

Park County Annex

1 Mitigation Planning and Park County Planning Team

Park County developed this annex during the development of the 2016 Region 6 Hazard Mitigation Plan. This County Annex builds upon previous versions of the Park County Hazard Mitigation Plan completed in 2006 and updated 2011. As part of the regional planning process the County established a Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee (HMPC) to develop the mitigation plan and identify potential mitigation projects. The following jurisdictions participated in the DMA planning process for the County.

- Park County
- City of Cody
- City of Powell
- Town of Meeteetse

More details on the planning process followed and how the counties, municipalities and stakeholders participated can be referenced in Chapter 3 of the base plan. Additional details on what local government departments participated and who represented them are listed in Appendix A.

Geographically the planning area includes all areas of Park County including the portion of the County that extends into Yellowstone National Park. Specific mitigation within park boundaries or related to park facilities is not within the scope of this plan. The plan does recognize that some hazards such as wildfire or earthquake could affect the unincorporated County areas within and adjacent to the Park. Portions of the Town of Frannie extend into Park County but the town buildings and populations are in Big Horn County and are addressed in the Big Horn County Annex.

2 Geography and Climate

Park County was created on February 15, 1909. The county was named for Yellowstone National Park, which is mostly within the boundaries of Park County. After minor boundary adjustments in 1929 and 1931, the county officially has a total area of 6,967 square miles. Counties adjacent to Park include Big Horn, Washakie, Hot Springs, Fremont, and Teton counties in Wyoming and Park, Carbon, and Gallatin counties in Montana. Communities in Park County include the City of Cody (the county seat), the City of Powell, the Town of Meeteetse, and a portion of the town of Frannie.

Most of the developed areas in Park County are situated in the eastern half of the county. The western half of the county is largely mountainous, high-elevation, public lands along the mountain

front of the Absaroka Range. The highest point in the county is Sunlight Peak north and west of Cody, at 11,810 feet above sea level.

Development that has occurred in the western areas of the county is largely along river valley bottoms such as the unincorporated areas of Wapiti along the North Fork of the Shoshone River and Clark along the Clarks Fork of the Yellowstone River. The lowest point in the county is 3,910 feet above sea level in the north end of the county near Clark.

The more eastern areas of the county are relatively flatter, more arid, and less densely timbered or not timbered at all. Agriculture--where water is developed--and grazing lands dominate the eastern areas in the county. This is also where oil and gas resources have been developed. The Bureau of Land Management owns just over 3.5 million acres of land in the eastern portions of Park County.

Major surface water features in the county include the North Fork of the Shoshone, the Greybull, and the Clarks Fork Rivers. The county general drains towards the east and north. While the high country is dotted with small lakes, there are no sizeable lakes in the county. Buffalo Bill Reservoir managed by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation impounds the North Fork of the Shoshone and lies just west of Cody. Sunshine Reservoir is west of Meeteetse on the Greybull. Not counting National Forest or National Park lands, there are 6,754 acres of surface waters in the county.

The County experiences a semi-arid climate with highly variable conditions due to the variety of terrain. The average high temperature is 58.7 and the average low temperature is around 34.7 with the average annual precipitation around 10.5 inches per year.

3 Population Trends

As of the 2010 United States Census, there were a total of 28,205 people living in Park County. The county’s population was estimated at 29,228 in 2015, showing a slight increase.

The town of Cody is the County’s principal population center.

Table 3.1. Population Estimates for Communities 2010-2015

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
County Total	28,205	28,473	28,863	29,237	29,126	29,228
City of Cody	9,547	9,611	9,726	9,856	9,785	9,792
City of Powell	6,319	6,296	6,393	6,432	6,439	6,462
Town of Meeteetse	327	329	331	332	329	326

Source: American Factfinder, U.S. Census www.census.gov

Select Census demographic and social characteristics for Park County are shown in 0. The table indicates the proportion of the population that may have special needs, such as the elderly or children under 5 years of age.

Table 3.2. Park County Demographic Profile

	Park County
Population	
Population estimates, July 1, 2015, (V2015)	29,228
Population, percent change - April 1, 2010 (estimates base) to July 1, 2015, (V2015)	3.6
Population, Census, April 1, 2010	28,205
Age and Sex	
Persons under 5 years, percent, July 1, 2015, (V2015)	5.5
Persons under 18 years, percent, July 1, 2015, (V2015)	20.2
Persons 65 years and over, percent, July 1, 2015, (V2015)	20.7
Female persons, percent, July 1, 2015, (V2015)	50.4
Race and Hispanic Origin	
White alone, percent, July 1, 2015, (V2015) (a)	95.6
Black or African American alone, percent, July 1, 2015, (V2015) (a)	1.1
American Indian and Alaska Native alone, percent, July 1, 2015, (V2015) (a)	0.9
Asian alone, percent, July 1, 2015, (V2015) (a)	0.9
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, percent, July 1, 2015, (V2015) (a)	0.1
Two or More Races, percent, July 1, 2015, (V2015)	1.4
Hispanic or Latino, percent, July 1, 2015, (V2015) (b)	6.2
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino, percent, July 1, 2015, (V2015)	89.9
Education	
High school graduate or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2010-2014	93.6
Bachelor's degree or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2010-2014	28.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau www.census.gov/

*Hispanic or Latino is considered to be an ethnicity and not a race. People who identify themselves as Hispanic or Latino can belong to one or more races. Therefore, the total percentage can be greater than 100%.

4 Development Trends

During the 2016 Regional Plan development the HMPC discussed growth and development trends in the County including:

- There has been some growth in the wildland urban interface areas;
- Oil industry downturn has resulted in a number of abandoned sites that will become maintenance issues. Most of the lands on which there is oil and gas exploration, development, and production are managed by the Bureau of Land Management. The county is not involved in review of these actions; and
- Powell has growth potential to the west and north, but no direct hazard concerns in these areas.

- The county has experienced a steady decline in new subdivisions and residential construction that continues today.
- The county is not seeing any applications for commercial development. This is not atypical because this type of development would typically occur in the Cody or Powell city limits. Cody annexed the one area identified by the county (north of Cody) that would be best suited for commercial industrial development.
- There are no major construction projects underway in the county at this time. What little construction that is occurring is primarily occurring within existing communities.

5 Economy

The economy in Park County is based on a mix of agriculture, oil and gas, and tourism. Yellowstone National Park is a major destination in the summer months that brings tourists from around the United States and world through the East Entrance located in Park County to the west of Cody.

Table 5.1. Park County Economic Profile

Characteristic	Park County
In civilian labor force, total, percent of population age 16 years+,	67.3
In civilian labor force, female, percent of population age 16 years+,	64.2
Total accommodation and food services sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c)	170,925
Total health care and social assistance receipts/revenue, 2012	146,304
Total manufacturers shipments, 2012 (\$1,000) (c)	90,401
Total merchant wholesaler sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c)	227,855
Total retail sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c)	417,511
Total retail sales per capita, 2012 (c)	14,546
Median household income (in 2014 dollars), 2010-2014	56,318
Per capita income in past 12 months (in 2014 dollars), 2010-2014	28,870
Persons in poverty, percent	10.8
Total employer establishments, 2014	1,176
Total employment, 2014	9,892
Total annual payroll, 2014	403,555
Total employment, percent change, 2013-2014	5.3
Total nonemployer establishments, 2014	3025

Source: U.S. Census Bureau www.census.gov/

6 Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment

6.1 Identified Hazards

The HMPC reviewed the hazards from the 2011 Park County Hazard Mitigation Plan for inclusion in the 2016 Regional hazard mitigation plan. The hazards list was compared with the hazards list found in the State of Wyoming’s hazard mitigation plan, updated in 2016. Upon further review,

the HMPC added wind, expansive soils, extreme cold and mine subsidence hazards to be more consistent with the State’s plan. The following table notes the summary of significance for each jurisdiction in the County.

Table 6.1. Overall Hazard Significance* Summary Table

Hazard	Park County	Cody	Powell	Meeteetse
Avalanche	Low	Low	Low	Low
Dam Failure	Low	Low	Low	Low
Drought	High	Medium	Medium	Medium
Earthquake	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium
Expansive Soils	Low	Low	Low	Low
Extreme Cold	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Flood	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium
Hail	High	High	Medium	Medium
Hazardous Materials	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
High Winds	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Landslide	Medium	Low	Low	Low
Lightning	Medium	Low	Low	Low
Mine Subsidence	Low	Low	Low	Low
Tornado	Medium	Low	Low	Medium
Severe Winter Weather	High	High	Low	High
Wildfire	High	Medium	Low	Medium

*Significance based on a combination of Geographic Extent, Potential Magnitude/Severity and Probability as defined below.

Geographic Extent

Negligible: Less than 10 percent of planning area or isolated single-point occurrences

Limited: 10 to 25 percent of the planning area or limited single-point occurrences

Significant: 25 to 75 percent of planning area or frequent single-point occurrences

Extensive: 75 to 100 percent of planning area or consistent single-point occurrences

Potential Magnitude/Severity

Negligible: Less than 10 percent of property is severely damaged, facilities and services are unavailable for less than 24 hours, injuries and illnesses are treatable with first aid or within the response capability of the jurisdiction.

Limited: 10 to 25 percent of property is severely damaged, facilities and services are unavailable between 1 and 7 days, injuries and illnesses require sophisticated medical support that does not strain the response capability of the jurisdiction, or results in very few permanent disabilities.

Critical: 25 to 50 percent of property is severely damaged, facilities and services are unavailable or severely hindered for 1 to 2 weeks, injuries and illnesses overwhelm medical support for a brief period of time, or result in many permanent disabilities and a few deaths.

Catastrophic: More than 50 percent of property is severely damaged, facilities and services are unavailable or hindered for more than 2 weeks, the medical response system is overwhelmed for an extended period of time or many deaths occur.

Probability of Future Occurrences

Unlikely: Less than 1 percent probability of occurrence in the next year, or has a recurrence interval of greater than every 100 years.

Occasional: Between a 1 and 10 percent probability of occurrence in the next year, or has a recurrence interval of 11 to 100 years.

Likely: Between 10 and 90 percent probability of occurrence in the next year, or has a recurrence interval of 1 to 10 years

Highly Likely: Between 90 and 100 percent probability of occurrence in the next year, or has a recurrence interval of less than 1 year.

Overall Significance

Low: Two or more of the criteria fall in the lower classifications or the event has a minimal impact on the planning area. This rating is also sometimes used for hazards with a minimal or unknown record of occurrences/impacts or for hazards with minimal mitigation potential.

Medium: The criteria fall mostly in the middle ranges of classifications and the event's impacts on the planning area are noticeable but not devastating. This rating is also sometimes utilized for hazards with a high impact rating but an extremely low occurrence rating.

High: The criteria consistently fall along the high ranges of the classification and the event exerts significant and frequent impacts on the planning area. This rating is also sometimes utilized for hazards with a high psychological impact or for hazards that the jurisdiction identifies as particularly relevant.

6.2 Building Inventory and Assets

In addition to people, structures, critical facilities and infrastructure, and other important assets in Park County are potentially exposed to hazards identified in this plan. Table 6.2 summarizes the property inventory for the County and each participating jurisdiction, based on improvement value (i.e. structures) and includes the building count and value grouped by parcel type and jurisdiction. This as an assessment of the overall property exposed within the County and by jurisdiction.

The 2016 Parcel and Assessor Data was obtained through the Wyoming Cama website (<http://cama.state.wy.us/>) which is maintained by the Wyoming Department of Revenue. This information provided the basis for building exposure and property types. The available data is annually updated on the site and contains all counties within Wyoming. Data current as of 2015 was downloaded for all the counties within the Region and joined by Parcel Number in a separate database for analysis using GIS. The focus of the analysis was on "improved" or developed parcels. These parcels were identified based on an improvement value greater than zero. Abstract Codes were used to identify occupancy type as shown in the following table, which includes summations of total improved value for the various property types.

Table 6.2. Park County Building Inventory and Value by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Property Type	Building Count	Improved Value	Est. Content Value	Total Exposure
Cody	Agricultural Production	2	\$536,205	\$536,205	\$1,072,410
	Commercial	620	\$233,473,816	\$233,473,816	\$466,947,632
	Industrial	12	\$17,012,398	\$25,518,597	\$42,530,995
	Residential	3,555	\$615,769,820	\$307,884,910	\$923,654,730
	Vacant Land	2	\$26,182	\$26,182	\$52,364
	Total	4,191	\$866,818,421	\$567,439,710	1,434,258,131
Meeteetse	Commercial	20	\$2,532,101	\$2,532,101	\$5,064,202
	Residential	177	\$12,517,821	\$6,258,911	\$18,776,732
	Total	197	\$15,049,922	\$8,791,012	23,840,934
Powell	Commercial	269	\$58,197,069	\$58,197,069	\$116,394,138
	Industrial	4	\$2,607,343	\$3,911,015	\$6,518,358
	Residential	1,979	\$264,366,420	\$132,183,210	\$396,549,630
	Total	2,252	\$325,170,832	\$194,291,294	519,462,126
Park Unincorporated	Agricultural Production	450	\$107,002,113	\$107,002,113	\$214,004,226
	Commercial	134	\$40,359,329	\$40,359,329	\$80,718,658
	Exempt	2	\$7,801,199	\$7,801,199	\$15,602,398
	Industrial	12	\$8,621,987	\$12,932,981	\$21,554,968
	Residential	4,890	\$1,014,790,782	\$507,395,391	\$1,522,186,173
	Vacant Land	4	\$62,295	\$62,295	\$124,590
	Total	5,492	\$1,178,637,705	\$675,553,308	1,854,191,013
Grand Total	12,132	\$2,385,676,880	\$1,446,075,323	\$3,831,752,203	

Source: (<http://cama.state.wy.us/>)

6.2.1 Critical Facilities, Infrastructure, and Other Important Community Assets

A critical facility may be defined as one that is essential in providing utility or direction either during the response to an emergency or during the recovery operation. FEMA’s HAZUS-MH loss estimation software uses the following three categories of critical assets. Essential facilities are those that if damaged would have devastating impacts on disaster response and/or recovery. High potential loss facilities are those that would have a high loss or impact on the community. Transportation and lifeline facilities are a third category of critical assets. Examples of each are provided below.

Essential Facilities	High Potential Loss Facilities	Transportation and Lifelines
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hospitals and other medical facilities Police stations Fire station Emergency Operations Centers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Power plants Dams and levees Military installations Hazardous material sites Schools Shelters Day care centers Nursing homes Main government buildings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highways, bridges, tunnels Railroads and facilities Airports Water treatment facilities Natural gas and oil facilities and pipelines Communications facilities

HMPC members were asked to identify the assets in their respective jurisdictions that they considered to be critical facilities or of particular importance/value. Table 6.3 displays the inventory of these assets in Park County, by type and jurisdiction. Much of this data is based on GIS databases associated with the 2015 Homeland Security Infrastructure Program (HSIP) Freedom dataset. Where applicable, this information was used in an overlay analysis for hazards such as flood and landslide. Additional details have been provided in an electronic appendix of Critical Facilities (Appendix F).

Table 6.3. Park County Critical Facilities

Type	Facility Function	Jurisdiction
Air Facility	LUCKINBILL AIRSTRIP	PARK
Air Facility	YU RANCH	PARK
Air Facility	POWELL MUNI	PARK
Air Facility	BUNCH GRASS INTERGALACTIC	PARK
Air Facility	BAKERS FIELD	PARK
Air Facility	YELLOWSTONE RGNL	Cody
Air Facility	BAR FLYING E	PARK
Air Facility	POWELL HOSPITAL	Powell
Air Facility	WEST PARK HOSPITAL	Cody
Bridges (3)		Cody
Bridge		Meeteetse
Bridges (175)		PARK
Bridge		Powell
College/University	Northwest College	Powell
Communications (42)		Cody
Communications (209)		PARK
Communications (7)		Powell
Communications		Meeteetse
Day Care Center	Little Peoples Learning Center	PARK
Day Care Center	Building Blocks Day Care And Preschool	Meeteetse
Day Care Center	Absaroka Head Start Of Powell	Powell
Day Care Center	The Learning Garden Llc	Powell

Type	Facility Function	Jurisdiction
Day Care Center	Powell Christian Preschool	Powell
Day Care Center	Northwest College Childcare	Powell
Day Care Center	Cdi Migrant Head Start	Powell
Day Care Center	Children's Resource Center	Powell
Day Care Center	Small Wonders	Cody
Day Care Center	Aunt Nancies Day Care	Cody
Day Care Center	A Little Paradise C.C.C. & Preschool	Cody
Day Care Center	Cody Childcare Center	Cody
Day Care Center	Kiddie Corral	Cody
Day Care Center	Christ The King Lutheran Preschool	Cody
Day Care Center	Absaroka Head Start	Cody
Day Care Center	The Seedlings Center	Cody
Day Care Center	Aunt Nancies Infant Center	Cody
Day Care Center	Children'S Resource Center	Cody
Day Care Center	Christ Episcopal Church - Little Explorer'S Preschool	Cody
EMS	YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK FIRE DEPARTMENT	PARK
EMS	PARK COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT 4 - CLARK	PARK
EMS	PARK COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT 3 - MEETEETSE	Meeteetse
Fire Station	YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK FIRE DEPARTMENT	PARK
Fire Station	PARK COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT 1 - POWELL	Powell
Fire Station	PARK COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT 4 - CLARK	PARK
Fire Station	PARK COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT 3 - MEETEETSE	Meeteetse
Fire Station	PARK COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT 2 - SUBSTATION	PARK
Fire Station	PARK COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT 2 - MAIN STATION - CODY	Cody
Fire Station	PARK COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT 2 - WAPITI - SUBSTATION	PARK
HAZMAT	MARATHON OIL COMPANY - SPRING CREEK BATTERY	PARK
HAZMAT	MARATHON PIPE LINE, LLC OREGON BASIN STATION	PARK
HAZMAT	YELLOWSTONE CODY REFINERY	PARK
HAZMAT	SUGARLOAF GAS PLANT	PARK
HAZMAT	POWELL SIMPLOT GROWER SOLUTIONS	Powell
HAZMAT	LITTLE BUFFALO BASIN GAS PLANT	PARK
HAZMAT	OREGON BASIN NGL STORAGE FACILITY	PARK
HAZMAT	SILVERTIP PROCESSING FACILITY	PARK
HAZMAT	ELK BASIN GAS PLANT	PARK
HAZMAT	US NATL PARK SERVICE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK	PARK
HAZMAT	WAYNE DIV DAKOTA COAL FRANNIE LIME PLANT	PARK
HAZMAT	Y TEX CORP	Cody
HAZMAT	CODY LABORATORIES INC.	Cody
HAZMAT	CERTAIN-TEED CODY PLANT	Cody
HAZMAT	DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY	Cody

Type	Facility Function	Jurisdiction
Hospital	Powell Valley Hospital	Powell
Hospital	West Park Hospital District	Cody
Law Enforcement	UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE - OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT - CODY	Cody
Law Enforcement	BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT - CODY FIELD OFFICE	Cody
Law Enforcement	WYOMING HIGHWAY PATROL - CODY	Cody
Law Enforcement	UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE - MAMMOTH	PARK
Law Enforcement	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE - YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK RANGER STATION	PARK
Law Enforcement	POWELL POLICE DEPARTMENT	Powell
Law Enforcement	CODY POLICE DEPARTMENT	Cody
Law Enforcement	PARK COUNTY SHERIFFS OFFICE / PARK COUNTY JAIL	Cody
Law Enforcement	WYOMING GAME AND FISH DEPARTMENT - CODY REGIONAL OFFICE	PARK
Local EOC	CITY OF POWELL EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER	Powell
Local EOC	PARK COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER	Cody
National Shelter System Facility	NATIONAL GUARD ARMORY	Cody
Nursing Home	THE HEARTLAND	Powell
Nursing Home	ABSAROKA ASSISTED LIVING COMMUNITY	Cody
Nursing Home	BEEHIVE HOME OF CODY	Cody
Power Plant	GARLAND CANAL POWER PLANT	PARK
Private School	PARK CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS	Cody
Public Health Department	PARK COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH	Cody
Public School	SHOSHONE LEARNING CENTER	Powell
Public School	POWELL HIGH SCHOOL	Powell
Public School	CODY HIGH SCHOOL	Cody
Public School	POWELL MIDDLE SCHOOL	Powell
Public School	CODY MIDDLE SCHOOL	Cody
Public School	MEETEETSE SCHOOL	Meeteetse
Public School	WAPITI ELEMENTARY	PARK
Public School	PARKSIDE ELEMENTARY	Powell
Public School	SOUTHSIDE ELEMENTARY	Powell
Public School	WESTSIDE ELEMENTARY	Powell
Public School	CLARK ELEMENTARY	PARK
Public School	EASTSIDE ELEMENTARY	Cody
Public School	GLENN LIVINGSTON ELEMENTARY	Cody
Public School	VALLEY ELEMENTARY	Cody
Public School	SUNSET ELEMENTARY	Cody
Urgent Care Facility	POWELL VALLEY HEALTH CARE - EXPRESS CARE	Powell
Urgent Care Facility	WEST PARK URGENT CARE CLINIC	Cody

Source: HSIP Freedom 2015

6.2.2 Natural, Historic, and Cultural Assets

Assessing the vulnerability of Park County to disasters also involves inventorying the natural, historical, and cultural assets of the area. This step is important for the following reasons:

- The community may decide that these types of resources warrant a greater degree of protection due to their unique and irreplaceable nature and contribution to the overall economy.
- If these resources are impacted by a disaster, knowing so ahead of time allows for more prudent care in the immediate aftermath, when the potential for additional impacts are higher.
- The rules for reconstruction, restoration, rehabilitation, and/or replacement are often different for these types of designated resources.
- Natural resources can have beneficial functions that reduce the impacts of natural hazards, such as wetlands and riparian habitat, which help absorb and attenuate floodwaters.

6.2.2.1.1 Historic and Cultural Resources

By definition, a historic property not only includes buildings of other types of structures, such as bridges and dams, but also includes prehistoric or Native American sites, roads, byways, historic landscapes, and many other features. Given the history of the County, these types of historic properties exist in the planning area.

Information about historic assets in Park County came from the following sources:

- The **National Register of Historic Places** is the Nation’s official list of cultural resources worthy of preservation. The National Register is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect historic and archeological resources. Properties listed include districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that are significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. The National Register is administered by the National Park Service, which is part of the U.S. Department of the Interior.

Table 6.4 lists the properties and districts in Park County that are on the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 6.4. Park County Historic Properties

Site	Jurisdiction	Address
Park	Clark	Pioneer School
Park	Clark	Clay Butte Lookout
Park	Cody	Hayden Arch Bridge
Park	Cody	Downtown Cody Historic District
Park	Cody	Buffalo Bill Statue
Park	Cody	Irma Hotel
Park	Cody	Stock Center

Site	Jurisdiction	Address
Park	Cody	T E Ranch Headquarters
Park	Cody	Pahaska Tepee
Park	Cody	Buffalo Bill Boyhood Home
Park	Cody	Colter's Hell
Park	Cody	Buffalo Bill Dam
Park	Cody	Dead Indian Campsite
Park	Cody	Horner Site
Park	Cody	Mummy Cave
Park	Cody	Blair, Quintin, House
Park	Cody	Stock, Paul, House
Park	Cody	Absaroka Mountain Lodge
Park	Cody	Red Star Lodge and Sawmill
Park	Cody	Elephant Head Lodge
Park	Cody	Goff Creek Lodge
Park	Mammoth	Obsidian Cliff Kiosk
Park	Mammoth	Obsidian Cliff
Park	Mammoth Hot Springs	Lamar Buffalo Ranch
Park	Mammoth Hot Springs	Fort Yellowstone
Park	Meeteetse	Anderson Lodge
Park	Meeteetse	First National Bank of Meeteetse
Park	Powell	US Post Office--Powell Main
Park	Ralston	Heart Mountain Relocation Center
Park	Ralston	Ralston Community Clubhouse
Park	Wapiti	Wapiti Ranger Station
Park	Wapiti	UXU Ranch
Park	Yellowstone	US Post Office--Yellowstone Main
Park	Yellowstone National Park	Norris, Madison, and Fishing Bridge Museums
Park	Yellowstone National Park	Norris Museum/Norris Comfort Station
Park	Yellowstone National Park	Roosevelt Lodge Historic District
Park	Yellowstone National Park	Mammoth Hot Springs Historic District
Park	Yellowstone National Park	North Entrance Road Historic District
Park	Yellowstone National Park	Grand Loop Road Historic District

Sources: National Register Information System, www.nr.nps.gov/

Natural Resources

Natural resources are important to include in benefit-cost analyses for future projects and may be used to leverage additional funding for projects that also contribute to community goals for

protecting sensitive natural resources. Awareness of natural assets can lead to opportunities for meeting multiple objectives. For instance, protecting wetlands areas protects sensitive habitat as well as attenuates and stores floodwaters.

A number of natural resources exist in Park County, including wetlands, endangered species, and imperiled plant communities. Also, the scenery itself, and access to the scenic backcountry, are economic drivers for the County and its communities. A major site of importance in terms of both historic and natural resources is Yellowstone National Park. The park is a major economic driver for the County and surrounding communities and has been impacted by wildfires, most notably in 1988. Closures of the Park due to wildfire can have a significant ripple effect on the local economy.

Wetlands

Wetlands are a valuable natural resource for communities, due to their benefits to water quality, wildlife protection, recreation, and education, and play an important role in hazard mitigation. Wetlands reduce flood peaks and slowly release floodwaters to downstream areas. When surface runoff is dampened, the erosive powers of the water are greatly diminished. Furthermore, the reduction in the velocity of inflowing water as it passes through a wetland helps remove sediment being transported by the water. They also provide drought relief in water-scarce areas where the relationship between water storage and streamflow regulation are vital.

Endangered Species

To further understand natural resources that may be particularly vulnerable to a hazard event, as well as those that need consideration when implementing mitigation activities, it is important to identify at-risk species (i.e., endangered species) in the planning area. An endangered species is any species of fish, plant life, or wildlife that is in danger of extinction throughout all or most of its range. A threatened species is a species that is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range. Both endangered and threatened species are protected by law and any future hazard mitigation projects are subject to these laws. Candidate species are plants and animals that have been proposed as endangered or threatened but are not currently listed.

As of July 2016, there are eight federally-recognized endangered, threatened, or candidate species in Park County according to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. These species are listed in Table 6.5 along with state listed species.

Table 6.5. Endangered and Threatened Species in Park County

Common Name	Scientific Name	Type of Species	Status
Bald eagle	Haliaeetus Leucocephalus	Bird	State Threatened (recovery)
Whitebark pine	Pinus albicaulis	Conifers and Cycads	Candidate
Ute ladies'-tresses	Spiranthes diluvialis	Flowering Plant	Threatened
Grizzly bear	Ursus arctos horribilis	Mammal	Threatened
Black-footed ferret	Mustela Nigripes	Mammal	Endangered
Gray wolf	Canis lupus	Mammal	Experimental Population, Non-Essential
Canada Lynx	Lynx Canadensis	Mammal	Threatened
North American wolverine	Gulo luscus	Mammal	Proposed Threatened

Source: <http://www.fws.gov/endangered/>

6.3 Vulnerability to Specific Hazards

This section details vulnerability to specific hazards, where quantifiable, only where it differs from that of the Region. The results of detailed GIS analyses used to estimate potential for future losses are presented here, in addition to maps of hazard areas and details by jurisdiction and building type. For a discussion of the methodology used to develop the loss estimates refer to Chapter 4 of the base plan. In many cases Chapter 4 contains information that differentiates the risk by county thus the information is not duplicated here. For most of the weather-related hazards the risk does not vary significantly enough from the rest of the Region and thus the reader should refer to Chapter 4. Only unique issues or vulnerabilities are discussed, where applicable.

- Avalanche
- Dam Failure
- Drought
- Earthquake
- Expansive Soils
- Extreme Cold
- Flood
- Hail
- Hazards Materials
- High Winds and Downbursts
- Landslide, Debris Flow and Rockfall
- Lightning
- Mine Subsidence

- Tornado
- Wildfire
- Winter Weather

6.3.1 Avalanche

Similar to the rest of the Region, avalanche risk is rated low due to isolated impacts primarily in backcountry areas. Members of the HMPC noted the following relative to avalanches in Park County:

- Hazard along Sylvan Pass and some on National Forest and in Beartooths;
- Closures near Sylvan Pass periodically for mitigation; and
- A cabin is being built near an old mining area near Silver Creek/Sunlight near a runout zone.

6.3.2 Dam Failure

Unlike the rest of the Region dam failure is a low significance hazard for the County but medium in significance for Meeteetse. Buffalo Bill Dam is a concrete arch-gravity dam on the Shoshone River about 6 miles upstream of Cody. It is operated by the U.S. Federal Bureau of Reclamation and is designated a High Hazard Dam. The dam was last inspected on August 14, 2012.

A downstream Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for Buffalo Bill dam includes inundation maps and downstream warning and notification plans, including local emergency services agencies and municipal contacts to be used in the event of a breach or imminent threat. If Buffalo Bill Dam failed, impacts could be significant, primarily downstream in Big Horn County, however, Cody would be relatively unaffected. Dam failure and associated flooding can cause damage to and loss of irrigation structures such as headgates and ditches. Loss or damage to water structures negatively impacts agricultural producers of crops and livestock—and can be costly to repair. The one area of potential inundation in Park County would be a mobile home park on the north side of the Shoshone River just east of the Highway 120 Bridge. The probability of such an event is low.

Although earthquake or seismic activity has received a very low priority rating in terms of a detrimental impact, active faults lie very close to Buffalo Bill Cody Dam. The dam exists near what is known to be one of the most seismically active areas of the United States, that of the Yellowstone Caldera. This geothermal region experiences 1000 to 2000 measurable earthquakes each year, and has been known to experience as many as 3,000 such events in a matter of months.

Upper and Lower Sunshine Dams are located above the Town of Meeteetse. Breach of either or both of these dams could quickly flood Meeteetse. Impacts could include property loss and damage, damage to municipal infrastructure, interruption of traffic and commerce, even loss of life.

6.3.3 Drought

Similar to the rest of the Region drought is a high significance hazard for the County. Members of the HMPC noted the following regarding water supply and impacts from drought in Park County:

- 2002-2004 worst, caused wildfires, effects on agriculture; and
- Fires have greater effect on tourism

Refer to the Chapter 4 in the Base Plan for additional discussion of drought risk related to the Region and the County.

6.3.4 Earthquake

As discussed in Chapter 4 earthquakes are medium probability but could have considerable impacts in Park County. Refer to Chapter 4 for details on economic losses from HAZUS analysis. During the 2016 Regional Plan development the HMPC noted the following consequences of flood hazards in Park County:

- A M3.6 earthquake occurred a few years ago was thought to have triggered an ice fall that killed an ice climber in Shoshone Canyon

6.3.5 Expansive Soils

Expansive soils cause occasional problems in the County but this hazard is considered low significance for the County and municipalities. During the 2016 Regional Plan development the HMPC noted the following consequences of expansive soils in Park County:

- Bentonite clay exists and causes localized issues;
- Golf course has had issues; and
- Route 120 has had issues

Data did not exist to provide a more quantitative loss estimate. See Chapter 4 for more description on the expansive soils hazard.

6.3.6 Flood

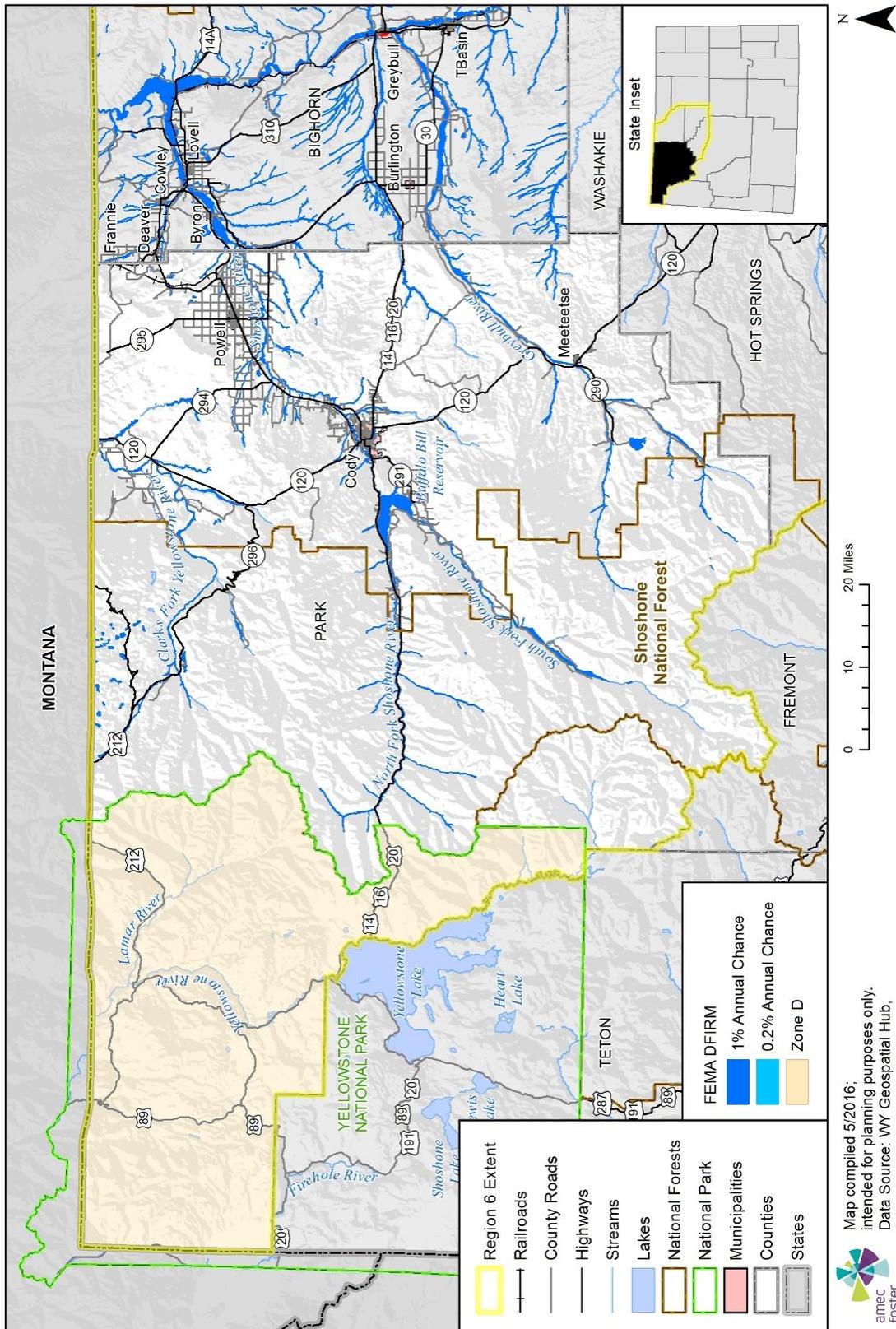
During the 2016 Regional Plan development the HMPC noted the following consequences of flood hazards in Park County:

- Debris flows/mudslides are often more damaging than flooding, but occur under similar circumstances;
- An earthen berm exists in Meeteetse behind residential areas adjacent to Greybull River, thought to have been constructed after floods in 1978 time frame;
- High water table in Meeteetse also causes issues; and

- Stormwater drainage in Powell can be slow due to flat terrain and the City has done stormwater planning as result.

The following maps show approximate flood hazards in specific areas of Park County, largely based on HAZUS-generated approximate flood hazard areas.

Figure 6.1. Park County Flood Hazards



Map compiled 5/2016;
intended for planning purposes only.
Data Source: WY Geospatial Hub,
WYDOT, HSIP Freedom 2015,
FFMA NFHI 9/15/2015



Figure 6.2. City of Cody Flood Hazards

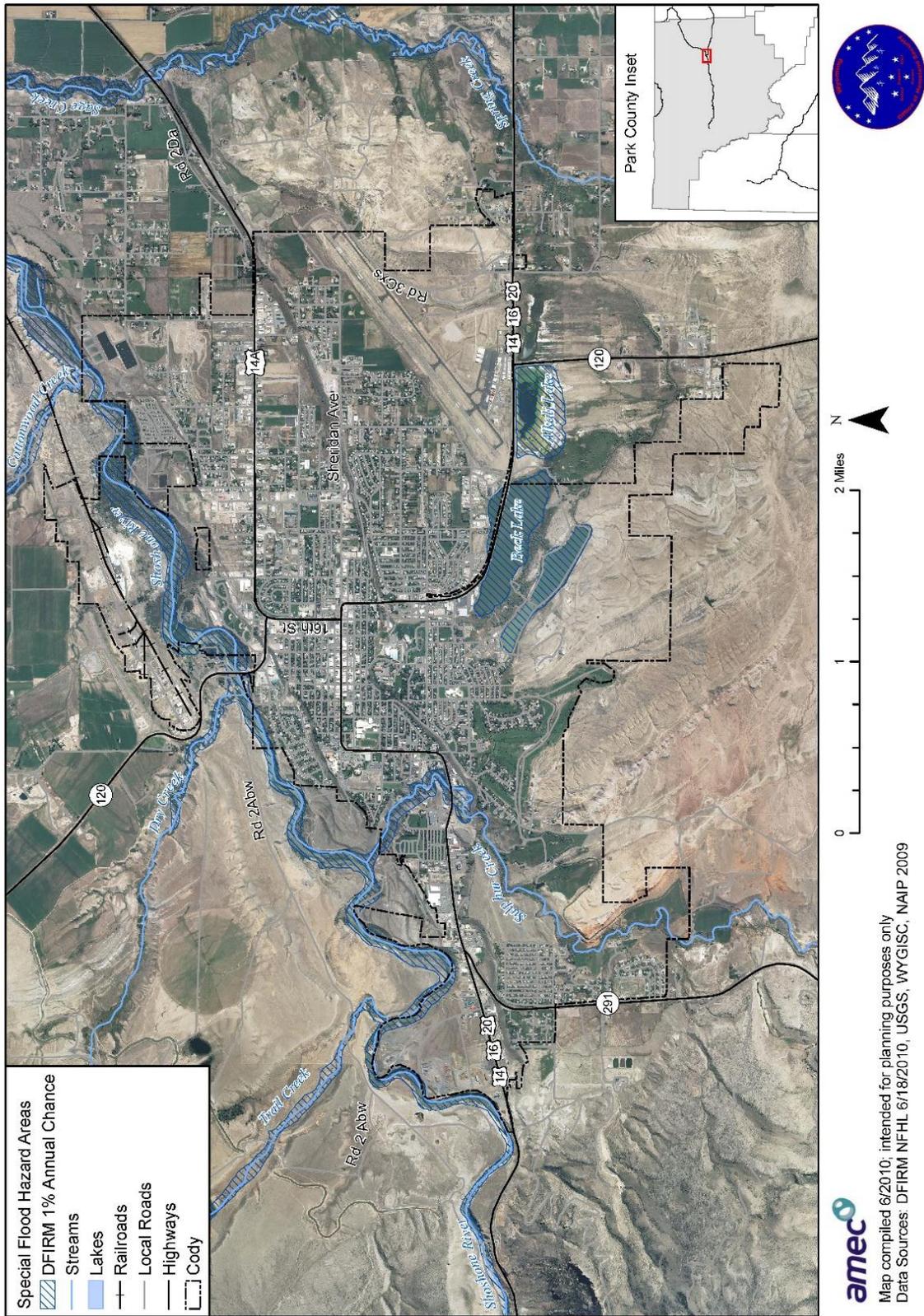
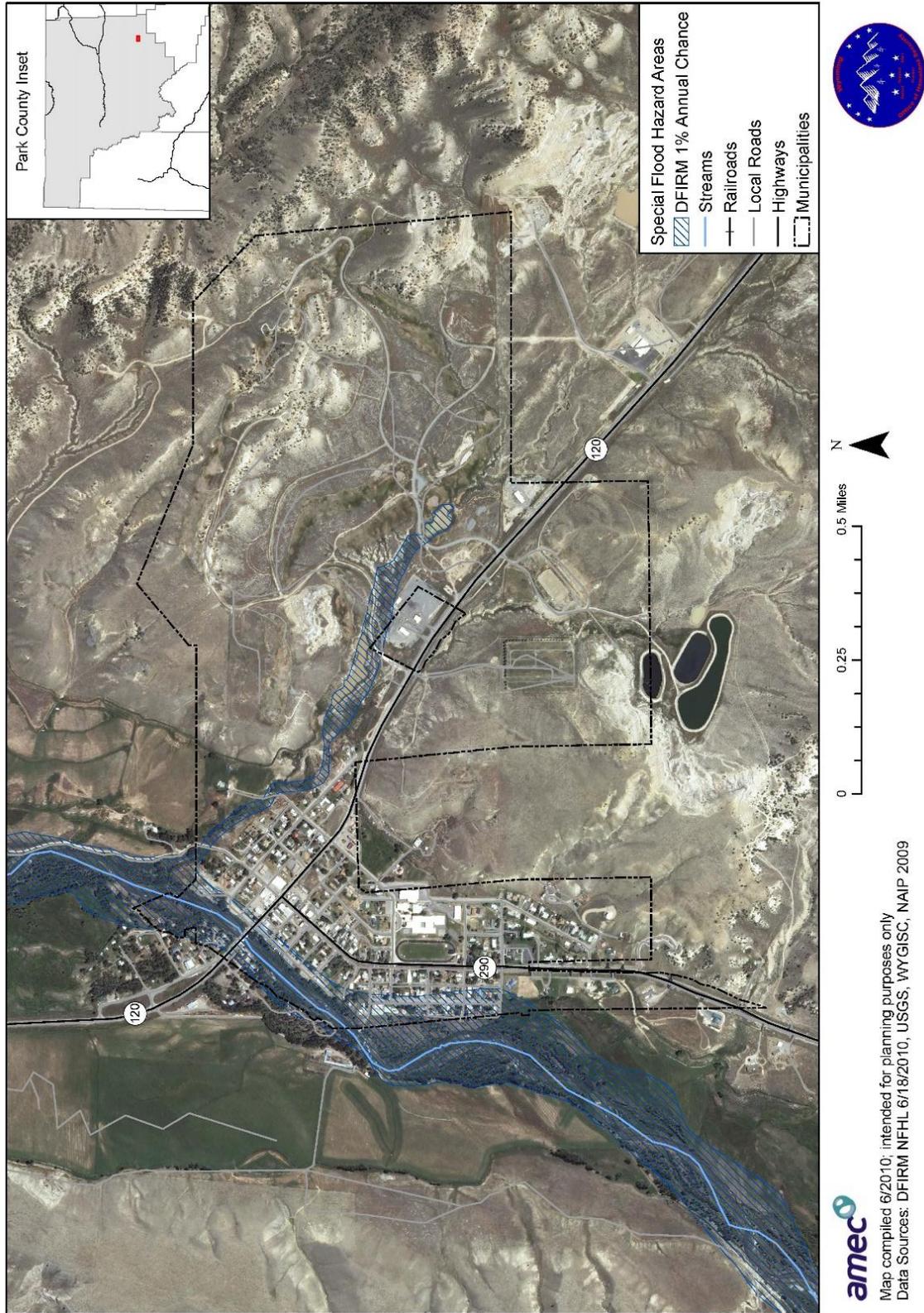


Figure 6.3. Town of Meeteetse HAZUS Flood Hazards



Flood Vulnerability Analysis

The following data results from analysis of available DFIRM data, and shows potential impacts from flooding, including the number or people vulnerable, total building exposure, and associated costs related to a 100 year or 1% annual chance flood. Two analyses are provided. The analysis is based on a GIS analysis based on improved parcels using the DFIRM. This analysis replaces the results of a 2010 HAZUS flood analysis included in the 2011 Park County Hazard mitigation Plan. The 2010 analysis was based on HAZUS inventory data and HAZUS approximate flood hazard areas which over estimated flood losses in Cody.

Parcel Level Analysis

The following results show potential impacts from flooding, including the number or people vulnerable, total building exposure, and associated costs related to a 1% annual chance flood incident based on parcel and DFIRM data. Based on this analysis, the unincorporated County area has the most parcels at risk to the 100-year flood. 172 improved parcels are within the 100-year floodplain for a total value of \$74M exposed; most of these are residential but some agricultural and commercial parcels are exposed. Meeteetse has 31 properties at risk, mostly residential. Cody and Powell are minimally flood prone. Potential losses are estimated as a percent of exposure (see methodology in Chapter 4). Overall, the County could potentially experience approximately \$20 M in losses from flooding.

Table 6.6. Summary of Floodplain Population Information

	Total # of Buildings	Population Estimate
100 yr. flood	209	441
Total flood**	209	441

Table 6.7. Potential Loss by Jurisdiction and Property Type 1% Annual Chance Flood Zone

Jurisdiction	Property Type	Building Count	Improved Value	Est. Content Value	Total Exposure	Potential Loss
Cody	Commercial	2	\$449,879	\$449,879	\$899,758	\$224,940
	Residential	3	\$1,223,439	\$611,720	\$1,835,159	\$458,790
	Total	5	\$1,673,318	\$1,061,599	\$2,734,917	\$683,729
Meeteetse	Commercial	1	\$192,603	\$192,603	\$385,206	\$96,302
	Residential	30	\$1,767,269	\$883,635	\$2,650,904	\$662,726
	Total	31	\$1,959,872	\$1,076,238	\$3,036,110	\$759,027
Powell	Commercial	1	\$145,602	\$145,602	\$291,204	\$72,801
	Total	1	\$145,602	\$145,602	\$291,204	\$72,801
Park Unincorporated	Agricultural	14	\$5,424,698	\$5,424,698	\$10,849,396	\$2,712,349
	Commercial	5	\$3,044,175	\$3,044,175	\$6,088,350	\$1,522,088
	Residential	153	\$38,655,328	\$19,327,664	\$57,982,992	\$14,495,748
	Total	172	\$47,124,201	\$27,796,537	\$74,920,738	\$18,730,185
	Grand Total	209	\$50,902,993	\$30,079,975	\$80,982,968	\$20,245,742

Flood Insurance Claims Analysis

The table below lists details regarding the 62 total flood insurance policies in the County. Park County has the most flood insurance policies in place in the Region. Most flood insurance policies are in the Unincorporated County. Twenty of the 51 policies are in the un-numbered A-Zone with a total coverage of \$2,576,800. The remaining 30 policies (23 Preferred Risk) are for properties outside the mapped 100-year floodplain for a total coverage of \$9,919,900. In Cody, two of the four policies are in the un-numbered A-Zone for a total coverage of \$600,000. The other two policies are Preferred Risk policies for a total coverage of \$700,000. In the Town of Meeteetse, four of the five policies are in the un-numbered A-zone for a total coverage of \$374,300. There is one Standard policy outside of the mapped 100-year floodplain for a total coverage of \$105,000. In the City of Powell, both policies are Preferred Risk policies outside of the mapped 100-year floodplain for a total coverage of \$490,000. This could be indicative of drainage problems or flooding not associated with rivers and streams.

Repetitive Loss Properties: There are no reported Repetitive Loss properties in the County. One previous Repetitive Loss property has been mitigated.

Community Rating System: Neither the County nor any of the communities participate in the CRS program. The County investigated the merits of joining the CRS as one of the mitigation action strategies in the 2011 hazard mitigation plan but determined that the administrative burden outweighed the potential benefits of the program.

Table 6.8. NFIP Insurance Policies and Claims Analysis (as of April 30, 2016)

CID	Community Name	Total Policies	Total Coverage	Total Premium	Total Claims Since 1978	Total Paid Claims Since 1978	Total Payments Since 1978
560038	Cody	4	\$1,300,000	\$9,692	1	1	\$96,060.04
560039	Meeteetse	5	\$479,300	\$4,210	0	0	\$0
560040	Powell	2	\$490,000	\$725	0	0	\$0
560085	Unincorporated County	51	\$12,496,700	\$43,972	18	11	\$214,215.00
	County Total	62	\$14,766,000	\$58,599	19	12	\$310,275.14

Source: <http://www.fema.gov/policy-claim-statistics-flood-insurance> and Wyoming Office of Homeland Security, State NFIP Coordinator

NFIP Mapping and Participation

According to the National Flood Insurance Program Community Status Book, Park County entered the regular program in 1987. Additional details on NFIP participation and mapping is detailed in the following table.

Table 6.9. NFIP Mapping Information

CID	Community Name	FIRM Effective Date	NFIP Participation/Date Joined
560085	Unincorporated Park County	06/18/10	08/01/87
560038	Cody	06/18/10 (No elevation determined, all Zone A, C, and X)	02/02/84
560040	Powell	06/08/10	7/15/85
560039	Meeteetse	06/18/10(M)	10/01/86

(M) - No Elevation Determined - All Zone A, C and X

Critical Facility Analysis

A GIS analysis of critical facilities indicated that some are located in flood hazard areas. This includes 76 bridges, 36 communications facilities, a day care center, a fire station, and a public school. The analysis indicated flood risk to Wapiti Elementary and the Luckinbill Airstrip. The County Planner/Floodplain Manager said Wapiti Elementary was in a poorly mapped Zone A floodplain; the river is nearby but incised so it’s unlikely that water would get high enough to be an issue. For more detailed information on critical facilities within the flood hazard areas, refer to the electronic appendix of Critical Facility information.

6.3.7 Hail

Vulnerability to hail is noticeably different from the rest of the region. The hazard significance rating for Park is high. Refer to Chapter 4 for a discussion of hail risk related to Park County and the Region.

6.3.8 Hazardous Materials

Vulnerability to hazardous materials includes transportation and fixed facilities. The HMPC noted the following regarding this hazard in Park County:

- There are 5 Risk Management Plan facilities;
- Cody Labs is a hazardous Materials facility and does training;
- Some residential buildings could be affected by a hazardous materials incident; and
- Oil Fields-Hydrogen Sulfide (H₂S) is major concern in the eastern part of Park County.

6.3.9 High Wind

Vulnerability to wind is considered medium significance for the County. The HMPC noted the following consequences regarding this hazard in Park County:

- Major issue for power system - Cody has power outages often due to wind;
- Strong winds occur along mountain front from Clark to Meeteetse;
- Clark area experiences very high winds (asphalt blowing off roads was noted);
- Meeteetse Water System shut down by power outage that lasted a week in February of 2015. A generator was purchased to mitigate future incidents; and
- Semi-trucks and horse trailers occasionally get blown off road

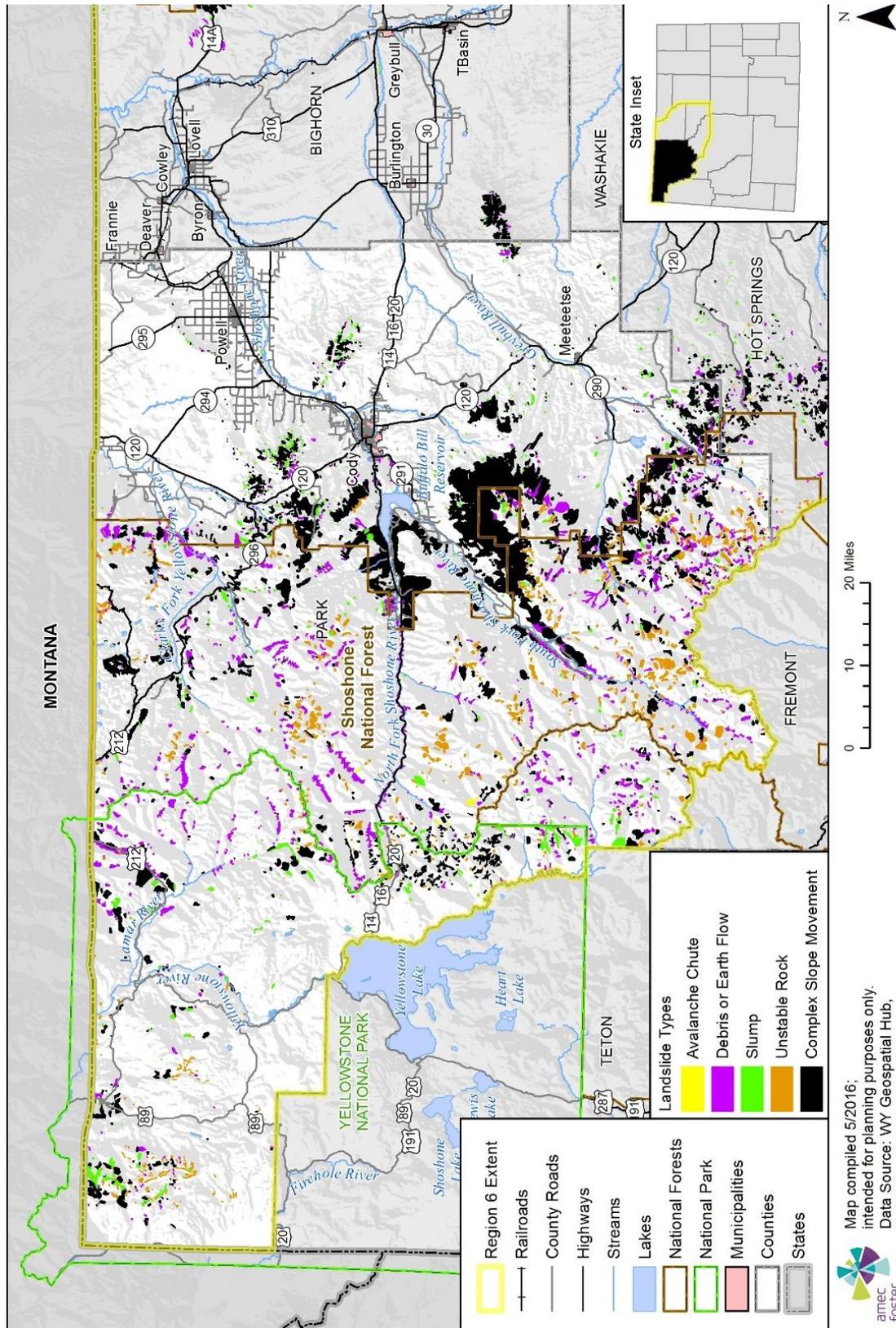
6.3.10 Landslide, Debris Flow and Rockfall

Relative to other counties in the Region, Park County has a higher hazard significance rating than most counties in the region due to more extensive landslide deposits and their potential to impact limited road infrastructure. The members of the HMPC noted the following consequences of landslides:

- Stagecoach Road is the backup road to North Fork from Deer Creek area;
- Elk Basin slide has had some mitigation work; and
- The North Fork Road has experienced closures for several hours due to landslides

Below is a map exhibiting landslide hazards in Park County. Many of these landslides intersect with highways or county roads. A table of highways intersecting landslide hazards is listed below. Refer to the Region 6 Landslide Appendix (Appendix B) for more specific information on details of mapped landslides within the county.

Figure 6.4. Park County Landslide Hazard Map



Five major highways and 15 county roads in the County that intersect landslide areas, as noted in the table below.

Table 6.10. Highways Intersecting Landslide Hazard Areas

County	Road Type	Road Name	Segment Count	Length (ft)	Length (m)
Park	County Road	CR 4DT	7	8,377	1.6
	County Road	CR 6BU	1	1,113	0.2
	County Road	CR 6DU	1	4,189	0.8
	County Road	CR 6EH	1	2,061	0.4
	County Road	CR 6FU	2	41,919	7.9
	County Road	CR 6KV	1	135	0.03
	County Road	CR 6NS	1	1,122	0.2
	County Road	CR 6WX	6	50,625	9.6
	County Road	CR 7GQ	3	1,182	0.2
	County Road	CR 7UH	7	17,399	3.3
	County Road	CR 8VC	2	4,896	0.9
	County Road	CR XUX	1	1,844	0.3
	County Road	CR XVW	1	790	0.1
	County Road	CR YXD	4	18,677	3.5
	County Road	Grand Loop Rd	5	5,616	1.1
	State Highway	WY 296	4	4,103	0.8
	US Highway	US 14	13	14,958	2.8
	US Highway	US 14, 16, 20	20	47,329	9.0
	US Highway	US 212	14	37,514	7.1
	US Highway	US 89	4	11,409	2.2
Total			98	275,256	52.1

Critical Facility Analysis

A GIS analysis of critical facilities indicated that there are 11 bridges, five communications, and one public school (Wapiti Elementary) located within landslide hazard areas. Yellowstone National Park’s Fire Department/EMS station near the East Entrance also intersected a landslide hazard area.

6.3.11 Lightning

Vulnerability to lightning is considered medium for the County and low for the municipalities. The HMPC noted the following regarding this hazard in Park County:

- Major issue for power system;
- Powell golf course strikes; and

- Forest fires are a common after-effect

6.3.12 Mine Subsidence

The HMPC commented that there are some areas of mine and natural subsidence in Park County, but generally this is a low to negligible significance hazard to the County and municipalities. Naturally occurring subsidence can occur and should be reviewed when siting future development.

- Sinkholes near Trail Creek noted;
- Natural subsidence associated with limestone karst terrain does exist; and
- In Heart Mountain natural subsidence ruptured pipes in the irrigation district.

6.3.13 Tornado

The HMPC noted that while tornadoes occur in the county, they historically occur in undeveloped areas and are not very strong and are considered a medium significance hazard. Due to their random nature a more specific loss estimate was not possible, but the exposure tables Refer to Chapter 4 for a discussion of tornado risk related to the Region.

6.3.14 Wildfire

Wildfire is a high significance hazard for the County, consistent with other counties in the Region. Refer to Chapter 4 in the base plan for additional discussion of the County's CWPP and wildfire risk related to Washakie County.

One method of estimating vulnerability to wildfires is to determine the value of structures that are located within Redzones, or wildland fire building exposure values. The results of this analysis is presented in Chapter 4 and summarized here to show risk by property type, which is largely residential. During the 2016 plan development Park County provided a GIS data set with WUI community boundaries with hazard ratings used for the CWPP. Table 6.11 below summarizes exposure by WUI community, hazard rating, and jurisdiction in Park County.

Table 6.11. Redzone Fire Hazard by Jurisdiction and Property Type

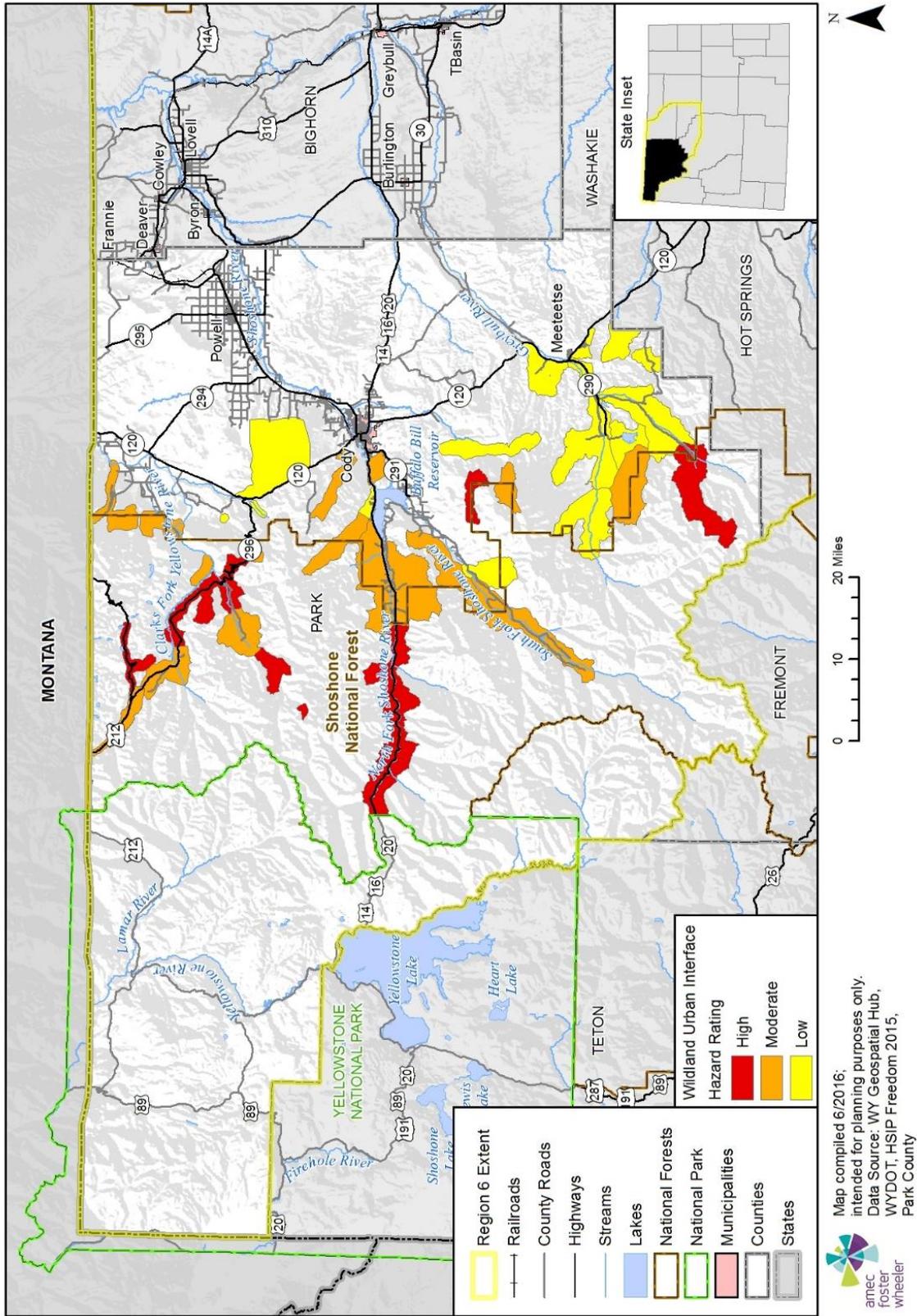
Jurisdiction	Property Type	Building Count	Improved Value	Est. Content Value	Total Exposure	Population
Cody	Commercial	21	\$3,824,199	\$3,824,199	\$7,648,398	121
	Residential	51	\$9,694,676	\$4,847,338	\$14,542,014	
	Vacant Land	1	\$25,075	\$25,075	\$50,150	
	Sub Total	73	\$13,543,950	\$8,696,612	\$22,240,562	
Park Unincorporated	Agricultural Production	7	\$5,502,071	\$5,502,071	\$11,004,142	903
	Commercial	8	\$2,275,172	\$2,275,172	\$4,550,344	
	Residential	381	\$77,876,592	\$38,938,296	\$116,814,888	
	Sub Total	396	\$85,653,835	\$46,715,539	\$132,369,374	
County Total		469	\$99,197,785	\$55,412,151	\$154,609,936	1024

Table 6.12. Park County Improved Parcels within WUI Communities by Jurisdiction and Hazard Class

WUI Hazard	WUI Community	Building Count	Improved Value	Est. Content Value	Total Exposure	Population
Meeteetse						
Low	Lower Greybull River	141	\$10,872,147	\$6,226,299	\$17,098,446	306
	Total	141	\$10,872,147	\$6,226,299	\$17,098,446	306
Park Unincorporated						
High	Beartooth	2	\$315,639	\$305,746	\$621,385	2.4
	Carter Mountain	1	\$2,240,389	\$2,240,389	\$4,480,778	-
	Lower Clarks Fork	3	\$667,336	\$508,764	\$1,176,100	4.7
	Lower North Fork	23	\$4,455,654	\$3,038,286	\$7,493,940	49.8
	Lower Sunlight Creek	38	\$6,348,927	\$3,485,549	\$9,834,476	83.0
	Russell Creek	4	\$551,635	\$433,322	\$984,957	4.7
	Upper North Fork	49	\$10,559,928	\$8,190,637	\$18,750,565	104.3
	Upper Sunlight Creek	2	\$373,291	\$215,428	\$588,719	2.4
	Upper Wood River	19	\$8,626,128	\$4,670,141	\$13,296,269	40.3
	Total	141	\$34,138,927	\$23,088,260	\$57,227,187	291.5
Moderate	Bald Ridge East	3	\$549,211	\$274,606	\$823,817	7.1
	Bennett Line Creeks	52	\$5,559,008	\$3,087,869	\$8,646,877	111.4
	Clarks Fork Canyon	6	\$1,307,175	\$1,008,090	\$2,315,265	7.1

WUI Hazard	WUI Community	Building Count	Improved Value	Est. Content Value	Total Exposure	Population
	Cody Canyon/Cedar Mtn	27	\$5,675,880	\$2,968,125	\$8,644,005	61.6
	Crandall	132	\$21,390,482	\$10,984,567	\$32,375,049	303.4
	Francs/Timber Creek	1	\$298,652	\$149,326	\$447,978	2.4
	Lower South Fork	8	\$7,091,962	\$4,755,321	\$11,847,283	16.6
	Middle Sunlight Creek	6	\$2,518,338	\$1,910,006	\$4,428,344	4.7
	Rattlesnake Creek	3	\$2,329,922	\$1,472,831	\$3,802,753	4.7
	Switchback Ranch	1	\$655,627	\$327,814	\$983,441	2.4
	Trail Creek	3	\$3,157,045	\$1,586,280	\$4,743,325	4.7
	Upper Clarks Fork	8	\$2,627,251	\$1,658,280	\$4,285,531	16.6
	Upper Meeteetse Creek	2	\$22,743	\$11,372	\$34,115	4.7
	Upper South Fork	44	\$31,165,025	\$22,140,543	\$53,305,568	78.2
	Wapiti	411	\$119,307,512	\$63,790,306	\$183,097,818	919.6
	Total	707	\$203,655,833	\$116,125,333	\$319,781,166	1,545.2
Low	Canyon Estates	19	\$5,983,065	\$2,991,533	\$8,974,598	45.0
	Heart Mountain	5	\$4,097,369	\$2,101,552	\$6,198,921	9.5
	Hoodoo Creek Oil Fields	2	\$1,407,866	\$748,296	\$2,156,162	2.4
	Lower Greybull River	51	\$10,337,353	\$6,620,169	\$16,957,522	97.2
	Lower Meeteetse Creek	66	\$7,090,614	\$3,922,832	\$11,013,446	142.2
	Lower Wood River	15	\$3,220,744	\$2,623,006	\$5,843,750	19.0
	Rock Creek	12	\$3,534,492	\$1,879,085	\$5,413,577	26.1
	South Meeteetse	12	\$2,007,176	\$1,003,588	\$3,010,764	28.4
	Sunshine Reservoir	1	\$88,425	\$44,213	\$132,638	2.4
	Upper Greybull Ri/Pickett Cr	4	\$1,745,113	\$1,363,041	\$3,108,154	2.4
	Total	187	\$39,512,217	\$23,297,312	\$62,809,529	374.5
	Grand Total	1,035	\$277,306,977	\$162,510,904	\$439,817,881	2,211

Figure 6.5. Park County WUI Communities and Hazard Rating



Winter Weather

Vulnerability to winter weather is ranked high compared to the rest of the Region. Winter weather often results in road closures which can limit first responder access from Cody to Meeteetse and isolate populations. Refer to Chapter 4 HIRA for a discussion of winter weather risk related to Park County and the Region.

6.4 Mitigation Capabilities Assessment

As part of the regional plan development, the Region and participating jurisdictions developed a mitigation capability assessment. Capabilities are those plans, policies and procedures that are currently in place that contribute to reducing hazard losses. Combining the risk assessment with the mitigation capability assessment results in “net vulnerability” to disasters and more accurately focuses the goals, objectives, and proposed actions of this plan. The HMPC used a two-step approach to conduct this assessment. First, an inventory of common mitigation activities was made through the use of a matrix. The purpose of this effort was to identify policies and programs that were either in place or could be undertaken, if appropriate. Second, the HMPC conducted an inventory and review of existing policies, regulations, plans, projects, and programs to determine if they contribute to reducing hazard related losses.

6.4.1 Park County Regulatory Mitigation Capabilities

Table 6.13 lists planning and land management tools typically used by local jurisdictions to implement hazard mitigation activities and indicates those that are in place in Park County.

Table 6.13. Park County Mitigation Capabilities

Regulatory Tool (ordinances, codes, plans)	Y/N	Comments
County Comprehensive Plan	Y	
Zoning ordinance	N	
Growth management ordinance	N	
Floodplain ordinance	Y	
Other special purpose ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	N	
Building codes	N	
Fire department ISO rating		
Erosion or sediment control program	N	
Stormwater management program	N	
Site plan review requirements	Y	
Capital improvements plan	Y	
Economic development plan	N	
Local emergency operations plan	Y	
Other special plans	Y	Community Wildfire Protection Plan
Flood insurance study or other engineering study for streams	N	
Elevation certificates (for floodplain development)	N	
Land Use Plan	Y	
Subdivision & Development Regulations	Y	Requirement for building and sanitation permits for new construction

Source: HMPC

Park County Administrative and Technical Mitigation Capabilities

Table 6.14 identifies the County personnel responsible for activities related to mitigation and loss prevention in Park County.

Table 6.14. Park County Administrative/Technical Mitigation Capabilities

Personnel Resources	Yes/No	Department/Position
Planner/engineer with knowledge of land development/land management practices	Y	
Engineer/professional trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	N	
Planner/engineer/scientist with an understanding of natural hazards	Y	
Personnel skilled in GIS	Y	Assessor's Office
Full time building official	N	
Floodplain manager	Y	County Planner
Emergency manager	Y	
Grant writer	N	
Other personnel	Y	Public Health Response Coordinator
GIS Data Resources (Hazard areas, critical facilities, land use, building footprints, etc.)	Y	
Warning Systems/Services (Reverse 9-11, cable override, outdoor warning signals)	Y	
Other		

Municipal Mitigation Capabilities

The following tables lists planning and land management tools typically used by local jurisdictions to implement hazard mitigation activities and indicates those that are in place in Cody, Powell and Meeteetse.

Table 6.15. City of Cody Mitigation Capabilities

Regulatory Tool (ordinances, codes, plans)	Y/N	Notes
Comprehensive Plan	Y	
Zoning ordinance	Y	
Growth management ordinance	N	
Floodplain ordinance	Y	
Other special purpose ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	N	
Building codes	Y	
Fire department ISO rating		
Erosion or sediment control program	N	
Stormwater management program	Y	
Site plan review requirements	N	
Capital improvements plan	Y	
Economic development plan	N	
Local emergency operations plan	N	
Other special plans	Y	
Flood insurance study or other engineering study for streams	Y	
Elevation certificates (for floodplain development)	N	

Source: HMPC

Table 6.16. City of Cody Administrative/Technical Mitigation Capabilities

Personnel Resources	Yes/No	Department/Position
Planner/engineer with knowledge of land development/land management practices	Y	
Engineer/professional trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	N	
Planner/engineer/scientist with an understanding of natural hazards	Y	
Personnel skilled in GIS	Y	
Full time building official	Y	
Floodplain manager	Y	
Emergency manager	N	

Personnel Resources	Yes/No	Department/Position
Grant writer	N	
Other personnel	Y	
GIS Data Resources (Hazard areas, critical facilities, land use, building footprints, etc.)	Y	
Warning Systems/Services (Reverse 9-11, cable override, outdoor warning signals)	Y	
Other		

Table 6.17. City of Powell Mitigation Capabilities

Regulatory Tool (ordinances, codes, plans)	Y/N	Notes
Comprehensive Plan	Y	
Zoning ordinance	Y	
Growth management ordinance	N	
Floodplain ordinance	Y	Minimally floodprone
Other special purpose ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	N	
Building codes	Y	Version 2006
Fire department ISO rating		
Erosion or sediment control program	N	
Stormwater management program	Y	Stormwater Control Plan
Site plan review requirements	Y	
Capital improvements plan	N	
Economic development plan	N	
Local emergency operations plan	Y	
Other special plans	Y	Water/Wastewater Plan
Flood insurance study or other engineering study for streams	N	
Elevation certificates (for floodplain development)	N	Not in floodplain

Source: HMPC

Table 6.18. City of Powell Administrative/Technical Mitigation Capabilities

Personnel Resources	Yes/No	Department/Position
Planner/engineer with knowledge of land development/land management practices	Y	Engineering Firm
Engineer/professional trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	N	Building official
Planner/engineer/scientist with an understanding of natural hazards	Y	City
Personnel skilled in GIS	Y	Engineering Firm
Full time building official	Y	
Floodplain manager	N/A	Not in floodplain
Emergency manager	Y	
Grant writer	Y	
Other personnel	Y	
GIS Data Resources (Hazard areas, critical facilities, land use, building footprints, etc.)	N	
Warning Systems/Services (Reverse 9-11, cable override, outdoor warning signals)	Y	I.T. Department
Other		

Table 6.19. Meeteetse Mitigation Capabilities

Regulatory Tool (ordinances, codes, plans)	Y/N	Notes
Comprehensive Plan	N	
Zoning ordinance	N	
Growth management ordinance	N	
Floodplain ordinance	Y	
Other special purpose ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	N	
Building codes	N	
Fire department ISO rating		
Erosion or sediment control program	N	
Stormwater management program	N	

Regulatory Tool (ordinances, codes, plans)	Y/N	Notes
Site plan review requirements	N	
Capital improvements plan	N	
Economic development plan	N	
Local emergency operations plan	N	
Other special plans	Y	
Flood insurance study or other engineering study for streams	Y	
Elevation certificates (for floodplain development)	N	

Source: HMPC

Table 6.20. Meeteetse Administrative/Technical Mitigation Capabilities

Personnel Resources	Yes/No	Department/Position
Planner/engineer with knowledge of land development/land management practices	N	
Engineer/professional trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	N	
Planner/engineer/scientist with an understanding of natural hazards	Y	
Personnel skilled in GIS	N	
Full time building official	N	
Floodplain manager	Y	
Emergency manager	N	
Grant writer	N	
Other personnel	Y	
GIS Data Resources (Hazard areas, critical facilities, land use, building footprints, etc.)	N	
Warning Systems/Services (Reverse 9-11, cable override, outdoor warning signals)	N	
Other		

Capability Summary

The Wyoming State Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan summarizes existing mitigation capabilities of each county and some of their incorporated cities. The information was derived from county websites and through completed worksheets from the County Coordinators. The table below presents a summary of Park County’s mitigation capabilities from the Wyoming State Mitigation Plan.

Table 6.21. Summary of Park County Mitigation Capabilities

Building Codes	Comprehensive Planning	Floodplain Management	GIS Planning	& Land Use Regulations	Mitigation Plan
Building Permit Required for: new structures, enlarge, reconstruct, or change use.	1998 Land Use Plan	FIRM: 06/18/10 Floodplain and Small Wastewater Permits	Planning Dept. w/4 staff	2015 Development Standards and Regulations	Approved; Expires 11/20/16

Source: Wyoming Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan 2016

6.5 Mitigation Strategy

This section describes the mitigation strategy and mitigation action plan for Park County. See Chapter 5 of the base plan for more details on the process used to develop the mitigation strategy.

6.5.1 Mitigation Goals

During the 2016 development of the Regional Plan the Park County HMPC reviewed the goals from the 2011 plan. The group thought that they remained valid and suggested no changes to the goals or the associated objectives.

The plan goals are:

- 1) Mitigate the effect of hazards through education, ordinances, resolutions, and clear definition and implementation of mitigation projects to enhance life-safety and reduce the loss of property of residents and visitors to Park County.
 - Objective 1: Provide public education
 - Objective 2: Provide specialized education
- 2) Coordinate mitigation activities with all entities of Park County to assess the hazards and take various actions to reduce or eliminate the risk factors of those hazards.

- Objective 1: Mitigate losses through enhanced emergency response capabilities and integrated planning
 - Objective 2: Provide evacuation and emergency response routes
- 3) Reduce the local economic impact caused by the effects of hazards in the communities.
- Objective 1: Address infrastructure and transportation vulnerabilities
 - Objective 2: Reduce wildland fire hazard
 - Objective 3: Adopt new and enforce existing policies and programs to protect property
 - Objective 4: Monitor drought, mitigate impacts

6.5.2 Mitigation Actions

This section provides updates on the actions identified in the 2011 Park County Multi- Hazard Mitigation Plan and new actions identified during the 2016 Regional Plan development. During the 2016 Regional Plan development each action from the 2011 plan was discussed with the group. The group provided input on whether the action had been completed and if not reasons why. Some actions were determined to still be relevant and should continue in the updated plan. Others were recommended to be deleted. Much progress has been made on projects related to wildfire mitigation and various trainings. Action priorities were revisited and modified in some cases.

6.5.3 Progress on Previous Mitigation Actions

The County and municipalities have been successful in implementing actions identified in the 2011 hazard mitigation plan, thus, working steadily towards meeting the plan goals. A process to evaluate the progress on the 2011 recommendations occurred when this plan was updated in 2016. This was done to determine which actions were completed, ongoing, in need of revision, or should be deleted from the plan. The participating communities, Park County Homeland Security and HMPC members were provided a worksheet with a summary table of actions noted in the 2011 plan. This was to capture input from the planning team regarding:

- Was the action completed? If so, what made it successful?
- Is the action ongoing? Should it be changed or revised or deleted or deferred?
- Is the action not completed? Is the task still relevant and should it be included in the updated plan? If yes, how could it be improved?

Two planning meetings were held to discuss the progress on the actions and update the mitigation action table. The result of this process was an assessment of the current progress on the 2011 recommended actions, as a measure of plan implementation. As of August 2016 each community has made progress on many of the actions outlined in the 2011 plan. The progress on each action is noted at in the Action Status column on the Mitigation Action Table. Examples of progress made include:

- Annual public awareness programs
- Stormwater drainage improvements in Cody
- Training and exercises related to hazards and public safety

Some action items from 2011 were deleted during the 2016 update. These are listed in the table below, with a justification for deletion or alteration.

Table 6.22. Deleted Hazard Mitigation Projects

Description	Priority/Time Frame	Jurisdiction/Responsible agency for implementation coordination	Reason for deletion:
Consider requirements for new construction in Wildland Urban Interface update of Park County Comprehensive Plan	Medium	Park County Planning and Zoning, Park County CWPP Operating Group	There is still no building code in unincorporated county so this was not applicable due to no enforcement or public support
Continue requirement for building and sanitation permits for new construction	High	Park County Planning and Zoning	This is an ongoing activity and capability for the County.
Continue to enforce existing building codes	High	Cody, Meeteetse, Powell	This is an ongoing activity and capability for these municipalities
Design and hold an exercise for an H2S spill at the intersection of 16 th and Sheridan	High	Cody	H2S is typically not transported and burned off at the well site.

Some projects identified previously are being deferred or ongoing. In general this is due to the following:

- Long-range activity;
- Lack of resources, including staff and funding; and
- Low priority or shift in priorities.

6.5.4 Mitigation Action Plan

Listed below are the active mitigation actions for the County; their status (continuing, new), and the related goals, primary agencies, and estimated costs involved. In some cases aspects of the projects have been completed but continued effort is needed and these are. Per the DMA requirement, actions have been identified that address reducing losses to existing development as well as future development. Those that reduce losses to future development are indicated by an

asterisk (*) in the “Proposed Mitigation Project” column in **Error! Reference source not found.** Also important to reducing losses to future development is continued compliance with the NFIP. The County and jurisdictions that participate in the NFIP (Cody, Powell, Meeteetse) will continue to make every effort to remain in good standing with the program. This includes continuing to comply with the NFIP in regards to adopting floodplain maps and implementing, maintaining and updating floodplain ordinances. See Section 5.4.2 in the base plan.

Table 6.23. Hazard Mitigation Actions - Goal One

Mitigate the effect of hazards through education, ordinances, resolutions, and clear definition and implementation of mitigation projects to enhance life-safety and reduce the loss of property of residents and visitors to Park County.						
#	Description	Priority/ Time Frame	Cost	Responsible agency for implementation coordination	Jurisdiction	Action Status 2016:
1.1						Objective 1: Provide public education
1.1.a	Educate the public on communications options during winter storms	High	Low	PC Office of Homeland Security, National Weather Service	All	Completed/Continuing NWS reporting over TV and radio Weather spotting classes Smart phone apps have improved over last 2 years
1.1.b	Provide public information on earthquakes	Medium	Low	PC Office of Homeland Security, WY Geological Survey	All	Completed/Continuing A table top exercise with an earthquake scenario was completed Earthquake pamphlets made available at Homeland Security Office, including 'Earthquakes in Wyoming' brochure and 'Preparing your home for an Earthquake' 2016 revisions: Additional information on County website
1.1.c	Provide public information on wind storms and tornadoes	Medium	Low	PC Office of Homeland Security, National Weather Service	All	Completed/Continuing NWS over radio and TV NOAA Weather Radio given as door prizes Health Fair in Powell
	Provide multi-hazard information for the public on the county website and links from local websites	Medium	Low	PC Office of Homeland Security	All	New in 2016 This project would provide links to the hazard mitigation plan and provide public information on hazards and how to protect life and property.
1.1.d	Educate Meeteetse population on what to do for hazmat spill	Medium	Low	Meeteetse Fire Department	Meeteetse	Completed Regular training once a year
1.1.e	Host CPR, defibrillation class in Meeteetse	High	Low	Meeteetse Fire Department, Red Cross	Meeteetse	Completed Annual trainings at Fire Department and on an as needed basis

#	Description	Priority/ Time Frame	Cost	Responsible agency for implementation coordination	Jurisdiction	Action Status 2016:
1.1.f	Continue to support CERT with training	Medium	Low	PC Office of Homeland Security, Red Cross	County	Completed/Continuing Trainings held every quarter
1.1.g	Educate Cody population on meaning of warning siren tones and blasts	Medium	Low	Cody, PC Office of Homeland Security	Cody	Completed/Continuing Tests done 2 tones used Sirens have voice capability but limited range
1.1.h	Educate homeowners in Wildland Urban Interface areas about defensible space	High	Low	Park County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) Operating Group, County Homeland Security, State Forestry, USFS	County	Completed/Continuing County has transferred Firewise to Meeteetse Conservation District Lot of defensible space work done in N. Fork valley
1.2.						Objective 2: Provide specialized education
1.2.a	Conduct a tabletop exercise for a hazmat spill in Meeteetse	Medium	Low	PC Office of Homeland Security, Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC), Meeteetse Fire Department	Meeteetse	Completed
1.2.b	Continue emergency medical training to maintain first responder capability in Meeteetse	High	Low	West Park Hospital, County Public Health	Meeteetse	Not Completed/Continue Discussed with State EMS coordinator to come up with plan Most locally-based responders are gone during day
1.2.d	Support continued interagency wildland fire training	High	Low	Park County CWPP Operating Group	County	Completed/Continuing This is ongoing and many trainings have been held
12.e	Investigate areas likely to have substantial damage from flooding and train on damage assessment to include substantial damage estimation	Low	Low	PC Planning; PC Office of Homeland Security; WOHS, FEMA	County	New in 2016 Efficient damage assessment is the first step in the recovery process. Identification of substantially damaged structures is important in ensuring mitigation is incorporated into recovery through compliance with floodplain regulations.

Table 6.24. Hazard Mitigation Actions - Goal Two

Coordinate mitigation activities with all entities of Park County to assess the hazards and take various actions to reduce or eliminate the risk factors of those hazards.						
#	Description	Priority/ Time Frame	Cost	Responsible agency for implementation coordination	Jurisdiction	Action Status 2016:
2.1						Objective 1: Mitigate losses through enhanced emergency response capabilities and integrated planning
2.1.a	Inventory shelter supplies in Meeteetse	Low	Low	Town of Meeteetse, PC Office of Homeland Security	Meeteetse	Completed Cots and blankets only County inventory completed Supplies available for stocked trailer for Red Cross Response, but could be used.
2.1.b	Coordinate with Meeteetse, West Park Hospital, and County Public Health to establish and maintain medical supply cache in Meeteetse	Medium	Medium	West Park Hospital, County Public Health, Meeteetse Fire Dept.	Meeteetse	Continuing Still needs action and coordination
2.1.c	Inventory shelter supplies in Powell	Low	Low	City of Powell, PC Office of Homeland Security	Powell	Completed While there are no supplies in Powell this is covered by Red Cross Trailer
2.1.d	Conduct tabletop exercise to evacuate and shelter students from dorms at Northwest College	Medium	Low	PC Office of Homeland Security, LEPC, Northwest College, City of Powell	Powell	Continuing

#	Description	Priority/ Time Frame	Cost	Responsible agency for implementation coordination	Jurisdiction	Action Status 2016:
2.1.e	Share shelter information w/ officials	Low	Low	PC Office of Homeland Security	Cody	Completed
2.1.f	Add a hazard mitigation goal when updating the Cody City Master Plan	Medium	Low	Cody Planning Department	Cody	Continuing Plan updated in 2014; A hazard mitigation goal was not added but several Objectives and Principles relate to hazards including: Objective 6.4: Provide stormwater management systems that mitigate the impacts of heavy storm and flood events, address the effects of development, and protect the health of the public and the environment. Principle 6.4.a. Stormwater Management Plans. Principle 6.2.a. Underground Utilities. Principle 6.3.a. Water Conservation.
2.1.g	Address warning siren system deficiencies in Meeteetse to warn of flood, dam failure and tornado hazards	Medium	Low	PC Office of Homeland Security, Meeteetse Fire Department, Town of Meeteetse	Meeteetse	Completed
2.1.h	Assist with identifying locations and installation of dry hydrants for wildland fire protection as per CWPP	Low	Medium	Park County CWPP Operating Group	County	Continuing Sources of water identified but more effort needed.

#	Description	Priority/ Time Frame	Cost	Responsible agency for implementation coordination	Jurisdiction	Action Status 2016:
2.2						Objective 2: Provide evacuation and emergency response routes
2.2.a	Upgrade Stagecoach Trail to address potential blockages in access via Hwys 14/16/20 due to earthquake, rockslide, subsidence, wildland fire, or flooding	High* (*contingent on funding)	High	PC Office of Homeland Security, County Road and Bridge, Wyoming Department of Transportation (WYDOT)	County	Continuing Money spent on upgrades on S. Fork side West side still needs work and still needs funding. This project also a benefit to WYDOT as an alternate route when highway is blocked.
2.2.b	Identify and create emergency access route for west strip	High	High	PC Office of Homeland Security, Cody Public Works Department	Cody, County	Continuing Planning is in the works but will require additional effort to fund and complete project. Funding: FLAP or SLIB

Table 6.25. Hazard Mitigation Actions - Goal Three

Reduce the local economic impact caused by the effects of hazards in the communities.						
#	Description	Priority/ Time Frame	Cost	Responsible agency for implementation coordination	Jurisdiction	Action Status 2016:
3.1						Objective 1: Address infrastructure and transportation vulnerabilities
3.1.a	Conduct an engineering evaluation of the earthen berm by a section of the Greybull River at Meeteetse (flooding)	Med	Med.	PC Office of Homeland Security, WOHS, FEMA	Meeteetse	Continuing Still needs to be done to determine the level of protection (e.g. flood recurrence interval) the berm might provide. Need to review files to determine if more information exists on the purpose and construction of the berm. Changed from high to medium priority
3.1.b	Implement 16 th Street stormwater upgrades to prevent flooding	High	High	City of Cody, FEMA	Cody	Completed
3.1.c	Monitor and address slope stability issues at Law Enforcement Center	Medium	Medium	Cody	Cody	Continuing Continued monitoring is needed to determine if other slope stabilization efforts are needed.
3.1.d	Develop plan for catastrophic failure of Shoshone Municipal water treatment plant	Medium	Low	Joint Powers Board, Cody and Powell	Cody, Powell, County	Continuing There are two sources of power from the grid and it has a backup generator. There are pumps in river. This would be a huge issue if the plant was rendered out of service.

#	Description	Priority/ Time Frame	Cost	Responsible agency for implementation coordination	Jurisdiction	Action Status 2016:
3.1.e	Look for opportunities to implement mitigation in the disaster recovery environment, including the use of FEMA Public Assistance Section 406 mitigation where applicable	Low	Low to high	PC Office of Homeland Security, County Road and Bridge, WOHS, FEMA	County	<p>New in 2016</p> <p>If a presidential disaster declaration includes the county hazard mitigation funding is also available under Section 406 of the Stafford Act.</p> <p>406 Mitigation is only eligible as part of the FEMA Public Assistance Program, as the result of a declared disaster, and only for facilities that were damaged from that event. Eligibility is contingent upon:</p> <p>Must mitigate eligible disaster-related damages</p> <p>Must directly reduce potential of damages from future, similar event</p> <p>Must be cost effective</p> <p>This action would be implemented as applicable to ensure disaster resilient recovery.</p>
3.1.f	Participate in oil field disaster exercise	High 1 year	Low	PC Office of Homeland Security, Marathon Oil	Cody, Powell, Meeteetse, County	<p>Completed</p> <p>Done each year</p>

#	Description	Priority/ Time Frame	Cost	Responsible agency for implementation coordination	Jurisdiction	Action Status 2016:
3.2						Objective 2: Reduce wildland fire hazard
3.2.a	Work with state and federal foresters to monitor spread of pine beetle	Med	Med	Park County CWPP Operating Group, PC Office of Homeland Security	County	Completed/Continuing SFS and USFS still monitoring Beetles have run their course; changed from high to medium priority in 2016
3.2.b	Support continuation of hazard fuels work with local contractors	High	Low	Park County CWPP Operating Group	County	Completed/Continuing N. Fork done Sunlight being worked on Meeteetse near done
3.2.c	Support Lower Wood River Hazard Fuel mitigation project and other state and federal fuel reduction projects	High	High	Park Co. CWPP Operating Group, PC Office of Homeland Security, Meeteetse Conservation District	County	Continuing Work on this is in process
	Update the Community Wildfire Protection Plan to reflect current forest health and WUI conditions	High	Med	Park County CWPP Operating Group, Meeteetse Conservation District	County	New in 2016
3.3						Objective 3: Adopt new and enforce existing policies and programs to protect property

#	Description	Priority/ Time Frame	Cost	Responsible agency for implementation coordination	Jurisdiction	Action Status 2016:
3.3.d	Improve flood hazard mapping to include conducting detailed flood studies with base flood elevations for the South Fork, North Fork and Greybull Rivers.	High	High	Park County Planning and Zoning, Park County Office of Homeland Security, WYOHS, FEMA	County	Continuing Improved flood hazard mapping is still needed Funding is an issue; Mapping in 2010 was very approximate and had errors; Detailed studies still needed.
3.4						Objective 4: Monitor drought , mitigate impacts
3.4.a	Serve as information clearinghouse on drought monitoring, sources of assistance, and coordination in finding replacement pasture	High	Low	Cody, Meeteetse, Powell Conservation Districts coordinate with the Bureau of Land Management and the Shoshone National Forest	County	Continuing

***Project Priorities/Timeframe**

Generally, the jurisdictions will initiate and depending on the complexity, try to accomplish the High priority projects within two years, the time frame for Medium priority projects will be three to four years, and Low priority projects will be accomplished by the five-year anniversary of this plan if feasible

Cost

Low Cost Projects: from \$0 to \$5000

Medium Cost Projects: from \$5001 to \$50,000

High Cost Projects: Over \$50,000

6.6 Implementation

Moving forward the County HMPC will use the mitigation action table in the previous section to track progress on implementation of each project. As noted in the action table Status Update column much progress has been made since the plan was originally developed in 2006. Implementation of the plan overall is discussed in Chapter 6.

6.6.1.1 Incorporation into Existing Planning Mechanisms

Also discussed in Chapter 6 is the importance of implementation and incorporation of the principles of this plan into other planning mechanisms.

As described in the capability assessment, the County and municipalities already implement policies and programs to reduce losses to life and property from hazards. This plan builds upon the momentum developed through previous and related planning efforts and mitigation programs and recommends implementing actions, where possible, through these other program mechanisms. Where applicable, these existing mechanisms could include:

- County or community comprehensive or land use plans
- County or community development codes
- County or community Emergency Operations Plans
- Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessments (THIRA)
- Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP)
- Capital improvement plans and budgets
- Recovery planning efforts
- Watershed planning efforts
- Wildfire planning efforts on adjacent public lands
- Master planning efforts
- River corridor planning efforts
- WYDOT rockfall and landslide mitigation efforts
- Other plans, regulations, and practices with a mitigation aspect

During the 2016 planning process the HMPC discussed the importance of coordinating the mitigation plan with other planning processes, and vice versa. To date the plan has not been integrated with other planning efforts. The group discussed opportunities to cross reference the hazard mitigation plan in other upcoming planning efforts. The County Land Use Plan was noted as a possibility. The County Planner noted that the Land Use Plan was being updated and could incorporate the mitigation plan by reference. The next update of the Community Wildfire Protection Plan will be another possibility once funding is secured.