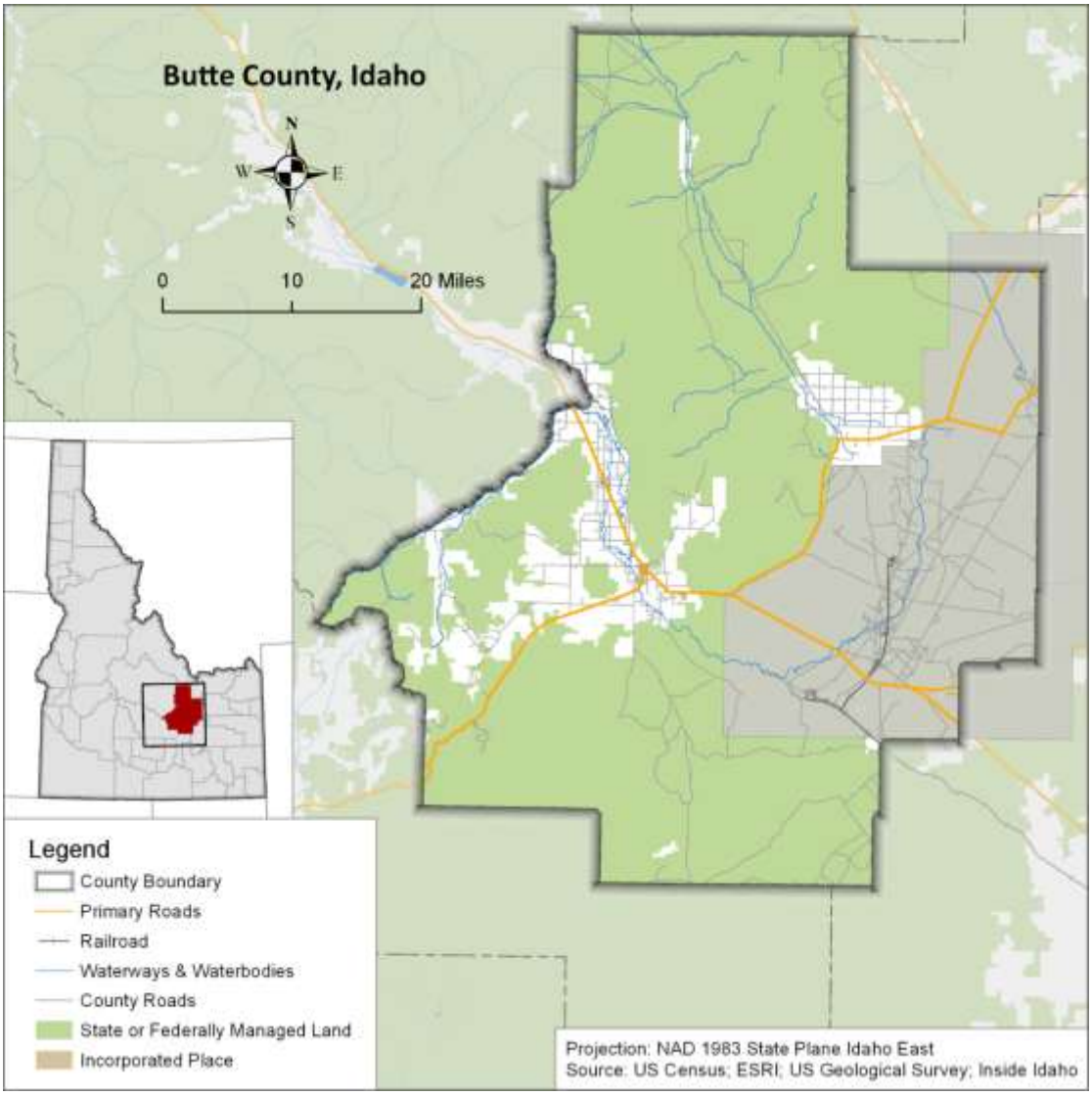


Figure 1 Butte County

2.3 Climate & Weather

The Big Lost River Valley, with Arco at an elevation of 5,325 feet, has an average daily minimum temperature of 7 degrees Fahrenheit which occurs in January and an average daily maximum temperature of 86.0 degrees Fahrenheit which occurs in July. Average annual precipitation is 10.39 inches. Table 1 below shows a climate summary for the valley.

Table 1 Climate Summary for the Big Lost River Valley 2000-2024

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Average Max Temp (F)	42	45	58	72	80	87	93	91	85	73	57	44	91
Average Min Temp (F)	-9	-4	5	16	24	33	42	40	31	18	5	-6	-12
Average Total Precip (in)	.96	1.03	1.26	1.16	1.26	.73	.40	.51	.97	1.10	1.00	1.15	11.53

2.4 Land Cover & Natural Resources

Land cover in Butte County is a mix of volcanic formations, agriculture and rangeland, and forest. Based on the 2016 National Land Cover Dataset, the most represented land cover is shrubland at approximately 76 percent, followed by herbaceous grasslands at 7.4 percent and cultivated crops at 5.5 percent. Developed areas total approximately 1.5 percent of the county's land area of 1,432,629 acres. Agriculture and rangeland are the most important land use types in Butte County. Public lands are relied on heavily for grazing to support agricultural operations in the County.

Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve is located partly in Butte County and was designated in 1924 to preserve volcanic formation and lava flows on the Great Rift on the northern rim of the Snake River Plain. The Great Rift is an example of basaltic fissure eruptions. This type of activity is relatively quiet in comparison to highly explosive eruptions such as Mount Saint Helens. Along the Great Rift is an array of cinder cones, lava cones, eruptive fissures, lava flows, non-eruptive fissures and shield volcanoes. There are over 60 lava flows in the monument, 20 of which have been dated to between 15,000 and 2,000 years ago. The flows were laid down in eight distinctive eruptive periods that recurred on an average of every 2,000 years. Based on this eruptive history, the Craters rift is due for another eruption within the next thousand years, perhaps as soon as the next 200 years. Most of the land classified as barren lies within the monument.

Table 2 Land Cover Type in Butte County

Cover Type	Sq Miles	Percent of Area
Developed High Intensity	0.73	0.03%
Developed Medium Intensity	2.62	0.12%
Developed Low Intensity	20.51	0.92%
Developed Open Space	5.57	0.25%
Cultivated Crops	114.39	5.11%
Pasture/Hay	4.86	0.22%
Grassland	56.16	2.51%
Deciduous Forest	0.63	0.03%
Evergreen Forest	183.95	8.22%
Mixed Forest	0	0.00%
Shrub	1757.19	78.49%
Woody Wetland	2.09	0.09%
Emergent Herbaceous Wetland	2.68	0.12%
Barren	87.03	3.89%
Open Water	0.15	0.01%

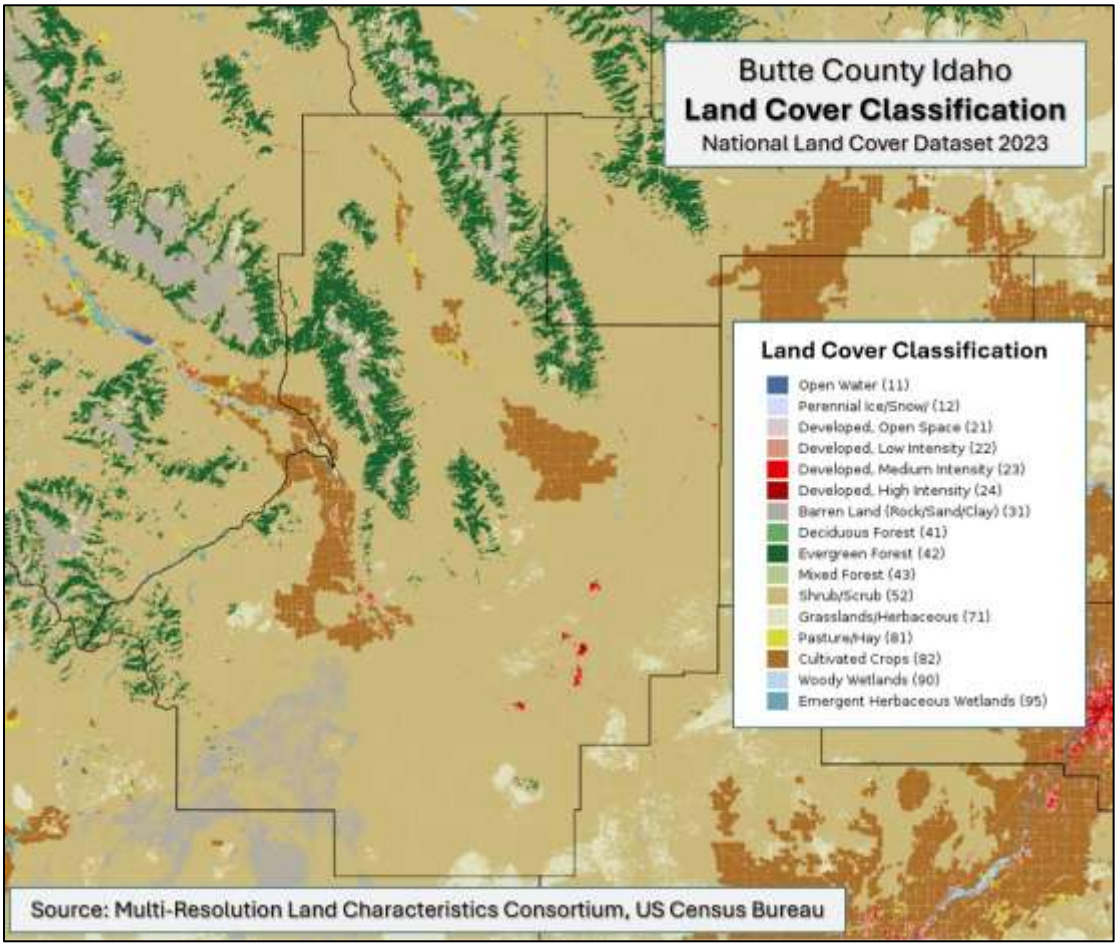


Figure 2 Land Cover Types

2.5 Land Ownership

Butte County has a total of 1,432,629 acres. The Federal government owns the largest portion of Butte County with 1,229,906 or 86 percent of the county's land area. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) manages 577,149 acres and the US Forest Service (USFS) manages 271,695 acres. The other 381,695 acres of federally managed land are owned by the National Park Service (NPS) and Department of Energy (DOE). The State of Idaho owns 13,252 acres or approximately one percent of the total. Of those acres, 13,248 are endowment lands and four acres are managed by Idaho Fish & Game. Private land makes up 183,511 acres or about 13 percent of the county's area. City and county lands together make up 2,387 acres, or only 0.2 percent of the total. State of Idaho-managed lands are few and scattered mostly throughout the BLM lands in the north. Private land, with the exception of a few locations in the south and scattered throughout the DOE lands is concentrated in the valley floors of Northern Butte County.

BLM is the largest federal landowner in Butte County with lands scattered throughout the county, but more heavily concentrated in the south-central area and again in the north surrounding the Lemhi and Lost River Mountain Ranges. The USFS land is located entirely in the north part of the County in the Lemhi and Lost River Ranges. The NPS manages Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve which is located in the southwest corner. The monument extends into Blaine, Minidoka and Power Counties, with the majority being in Blaine County. The monument encompasses 750,000 acres and is cooperatively managed by the NPS and BLM. The DOE owns the INL in the east section of the county and managed primarily through Battelle Energy Alliance.

2.6 Demographics

Butte County has observed a decade-long decrease of 317 residents from 2010-2020 with a recent projected increase of 184 residents from 2020 to 2023 for a current population estimate of 2,758 residents as of July 2023. The county is committed to economic development and an ongoing long-range strategy for economic growth. It is focusing on tourists traveling through to destinations like Craters of the Moon National Monument and Sun Valley. Likewise, one of the state's largest employers (INL) is located about 18 miles from Arco. However, the majority of the 7,000 or more employees located at the laboratory live elsewhere and commute, making it a challenge for the county to see much economic gain from the laboratory. Arco, the largest city in the county, had a 2020 census population count of 879. Table 3 summarizes some relevant demographic statistics for Butte County from the 2020 Census.

Table 3 Demographic Statistics (2019-2023)

Characteristic	Number	Percent
Total Population	2,758	100%
Gender and Age		
Male	1,412	51%
Female	1,346	49%
Population per square mile (2020)	1.2	--
Households		
Households	1,017	--
Housing Units	1,307	--
Owner-Occupied Housing Rates	1,007	77%
Median Household Income	$43,281	--

2.7 Economic Profile

With a smaller population and labor force, the unemployment rate in Butte County fluctuates. By the end of 2024, the unemployment rate in Butte County moved to 3.8% with 63% of the workforce employed privately and 23% holding government jobs. According to the Idaho Department of Labor, the poverty rate was 21% at the same time. Since 2023, the labor force increased from 1,191 to 1,245 with a corresponding increase of unemployed residents from 36 to 47.

The majority of the county's jobs are in professional and business services, which are mostly located at INL. Government is a stable employer that includes small offices of several federal agencies along with county, hospital and school workers. Tourism is also an important economic factor with the presence of Craters of the Moon National Monument and surrounding national forest lands.

In 2014 the US Census Bureau announced that Butte County is officially part of the Idaho Falls metropolitan statistical area. This change is the result of economic ties between the two jurisdictions that includes employment at the INL as well as consumer activity according to rules governed by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. However, this arrangement has lowered opportunities for certain federal grants.

While Butte County benefits from one of the state's largest employers, INL, most workers at the lab live outside the county. For Butte County, it is important to remember that employment and wage numbers are calculated by the location of the jobs. As such, the high wages at the laboratory artificially elevate the average wage in the county due to the fact that only a small percentage of the county's residents actually work at the site. While the county's average wage paid in 2023 was $110,090, the per capita income was $51,958.

The county's major employers include US Department of Energy, Battelle Energy Alliance, Idaho Environmental Coalition, Flour Marine Propulsion, Butte County School District #111, Butte County, and Lost Rivers Medical Center.

2.8 Biota & Land Use

The small population of Butte County has resulted in bountiful hunting, fishing, and wildlife viewing experiences being more accessible to a larger amount of people. Butte County, according to the Idaho Department of Fish and Game, falls between the Salmon Region and the Upper Snake Region. Thus, the county contains characteristics of both regions for fish and wildlife programs. Threatened and endangered animals/fish in Butte County include the lynx, the bull trout, and the greater sage-grouse. There are plenty of cold-water rivers, streams, reservoirs, and lakes that add to the natural habitat for the many animals and fish that populate the county. More common aquatic wildlife includes rainbow, cutthroat, and eastern brook trout in addition to whitefish.

Migratory birds and waterfowl also rely on the water for their habitat and resident birds utilize surrounding ground habitat for survival. Resident birds include pheasant, dove, Hungarian and chukar partridge, sharp tail and sage grouse, bald and golden eagles, and many different species of songbirds and field birds. The landforms provide habitat for big game and non-game species of animals such as mule deer, elk, antelope, mountain sheep and goats, bear, cougar, badger, coyote, bobcat, beaver and other smaller mammals. These animals rely on land cover for protection from potential predators in the area. However, the land's transition towards being used for agriculture and cattle raising has resulted in the reduction of natural habitat for the animals and

fish that once thrived in the county without human interaction. As a result, wildlife habitats have been established in order to preserve the natural beauty of the county and prevent further development of civilization into these areas. These wildlife habitats are maintained by the US Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, US Army Corps of Engineers, and the Idaho Department of Lands when the habitats are on the lands that these agencies are responsible for.

Migratory birds are reliant on sagebrush, riparian zones, wetlands, and mixed aspen and conifer woods. Human disturbance of wildlife habitats can decrease the population of affected animals when development renders nesting areas for resident birds and resting areas for migrating birds uninhabitable through the demolition of standing dead trees, the draining of natural lakes, and the damming of rivers and streams. Butte County partners with the Sage-Grouse Initiative to ensure the preservation of America's western rangelands and wildlife. In addition, Butte County partners with Pheasants Forever to encourage the protection of pheasant and quail habitats from human development.

Land use in Butte County is a mix of shrubs, grassland, and barren. Based on the 2011 National Land Cover Dataset, the most represented land cover in the county is shrub at approximately 64.7 percent of the county's total land area. Grassland comprises 13.21 percent and barren 8.5 percent of the land. Developed areas total approximately 1.5 percent of the total land area.

2.9 Hydrology

In Butte County, the two major rivers are the Big and Little Lost Rivers. The Big Lost River is a major river in Idaho and is about 135 miles long. It begins in the Pioneer Mountain Range of the Rocky Mountains then flows southeast into the Snake River Plain, then disappears into the Snake River Aquifer. It flows into Butte County northwest of Arco near Darlington, and it continues to flow south following US Highway 93 to Arco where it starts to flow eastward through Idaho National Laboratory (INL) lands. Antelope Creek originates 43 miles from the Pioneer Mountains flowing eastward and contributes significantly to the lower parts of the Big Lost River in Butte County. The Little Lost River Is about 49 miles long and drains about 963 square miles of land entirely in Butte County. It enters Butte County on the northern border near the Hawley Mountains and continues to flow south to Howe. The Little Lost River also sinks into the Snake River Aquifer. Birch Creek is near the eastern border of Butte County, has headwaters in Lemhi County, and also sinks into the Snake River Aquifer. Scientists theorize that the water from the sinks flows underground and emerges at Thousand Springs near Hagerman, Idaho. Butte County has a total of 62 streams, 12 canals, 18 springs,17 small lakes and water holes, and 23 reservoirs.

2.9.1 Groundwater

The Eastern Snake River Plain Aquifer includes southern Butte County. A portion of the surface water in the county is believed to eventually flow into the Eastern Plain Aquifer at Chilly Sinks, the Darlington Sinks, or the Lost River Sinks. The county relies on access to potable ground water for residential and farm use. All municipal water systems, all residential properties, and many farms pull from the valley aquifer from wells. Groundwater is accessible from between 80 ft to 612 ft. Over the past 20 years when the aquifer has dropped due to drought, many residents have had to re-drill their personal wells to maintain access. Quantity and access are generally a much larger concern than quality. Jurisdictions maintain periodic water quality testing and have rarely if ever drawn an abnormal sample.

2.10 Air Quality

Butte County maintains an average particulate matter concentration of 6.1 ppm. This is 34 best out of 44 counties in Idaho. Still, this represents a GOOD rating under a standard Air Quality Index and places the area in the top 90% of the country for clear air.

2.11 Land Use & Development Trends

The total land area of Butte County is approximately 1.4 million acres. The majority of this land is owned by the federal government at approximately 1.2 million acres or 86% of total land area. Privately owned lands cover approximately 183,511 acres or 12.8% of total land area. The state owns land coverage of approximately 13,252 acres or 0.9% of total land area.

Land development and new construction is generally slow throughout the County compared to other regions in Idaho. Many new property owners tend to renovate existing structures rather than build new. However, a few new construction single family dwellings do appear from time to time including 8 new building permits in 2023 for dwellings. Three to five larger agricultural operations are steadily purchasing small family-owned farms and consolidating operations. Very little new agricultural land is broken due to the limited availability of water rights. County Economic Development managers continue to develop outdoor recreational opportunities at several locations between Arco and Moore. Federal and State land use remains largely unchanged.

2.12 Climate Change

Climate change will continue to increase the frequency, scale, and intensity of many hazards in Butte County. Communities throughout Idaho have experienced substantial damage from climate-related incidents. Climate patterns are shifting, resulting in more extreme and variable weather conditions across the state, with more extreme precipitation events, declining snowpack, more frequent and severe heat waves, drought conditions, and wildfire potential. Butte County has already observed many of these same climate trends as well as substantial damage in neighboring counties. Adapting to the changing climate will require an approach to hazard mitigation that prioritizes long-term community resilience practices. Such practices aim to reduce harm for those who experience greater risk and burden of harm due to historical and current marginalization and under-investment, thus resulting in greater resilience across the whole community. This strategy will involve participation of all levels of government, non-profit organizations, the private sector, and the community in general.

2.13 Public Perception of Risk

Risk perception is controlled by sets of dynamic social and psychological processes that result in some hazards becoming of increased concern within society, while others become less of a concern (Etkin D. Disaster theory: an interdisciplinary approach to concepts and causes. Elsevier: Butterworth-Heinemann; 2016). When local community members are exposed to a risk, they do not respond to that risk directly; but respond to their own perception of that risk. They often perceive hazards differently from technical experts for a variety of reasons, including geographical location, past experience, and aspects of their personality. This plan includes public perception of risk, incorporating a sample of opinions retrieved from the following public survey results collected throughout July, 2025.

Table 4: Survey Results Butte County Public Opinion Survey Results on Hazards and Risks

1. Where do you live?

	Total Responses
Arco	10
Moore	10
Butte City	1
Butte County (Unincorporated)	6
Somewhere Else	3

2. How concerned are you about damaging effects from the following hazards in your community?

Hazard	Very Concerned	Concerned	Not Concerned
Drought	14	11	5
Extended Utility Outage	9	14	7
Severe Wind	8	14	8
Wildfire	8	14	8
Cyber Crime	7	15	8
Winter Storm	7	13	10
Reservoir Failure	6	12	12
Radiological Release	4	13	13
Cyber Terrorism	5	10	15
Pandemic	2	16	12
Thunderstorm	2	15	13
Earthquake	4	11	15
Hail	2	13	15
Flood	2	13	15
Chemical Spill	3	10	17
Lightning	0	12	18
Landslide	3	6	21
Tornado	1	4	25

3. Which emergency management programs have you heard about?

Butte County Emergency Services	24
Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)	11
Community Emergency Response Team (CERT)	11
Lost River Emergency Alert System	20
Amber Alerts	27
City of Arco Community Website	14

4. Have you done any of the following in your household?

Install a smoke detector	23
Prepare a 72-hour kit	18
Participate in CPR Training	15
Create wildfire defensible space around your home	11
Take inventory of your home contents	6
Install a radon gas detector	5
Develop a household evacuation and meet-up plan	5
Install a Weather Band Radio	2

5. Rank the following emergency planning focus areas from highest importance to lowest

Focus Area	Overall Average Ranking
Protect life, health and safety	#1
Protect property	#2
Protect utilities and infrastructure	#3
Improve public communications	#4
Promote local and regional cooperation	#5
Protect historical sites	#6
Improve natural features	#7

III. Risk Assessment

3.1 Overview

The Butte County AHMP Risk Assessment is a systematic process used to identify, evaluate, and prioritize potential hazards and risks that could negatively impact the county should a disaster occur. This provides actionable information used by local officials and planners to develop, evaluate, and prioritize mitigation actions to most effectively and efficiently reduce the loss of life and property. The ultimate goal is allowing resilient growth across jurisdictions.

Hazards that pose a risk to the county and its jurisdictions are varied, and this plan strives to profile those that pose the most significant threats to the populations, infrastructure, and built environment. In Butte County, these hazards include: earthquakes, floods, severe weather, landslides, and wildfire, and technological hazards. Note, however, that this is not an exhaustive list.

3.1.1 Summary of Revisions

Major revisions made to this section in the 2025 update include:

- Reorganized and restructured to facilitate overall logical planning model.
- Included possible impacts of Climate Change where practical.
- Added Drought, Technological, and Economic based on community concerns.
- Removed Landslide Hazard given the lack of relevant historical occurrences and low community concern. Merged appropriate landslide hazard data into Earthquake Hazard section

3.1.2 Methodology

It is essential to use the most accurate, current and relevant data to ensure a risk assessment provides the strongest basis for a mitigation strategy

. The risk assessment for this AHMP included several steps: public review and validation of major hazards; update and collection of hazard profile information; update and collection of hazard profiles primarily from the FEMA National Risk Index, State of Idaho Hazard Mitigation Plan, and local observation.

An understanding of population and development trends can assist in planning for future development and ensuring that appropriate mitigation, planning, and preparedness measures are in place. In addition, reflecting on changes since the previous plan will provide an understanding of changes in risk. The County considered the following factors to examine previous and potential conditions that may affect hazard vulnerability:

- Potential or projected development
- Projected changes in population
- Other identified conditions as relevant and appropriate

3.1.3 Plan Requirements & Regulations

The 2025 plan update developed the risk assessment consistent with the process and requirements detailed by FEMA. This section satisfies the following requirement:

> 44 CFR §201.6(c) – The plan shall include the following:
>
> (2) - A risk assessment that provides the factual basis for activities proposed in the strategy to reduce losses from identified hazards. Local risk assessments must provide sufficient information to enable the jurisdiction to identify and prioritize appropriate mitigation actions to reduce losses from identified hazards. The risk assessment shall include:
>
> (i) – A description of the type, location, and extent of all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction. The plan shall include information on previous occurrences of hazard events and on the probability of future hazard events.
>
> (ii) – A description of the jurisdiction's vulnerability to the hazards described in paragraph (c)(2)(i) of this section. This description shall include an overall summary of each hazard and its impact on the community. All plans approved after October 1, 2008 must also address NFIP insured structures that have been repetitively damaged by floods. The plan should describe vulnerability in terms of:
>
> (a) The types and numbers of existing and future buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities located in the identified hazard areas;
>
> (b) An estimate of the potential dollar losses to vulnerable structures identified in paragraph (c)(2)(ii)(A) this section and a description of the methodology used to prepare the estimate.
>
> (c) Providing a general description of land uses and development trends within the community so that mitigation options can be considered in future land use decisions.
>
> (iii) – For multi-jurisdictional plans, the risk assessment section must assess each jurisdiction's risks where they vary from the risks facing the entire planning area.

3.2 Severe Weather

3.2.1 Hazard Vulnerability & Risk Summary

Butte County and its jurisdictions are subject to an overall moderate risk of various severe weather events including winter weather, heat wave, strong wind, hail, tornado, lightning, and ice storm, and cold wave. The FEMA National Risk Index notes relatively high likelihood of strong wind and lightning; moderate likelihood of winter weather, hail, and ice storm; relatively low likelihood of cold wave and heat wave, and very low likelihood of tornado. Cold wave is of greatest local concern with an average frequency of 1.5 events and an annual projected property loss of $254,007, agricultural loss of $193,825, and personal loss of $59,082. Cold wave is also the only hazard with a predicted annual casualty rate of 1% per year. All other severe weather events combined project annual losses of $56,510 for buildings, $953 for agriculture, and $26,833 for personal. The State of Idaho 2023 Mitigation Plan identifies Butte County as a medium impact area for severe weather events. The community has expressed concern over severe weather events, including severe wind and winter weather (see Table 4)

3.2.2 Hazard Description

Severe weather is a serious hazard across Idaho, occurring with regular frequency and oftentimes damaging or disrupting intensity. This plan defines severe weather as any meteorological event with the potential to cause harm or injury to individuals, personal property, or economic sectors. Such events include the following:

- Extreme Temperature – Commonly referred to as a heat wave, extreme heat is a period of significant above-normal temperatures in a locality. Extreme heat impacts human health through heat exhaustion, sunstroke, and heat cramps. Opposite extreme heat is a cold wave, which is classified as a period of significant below-normal temperatures in a locality. Winds of 10 mph or greater can amplify extreme cold impacts. Advisories are issued when wind chill temperatures reach -20 degrees F or lower with winds of 10 mph or higher for one hour or more. Like extreme heat, extreme cold is of greatest concern under persistence over an extended period. Extreme cold can be associated with the formation of ice and freezing which can result in damage to utilities and contributes to sheet flooding.

- Hail – Defined as precipitation in the form of irregular pellets or balls of ice more than 5 mm in diameter falling from a cumulonimbus cloud. Created by the vertical cycle of a wind and water in a storm mass (or cell), the ice accumulation that forms hail can reach sizes up to four inches in diameter (though hail of three-fourths of an inch or greater is sufficient to classify a thunderstorm as severe). Nationally, hail causes approximately $1 billion in property and crop damage annually, as peak activity coincides with peak agricultural seasons. Severe hailstorms also cause considerable damage to buildings and automobiles, but rarely result in loss of life.

- Lightning – A product of the violent movement of air within a thunderstorm, the NWS defines lightning as "visible electrical discharge produced by a thunderstorm." The discharge can occur within or between clouds, between clouds and air, between clouds and the earth's surface, and between the earth's surface and clouds. Lightning can be over five miles in length, generate temperatures above 50,000 degrees F, and carry 50,000 volts of electrical potential. Lightning strikes can be deadly, notably direct strikes where the person or structure is the direct path for lightning conduction to the ground Conducted strikes occur when the electrical current from the initial grounding point through a conductive material (such as electrical and electronic equipment). Lightning can also induce secondary discharges by altering the electrical potential between adjacent structures, through the earth's surface, and in electrical equipment.

- Straight-Line Wind – A term used to distinguish between non-rotating and rotating winds (i.e., tornados). Generated by thunderstorms, straight-line winds can reach speeds more than 100 miles per hour (mph). The NWS defines 'high winds' as sustained wind speeds of 40 mph or greater over a one-hour period or longer, or winds of 58 mph or greater over any period. Windstorms affect areas with significant tree stands, as well as areas with exposed property, major infrastructure, and aboveground utility lines. Downbursts (also known as microbursts) are a particular type of straight-line wind and are small areas of rapidly descending rain and rain-cooled air beneath a thunderstorm with potential wind velocities equal to that of a strong tornado.

- Thunderstorms – Produced when unstable atmospheric conditions exist, and warm, moist air forced upward condenses to form cumulonimbus clouds. Most common in the spring and summer months during the afternoon and evening hours, thunderstorms persist an average of 10 to 20 minutes (though can persist much longer), during which they can produce heavy rain, hail, lightning, strong winds, and tornadoes. Thunderstorm types include dry thunderstorms, pulse severe thunderstorms, severe thunderstorms, and supercell thunderstorms. Dry thunderstorms are characterized by 'dry lightning,' where lightning is observed but little to no precipitation reaches the earth's surface due to evaporation into the dry air beneath the storm cell. Pulse severe thunderstorms are single-cell thunderstorms that produce brief periods of severe weather, such as a tornado, winds of at least 58 mph, and/or at least three-fourths of an inch hail size. A severe thunderstorm is one in which winds reach at least 40 mph and/or hail of at least one-half inch in size. Finally, a supercell thunderstorm is the most dangerous. These storms produce downbursts, large hail, and long-lived violent tornados. Thunderstorms can also spark wildland fires.

- Tornadoes – The most concentrated and violent storms produced by the atmosphere. A tornado is a column (also known as a vortex) of air composed of rotating wind and strong vertical motion. Wind speeds within the vortex range between 40 and 300 mph, and the vortex itself can travel at speeds up to 70 mph over a distance between 10 and 200 miles (although shorter distances have been reported). Though damages are generally confined to a narrow path, tornadoes can devastate a large distance, and a single storm can produce multiple tornados.

- Winter Storms – Characterized by low/freezing temperatures, blowing snow, and ice. Like all severe storms, winter storms range in size, duration, and intensity, with potential to impact both large and localized areas. Severe winter storms deposit four or more inches of snow during a 12-hour period, or six inches during a 24-hour period. To be classified as a blizzard, winds must exceed 35 mph with temperatures below 20 degrees F. Particularly damaging are ice storms, characterized by cold rain freezing immediately on contact with a surface. In general, the principal hazards associated with severe winter storms are snow/ice accumulation, extreme cold, and reduction of visibility. Such storms can also disrupt transportation, power and communication lines, and halt everyday activities.

3.2.3 Impact Analysis

According to the National Weather Service database, from December 20, 2015 to October 4, 2024 (3212 days) there were 334 severe weather events reported in Butte County. By type, these include 12 Winter Weather events, 60 Winter Storms, 19 Wildfires, 1 Tornado, 92 Thunderstorm Wind events, 60 High Wind events, 62 Heavy Snow storms, 3 Hail storms, 1 Funnel Cloud event, 8 Flood events, 9 Extreme Cold emergencies, 4 Dust Storms, 1 Dense Fog, and 2 Cold Wind Chill events. This included one death reported from a winter weather vehicle accident in 2015, and 29 separate instances of reported property damage.

Overall, Butte County can expect similar frequencies of these severe weather events in the future, with the possibility of an increase in frequency due to the impacts from climate change. The County has experienced an average temperature rise of around two degrees Fahrenheit over the past 100 years. In addition, Butte County has observed increasing effects of El Nino and La Nina impacting overall weather conditions connecting this hazard to risks associated with wildfire, flood and drought. An understanding of population and development trends can assist planning for future building construction ensuring appropriate planning and preparedness measures are in place to mitigate the effects of severe weather on a growing population.

Both the City of Arco and the City of Moore are exposed to the same severe weather threats as the greater planning area.

3.2.4 Vulnerabilities

Various weather events have historically affected localized areas throughout Butte County and have resulted in varying incidents of loss. The National Weather Service and Butte County is responsible for local public warnings to all jurisdictions within the County. Each jurisdiction has the capability to maintain their own surface transportation network during extreme weather events. The county has therefore prioritized public education and participation in the NWS Storm-Ready program, emergency communications and shelter preparations as the most effective strategies for mitigating the impacts of severe weather.

3.1.4.1 City of Arco

The City of Arco experiences similar risk and vulnerabilities from severe weather as unincorporated Butte County. The city has prioritized participation in the NWS Storm-Ready program, participation in county-wide emergency communications and shelter preparations as the most effective strategies for mitigating the impacts of severe weather.

3.1.4.2 City of Moore

The City of Moore experiences similar risk and vulnerabilities from severe weather as unincorporated Butte County. The city has prioritized participation in county-wide emergency communications and shelter preparations as the most effective strategies for mitigating the impacts of severe weather.

3.2.5. Mitigation Strategies

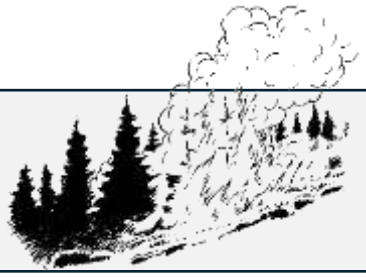
The mitigation strategy for this AHMP includes the following actions to mitigate severe weather hazards.

1. Promote appropriate community storm-ready participation
2. Maintain current national building standards
3. Sustain hazard communications with residents and visitors

The community has also identified the following potential opportunities to mitigate severe weather hazards throughout Butte County:

Household	Commercial	Government
• Insulate homes • Install redundant heat and power • Install appropriate vegetation • Trim and remove trees near powerlines • Obtain a NOAA radio • Prepare vehicles for seasonal travel • Participate in community watch and emergency response programs	• Reinforce power lines • Install tree wire • Trim or remove trees near powerlines • Equip facilities with a NOAA radio • Install redundant heat and power • Support community watch and emergency response programs	• Trim or remove trees near powerlines • Designate severe weather routes and strengthen main roads • Enforce building codes • Provide NOAA radios to businesses and residents • Review and update response plans • Maintain community shelter resources • Organize community watch and emergency response programs

Wildfire



3.3 Wildfire

3.3.1 Hazard Vulnerability & Risk Summary

Butte County and its jurisdictions are subject to an overall moderate risk to wildfire due to the potential of a wildfire causing significant physical damage. The FEMA National Risk Index notes a relatively moderate historic likelihood of occurrence with a projected annual property loss of $54,745 with negligible agricultural or personal losses. FEMA predicts one wildfire event each year on average. The State of Idaho 2023 Mitigation Plan identifies Butte County as a medium impact area from wildfire events. Wildfire risk remains one of the top four concerns of local residents. The Butte County Wildfire Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan (Appendix A) provides details regarding Butte County's strategy to mitigate the effects of wildfire.

3.3.2 Hazard Description, Impact Analysis and Vulnerabilities

The 2020 Butte County Wildfire Mitigation Plan (Appendix A) provided risk and mitigation planning for the Butte County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan. The 2025 update now includes specific elements required by the Idaho Department of Lands including detailed wildland fire risks for Butte County, City of Arco and City of Moore.

Since land development remains dispersed throughout Butte County, there has been minimal changes to the existing Wildland Urban Interface transition zones. However, the Butte County Farm Service Agency Natural Resource Conservation Service is concerned about long-term increases in fire potential in undeveloped portions of the County due to the proliferation of prairie grasses. These affected areas remain outside of the transition zones. When analyzed in conjunction with climate change, Butte County may see a gradual increase in threats from wildland fires in undeveloped areas over time without intervention.

3.3.3 Mitigation Strategies

The mitigation strategy for this AHMP includes the following actions to mitigate wildfire hazards.

1. Support fuels management programs
2. Encourage community participation in the Idaho Firewise program
3. Maintain current national building standards

The community has also identified the following potential opportunities to mitigate wildfire hazards throughout Butte County:

Household	Commercial	Government
• Clear potential fuels on property • Create and maintain defensible space • Mow regularly • Use fire-resistant building materials • Identify primary and alternate water supplies for fire fighting • Update roofs with non-combustible materials	• Clear potential fuels on property • Create and maintain defensible space • Mow regularly • Use fire-resistant building materials • Identify primary and alternate water supplies for fire fighting • Create stored water supplies for firefighting in remote areas	• Support fuels management programs • Design building codes to encourage use of fire-resistant materials • Create defensible space • Sponsor public outreach and education efforts • Identify emergency response and evacuation routes • Become a Firewise USA community • Maintain mutual aid agreements between agencies

Earthquake

3.4 Earthquake

3.4.1 Hazard Vulnerability & Risk Summary

Butte County and its jurisdictions have a relatively high vulnerability to earthquakes due to the unlikely possibility of an earthquake causing relatively high severity of damage. The FEMA National Risk Index currently rates Butte County as a Very Low risk for earthquake with a Relatively High historical loss ratio based on one previous FEMA major earthquake disaster declaration (DR-694) from the 1983 Borah Peak quake. The expected annual frequency of a damaging earthquake is one damaging event every 50 years with an annual property loss rate of $136,508.

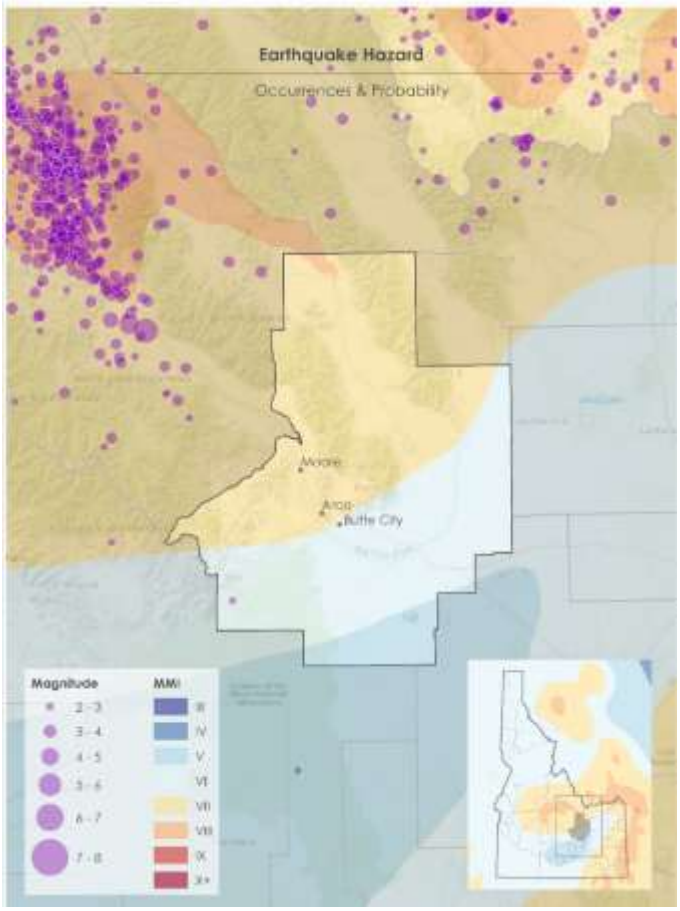


Figure 3 Idaho Earthquake Occurrence Probability

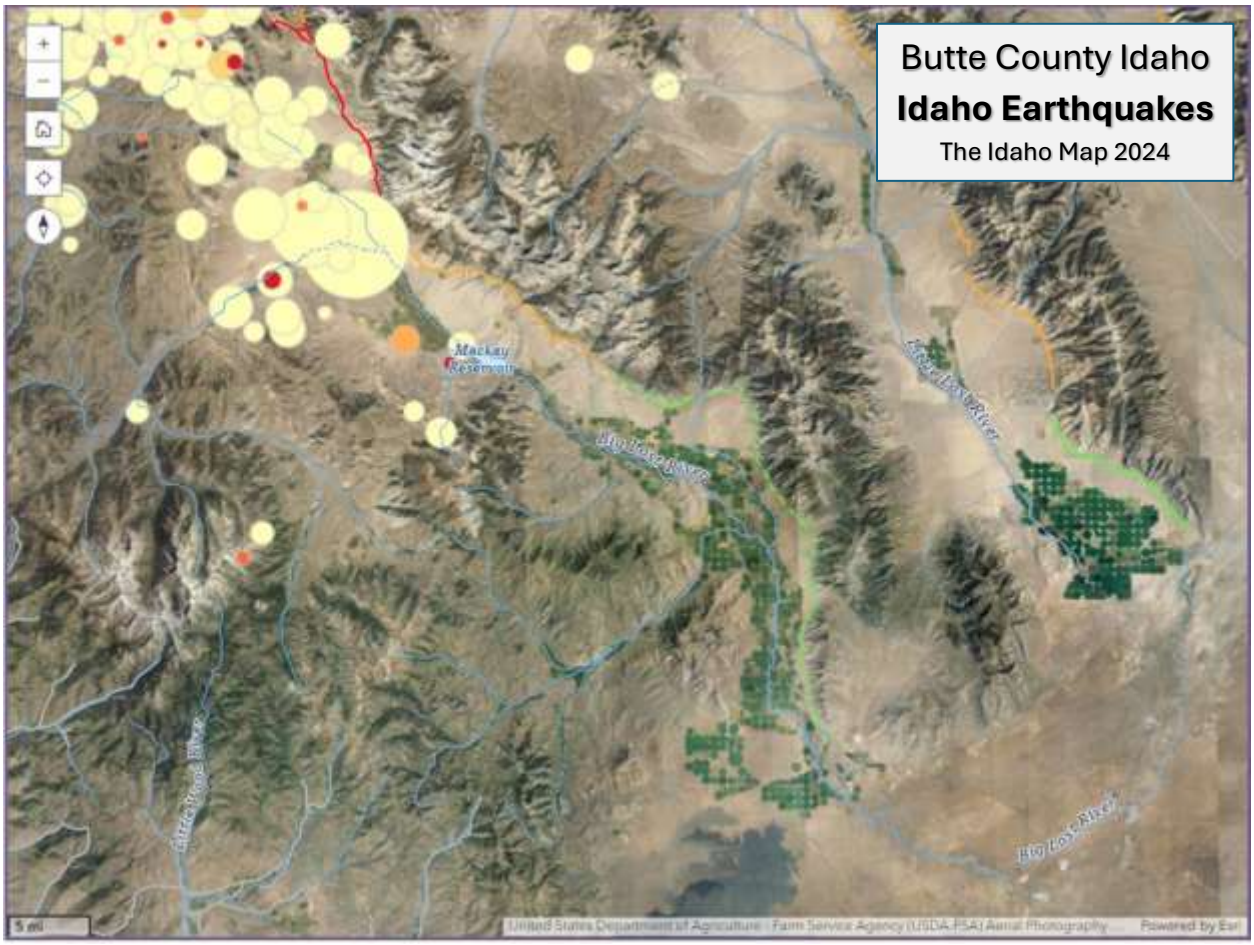


Figure 4 USGS Idaho Earthquakes 2010-2024

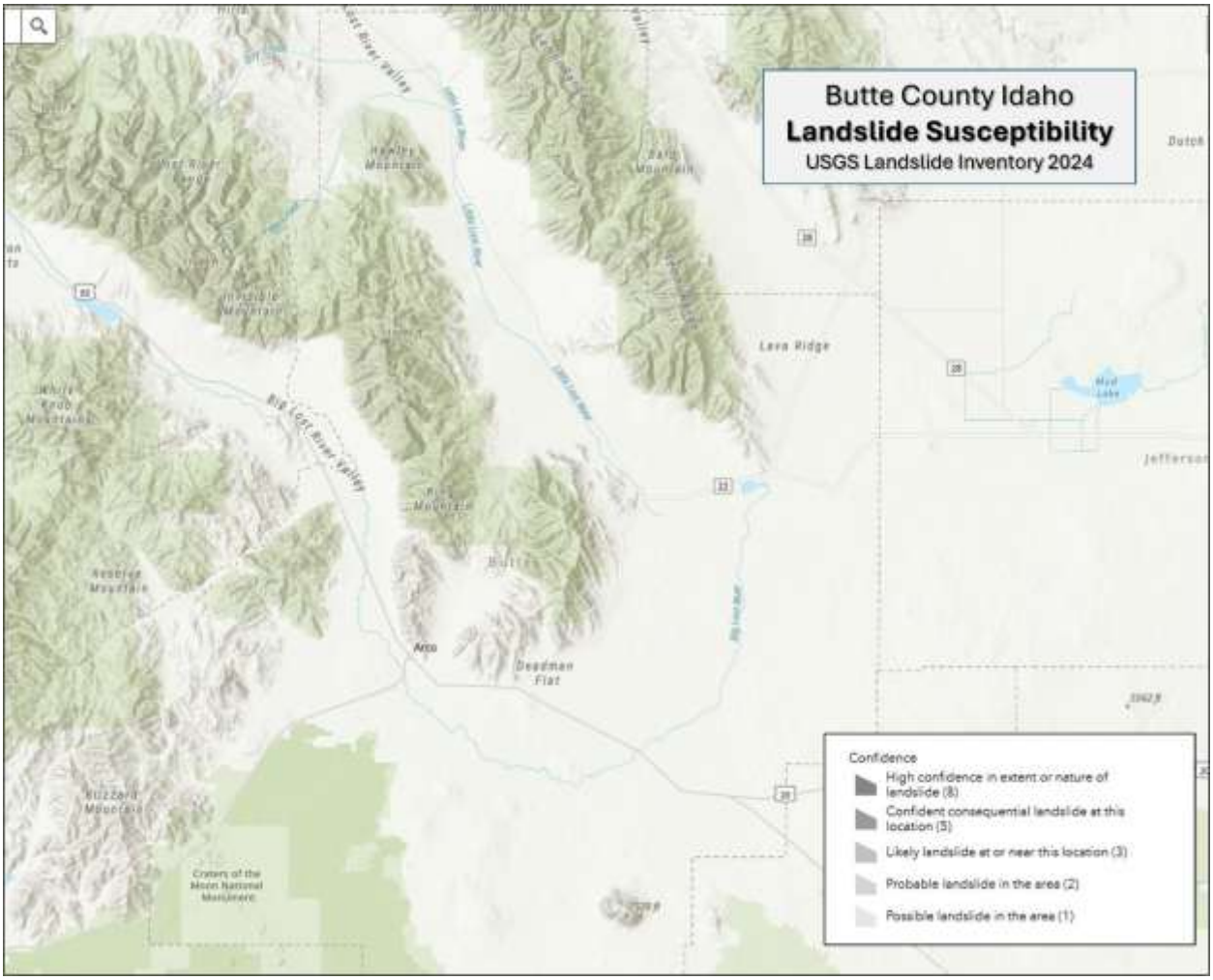


Figure 5 Butte County Landslide Hazard Map

3.4.2 Hazard Description

An earthquake is the shaking caused by the rupture and subsequent displacement of rocks beneath the Earth's surface. Most earthquakes are a result of the stresses placed on rocks in areas where adjacent tectonic plates are moving in different directions. Earthquakes result from a sudden slip on a fault, or the breaks and fractures where the earth's crust on either side has moved relative to the other. Such events cause waves of energy to radiate from the point of release, and cause the movement, shaking, and rolling of an earthquake event. The durations of earthquakes are normally limited to a few seconds but can last for minutes in length. The resultant waves can travel hundreds to thousands of miles, causing damage to locations far from the epicenter.

Idaho has experienced several damaging earthquakes over the past 100 years, with two notable events occurring in 1959 (Hebgen lake earthquake) and 1983 (Borah Peak earthquake). Both caused fatalities and millions in dollars in damage across the state.

Earthquakes can cause significant damage to structures, and can cause injury, loss of life, and impact the socioeconomic functioning of affected communities. The following influence damages associated with earthquakes:

- Seismic Activity – Varying between earthquake events, seismic activity ranges from localized, small points of energy release to widespread, large, and destructive releases. The length of earthquakes ranges from brief (a few seconds) to more than a minute. Earthquake epicenters can be shallow or deep, with depth influencing the type of seismic waves felt and their destructive potential.
- Geology & Soil Types – The underlying geology and soil type of an area influences the propagation of the seismic waves and their impact. Stable geologic types (such as solid bedrock) are less prone to destructive shaking than geologic types that are more unstable, such as fill soils. The siting of structures and communities influences the nature and extent of earthquake damages.
- Development & Development Quality – The type and quality of development is vital in considering earthquake damages to a county or community. Isolated, small earthquakes in densely populated areas or areas with unreinforced masonry can be more devastating than a high-magnitude earthquake in a remote location or in an area with earthquake-appropriate building codes.
- Time of Day – Time of day determines the distribution of the population, and therefore the distribution of injuries and fatalities. Residences house more people in the evening and night, whereas business centers, schools, and other day-use locations house more people in the morning and afternoon. Day of the week is also important to consider, as people's work, travel, and activities vary between weekdays and weekends.

Secondary impacts, such as landslides, can also result from shaking. The following describes some of the types of damage stemming from an earthquake:

- Shaking – Ranging from minor to severe, minor shaking can cause objects to fall and other minimal damage, while severe shaking causing large structures to collapse and extensive damages. Unreinforced masonry and wood frame structures are most prone to earthquake damage. Non-structural falling hazards include loose or poorly secured objects, and include objects such as bookcases, wall hangings, and building facades. These objects can cause additional structural damage, and injury or fatality. Shaking can also rupture dams, damage electric and telephone lines, gas, sewer, or water mains, and can cause fires or other hazards that impair response and recovery efforts.
- Ground Displacement – The most dramatic visual evidence of an earthquake, ground displacement often occurs along a fault line. Ground can be thrust upward, subside, or move laterally given a severe enough earthquake. Damages from ground displacement is normally limited to utility lines and transportation infrastructure, though structures situated on fault lines can also be impacted.

- Landslides & Avalanches – Landslides are sudden, short-lived geomorphic events that involve the rapid-to-slow descent of soil, rock, or snow in sloping terrains. The term landslide includes a wide range of ground movement, such as rock falls, failure of slopes, and debris flows. Avalanches are similar to landslides involving snow. Although gravity acting on an over-steepened slope is the primary reason for a landslide, there are other contributing factors:
    - erosion by rivers, glaciers, or ocean waves create over-steepened slopes
    - rock and soil slopes are weakened through saturation by snowmelt or heavy rains
    - earthquakes greater than 4.0 may create stresses that make weak slopes fail
    - excess weight from accumulation of rain or snow
    - unsustainable deforestation or other loss of vegetative cover can contribute
- Liquefaction & Subsidence – Liquefaction occurs when the energy released from an earthquake weakens the strength and stiffness of a soil, while subsidence is the caving in or sinking of an area. Fill and saturated soils are notably at risk of liquefaction, which can result in widespread structural damage. Liquefaction and subsidence can also impact surface and subsurface water flow, which can impair individual or community wells as well as cause flash flood-like water flow. These impacts can likewise impact septic systems, which create additional health risks.
- Seiches – Oscillating waves in an enclosed body of water caused by an earthquake are termed seiches. Although not commonly damaging given their rarity, seiches can resemble tsunami characteristics and destructive potential. Shoreline development along a lake in earthquake-prone areas are at risk of damage, as well as dams or flood mitigation structures such as levees. Seiches can also cause hydrothermal explosions.

Earthquakes are measured in both magnitude and intensity, where magnitude refers to the energy released at the source of the earthquake, and intensity refers to the strength of shaking produced by the earthquake at a discrete location. Where magnitude is derived from seismograph measurements, the effects on people, structure, and the environment determine intensity.

The most common measure of magnitude is the Richter scale. The Richter scale measures magnitude as a function of the amplitude of waves recorded by seismographs, with adjustments to account for variations in distances between recording stations and the epicenter. Magnitude is expressed in whole numbers and decimals, and is measured logarithmically; that is, each whole number step corresponds to the release of about 31 times more energy than the preceding whole number.

The most common measure of intensity is the Modified Mercalli Intensity (MMI) Scale. The scale, composed of increasing levels of intensity that range from imperceptible shaking to catastrophic destruction, is designated by Roman numerals. The scale does not have a mathematical basis; instead, it is an arbitrary ranking based on observed effects.

Table 5 Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale

Intensity	Description	Approximate Magnitude
I	Not felt except by a very few under especially favorable conditions.	1 to 2
II	Felt only by a few persons at rest, especially on upper floors of buildings.	2 to 3
III	Felt quite noticeably by persons indoors, especially on upper floors of buildings. Many people do not recognize it as an earthquake. Standing motor cars may rock slightly. Vibrations similar to the passing of a truck. Duration estimated.	3 to 4
IV	Felt indoors by many, outdoors by few during the day. At night, some awakened. Dishes, windows, doors disturbed; walls make cracking sound. Sensation like heavy truck striking building. Standing motor cars rocked noticeably.	4
V	Felt by nearly everyone; many awakened. Some dishes, windows broken. Unstable objects overturned. Pendulum clocks may stop.	4 to 5
VI	Felt by all, many frightened. Some heavy furniture moved; a few instances of fallen plaster. Damage slight.	5 to 6
VII	Damage negligible in buildings of good design and construction; slight to moderate in well-built ordinary structures; considerable damage in poorly built or badly designed structures; some chimneys broken.	6
VIII	Damage slight in specially designed structures; considerable damage in ordinary substantial buildings with partial collapse. Damage great in poorly built structures. Fall of chimneys, factory stacks, columns, monuments, walls. Heavy furniture overturned.	6 to 7
IX	Damage considerable in specially designed structures; well-designed frame structures thrown out of plumb. Damage great in substantial buildings, with partial collapse. Buildings shifted off foundations.	7
X	Some well-built wooden structures destroyed; most masonry and frame structures destroyed with foundations. Rails bent.	7 to 8
XI	Few, if any (masonry) structures remain standing. Bridges destroyed. Rails bent greatly.	8

3.4.3 Future Probability and Vulnerability

Although predicting exact future occurrences of earthquakes is impossible, all of Butte County is characterized by a two percent chance over the next 50 years to exceed a VI on the MMI Scale (shown above). Should the County experience an earthquake, it will likely be a part of a regional event.

Approximately 59% of the area of Butte County, including 28 roads and bridges, are in the high-risk category for sustaining earthquake damage. Most buildings in the unincorporated areas of Butte County are comprised of single and two-story wood frame dwellings and metal frame outbuildings less susceptible to catastrophic earthquake damage based on type of construction. The 1984 Borah Quake resulted in only one catastrophic loss of a structure in Arco.

3.4.3.1 City of Arco

The City of Arco is susceptible to a higher risk of earthquake damage since it has a higher concentration of older multi-level concrete frame structures in the county. In August, 2025, an engineering team contracted thru Idaho Office of Emergency Management conducted a rapid visual assessment of 12 vehicles throughout the City with a full report pending. The city noted that all inspected buildings had previously survived the 1984 Borah Quake and reported one school building at the time did suffer catastrophic loss and was subsequently demolished.

3.4.3.2 City of Moore

The City of Moore is at low risk for significant damage due to earthquakes because buildings in Moore are comprised of single and two-story wood frame dwellings and metal frame outbuildings less susceptible to catastrophic earthquake damage based on type of construction. The 1984 Borah Quake did not result in catastrophic loss of structures.

3.4.4 Mitigation Strategies

The mitigation strategy for this AHMP includes the following actions to mitigate earthquake hazards.

1. Sustain hazard communications with residents and visitors
2. Establish trained Rapid Visual Assessment Specialists
3. Conduct periodic seismic assessment of facilities and infrastructure

The community has also identified the following potential opportunities to mitigate earthquake hazards throughout Butte County:

Household	Commercial	Government
• Retrofit or reinforce structures at risk • Secure household items • Build to higher design • Practice drop, cover and hold-on • Develop a household mitigation plan • Develop a post-disaster action plan • Consider earthquake insurance	• Build redundancy for primary functions • Retrofit buildings and areas hosting primary functions • Maintain reserves for reconstruction • Train employees on earthquake mitigation • Consider earthquake insurance	• Harden infrastructure • Provide redundancy for primary functions • Update hazard maps • Maintain continuity of government plan • Develop post-disaster action plan • Develop local assistance center plan • Encourage renewable energy and backup storage for redundancy • Participate in the Great Idaho Shake-Out

Flood

3.5 Flood

3.5.1 Hazard Vulnerability & Risk Summary

Butte County and its jurisdictions are minimally vulnerable to riverine flooding due to low likelihood of a flood causing relatively low severity of damage. The FEMA National Risk Index currently rates Butte County as a Very Low risk for riverine flood. The expected annual frequency of a damaging flood is one chance every two years on average with a loss rate of $41,036 in real property value, $14,985 in personal value, and $3,703 in agricultural value annually.

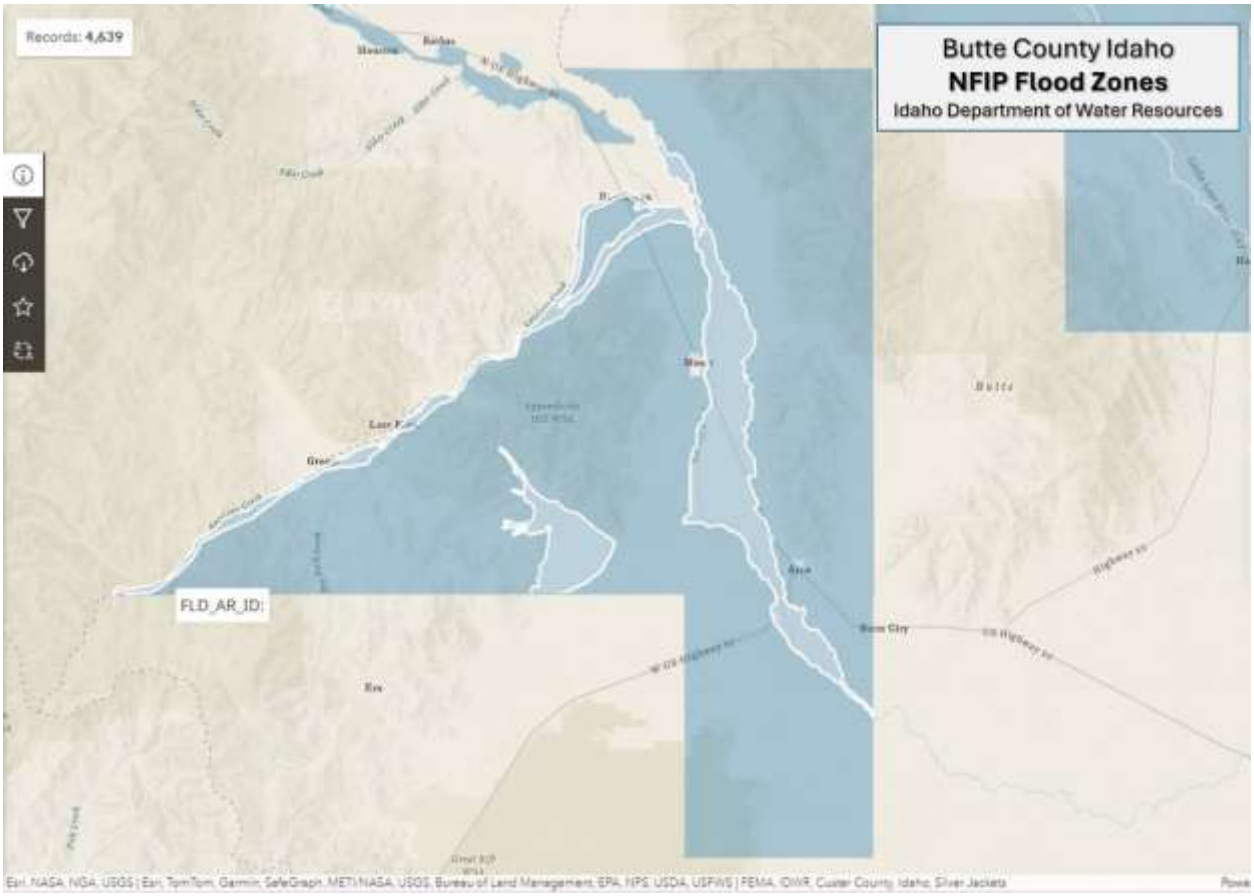


Figure 6 NFIP Flood Zone A depicted in light blue. (Dark blue indicates area of minimal flood hazard)

Figure 7 NFIP Butte County 1% Chance of Annual Floodplain Expansion

3.5.2 Hazard Description

A flood occurs when water overflows or soaks land that is normally dry. Generally, floods take hours or even days to develop, giving residents time to prepare or evacuate. Sometimes, flash floods develop quickly and with little warning. When floodwaters recede, affected areas are often blanketed in silt and mud. However, floods can have enormous destructive power. When a river overflows its, many structures are unable to withstand the force of the water. Bridges, houses, trees, and cars can be picked up and carried off. Floods erode soil, taking it from under a building's foundation, causing the building to crack and tumble. Floods can cause even more damage when their waters recede. The water and landscape can be contaminated with hazardous materials, such as sharp debris, pesticides, fuel, and untreated sewage. Potentially dangerous mold can quickly overwhelm water-soaked structures.

Floodplains range from narrow and confined channels to wide and flat areas. In narrow and confined channels, flooding is normally rapid but short duration, with deep and rapid floodwaters. In contrast, flooding can be relatively slow, shallow, and last for long periods in flat floodplains. Many factors influence the size of a flood, such as the size of the catchment area or watershed, topographic characteristics such as mountainous slopes and elevation changes, land-use characteristics or structural modifications, and the characteristics of meteorological events.

Natural flood events are often classified into the following:

- Riverine Flood – Perceived as the classic 'flood' event, riverine flooding occurs when the floodplain (the lowland areas adjacent to rivers and lakes) is inundated with water, usually caused by a weather system with prolonged or intense rainfall. Large-scale weather systems can cause both large and small rivers and streams to flood, notably if prolonged or intense rainfall is distributed over a wide area. Localized weather systems can also produce flooding, though normally such systems impact smaller rivers and streams. Riverine flooding can also result from rapid snow-melt and rain-on-snow events.

- Flash Flood – Characterized by a rapid rise in surface water levels, flash floods often have a high flow velocity and are capable of carrying large amounts of debris, such as trees and boulders, making flash flood events capable of extensive damage. Intense rainfall events in areas with steep watershed or stream gradients often results in flash floods, notable in the steep mountainous terrain found across Idaho. Dam or levee failure, wildfire, debris or ice jam breakage, and rapid snowmelt can cause flash floods, as all can release large volumes of stored water in a short period. Urban development also drives flash floods due to an increase of impervious surfaces, inadequate or failing drainage systems, and the channelization of rivers and streams.

- Alluvial Fan Flood – This type of flood occurs most commonly in the alluvial fans created by the meandering of streams and rivers and are the most prevalent flood type in arid regions. Alluvial fans pose a significant flood risk due to active erosion, sedimentation, deposition, and unpredictability of flow paths. As the floodway fills with deposited sediment, the river or stream can quickly reach overbank flood stages and channelize a new floodway. Human activities often exacerbate flooding and erosion on alluvial fans by altering flow patterns and constructing impervious surfaces.

- Ice & Debris Jam Flood – Similar in characteristics to riverine floods and flash floods, ice jams or debris can accumulate at obstruction points on a stream or river and restrict water flow upstream, causing the banks behind the obstruction to inundate. These jams can also break, resulting in a sudden large discharge of stored water to the downstream reaches. The formation of these jams is dependent on meteorological and other physical conditions, often occurring at natural channel constrictions and shallow points along the channel, where water is able to freeze. Human-built structures such as bridges can also act as obstruction points. Ice and debris jam flooding most often occurs in the fall, winter, and spring due to the formation and loss of ice. Flood damages from ice and debris jam breakages often exceed that caused by riverine flooding, as water elevations are higher and more unpredictable and floodwaters can carry debris.

- Rapid Snow Melt – The effect of snowmelt on potential flooding, mainly during the spring, is something that widespread causes concern. Besides flooding, rapid snowmelt can trigger landslides and debris flows. In some parts of the world, such as in the Pacific Northwest of the United States, annual springtime flood events occur when rain falls on existing snowpacks, known as a "rain-on-snow event." Floods resulting from rainfall on frozen ground or rainfall associated with warm, regional frontal system that melts low and intermediate-altitude snow can be the most severe flood events. Rain-on-snow events quickly introduce large quantities of water into the stream channel system, overloading its capacity. These events can cause a swift rise in floodwaters, which can damage property and interrupt socioeconomic activity in downstream floodplains. In general, these flood events can be predicted 24 to 72 hours in advance.

The most commonly reported flood magnitude is the “base flood”, or the flood magnitude with a one-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year (it was previously commonly referred to as the 100-year flood). It is important to note that this flood magnitude is statistically independent and can occur in consecutive years or within the same year. The floodplain pertaining to the base flood is often delineated and mapped to identify areas with significant flood risk; other statistical frequencies can also notate flood probabilities corresponding to a certain degree of risk (e.g., the 0.2 percent annual chance flood, also known as the 500-year flood). The base flood is often referred to as the regulatory flood, and the corresponding floodplain is often termed the regulatory floodplain given the state and federal policies (e.g., the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)) that regulate development within its area.

3.5.3 Hazard Occurrence, Location & Extent

Per the Idaho 2023 State HMP, participation in the NFIP is based on an agreement between a local government and the Federal Government that states if a community will adopt and enforce a floodplain management ordinance to reduce future flood risks to construction and other ground disturbing activities in mapped Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHA), the Federal Government will make flood insurance available within the community as a financial protection against flood losses. While Butte County has only 1.4% of its total area (land and water) susceptible to a 1% rated flooding event, it does maintain more than 10% of its population within SFHA.

Butte County has 7 National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) policies with 0 claims and total loss payment of $0. As defined by NFIP standards, Butte County had a total of 0 repetitive loss (RL) designated properties.

Butte County and the City of Arco participate in the NFIP. The City of Moore coordinates with Butte County on floodplain-related issues. Both are exposed to similar flood threats as the greater planning area.

Table 6 NFIP Statistics for Butte County

Community Name	NFIP Status	CRS Status	Flood Claims	Claims Paid	Repetitive Loss Properties	Policies In-force	Insurance In-force Whole	Written Premium In-force
Butte County	Active	NA	0	0	0	7	$1,423,000	$7,921
City of Arco	Active	NA	0	0	0	0	$0	$0
City of Moore	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	$0	$0

Table 7 Historic Damaging Flood Occurrences

Date	Type	Declaration	Location	Casualties	Losses
March 1997	Flood	Northern and Southeastern Floods (DR-1777)	Butte County	-	*Relief totaled $11,365,667
Feb 2017	Flood	Severe Winter Storms and Flooding (DR-4310)	Statewide	-	*$9.06 million in property damage

*State of Idaho total

3.5.4 Future Probability and Vulnerability

The probability of future floods across the multi-jurisdictional planning area is low and there is no critical infrastructure identified as being at high risk to flooding. Low-magnitude flood events are expected to occur multiple times per year. The impacts of these events are slight and will likely amount to minor agricultural damage or temporary traffic issues. As noted above, the county is occasionally at risk for flooding from large regional events such as those noted from 1997 and 2017.

Farmland and dwellings located in the flood zone in the northern portion of the Big Lost River valley are at elevated risk for river flooding based on historical observations. Agricultural lands and unpaved County roads near Antelope Creek west of US 93, along the confluence of Antelope Creek and the Big Lost River, and areas bordering the Big Lost River 3 miles north of Arco have experienced minor flooding in the past from high spring runoff or winter ice jams. Additionally, high spring runoff in Antelope Creek has repeatedly damaged sections of the U.C. Canal. No dwellings or outbuildings in unincorporated Butte County have experienced any flood losses in recent years.

3.5.4.1 City of Arco

No dwellings or outbuildings in the City of Arco have experienced any riverine flood damage. However, The Danielson Addition and Arco Heights subdivisions of the City of Arco have a high risk of annual flash flood damage based on historic observations. This area of Arco experiences a heavy rain event once every two or three years resulting in localized flood conditions as rainwater rapidly drains downhill through the subdivisions. Most observed historical damage includes erosion of city streets and occasional flooding in dwelling basements and garages. Additionally, the subdivisions of Rolland and Grand View are in need of storm water systems in order to mitigate the effects of water run-off during significant rainstorms.

3.5.4.2 City of Moore

No dwellings or outbuildings in the City of Moore have experienced any flood losses and the City of Moore is in the low-risk category for major floods. However, city roads can and do temporary flood due to rapid snowmelt or water runoff during significant rainstorms, causing hazardous conditions.

3.5.5 Mitigation Strategies

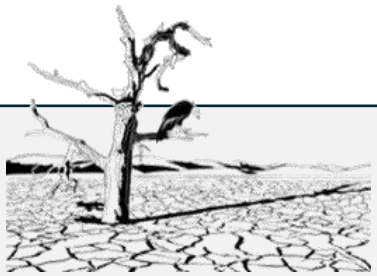
The mitigation strategy for this AHMP includes the following actions to mitigate flood hazards.

1. Encourage owner responsibility for property maintenance and safe agricultural operations
2. Discourage new development of high-density builds in flood areas
3. Encourage participation in National Flood Insurance Program

The community has also identified the following potential opportunities to mitigate flood hazards throughout Butte County:

Household	Commercial	Government
• Elevate utilities above base flood elevation • Raise structures above base flood elevation • New construction above base flood elevation • Purchase flood insurance • Develop household emergency response plan	• Build redundancy for primary functions outside of flood zone • Maintain reserve for reconstruction • Use low-impact development techniques • Flood-proof existing and new construction for structures in flood-prone areas	• Stormwater management and master planning • Promote open space in high-hazard areas • Observe hazard areas • Adopt “no-adverse impact” floodplain management • Update hazard maps • Maintain continuity of government plan • Train emergency responders

Drought



3.6 Drought

3.6.1 Hazard Vulnerability & Risk Summary

Butte County and its jurisdictions have a relatively-low vulnerable to drought due to the possibility of overall drought conditions causing moderate severity of economic damage. The FEMA National Risk Index currently rates Butte County as a Very Low risk for drought noting a significant historical loss ratio based on numerous county and state drought declarations in the past. The expected annual frequency of a damaging drought is 71 incidents per year with an agricultural loss rate of $26.615 in economic value per year. This is the public's top concern for hazards (see Table 4)

3.6.2 Hazard Description

The National Drought Mitigation Center considers drought in general as a deficiency of precipitation over an extended period of time (usually a season or more), resulting in a water shortage based on a departure from statistics normal to an area. This plan considers the perils of agricultural drought as a function hydrological drought leading to socioeconomic drought. According to the State of Idaho Hazard Mitigation Plan, agricultural drought occurs when there isn't enough soil moisture to meet the needs of a particular crop at a particular time. Hydrological drought refers to deficiencies in surface and subsurface water supplies. It is measured as stream flow and as lake, reservoir, and groundwater levels. Finally, Socioeconomic drought occurs when physical water shortage starts to affect people, individually and collectively.

3.6.3 Hazard Occurrence, Location & Extent

Drought in Butte County is generally associated with a sustained period of low winter snowfall in the Big Lost River and Small Lost River Basins. The limited snowpacks result in reduced stream flows and groundwater recharge. Idaho's system of reservoirs and natural storage can buffer the effects of minor events over a few years, but a series of dry winters (or an especially pronounced single low snowfall event) will result in a shortage of available water. Extended periods of above-average temperatures during the spring and summer can increase the impact of low snowpacks.

Butte County has been included in 4 recent state disaster declarations through the Idaho Department of Water Resources including in 2025, 2024, 2021, and 2020. These declarations normally include Custer County who shares water from the same basins.

3.6.4 Future Probability and Vulnerability

Despite its agricultural history beginning in the early 1900s, Butte County is as an arid area with periods of drought. Although defined as "abnormally" dry weather, drought is a normal part of the county's climate and can be expected to reoccur periodically. Since the 1920s, and possibly before, the county has dealt with drought conditions for at least one year each decade and usually for more prolonged periods. As a result, the agricultural industry has faced dangers of water curtailment decrees from local surface water districts or Idaho Department of Water Resources.

Climate change is already impacting water resources with increasing effects from El Nino and La Nina weather patterns altering average temperature and precipitation. Larger populations may also increase stress on water supplies and will further exacerbate conditions during a drought. Further, state water resource managers have observed the following:

- Historical hydrologic patterns can no longer be solely relied upon to forecast the water future.
- Precipitation and runoff patterns are changing, increasing the uncertainty for water supply and quality, flood management, and ecosystem functions.
- Extreme climatic events will become more frequent, necessitating improvement in flood protection, drought preparedness, and disaster response.

3.6.4.1 City of Arco

The City of Arco is vulnerable to low groundwater tables serving the two residential water system wells that supply City residents with potable water. The city is also susceptible to water curtailment from the Idaho Department of Water Resources during drought emergencies based on a junior water rights status. The city is not susceptible to the same agricultural losses as faced in unincorporated Butte County.

3.6.4.2 City of Moore

The City of Moore is likewise vulnerable to low groundwater tables serving the primary residential water system well that supply city residents with potable water. The city is also susceptible to water curtailment from the Idaho Department of Water Resources during drought emergencies based on junior water rights status. The city has purchased additional ground water rights in the past several years to mitigate potential water curtailment decrees. The city is not susceptible to the same agricultural losses as faced in unincorporated Butte County.

3.6.5 Mitigation Strategies

The mitigation strategy for this AHMP includes the following actions to mitigate drought hazards.

1. Encourage water conservation practices
2. Support water conveyance loss programs
3. Promote the use of Multi-Peril Crop Insurance programs

The community has also identified the following potential opportunities to mitigate drought hazards throughout Butte County:

Household	Commercial	Government
• Drought-resistant landscaping • Reduce water system losses • Increase home water storage and utilize rainwater catchment • Increase access to water testing • Practice active water conservation	• Drought-resistant landscaping • Reduce water system losses • Support alternative irrigation techniques • Increase business site water storage and utilize rainwater catchment • Reduce over-pumping or over-reliance on ground water and identify methods to reduce overall water use • Practice active water conservation • Participate in Regional Water Management programs	• Develop water recycling programs • Identify and create groundwater backup sources • Reduce water system losses • Create water storage space to capitalize on big storms • Public Education of drought mitigation plans • Identify alternative water supplies • Develop contingency plans • Encourage participation in Multi-Peril Crop Insurance Programs • Maintain sufficient groundwater rights for municipal water systems

Technological

3.7 Technological Hazards

3.7.1 Hazard Vulnerability & Risk Summary

Butte County and its jurisdictions are moderately vulnerable to various technological hazards including hazardous materials release, radiological materials release, radon gas exposure, and cyberterrorism. Many physical technological hazards result from transport of materials over highways passing through local communities or from farm use. There is an average of two significant vehicle collisions or accidents per year at the intersection of US 20/26 and US 93 in Arco. So far, none have resulted in a hazardous materials incident despite the volume of hazardous materials that transit this area. Butte County also encounters a hazardous materials release an average of once every three years on local farms resulting in minimal property damage and zero injuries. Many homes throughout the county are susceptible to elevated levels of Radon Gas based on local geography. Finally, the threat of cyberterrorism is increasingly present as more government and commercial services are integrated into global online systems. There is currently no assessment of overall risk or expected annual loss.

3.7.2 Hazard Description

Chemical, biological, and radiological hazards are dangerous and can be life-threatening to local communities. If released or misused, hazardous or radiological substances can cause death, serious injury, long-lasting health effects, and damage to structures and other properties, as well as the environment. Many products containing hazardous substances are used and stored in homes and these products are shipped daily on highways that pass through our communities. Low-level radiological materials also pass over these same highways. Cyberterrorism has the potential to cause economic loss across private and public sectors by impairing the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of electronic information, systems, services, or networks. Finally, the exposure of high levels of Radon Gas in a home can result in increased chances of lung cancer. All of these hazards potentially threaten public safety, result in long-term health problems, or undermine public confidence in in local government or commercial services.

3.7.3 Hazard Occurrence, Location & Extent

Despite continuing presence of technological threats, there is a very small extent of past occurrences outside of one hazardous materials release on a local farm in August 2022. So far, vehicle accidents occurring in the County have resulted in non-hazardous releases only. The other 232 recorded accidents resulting in hazardous materials responses throughout Idaho have resulted in damage and clean-up costs between $2,000 to $85,000. That averages to 3 incidents per year. No radiological accidents are currently recorded in the county or the state. In terms of

cyber-crime, Idaho ranks 42nd for total victim losses reported to the Internet Crime Complaint Center according to the State Mitigation Plan. Local businesses and individuals have on occasion fallen victim to cyberterrorism creating significant aggravation without catastrophic losses. No FEMA, USDA, or State disaster declarations or proclamations related to technological hazards have been issued in the county. For Radon, the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare has determined that 83% of household measurements will result in readings over 3.9 pCi/L Radon gas.

3.7.4 Future Probability and Vulnerability

The County is subject to a relatively high potential for any number of future technological incidents that may pose varying levels of risk to human health, environmental quality, or economic viability. Population increases may expose a greater number of individuals to the risk of a hazardous materials or radiological release. Some risks, such as cybersecurity, will continue to evolve concurrent with technological advances.

3.7.4.1 City of Arco

The City of Arco is at the greatest risk from a technological incident based on the major road interchange network that transits through the city in a location with the highest population and business density in the county.

3.7.4.2 City of Moore

The City of Moore maintains a similar, if not lesser risk as the greater planning area with one major highway transiting through a lower population density area and smaller business district.

3.7.5 Mitigation Strategies

The mitigation strategy for this AHMP includes the following actions to mitigate technological hazards.

1. Support State Cyber Incident Response Plan
2. Expand public messaging and education programs
3. Encourage residential Radon Gas testing and mitigation

The community has also identified the following potential opportunities to mitigate technological hazards throughout Butte County:

Household	Commercial	Government
• Maintain all available software updates and upgrades as they are released • Personal planning for possible disaster events • Test households for Radon • Install Radon mitigation systems • Recognize online scams and common cyberterrorism indicators	• Maintain all available software updates and upgrades as they are released • Develop system recovery plans • Conduct employee training for emergency response • Identify and eliminate sources of potential hazardous materials spills • Ensure full use of Material Safety Data Sheets • Develop computer cybersecurity policies	• Maintain all available software updates and upgrades as they are released • Develop system recovery plans • Enforce cybersecurity policies • Identify shelters and evacuation routes • Conduct response training • Public outreach and education • Support residential Radon mitigation programs

Economic

3.8 Economic Hazards

3.8.1 Hazard Vulnerability & Risk Summary

Butte County's economic security is direct function of social vulnerability and overall resilience of local individuals and the community at large. Social vulnerability represents differential impact of hazards on society based on existing socio-demographic conditions and community characteristics. Many businesses in Arco and Moore depend on the region's tourism in the summer and fall seasons and are prone to economic hardship from the disruptions of natural, technological, and human-made hazards. Agriculture is also susceptible to hardship from many of the same hazards as well as regional and national economic challenges. Economic sustainability directly supports social resilience. Butte County has a relatively low susceptibility to the adverse impacts of hazards when compared to the rest of the country but also a very low corresponding ability to prepare for anticipated hazards and recover rapidly from disruptions. Extended utility outage is the public's second top concern for overall hazards (see Table 4)

3.8.2 Hazard Description

Three primary categories of recently economic hazards that place residents of Butte County at economic risk include Cyber Disruption, Pandemic, and Utility Disruption.

3.8.2.1 Cyber Disruption. A significant cyber disruption event as defined from the National Cyber Incident Response Plan dated September 2010 as "an event that is likely to cause, or is causing, harm to critical functions and services across the public and private sectors by impairing the confidentiality, integrity, or availability, of electronic information, information systems, services, or networks; and/or threaten public safety, undermine public confidence, have a negative effect on the state economy, or diminish the security posture of the state". Cyber disruption is a hazard that touches many aspects of communities: industry, government, health, business, and private. As information technology continues to flourish and grow in capability and interconnectivity, cyber disruptions become increasingly frequent and destructive. They are a fast-growing area of crime, and more criminals are using the Internet to commit a diverse range of criminal activities. These types of crimes can cause serious harm and pose a real threat to victims worldwide. Disruptions can result from either technology failure or deliberate criminal activity.

3.8.2.2 Pandemic. Pandemic is defined as an epidemic occurring worldwide, or over a very wide area, crossing international boundaries and usually affecting a large number of people. Seasonal epidemics of influenza, however, are not considered pandemics. Simultaneous worldwide transmission of a new influenza strain has defined an influenza pandemic, but whether the severity of illness it causes should be included in the definition of an influenza pandemic is still debated. The severity of any pandemic can be higher when a large number of people in the population lack pre-existing immunity to the causative agent or when a larger proportion of the population is infected. Organisms that cause pandemics may be transmitted from animals to humans, but the potential to cause a pandemic is increased when organisms are readily transmitted from human to human, especially before a person has any symptoms. The recent COVID-19 pandemic demonstrated how these events can lead to significant social disruption and economic loss.

3.8.2.3 Extended Utility Disruption. An extended utility disruption prevents many businesses from providing good and services due to unavailability of product and limited or no access to point-of-sale systems. Retail businesses rely on electricity for refrigeration, food preparation, fuel dispensing, and access to payment systems. Additionally, potable water is also integral to food preparation, sanitation, laundry, and equipment repair. Many local business owners project that utility disruptions exceeding 5 days may result in catastrophic, permanent failure of their operation.

3.8.3 Hazard Occurrence, Location & Extent

No FEMA, USDA, or State disaster declarations or proclamations related to cyber threats have been issued relevant to Butte County. However, Butte County was subject to a statewide national and statewide disaster declaration due to the COVID-19 pandemic beginning on 9 April 2020. This is the only disaster declaration related to a biological event issued in the County. However, local residents experience seasonal influenza outbreaks each year temporarily affecting schools and larger employers.

3.8.4 Future Probability and Vulnerability

Cyber disruptions are an emerging hazard that has the potential to impact the State's computer infrastructure and the systems and services provided to the public. Concerns about cyber threats are growing throughout Idaho and the United States, and their impacts could have crippling effects.

Based on historical pandemic events in Idaho, the County and cities have a high probability of future events occurring within the next 25 years. As the local populations grows, so will population density, which will increase the chance of transmission of communicable diseases from person to person. High density developments will also increase the County's vulnerability to pandemics transmitted from person to person, as people live and work closer together.

3.8.5 Mitigation Strategies

The mitigation strategy for this AHMP includes the following actions to mitigate economic hazards.

1. Introduce Resilience Training for Businessowners
2. Strengthen relationship with utility operators
3. Implement public message and education programs

The planning committee has also identified the following potential opportunities to mitigate economic hazards throughout Butte County:

Household	Commercial	Government
• Maintain software updates for computer networks • Establish backup power for computers • Insect and animal disease abatement • Encourage proper hygiene, immunizations, and focus on personal health • Maintain 3-7 days of food storage • Design hobby farms to resist spread of disease	• Conduct businessowner resilience training • Maintain software updates for computers and POS systems • Establish backup power for fuel dispensing pumps • Regularly clean work environment • Store emergency PPE • Train staff on human health hazards • Protect livestock from spread of disease • Implement livestock vaccination program	• Coordinate supplemental commercial power systems • Install back-up utilities for facilities providing government services • Encourage local short-term food storage programs • Support Mosquito abatement • Train staff on cyber disruption actions • Support public education and outreach

IV. Mitigation Capabilities

4.1 Overview

Each community has a unique set of capabilities, including authorities, policies, programs, staff, funding, and other resources available to accomplish mitigation and reduce long-term vulnerability. This section provides an overview of these capabilities, including state and federal capabilities that local officials can utilize in hazard mitigation and an assessment of the capability types completed by adopting jurisdictions.

4.2 FEMA Requirements

This section adheres to and fulfills the following regulations:

- 44 CFR §201.6(c)(3) – A mitigation strategy that provides the jurisdiction's blueprint for reducing the potential losses identified in the risk assessment, based on existing authorities, policies, programs, and resources, and its ability to expand on and improve these existing tools.
    - (ii) – A section that identifies and analyzes a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions and projects being considered to reduce the effects of each hazard, with particular emphasis on new and existing buildings and infrastructure. All plans approved by FEMA after October 1, 2008, must also address the jurisdiction's participation in the NFIP, and continued compliance with NFIP requirements, as appropriate.
- 44 CFR §201.6(c)(4) – The plan shall include the following:
    - (ii) – A process by which local governments incorporate the requirements of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms such as comprehensive or capital improvement plans, where appropriate.

4.3 Federal & State Planning & Regulatory Capabilities

A number of federal and state regulations and policies form the legal framework in which to implement Butte County's hazard mitigation goals and projects. A list of these regulations and plans is presented below:

- Federal
    - The Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950
    - Public Law 96-342, The Improved Civil Defense Act of 1980
    - Public Law 91-606, Disaster Relief Act
    - Public Law 93-288, The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief Act of 1974.
    - Presidential Executive Order 11988, Floodplain Management
    - Presidential Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands
- State of Idaho
    - Idaho State Code Title 46, Chapter 10, State Disaster Preparedness Act
    - Idaho State Code Title 39, Chapter 71, Hazardous Material Act
    - Idaho State Title 67, Chapter 65, Local Land Use Planning Act
- Governor's Executive Order 2000-04, April 20, 2000

4.4 National Flood Insurance Program Compliance

In response to the mounting flood-related losses over the 20th century, Congress passed the National Flood Insurance Act (NFIA) of 1968, which instituted the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The NFIP made flood insurance available to communities that agreed to adopt and enforce floodplain management ordinances, through hazard mitigation planning, site design and construction standards, and land use regulations. The NFIP was based on the premise that populations located in flood-prone areas should bear a substantial portion of the cost to reduce community vulnerability and bear responsibility for a majority of losses should the community experience a flood disaster.

The population base for Butte County is small; just approximately 2,758 people. Both Butte County and the City of Arco have an assigned NFIP number and a Community Floodplain Manager. The City of Moore does not due to its location outside of any Big Lost River flood zone. The County joined the NFIP Program on 3 Jun 1986. All property covered through the NFIP are single family residences. Of these, 9 total reside in a Flood A zone and 4 reside outside. 10 homes were constructed prior to 1986 and 3 after 1986. Every policy is in force as a result of a home mortgage clause. Additionally, the County and City enforces flood consideration as part of their construction permitting process. The current County FIRM Map is dated from 1984 and is accessible to the community as a digital image. However, two planned LIDAR studies of the County will allow for an updated FIRM Map within the next 10 years. Residents of Butte County or have not reported any flood losses or submitted any claims through their individual NFIP policy. Butte County continues to identify specific mitigation strategies and infrastructure projects to preserve life and property from flood risk.

4.5 Butte County Mitigation Capabilities Assessment

The following capabilities were compiled from a review completed by county emergency management representatives in discussion with County elected officials and various department heads. The following detail the county's mitigation-related capabilities that reduce hazard impacts or that can be used to implement hazard mitigation activities.

Table 8 Butte County Mitigation-Related Capabilities

	Capability/Resource	Synopsis
Administrative & Technical		
Administration	Dedicated planning commission	Butte County has an Active Planning and Zoning Board which reviews all unincorporated Butte County building permits. The board meets monthly.
	Local Emergency Planning Committee	This is a function of monthly LEPC meetings. The committee also meets during AHMP update cycles.
	Dedicated maintenance programs to reduce risk	Arco has a planning & zoning committee. Local power company conducts tree trimming. Local water districts conduct irrigation ditch maintenance. Jurisdictions maintain water and sewer utilities.
	Mutual aid agreements (MAAs) and/or memorandums of understanding (MOUs)	Butte County presently has mutual aid agreements current with adjacent counties as well as with USFS, BLM, INL, and regional response organizations.
Staff	Chief Building Official	As a rural county with limited human resources, county personnel act in multiple roles and fulfill many responsibilities. The Planning & Zoning Coordinator oversees and supervises all aspects of the Planning & Zoning Department. The Scope & Administration section of the International Building Code states "…the building official shall issue all necessary notices or orders to ensure compliance with this code. The building official shall make all of the required inspections, or the building official shall have the authority to accept reports of inspection by approved agencies or individuals." The Butte County Planning & Zoning Department

	Capability/Resource	Synopsis
		does have a part-time Building Inspector, whose expertise is invaluable. The county has one building official to enforce building codes through building permits.
	Floodplain Administrator	Planning and Zoning Board conducts Floodplain Administrator functions.
	Emergency Manager	The county emergency manager is a part time contract employee trained thru FEMA Professional Development Series. Meets regularly with emergency service leaders and county elected officials and heads LEPCs.
	Community Planner	There is no community planner for Butte County
Technical	Warning systems and/or services	Butte County operates a multi-jurisdiction Reverse 911 public alert system. The county also has Wireless Emergency Alert capability through FEMA IPAWS.
	Hazard data & information	Hazard data is collected through FEMA and various Idaho agencies. Current LIDAR data of the county is also available online.
Education & Outreach		
Education	Active local citizen groups or non-profit organizations	Butte County has established a volunteer Community Emergency Response Team program.
	Ongoing public education or information programs	Butte County will consider FireWise program in the future. County is affiliated with regional VOAD and has started a local CERT organization and may be able to increase participation in the future.
	Natural disaster or safety related school programs	No
Financial		

	Capability/Resource	Synopsis
Funding Resources	Funding for capital improvement projects	County will be eligible for future FEMA Grants upon completion of AHMP.
	Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Both city and county levies have been used in the past to establish currently existing emergency services. May be used in the future for mitigation projects.
	Funding through other federal funding programs	Butte County receives limited federal funding under Payment In Lieu of Taxes (PILT).
	Funding through any state funding programs	County is eligible for emergency response and recovery match funds from the state based on a declared emergency.
Planning & Regulatory		
Planning & Plans	Comprehensive Plan	County Comprehensive Plan (ed. 2023). This establishes county building standards. Many mitigation strategies related to building construction are included.
	Economic Development Plan	Development Plan began in 2016. Addresses improving health of business economy. This will be a component of addressing overall economic resilience.
	Local Emergency Operations Plan	County EOP (ed. 2021). This plan is a response plan to the hazards identified in the AHMP.
	Transportation Plan	No
	Stormwater Management Plan	No
	Community Wildfire Protection Plan	Fire Risk Assessment & Mitigation Plan (ed. 2025) is as an annex in current edition of AHMP. Includes mitigation strategies for wildfire management.
Building Codes, Permitting, & Inspections	Building codes	Enforced through current county zoning regulations

	Capability/Resource	Synopsis
Land Use Planning & Ordinances	Zoning and Floodplain ordinances	Zoning ordinances may reduce flood, wildfire, and weather-related hazards. Administered through an active Planning and Zoning Board

Table 9 Butte County Mitigation-Related Capability Gaps

	Capability/Resource	Synopsis
Administrative & Technical		
Staff	Civil Engineer	The county does not currently maintain nor identify the need for this position.
	GIS Coordinator	The University of Idaho Extension Agent assists with GIS services. The County Assessor utilizes GIS for land management. The Emergency Coordinator uses GIS for hazard planning.
Technical	Grant-writing expertise	Technical writing support provided through Economic Development office. County participates in EMPG, SHSP, 911, and FSG grant programs.
	HAZUS expertise	Butte County has HAZUS analysis capability within the Emergency Management Office. Used to explore flooding potential and earthquake damage scenarios in Butte County.
Education & Outreach		
Education	Storm Ready certification	The National Weather Service has designated Butte County and local jurisdictions as Storm Ready communities
	Firewise Communities certification	Identified as a need, Butte County Emergency Management is addressing this capability gap.

	Capability/Resource	Synopsis
Financial		
Funding Resources	Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Local jurisdictions collect fees for water and sewer for system maintenance and upgrade.
	Storm water utility fee	The county does not currently maintain nor identify the need for this funding resource.
	Ability to incur debt through general obligation bonds and/or special tax bonds	The county is eligible to do so, but currently does not engage in this practice.
	Ability to incur debt through private activities	The county does not currently maintain nor identify the need for this funding resource.
	Funding through a Community Development Block Grant	County Commission is exploring the possibility of future Community Development grants.
Planning & Regulatory		
Planning & Plans	Capital Improvements Plan	County plans future Pre-Mitigation grants to contribute to infrastructure improvements to mitigate hazards.
Building Codes, Permitting, & Inspections	ISO-rated fire department	The City of Arco maintains a city fire department. Outside of Arco, a Fire Protection District provides fire service as provided by Idaho State Code. However, this district does not cover the entire county leaving approximately 50% of private land unprotected.

Members of the community identified funding as the primary constraint in implementing hazard mitigation. Butte County's tax base is inadequate to fund many projects and instead, administrators rely on Federal, State, and private grants to fill many funding gaps. However, community members noted that the elected officials and employees find creative ways to help contribute to the safety of the communities and the public.

4.6 City of Arco Mitigation Capabilities Assessment

The following capabilities were compiled from a review completed by county emergency management representatives in discussion with the City Clerk's office. The following detail the City of Arco's mitigation-related capabilities that reduce hazard impacts or that can be used to implement hazard mitigation activities.

Table 10 City of Arco Capabilities Assessment

	Capability/Resource	Synopsis
Administrative & Technical		
Administration	Dedicated planning commission	The City of Arco recently established a local Planning and Zoning Committee to assist with building standards. The city also has an opportunity to participate in county-level planning efforts through the Planning and Zoning commission and the Local Emergency Planning Committee.
	Local Emergency Planning Committee	The City of Arco retains a permanent seat on the Butte County multi-jurisdictional LEPC and can utilize this as a resource to directly impact city mitigation and response plans and programs.
	Dedicated maintenance programs to reduce risk	The City of Arco Maintenance Department has a basic program to identify public hazards and risks and is able to complete small projects internally. In addition, the City works with the local power company to conduct tree trimming around power lines and local propane suppliers to identify and mitigate potential Tier 2 hazards. The Arco maintenance department will continue to work with local residents through community outreach to reduce hazards presented by trees and undersized culverts
	Mutual aid agreements (MAAs) and/or memorandums of understanding (MOUs)	The city only maintains agreements with the county. However, Butte County does maintain mutual aid agreements for fire, law enforcement, and ambulance response that will support disaster response in the City of Arco as well as other jurisdictions. In

	Capability/Resource	Synopsis
		addition, the Arco Fire Department maintains separate agreements with surrounding fire districts and federal agencies for mutual aid fire response
Staff	Chief Building Official	The City of Arco has recently hired a part-time chief building official. In addition, the city maintains an agreement for services with the County Planning and Zoning Commission to assist in enforcing construction ordinances in Arco. State agencies will also assist with technical expertise and inspections.
	Floodplain Administrator	The City of Arco currently does not reside in a designated floodplain and does not require an administrator
	Emergency Manager	The city is not large enough to justify this expense. However, the Butte County Emergency Manager provides multi-jurisdictional coverage and regularly assists the Arco City Council and Arco Fire Department with future mitigation actions as contained in the All-Hazard Mitigation Plan as well as other special projects. Additionally, the City of Arco has adopted the Butte County Emergency Operations Plan.
	Community Planner	The City of Arco employs a community planner to assist residents in securing building permits and inspections. This person maintains a basic knowledge of legal construction practices and willingly shares that knowledge with local residents to assist them in their own hazard mitigation practices.
	Civil Engineer	The city has retained a contract civil engineering firm to provide engineering services for various construction projects throughout Arco.

	Capability/Resource	Synopsis
	GIS Coordinator	The city is not large enough to justify this position. However, the city can request assistance from County and State resources for specific GIS-related projects. The city has access to current maps in order to assist officials in making informed decisions for mitigation actions.
Technical	Warning systems and/or services	The city provides a community notification system. The City Council can encourage public sign-ups with this system in order to reach a large number of mobile phone users in order to improve the effectiveness of this system. The city can also request release of a wireless emergency alert using the County's IPAWS system by contacting the County Sheriff's Office anytime.
	Hazard data & information	The city is too small to manage the collection and maintenance of hazard data. However, the city can access this information through County Planning and Zoning and County Emergency Management to support mitigation projects under consideration.
	Grant-writing expertise	The city has access to experienced grant writers within various city and county economic organizations including Butte County. Finally, contracted engineering firms will help with annual grant submissions for transportation projects. All three can be used to write grants for future mitigation projects.
	HAZUS expertise	The city can request HAZUS analysis through the County Emergency Manager who has the necessary software and training. This information can be used to conduct earthquake damage assessments for use in future mitigation actions. There is no need for flood mitigation models since the city lies outside of the current floodplain.

	Capability/Resource	Synopsis
Education & Outreach		
Education	Active local citizen groups or non-profit organizations	Arco Lions Club – community projects; individual sight and hearing Butte Co Pretty City Committee – community beautification projects ARC Blood Drive Committee – coordinates local blood drives Baptist Church – community soup kitchen Episcopal Church – community food bank and community garden Veterans of Foreign Wars – community projects and Veteran's advocacy
	Ongoing public education or information programs	The City of Arco has less than 1000 residents and is unable to generate enough resources for dedicated public information programs outside of occasional city meetings. However, the city can access County and State resources to provide education and information programs as the City Council determines hazard mitigation programs. In addition, the local school district manages youth education programs as directed by federal, state, and county regulations.
	Natural disaster or safety related school programs	The local school district manages youth education programs as directed by federal, state, and county regulations. Additionally, the County Emergency Manager coordinates annual disaster training between the school district, Sheriff, and fire department. This training includes teacher in-service and student evacuation drills. In addition, the Idaho Office of School Safety & Security provides additional program support on request.

	Capability/Resource	Synopsis
	Storm Ready certification	The city does not maintain a separate Storm Ready certification. However, the Butte County Storm Ready certification covers the City of Arco and will be responsible for maintaining it over the next 5 years. Butte Co renewed their certification with the NWS in 2022.
	Fire Wise Community certification	The city is also not considering a separate Fire Wise certification. However, Butte County is planning on applying for Fire Wise certification in the future and will include all jurisdictions in the County including Arco.
	Public-private partnerships	Given its rural location, there are limited private entities available for partnership initiatives.
Financial		
Funding Resources	Funding for capital improvement projects	The city maintains a small budget line for capital improvement projects under $10,000. This funding is primarily used for transportation infrastructure and blight control. City funding can be applied to future mitigation projects that are relatively low in cost.
	Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	The city has authority to levy taxes but takes in account a very small tax base from which to generate revenue. As a result, most mitigation projects funded in the past have not exceeded micro-purchase or small project thresholds. In addition, the city is unable to fund capital projects and will rely on County assistance or State and Federal grant funding sources. All tax levies are contingent on a public vote. It is doubtful that any event short of a significant public emergency will convince local taxpayers to approve tax levy for specific mitigation projects.

	Capability/Resource	Synopsis
	Funding through other federal funding programs	Used in the past to implement hazard mitigation, specifically regarding sewer systems, water infrastructure, well, and lagoons
	Impacts fees for new development	No
	Storm water utility fee	No
	Incur debt through general obligation bonds and/or special tax bonds	The City of Arco currently maintains obligations through a Water bond and a Sewer bond. This income has enabled the city to perform upgrades to a significant portion of the utility
	Incur debt through private activities	No
	Funding through a Community Development Block Grant	Yes. City has contracted a grant specialist to assist with CDBG program submissions.
	Other federal funding programs	Yes and No. The city has received project grants in the past for specified needs and will consider grants for future needs as necessary. Otherwise, general funding comes only through local property tax levies and State revenue sharing.
	Funding through any state funding programs	Yes. The city receives a portion of general revenue through three State revenue sharing funds. However, this revenue is small and generally is not used for mitigation projects that exceed micro-purchase limits.
Planning & Regulatory		
Planning & Plans	Comprehensive Plan	The City of Arco has a current Comprehensive Plan effective 11 December 2023.
	Capital Improvements Plan	No

	Capability/Resource	Synopsis
	Economic Development Plan	The economy of Arco currently does not justify an internal economic development plan. However, the city participates with and has a permanent seat on the Butte County Economic Development Board. This allows the city to consolidate economic planning with the greater Butte County area. The city will continue to participate in County economic development planning and activities.
	Local Emergency Operations Plan	The City's Emergency Operation Plan is consolidated with the County EOP.
	Transportation Plan	Yes, the city has hired an engineering contractor to develop a comprehensive transportation infrastructure plan that includes maintenance and upgrades to transportation infrastructure within city limits. Additionally, the City Council uses the same engineer contractor to develop the plan and to submit applications for State and Federal grant funding.
	Stormwater Management Plan	No
	Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No. The county maintains an all-jurisdiction Wildfire Mitigation Plan including Arco.
Building Codes, Permitting, & Inspections	Building codes	Yes. Arco has adopted county building codes and enforces them through the city through local building permit process. This provides consistency throughout the county in terms of permitting and regulations.
	ISO-rated fire dept.	Yes, rated 5

	Capability/Resource	Synopsis
Land Use Planning & Ordinances	Zoning ordinance	Yes. City has recently adopted a zoning ordinance.
	Subdivision ordinance	Yes. City has adopted a subdivision ordinance as part of their overall zoning ordinance and is currently in the process of conducting a review and update.
	Floodplain ordinance	Yes. City has recently adopted a floodplain ordinance. The City Council and Zoning Board has the ability to easily revise all three land use planning ordinances based on demographic or environmental changes.

4.7 City of Moore Mitigation Capabilities Assessment

The following capabilities were compiled from a review completed by county emergency management representatives in discussion with City elected officials. The following detail the City of Arco's mitigation-related capabilities that reduce hazard impacts or that can be used to implement hazard mitigation activities.

Table 11 City of Moore Capabilities Assessment

	Capability/Resource	Synopsis
Administrative & Technical		
Administration	Dedicated planning commission	No
	Local Emergency Planning Committee	No. However, Butte County does maintain a multi-jurisdictional LEPC. The City of Moore has a permanent seat on this committee and can utilize this as a resource to directly impact city mitigation and response plans and programs.
	Dedicated maintenance programs to reduce risk	No
	Mutual aid agreements (MAAs) and/or memorandums of understanding (MOUs)	No. The city only maintains agreements with the county.
Staff	Chief Building Official	No. The City of Moore only has 196 residents and does not feel justified in hiring a chief building official.
	Floodplain Administrator	No
	Emergency Manager	No
	Community Planner	No
	Civil Engineer	No
	GIS Coordinator	No
Technical	Warning systems and/or services	No
	Hazard data & information	No

	Capability/Resource	Synopsis
	Grant-writing expertise	Yes. The city has access to an experienced grant writer who volunteers with the local community association. Contracted engineering firms will also help with annual grant submissions for transportation projects. All three can be used to write grants for future mitigation projects as included in the County All Hazard Mitigation Plan.
	HAZUS expertise	Yes. The city can request HAZUS analysis through the County Emergency Manager who has the necessary software and training. This information can be used to conduct earthquake damage assessments for use in future mitigation actions. There is no need for flood mitigation models since the city lies outside of the current floodplain.
Education & Outreach		
Education	Active local citizen groups or non-profit organizations	Yes. The Moore Community Association is a non-profit volunteer organization that provides community improvement functions for the city. Recently, the MCA completed construction on a community center that has also been designated as a Red Cross shelter. The MCA is instrumental in planning and managing shelter operations at this facility and will work in conjunction with the Red Cross should the shelter ever open.
	Ongoing public education or information programs	No
	Natural disaster or safety related school programs	No
	Storm Ready certification	No
	FireWise Community certification	No
	Public-private partnerships	No

	Capability/Resource	Synopsis
Financial		
Funding Resources	Funding for capital improvement projects	Yes. The city maintains a small budget line for capital improvement projects under $10,000. This funding is primarily used for transportation infrastructure and blight control. Some transportation infrastructure projects have helped to mitigate minor flooding risk through excessive rain or rapid snow-melt. This funding will be used to fund small projects of a related nature as needs arise.
	Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	The city has authority to levy taxes but also has a very small tax base from which to generate revenue. As a result, most mitigation projects funded in the past have not exceeded micro-purchase thresholds. In addition, the city is unable to fund large projects and will rely on County assistance or State and Federal grant funding sources.
	Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	No
	Impacts fees for new development	No
	Storm water utility fee	No
	Incur debt through general obligation bonds and/or special tax bonds	No
	Incur debt through private activities	No
	Funding through a Community Development Block Grant	No
	Other federal funding programs	Yes and No. The city has received project grants in the past for specified needs and will consider grants for future needs as necessary.

	Capability/Resource	Synopsis
		Otherwise, general funding comes only through local property tax levies and State revenue sharing.
	Funding through any state funding programs	Yes. The city receives a portion of general revenue through three State revenue sharing funds. However, this revenue is small and generally is not used for mitigation projects that exceed micro-purchase limits.
Planning & Regulatory		
Planning & Plans	Comprehensive Plan (1997)	No. The City of Moore only has 196 residents and does not currently feel the need for a comprehensive plan. New construction in Moore has been at a near standstill for the past decade. However, the City Council will reconsider developing a Master Plan in the future if there are indications of growth. This plan will include hazard assessments and mitigation strategies for new construction areas.
	Capital Improvements Plan	No
	Economic Development Plan	No, but works with Butte County Economic Development Board.
	Local Emergency Operations Plan	No
	Transportation Plan	Yes. The city has a transportation infrastructure plan that includes maintenance and upgrades to transportation infrastructure within city limits. The City Council hired an engineer contractor to develop the plan and to submit applications for State and Federal grant funding.
	Stormwater Management Plan	No

	Capability/Resource	Synopsis
	Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No, the city itself is not located in a priority wildfire danger area.
Building Codes, Permitting, & Inspections	Building codes	No
	ISO-rated fire dept.	Yes, rated 6
Land Use Planning & Ordinances	Zoning ordinance	No
	Subdivision ordinance	No
	Floodplain ordinance	No

4.8 Other Planning Functions

Various functions exist for Butte County and the adopting jurisdictions to incorporate elements of the mitigation plan and/or mitigation actions items. The following assess some of these planning functions as they relate to hazard mitigation:

Table 12 Butte County Comprehensive Plan

Butte County, Idaho Comprehensive Plan	
Date of Last Revision	2023
Author/Owner	Butte County, Idaho
Description	Through the preparation of a Comprehensive Plan, local residents are able to give some direction to the development of their community.
Relationship to Hazard Mitigation Planning	The plan includes objectives in the Land Use, Transportation, and Community Design sections related to natural hazard mitigation planning. The Hazardous Area section describes an extensive number of hazards that impact the County including working with the federal government and contractors at the Idaho National Laboratory to minimize hazards. Additionally, in the Land Use section the County aims to continue the enforcement of the IRB and IBC which is also directly correlated to hazard mitigation. The County lists several ways to implement these objectives including adopting and administering zoning and subdivision ordinances, coordinating agency partnerships, requiring reviews of significant development proposals, and coordinating county programs.
Thoughts for Future Hazard Mitigation Incorporation	The County could include hazard maps from the AHMP update in the next version of the Comprehensive Plan as well as include objectives related to the hazard mitigation actions listed in the HMP update.
Incorporation into Hazard Mitigation Plan	Plan content used for the capabilities assessment, county profile, and risk assessment. 'Thoughts for Future Hazard Mitigation Incorporation' may be used for the creation of new mitigation actions in this HMP update or future updates.

Table 13 Butte County Land Use Ordinances

Butte County, Idaho Land Use Ordinances	
Date of Last Revision	State of Idaho Building Code (2003) IBC Building Code (2004); Zoning (1997 w/ amend. in 2002).
Author/Owner	Butte County, Idaho
Description	The Building Code and Zoning & Development implement the County's Comprehensive Plan policy through specific development standards and criteria.
Relationship to Hazard Mitigation Planning	The County has adopted the IRC, parts I-IV and IX; Natural resource impact mitigation including wildlife habitats, shorelines, floodplains, fire hazards, etc. are included as possible conditions of approval for "conditional" use permits; Appropriate information that sufficiently details proposed subdivision development within any special development area, such as a floodplain.
Thoughts for Future Hazard Mitigation Incorporation	The County could include a hazard overlay in future ordinance and zoning map updates that put forth specific development standards and criteria for more specific hazardous areas (e.g. landslides, steep slope, wildfire, seismic). Maps could be used from the HMP update for reference.
Incorporation into Hazard Mitigation Plan	Ordinance content used for the capabilities assessment, county profile, and risk assessment. 'Thoughts for Future Hazard Mitigation Incorporation' may be used for the creation of new mitigation actions in this HMP update or future updates.

Table 14 City of Arco Land Use Ordinances

City of Arco Municipal Code, Chapter 17: Zoning	
Date of Last Revision	2025
Author/Owner	City of Arco, Idaho
Description	The Building Code and Zoning ordinances implement the City's land use policy through specific development standards and criteria.
Relationship to Hazard Mitigation Planning	The plan includes objectives in the Land Use sections related to natural hazard mitigation planning. Each zoning chapter describes building standards to mitigate hazards common to the city. The plan also describes specific conditions for various uses and classification of uses in areas where problems are frequently encountered.
Thoughts for Future Hazard Mitigation Incorporation	The city could include hazard maps from the HMP update in the next version of the City Zoning Plan as well as include objectives related to the hazard mitigation actions listed in the HMP update.
Incorporation into Hazard Mitigation Plan	Plan content used for city profile, and risk assessment. Zoning standards can be used for developing mitigation projects for current and future mitigation plans.

Table 15 City of Arco Comprehensive Plan

City of Arco Comprehensive Plan	
Date of Last Revision	2023
Author/Owner	City of Arco, Idaho
Description	This newly developed City Comprehensive Plan has provided local residents the ability to manage the growth and development of their community.
Relationship to Hazard Mitigation Planning	The plan includes objectives in the Land Use, Transportation, and Community Design, Economic Development, Recreation, and Public Services. Many of these sections correlate with various disaster mitigation principles and programs in order to maintain a functioning community.
Thoughts for Future Hazard Mitigation Incorporation	The city could include hazard maps from the HMP update in the next version of the Comprehensive Plan as well as include objectives related to the hazard mitigation actions listed in the HMP update.
Incorporation into Hazard Mitigation Plan	Plan content used for the capabilities assessment, city profile, and risk assessment. 'Thoughts for Future Hazard Mitigation Incorporation' may be used for the creation of new mitigation actions in this HMP update or future updates.

Table 16 City of Moore Transportation Plan

City of Moore Master Transportation Plan	
Date of Last Revision	2014
Author/Owner	City of Moore, Idaho
Description	Includes a technical contractor study identifying transportation mitigation projects for the City of Moore to improve traffic management and risk reduction measures due to severe weather.
Relationship to Hazard Mitigation Planning	The plan includes mitigation projects to reduce the risk of transportation infrastructure damage resulting from severe weather. This plan was used as a source to evaluate potential mitigation projects for the City of Moore in the HMP.
Thoughts for Future Hazard Mitigation Incorporation	The city could consider concurrent hazard planning for both future HMP and transportation infrastructure planning as a combined effort.
Incorporation into Hazard Mitigation Plan	Plan content used for mitigation project selection in the HMP. Future transportation studies and plans may be used to support subsequent HMP updates.

V. Mitigation Strategy

5.1 Overview

The mitigation strategy is a comprehensive effort to reduce or eliminate potential losses from the hazards identified by the planning team and detailed in the risk assessment (see *Section 7 Risk Assessment*). The goals, objectives, and actions that comprise the strategy were carried forward from the former plan (with revisions where necessary), with additional goals, objectives, and actions developed through collaborative effort across the county that included its communities, various State and Federal agencies, and through public engagement.

5.1.1 FEMA Requirements

This section adheres to and fulfills the following regulations:

- 44 CFR §201.6(c)(3) – A mitigation strategy that provides the jurisdiction's blueprint for reducing the potential losses identified in the risk assessment, based on existing authorities, policies, programs, and resources, and its ability to expand on and improve these existing tools.
    - (i) – A description of mitigation goals to reduce or avoid long-term vulnerabilities to the identified hazards.
    - (ii) – A section that identifies and analyzes a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions and projects being considered to reduce the effects of each hazard, with particular emphasis on new and existing buildings and infrastructure. All plans approved by FEMA after October 1,2008, must also address the jurisdiction's participation in the NFIP, and continued compliance with NFIP requirements, as appropriate.
    - (iii) – An action plan, describing how the action identified in paragraph (c)(3)(ii) of this section will be prioritized, implemented, and administered by the local jurisdiction. Prioritization shall include a special emphasis on the extent to which benefits are maximized according to cost benefit review of the proposed projects and their associated costs.
    - (iv) – For multijurisdictional plans, there must be identifiable action items specific to the jurisdiction requesting FEMA approval or credit of the plan.

5.2 Mitigation Strategy Goals

AHMP goals describe the broad direction that Butte County and incorporated city agencies, organizations, and residents will take to select mitigating projects which are designed specifically to address risks posed by natural and manmade hazards. The following prioritized goals, specific to each hazard category, link the mission statement and objectives developed for individual mitigation projects. Priority is determined by considering basic cost-benefit to the community, feasibility, and political support

5.2.1 Butte County Goals

1. All Hazards. Butte County will develop projects to improve tactical communications and data management between first response agencies and supporting organizations in order to improve response times and coordinated incident command activities. Further, the County will continue to develop public shelter assets throughout the county as a means of preserving public health, life, and safety during an extended emergency.

2. Socio-Economic. Butte County will work with local and regional partners to develop conditions that mitigate interruptions to commerce activities before, during, and after an emergency. The County will assist local businesses in developing continuity plans and acquiring commercial support systems to support continuity of operations. Further, the County will work with education partners to develop and maintain a qualified and stable workforce.

3. Flooding. Butte County will continue to participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and develop projects to reduce the damage to County infrastructure due to flash and stream flooding. Additionally, the county will assist residents with smart construction decisions by providing updated planning tools and resources.

4. Structural Fire and Wildfire. Butte County will reduce the losses caused by wildfire by continuing the Wildland Urban Interface Mitigation Program. Further, the County will advocate expansion of fire protection capabilities to unprotected areas of the County and develop programs and policies to lower risk of injury and catastrophic damage while at the same time reducing the cost of fire insurance rates for County Residents.

5. Geological. Butte County will reduce potential damage to County infrastructure and structures through ongoing use of building assessments and earthquake mitigation techniques as well as upgrade projects for identified at-risk infrastructure.

6. Severe Weather. Butte County will continue existing programs to mitigate the losses due to severe weather in the County.

7. Nuclear. Butte County will maintain strong regional partnerships with state and federal agencies in order to maintain relevant mitigation strategies based on current federal nuclear engineering or research projects and/or activities in the County.

8. Biological. Butte County will continue to seek to reduce exposure to humans and livestock to high-risk communicable diseases including West Nile Virus, livestock-specific biological threats, and human-specific diseases.

9. Hazardous Materials. Butte County will seek to continue to identify hazardous material flows through the County.

10. Terrorism and Cybersecurity. Butte County will identify measures to protect critical County infrastructure and facilities and residents from potential domestic terror incidents and cyberattacks.

5.2.2 City of Arco Goals

11. Severe Weather. The City of Arco will develop methods to protect the life safety of its citizens from harm due to severe weather events.

12. Geological. The City of Arco will reduce potential damage to City infrastructure and structures through implementation of earthquake mitigation techniques and specific projects for identified at-risk infrastructure.

3. Structural Fire and Wildfire. The City of Arco will seek to reduce losses from structure fires and wildfires through expanded and streamlined fire protection services.

5.2.3 City of Moore Goals

14. Severe Weather. The City of Moore will develop methods to protect the life safety of its citizens from harm due to severe weather events.

15. Geological. The City of Moore will reduce potential damage to City infrastructure and structures through implementation of earthquake mitigation techniques.

16. Structural Fire and Wildfire. The City of Moore will seek to improve response to structure fires and wildfires through expanded capacity in the City fire hydrant system and improved management of high-risk Wildland Urban Interfaces.

5.3 Revisions from Annual Review

Planning committees representing county, city, and partner, and community interests met in 2021, 2022, and 2024 to review and propose revisions to the 2020 AHMP. Meeting minutes are included in Appendix B Section 3. The County and City mitigation actions below include the revisions proposed during each prior annual review.

5.4 Butte County Mitigation Actions & Implementation Plan

The following table shows the specific actions and projects to be implemented over the plan's five-year life.

Table 17 Butte County Mitigation Actions and Implementation Plan

Action Item		Goal & Priority	Agency & Partners	Estimated Timeline, Cost & Resources	2025 Status	Mitigation Type
All Hazards						
1	Install a P25 700 MHz tactical radio trunking module at the Arco Tower	**Goal**: 1 **Priority**: High	County Sheriff IOEM, DIGB, Local Vendors	**Timeline**: Installed within 90 days of funding. **Cost**: $200,000 **Resource**: Federal and State Grants, Equipment Transfer from Partners	Awaiting Funding	Response
2	Install a mobile data terminal in each emergency response vehicle within the County. This system will integrate with the County PSAP 911-CAD system for dispatch, reporting, and situational awareness	**Goal**: 1 **Priority:** Routine	County Sheriff Fire Departments EMS IOEM, DIGB, Local Vendors	**Timeline:** Installation within 6 months of funding approval. **Cost:** $45,000 **Funding and/or Resources:** County budget, E-911 grant, FEMA grant.	Awaiting funding	Response
3	Retrofit the county bridge over 2500 N and 2700 N. These bridges were originally built before 1950 and have low clearance over the Big Lost River placing them at risk for damage during high water flows. This project will replace those bridges improving clearance and seismic stability.	**Goal**: 3, 5 **Priority**: Routine	County Road & Bridge Idaho Transportation Department	**Timeline**: Project complete approx. 6 months after funding. **Cost**: $250,000 **Funding and/or Resources**: County budget, LHTAC grants, USDA grants, ITD assistance	Awaiting funding	Infra-structure
4	Conduct a 5-year update of the Multi-Jurisdictional All Hazard Mitigation Plan in 2030	**Goal**: All **Priority**: Routine	County Emergency Management All stakeholders	**Timeline:** Project complete 9 months after funding. **Cost**: $100,000 **Funding and/or Resources**: FEMA Grant, County budget	Awaiting funding	Preparedness

Action Item		Goal & Priority	Agency & Partners	Estimated Timeline, Cost & Resources	2025 Status	Mitigation Type
Severe Weather						
5	Maintain certification as part of the National Weather Service Storm-Ready Program	**Goal**: 6 **Priority**: Routine	County Emergency Management County Sheriff National Weather Service	**Timeline**: County renews certification every 5 years **Cost**: PSAP and Emergency Operations Center is $100,000 annual; exercises are $500 annually and public alert system is $1900 annually (county level) **Resource**: County and city annual budget, 911 landline fees, FEMA E-911, SHSP and EMPG grants.	County and jurisdictions are certified Storm-Ready last renewed in 2023. On track for re-certification in 2028.	Preparedness & Response
6	Support Crop and Flood insurance education programs through County community development and extension programs.	**Goal**: 3, 6 **Priority**: Routine	County Extension Agent Idaho Department of Water Resources Local insurance agencies	**Timeline:** Ongoing **Cost:** $1,000 **Funding and/or Resources:** University of Idaho Extension Program, NFIP, Admitted Crop Hail Companies.	Awaiting funding	Education & Awareness
Wildfire						
7	Expand existing fire protection services to establish a County Fire District covering all non-federal portions of Butte County including the Little Lost River Valley.	**Goal**: 4 **Priority**: High	Fire District County Commissioners City of Arco	**Timeline:** 24 months after voter approval **Cost:** $500,000 **Funding and/or Resources:** Property Tax Levies	Awaiting voter approval	Infra-structure Response

Action Item		Goal & Priority	Agency & Partners	Estimated Timeline, Cost & Resources	2025 Status	Mitigation Type
8	Participate in State-led invasive annual grasses management initiative to control infestations in the transition zone that increase wildland fire risk. Partner with local, state and federal agencies to assess current rangelands relative to annual grasses and develop fuels reduction and rehabilitation programs, including application of herbicides and alternate seeding, roadside vegetation management, and weed prevention education programs to mitigate wildfire risk.	**Goal**: 2, 4 **Priority**: High	County Soil & Conservation Office County Commissioners Extension Agent NRCS	**Timeline:** 6 months from funding **Cost:** $100,000 **Funding and/or Resources:** State NRCS grants, FEMA grants	Awaiting funding	Education & Awareness Response
9	Implement fire prevention practices throughout the County and educate the public on fire prevention techniques. Activities include updating GIS mapping of red zone areas, coordinating roadside vegetation management, assisting residents in removing garbage burn barrels, and educating home and landowners.	**Goal**: 2, 4 **Priority**: Routine	LR Fire Protection District and Arco Fire Dept US Fire Administration IOEM Idaho Fire Chief's Association, Idaho State Fire Marshall	**Timeline:** Ongoing program upon funding. **Cost:** $50,000 **Funding and/or Resources**: Fire District Property Tax Levies, Federal and State Fire Assistance Grants, USDA Rural Development Grant, SHSP Grant, Idaho Department of Lands – Forestry & Fire Grants, Idaho Firefighter's License Plate Grant.	Awaiting funding	Education & Awareness

Action Item		Goal & Priority	Agency & Partners	Estimated Timeline, Cost & Resources	2025 Status	Mitigation Type
10	Conduct roadside vegetation management to reduce hazardous fuels at high-risk locations in the Big Lost River Valley, Little Lost River Valley, and Antelope Valley.	**Goal**: 2, 4 **Priority**: High	County Weed Department County Commissioners Extension Agent NRCS	**Timeline:** 6 months from funding **Cost:** $50,000 **Funding and/or Resources:** State NRCS grants, FEMA grants, County budget	Awaiting funding	Response
11	Develop a field water resupply plan at remote locations throughout the county to shorten water tender reload times. Plan includes agreements with local water users for access.	**Goal** 2,4 **Priority**: Medium	County Commissioners and Legal Local Water Districts IDWR NRCS	**Timeline:** Project complete within 12 months of start **Cost**: $5,000 **Funding and/or Resources**: County budget	Awaiting project formation	Response
Earthquake						
12	Implement periodic visual inspection of landslide-prone areas to prevent future impact to property and transportation networks.	**Goal**: 5 **Priority**: Routine	County Road & Bridge	**Timeline:** County will designate an annual date to conduct a visual inspection of highest-risk areas of the community. **Cost**: Included in annual county operational costs **Funding and/or Resource**: Included in annual county budget	Project ongoing	Preparedness & Response

Action Item		Goal & Priority	Agency & Partners	Estimated Timeline, Cost & Resources	2025 Status	Mitigation Type
13	Use public service messages to share emergency information on earthquakes throughout the community.	**Goal**: 5 **Priority**: High		**Timeline:** Ongoing project **Cost**: Included in annual county operational costs **Funding and/or Resource**: Included in annual county budget	Project ongoing	Education & Awareness
Flood						
14	Calculate a time-phase flood model for the Mackay Inundation Zone to predict the results of a catastrophic failure of the Mackay Reservoir. The output will be a digital or physical map of the revised inundation zone.	**Goal**: 3 **Priority**: High	County EM USGS IDWR IOEM FEMA	**Timeline:** Project complete 12 months after funding **Cost**: $30,000 **Funding and/or Resource**: County budget, FEMA Grant	Awaiting Funding	Preparedness & Response
15	Install automated Water Gauges on the upper portions of Antelope Creek. This gauge will connect into the USGS National Water Information System database and provide real-time readings on their website.	**Goal**: 3 **Priority**: High	Custer County USGS IDWR IOEM NWS FEMA	**Timeline:** Project complete 2 months after funding **Cost**: $35,000 **Funding and/or Resource**: County budget, FEMA Grant, USGS Grant, Partner Contributions	Awaiting Funding	Preparedness & Response
Technological						
16	Conduct a hazardous materials flow study for US and State Highways running through the County.	**Goal**: 9 **Priority**: High	County EM Idaho Transportation Dept	**Timeline:** Project complete 2 months after funding **Cost**: $10,000 **Funding and/or Resource**: County Budget, FEMA Grant, Partner Contributions	Awaiting Funding	Preparedness & Response

Action Item		Goal & Priority	Agency & Partners	Estimated Timeline, Cost & Resources	2025 Status	Mitigation Type
17	Establish a county hazardous materials waste program to assist residents with proper storage and disposal.	**Goal**: 9 **Priority**: Routine	County Road & Bridge Idaho Dept of Environmental Quality Idaho Transportation Dept	**Timeline:** Project implemented 2 months after funding **Cost**: $10,000 **Funding and/or Resource**: County Budget, DEQ Grant, Partner Contributions	Awaiting Funding	Education & Awareness
Socio-Economic						
18	Establish program to support homeowner resilience including making smoke detectors, CO monitors, Radon monitors, and weather-band radios available to the community	**Goal**: 2 **Priority**: Routine	County EM County Commissioners Fire District NWS	**Timeline:** Project ongoing **Cost**: $20,000 **Funding and/or Resource**: County Budget, FEMA Grant, Partner Contributions	Awaiting Funding	Education & Awareness
19	Hire a school resource officer. Support programs that encourage students to choose a lifestyle free from violence and substance abuse, contribute to a school climate that is safe and supportive of all students.	**Goal**: 2 **Priority**: Routine	County Sheriff School District Idaho Office of School Safety Idaho Drug Free Youth	**Timeline:** Project ongoing **Cost**: $50,000 **Funding and/or Resource**: DOJ COPS Program Grant, Idaho Department of Education	Ongoing	Education & Awareness

5.4.1 Changes in Mitigation Priorities

Butte County is very sparsely populated and dominated by public lands and agriculture. The population has regained some losses prior to 2016 with a nominal increase in residential construction. There is not yet enough of a shift in community profile data to significantly change the County's mitigation strategies in general.

5.4.2 Completed & Removed Mitigation Actions & Projects

The following actions were completed prior to the 2025 update or assessed as no longer needed (rationale for each provided below) and were removed:

Table 18 Butte County Completed or Removed Mitigation Actions

Mitigation Action	Status	Notes
Install next generation Computer-Aided Dispatch system in the County PSAP E-911 system	Complete	Project completed through a series of E-911 grants awarded to the Butte County Sheriff's Office over the past 5 years. County Dispatch now has an integrated CAD system.
Conduct a topo bathymetric LIDAR study of the Big Lost River	Complete	Projected completed. LIDAR data is now available on the Idaho Lidar Consortium website.
Conduct repairs and rehabilitation of the UC Canal from flood damage incurred in summer 2017.	Complete	Project completed thru a partnership between local canal-users and the irrigation district. Affected flood damage is repaired and this section of the canal is in working order.
Apply fire-retardant paint or wrapping to Lost River Electric Cooperative power poles to protect power transmission lines against wildland fire	Complete	Project completed via FEMA Pre-Mitigation grant. Project wrapped over 1,000 main power distribution line poles. All main distribution lines in the county are now hardened against wildfire risk.
Maintain "fight the bite" and livestock bio-terrorism programs.	Removed	Project is no longer a priority for Butte County.

5.5 City of Arco Mitigation Actions & Implementation Plan

The following table shows the specific actions and projects to be implemented over the plan's five-year life.

Table 19 City of Arco Mitigation Actions and Implementation Plan

Action Item		Goal & Priority	Agency & Partners	Estimated Timeline, Cost & Resources	2025 Status	Mitigation Type
All Hazards						
1	Support acquisition of a stock of essential equipment and supplies for a community Emergency Shelter in the event of activation. Supplies include beds, blankets, water containers, and consumable supplies for an expected population of 100 residents. Project will also acquire a suitable semi-mobile storage container to maintain supplies.	**Goal**: 1 **Priority**: High	Arco City Council American Red Cross USDA Butte County Economic Development	**Timeline**: Complete within 90 days of funding **Cost**: $25,000 **Resource**: Federal and State Grants, USDA Grant, Supply Transfer from Partners	Awaiting Funding	Response

Action Item		Goal & Priority	Agency & Partners	Estimated Timeline, Cost & Resources	2025 Status	Mitigation Type
2	Expand domestic water production to improve city water supply capacity through ground water well improvements and construction of a third well.	**Goal**: 1, 13 **Priority**: High	Arco City Council IDWR	**Timeline**: Complete within 120 days of funding **Cost**: $150,000 **Resource**: Federal and State Grants, USDA Grant	Awaiting Funding	Response
Severe Weather						
3	Maintain certification as part of the National Weather Service Storm-Ready Program	**Goal**: 11 **Priority**: Routine	County EM Arco City Council NWS	**Timeline**: County renews certification every 5 years **Cost**: County invests in project costs **Resource**: County and city annual budget	City is certified Storm-Ready last renewed in 2023. On track for re-certification in 2028.	Preparedness
Wildfire						
4	Consolidate fire protection services with Butte County.	**Goal**: 13 **Priority**: High	Arco City Council LR Fire Protection Dist	**Timeline**: Complete upon adoption of city ordinance. **Cost**: $150,000 **Resource**: County and city tax levies, State Firefighter Grants, Federal Forestry Grants	Awaiting completion of Butte County Item #7	Response
5	Construct a new fire station in Arco to increase garaging capacity of fire response vehicles maintained by Arco Fire Dept and LR Fire District	**Goal:** 13 **Priority:** High	Arco City Council State Fire Marshal	**Timeline**: Complete within 18 months of funding **Cost**: $450,000 **Resource**: County and city tax levies, State Firefighter Grants, Federal Forestry Grants	Awaiting funding	Response

Action Item		Goal & Priority	Agency & Partners	Estimated Timeline, Cost & Resources	2025 Status	Mitigation Type
Earthquake						
6	Implement periodic visual inspection of landslide-prone areas to prevent future impact to property and transportation networks.	**Goal**: 12 **Priority**: Routine	County Road & Bridge City Maintenance	**Timeline:** City Council will designate an annual date to conduct a visual inspection of highest-risk areas of the community. **Cost**: Included in annual city operational costs **Funding and/or Resource**: Included in annual city budget	Project ongoing	Preparedness & Response
Flood						
7	Install a storm water system for City of Arco – Rolland and Grand View Subdivisions to mitigate the effects of water run-off during significant rainstorms.	**Goal**: 11 **Priority**: Routine	City Council City Maintenance	**Timeline**: Complete within 24 months of funding **Cost**: $4,500,000 **Resource**: County and city tax levies, FEMA Grants, State Grants	Awaiting funding	Preparedness & Response
Socio-Economic						
8	Assist local businesses and public shelters with installation of back-up power supply during an extended power disruption	**Goal**: 2, 11 **Priority**: Routine	City Council City Maintenance Butte County Economic Development	**Timeline**: Complete within 2 months of funding **Cost**: $100,000 **Resource**: County and city tax levies, FEMA Grants, USDA Grant, Rocky Mountain Power Grant	Awaiting funding	Infra-structure

Action Item		Goal & Priority	Agency & Partners	Estimated Timeline, Cost & Resources	2025 Status	Mitigation Type
9	Acquire a supply of battery backup units and fiber optic batteries for distribution to local businesses. These backup devices will enable local businesses to services in order to accept electronic payments during an extended power outage in Arco.	**Goal**: 2, 11 **Priority**: Routine	City Council ATC Communications Butte County Economic Development	**Timeline**: Complete within 2 months of funding **Cost**: $600,000 **Resource**: County and city tax levies, FEMA Grants, USDA Grant, Idaho Dept of Commerce Grant, ATC Donations	Awaiting funding	Preparedness & Response
10	Establish program to support homeowner resilience including making smoke detectors, CO monitors, Radon monitors, and weather-band radios available to the community	**Goal**: 2, 13 **Priority**: Routine	County EM City Council Fire District NWS	**Timeline:** Project ongoing **Cost**: $20,000 **Funding and/or Resource**: County Budget, FEMA Grant, Partner Contributions	Awaiting Funding	Preparedness

5.5.1 Changes in Mitigation Priorities

City priorities have not changed significantly between plan updates with minor adjustments to some of the projects and several additional projects based on emergent needs.

5.5.2 Completed & Removed Mitigation Actions & Projects

The following actions were completed prior to the 2025 update or assessed as no longer needed (rationale for each provided below) and were removed:

Table 20 City of Arco Completed or Removed Mitigation Actions

Mitigation Action	Status	Notes
Install a propane-fueled backup generator for the City Emergency Shelter located on Grand Avenue. This generator will be capable of powering building utilities in the event of an extended commercial power outage in the city.	Removed	City has multiple options for public shelter operations including the use of County and School District facilities located in Arco. There is no longer a priority to place a generator at the city building on Grand Ave.
Replace existing one-lane residential bridge on Era Street in Arco.	Complete	City has mitigated bridge condition thru rehabilitation of the underlying culvert. Brigade is now stable long-term and is able to accommodate full weight of all Arco Fire Department response vehicles.

5.6 City of Moore Mitigation Actions & Implementation Plan

The following table shows the specific actions and projects to be implemented over the plan's five-year life.

Table 21 City of Moore Mitigation Actions and Implementation Plan

Action Item		Goal & Priority	Agency & Partners	Estimated Timeline, Cost & Resources	2025 Status	Mitigation Type
All Hazards						
1	Acquisition of a stock of essential equipment and supplies for the Moore Emergency Shelter in the event of activation. Supplies include beds, blankets, water containers, and consumable supplies for an expected population of 100 residents. Project will also acquire a suitable semi-mobile storage container to maintain supplies.	**Goal**: 2 **Priority**: High	Moore City Council American Red Cross USDA Butte County Economic Development	**Timeline**: Complete within 90 days of funding **Cost**: $25,000 **Funding and/or Resource**: Federal and State Grants, USDA Grant, Supply Transfer from Partners	Awaiting Funding	Response
2	Install a propane-fueled backup generator for the Moore Community Center, a designated Red Cross in Moore. This generator will be capable of powering building utilities in the event of an extended commercial power outage in the city.	**Goal**: 2 **Priority**: High	Moore City Council Moore Community Asgn Lost Rivers Medical Center County EM	**Timeline**: Complete within 90 days of funding **Cost**: $25,000 **Funding and/or Resource**: Federal and State Grants, USDA Grant, Supply Transfer from Partners	Project in progress. Generator in place awaiting switch and fuel source	Preparedness
Severe Weather						
3	Maintain certification as part of the National Weather Service Storm-Ready Program	**Goal**: 14 **Priority**: Routine	County EM Moore City Council NWS	**Timeline**: County renews certification every 5 years **Cost**: County invests in project costs **Funding and/or Resource**: County and city annual	City is certified Storm-Ready last renewed in 2023. On track for re-certification in 2028.	Preparedness

Action Item		Goal & Priority	Agency & Partners	Estimated Timeline, Cost & Resources	2025 Status	Mitigation Type
Wildfire						
4	Apply wildfire mitigation to the priority Wildland Urban Interface area between 3120 N and 3125 N, east of US 93, just outside the city limits to include vegetation management and protective barriers	**Goal**: 16 **Priority**: High	Moore City Council LR Fire Protection Dist Local landowners	**Timeline**: Complete within 90 days of funding **Cost**: $25,000 **Funding and/or Resource**: Federal and State Grants, State Fire Grants, City Budget, Local Contributions	Awaiting Funding	Infra-structure
5	Increase capacity of water distribution throughout the city through upgrades to the water well pump, increase size of water lines, and installation of 4 additional fire hydrants	**Goal**: 16 **Priority**: High	Moore City Council LR Fire Protection Dist Moore Water & Sewer Asgn	**Timeline**: Complete within 12 months of funding **Cost**: $225,000 **Funding and/or Resource**: Federal and State Grants, State Fire Grants, City Budget, Local Contributions	Awaiting Funding	Infra-structure
Flood						
6	Conduct infrastructure projects as identified in the 2013 Transportation Master Plan that improve City storm water management to mitigate the effects of water run-off during significant rainstorms or rapid snow melt.	**Goal**: 14 **Priority**: High	Moore City Council County Road & Bridge LHTAC	**Timeline**: Complete within 12 months of funding **Cost**: $600,000 **Funding and/or Resource**: City budget, FRMA Flood Mitigation grant, City of Moore Municipal Bond, USDA Water and Waste Disposal Grant Program	Awaiting Funding	Infra-structure

Action Item		Goal & Priority	Agency & Partners	Estimated Timeline, Cost & Resources	2025 Status	Mitigation Type
Socio-Economic						
7	Establish program to support homeowner resilience including making smoke detectors, CO monitors, Radon monitors, and weather-band radios available to the community	**Goal**: 2, 14 **Priority**: Routine	County EM Moore City Council Fire District NWS	**Timeline:** Project ongoing **Cost**: $20,000 **Funding and/or Resource**: County Budget, FEMA Grant, Partner Contributions	Awaiting Funding	Preparedness

5.6.1 Changes in Mitigation Priorities

City priorities were updated to consider mitigation efforts to wildfire risk at a high-priority wildland urban interface to the east of US Highway 93. Other priorities have not changed significantly between plan updates with minor adjustments to some of the projects.

5.6.2 Completed & Removed Mitigation Actions & Projects

The following actions were completed prior to the 2025 update or assessed as no longer needed (rationale for each provided below) and were removed:

Table 22 City of Moore Completed or Removed Mitigation Actions

Mitigation Action	Status	Notes
Establish a County Fire Department covering all non-federal portions of Butte County for fire protection services.	Removed	No longer an identified priority for the city since any expansion does not affect current fire services to the community.

VI. Planning Process

6.1 Overview

The community participated in 2025 AHMP update planning process over a 9-month period from January thru September of 2025 that included scheduled planning meetings, data processing efforts, and community surveys.

6.1.1. Summary of Revisions

Revisions include updating this section with a sequential narrative of planning activities, participants, and public input to reflect the 2025 update and sections that detail AHMP integration into other municipal plans.

6.1.2 FEMA Requirements

This section adheres to and fulfills the following regulations:

- 44 CFR §201.6(b) – An open public involvement process is essential to the development of an effective plan. In order to develop a more comprehensive approach to reducing the effects of natural disasters, the planning process shall include:
    - (i) – An opportunity for the public to comment on the plan during the drafting stage and prior to plan approval;
    - (ii) – An opportunity for neighboring communities, local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities, and agencies that have the authority to regulate development, as well as businesses, academia and other private and nonprofit interests to be involved in the planning process; and
    - (iii) – Review and incorporation, if appropriate, of existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information.
- 44 CFR §201.6(c) – The plan shall include documentation of the planning process used to develop the plan, including how it was prepared, who was involved in the process, and how the public was involved.
- 44 CFR §201.6©(4)(ii) – The plan shall describe a process by which each community will integrate the requirements of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms, such as comprehensive or capital improvement plans, when appropriate.

6.2 Plan Preparation & Development

The planning process consisted of the following phases:

- Invitation to Participate – The Butte County Emergency Manager (EM) and AHMP Planning Committee Chairman issued an Introduction Letter and Invitation to Participate to the City of Arco and City of Moore on 3 September 2024. The EM then met with the Butte County Board of Commissioners on 9 September 2024 to review the update process and timeline. The EM subsequently visited with the Arco City Council on 23 September 2024 and the Moore City Council on 1 October 2024 to secure each jurisdiction's Participation Letter.

- Plan Review & Evaluation – Members of the 2020 AHMP Update Committee, interested community members, and strategic partners conducted three annual reviews (See Appendix B Section 3) of the existing AHMP on 26 October 2021, 29 November 2022, and 29 October 2024. These reviews considered strengths and weaknesses of the plan based on ongoing assessments from emergency response operations throughout the planning period. The 2025 Planning Committee incorporated many of the suggestions and observations from these reviews into the current update.
- Risk Assessment – Hazard occurrences and hazard impacts were collected for the county using various sources including The Idaho Map, U.S. Census, FEMA Risk Map, MRLC Land Cover Viewer, HAZMAPPER, and the State of Idaho 2023 Hazard Mitigation Plan. Hazard profiles were updated to reflect current science around risk and vulnerability. The 2025 AHMP Planning Committee met on 25 February 2025 (See Appendix B Section 3) to validate and update local hazards and risks based on preliminary assessments.
- Mitigation Strategy Review – The mitigation actions listed in the former plan were reviewed and their status determined by the responsible jurisdictions and organizations. The 2025 AHMP Planning Committee met on 24 June 2025 to validate and update local mitigation projects for the County and the two Cities. New and additional mitigation actions were detailed and scored by the planning committee for inclusion into the 2025 plan update. Each jurisdiction was provided the opportunity to put forth mitigation actions for discussion and approval. Mitigation goals and objectives were likewise visited and updated as necessary.
- Public Involvement & Outreach – The public was engaged through news releases to local media, a mitigation-specific survey (See Appendix B Section 3) distributed online and a formal public meeting on (August 26, 2025) (See Appendix B Section 3) with the 2025 Planning Committee. Copies of the draft plan were made available for public review at the County Administration Building and County Sheriff's Office to provide opportunity for public comment and feedback.
- Plan Completion & Adoption – Following the compilation of all information, data, and analyses conducted throughout the planning process, drafts were distributed to the planning team and the public for review. Feedback and comments were incorporated in subsequent drafts. After the review and edit period, the plan was formally submitted to IEOM and FEMA for approval prior to formal adoption by the county, its communities, and other organizations.

6.3 Multi-Jurisdictional Participation

The hazard mitigation planning process was built on the participation of each jurisdiction. All incorporated communities were invited to participate in the 2025 update through email and personal outreach by the Butte County Emergency Manager. Table 23 summarizes the participation of the jurisdictions with authority to adopt the plan following IOEM and FEMA review and approval. The county and communities that chose to participate in the planning process did so through representatives from various departments and agencies; the details of which can be found in Section 6.4 The Planning Committee & Stakeholder Participation, while the various efforts put forth by the jurisdictions and their representatives throughout the planning process can be found in greater detail in Section 6.5 AHMP Planning Meetings.

Table 23 Jurisdictional Participation

Jurisdiction	2020 Participation & Adoption	2025 Participation & Adoption
Butte County	Yes	Yes
Butte City	No	No
City of Arco	Yes	Yes
City of Moore	Yes	Yes

6.4 2025 AHMP Planning Committee & Stakeholders

The planning team is the core group of individuals personally invited by the County Emergency Manager or assigned by their respective jurisdictions to assist with the development of the plan update. Comprised of local officials and subject matter experts, these individuals represent jurisdictions and organizations with the authority to implement the mitigation strategy over the plan's five-year life. These individuals and entities bring local knowledge vital in developing a comprehensive and cohesive AHMP. The 2025 planning committee was chaired by Butte County Emergency Manager KJ Babcock.

Table 24 Planning Team Members

Jurisdiction	Name	Department
Butte County	KJ Babcock Blake Van Etten Dave Hansen	Emergency Manager Butte County Commissioner Butte County Sheriff
City of Arco	Dan Koste Bobbie Reese Ben Tessmer	Arco Fire Chief Arco City Council Member Arci City Council Member
City of Moore	Kim Davies	Moore City Council Member
Lost River Fire Protection District	Robin Pearson Darron Bleyl Joe Wanstrom	District Fire Commissioner District Fire Chief District Asst Fire Chief
Lost Rivers Medical Center	Mark Miller	Director of Operations
Community CERT Team	Wayne Oulette	CERT Team Leader
Idaho National Laboratory	Misty Benjamin-Lopez	Public Liaison

6.5 2025 AHMP Planning Meetings

A number of meetings were convened throughout the planning process to facilitate discussion amongst the planning team and other stakeholders with regards to hazards and mitigation. The following sections summarize these meetings.

6.5.2 Annual Review #1. On 26 October 2021, the Planning Committee and federal partners met to review changes to the 2020 AHMP with outreach to local jurisdictions thru the County Emergency Manager. (See Appendix B Section 3) The planning group reviewed each jurisdictions goals, action plans, mitigation capabilities assessments, county and community profiles, and risk assessments. After discussion, the group agreed upon the updates to Biological, Terrorism, and Cybersecurity risks based on recent changes to local conditions. In addition, the committee updated City of Arco's community profile and noted the start of one significant mitigation project and completion of a second project.

6.5.2 Annual Review #2. On 29 November 2022, the Planning Committee and federal partners met to review changes to the 2020 AHMP. (See Appendix B Section 3). The planning group reviewed each jurisdictions goals, action plans, mitigation capabilities assessments, county and community profiles, and risk assessments. After discussion, the group agreed upon updates to Flood, Wildfire, and Social Vulnerability risks based on recent changes to local conditions. In addition, the committee noted completion of one mitigation project.

6.5.3 Annual Review #3. On October 2024, the Planning Committee and federal partners met to review changes to the 2020 AHMP. (See Appendix B Section 3). The planning group reviewed each jurisdictions goals, action plans, mitigation capabilities assessments, county and community profiles, and risk assessments. After discussion, the group agreed upon four new proposed projects for Butte County, Arco, and Moore. In addition, the committee noted the completion of one mitigation project and recommended revising the flood risk assessment based on recent repairs to the Mackay Reservoir by Custer County.

6.5.4 Butte County Commissioners. On 9 September 2024, KJ Babcock, Butte County Emergency Manager, met with the Butte County Board of Commissioners to review the preliminary process for a 2025 update to the All-Hazard Mitigation Plan. (See Appendix B Section 3) Mr. Babcock presented an outline of the update process with projected quarterly planning meetings, efforts to include the Cities of Arco and Moore, and a recommendation to update the AHMP internally without applying for a FEMA grant. The Commissioners expressed their support for the process as outlined and accepted the recommendation to update the plan internally without seeking grant funding.

6.5.4 City of Arco. On 23 September 2024, KJ Babcock, Butte County Emergency Manager, met with the Arco City Council to introduce the planning process for the 2025 AHMP update and formally submitted a formal letter requesting participation in the planning process. (See Appendix B Section 2). Mr. Babcock answered questions from the City Council who then formally authorized the City Mayor by unanimous voice vote to issue a letter of intent to participate in the planning process for the 2025 AHMP.

6.5.5 City of Moore. On 1 October 2024, KJ Babcock, Butte County Emergency Manager, met with the Moore City Council to introduce the planning process for the 2025 AHMP update and formally submitted a formal letter requesting participation in the planning process. (See Appendix B Section 2). Mr. Babcock answered questions from the City Council who then formally authorized the City Mayor to issue a letter of intent to participate in the planning process for the 2025 AHMP.

6.5.7 Planning Meeting #1. On 25 February 2025, the 2025 AHMP Planning Committee conducted the first of three quarterly meetings to begin the planning process for the new update. 13 representatives from the County, Cities of Arco and Moore, the Idaho National Laboratory, and Idaho Office of Emergency Management were in attendance. The committee reviewed the purposes and authority of the AHMP, proposed organization of the plan, and briefly reviewed outputs from prior years update meetings. The committee then reviewed changes in community development and used this to validate and revise hazards based on changes in community priorities. This resulted in consolidating Landslide risk under earthquake risk, and adding drought, technological, and economic hazards to the plan.

6.5.8 Planning Meeting #2. On 24 June 2025, the AHMP Planning Committee conducted the second of three quarterly meetings to continue the planning process for the new update. 3 community representatives attended in person with an additional 5 representatives providing input remotely. The committee reviewed the mitigation projects in the 2020 AHMP and agreed upon mitigation projects that will be included in the 2025 update. In addition, the committee reviewed the proposed community input survey format pending release in July 2025 to support the upcoming plan.

6.5.8 Wildland Fire Annex Planning Meeting. On 6 August 2025, the Chair of the AHMP Planning Committee met with the Fire Chiefs of the Arco Fire Department and Lost River Fire Protection District and the Wildfire Risk Program Manager from Idaho Department of Lands to revise the 2020 Wildland Fire Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan annex to the AHMP. The committee reviewed suggestions from the Idaho Department of Lands, Idaho National Laboratory, and US Forest Service and then approved updates to the 2025 plan.

6.5.9 Planning Meeting #3 and Public Comment Meeting: On 26 August 2025, the AHMP Planning Committee conducted the final of three quarterly meetings in two sessions to finalize the update. 10 representatives from all local jurisdictions were in attendance. The committee reviewed the final draft of the AHMP and Wildland Fire Plan and provided additional revisions. The meeting concluded with an open public forum for final comment and announcement of scheduled meetings for adoption.

6.6 Public Involvement

Public involvement is key to capturing diverse points of view about the planning area, its characteristics, and its risk. The strategy for involving the public throughout the planning process emphasized the following elements:

- Distribute a community input survey for completion by the public (see Table 4 for results)
- Host public meetings, Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) meetings, and planning committee meetings during which the planning process, the hazards and risks, and the mitigation strategy are discussed for each of the jurisdictions. The EM for Butte County also provided an overview about the planning process at a City of Moore City Council meeting and Arco City Council meeting, also public.
- Publishing public notifications through local news media outlets such as newspapers and press releases.

The Planning Committee carried out each of these strategies as documented in meeting notes included in Appendix B.

6.7 Community Input Survey

An online survey to assess risk perceptions of various hazards across Butte County was created and distributed to the public throughout July 2025. The survey focused on hazardous events in the community and solicited feedback on the severity of hazards in the community, programs or activities the community has heard about, the community's prioritization of programs in the community, and concerns and comments for the Butte County Emergency Manager. A summary of the survey and responses are provided in Table 4. A total of 30 survey results were returned to the Emergency Manager.

With only 30 surveys returned for a population of around 2500 people, the survey reflects an approximately 1% sample of Butte's County's population, with most respondents reporting from the City of Arco, City of Moore, and then Unincorporated Butte County.

Respondents expressed greatest concern for drought, extended utility outages, severe wind, wildfire, cyber-crime, and winter weather. They also expressed moderate concern for Mackay Reservoir failure, radiological releases, cyber terrorism, pandemic, thunderstorm, and earthquake. Respondents expressed less concern for hail, flood, chemical spill, lightning, landslide, and tornado.

Most respondents reported on being familiar with or hearing about the county emergency management program and amber alerts with 2/3 hearing about the county's internal alerting platform. Less than half were familiar with the county Local Emergency Planning Committee and Community Emergency Response Team.

Over 2/3 of respondents reported installing a smoke detector in their home – indicating past mitigation projects providing these devices is effectual. Around 1/2 of all respondent's report preparing a 72-hour emergency kit, participating in CPR training, or creating defensible space around their home for wildfire. Few have purchased a weather band radio or radon gas detector while less than ¼ have developed an evacuation plan or inventories their home's contents.

The survey requested the respondents to identify their priorities for programs within the community. Protecting life, health and safety, protecting property, and protecting utilities and infrastructure were the respondent's top three priorities.

Other comments and concerns made by respondents in the plan included concern for the safety of the Mackay Reservoir, improving emergency services within the community, providing educational courses for the public, and increasing public awareness of activities in the community through the newspapers. Several discussions with the County Emergency Manager included concerns about community members with medical devices during a power outage, power outages in general, mitigation projects regarding flooding and drought, the need for a volunteer management training program, and public notifications.

6.8 Press Releases

The County worked with local media to inform citizens of the update process, to solicit public review and comments on the draft plan, and to inform citizens of the date, time, and location of the public meeting held to present the risk assessment and mitigation strategy. The County distributed a press release thru the Arco Advertiser on August 14, 2025 inviting the public to comment on the plan, copies of which were made available to the public at county offices. In addition, the county invited the public to an open meeting on August 26, 2025 to contribute final comment (See Appendix B).

6.9 Review & Incorporation of Existing Plans, Reports, Studies, & Technical Information

Several plans, policies, reports, and other documents were reviewed and incorporated into the former plan. The 2025 update revisited these documents to review and evaluate their applicability in for the next 5-year period. Major community plans include the following:

6.9.1 Butte County Comprehensive Plan (2006)

Many 2025 AHMP mitigation strategies align with the policies and goals contained in the Butte County Comprehensive Plan.

6.9.2 Butte County Emergency Operations Plan (2021)

The Butte County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) is tied directly with each edition of the All-Hazard Mitigation Plan. The 2021 edition of the County EOP considered hazards and mitigation strategies presented in the 2020 AHMP.

6.9.3 Butte County Economic Development Strategy (2016)

The Butte County Economic Development Strategy identified many economic resilience concerns addressed in the 2025 AHMP.

6.9.4 City of Arco Comprehensive Plan (2024)

Many 2025 AHMP mitigation strategies for the City of Arco align with the policies and goals contained in the city's new Comprehensive Plan.

6.10 AHMP Integration into Other Municipal Plans

This section describes the community's process to integrate the data, analysis, and mitigation goals and actions into other planning mechanisms. After the annual reviews of the mitigation plan projects, the Planning Committee will submit a report of the progress of projects and needed modifications to each of the participating jurisdictions, Land Use Planning, and other plan administrators to enable integration of mitigation goals and objectives into all County and City plans and policies.

Table 25 Mitigation Implementation through Community Planning Efforts

Jurisdiction	Planning Effort	Hazard Mitigation Strategy
Butte County	• Comprehensive Plan • Land Use Ordinance • Building Codes • LEPC • Wildfire Mitigation	• Mitigation actions implemented through policies in the Hazardous Areas section. • Development and Infrastructure related mitigation actions implemented through building Codes in Land Use Ordinance • Hazard mitigation actions implemented through LEPC actions • Wildfire mitigation actions implemented through Wildfire Mitigation Plan projects
City of Arco	• Comprehensive Plan • Land Use Ordinance	• Mitigation actions implemented through policies in the Hazardous Areas section. • Development and Infrastructure related mitigation actions implemented through building Codes in Land Use Ordinance
City of Moore	• Comprehensive Plan • Land Use Ordinance • Transportation Plan	• Mitigation actions implemented through policies in the Hazardous Areas section. • Development and Infrastructure related mitigation actions implemented through building Codes in Land Use Ordinance • Flood and wildfire mitigation actions implemented through transportation infrastructure mitigation plan projects

6.10.1 Hazard Mitigation Integration into the Butte County Comprehensive Plan

A review focusing on AHMP integration was conducted to assess the current status and future potential of integrating the AHMP within the Butte County Comprehensive Plan. However, the concepts from this plan evaluation should be applied to all of Butte County's jurisdictions and their individual Comprehensive Plans.

Butte County has future opportunities that allow it to integrate hazard mitigation strategies and projects into its comprehensive plan. These can be imported from the 2025 AHMP plan update where appropriate. Much of the comprehensive plan include few, if any, explicit considerations of hazard mitigation. However, the potential for the inclusion of mitigation exists, which can help strengthen both the comprehensive plan and the AHMP. Ultimately, incorporating the two plans can help improve public safety and reduce the loss of property to hazards within the county by guiding sustainable and safe development.

VII. Plan Maintenance

7.1 Overview

The AHMP is a dynamic document that is constantly updated and maintained throughout its five-year lifecycle. As conditions change, new information becomes available, or actions are successfully implemented or challenged, plan adjustments may be necessary to maintain relevance and operationality. This section describes the procedures to monitor, evaluate, and update the AHMP in addition to continued public involvement in hazard mitigation.

7.1.1 Summary of Revisions

Minor revisions made to this section in the 2025 update include:

- The procedures to monitor, evaluate, and update the plan were validated
- The procedures for continued public participation were validated

7.1.2 FEMA Requirements

This section adheres to and fulfills the following regulations:

- 44 CFR §201.6(c)(4) – The plan shall include the following:
    - (i) – A section describing the method and schedule of monitoring, evaluating, and updating the mitigation plan within a five-year cycle.
    - (iii) – A discussion on how the community will continue public participation in the plan maintenance process.

7.1.3 Plan Monitoring, Evaluation, & Update

Plan maintenance is the process the planning committee establishes to track the progress of the plan's implementation and to inform future plan updates within a five-year cycle. These help ensure the mitigation strategy is implemented according to the plan; provide a foundation for ongoing hazard mitigation across all participating jurisdictions; standardize long-term monitoring of hazard and risk-related activities; help integrate mitigation into department roles; and maintain momentum through continued engagement and accountability.

Plan maintenance will primarily be coordinated by Butte County Emergency and will be accomplished through annual meetings, normally thru the Local Emergency Planning Committee, in addition to a five-year evaluation and update process. The Butte County Emergency Manager will schedule, publicize, and lead the annual meetings and coordinate the five-year plan update, with additional coordination undertaken by the official designee (clerk, mayor, city planner, city council member) of the adopting jurisdictions. All meeting minutes press releases, and other documentation of revisions will be kept on record by Butte County Emergency Management.

7.1.4 Monitoring Implementation

Plan monitoring refers to charting and tracking the implementation of the plan over time. During the annual meetings, the entities responsible for the mitigation strategy will report on the progress of implementation of actions (see Section II), noting both successes and challenges encountered or foreseen. Monitoring will be captured by the Butte County Emergency Manager and compiled into a report to be used in plan updates.

7.1.5 Evaluating Implementation

Evaluating means assessing the effectiveness of the plan at achieving its stated purpose and goals. During the annual meetings and the five-year plan evaluation and update, the planning committee in addition to all participating stakeholders will evaluate progress of the following items:

- The number of actions listed in the mitigation strategy completed (see Section II. Mitigation Strategy)
- Integration of hazard mitigation into other planning mechanisms
- Opportunities for new and additional mitigation actions

The annual evaluation will be captured by the Butte County Emergency Manager and compiled into a report to be used in plan updates.

7.1.6 Plan Revisions and Updates

The plan, along with the Wildfire Mitigation Plan annex must be reviewed, revised, and submitted to IOEM and FEMA for approval at least once every five years to reflect changes in development, progress in local mitigation efforts, and changes in priorities. The Butte County Emergency Manager will organize the five-year update. Prior to the five-year anniversary of plan adoption, the Emergency Manager will seek local, state, and/or federal funding to update the plan (if necessary), will initiate the plan update by convening the planning committee, and coordinate across the adopting jurisdictions and stakeholders to ensure participation and engagement. During the update process, the planning committee will revisit and update the following information:

- Local, state, and/or federal policy related to emergency management, with focus paid to hazard mitigation
- Completed mitigation actions, identify new actions, and conduct a comprehensive evaluation of mitigation priorities and programs
- Identify avenues for successful mitigation implementation, challenges and limitations encountered, and methods to overcome challenges
- Review and update mitigation-related capabilities and resources specific to each adopting jurisdiction and participating stakeholder with roles in emergency management
- Incorporate additional or updated demographic and socioeconomic data of the county and its jurisdictions
- Review and incorporate any new planning documents, ordinances, codes, and regulations that have been developed by the county and its jurisdictions
- Update the hazard profiles—specifically the risk and vulnerability assessments of each hazard and jurisdiction—noting any major changes to the hazard type, location, and extent, or mitigation projects that have altered vulnerability to the hazard
- Local and regional hazard occurrences, specifically those with associated direct and/or indirect losses and repetitive/recurring losses to people, structures, and infrastructure
- Update and/or incorporate additional risk analysis models and data, such as an updated parcel data, new construction projects, development trends, population vulnerabilities, changing risk potential, etc.

7.1.7 Ongoing Community Participation

The Butte County Commissioners, through the Butte County Emergency Manager and planning committee, are responsible for continued public involvement in the hazard mitigation planning process. Additionally, an official designee (clerk, mayor, city planner, city council member, or other) from each jurisdiction is responsible for coordinating continued public engagement over the five-year lifecycle of the plan. The designees will hold a public meeting as part of each annual monitoring/evaluation or when deemed necessary by the planning committee. Normally, these meetings will be managed in coordination with the Local Emergency Planning Committee. The meetings will provide the public a forum for which they can express concerns, opinions, or ideas about the plan. The Butte County Emergency Manager will be responsible for publicizing the annual meetings and maintain public involvement through available media (e.g., webpages, newspapers, social media, etc.). The public will have the opportunity to provide feedback about the plan at meetings of the County Board of Commissioners. In addition, printed copies of the plan will be kept in the Butte County Emergency Manager's office

End of Base Plan

Appendix A

Butte County Idaho
Wildland Fire Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan

2025 Update

Prepared by Butte County Emergency Management in partnership with the Arco Fire Department, Lost River Fire Protection District, Butte County Sheriff's Office, and Idaho Department of Lands.

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SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the Butte County Wildland Fire Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan is to identify and mitigate wildfire risks that affect the communities and property owners in Butte County, Idaho. The Idaho Statewide Implementation Strategy for the National Fire Plan requires counties to develop and maintain County Wildfire Protection Plans in accordance with the National Fire Plan. Additionally, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and Idaho Department of Lands approves local Wildfire Mitigation Plans for available grant eligibility (44 CFR 201 & 206). FEMA grant programs provide funding, passed-through the Idaho Office of Emergency Management, to support local mitigation planning and projects to reduce potential disaster damages. Local Wildfire Mitigation Plan requirements for grant project applications are based on the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, which amended the Stafford Disaster Relief Act to promote and integrated, cost-effective approach to mitigation. Local Wildfire Mitigation Plans must meet the minimum requirements of the Stafford Act-Section 322, as outlined in the criteria contained in 44 CFR 201.6.

Butte County adopted a Wildfire Plan in 2004 and published a 2020 and 2025 update in coordination with Butte County Emergency Management, Arco Fire Department, and Lost River Fire Protection District planners as part of a greater All Hazard Mitigation Plan update. This revised Wildland Fire Plan meets the National Fire Plan's 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy and the Idaho Statewide Implementation Strategy for the National Fire Plan, and will guide wildfire mitigation in Butte County. This Butte County Fire Risk Assessment and Mitigation Annex is comprised of six sections establishing the county's overall wildland mitigation strategy, analyzing environmental conditions, wildfire response capabilities, assessing community wildland fire hazards, and assessing mitigation programs and needs.

Wildfires are an annual concern for Butte County, potentially creating damage to government, commercial, and private-owned property, causing environmental damage and incurring substantial fire suppression costs. Wildfires are most likely during the fire season, which extends from mid-spring to late fall, and is most prominent during the driest summer months of July and August; however, the fire season's duration and severity is impacted by local fire conditions. Hot weather, vegetation growth, and low moisture content, especially when combined with high winds and years of drought, increase the potential for wildfire to occur. Wildfire damage potential is predominantly associated with the WUI where development is interspersed or adjacent to landscapes with risk of wildland fire.

Generally, there are three major factors, fuel, topography, and weather that sustain wildfires and predict a given area's potential to burn. These factors contribute to an overall assessment of an area's Wildland Urban Interface.

Fuel

Fuel is the material that feeds a fire and is a key factor in wildfire behavior. Fuel is generally classified by type and by volume. Fuel sources are diverse, and include everything from dead tree needles and leaves, twigs, and branches to dead standing trees, live trees, brush, and cured grasses. Manmade structures, such as homes and associated combustibles, are also potential fuel sources. The type of prevalent fuel directly influences the behavior of wildfire. Light fuels such as grasses burn quickly and serve as a catalyst for fire spread. “Ladder fuels” are fuels low to the ground that can spread a surface fire upward through brush and into tree tops. These fires, known as crown fires, burn in the upper canopy of forests and are nearly impossible to control. The volume of available fuel is described in terms of fuel loading. Many areas in the Butte County wildland interface are vulnerable to wildfires as a result of dense vegetation combined with urban interface living.

Topography

An area’s terrain and land slopes affect its susceptibility to wildfire spread. Both the fire intensity and the rate of spread increase as slope increases due to the tendency of heat from a fire to rise via convection. The arrangement and types of vegetation throughout a hillside can also contribute to increased fire activity on slopes. In addition, topography impacts the ability of firefighters to combat the blaze by hampering.

Weather

Weather components such as temperature, relative humidity, wind, and lightning also affect the potential for wildfires. High temperatures and low relative humidity dry out the fuels that feed the wildfire, increasing the odds that fuel will more readily ignite and burn more intensely. Wind is the most treacherous weather factor. The greater the wind, the faster a fire will spread, and the more intense it will be. In addition to wind speed, wind shifts can occur suddenly due to temperature changes or the interaction of wind with topographical features such as slopes or steep hillsides. Lightning also ignites wildfires, which are often in terrain that is difficult for firefighters to reach. Drought conditions contribute to concerns about wildfire vulnerability. During periods of drought, the threat of wildfire increases. There are no known effective measures for human mitigation of weather conditions. Careful monitoring of weather conditions that drive the activation and enforcement of fire-safety measures and programs, such as bans on open fires, are ongoing weather-related mitigation activities.

Wildland Urban Interface (WUI)

A wildland urban interface (WUI) is a known area where fuel, topography, and weather present a wildland fire risk to property and public life, health, and safety. The WUI is comprised of an area where developed lands interact with undeveloped lands and include the infrastructure and natural resources communities rely on for existence. In Butte County, various WUI areas are found in remote scattered development areas, highly developed urban areas, and everywhere in between. Priority WUIs in Butte County were assessed in 2004, 2020, and again in 2025.

SECTION 2: BUTTE COUNTY GENERAL WILDFIRE MITIGATION STRATEGY

Butte County and its cities are committed to maintaining programs that assist in protecting lives by making homes, businesses, infrastructure, critical facilities, and other property more resilient to wildfire hazards through fire response services, public partnerships, wildland management, and public education.

The county is further committed to ongoing partnerships with BLM, USFS, INL fire services, and bordering counties for mutual aid fire response. In addition, county emergency management, fire, and law enforcement services are committed to a collaborative relationship with the National Weather Service Pocatello Office for climate and weather data necessary for planning and tactical response.

Where possible, counties and cities direct internal resources towards fuels management in higher-risk areas within their jurisdictions. They also actively seek outside resources, such as federal and state grants or partnerships, to address resource shortfalls and provide technical support for wildfire mitigation projects. Jurisdictions also utilize internal departments and strategic partners to organize public outreach to educate and encourage property owners to undertake protective measures to mitigate individual wildfire risk.

County elected officials are aware that approximately 50% of Butte County's privately or commercially owned property remains outside of a designated fire protection district and is considered unprotected for insurance rating purposes. Both the LRFPD and AFD will respond to wildfires in unprotected areas in accordance with existing mutual aid agreements between the respective fire departments and the Butte County Sheriff's Office.

Some property owners in the County are considering the need to formally extend fire protection services to unprotected areas under a new fire district. A county-wide fire protection district may be achieved through the creation of a district covering all private lands in the County in accordance with Idaho Statute, Title 31, Chapter 14.

The Butte County Multi-Jurisdiction All Hazard Mitigation Plan includes specific wildland fire mitigation projects as part of an overall AHMP project list. The remainder of this section discusses specific mitigation actions outside of these projects for each fire department as well as each community segment identified in this plan.

SECTION 3: ENVIRONMENT & RESOURCES

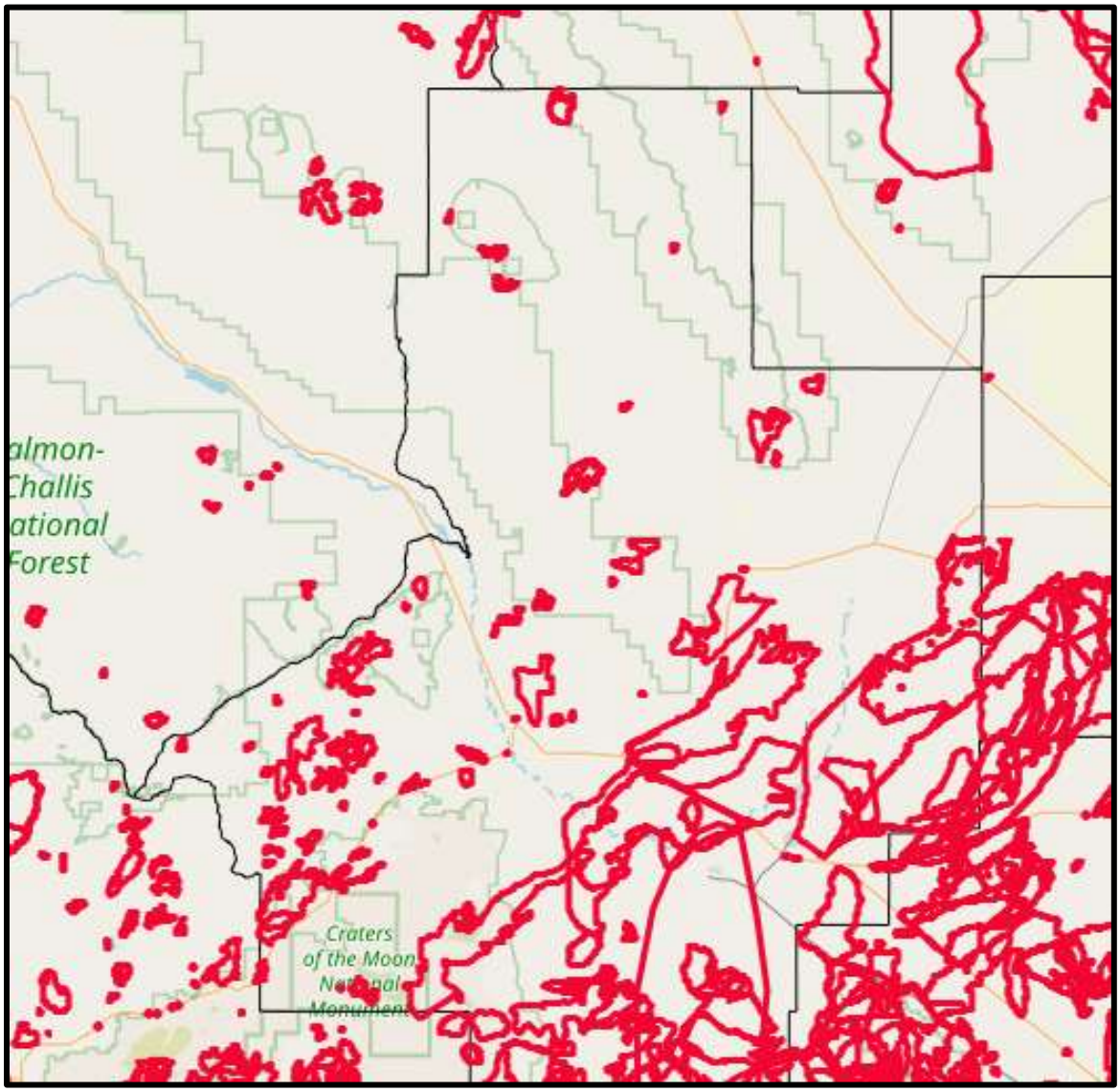
Risk of Fires and Fire Frequency

The risk of wildfires within or adjacent to Butte County, Idaho will generally reach severe levels each summer due to a prolonged accumulation of flammable fuels and hot, dry conditions. Cool wet springs increase grass and shrub density within the sagebrush-steppe and a combination of high precipitation followed by severe drought leads to an increased fire danger. Figure 1 shows areas of all historical wildland fires thru July 2025. The County has observed that a majority of wildland fires occur on federal land including the Idaho National Laboratory and BLM lands. Nearly all fires occur within the sagebrush-steppe cover type.

A larger risk to life and property in the county occurs in WUI zones with special attention to essential public utilities, such as power lines. Various types of flammable fuels that accumulate in open lands and also along most roads in the county have contributed to wildfires that occur in Butte County. Rocky Mountain juniper has encroached into native sagebrush steppe communities and remains a concern for increased fire potential in many areas with the county. Since the 1980's the introduction of non-native annual plants, including cheatgrass, has altered the natural frequency and recovery cycle. The short growth period of cheatgrass relative to native plants also increases the likelihood of wildfire starts and spread through dry fuel accumulation.

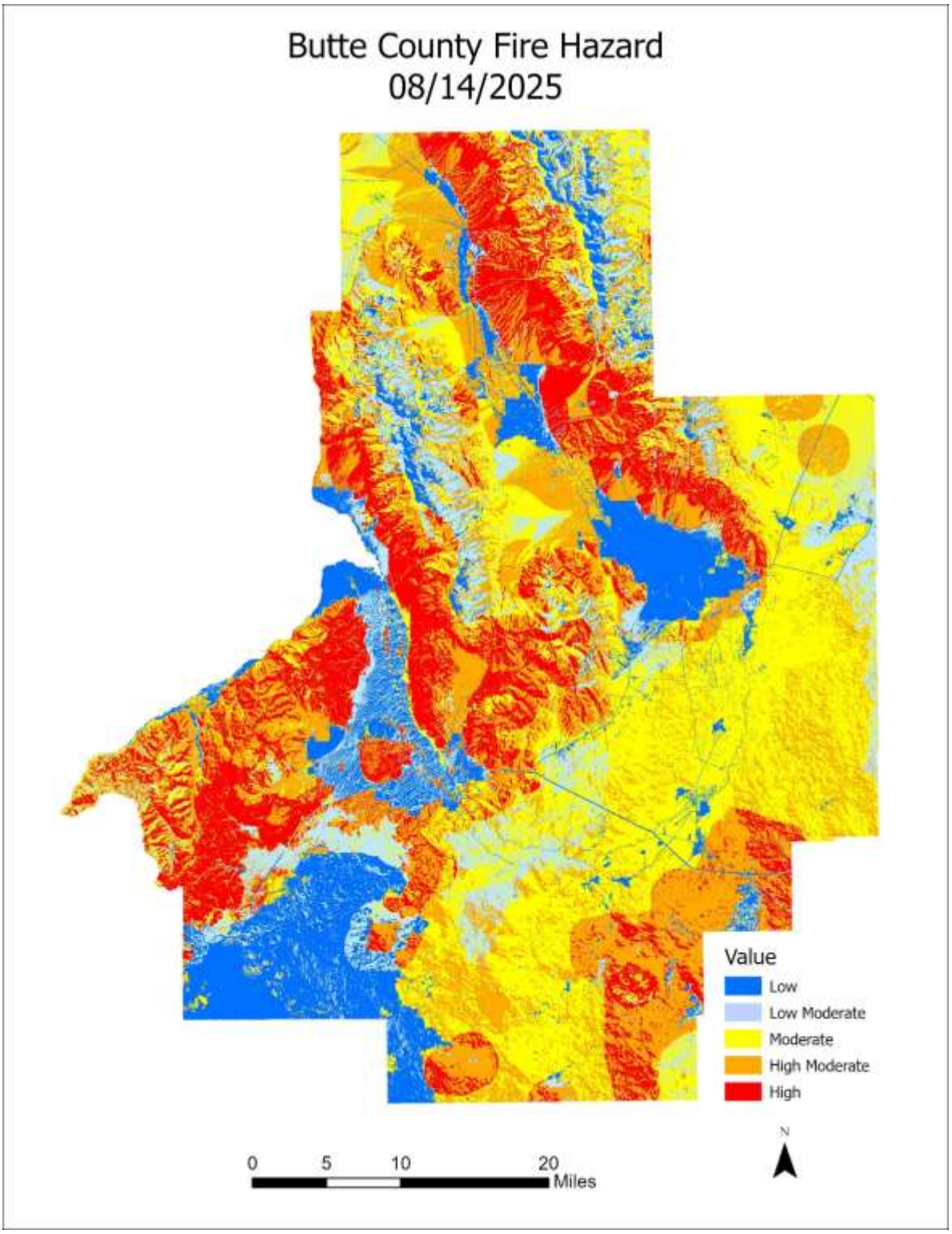
Figure 2 shows current depicts fire potential throughout Butte County as assessed by the Idaho Department of Lands factoring WUI, Aspect, Vegetation, Slope, and Fire Probability to create a composite visual risk score. A high percentage of Butte County is comprised of grass-shrub, shrub, and grass vegetation. Most low-risk areas exist in populated, agricultural, or barren (lava) lands.

Figure 1: Butte County Wildland Fires All Years



Interagency Wildland Fire Perimeter History (IFPH) dataset includes perimeters thru 2024 fires, update complete 7/5/2025. Red indicates wildland fire perimeters recorded by National Interagency Fire Center.

Figure 2: Butte County Wildfire Hazard (2025)



2025 - Wildfire Potential factoring WUI, Aspect, Vegetation, Slope, and Fire Probability. Compiled by Idaho Department of Lands.

SECTION 4: WILDFIRE RESPONSE CAPABILITIES

4.1 Lost River Fire Protection District

The Lost River Fire Protection District (LRPFD) (Figure 3) boundary is approximately 83 square miles or 3.7% of Butte County. The LRFPD has one fire department at Moore that serves Butte City, Moore, Darlington, homes outside of the Arco city limits, and a few homes along paved sections of Antelope Creek Road. The remainder of the private land in the county is considered unprotected. According to the Mutual Aid Agreement between the BLM and LRFPD, the LRPFD is the first responder to BLM land located within the boundary and BLM lands adjacent to the boundary for the first mile. This effectively increases the LRFPD's responsibilities to an area approximately 150 square miles.

LRFPD Fire Agreements. LRFPD maintains numerous agreements with partner fire agencies for response both within the district and throughout the region. A partnership agreement with Arco Fire Department supports fire coverage within the southern portions of the district. Agreements with BLM/Forest Service, South Custer Fire District, and the East Idaho Mutual Aid Agreement allows the district to engage in regional wildfire response and to request additional resources for local incidents.

The LRPFD currently is comprised of fourteen volunteer personnel. The following table lists the major equipment located at the fire station assigned to Moore with one structural pumper housed at the Arco fire station. In addition to this equipment, there are twelve water hydrants within the city of Moore. The District responds to approximately 24 fire-related incidents annually. The LRPFD has the capability of a 10 to 20-minute response time including scene size-up, search and rescue, and initial attack and, as needed, will provide a second alarm supplement for the Arco Fire Department. The LRPFD's fire response includes protection for structures, wildfires, and vehicle fires. All firefighters are trained in wildland fire suppression and have developed initial response cards for personnel and apparatus assignments. The district is able to utilize a fire hydrant network in Moore, a newly-installed network of 6 hydrants in Butte City, and 3 hydrants in Howe.

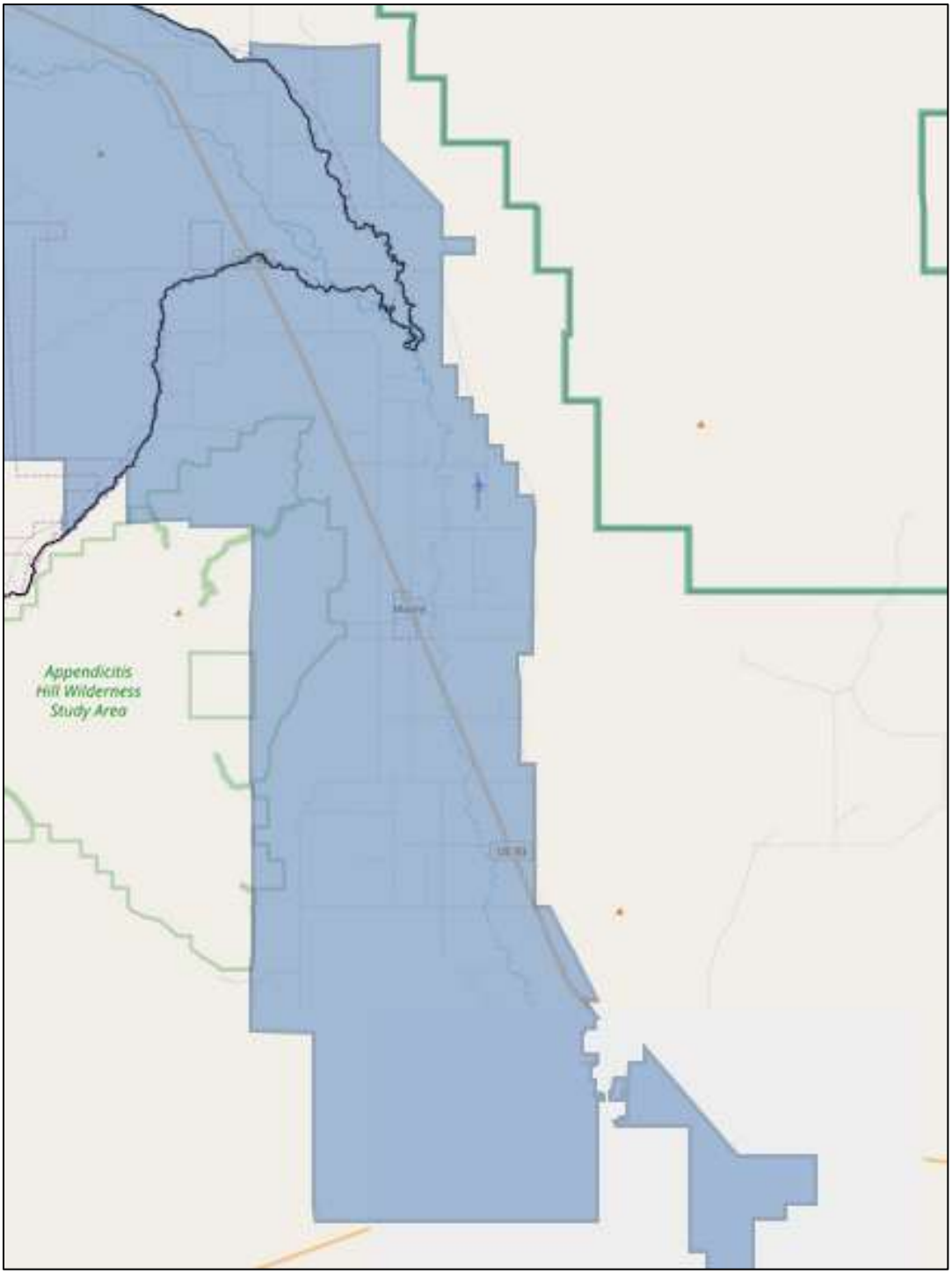
Table 1. LRFPD Primary Equipment

Unit	Type	Pump	Tank	NWCG Type
215	Structural Engine	1250 gpm	1000 gal	1
212	Structural Engine (in Arco)	1500 gpm	750 gal	1
227	Wildland Engine	105 gpm	800 gal	4
228	Wildland Engine	120 gpm	1000 gal	4
236	Water Tender	300 gpm	4000 gal	1
222	Squad Rescue / Wildland	150 gpm	350 gal	6

LRFPD Department Overview and Assessment

Facilities	The District has one station with six bays. The District also houses one structural engine in the Arco Fire Station, allowing for coverage south of Arco.
Response Area	The fire protection area includes agricultural, rangelands, forest, wildland urban interface, residential and business with mutual aid to the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory. The District responds to an area approximately 150 sq miles in size.
Budget and Funding	The budget has remained relatively steady over the past few years with 100% of District funds coming from property taxes.
Grant Management	The Fire District has received grant funds in the past from the State of Idaho, FEMA, and other private foundations.
Records Management	A manual records management system is in place. The District tracks personnel, training records, agreements, building and apparatus maintenance records.
HAZMAT Program	The Fire District does not staff a HAZMAT response team. Mutual aid agreements are in place with Arco and South Custer Fire Departments as well as with the U.S. Forest Service, BLM, INL, the Idaho Department of Lands.
EMS Program	The District does not provide EMS services.
Training and Certification	The District's training program includes structural protection [Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA), emergency vehicle driving apparatus], extraction and wildland fire suppression (standards for survival, shelters and Firefighter 1).
Communications	All fire-fighting vehicles are equipped with P-25 radios and there are sufficient hand-held units for communication within Arco and among firefighters. The Department is not able to access the State of Idaho Public Safety 700 MHz network due to geography and lack of communications trunking. However, the Department can communicate with all emergency response services locally and while dispatched out of area.
Prevention & Inspection	If there is a cause or origin question, the State Fire Marshal's Office is called in for advice and investigation. The District does not have Fire Code regulation enforcement capacity, and does not conduct fire cause and origin investigations.

Figure 3: Lost River Fire Protection District Map



Map of Lost River Fire Protection District based on 2020 State of Idaho Secretary of State Taxing District database. Map also depicts boundary between LRFPD and South Custer Fire Protection District at the Butte County / Custer County line.

4.2 Arco Fire Department

The Arco Fire Department (AFD) is located in the City of Arco and currently is comprised of fourteen volunteer personnel. The Department serves 10 square miles of city property and the 83 square miles of the LRFPD based on special agreement to operate district-provided fire equipment with Arco Fire Department volunteer firefighters.

AFD Fire Agreements. AFD maintains numerous agreements with partner fire agencies for response both within the city and throughout the region. A partnership agreement with LRFPD supports fire coverage within areas surrounding the City of Arco. Agreements with BLM, Idaho Transportation Department, National Park Service and the East Idaho Mutual Aid Agreement allows the district to engage in regional structure, vehicle, and wildfire response and to request additional resources for local incidents.

The Department responds to an average of 40 fire, alarm, hazardous materials and rescue-related incidents each year. Specifically, for fire response in 2018, there were 22 structure, vehicle or wildland fires with an estimated cost of $170,075. In 2019 there were 16 similar fire incidents with an estimated cost of $80,300. The Department's average response time is <5 miles = 7-10 minutes; 5-10 miles = 15-20 minutes; >10 miles =20 plus minutes and, as needed, will combine efforts with LRFPD. The response time includes scene size-up, search and rescue, and initial attack. The Department's fire response includes protection for structures, wildfires, and vehicle or equipment fires. All firefighters are trained in wildland fire suppression and initial response cards have been developed for personnel and apparatus assignments. There are adequate and reliable sources of water in the City of Arco through water mains, hydrants, city wells, and bodies of water. The Department has mutual aid/MOUs with the LRFPD, CMNM, USFS, BLM, INL and a signatory with the East Idaho Reciprocal Firefighting Assistance Agreement.

Table 2. AFD Primary Equipment located at the Arco Fire Station

Unit	Type	Pump	Tank	NWCG Type
113	Engine Pumper	1250 gpm	1000 gal	1
121	Wildland	120 gpm	1100 gal	4
122	Wildland	105 gpm	800 gal	4
125	Wildland	105 gpm	250 gal	6
144	Squad Rescue	None	None	None
150	Command Vehicle	None	None	None

Arco Fire Department Overview and Assessment

Facilities	The Department has one fire station with three bays. The City would like to build a new fire station with devoted classroom and hands-on training space.
Response Area	The Department provides fire protection for agricultural, rangelands, forest, Wildland-Urban Interface, residential and business properties. It serves 10 square miles of city property.
Budget and Funding	The Department has historically experienced minimal budget increases. Approximately 80% of the budget comes from city taxes and 20% from grants.
Grant Management	The Department has received grant funds and equipment from BLM, U.S. Forest Service. Additionally, the Fire Department has received grant funds from the State of Idaho, FEMA, and other private foundations.
Records Management	A computerized records management system is in place. The Department uses National Fire Incident Reporting System (NIFIRS) reporting software and crossfire software.
HAZMAT Program	The department has its' firefighters trained to HazMat Operations level and provide initial response to incidents. The Department does not have a Hazardous Materials (HazMat) response team. The closest state HazMat teams are in Idaho Falls and Pocatello.
EMS Program	The Department does not provide full Emergency Medical Services (EMS). The Department does support local EMS with rescue and extraction functions.
Training and Certification	The firefighters with the department receive training to Firefighter I qualification, Extrication Technician, Wildland Firefighter, and Haz-Mat Operations. Within the department there is Firefighter I instructor, Emergency Vehicle Operations instructor, and wildland firefighter refresher instructor. Two fire code officials and one fire protection engineer.
Communications	All fire-fighting vehicles are equipped with P-25 radios and there are sufficient hand-held units for communication within Arco and among firefighters. The Department is not able to access the State of Idaho Public Safety 700 MHz network due to geography and lack of communications trunking. However, the Department can communicate with all emergency response services locally and while dispatched out of area.

4.3 Special Jurisdiction: Idaho National Laboratory (INL)

A large portion of the INL is located within Butte County. The facility is owned and administered by the U.S. Department of Energy. Day-to-day operations are managed under various contracts with private industry, the U.S. Navy, the U.S. Army, and other agencies. The INL has experienced over 50 wildland fires over the past ten years that involved a total of approximately 249,600 acres. The 2019 Sheep Fire was the biggest in the history of Idaho National Laboratory. At its conclusion, the fire had burned 112,107 acres on the INL in Butte and Jefferson counties. This fire, which was touched off by lightning led INL to temporarily close most of its facilities. No buildings or structures received damage and there were no injuries although the fire destroyed a number of electric transmission poles.

The INL uses a Wildland Fire Management Guide (GDE-7063) as its primary planning tool for preventing and managing wildland fires. INL Emergency Services is the site-wide organization that manages all significant emergency response activities, including wildland fires. The INL Fire Department is the primary tactical entity used by site to provide fire suppression. Heavy equipment resources from other operational activities at the INL augment suppression activities. The INL utilizes an Incident Command System (ICS) for operational activities, and supports field ICS elements with emergency service elements that operate from Command Posts, Emergency Control Centers, and the EOC.

The INL maintains a series of MOUs, Cooperative Fire Protection Agreements (CFPAs), and Annual Operating Plans (AOPs) with surrounding fire departments, fire districts, and federal agencies responsible for managing adjacent federal land.

Three fire stations are located at the INL, each equipped with variety firefighting equipment. The fire department maintains four heavy wildland firefighting trucks and a 2,000-gallon all-wheel-drive water tender. Heavy wildland fire fighting units are outfitted with high-tech on-board compressed-air foam systems capable of making heavy, clinging, or water-saturated foam that suppresses and blankets flames. The INL keeps at least 22 firefighters on duty. If additional workers are needed, the fire department will recall off-duty employees to supplement its force.

4.4 Special Jurisdiction: Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and US Forest Service

In Idaho, the Bureau of Land Management is responsible for managing one of the largest and most complex fire programs in the BLM, protecting approximately 11 million acres of range and forest land in central and southern Idaho and employing nearly 500 people. Each year, the team responds to an average of 330 fires that burn about 270,000 acres of public and private lands. The BLM Fire program is headquartered at the National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC) in Boise, Idaho, where the BLM works with seven other federal agencies to manage wildland fire in the United States.

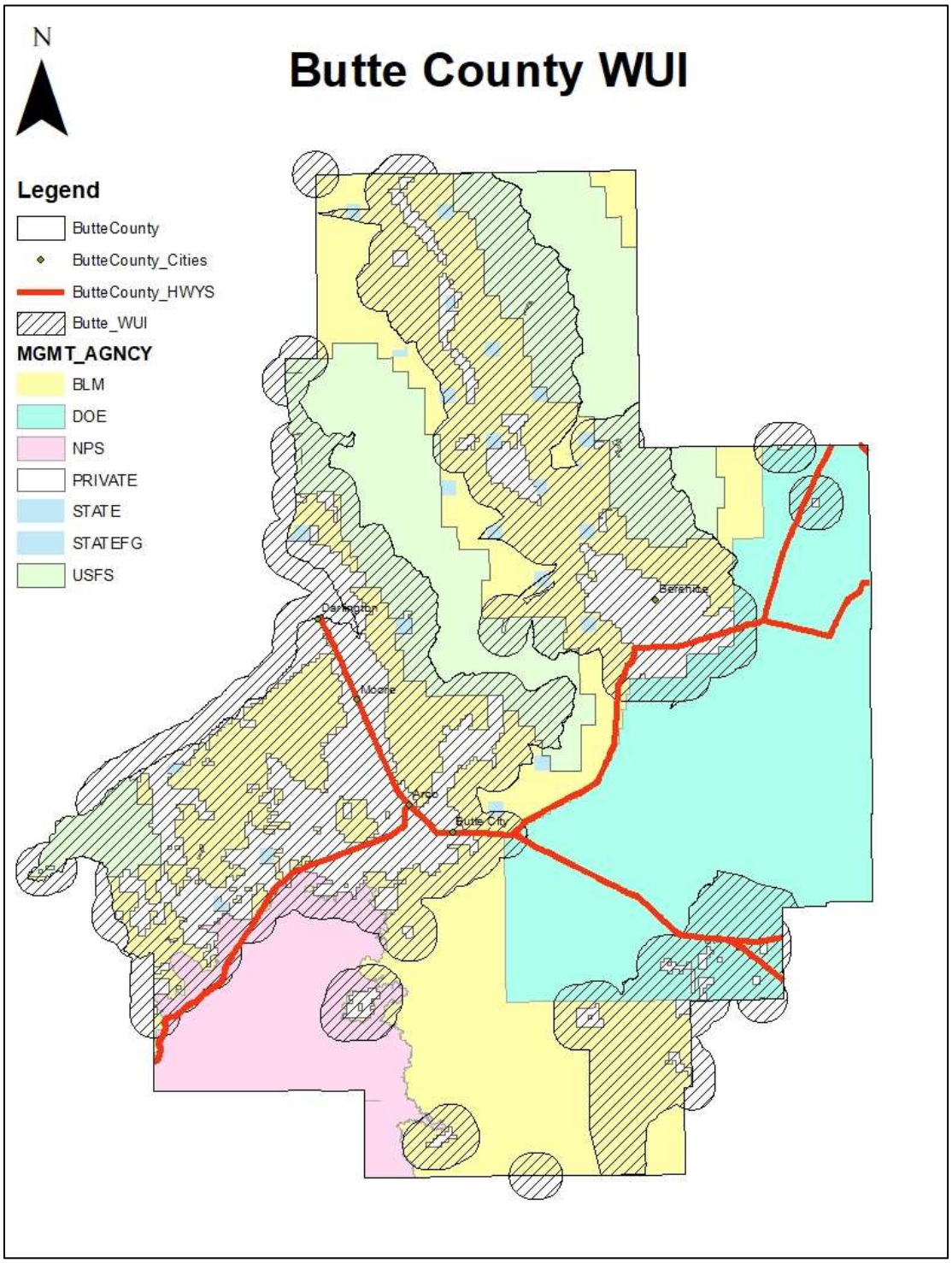
Butte County generally coordinates with the BLM Idaho Falls District for wildland fire response in most of the public lands in the county. The county also coordinates with the BLM Twin Falls District for wildland fire response in southwestern parts of Butte County to include the Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve. Most BLM land adjacent to the monument boundary includes barren lava flows that prevent the spread of fire into or out of the monument. The majority of these lands, south of Highway 93 and 20/26, are part of the Great Rift Wilderness Study Area. A four-mile-long corridor (~94 acres) surrounding Highway 93 and 20/26 and extending across the north end of the monument was excluded from the monument in 1941 and is owned by the Idaho Transportation Department. Fire services in Arco maintain an active memorandum of agreement to respond to structure fires and other life and property emergencies on the monument.

The US Forest Service (USFS) also provides response to wildfires in the Salmon-Challis National Forest with a team of over 500 fire personnel. The Central Idaho Interagency Fire Center located in Salmon, Idaho coordinates fire response for both BLM and USFS in northern Butte County with the Eastern Idaho Interagency Fire Center in Idaho Falls, Idaho responsible for coordinating response in southern Butte County.

SECTION 5: COMMUNITY WILDLAND FIRE HAZARD ASSESSMENTS

Development in Idaho is largely in the wildland-urban interface (WUI). This is in part due to population centers growing outwards and historically isolated communities expanding. Human development, which includes buildings, infrastructure and the surrounding landscapes that provide community services (water, recreation, wildlife, etc.) are impacted by wildfire at a higher frequency in Idaho as population growth continues its upward trend. The Butte County WUI map (Figure 4) is intended to be used to show the impact of wildfire within the wildland-urban interface. The WUI layer used was composed of the layers originally developed by the USFS and BLM using a geospatial analysis in 2002. This map calculates sum values attributed to slope, solar aspect, vegetation, and fire history to determine WUI boundaries overlayed on top of property management. The following sections then highlight priority WUI areas bordering the City of Arco and areas within the Lost River Fire Protection District.

Figure 4: Butte County Wildland Urban Interface Map



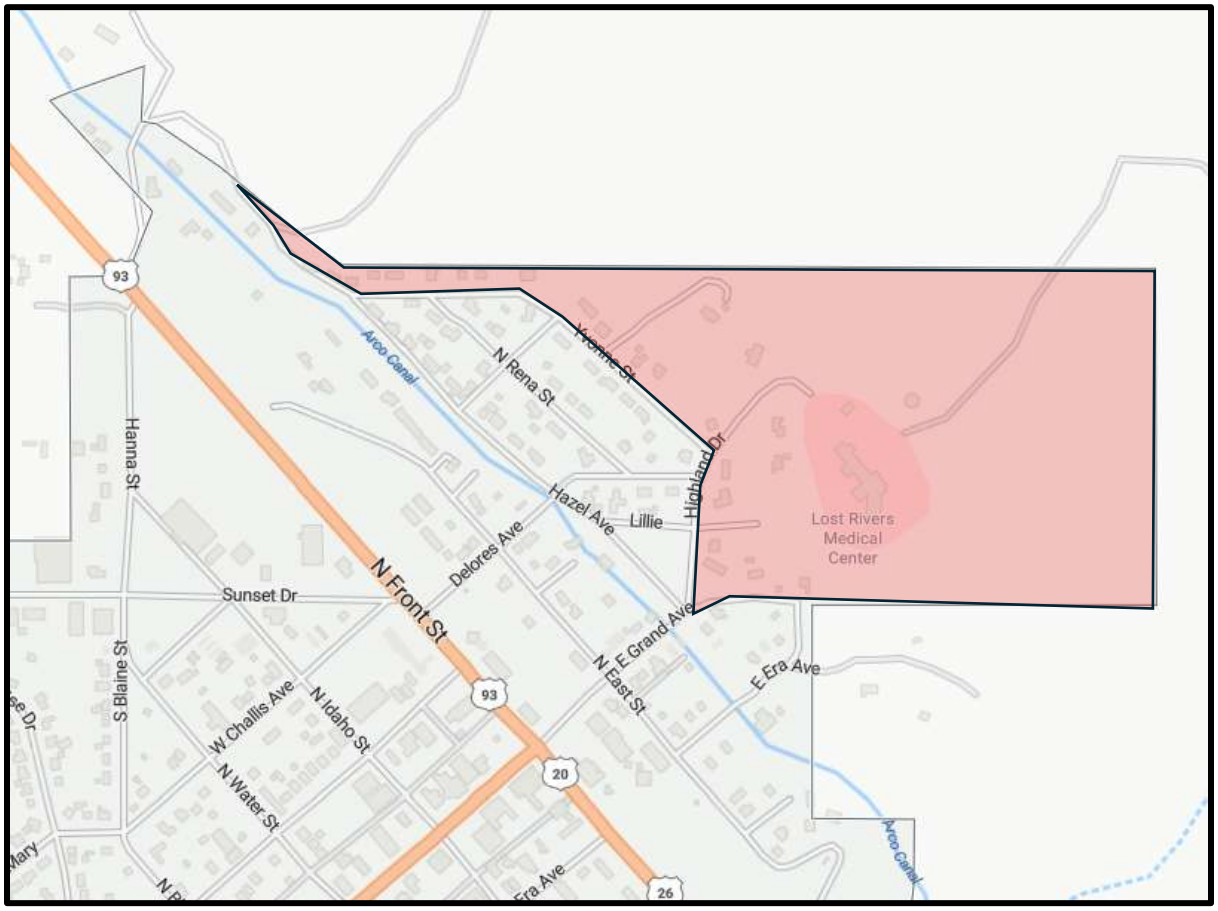
WUI assessment by Idaho Department of Lands using ESRI Arc-Pro Raster Calculation to sum the values of slope, aspect, vegetation, and fire probability.

5.1 City of Arco - Wildland Fire Hazard Priority Area

The City of Arco Community Assessment and Wildland Fire Hazard Assessment is based on a review of subdivisions within the city limits of Arco and the Arco Fire Department response area. Two adjacent subdivisions of concern were selected based on proximity to a singular higher-risk wildland-urban interface and observed fire hazard and safety concerns such as proximity to highly flammable sources (i.e., large fields, vacant lots) or flammable material.

Within and surrounding the City of Arco most single-family dwellings and commercial and industrial buildings are buffered by irrigated agricultural lands. There are only two wells in Arco that are adequate to supply water for a wildland fire. With the exception of two of twenty-eight platted subdivisions: agriculture lands, city streets, or secondary highways buffer these subdivisions. Danielson Addition and Arco Heights are northeast of Arco and located adjacent to a priority wildland-urban interface.

Figure 5: Arco Wildland Interface Priority Area Map



5.1.1 City of Arco Fire Hazard Assessment – Wildland Interface Subdivisions

Subdivision	Vegetation Type	Rating Elements					
		Slope	Aspect	Elevation	Fuel Type	Fuel Density	Fuel Bed Depth
Danielson Addition	Sagebrush-grassland	Med	High	Med	Med	Med	Med
Arco Heights	Sagebrush-grassland	Med	High	Med	Med	Med	Med

The following is a summary of the Fire Hazard Assessment for the two identified subdivisions bordering the wildland fire interface in Arco. The following shows the complete results. Overall, the two subdivisions received a medium-risk fire hazard assessment rating for 10 out of 12 elements (83%) and a high-risk rating for 2 out of 12 elements (17%).

Vegetation Type *– Native and introduced grasses will be the primary carrier of any ignition to the heavier sagebrush-grassland-rabbit brush. These fuels will carry fire to the wildland-urban interface.*
Slope *– Most slopes within the assessment area are 10-30%.*
Aspect *– The majority of the assessment area faces west to southwest.*
Elevation *– The elevation within the assessment area averages 5,300 feet. Fuel Type – Fuel types are generally medium (brush, medium shrubs, and small trees).*
Fuel Density *– Fuel density within the assessment area is broken moderate fuels adjacent to federal land 31 to 60% cover.*
Fuel Bed Depth *– Fuel bed depth with the assessment area is moderate.*

5.1.2 City of Arco Structural Hazard Assessment – Wildland Interface Subdivisions

Subdivision	Rating Elements						
	Structure Density	Proximity to Fuels	Building Materials	Survivable Space	Road	Response Time	Access
Danielson Addition	Low	Med	High	High	Med	Low	Med
Arco Heights	Low	Med	High	High	Med	Low	High

The following is a summary of the Structural Hazard Assessment for Arco. The following table shows the complete results. Overall, the two subdivisions received a low-risk structure hazard assessment rating for 4 out of 14 elements (29%), a medium-risk rating for 6 out of 14 elements (43%), and a high-risk rating for 5 out of 14 elements (36%).

Structure Density *– The structure density within the assessment area is at least one structure per 0-5 acres.*

Proximity to Fuels *– Structures within the assessment area and adjacent to the wildland-urban interface are within 40-100 feet of flammable fuels.*
Building Materials *– Structures within the assessment area were constructed as early as 1949 to within the last 10 years resulting in less than 10% having fire resistant roofs and/or siding.*
Survivable Space *– Less than 10% of the structures within the assessment area and adjacent to the wildland-urban interface have improved survivable space around the property.*
Roads *– Roads within the assessment area are classified (see road classifications) minor to private.*
Response Time *– Response time to the assessment area is 20 minutes or less. However, during winter months the roads to the upper end of Arco Heights Subdivision can be icy resulting in a longer response time.*
Access *– Access is limited to two roads and some roads that dead-end. Moderate to steep grades exist in the Arco Heights Subdivision.*

5.1.3 City of Arco – Wildland Fire Resiliency Assessment

Sustain:

Wildland Interface: There is a clear line where residential, commercial, and public structures meet wildland fuels.

Response Time: Fire response <20 minutes.

Firefighting Capacity: Adequate structural fire department. Sufficient wildland firefighting capability and experience.

Water Supply: Adequate access to fire hydrants or open water sources near interface.

Local Emergency Operations: Full participation in emergency operations. Evacuation plan in place.

Structure Density: One or more structures per 0-5 acres.

Fire Department Equipment: Adequate structure and wildland equipment on hand.

Improve:

Community Planning Practices: Local officials understand appropriate community planning. Fire Department has limited input.

Fire Department Training: All-volunteer department with limited training, experience, and budget short of all NFPA or NWCG standards.

Community Fire Safe Efforts: Limited participation in educational programs.

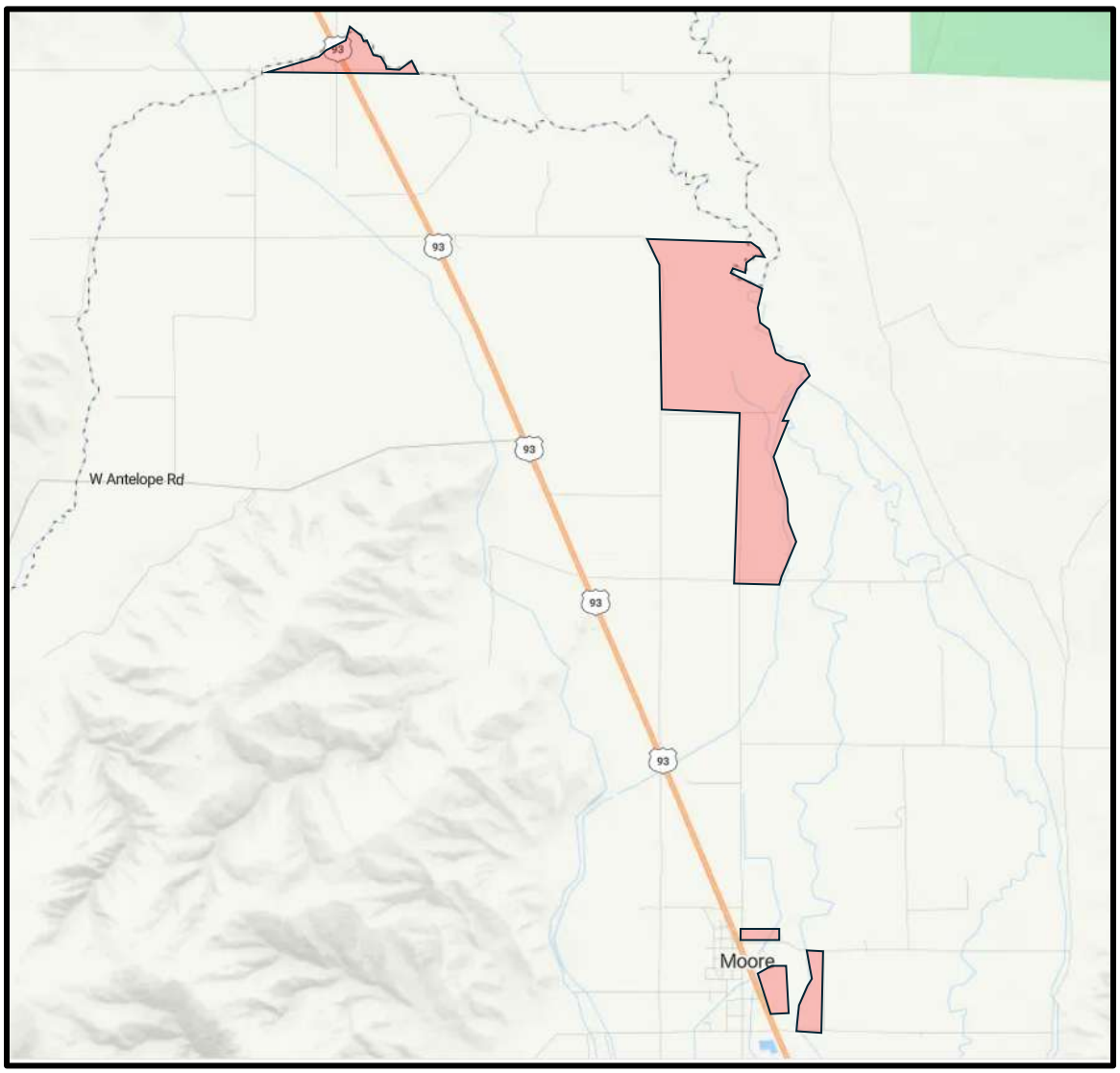
Public Attitude: Some support for urban interface plans and actions.

5.2 Lower Big Lost River Valley - Wildland Priority Area Assessment

The Lower Big Lost River Valley assessment for LRFPD extends north to road 4050 North, east to King Mountain Road, and south to the City of Moore. Most structures west of State Highway 93 and westerly to the LRFPD boundary are buffered by irrigated agriculture lands, stubble and fallow fields, and some livestock confinement operations or feed lots.

The following Fire Hazard Assessment and Structural Hazard Assessment includes priority WUI areas in northern Lost River and surrounding the City of Moore. It utilizes five priority sites of varying condition along the wildland urban interface that contribute to priority areas of assessment.

Figure 6: Lower Big Lost River Valley Wildland Priority Area Map



Within the Fire Hazard Assessment, Lost River received a low-risk fire hazard assessment rating for 12 out of 30 elements (40%), a medium-risk rating for 11 out of 30 elements (36%), and a high-risk rating for 6 out of 36 elements (16%).

Vegetation Type *– The primary native fuels within the assessment area are native and introduced perennial grasses (crested wheatgrass) and exotic annual grasses (cheatgrass brome) interspersed with heavier fuels such as sagebrush and rabbitbrush.*
Slope *– The assessment area is flat. Aspect – The majority of the homes assessed have south and west aspects.*
Elevation *– Single-family dwellings are at approximately 5,300 feet in elevation.*
Fuel Type *– Fuels within the assessment area range between light fuels of perennial, introduced, and exotic grasses to heavy fuels of deciduous trees (cottonwood, Russian olive, and ornamental trees).*
Fuel Density *– Two-thirds of the fuels assessed are broken moderate fuels adjacent to federal lands (31 to 60 percent cover) and one third are non-continuous fuels (grasses) with less than 30 percent cover.*
Fuel Bed Depth *– Fuels range from low to moderate in height within the assessment area.*

5.2.1 Lost River Fire Hazard Assessment – Priority Wildland Interface Locations

Representative Location	Vegetation Type	Rating Elements					
		Slope	Aspect	Elevation	Fuel Type	Fuel Density	Fuel Bed Depth
3556 US Highway 93	Sagebrush-grassland	Low	High	Med	Low	Low	Low
3592 W 3690 N	Sagebrush-grassland	Low	Low	Med	Low	Low	Low
Business one block east of Moore 3300 W	Sagebrush-grassland	Low	High	Med	Med	Med	Med
Vacant Lot 3300 W	Sagebrush-grassland	Low	High	Med	Med	Med	Med
Dwelling south of 3300 W	Conifer, Cottonwood, grass	Low	High	Med	High	Med	High

Within the Structural Hazard Assessment, Lost River received a low-risk rating for 19 out of 35 elements (54%), a medium-risk rating for 7 out of 35 times (20%), and a high-risk rating for 9 out of 35 elements (26%).

Structure Density *– One half of the dwellings assessed occupy 0-5 acres and one half occupies at least 10 acres.*
Proximity to Fuels *– Proximity to fuels of the dwellings assessed range from less than 40 feet to greater than 100 feet.*
Building Materials *– Sixty-seven percent (67%) of the dwellings assessed do not have fire resistant roofs and/or siding.*

Survivable Space *– Fifty percent (50%) of the dwellings assessed do not have improved survivable space around the structure(s).*
Roads *– Roads near Moore (within a couple of blocks) are well maintained and paved in some cases. East of Moore the roads are maintained, two lane roads with no shoulders.*
Response Time *– Response time to assessed areas would be 20 minutes or less.*
Access *– Eighty-three percent (83%) of the assessed area can be accessed via multiple entrances/exits well equipped for fire trucks. The remaining areas are accessed via one or two minor roads.*

5.2.2 Lost River Structural Hazard Assessment – Priority Interface Locations

Representative Location	Rating Elements						
	Structure Density	Proximity to Fuels	Building Materials	Survivable Space	Road	Response Time	Access
3556 US Highway 93	High	Low	Low	Low	Med	Low	Low
3592 W 3690 N	High	Low	Low	Low	Med	Low	Low
Dwelling one block east of Moore 3350 W	Low	High	Med	High	Low	Low	Med
Vacant Lot 3350 W	Low	High	High	High	Low	Low	Med
Dwelling south of 3350 W	Low	Med	High	High	Low	Low	Med

5.2.3 Lost River – Wildland Fire Resiliency Assessment

Sustain:

Wildland Interface: There is a clear line where residential, commercial, and public structures meet wildland fuels.

Response Time: Fire response <20 minutes.

Firefighting Capacity: Adequate structural and wildland fire department capability.

Local Emergency Operations: Full participation in emergency operations. Evacuation plan in place.

Structure Density: One or more structures per 0-5 acres.

Fire Department Equipment: Adequate structure and wildland equipment on hand.

Improve:

Water Supply: Inadequate access to fire hydrants or water sources near interface.

Community Planning Practices: Local officials understand appropriate community planning. Fire Department has limited input.

Fire Department Training: All-volunteer department with limited training, experience, and budget short of all NFPA or NWCG standards.

Community Fire Safe Efforts: Limited participation in educational programs.

Public Attitude: Some support for urban interface plans and actions.

SECTION 6: COUNTY MITIGATION ASSESSMENT

6.1 LRFPD: Internal Mitigation Requirements

The Lost River Fire Protection District is comprised of an all-volunteer force with a budget limited to local tax revenue allocated from the Butte County Commissioners, managed by the Fire Protection District Commission and supplemented with federal and state grants. This section includes recommendations for specific equipment and training to improve the department's ability to respond to wildfires for a majority of Butte County's WUI.

LRFPD Existing Needs: Capital Expenses

Needs	Costs
Water Tender, 2000 gal+	$275,000
Area Bridge Weight Structural Improvements	TBD
Individual Firefighter Turn-Out Set, 12 @ $4,000	$48,000
Thermal Imaging Camera	$6,500
Hydraulic Ram, Battery Operated	$7,300
SCBA air cylinders or	$9,000
SCBA's, 6 @ $7,500 ea. And 1 RIT Pack @ $3,750	$48,750
Hydrant Flow Test Kit	$1,100
Voltage Detector	$400
Chain saws with PPE, 3 @ $550 ea.	$1,650

LRFPD Existing Needs: Communications

Needs	Costs
VHF Handheld Radios, 8ea Bendix King @ $3,867 ea.	$30,936
VHF Handheld Radios, (*No County trunking system installed*) 16 Kenwood @ $1,794 ea.	$28,704
700 Mhz Handheld Radios (*If a county trunking system is installed).* 16 Tait @ $2,300 ea.	$36,800
Laptop Computers for vehicles *6 @ $3,500*	$21,000

6.2 Arco Fire Department: Internal Mitigation Requirements

The Arco Fire Department is comprised of an all-volunteer force with a budget limited to local tax revenue allocated from the Arco City Council and supplemented with federal and state grants. This section includes recommendations for specific equipment and training to improve the department's ability to respond to wildfires.

Arco Fire Department Existing Needs: Capital Expenses

Needs	Costs
New Building, preferred option, with complete facilities.	$1,485,000
New Building, option 2, garage only	$532,000
Taylor'd Prop – Series 12 w/ trailer	$88,575
Tactical Thermal Reducing Cylinder for EV Fires, 2 ea	$5,500
Thermal Imaging Camera, 2 ea	$16,686
Hydrant Flow Test Kit, 2.5 in	$1,502
Voltage Detector, 5 ea	$2,000
Rescue Truck	$350,000
Type 6 Wildland Engine	$350,000
Water Tender, 2500 gal+	$275,000

Arco Fire Department Existing Needs: Communications

Needs	Costs
VHF Handheld Radios, 8ea Bendix King @ $3,867 ea.	$30,936
VHF Handheld Radios, (*No County trunking system installed*) 16 Kenwood @ $1,794 ea.	$28,704
700 Mhz Handheld Radios (*If a county trunking system is installed).* 16 Tait @ $2,300 ea.	$36,800
Dual-band Land Mobile Radios. 7 Tait @ $6,500	$45,500
Laptop Computers for vehicles, *6 @ $3,500*	$21,000

6.3 Roadside and WUI Fuels Management

This section describes recommended locations for periodic roadside vegetation fuels management to reduce wildfire hazards long state and county roads.

Arco and Butte City:
Conduct vegetation management to reduce hazardous fuels for approximately one mile along the edge of Danielson Addition and Arco Heights Subdivision between structures and the wildland-urban interface.

2700W between 2200N and 2300N	1.0 miles
2350N to 2850W	2.0 miles
2850W to 2450N	0.5 miles
2450N to Highway 20	1.5 miles
2500N along Canyon Road south to 3100N	2.0 miles
3100N to 2100N	2.5 miles
3100N to 2800W	3.0 miles
2800W to 2200N	1.0 miles
2200N to 2300N	1.0 miles
Total	14.5 miles

Moore:
Conduct roadside vegetation management to reduce hazardous fuels near Moore and between the edge of road and fence line parallel to the road along the King Mountain Road or east boundary of the Lost River Fire Protection District. Conduct additional roadside vegetation management along 15 miles of King Mountain Road.

Little Lost River Valley:

3400N to 1300W	3.0 miles
3700N to 1300W	3.5 miles
3800N to 1300W	4.0 miles
3900N to 1300W	5.0 miles
Total	15.5 miles

Along 1300W	3.0 miles
Along 1400W	2.0 miles
Along 1500W	4.0 miles
Along 1600W	3.0 miles
Along 1700W	3.0 miles
Total	15.0 miles

Antelope Valley:
Conduct roadside vegetation management to reduce hazardous fuels along Antelope Road for approximately 3 miles from US Highway 93 to the Custer County line.

6.4 Regional Wildland Mitigation Projects

This section describes planned or ongoing mitigation projects on federal and state lands throughout Butte County.

6.4.1 Idaho National Laboratory

The Idaho National Laboratory has included the following wildfire mitigation tasks within their own protection plan:

Wildland Fire Vegetation Assessment:
- Review and revise Wildland Fire Assessment determination
- Coordinate site mowing

Equipment and Supplies:
- Verify procurement process for firefighter sustainment
- Review equipment and parts restocking
- Identify heavy equipment needs and staging
- Verify INL water tender hook-ups

Firefighter Personal Protective Equipment:
- Verify and update PPE Inventory List
- Idetnify training
- Inventory, inspect, and replace PPE

Equipment and Supplies Coordination:
- Identify GPS requirements
- Equipment maintenance including cameras and radios
- Verify radio frequencies
- Conduct radio training and interoperability checks

Wildland Fire Personnel Identification:
- Test Field Worker Notification System
- Validate call-out process for mechanical, power management, & other support

Wildland Fire Awareness Briefings
- Develop & distribute materials to internal and external stakeholders
- Develop and update wildland Fire MOUs
- Conduct wildland fire mapping and distribution

6.4.2 Regional Power Utilities

Regional power utilities each maintain plans and resources for annual vegetation management programs along their respective right of ways along power distribution lines. Each utility also maintains contingency safety power shutoff plans for extreme conditions.

END OF WILDLAND FIRE PLAN

Appendix B

Butte County Idaho
Administrative and Planning Documents

2025 Update

SECTION 1:
FEMA Region X Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool

Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool

Cover Page

The Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool (PRT) demonstrates how the local mitigation plan meets the regulation in 44 CFR § 201.6 and offers states and FEMA Mitigation Planners an opportunity to provide feedback to the local governments, including special districts.

1. The Multi-Jurisdictional Summary Sheet is a worksheet that is used to document how each jurisdiction met the requirements of the plan elements (Planning Process; Risk Assessment; Mitigation Strategy; Plan Maintenance; Plan Update; and Plan Adoption).
2. The Plan Review Checklist summarizes FEMA's evaluation of whether the plan has addressed all requirements.

For greater clarification of the elements in the Plan Review Checklist, please see Section 4 of this guide. Definitions of the terms and phrases used in the PRT can be found in Appendix E of this guide.

Plan Information	
Jurisdiction(s)	Butte County, Idaho
Title of Plan	Butte County Multi-Jurisdictional All Hazard Mitigation Plan
New Plan or Update	Update
Single- or Multi-Jurisdiction	Multi-jurisdiction
Date of Plan	10/1/2025
Local Point of Contact	
Title	Emergency Management Coordinator
Agency	Butte County Emergency Management
Address	PO Box 737, Arco, ID 83213
Phone Number	208-317-3601
Email	butteemc@atcnet.net

Para

Additional Point of Contact	
Title	Sheriff
Agency	Butte County Sheriff's Office
Address	PO Box 130, Arco ID 83213
Phone Number	208-527-8553
Email	10BSO@buttecountyid.us

Review Information	
State Review	
State Reviewer(s) and Title	Lorrie Pahl, Mitigation Planner IOEM Raymond MeEuen, IOEM
State Review Date	10/2/2025
FEMA Review	
FEMA Reviewer(s) and Title	Joshewa Fulton, FEMA Community Planner
Date Received in FEMA Region	10/6/2025
Plan Not Approved	Click or tap to enter a date.
Plan Approvable Pending Adoption	Click or tap to enter a date.
Plan Approved	10/21/2025

Multi-Jurisdictional Summary Sheet

In the boxes for each element, mark if the element is met (Y) or not met (N).

#	Jurisdiction Name	A. Planning Process	B. Risk Assessment	C. Mitigation Strategy	D. Plan Maintenance	E. Plan Update	F. Plan Adoption	G. HHPD Requirements	H. State Requirements
1	Butte County, Idaho	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	N/A
2	Arco, Idaho	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	N/A
3	Moore, Idaho	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	N/A

Plan Review Checklist

The Plan Review Checklist is completed by FEMA. States and local governments are encouraged, but not required, to use the PRT as a checklist to ensure all requirements have been met prior to submitting the plan for review and approval. The purpose of the checklist is to identify the location of relevant or applicable content in the plan by element/sub-element and to determine if each requirement has been "met" or "not met." FEMA completes the "required revisions" summary at the bottom of each element to clearly explain the revisions that are required for plan approval. Required revisions must be explained for each plan sub-element that is "not met." Sub-elements in each summary should be referenced using the appropriate numbers (A1, B3, etc.), where applicable. Requirements for each element and sub-element are described in detail in Section 4: Local Plan Requirements of this guide.

Plan updates must include information from the current planning process.

If some elements of the plan do not require an update, due to minimal or no changes between updates, the plan must document the reasons for that.

Multi-jurisdictional elements must cover information unique to all participating jurisdictions.

Element A: Planning Process

Element A Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met / Not Met
A1. Does the plan document the planning process, including how it was prepared and who was involved in the process for each jurisdiction? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(1))		
A1-a. Does the plan document how the plan was prepared, including the schedule or time frame and activities that made up the plan's development, as well as who was involved?	Sec 6.5 pp 87-88 Appx B Sec 3 pp B9-18	Met
A1-b. Does the plan list the jurisdiction(s) participating in the plan that seek approval, and describe how they participated in the planning process?	Sec 6.3-4 pp 85-86 Appx B Sec 2 pp B3-8	Met

Element A Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met / Not Met
A2. Does the plan document an opportunity for neighboring communities, local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities, and agencies that have the authority to regulate development as well as businesses, academia, and other private and non-profit interests to be involved in the planning process? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(b)(2))		
A2-a. Does the plan identify all stakeholders involved or given an opportunity to be involved in the planning process, and how each stakeholder was presented with this opportunity?	Sec 6.4 pp 86 Appx B Sec 3 pp B9-18	Met
A3. Does the plan document how the public was involved in the planning process during the drafting stage and prior to plan approval? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(b)(1))		
A3-a. Does the plan document how the public was given the opportunity to be involved in the planning process and how their feedback was included in the plan?	Sec 6.6 p 88 Appx B Sec 3 p B19	Met
A4. Does the plan describe the review and incorporation of existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(b)(3))		
A4-a. Does the plan document what existing plans, studies, reports and technical information were reviewed for the development of the plan, as well as how they were incorporated into the document?	Sec 6.9 p 90-91	Met
ELEMENT A REQUIRED REVISIONS		
Required Revision:		

Element B: Risk Assessment

Element B Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met / Not Met
B1. Does the plan include a description of the type, location, and extent of all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction? Does the plan also include information on previous occurrences of hazard events and on the probability of future hazard events? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))		
B1-a. Does the plan describe all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area, and does it provide the rationale if omitting any natural hazards that are commonly recognized to affect the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area?	Sec 3.2 – 3.8	Met
B1-b. Does the plan include information on the location of each identified hazard?	Sec 3.2.3, 3.4.3, 3.5.3, 3.6.3, 3.7.3, 3.8.3, Appx A Sec 5	Met
B1-c. Does the plan describe the extent for each identified hazard?	Sec 3.2.3, 3.4.3, 3.5.3, 3.6.3, 3.7.3, 3.8.3, Appx A Sec 5	Met
B1-d. Does the plan include the history of previous hazard events for each identified hazard?	Sec 3.2.3, 3.4.2, 3.5.3, 3.6.3, 3.7.3, 3.8.3, Appx A Sec 3	Met
B1-e. Does the plan include the probability of future events for each identified hazard? Does the plan describe the effects of future conditions, including climate change (e.g., long-term weather patterns, average temperature and sea levels), on the type, location and range of anticipated intensities of identified hazards?	Sec 3.2.1, 3.2.3, 3.3.1, 3.3.2, 3.4.1, 3.4.3, 3.5.1, 3.5.4, 3.6.1, 3.6.4, 3.7.1, 3.7.4, 3.8.1, 3.8.4, Appx A Sec 3	Met
B1-f. For participating jurisdictions in a multi-jurisdictional plan, does the plan describe any hazards that are unique to and/or vary from those affecting the overall planning area?	Sec 3.4.3.1, 3.5.4.1, 3.6.4.1, 3.6.4.2, 3.7.4.1, Appx A Sec 5.1, Sec 5.2	Met

Element B Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met / Not Met
B2. Does the plan include a summary of the jurisdiction's vulnerability and the impacts on the community from the identified hazards? Does this summary also address NFIP-insured structures that have been repetitively damaged by floods? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(ii))		
B2-a. Does the plan provide an overall summary of each jurisdiction's vulnerability to the identified hazards?	Sec 3.2.1, 3.2.4, 3.3.1, 3.3.2, 3.4.1, 3.4.3, 3.5.1, 3.5.4, 3.6.1, 3.6.4, 3.7.1, 3.7.4	Met
B2-b. For each participating jurisdiction, does the plan describe the potential impacts of each of the identified hazards on each participating jurisdiction?	Sec 3.2.1, 3.2.4, 3.3.1, 3.3.2, 3.4.1, 3.4.3, 3.5.1, 3.5.4, 3.6.1, 3.6.4, 3.7.1, 3.7.4	Met
B2-c. Does the plan address NFIP-insured structures within each jurisdiction that have been repetitively damaged by floods?	Sec 3.5.3 Table 6	Met
ELEMENT B REQUIRED REVISIONS		
Required Revision:		

Element C: Mitigation Strategy

Element C Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met / Not Met
C1. Does the plan document each participant's existing authorities, policies, programs and resources and its ability to expand on and improve these existing policies and programs? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3))		
C1-a. Does the plan describe how the existing capabilities of each participant are available to support the mitigation strategy? Does this include a discussion of the existing building codes and land use and development ordinances or regulations?	Sec 4.5 Table 8, Sec 4.6 Table 10, Sec 4.7 Table 11	Met
C1-b. Does the plan describe each participant's ability to expand and improve the identified capabilities to achieve mitigation?	Sec 4.5 Table 8, Sec 4.6 Table 10, Sec 4.7 Table 11	Met
C2. Does the plan address each jurisdiction's participation in the NFIP and continued compliance with NFIP requirements, as appropriate? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(ii))		
C2-a. Does the plan contain a narrative description or a table/list of their participation activities?	Sec 3.5.3, Sec 4.4, Sec 5.2.1.3, Table 17 # 6	Met
C3. Does the plan include goals to reduce/avoid long-term vulnerabilities to the identified hazards? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(i))		
C3-a. Does the plan include goals to reduce the risk from the hazards identified in the plan?	Sec 5.2.1, 5.2.2, 5.2.3	Met
C4. Does the plan identify and analyze a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions and projects for each jurisdiction being considered to reduce the effects of hazards, with emphasis on new and existing buildings and infrastructure? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(ii))		
C4-a. Does the plan include an analysis of a comprehensive range of actions/projects that each jurisdiction considered to reduce the impacts of hazards identified in the risk assessment?	Sec 3.3.3, 3.4.4, 3.5.5, 3.6.5, 3.7.5, 3.8.5, Tables 17, 19, and 21	Met
C4-b. Does the plan include one or more action(s) per jurisdiction for each of the hazards as identified within the plan's risk assessment?	Sec 5.4 Table 17, 5.5 Table 19, 5.6 Table 21	Met

Element C Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met / Not Met
C5. Does the plan contain an action plan that describes how the actions identified will be prioritized (including a cost-benefit review), implemented, and administered by each jurisdiction? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(iv)): (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(iii))		
C5-a. Does the plan describe the criteria used for prioritizing actions?	Sec 5.2, Sec 5.4 Table 17, 5.5 Table 19, 5.6 Table 21	Met
C5-b. Does the plan provide the position, office, department or agency responsible for implementing/administrating the identified mitigation actions, as well as potential funding sources and expected time frame?	Sec 5.4 Table 17, 5.5 Table 19, 5.6 Table 21	Met
ELEMENT C REQUIRED REVISIONS		
Required Revision:		

Element D: Plan Maintenance

Element D Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met / Not Met
D1. Is there discussion of how each community will continue public participation in the plan maintenance process? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(4)(iii))		
D1-a. Does the plan describe how communities will continue to seek future public participation after the plan has been approved?	Sec 7.1.3, 7.1.7	Met
D2. Is there a description of the method and schedule for keeping the plan current (monitoring, evaluating and updating the mitigation plan within a five-year cycle)? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(4)(i))		
D2-a. Does the plan describe the process that will be followed to track the progress/status of the mitigation actions identified within the Mitigation Strategy, along with when this process will occur and who will be responsible for the process?	Sec 7.1.5, 7.1.6	Met

Element D Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met / Not Met
D2-b. Does the plan describe the process that will be followed to evaluate the plan for effectiveness? This process must identify the criteria that will be used to evaluate the information in the plan, along with when this process will occur and who will be responsible.	Sec 7.1.5, 7.1.6	Met
D2-c. Does the plan describe the process that will be followed to update the plan, along with when this process will occur and who will be responsible for the process?	Sec 7.1.6	Met
D3. Does the plan describe a process by which each community will integrate the requirements of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms, such as comprehensive or capital improvement plans, when appropriate? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(4)(ii))		
D3-a. Does the plan describe the process the community will follow to integrate the ideas, information and strategy of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms?	Sec 6.10	Met
D3-b. Does the plan identify the planning mechanisms for each plan participant into which the ideas, information and strategy from the mitigation plan may be integrated?	Sec 6.10 Table 25	Met
D3-c. For multi-jurisdictional plans, does the plan describe each participant's individual process for integrating information from the mitigation strategy into their identified planning mechanisms?	Sec 6.10.1	Met
ELEMENT D REQUIRED REVISIONS		
Required Revision:		

Element E: Plan Update

Element E Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met / Not Met
E1. Was the plan revised to reflect changes in development? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(d)(3))		
E1-a. Does the plan describe the changes in development that have occurred in hazard-prone areas that have increased or decreased each community's vulnerability since the previous plan was approved?	Sec 2.11, 3.3.2, 3.5.5, 3.8.4	Met

Element E Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met / Not Met
E2. Was the plan revised to reflect changes in priorities and progress in local mitigation efforts? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(d)(3))		
E2-a. Does the plan describe how it was revised due to changes in community priorities?	Sec 2.1.1, 3.1.1, Sec 6.5.7	Met
E2-b. Does the plan include a status update for all mitigation actions identified in the previous mitigation plan?	Sec 5.4 Table 17, 5.5 Table 19, 5.6 Table 21	Met
E2-c. Does the plan describe how jurisdictions integrated the mitigation plan, when appropriate, into other planning mechanisms?	Sec 6.10 Table 25, Sec 6.10.1	Met
ELEMENT E REQUIRED REVISIONS		
Required Revision:		

Element F: Plan Adoption

Element F Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met / Not Met
F1. For single-jurisdictional plans, has the governing body of the jurisdiction formally adopted the plan to be eligible for certain FEMA assistance? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(5))		
F1-a. Does the participant include documentation of adoption?	yes	Met
F2. For multi-jurisdictional plans, has the governing body of each jurisdiction officially adopted the plan to be eligible for certain FEMA assistance? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(5))		
F2-a. Did each participant adopt the plan and provide documentation of that adoption?	pp. vii-xv (11-18)	Met
ELEMENT F REQUIRED REVISIONS		
Required Revision:		

Element G: High Hazard Potential Dams (Optional)

HHPD Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met / Not Met
HHPD1. Did the plan describe the incorporation of existing plans, studies, reports and technical information for HHPDs?		
HHPD1-a. Does the plan describe how the local government worked with local dam owners and/or the state dam safety agency?	Click or tap here to enter text.	Choose an item.
HHPD1-b. Does the plan incorporate information shared by the state and/or local dam owners?	Click or tap here to enter text.	Choose an item.
HHPD2. Did the plan address HHPDs in the risk assessment?		
HHPD2-a. Does the plan describe the risks and vulnerabilities to and from HHPDs?	Click or tap here to enter text.	Choose an item.
HHPD2-b. Does the plan document the limitations and describe how to address deficiencies?	Click or tap here to enter text.	Choose an item.
HHPD3. Did the plan include mitigation goals to reduce long-term vulnerabilities from HHPDs?		
HHPD3-a. Does the plan address how to reduce vulnerabilities to and from HHPDs as part of its own goals or with other long-term strategies?	Click or tap here to enter text.	Choose an item.
HHPD3-b. Does the plan link proposed actions to reducing long-term vulnerabilities that are consistent with its goals?	Click or tap here to enter text.	Choose an item.
HHPD4-a. Did the plan include actions that address HHPDs and prioritize mitigation actions to reduce vulnerabilities from HHPDs?		
HHPD4-a. Does the plan describe specific actions to address HHPDs?	Click or tap here to enter text.	Choose an item.
HHPD4-b. Does the plan describe the criteria used to prioritize actions related to HHPDs?	Click or tap here to enter text.	Choose an item.
HHPD4-c. Does the plan identify the position, office, department or agency responsible for implementing and administering the action to mitigate hazards to or from HHPDs?	Click or tap here to enter text.	Choose an item.

Element I Requirements	Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met / Not Met
I2.. Establish specific fuels reduction projects and recommendations to reduce structural ignitability and impact on landscapes..		
a) Includes fuels projects on private, state and federal lands b) Establishes interagency education/outreach efforts c) Identified policy initiatives d) Lists equipment/resource needs e) Establishes CWPP maintenance	Sec 3.3.3, pp 72-74, Sec 7.1.6, Appx A Sec 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4	Choose an item.
I3. Finalize County Wildfire Protection Plan – Core planning team agree on action plan. HFRA requires that three entities must mutually agree to the final contents and sign a CWPP:		
• The applicable local government • The local fire department(s); and **The state entity responsible for forest management.**	p. xvii	Choose an item.
I4. Not required by CWPP but information needed by the State to ensure updated GIS data is available statewide: • For complete statewide hazard layers, please upload GIS hazard data to the Inside Idaho website at https://insideidaho.org	Refer to IDL for GIS hazard data related to Butte Co wildfire risk	Choose an item.
I5. Pre-Attack Plan (OPTIONAL) • Chain of Command protocol • Interagency communication standards • Evacuation procedures (with shelter information)	NA	Choose an item.

SECTION 2:
Letters of Participation

BUTTE COUNTY IDAHO
Office of Emergency Management
Arco, ID

3 September 2024

Honorable Grady Parsons, Mayor
City of Arco, Idaho

Dear Mayor,

In October 2020, the City of Arco adopted Butte County's Multi-Jurisdiction All Hazard Mitigation Plan (AHMP) and Wildfire Mitigation Plan as a comprehensive planning tool to identify and reduce vulnerabilities to hazards faced by our local communities. FEMA requires an update to these plans every 5 years for jurisdictions to qualify for FEMA grants and disaster assistance. As a result, the Office of Emergency Management for Butte County will coordinate an update process during the coming year.

We request the Arco City Council approve participating in the upcoming planning effort to the County's 2025 All Hazard Mitigation Plan and Wildfire Mitigation Plan, and specifically agree to the following:

1. Authorize the Butte County AHMP Update Planning Committee to guide and direct the planning process and prepare planning documents on behalf of the City of Arco.
2. Identify a municipal representative to serve on the planning committee for the City of Arco.
3. Provide public community data and information as needed by the committee for hazard mitigation planning.
4. Identify specific mitigation actions to address each of the natural hazards posing significant risk to our community for inclusion in the Hazard Mitigation Plan.
5. Assist with the identification of stakeholders within the community that should be informed and potentially involved with the planning process.
6. Review draft Plan sections when requested and provide comment and input.
7. Adopt the Plan by resolution.
8. Provide an "Authorization and Acknowledgement" letter to the Butte County Office of Emergency Management demonstrating the City's intent to participate.

I request an opportunity to visit with the City Council in the near future to answer any questions or concerns regarding this process. Butte County looks forward to working with the City of Arco to maintain a viable mitigation planning tool into the future.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Babcock
Butte County Emergency Management Coordinator

October 15, 2024

Mr. Kenneth J Babcock
Butte County Emergency Management Coordinator
PO Box 737
Arco, ID 83213

Subject: Letter of Intent to Participate in the Butte County All Hazard Mitigation Plan and Wildfire Mitigation Plan 2025 Update, City of Arco, Idaho

Dear Mr. Babcock,

Per your testimony, dated September 23, 2024, the City of Arco, is committed to participating in the 2025 Butte County All-Hazard Mitigation Plan (AHMP) update project.

By way of this letter, the City of Arco:

1. Authorizes the Butte County AHMP Update Planning Committee to guide and direct the planning process and prepare planning documents on our behalf.

2. The City of Arco agrees to meet the following requirements of jurisdictional participation, specifically:

a. Approve and provide this letter of participation to the Butte County Office of Emergency Management.

b. Identify a municipal representative to serve as the planning point of contact. This person is responsible for representing our community at planning committee meetings.

c. Provide public data and information about our community as requested by the planning committee necessary for Hazard Mitigation planning.

d. Assist with the identification of stakeholders within our community that should be informed and potentially involved with the planning process.

e. Review draft plan sections when requested and provide comment and input.

f. Identify specific mitigation actions to address each of the natural hazards posing significant risk to our community for inclusion in the plan.

g. Adopt the Plan by resolution when complete.

3. The City Council members are assigned to represent the City of Arco on the planning committee. At least one council member will be present to represent the City at committee meetings and assuring that the other minimum requirements of jurisdictional participation are met as detailed in this letter.

Sincerely,

GRADY PARSONS
Mayor, City of Arco

Approved this 15th Day of October 2024 by the Arco City Council.

Attest:

City Clerk

Planning Committee Point of Contact:

City Fire Chief:
Dan Koste
arcofire@atcnet.net

Council President:
Benjamin Tessmer
benjamin.tessmer19@gmail.com

Council Members:
Bobbie Reese
bobbiereese@icloud.com

Amanda Darland
kamandad81@gmail.com

Danny McCurdy
busterbud2005@gmail.com

BUTTE COUNTY IDAHO
Office of Emergency Management
Arco, ID

3 September 2024

Honorable David Sollender, Mayor
City of Moore, Idaho

Dear Mayor,

In October 2020, the City of Moore adopted Butte County's Multi-Jurisdiction All Hazard Mitigation Plan (AHMP) and Wildfire Mitigation Plan as a comprehensive planning tool to identify and reduce vulnerabilities to hazards faced by our local communities. FEMA requires an update to these plans every 5 years for jurisdictions to qualify for FEMA grants and disaster assistance. As a result, the Office of Emergency Management for Butte County will coordinate an update process during the coming year.

We request the Moore City Council approve participating in the upcoming planning effort to the County's 2025 All Hazard Mitigation Plan and Wildfire Mitigation Plan, and specifically agree to the following:

1. Authorize the Butte County AHMP Update Planning Committee to guide and direct the planning process and prepare planning documents on behalf of the City of Moore.
2. Identify a municipal representative to serve on the Planning Committee for the City of Moore.
3. Provide public community data and information as needed by the committee for hazard mitigation planning.
4. Identify specific mitigation actions to address each of the natural hazards posing significant risk to our community for inclusion in the Hazard Mitigation Plan.
5. Assist with the identification of stakeholders within the community that should be informed and potentially involved with the planning process.
6. Review draft Plan sections when requested and provide comment and input.
7. Adopt the Plan by resolution.
8. Provide an "Authorization and Acknowledgement" letter to the Butte County Office of Emergency Management demonstrating the City's intent to participate.

I request an opportunity to visit with the City Council in the near future to answer any questions or concerns regarding this process. Butte County looks forward to working with the City of Moore to maintain a viable mitigation planning tool into the future.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Babcock
Butte County Emergency Management Coordinator

Date: 1 October 2024

Mr. Kenneth J Babcock
Butte County Emergency Management Coordinator
PO Box 737
Arco, ID 83213

Subject: Letter of Intent to Participate in the Butte County All Hazard Mitigation Plan and Wildfire Mitigation Plan 2025 Update, City of Moore, Idaho

Dear Mr. Babcock

Per your testimony, dated October 1, 2024, the City of Moore, is committed to participating in the 2025 Butte County All-Hazard Mitigation Plan (AHMP) update project.

By way of this letter, the City of Moore:

1. Authorizes the Butte County AHMP Update Planning Committee to guide and direct the planning process and prepare planning documents on our behalf.

2. The City of Moore agrees to meet the following requirements of jurisdictional participation, specifically:

a. Approve and provide this letter of participation to the Butte County Office of Emergency Management.

b. Identify a municipal representative to serve as the planning point of contact. This person is responsible for representing our community at planning committee meetings.

c. Provide public data and information about our community as requested by the planning committee necessary for Hazard Mitigation planning.

d. Assist with the identification of stakeholders within our community that should be informed and potentially involved with the planning process.

e. Review draft plan sections when requested and provide comment and input.

f. Identify specific mitigation actions to address each of the natural hazards posing significant risk to our community for inclusion in the plan.

g. Adopt the Plan by resolution when complete.

3. The following point of contact is assigned to represent the City of Moore on the planning committee. This person is responsible for assuring municipal representation at committee meetings and assuring that the other minimum requirements of jurisdictional participation are met as detailed in this letter.

Sincerely,

DAVID SOLLENDER
Mayor, City of Moore

Approved this First Day of October, 2024 by the Moore City Council.

Attest:

City Clerk

Planning Committee Point of Contact: Kim Davies.

SECTION 3:
Planning Meetings

Annual Review #1 – 26 October 2021.

Butte County All Hazard Mitigation Plan (2020)
Annual Review

26 October 2021

The hazard mitigation update included invited participation of each jurisdiction including state and federal partners. All incorporated communities were invited to participate in the annual update through email and personal outreach by the Butte County Emergency Manager. The planning team is the core group of individuals responsible for the development and update the plan. Comprised of local officials and subject matter experts, these individuals represent jurisdictions and organizations with the authority to implement the mitigation strategy over the plan's five-year life.

The following members of the AHMP Planning team attended the Annual Review and provided input:

KJ Babcock	Butte County Emergency Management Coordinator
Dan Koste	City of Arco
Dave Hansen	Butte County Sheriff
Curt Fresh	Lost Rivers Medical Center Operations Director
Devin Hughes	Southeastern Idaho Public Health Planner
Carisa Schultz	DOE - Idaho National Laboratory Liaison
Sherman Campbell	DOE – Idaho National Laboratory Emergency Communications
Aaron Miaullis	Idaho Department of Environmental Quality

The planning group reviewed each jurisdictions goals, action plans, mitigation capabilities assessments, county and community profiles, and risk assessments. After discussion, the group agreed upon the following updates:

1. Butte County Goals: Biological. Add a statement that the County seeks to mitigate the effects of global pandemic through non-pharmaceutical intervention.

2. Butte County Goals: Terrorism and Cybersecurity. Include Domestic Violence Extremism as a potential risk to county infrastructure and facilities.

3. County Project #8: Topobathymetric LIDAR study project updated as follows: LIDAR data collection of the Big Lost River system complete and available from the Butte County / Custer County line south to the Big Lost River Sinks. Data collection of the system north of the county line to the Mackay Reservoir is complete pending public release.

4. County Project #15: Fire Retardant Wrapping: County has applied for funding through a FEMA Pre-Mitigation Grant with expected funding approval by Calendar Year 2022.

5. County & Community Profiles. The Committee noted that a developer was exploring a future Subdivision in Arco and recommended re-evaluation at the 2022 Annual AHMP Review to determine any impacts to Butte County and Arco services.

The 2021 Annual Review Meeting concluded with no further recommended changes and is scheduled to meet again in October 2022.

Annual Review #2 – 29 November 2022.

Butte County All Hazard Mitigation Plan (2020)

Annual Review

29 November 2022

The hazard mitigation update included invited participation of each jurisdiction including state and federal partners. All incorporated communities were invited to participate in the annual update through email and personal outreach by the Butte County Emergency Manager. The planning team is the core group of individuals responsible for the development and update the plan. Comprised of local officials and subject matter experts, these individuals represent jurisdictions and organizations with the authority to implement the mitigation strategy over the plan's five-year life.

The following members of the AHMP Planning team attended the Annual Review and provided input:

KJ Babcock	Butte County Emergency Management Coordinator
Dan Koste	City of Arco
Carisa Schultz	DOE – Idaho National Laboratory Liaison
Logan Lewis	DOE – INL Emergency Communications
Bill Squires	DOE – INL Emergency Communications
Garth Lambson	SIPH
Lorrie Pahl	Idaho Office of Emergency Management

The planning group reviewed each jurisdictions goals, action plans, mitigation capabilities assessments, county and community profiles, and risk assessments. After discussion, the group agreed upon the following updates:

1. Risk Assessment 7.3 Flood. The committee noted that the Big Lost River Irrigation District has undertaken a project to line canals throughout the system to reduce ground water shrink. Future flood assessments should consider how these changes will affect the overall flood risk to the county.

2. County Project #11: Rehabilitate UC Canal from 2017 flood damage. The EM will research to determine if this project is complete.

3. Risk Assessment 7.6 Wildfire. Arco Fire representative noted that BLM has been grading off side of roadways to establish firebreaks along existing roads and decrease fire response time. Future wildfire assessments should consider how these changes will affect overall county wildfire risk.

4. Risk Assessment 7.7 Social Vulnerability. Rocky Mountain Power recently announced their intention to participate in the regional Public Safety Power Shutoff Program to mitigate wildfires. The longest PSPS event occurred in California over a 6-day period during high fire weather. The county currently does no have a strategy to mitigate the power company's wildfire mitigation strategy from the PSPS program. Future social vulnerability assessments should consider the risks PSPS pose to local businesses and public welfare as well as develop new or reprioritize existing mitigation strategies.

5. INL Liaison requested that future editions of the County AHMP replace mention of CH2M-WG ID with Idaho Environmental Coalition on Page 67. This is due to change in contractors at the Site.

The 2022 Annual Review Meeting concluded with no further recommended changes and is scheduled to meet again in October 2023.

Annual Review #3 –

Butte County All Hazard Mitigation Plan (2020)
Annual Review
29 October 2024

The hazard mitigation update included invited participation of each jurisdiction including state and federal partners. All incorporated communities were invited to participate in the annual update through email and personal outreach by the Butte County Emergency Manager. The planning team is the core group of individuals responsible for the development and update the plan. Comprised of local officials and subject matter experts, these individuals represent jurisdictions and organizations with the authority to implement the mitigation strategy over the plan's five-year life.

The following members of the AHMP Planning team attended the Annual Review and provided input:

KJ Babcock Butte County Emergency Management Coordinator
Dan Koste City of Arco
Misty Benjamin-Lopez DOE – Idaho National Laboratory Liaison
Landry Austin DOE DEQ Oversight
Allen Carter Butte County Joint School District 111
Dave Hansen Butte County Sheriff
Mark Miller Lost Rivers Medical Center
Tabari Mursalin SIPH
Paige Ellis SIPH

The planning group reviewed each jurisdictions goals, action plans, mitigation capabilities assessments, county and community profiles, and risk assessments. After discussion, the group agreed upon the following updates:

1. Butte County Action Item #15 – Apply fire retardant wrapping to power poles to protect transmission lines against wildland fire. The committee noted that this action was funded by a FEMA pre-mitigation grant is now complete.

2. The committee recommended considering the following projects for the next AHMP 5-year update:

a. City of Moore – expand water mainline capacity from 4" to 6" and add up to 5 fire hydrants throughout the city to improve fire protection
b. Butte County – add a 5-year AHMP update project
c. City of Arco – add a School Resource Officer program to increase funding opportunities for the School District
d. City of Arco – add a new NFPA-compliant Fire Station in Arco.

3. The committee also noted recent repairs to the Mackay Reservoir allowing for a revised flood risk assessment.

Butte County Commissioners Meeting Notes – 9 September 2024.
Source: Butte County Emergency Manager

Butte County Commissioners Update

Emergency Management Coordinator

BUTTE COUNTY
Emergency Services

Top 5 Projects

1. All Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
2. Submit FY25 SHSP & EMPG
3. County Combined Exercise
4. Regional Family Assistance Center and Regional Response Plan development/updates
5. ICS Training for county services

Seasonal Threats

- Drought
- Wildfire

Potential Threats

- Pandemic, Part II
- Earthquake
- Global Conflict

Commissioners

- ID card badge printer operational
- All FY2024 SHSP projects complete
- 2025 AHMP Update process: propose internal update this cycle vs regional contract via FEMA Grant
- Updating Regional Response Plan to put Butte Co in NE Area plan
- Chempack drill successful – lessons learned primarily with STATECOM

Upcoming Events:

- County Response and Evacuation Exercise w/ BCSD 111 – Sep 24th
- Monthly LEPC Sep 24th
- IOEM Preparedness Conference in Boise 2-5 December

As of 9 Sep 24

Kenneth J. Babcock // butteemc@atcnet.net // 208-317-3601

City of Arco Meeting Minutes – 23 September 2024
Source: Published in the Arco Advertiser 26 September 2024

Fair results this week!

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Oprah Won't Be Watching

- Dr. Glenn Mollette

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- Great Reading Back
- The Pink Mountains

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- Mackay Free BBQ

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- There's No Stopping...
- Miner/Pirate Weekly Schedule
- Boone Garnett Reports
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- ***Legal Notices***
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- Annual 6th Grade Field Trip
- ***Bryce Angell- Cowboy Poetry***
- Risch Statement on
- Idaho Weekly Gas Price

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- 85th Annual Mackay Free BBQ

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- Butte Fair Results

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Arco City Council regular meeting has full agenda Monday evening

The Arco City Council met in regular session Monday, September 23, at 7 p.m. In attendance were City Clerk Maribel Cahalan, Deputy Clerk Dana Jensen, Assistant Deputy Clerk Josie Smith, Mayor Grady Parsons, Council Members Ben Tessmer, Bobbie Reese and Amanda Darland. Also attending were City maintenance supervisor Tony Chisham, City maintenance lead Tim Snyder, City Planning and Zoning Chair Rebecca Lange. Guests were Nick Burrows, John Muffett, Dusty Jensen, K. J. Babcock, and Donna Murray.

Mayor Parsons called the meeting to order at 7:00 p.m. and lead the Pledge of Allegiance.

Minutes from the September 9 council meeting were reviewed and approved. No one signed up for public comments.

Total Care IT–Present New Quote–Nick Burrows from Total Care IT was on hand to present the quote for another three-year contract to continue computer and data security for the City. The previous three years of service allowed Total Care IT to find some efficiencies for the City security systems. The quote for continued service would be $100 less per month than the current contract. Proposed services would continue to back up and secure the City's data and continue constant monitoring for breaches. Service is generally attempted remotely first, but the contract would include onsite service if needed. The City Council thanked Mr. Burrows for the presentation. Council President Tessmer recommended the Council take the quote under advisement and table any decision for now so that any other quotes could be considered.

KJ Babcock – for All Hazard Mitigation Plan – 5 year update–Mr. Babcock presented the Butte County Office of Emergency Management timeline and process to write the next five year Multijurisdictional County Emergency Plan. The current Plan will expire in 2025. The proposal is to use the coming year to write the updated Plan. Mr. Babcock is inviting the City to participate on the plan-writing committee. The committee will meet quarterly starting in the first quarter of 2025. Committee members generally include Mr. Babcock, someone from the Sheriff's Office, the County Office, the Fire Chief, the Hospital, and the Cities of Moore and Arco. Mr. Babcock said that in the last planning process input from the public was also sought. Mr. Babcock is asking for written confirmation of participation and commitment to adopt the completed Plan. After some discussion among the Council members, Council President Tessmer made a motion to make a commitment to participate in the planning process. The motion was seconded twice as efficient as the old mowing tractor. Mr. Jensen said that DEQ did not present any issues on their review of airport operations. The insurance review report found operations up to date and up to code. Mr. Muffett reported that previous negotiations with the State of Idaho to fund a new fuel system broke down when the contact person at the State took a new job. Mr. Muffett is picking up the pieces with the new contact person to see what funding opportunities are available. He is hopeful for funding for a new card reader system for fuel sales. Mr. Muffett asked whether the Mayor has received any feedback on the availability of federal funds. Mr. Muffett feels Arco and Blackfoot have been excluded from project funding and is looking for assistance to change that. Council President Tessmer recommended bringing this to the attention of County Commissioner Langseth as he may have some contacts. Mr. Muffett said he would also request time on the County Commissioners agenda to ask for support.

Executive Sessions: Communicate with legal counsel regarding pending/imminent/likely litigation–At 7:35 p.m. the Council went into Executive Session and did not return to the regular session until 8:13 p.m. No actions were announced nor taken regarding the Executive Session.

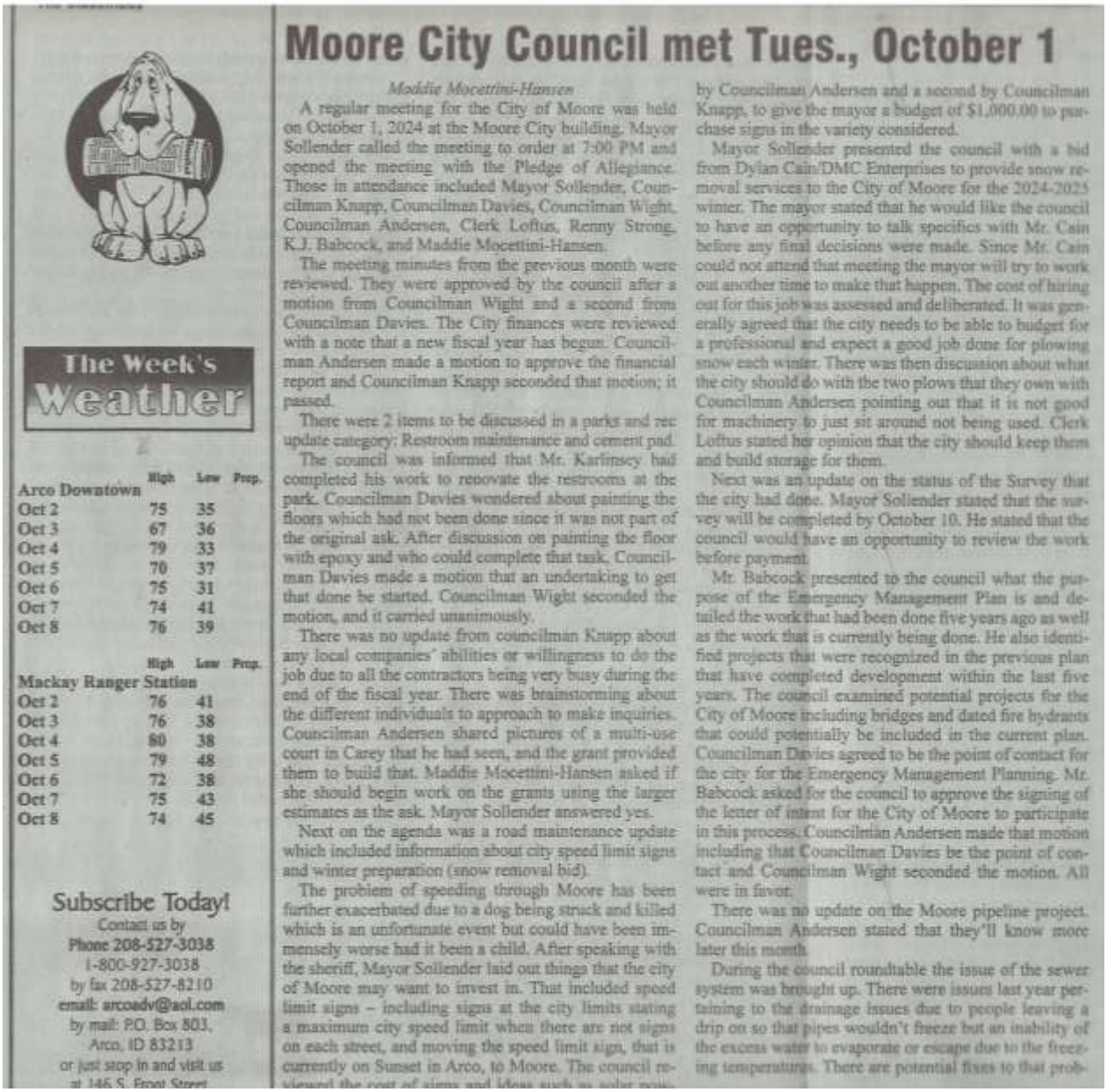
Appoint Code Enforcer and Swear In–Mayor Parsons nominated Tim Snyder for City Code Enforcer. Council President Tessmer made a motion to accept the nomination of Mr. Snyder. The motion was seconded and passed. City Clerk Cahalan conducted the swearing-in.

Introduce and Swear In New Deputy Clerk–The City announced the hiring of a new Assistant Deputy Clerk. Josie Smith will fill this position. City Clerk Cahalan conducted the swearing-in.

Tim Snyder to discuss Quotes on a Lawn Mower–City maintenance lead Snyder presented the Council with half a dozen quotes for a new commercial mower to replace the mower that met the end of its service life this past summer. Councilwoman Reese reports that quotes range from $18,000 to $20,000. Maintenance lead Snyder and City maintenance supervisor Chisham favor the quote that includes the best price and a five year warranty, as well as being produced in the United States. The Councilmembers and the Mayor reviewed the quotes. Councilwoman Reese made a motion to purchase the mower with the best warranty from A1 for $18,449. The motion was seconded and passed.

Tim Snyder – discuss Sidewalk in front of Post Office–Maintenance lead Snyder briefed the Council on is-

City of Moore Meeting Minutes – 1 October 2024
Source: Published in the Arco Advertiser 10 October 2024



The Week's Weather

Arco Dowatown	High	Low	Prep.
Oct 2	75	35	
Oct 3	67	36	
Oct 4	79	33	
Oct 5	70	37	
Oct 6	75	31	
Oct 7	74	41	
Oct 8	76	39	

Mackay Ranger Station	High	Low	Prep.
Oct 2	76	41	
Oct 3	76	38	
Oct 4	80	38	
Oct 5	79	48	
Oct 6	72	38	
Oct 7	75	43	
Oct 8	74	45	

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Moore City Council met Tues., October 1

Maddie Mocettini-Hansen

A regular meeting for the City of Moore was held on October 1, 2024 at the Moore City building. Mayor Sollender called the meeting to order at 7:00 PM and opened the meeting with the Pledge of Allegiance. Those in attendance included Mayor Sollender, Councilman Knapp, Councilman Davies, Councilman Wight, Councilman Andersen, Clerk Loftus, Renny Strong, K.J. Babcock, and Maddie Mocettini-Hansen.

The meeting minutes from the previous month were reviewed. They were approved by the council after a motion from Councilman Wight and a second from Councilman Davies. The City finances were reviewed with a note that a new fiscal year has begun. Councilman Andersen made a motion to approve the financial report and Councilman Knapp seconded that motion; it passed.

There were 2 items to be discussed in a parks and rec update category: Restroom maintenance and cement pad.

The council was informed that Mr. Karlinsey had completed his work to renovate the restrooms at the park. Councilman Davies wondered about painting the floors which had not been done since it was not part of the original ask. After discussion on painting the floor with epoxy and who could complete that task, Councilman Davies made a motion that an undertaking to get that done be started. Councilman Wight seconded the motion, and it carried unanimously.

There was no update from councilman Knapp about any local companies' abilities or willingness to do the job due to all the contractors being very busy during the end of the fiscal year. There was brainstorming about the different individuals to approach to make inquiries. Councilman Andersen shared pictures of a multi-use court in Carey that he had seen, and the grant provided them to build that. Maddie Mocettini-Hansen asked if she should begin work on the grants using the larger estimates as the ask. Mayor Sollender answered yes.

Next on the agenda was a road maintenance update which included information about city speed limit signs and winter preparation (snow removal bid).

The problem of speeding through Moore has been further exacerbated due to a dog being struck and killed which is an unfortunate event but could have been immensely worse had it been a child. After speaking with the sheriff, Mayor Sollender laid out things that the city of Moore may want to invest in. That included speed limit signs – including signs at the city limits stating a maximum city speed limit when there are not signs on each street, and moving the speed limit sign, that is currently on Sunset in Arco, to Moore. The council reviewed the cost of signs and ideas such as solar powered by Councilman Andersen and a second by Councilman Knapp, to give the mayor a budget of $1,000.00 to purchase signs in the variety considered.

Mayor Sollender presented the council with a bid from Dylan Cain/DMC Enterprises to provide snow removal services to the City of Moore for the 2024-2025 winter. The mayor stated that he would like the council to have an opportunity to talk specifics with Mr. Cain before any final decisions were made. Since Mr. Cain could not attend that meeting the mayor will try to work out another time to make that happen. The cost of hiring out for this job was assessed and deliberated. It was generally agreed that the city needs to be able to budget for a professional and expect a good job done for plowing snow each winter. There was then discussion about what the city should do with the two plows that they own with Councilman Andersen pointing out that it is not good for machinery to just sit around not being used. Clerk Loftus stated her opinion that the city should keep them and build storage for them.

Next was an update on the status of the Survey that the city had done. Mayor Sollender stated that the survey will be completed by October 10. He stated that the council would have an opportunity to review the work before payment.

Mr. Babcock presented to the council what the purpose of the Emergency Management Plan is and detailed the work that had been done five years ago as well as the work that is currently being done. He also identified projects that were recognized in the previous plan that have completed developement within the last five years. The council examined potential projects for the City of Moore including bridges and dated fire hydrants that could potentially be included in the current plan. Councilman Davies agreed to be the point of contact for the city for the Emergency Management Planning. Mr. Babcock asked for the council to approve the signing of the letter of intent for the City of Moore to participate in this process. Councilman Andersen made that motion including that Councilman Davies be the point of contact and Councilman Wight seconded the motion. All were in favor.

There was no update on the Moore pipeline project. Councilman Andersen stated that they'll know more later this month.

During the council roundtable the issue of the sewer system was brought up. There were issues last year pertaining to the drainage issues due to people leaving a drip on so that pipes wouldn't freeze but an inability of the excess water to evaporate or escape due to the freezing temperatures. There are potential fixes to that prob-

Planning Meeting #1 – 25 February 2025 7:00pm at the Butte Business Center, Arco ID

Meeting Agenda

Attendees:

K.J. Babcock	Butte County	Emergency Management Coordinator
Lorrie Pahl	IOEM	State Mitigation Planner
Wayne Ouellette	Arco	CERT Team Leader
Todd Johnson	Arco	Resident
Dina Johnson	Arco	Resident
Misty Lopez	INL	Public Liaison
Dan Koste	City of Arco	Fire Chief
Bobbie Reese	City of Arco	City Representative
Joe Wanstrom	Moore	LRFPD Asst Fire Chief
Brandt Pitcher	Idaho Falls	LRFPD Firefighter
Darron Bleyl	Moore	LRFPD Fire Chief
Robin Pearson	Moore	Resident
Kim Davies	City of Moore	City Representative

Purpose:
Identify vulnerabilities
Identify actions and Mitigation strategies to reduce risk and future losses from hazards
Strengthen Local, State & Federal partnerships
Establish Funding and Resource Priorities
Increase hazard awareness

Goals for Planning Meeting #1
Validate Hazard (Is this something we're concerned about?)
Validate Vulnerability (How severe is our hazard?)
Propose mitigation actions and develop mitigation opportunities for households, businesses, and local government (Develop Overall Strategy)

Hazards:
Severe Weather
Wildfire
Earthquake
Flood
Landslide (Moved under Earthquake)
Drought (New)
Technological
Economic

Planning Meeting #2 – 24 June 2025 7:00pm at the Butte Business Center, Arco ID

Meeting Agenda

Attendees:

K.J. Babcock	Butte County	Emergency Management Coordinator
Dan Koste	City of Arco	Fire Chief
Kim Davies	City of Moore	City Representative

Providing Remote Input:

Hootie Langseth	Butte County	Commissioner
Blake Van Etten	Butte County	Commissioner
Tara Wilson	City of Arco	City Clerk
David Callister	University of Idaho	County Extension Agent
Tara Parsons	Butte County	Coroner

Goals for Planning Meeting #2
Validate current projects for Butte County, City of Arco, and City of Moore
Propose / add new projects
Review public emergency management survey

Mitigation Projects
Butte County
City of Arco
City of Moore

Approve Proposed Public Emergency Management Survey

Wildland Fire Annex Planning Meeting – 6 August 2025 3:00pm at the Butte Sheriff's Office

Meeting Agenda

Attendees:

K.J. Babcock	Butte County	Emergency Management Coordinator
Dan Koste	City of Arco	Fire Chief
Daaron Bleyl	LR Fire District	District Fire Chief
Joe Wanstrom	LR Fire District	District Assistant Chief
Brandt Pitcher	LR Fire District	Firefighter
Tyre Holfeltz	Idaho Dept Lands	State Mitigation Planner

Providing Remote Input:

Dave Hansen	Butte County	Sheriff
Misty Lopez	INL	Public Liaison
Cody Kidd	US Forest Service	Fire Programs
Ryan Hoffer	BLM	Idaho Falls District Planner

Goals for Wildland Fire Planning Meeting

Review version 2 of the Wildland Fire Mitigation Plan Update
Approve updated WUI and Fire Potential Models
Designate WUI priority areas of special interest
Capture all current fire agreements within the County
Validate current fire department capabilities and mitigation requirements

Planning Meeting #3 – 26 August 2025 7:00pm at the Butte Business Center, Arco ID

Meeting Agenda

Attendees:

KJ Babcock	Butte County	Emergency Management Coordinator
Dave Hansen	Butte County	Sheriff
Dan Koste	City of Arco	Fire Chief
Dr. Jill Hettinger	Butte County	School District Superintendent
Allen Carter	Butte County	High School Principal
Tara Parsons	Butte County	Coroner, EMTs
Mark Miller	Lost Rivers Hospital	Chief of Operations
Daaron Blyel	LR Fire District	Fire Chief
Ben Tessmer	City of Arco	City Council
Kim Davies	City of Moore	City Council
Braxton Hymas	LR Ambulance	Moore, Idaho Resident
Misty Lopez	INL	Public Liaison

Goals for Planning Meeting #3

Open forum for public comment on final draft of AHMP
Final plan review and comment by planning committee
Input final plan revisions based on committee input
Review selected elements of plan assessment via FEMA Review Tool

Public Notice for Final Community Input Meeting – 26 August 2025
Source: Published in the Arco Advertiser 13 and 20 August 2025

The 2025 Update to the Butte County All Hazard Mitigation Plan and Wildland Fire Mitigation Plan are available now for public review and comment at the Butte County Administration Building through August 29,2025

The community is invited to an open meeting

Tuesday • August 26th • 6:00 PM

Butte Business Center • 159 N. Idaho St. • Arco

for final public comment.

Contact Butte County Emergency Manager, KJ Babcock, through the County Administration Staff for questions.

SECTION 4:
Distribution

- ☐ State of Idaho Office of Emergency Management
- ☐ Butte County Commissioners
- ☐ Butte County Clerk
- ☐ Butte County Sheriff's Office
- ☐ Butte County Emergency Management
- ☐ Butte County UofI Extension Agent
- ☐ Lost Rivers Medical Center
- ☐ Lost Rivers EMTs
- ☐ City of Arco
- ☐ City of Moore
- ☐ Arco Fire Department
- ☐ Lost River Fire Protection District
- ☐ Bureau of Land Management - Idaho
- ☐ US Forest Service – Salmon-Challis National Forest
- ☐ Craters of the Moon National Monument
- ☐ Idaho Department of Environmental Quality INL Oversight
- ☐ Idaho National Laboratory Emergency Management
- ☐ Naval Reactor Facility Emergency Management
- ☐ Idaho Department of Lands
- ☐ Butte County Joint School District #111
- ☐ City of Butte