CITY OF POST FALLS

CITY COUNCIL MEETING AGENDA

June 2, 2026 6:00 PM

Location: City Council Chambers, 408 N. Spokane Street, Post Falls, ID 83854

WORKSHOP – 5:00 pm 2nd Floor Conference Room

a. Stormwater Utility

REGULAR MEETING – 6:00 pm City Council Chambers

The regular agenda is scheduled to start at 6:00 PM, but may start earlier depending on the completion of any preceding workshop.

CALL TO ORDER BY MAYOR WESTLUND

INVOCATION

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

ROLL CALL OF CITY COUNCIL MEMBERS

Samantha Steigleder, Aaron Plew, Joe Malloy, Nathan Ziegler, Jack Mosby, Marc Lucca

CEREMONIES, ANNOUNCEMENTS, APPOINTMENTS, PRESENTATION: ACTION ITEM

a. Appointment of Bill Carlson to the Parks, Recreation, and Urban Forestry Commission

b. Support Local Gems Day Proclamation

AMENDMENTS TO THE AGENDA

Final action cannot be taken on an item added to the agenda after the start of the meeting unless an emergency is declared that requires action at the meeting. The declaration and justification must be approved by motion of the Council.

DECLARATION OF CONFLICT, EX-PARTE CONTACTS AND SITE VISITS

The Mayor and members of the City Council have a duty to serve honestly and in the public interest. Where the Mayor or a member of the City Council have a conflict of interest, they may need to disclose the conflict and in certain circumstances, including land use decisions, they cannot participate in the decision-making process. Similarly, ex-parte contacts and site visits in most land use decisions must also be disclosed.

1. CONSENT CALENDAR

The consent calendar includes items which require formal Council action, but which are typically routine or not of great controversy. Individual Council members may ask that any specific item be removed from the consent calendar in order that it be discussed in greater detail. Explanatory information is included in the Council agenda packet regarding these items and any contingencies are part of the approval.

ACTION ITEMS:

a. Approval of CIty Council Minutes - April 21, 2026

b. Approval of City Council Minutes - May 19th, 2026

c. Payables 05/20/2026 - 06/03/2026

d. March Cash and Investments Report

e. Approval of U.S. Department of Justice Assistance Grant Application Certifications and Assurances

f. North Place East 4th Addition Plat Approval

g. Lucky Larry Estates Subdivision Construction Improvement Agreement

h. Rosewater Place Master Development Agreement (SUBD-25-10)

2. PUBLIC HEARINGS

There are generally two types of public hearings. In a legislative hearing, such as adopting an ordinance amending the zoning code or Comprehensive Plan amendments, the Mayor and City Council may consider any input provided by the public. In quasi-judicial hearings, such as subdivisions, special use permits and zone change requests, the Mayor and City Council must follow procedures similar to those used in court to ensure the fairness of the hearing. Additionally, the Mayor and City Council can only consider testimony that relates to the adopted approval criteria for each matter. Residents or visitors wishing to testify upon an item before the Council must sign up in advance and provide enough information to allow the Clerk to properly record their testimony in the official record of the City Council. Hearing procedures call for submission of information from City staff, then presentation by the applicant (15 min.), followed by public testimony (4 min. each) and finally the applicant's rebuttal testimony (8 min.). Testimony should be addressed to the City Council, only address the relevant approval criteria (in quasi-judicial matters) and not be unduly repetitious.

ACTION ITEMS:

3. UNFINISHED BUSINESS/RETURNING ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS

This section of the agenda is to continue consideration of items that have been previously discussed by the City Council and to formally adopt ordinances and resolutions that were previously approved by the Council. Ordinances and resolutions are formal measures considered by the City Council to implement policy which the Council has considered. Resolutions govern internal matters to establish fees and charges pursuant to existing ordinances. Ordinances are laws which govern general public conduct. Certain procedures must be followed in the adoption of both ordinances and resolutions; state law often establishes those requirements.

ACTION ITEMS:

a. Ordinance Updating Door-to-Door Solicitation

b. Ordinance Providing for Temporary Garbage Service

4. NEW BUSINESS

This portion of the agenda is for City Council consideration of items that have not been previously discussed by the Council. Ordinances and Resolutions are generally added to a subsequent agenda for adoption under Unfinished Business, however, the Council may consider adoption of an ordinance or resolution under New Business if timely approval is necessary.

ACTION ITEMS:

a. 2026 Resolution adopting All Hazard Mitigation Plan

b. Ordinance Amending Domestic Animal Regulations

5. CITIZEN ISSUES

This section of the agenda is reserved for citizens wishing to address the Council regarding City-related issues that are not on the agenda. Persons wishing to speak will have 5 minutes. Comments related to pending public hearings, including decisions that may be appealed to the City Council, are out of order and should be held for the public hearing. Repeated comments regarding the same or similar topics previously addressed are out of order and will not be allowed. Comments regarding performance by city employees are inappropriate at this time and should be directed to the Mayor, either by subsequent appointment or after tonight's meeting, if time permits. In order to ensure adequate public notice, Idaho Law provides that any item, other than emergencies, requiring Council action must be placed on the agenda of an upcoming Council meeting. As such, the City Council can't take action on items raised during citizens issues at the same meeting but may request additional information or that the item be placed on a future agenda.

6. ADMINISTRATIVE / STAFF REPORTS

This portion of the agenda is for City staff members to provide reports and updates to the Mayor and City Council regarding City business as well as responses to public comments. These items are for information only and no final action will be taken.

7. MAYOR AND COUNCIL COMMENTS

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8. EXECUTIVE SESSION

Certain City-related matters may need to be discussed confidentially subject to applicable legal requirements; the Council may enter executive session to discuss such matters. The motion to enter into executive session must reference the specific statutory section that authorizes the executive session. No final decision or action may be taken in executive session.

ACTION ITEMS:

RETURN TO REGULAR SESSION

ADJOURNMENT

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Mayor Randy Westlund
Councilors: Samantha Steigleder, Aaron Plew, Joe Malloy, Nathan Ziegler, Jack Mosby, Marc Lucca

Mission
Building Community.

CITY OF POST FALLS
AGENDA REPORT
WORKSHOP – 5:00 pm 2nd Floor Conference Room
MEETING DATE: 6/2/2026

TO: HONORABLE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL

FROM: John Beacham, Public Works Director

SUBJECT: Stormwater Utility

ITEM AND RECOMMENDED ACTION:
Public Works with present on the possibility of establishing a Stormwater Utility Enterprise Fund to fund maintenance of stormwater infrastructure in the city. A powerpoint will be provided for review prior to the meeting.

DISCUSSION:
N/A

ITEM / PROJECT PREVIOUSLY REVIEWED BY COUNCIL ON:
N/A

APPROVED OR DIRECTION GIVEN:
N/A

FISCAL IMPACT OR OTHER SOURCE OF FUNDING:
N//A

BUDGET CODE:
N/A

ATTACHMENTS:
None

Outlook

Online Form Submittal: Boards and Commissions Application

From noreply@civicplus.com <noreply@civicplus.com>
Date Tue 5/26/2026 5:34 PM
To CityClerk <cityclerk@postfalls.gov>

WARNING: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Boards and Commissions Application

Name	Bill Carlson
Residence Address	[redacted]
Mailing Address	[redacted]
Phone	[redacted]
Email Address	[redacted]
Current Employer	Semi retired
Position	Director business development Hagadone Communications
I would be willing to serve in the following appointed position(s)	Parks, Recreation & Urban Forestry Commission (4 year term)
How many years have you been a resident of Post Falls?	35 plus years
How many years have you been a resident of Kootenai County?	38
Current government or associated government positions you hold or have held	none
List all current or past Post Falls community involvement	Ambassador Chamber of Commerce,Past executive board member American Legion Post Falls,Past director of North Idaho American legion baseball, past board member of Post Falls Chamber of commerce.

What direction or experience would you contribute to this board?	I would work to provide as many recreational opportunities as possible
Do you anticipate any conflict of interest in any finding which you might be required to make as a member of this board?	No
Why do you want to be considered for this board placement?	I want more activities available to Post Falls youth
Upload Your Resume (Optional)	*Field not completed.*
Electronic Signature Agreement	*Field not completed.*
Electronic Signature	Bill Carlson
Date	5/26/2026

This application will be held for one year

Email not displaying correctly? View it in your browser.

Proclamation

Support Local Gems Day
June 12, 2026

Whereas, small businesses are the backbone of Idaho's economy, employing two-thirds of Idaho workers; and

Whereas, Idaho consistently ranks among the top 10 states for starting a business and is home to over 200,000 small businesses; and

Whereas, now in its seventh year, the Support Local Gems initiative continues to engage with Idaho's business community and honor the entrepreneurs and establishments that make Idaho special; and

Whereas, Idaho's small businesses have done an exceptional job overcoming challenges and consistently providing their customers with high-quality service; and

Whereas, our hardworking Idaho businesses, entrepreneurs, and workers have earned our support and deserve to be celebrated during the Support Local Gems initiative.

Now, therefore, I, Randy Westlund, Mayor of Post Falls, do hereby proclaim the day of Friday, June 12, 2026, to be SUPPORT LOCAL GEMS DAY in the City of Post Falls, Idaho, and I encourage all residents to recognize this special observance by supporting the local small businesses in our community.

Dated this_____of _____, 2026.

_____
Mayor City of Post Falls

CITY OF POST FALLS

CITY COUNCIL MEETING MINUTES

April 21, 2026 6:00 PM

Location: City Council Chambers, 408 N. Spokane Street, Post Falls, ID 83854

WORKSHOP – 5:00 pm 2nd Floor Conference Room

a. Efficiency Study Continued Discussion

Shelly Enderud, City Administrator presenting: A proposal requested by the Mayor to complete a trial manpower study was presented by Jeremy Williams of Star of the Sea Consulting. Council members requested additional information, including further details from Mr. Williams and information from city staff on internal efficiency analysis. To recap that discussion, statutory constraints on local government revenue, in conjunction with high inflation and a decreasing levy rate, have created a structural gap for all local taxing jurisdictions including the city. Without statutory change, this structural gap between expenses and revenues will continue to widen, leading to the need to reduce expenses or services in future years. This widening gap makes it necessary for the City to increase its efforts to find ways to decrease expenditures, increase revenues, create efficiencies, and/or reduce service levels and programs offered by the city. As an option to explore increasing efficiency, Mayor Westlund asked staff to meet with Jeremy Williams, owner of Star of the Sea Consulting, beginning in late 2025 to investigate performing a City-wide efficiency audit. Mr. Williams, who has previous experience evaluating efficiencies as a consultant for the army, recently opened his own consulting firm hoping to provide this type of service for local governments. Because Mr. Williams has no previous experience working in the local government context, a smaller study focused on the Streets Division was proposed as a possible trial run to evaluate Mr. Williams' services rather than using the City's usual RFP process to hire a consultant. The Mayor suggested this approach to spending the time and resources that would otherwise be involved in the RFP process to evaluate Mr. Williams' service. The proposed cost of this trial is $30,000. Staff prepared a request for proposals to perform an operational efficiency audit on the streets division along with supporting information about staff time, methodology, costs, and other items from Mr. Williams. During the February 17th discussion, council requested Mr. Williams provide examples of his work product and how they would apply to a study of the streets division. On March 4th, Mr. Williams submitted additional information to the Council. Staff also followed up with a request for additional information that was missing from the original scope/proposal. Mr. Williams responded on March 24th, with additional information. Council also requested staff bring back information on what an internal efficiency study would look like and examples of how this applies in the normal duties of department heads. The city is continuously seeking efficiencies in our services. This is an essential skill for a department head in city government. Some examples of past efficiencies that have been implemented in the city include the transition to digital processes for city council packets, budget packets, building permits, personnel action forms, employee onboarding and recruitment and may finance processes, including utility billing and payment processing. Staff also work to eliminate duplicate data entry processes and unnecessary approval processes. Additionally, the city has moved many of its operating systems into the cloud, allowing easier submittal and approval processes. This has reduced workflow steps and process bottlenecks.

Council also asked if the city could do something like Mr. Williams' audit in-house. There are many different programs for evaluating and/or increasing efficiencies that the city could implement in-house. The first is an in-house evaluation of the streets division staffing, somewhat akin to Mr. Williams' approach. A second approach is a more broadly focused in-house efficiency program incorporating the principles of lean manufacturing. City administration has been exploring this approach separate from Mr. Williams' proposal. Staff could pursue either, or both, of these concepts, if desired. However, limited resources and time would make pursuing multiple options at the same time difficult. Mr. Williams has requested $30,000 to perform his evaluation. This is not in the current budget, so a budget amendment or transfer would be needed.

REGULAR MEETING – 6:00 pm City Council Chambers

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CALL TO ORDER BY MAYOR WESTLUND

INVOCATION

The Mayor will offer a brief invocation intended to solemnize the Council’s proceedings. Attendance and participation are voluntary. The invocation is not intended to require or encourage participation by members of the public, nor to advocate or proselytize for any particular religion or belief. No Council action is influenced by participation or non-participation.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

ROLL CALL OF CITY COUNCIL MEMBERS

Samantha Steigleder, Aaron Plew, Joe Malloy, Nathan Ziegler, Jack Mosby, Marc Lucca All present
All present

CEREMONIES, ANNOUNCEMENTS, APPOINTMENTS, PRESENTATION: ACTION ITEM

a. Proclamation - Arbor Day 2026

b. Proclamation - Military Child Month

c. Proclamation- National Fallen Firefighters Memorial Day

D. Community Recycle Day will be held this Saturday, April 25, from 10 am to 2 pm at City Hall. Residents can recycle electronics, shred important documents, safely dispose of unused prescriptions, and more—all in one convenient location.
E. The City is hosting presentations and a drop-in workshop on April 29–30 as part of the Comprehensive Plan Update. Three identical presentations will be offered on Wednesday, April 29, followed by a drop-in open house on Thursday, April 30, where residents can learn more and share feedback on future land use and development.
F. Arbor Day will be celebrated on Saturday, May 2, from 8 am to 12 pm at Q'emilin Park. Urban Forestry staff will provide educational demonstrations, and free trees will be available for the first 100 participants.
G. More details on all events are available on the City's website at postfalls.gov.

AMENDMENTS TO THE AGENDA

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None

DECLARATION OF CONFLICT, EX-PARTE CONTACTS AND SITE VISITS

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none

1. CONSENT CALENDAR

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ACTION ITEMS:

a. Minutes – April 7, 2026, City Council Meeting

b. Payables 04/08/2026 - 04/22/2026

Motion by Malloy to accept the Consent Calendar as presented.
Second by Ziegler.
Vote: Lucca-Aye, Malloy-Aye, Mosby-Aye, Plew-Aye, Ziegler-Aye, Steigleder-Aye
Motion Carried

2. PUBLIC HEARINGS

There are generally two types of public hearings. In a legislative hearing, such as adopting an ordinance amending the zoning code or Comprehensive Plan amendments, the Mayor and City Council may consider any input provided by the public. In quasi-judicial hearings, such as subdivisions, special use permits and zone change requests, the Mayor and City Council must follow procedures similar to those used in court to ensure the fairness of the hearing. Additionally, the Mayor and City Council can only consider testimony that relates to the adopted approval criteria for each matter. Residents or visitors wishing to testify upon an item before the Council must sign up in advance and provide enough information to allow the Clerk to properly record their testimony in the official record of the City Council. Hearing procedures call for submission of information from City staff, then presentation by the applicant (15 min.), followed by public testimony (4 min. each) and finally the applicant's rebuttal testimony (8 min.). Testimony should be addressed to the City Council, only address the relevant approval criteria (in quasi-judicial matters) and not be unduly repetitious.

ACTION ITEMS:

a. City of Post Falls - 2025 Transportation Master Plan

Public Hearing opened at 6:09 pm.

Rob Palus, City Engineer: The City of Post Falls currently manages transportation planning for vehicular and multi-modal transportation based on the City of Post Falls 2017 Transportation Master Plan. The 2017 Master Plan was built off traffic conditions and growth projections from 2014, and identified needs and priorities through 2035. In 2023, the City of Post Falls hired JUB Engineers to update the City's Transportation Master Plan utilizing 2023 traffic date, 2020 census

data and updated growth projections coordinated with the Kootenai Metropolitian Planning Organization (KMPO). The updated plan identifies projected system operations and needs to meet established levels of service through the year 2045. To update the Transportation Master Plan, traffic counts were collected from 80 locations throughout the City to provide a calibrated local model focused on CIty operations and built off the regional model that is maintained by KMPO. Growth projections were coordinated with KMPO. Plan development included coordination with Technical Adbisory Froup, collaboration with community stakeholders and consideration of regional planning efforts for the Rathdrum Prairie Area Transportation Plan and expansion of Interstat 90. Public outreach was conducted that included public surveys, two public open houses and gathering community feedback at Post Falls Days in 2025. In 2025 2 workshops and one new business item were conducted with City Council to address the status of the Master Plan Update and preliminary results. The updated model indicates that the transportation system is currently working within the adopted Level of Service (LOS) Standards for 2025. Areas that to not currently meet the adopted LOS Standards have current mitigation under construction or are on the City's existing Impact Fee Capital Improvement Plan. The 2025 Transportation Master Plan establishes a recommended capital improvement plan and an anticipated implementation plan. Projects are categorized into Short-Term, Medium-Term and Long-Term. Actual implementation is dependent on the intensity and location of growth during the planning window. Multi-modal projects were developed through an analysis of 7 characteristics that would influence successful implementation of the expansion of bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure. Proposed projects were coordinated with the City's Community Development, Parks and Public Works Departments. Some of the projects within the multimodal implementation plan will be incorporated into Parks Master Planning. The 2025 Transportation Master Plan identifies $362,783,000 of roadway and multi-modal transportation projects to be completed between 2025 and 2045. Funding for these projects would be completed through a combination of Impact Fees, Developer funding, collaboration with partner jurisdictions and grant funding. Revisions to Impact Fees will be resolved by a separate public hearing and City Council action.

Testimony: None

Public Hearing closed at 7:31 pm.

Request to table this item so that Councilor Mosby has more time to review the information.

Motion by Malloy to table to another future Council meeting.
Second by Mosby.
Vote: Malloy-Aye, Mosby-Aye, Plew-Aye, Ziegler-Aye, Steigleder-Aye, Lucca-Aye
Motion Carried

3. UNFINISHED BUSINESS/RETURNING ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS

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ACTION ITEMS:

a. The Quarry Sports Complex Phase 1 Construction Agreement

Robbie Quinn, Parks Planner: Over the past five years, the Parks and Recreation Department has advanced the Quarry Sports Complex from concept to construction-ready. Completed work includes the master plan, mass grading design, road frontage design, irrigation well design, and 100% construction documents for Phase 1. On the ground, the site has been installed, and the irrigation well is in place. Last year, Council approved a $1,250,000.00 Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) grant in support of the project. On April 1, 2026, the City opened bids for Quarry Sports Complex Phase 1. LaRiviere Inc. submitted the sole bid at $4,859,893.50 against an Engineer's estimate of $4,998,626.00.MT-LA and City staff have reviewed the bid, find it responsive, and recommend award to LaRiviere Inc. Phase 1 scope includes two multi-ues fields, a shelter, restrooms, a parking lot, entry plaza, and a site maintenance yard. Staff is also seeking a 5% contingency which is intended to cover change orders arising from unforeseen conditions. Change order drawings from contingency funds will require approval and signature by the Parks and Recreation Director or designee. Additionally, staff is seeking council approval for the contract with MT-LA for construction administration and observation for $157,046.50. MT-LA will provide contract administration such as submittal review, review and preparation of contractor par requests, and preparation of change order documentation. MT-LA will also provide construction observations such as construction diaries, materials review, testing procedure, workmanship observation, quantity tracking, erosion and sediment control compliance, punch list, and substantial and final inspections, and for elevations and construction locations. This contract will be billed on actual working hours, and it assumes 8 months of construction.

Motion by Malloy to approve the Quarry Sports Complex Phase 1 Construction Agreement.
Second by Ziegler.
Vote: Mosby-Aye, Plew-Aye, Ziegler-Aye, Steigleder-Aye, Lucca-Aye, Malloy-Aye
Motion Carried

b. Seltice Way Rehabilitation and Pipeline Project, Recommendation to Award

Andrew Arbini, Projects Division Manager: The city opened bids for the Seltice Way Rehabilitation and Pipeline project on March 24, 2026. The city received seven bids. The low bid of $4,936,253.000 was submitted by MDM Construction Group, Inc. The engineer's estimate for construction was $9,288,988.00. City staff recommends the construction contract be awarded to MDM Construction Group, Inc, as the lowest, responsive bidder. The pavement condition of Seltice Way between McGuire and Chase Road is in poor condition. Interim repairs by city crews have extended the current life of the pavement surface. This project will reconstruct the road structure from the base up, resulting in a rod designed to last 20+ years. The proposed project on Seltice Way presents an opportunity to include below-ground piping infrastructure identified in the City's master planning documents. Additionally, the scope of work includes improvements to pedestrian facilities, stormwater collection and dry utility installation. Including the underground improvements in the project will avoid duplicate projects in the future. In July 2024, City Council approved the design contract with JUB Engineers. Early in the design, the City of Rathdrum requested a section of their future forcemain be constructed with the Seltice Way project. The City of Rathdrum's sewer system pumps wastewater to the City of Post Falls Water Reclamation Facility. City Council approved a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) whereby the City of Post Falls will be reimbursed by the City of Rathdrum for the design and construction costs of this new pipeline. Constructing this pipeline at the same time as the Post Falls work decreases the likelihood of future projects in this corridor and will decrease the potential for conflicts within the

construction zone. Overall, this is anticipated to save both entities on the construction work and will decrease the long-term impact to the public. This project will occur in multiple phases over the next two construction seasons and includes a winter shutdown in the project schedule. Project completion is anticipated by the end of fall 2027.

Motion by Malloy to approve the Seltice Way Rehabilitation and Pipeline Project Recommendation to Award.
Second by Plew and Ziegler.
Vote: Plew-Aye, Ziegler-Aye, Steigleder-Aye, Lucca-Aye, Malloy-Aye, Mosby-Aye
Motion Carried

c. Seltice Way Rehabilitation and Pipeline Project, Construction Management Services Amendment

Andrew Arbini, Projects Division Manager: See previous report.

Motion by Malloy to approve the Seltice Way Rehabilitation and Pipeline Project, Constructuin Management Services Amendment.
Second by Ziegler.
Vote: Ziegler-Aye, Steigleder-Aye, Lucca-Aye, Malloy-Aye, Mosby-Aye, Plew-Aye
Motion Carried

4. NEW BUSINESS

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ACTION ITEMS:

a. Solid Waste Temporary Projects Ordinance Update

Chris Gabbert, Deputy City Attorney: The City currently regulates solid waste collection through franchise agreements. These Agreements ensure consistent service, public health protection, and system reliability. However, recent changes in state law exclude temporary or project-specific waste collection activities from franchise requirements and direct local jurisdictions to define these activities. The proposed ordinance establishes a definition of a "Temporary Project" as an activity lasting 90 days or less that generates refuse requiring containerized collection. This provides clarity for both residents and service providers. This final ordinance will be brought back to the next available council meeting for adoption.

Motion by Malloy to approve the Solid Waste Temporary Projects Ordinance Update with longer lead times.
Second by Lucca.
Vote: Steigleder-Aye, Lucca-Aye, Malloy-Aye, Mosby-Aye, Plew-Aye, Ziegler-Aye
Motion Carried

b. Community Garden MOU with Post Falls Food Bank

Kris Ammerman, Parks and Recreation Director: The City of Post Falls Parks and Recreation Department provides an opportunity for residents to garden in a city park at the Rick Noordam Community Garden. This location has been developed overt the past several years utilizing a variety of funding sources, including donations from non-profit organizations, Park Development

Impact Fees, General Fund Expenditures and substantial volunteer-led efforts. One of the legacy volunteer efforts was lead by the late Mark Jones, who worked with young people enrolled in the Post Falls School Distirict to provide freshly grown produce to the Post Falls Foodbank in various places throughout the community, including the Community Garden. Following his death, there has been a need to identify an appropriate partner to continue this legacy. The Post Falls Food Bank has capable and willing volunteers excited to fulfill this role and City staff presents the attached agreement with a recommendation to accept and approve.

Motion by Malloy to approve the Community Garden MOU with the Post Falls Food Bank.
Second by Ziegler.
Vote: Lucca-Aye, Malloy-Aye, Mosby-Aye, Plew-Aye, Ziegler-Aye, Steigleder-Aye
Motion Carried

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None

6. ADMINISTRATIVE / STAFF REPORTS

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8. EXECUTIVE SESSION

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ACTION ITEMS:

Motion by Malloy to enter into Executive Session pursuant to Idaho Code 74-206 (a), 74-206 (b), and 74-206 (d), further that no action will be taken during the session and that the session will last approximately 45 minutes.
Second by Steigleder.
Vote: Malloy-Aye, Mosby-Aye, Plew-Aye, Steigleder-Aye, Lucca-Aye, Lucca-Aye, Ziegler-Aye
Motion Carried

a. 74-206 (a) To consider hiring a public officer, employee, staff member or individual agent, wherein the respective qualities of individuals are to be evaluated in order to fill a particular vacancy or need. This paragraph does not apply to filling a vacancy in an elective office or deliberations about staffing needs in general.

   74-206 (b) To consider the evaluation, dismissal or disciplining of, or to hear complaints or charges brought against, a public officer, employee, staff member or individual agent, or public school student.

   74-206 (d) To consider records that are exempt from disclosure as provided in chapter 1, title 74, Idaho Code

RETURN TO REGULAR SESSION
9:04 pm

ADJOURNMENT
9:04 pm

_____
Randy Westlund, Mayor

_____
Shannon Howard, City Clerk

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Mayor Randy Westlund
Councilors: Samantha Steigleder, Aaron Plew, Joe Malloy, Nathan Ziegler, Jack Mosby, Marc Lucca

Mission
Building Community.

CITY COUNCIL
MEETING MINUTES

May 19, 2026
6:00 PM

Location: City Council Chambers, 408 N. Spokane Street, Post Falls, ID 83854

WORKSHOP – 5:00 pm 2nd Floor Conference Room

a. Land Use Application Data 2018-2025

Samantha Steigleder, Aaron Plew, Joe Malloy, Nathan Ziegler, Jack Mosby, Marc Lucca – **Present**

Community Development Director Bob Seale presented Land Use Application Data from 2018-2025. Annexation applications, plat applications, site plan applications, multifamily site plans by zone, and preliminary plat applications for that time period were discussed and reviewed.

Workshop adjourned at 5:50pm

REGULAR MEETING – 6:00 pm City Council Chambers
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CALL TO ORDER BY MAYOR WESTLUND

INVOCATION

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

ROLL CALL OF CITY COUNCIL MEMBERS
Samantha Steigleder, Aaron Plew, Joe Malloy, Nathan Ziegler, Jack Mosby, Marc Lucca

Samantha Steigleder, Aaron Plew, Joe Malloy, Nathan Ziegler, Jack Mosby, Marc Lucca – **Present**

CEREMONIES, ANNOUNCEMENTS, APPOINTMENTS, PRESENTATION: ACTION ITEM
Mayor Westlund made an announcement that City Hall and City offices will be closed on Monday May 25th in observance of Memorial Day. There is a Memorial Day Ceremony at 10am at Evergreen Cemetery.

a. Appointment of Mark Brantl as Police Chief and Approval of Employment Contract and Oath of Office **ACTION ITEM**

Motion by City Council Malloy to Approve the Appointment of Mark Brantl as Police Chief and Approval of Employment Contract and Oath of Office.
Second by City Council Ziegler.
Ayes: City Council Plew, City Council Malloy, City Council Ziegler, City Council Mosby, City Council Lucca
Nays: City Council Steigleder
Motion Carried

Mark Brantl was sworn in as Chief of Police.

b. Appointment of Scott Tulleners to the Parks and Recreation Commission **ACTION ITEM**

Mr. Tulleners was present for questions from council on his request to be appointed to the Parks and Recreation Commission.

Motion by City Council Malloy to Approve the Appointment of Scott Tulleners to the Parks and Recreation Commission.
Second by City Council Ziegler.
Ayes: City Council Steigleder, City Council Plew, City Council Malloy, City Council Ziegler, City Council Mosby, City Council Lucca
Motion Carried

c. Traditional Family Values Proclamation

AMENDMENTS TO THE AGENDA

Final action cannot be taken on an item added to the agenda after the start of the meeting unless an emergency is declared that requires action at the meeting. The declaration and justification must be approved by motion of the Council.

None

DECLARATION OF CONFLICT, EX-PARTE CONTACTS AND SITE VISITS

The Mayor and members of the City Council have a duty to serve honestly and in the public interest. Where the Mayor or a member of the City Council have a conflict of interest, they may need to disclose the conflict and in certain circumstances, including land use decisions, they cannot participate in the decision-making process. Similarly, ex-parte contacts and site visits in most land use decisions must also be disclosed.

None

1. CONSENT CALENDAR

The consent calendar includes items which require formal Council action, but which are typically routine or not of great controversy. Individual Council members may ask that any specific item be removed from the consent calendar in order that it be discussed in greater detail. Explanatory information is included in the Council agenda packet regarding these items and any contingencies are part of the approval.

ACTION ITEMS:

a. Minutes – May 5th, 2026, City Council Meeting

b. Payables 05/06/2026 - 05/20/2026

c. Prairie Medical Campus Phase I Construction Improvement Agreement

d. Adoption of Updated Personnel Policy

e. Adoption of Updated Surplus Property Disposal Policy

f. Adoption of Updated Procurement Policy

Motion by City Council Malloy to accept the Consent Calendar as presented.
Second by City Council Ziegler.
Ayes: City Council Steigleder, City Council Plew, City Council Malloy, City Council Ziegler, City Council Mosby, City Council Lucca
Motion Carried

2. PUBLIC HEARINGS

There are generally two types of public hearings. In a legislative hearing, such as adopting an ordinance amending the zoning code or Comprehensive Plan amendments, the Mayor and City Council may consider any input provided by the public. In quasi-judicial hearings, such as subdivisions, special use permits and zone change requests, the Mayor and City Council must follow procedures similar to those used in court to ensure the fairness of the hearing. Additionally, the Mayor and City Council can only consider testimony that relates to the adopted approval criteria for each matter. Residents or visitors wishing to testify upon an item before the Council must sign up in advance and provide enough information to allow the Clerk to properly record their testimony in the official record of the City Council. Hearing procedures call for submission of information from City staff, then presentation by the applicant (15 min.), followed by public testimony (4 min. each) and finally the applicant's rebuttal testimony (8 min.). Testimony should be addressed to the City Council, only address the relevant approval criteria (in quasi-judicial matters) and not be unduly repetitious.

ACTION ITEMS:

a. Prairie Avenue Annexation (ANNX-25-5)

Public Hearing Re-opened at 6:13pm (Continuation of March 17, 2026, hearing)

Planning Manager Jon Manley presented for the city. Roadway connectivity as a key condition was discussed. Surrounding zoning and comprehensive compatibility were reviewed.
Councilor Steigleder had questions about the connectivity between Cecil and Prairie. Mr. Manley responded that the requirement that includes Prairie infers that Cecil is improved in order to get to Prairie.

Drew Dittman from Lake City Engineering spoke on behalf of the applicant.
Councilor Malloy thanked them for working on the connectivity issue.

Testimony
In Favor: None
Neutral: Chief Holley with Kootenai County Fire and Rescue spoke as neutral (on this and future annexations). He explained that as they respond to both county and city parcels, if a parcel is annexed into the city, it does not change their obligation to respond to that parcel. He did explain that in the building process KCFR may interject based on code and safety issues.
Opposed: None

Public Hearing Closed at 6:30pm

Council answered the review criteria questions on zoning only as the annexation was approved at the March 17th, 2026 hearing.

Motion by City Council Malloy to Approve the Prairie Avenue Annexation (ANNX-25-5) with a zoning designation of Residential Mixed (RM) zoning.
Second by City Council Ziegler.
Ayes: City Council Steigleder, City Council Plew, City Council Malloy, City Council Ziegler, City Council Mosby, City Council Lucca
Motion Carried

3. UNFINISHED BUSINESS/RETURNING ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS

This section of the agenda is to continue consideration of items that have been previously discussed by the City Council and to formally adopt ordinances and resolutions that were previously approved by the Council. Ordinances and resolutions are formal measures considered by the City Council to implement policy which the Council has considered. Resolutions govern internal matters to establish fees and charges pursuant to existing ordinances. Ordinances are laws which govern general public conduct. Certain procedures must be followed in the adoption of both ordinances and resolutions; state law often establishes those requirements.

ACTION ITEMS:

a. Mullan Annexation (ANNX-25-7)

Mayor Westlund explained that this item is continued deliberation only as the Public Hearing was closed at the previous hearing on March 17, 2026.

Planning Manager Jon Manley presented for the city. In the last hearing on this annexation request, there was concern about possible high-density residential development with the requested zoning designation. Council generally supported annexation but requested protections including adding a development agreement that the property stay commercial only and not residential. The applicant's representative responded that that would be agreeable at the time, but after the hearing, the ownership group stated they would not accept that provision. The ownership group would like CCS zoning as defined in the code.

Councilor Ziegler stated that the ownership's concerns are valid.
City Attorney Field Herrington explained that although the annexation question wasn't formally voted on, it was agreed to by council in the deliberation. There was a vote to approve zoning and annexation with the provision that passed. Council should treat this with the unanimity of the annexation decision.
Councilor Malloy expressed his irritation with the city not having a commercial-only zoning designation.
Councilor Steigleder thought perhaps there was a way to do a Limited Commercial zoning or just go ahead with the development agreement as council requests.
Councilor Ziegler asked what the criteria are for a special use permit if this applicant decided to go through that process.
Mr. Manley presented the general special use permit criteria to council.
Councilor Malloy asked if we could table this and direct staff to work with the applicant to see if there's another zone they would consider.

Motion by City Council Malloy to table this issue and direct staff to work with the applicant to see if there is another zone they are amenable to with a lower density of residential.
Second by City Council Ziegler.
Ayes: City Council Steigleder, City Council Plew, City Council Malloy, City Council Ziegler, City Council Mosby

Nays: City Council Lucca
Motion Carried

b. Solids Conveyor Purchase Contract with JDV Equipment — Water Reclamation Facility Solids Handling Improvements Project

Public Works Projects Division Manager Andrew Arbini presented. Tonight's request is for two pieces of equipment. A solids conveyor with JDV Equipment and a change order with BDP for an additional belt press. There are two projects within these requests, project 1 and 2. Project 1 is the improvement of the existing solids treatment redundancy. Project 2 is a balance of solids improvements to meet long-term redundancy. The total ask for the solids conveyor is $96,349, including the contingency. The total ask for the belt press change order is $681,000, including the contingency. There would be three total belt presses in operation if this is approved tonight. Project 1 improvements should be constructed in early 2027. Project 2 would be constructed through 2028.

Councilor Lucca asked if this is replacing a unit that is already in operation. Mr. Arbini answered that yes, eventually. The oldest unit on site will be in operation until all three units are operating, and then we can decommission the oldest one.
Councilor Steiglder asked what would happen if council didn't agree to this. Mr Arbini answered that project 1 would be significantly delayed and that would delay project 2 as well.

Motion by City Council Malloy to Approve the Solids Conveyor Purchase Contract with JDV Equipment — Water Reclamation Facility Solids Handling Improvements Project.
Second by City Council Ziegler.
Ayes: City Council Steigleder, City Council Plew, City Council Malloy, City Council Ziegler, City Council Mosby, City Council Lucca
Motion Carried

c. Change Order with BDP Industries for an Additional Belt Press - Water Reclamation Facility Solids Handling Improvements Project

The presentation for this item was done in item b.

Motion by City Council Malloy to Approve the Change Order with BDP Industries for an Additional Belt Press - Water Reclamation Facility Solids Handling Improvements Project.
Second by City Council Ziegler.
Ayes: City Council Steigleder, City Council Plew, City Council Malloy, City Council Ziegler, City Council Mosby, City Council Lucca
Motion Carried

4. NEW BUSINESS

This portion of the agenda is for City Council consideration of items that have not been previously discussed by the Council. Ordinances and Resolutions are generally added to a subsequent agenda for adoption under Unfinished Business, however, the Council may consider adoption of an ordinance or resolution under New Business if timely approval is necessary.

ACTION ITEMS:

a. Professional Services Agreement — JUB Engineering - Poleline / Greensferry Project

Staff Engineer Chris Schneider presented. The scope of the project with JUB is to relocate the signal pole, widening Greensferry Ave, installing right-turn pocket for northbound Greensferry

traffic, multimodal improvements, and ADA improvements. The total contract amount is $430,410, including the contingency, to be paid from impact fees. Construction would be done in the summer of 2027 to avoid any school traffic issues.

Councilor Lucca asked what the multimodal pedestrian improvements involved? Mr. Schneider responded that it is connection of sidewalks and crosswalk completion.
Councilor Steigleder asked about funding, specifically cash out developments. She was upset that these cash-outs do not pay for the improvements. Mr. Schnedier responded that this was why we rarely cash out anymore.

Motion by City Council Malloy to Approve the Professional Services Agreement — JUB Engineering - Poleline / Greensferry Project.
Second by City Council Ziegler.
Ayes: City Council Steigleder, City Council Plew, City Council Malloy, City Council Ziegler, City Council Mosby, City Council Lucca
Motion Carried

b.
Safe Streets for All Grant Application and Resolution

Public Works Director John Beacham presented. This is a federal grant through the Department of Transportation. The overall goal of the program is to reduce roadway fatalities and serious issues. This grant is a planning and demonstration grant. The benefit of having this plan is it will give us a list of improvements to increase safety, and secondly, we would qualify for future implementation grants. The high-end estimate for creating the plan would be $440,800. The city would need a 20% match, which would be approximately $88,160. We are not asking for those funds tonight, it would likely be in the FY28 budget. The resolution is an advisory resolution. The next steps in the grant process and plan development were reviewed.

Councilor Lucca asked if we create a plan, does it create a presumption that we should be following that plan? If there's a fatality in one of the areas we identified, have we set ourselves up so that we should have corrected it already? Mr. Beacham responded that the liability doesn't change, we are only improving the mechanisms for people to navigate the roads correctly.

Motion by City Council Malloy to Approve the Safe Streets for All Grant Application and Resolution.
Second by City Council Ziegler.
Ayes: City Council Steigleder, City Council Plew, City Council Malloy, City Council Ziegler, City Council Mosby, City Council Lucca
Motion Carried

CITY OF POST FALLS
RESOLUTION NO. 26-2

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF POST FALLS, IDAHO, SUPPORTING THE SUBMISSION OF AN APPLICATION FOR THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION FY2026 SAFE STREETS AND ROADS FOR ALL (SS4A) GRANT

PROGRAM; AND ESTABLISHING A COMMITMENT TO REDUCE AND WORK TOWARD ELIMINATING ROADWAY FATALITIES AND SERIOUS INJURIES

WHEREAS, the U.S. Department of Transportation has made available funding through the Safe Streets and Roads for All (SS4A) grant program to support local initiatives to prevent roadway fatalities and serious injuries; and

WHEREAS, the City recognizes that roadway fatalities and serious injuries are preventable and that a proactive, system-wide approach to transportation safety can reduce the frequency and severity of crashes; and

WHEREAS, the SS4A program requires formal public commitment to improving roadway safety outcomes and advancing strategies that reduce and ultimately eliminate fatalities and serious injuries; and

WHEREAS, the City desires to align its transportation planning, project development, and investment decisions with a safety-focused approach that prioritizes all roadway users, including pedestrians, bicyclists, motorists, and commercial vehicles; and

WHEREAS, the City intends to submit an application for SS4A funding to support the implementation of projects and strategies identified in the Transportation Master Plan that improve safety and reduce crash risk across the transportation network;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF POST FALLS, IDAHO:

SECTION 1. Commitment to Safety
The City of Post Falls hereby formally commits to reducing roadway fatalities and serious injuries within its jurisdiction and to working toward the long-term goal of eliminating roadway fatalities and serious injuries. The City will pursue this commitment through data-informed decision-making, implementation of safety-focused transportation improvements, and continued evaluation of roadway conditions and performance.

SECTION 2. Implementation Approach
The City will utilize the strategies and projects identified in its Transportation Master Plan, along with future updates and refinements, to guide investments that improve roadway safety, reduce conflict points, manage speeds, and enhance accessibility for all users.

SECTION 3. SS4A Grant Application
The City Council supports the submission of an application to the U.S. Department of Transportation for FY2026 SS4A funding and authorizes the Mayor, City Administrator, Public Works Director, or their designee to prepare and submit all necessary application materials.

SECTION 4. Effective Date
This Resolution shall take effect immediately upon its adoption.

c. Ordinance Updating Door-to-Door Solicitation

City Attorney Field Herrington presented. This is the draft update to the door-to-door solicitation ordinance. The ordinance only covers commercial solicitation, not things like political

campaigning or religious activities.
Lieutenant Bowne also presented to council the reasons why the Police Department would like changes to the ordinance. Specifically, to allow a mechanism for the police department to deny permits based on criminal convictions.

Councilor Ziegler asked what the enforcement mechanism for the new ordinance would be if someone is violating the permit. Lieutenant Bowne responded that with the new ordinance we can cancel their permit. If they don't have a permit, they can be charged with a misdemeanor. Councilor Mosby asked if there's a benefit to having the applicants come in person to the Police Department versus applying online? Lieutenant Bowne responded that we could wait to issue the permit until the applicant came to verify their identity at the police department.

Mr. Herrington presented the proposed changes in the new ordinance.

Motion by City Council Malloy to Approve the changes to the Ordinance Updating Door-to-Door Solicitation with the requirement for the applicant to appear in person at the police department before obtaining the permit.
Second by City Council Ziegler.
Ayes: City Council Steigleder, City Council Plew, City Council Malloy, City Council Ziegler, City Council Mosby, City Council Lucca
Motion Carried

5. CITIZEN ISSUES

This section of the agenda is reserved for citizens wishing to address the Council regarding City-related issues that are not on the agenda. Persons wishing to speak will have 5 minutes. Comments related to pending public hearings, including decisions that may be appealed to the City Council, are out of order and should be held for the public hearing. Repeated comments regarding the same or similar topics previously addressed are out of order and will not be allowed. Comments regarding performance by city employees are inappropriate at this time and should be directed to the Mayor, either by subsequent appointment or after tonight’s meeting, if time permits. In order to ensure adequate public notice, Idaho Law provides that any item, other than emergencies, requiring Council action must be placed on the agenda of an upcoming Council meeting. As such, the City Council can’t take action on items raised during citizens issues at the same meeting but may request additional information or that the item be placed on a future agenda.

None

6. ADMINISTRATIVE / STAFF REPORTS

This portion of the agenda is for City staff members to provide reports and updates to the Mayor and City Council regarding City business as well as responses to public comments. These items are for information only and no final action will be taken.

a. Publishing Council Agendas

City Attorney Field Herrington presented. Council requested staff publish agendas earlier than the current standard Friday at noon. The current process of compiling and reviewing the agenda and the packet by city staff was reviewed. Mr. Herrington explained that staff can get the agenda out sooner. It will be difficult but generally doable. Staff will endeavor to get the agenda published earlier than Friday at noon, usually by the close of business on Wednesday.

7. MAYOR AND COUNCIL COMMENTS

This section of the agenda is provided to allow the Mayor and City Councilors to make announcements and general comments relevant to City business and to request that items be added to future agendas for discussion. No final action or in-depth discussion of issues will occur.

None

8. EXECUTIVE SESSION

Certain City-related matters may need to be discussed confidentially subject to applicable legal requirements; the Council may enter executive session to discuss such matters. The motion to enter into executive session must reference the specific statutory section that authorizes the executive session. No final decision or action may be taken in executive session.

ACTION ITEMS:

RETURN TO REGULAR SESSION

ADJOURNMENT

Meeting adjourned at 8:33pm.

_____
Randy Westlund, Mayor

_____
Rhiannon O'Neill, Deputy City Clerk

Questions concerning items appearing on this Agenda or requests for accommodation of special needs to participate in the meeting should be addressed to the Office of the City Clerk, 408 N. Spokane Street or call 208-773-3511. City Council and City commission meetings are broadcast live on Post Falls City Cable on cable channel 1300 (formerly 97.103) as well as the City's YouTube Channel (https://www.youtube.com/c/CityofPostFallsIdaho).

Mayor Randy Westlund
Councilors: Samantha Steigleder, Aaron Plew, Joe Malloy, Nathan Ziegler, Jack Mosby, Marc Lucca

Mission
Building Community.

CITY OF POST FALLS
AGENDA REPORT
CONSENT CALENDAR
MEETING DATE: 6/2/2026

TO: HONORABLE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL

FROM: Grace Strickland, CSR/AP

SUBJECT: Payables 05/20/2026 - 06/03/2026

ITEM AND RECOMMENDED ACTION:

The Finance Department recommends that the City Council review, and approve, the Post Falls Check Approval and Check Run Accountability reports dated 6.03.26. Approval of the reports acknowledges receipt of the required reports and approves making the payments. No presentation is planned on this item.

DISCUSSION:

As required by Idaho Code 50-1017 *Presentation of Claims* and 50-1018 *Payment of Claims*, the Finance Department provides a report at each council meeting detailing payments to be made on all accounts payable received during the prior two weeks. Generally, claims are presented prior to payment being issued. However, at times it is necessary for payment to be issued prior to approval (i.e. to avoid late fees), these checks are presented in the Check Run Accountability Report for ratification at the next council meeting. The attached Post Falls Check Approval reports checks totaling $825,575.45 to be dated 6.03.26. The Hand Check Accountability is for Hand Checks issued 5.13.26-5.22.26 and total $256,421.06.

ITEM / PROJECT PREVIOUSLY REVIEWED BY COUNCIL ON:

APPROVED OR DIRECTION GIVEN:

FISCAL IMPACT OR OTHER SOURCE OF FUNDING:
$1,081,996.51

BUDGET CODE:
Various

ATTACHMENTS:
1. Check Run for Council 6.03.26
2. Hand Checks for Council 6.03.26

City of Post Falls

Packet: APPKT24922 - Check Run for Council 6.02.26 Check Date: 5/27/2026
Vendor Set: 01 - Vendor Set 01

Vendor Number / Bank Code	Vendor Name / Payment Type	Invoice #	Invoice Description	Account Number	Distribution Amount
Fund: 001 - GENERAL FUND					
Balance Sheet Accounts					
VEN06558	ARCHITERRA HOMES				
APMWB	Check	BOND RELEASE -	BOND RELEASE - 5168 E. AQUILA	001-22115	2,000.00
		BOND RELEASE -	BOND RELEASE - 5402 E. NORMA	001-22115	2,000.00
VEN08624	HALLMARK HOMES				
APMWB	Check	BOND RELEASE -	BOND RELEASE - 2651 E. CINDER	001-22115	2,000.00
VEN15243	Lakefront Construction, LLC				
APMWB	Check	BOND RELEASE -	BOND RELEASE - 102 W. NARCISSUS	001-22115	2,000.00
VEN12718	VIKING CONSTRUCTION				
APMWB	Check	BOND RELEASE -	BOND RELEASE - 1892 N. WOLLASTON	001-22115	2,000.00
		BOND RELEASE -	BOND RELEASE - 1558 E. ALLENBY	001-22115	2,000.00
		BOND RELEASE -	BOND RELEASE - 1478 E. ALLENBY	001-22115	2,000.00
		BOND RELEASE -	BOND RELEASE - 1510 E. ALLENBY	001-22115	2,000.00
		BOND RELEASE -	BOND RELEASE - 1412 E. ALLENBY	001-22115	2,000.00
				Balance Sheet Accounts Total:	18,000.00
Dept: 411 Mayor & Council					
P220	Post Falls Area Chamber of Commerce				
APMWB	Check	73273	Connect4Lunch (Nathan Ziegler)	001-411.0000.64010	25.00
		73272	Connect4Lunch (Randy Westlund)	001-411.0000.64010	25.00
				Dept 411 Total:	50.00
Dept: 412 Information Systems					
VEN15225	Agileblue Security				
APMWB	Electronic Funds Transf	206295	Agile Blue Monitoring FY26	001-412.0000.66043	1,014.72
D070	Dell Marketing LP				
APMWB	Check	10876311931	Annual Microsoft 365 renewal - CH	001-412.0000.66014	41,041.92
		10875786702	VLA MOBANDSEC E3 GCC SHARED ALN	001-412.0000.66014	556.40
				Dept 412 Total:	42,613.04
Dept: 414 Finance					
A4280	Alpine Summit CPAs				
APMWB	Check	16164	Fiscal Year 2025 Audit	001-414.0000.62091	3,093.75
T345	Tyler Technologies				
APMWB	Electronic Funds Transf	025-551577	Content Manager Implementation	001-414.0000.66015	580.00
		025-551870		001-414.0000.66015	250.00
				Dept 414 Total:	3,923.75
Dept: 421 Police					
A0690	AccessData Corp				
APMWB	Check	12174772	Shredding Services	001-421.0000.62040	104.79
VEN15225	Agileblue Security				
APMWB	Electronic Funds Transf	206295	Agile Blue Monitoring FY26	001-421.0000.66041	329.10
A600	Awards Etc.				
APMWB	Check	20242018	10-Year Anniversary Plaque - Desjarlais	001-421.0000.63060	70.00
VEN14572	Axon Enterprise, Inc				
APMWB	Electronic Funds Transf	INUS442938	New Build In-Car Cameras - Year 3 Paymen	001-421.0000.80050	5,057.73
B0690	Batteries Plus				
APMWB	Check	P91475171	PFPD9 Battery & Core Deposit	001-421.0000.67100	233.90
		P91475124	PFPD6 Battery & Core Deposit	001-421.0000.67100	233.90
C220	Coleman Oil Co				
APMWB	Electronic Funds Transf	CP-0394100	PD Gasoline	001-421.0000.64030	11,232.65
VEN14874	Debra J Salish				

Vendor Number / Bank Code	Vendor Name / Payment Type	Invoice #	Invoice Description	Account Number	Distribution Amount
APMWB	Check	26-34	Uniform Tailoring - Zentgraf	001-421.4000.72000	30.00
D070	Dell Marketing LP				
APMWB	Check	10875736426	Annual Microsoft 365 renewal - PD	001-421.0000.66043	37,535.00
G020	Galls, LLC				
APMWB	Electronic Funds Transf	034974352	Class A Hat Samples Return	001-421.4000.72000	-220.97
		035005166	Uniform Shirt - Flood	001-421.4000.72000	116.48
		035005199	PD Uniform Gear	001-421.4000.72000	219.90
		034973121	Class A Hat Samples Return Label	001-421.4000.72000	7.99
VEN01683	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company				
APMWB	Check	197-1164607	PFPD166 Tires	001-421.0000.67190	568.00
		197-1164606	PFPD147 Tires	001-421.0000.67190	568.00
VEN09941	Jacque Panza				
APMWB	Check	051426	Chaplain Stipend - April	001-421.0000.62370	25.00
VEN07726	Jon Dekeles				
APMWB	Check	05.14.26	Chaplain Stipend - April	001-421.0000.62370	100.00
VEN14952	Magnet Forensics, LLC				
APMWB	Electronic Funds Transf	SIN094413	GrayKey License - Preserve	001-421.0000.63920	1,075.00
VEN13627	Matthew Leitholt				
APMWB	Check	20113	PD Employee Photos	001-421.0000.62040	1,885.00
VEN14015	Midway Hyundai				
APMWB	Check	193596	PFPD144 Mount & Balance, Alignment	001-421.0000.67170	228.95
		193812	PFPD172 Mount & Balance, Alignment	001-421.0000.67170	228.95
M2005	Motorola Solutions				
APMWB	Electronic Funds Transf	1187170950	Investigative LPR Application Commerical da	001-421.0000.62040	3,390.00
N001	Napa Auto Parts				
APMWB	Check	390423	PD Stock - Razor Scrapers	001-421.0000.67090	50.19
		390060	PFPD140 Battery & Core Deposit	001-421.0000.67100	161.42
		392300	PFPD102 Electrical Connectors & Relays	001-421.0000.67100	43.91
		392302	PFPD163 Premium Capsules	001-421.0000.67100	46.49
		391831	PFPD167 Filter Wrench	001-421.0000.67100	16.36
		390963	PD Stock - Oil Filters, Shop Towels, Wiper F	001-421.0000.67100	298.27
		392301	PFPD120 Battery & Core Deposit	001-421.0000.67100	140.59
		389946	PFPD8, 134 Oil Filters, TPMS Sensors	001-421.0000.67100	122.36
		390064	PD Stock - Tire Repair Kit	001-421.0000.67100	106.11
VEN04390	Personnel Evaluation, Inc.				
APMWB	Check	57646	Applicant Testing - April	001-421.0000.62040	25.00
P220	Post Falls Area Chamber of Commerce				
APMWB	Check	73258	May Connect4Lunch - PD Table	001-421.0000.64010	100.00
		73287	May Connect4Lunch Attendee - Johnson	001-421.0000.64010	25.00
P4384	Proforce Law Enforcement				
APMWB	Check	601996	Bullet proof vests	001-421.4000.72010	13,838.66
VEN14817	Public Safety Psychological Services				
APMWB	Check	7266	Applicant Psych Testing	001-421.0000.62040	520.00
VEN14803	R David Moore				
APMWB	Check	RDM106	ICOPA Re-Accreditation Assessor Reimburs	001-421.0000.62040	1,158.12
R251	Serights Ace Hardware				
APMWB	Check	375808/1	PD Shop Hardware	001-421.0000.67030	60.64
S275	Solar Eclipse				
APMWB	Check	58231	PFPD191 Window Tinting	001-421.0000.67170	160.00
T118	TPI Embroidery				
APMWB	Check	13324	Uniform Hats - Various	001-421.4000.72000	156.87
				Dept 421 Total:	80,049.36
Dept: 424 Legal					
C220	Coleman Oil Co				
APMWB	Electronic Funds Transf	CP-0386004	Monthly fuel usage - April 2026	001-424.0000.64030	26.58
				Dept 424 Total:	26.58
Dept: 427 Animal Control					
A017	A-Tec, Inc.				
APMWB	Check	6735	Animal Shelter Camera Relocation	001-427.0000.68010	130.00

Vendor Number / Bank Code	Vendor Name / Payment Type	Invoice #	Invoice Description	Account Number	Distribution Amount
C220	Coleman Oil Co				
APMWB	Electronic Funds Transf	CP-0394100	PD Gasoline	001-427.0000.64030	272.10
VEN04236	Ramey's Yard Care				
APMWB	Check	908499	Animal Shelter Seasonal Pest Control	001-427.0000.68010	85.00
				Dept 427 Total:	487.10
Dept: 431 Streets					
A1395	Advanced Compressor & Hose Inc				
APMWB	Check	103552	Hydraulic hoses for Skid Steer	001-431.0000.68150	401.18
VEN05261	CDA PAVING				
APMWB	Check	114858	3/4" MINUS - Watercress Ave & dumping co	001-431.0000.68130	447.28
C220	Coleman Oil Co				
APMWB	Electronic Funds Transf	CP-0386004	Monthly fuel usage - April 2026	001-431.0000.64030	6,333.01
I340	Interstate Concrete & Asphalt				
APMWB	Electronic Funds Transf	1131455	Asphalt for Patching	001-431.0000.68090	440.30
		1130600		001-431.0000.68090	39.96
L071	Local Highway Technical Assistance Council- LHTAC				
APMWB	Electronic Funds Transf	T25526RM-4	LHTAC Course - Roadway Materials	001-431.0000.64020	640.00
		T25626PM-5	LHTAC Coures - Pavement Maintenance	001-431.0000.64020	400.00
P325	Poe Asphalt Paving, Inc.				
APMWB	Check	11113	Asphalt for Patching potholes	001-431.0000.68090	82.14
		11055	Asphalt for Pleasantview Rd paving project	001-431.0000.68130	9,408.36
VEN02884	Rodda Paint				
APMWB	Check	45267858	2026 Road paint	001-431.0000.68100	43,200.00
R251	Serights Ace Hardware				
APMWB	Check	375725/1	CABLE TIEs & Grease	001-431.0000.63000	38.67
		375566/1	NUts & bolts	001-431.0000.63260	7.08
		375724/1	PVC repair/sign install	001-431.0000.63260	7.19
		375702/1	4# HAMMER	001-431.0000.67090	23.39
		375508/1	Propane Torch return	001-431.0000.67090	-67.49
		375551/1	PROPANE	001-431.0000.68090	58.87
		375422/1		001-431.0000.68090	32.09
		375654/1		001-431.0000.68100	22.17
		375509/1	buckets w/lids	001-431.0000.68100	23.88
		375610/1	PROPANE	001-431.0000.68130	15.62
		375582/1	Cement mixer prep/cleaning materials	001-431.0000.68150	35.67
T11960	TraffiCorp				
APMWB	Check	15022	Traffic Control - Pleasantview Paving Projec	001-431.0000.68130	3,584.00
W180	Western States Equipment				
APMWB	Check	IN003611936	Cutter bits for Skid Steer	001-431.0000.63000	713.95
VEN01033	Western Systems				
APMWB	Check	0000072268	LOADSWITCHES	001-431.0000.68140	406.40
Z026	Ziegler Lumber Co #017				
APMWB	Check	1118260	18 in. Round Steel Stake	001-431.0000.68150	136.50
		1121184	Portland Cement	001-431.0000.68150	693.00
				Dept 431 Total:	67,123.22
Dept: 433 Facility Maintenance					
C220	Coleman Oil Co				
APMWB	Electronic Funds Transf	CP-0386004	Monthly fuel usage - April 2026	001-433.0000.64030	177.83
				Dept 433 Total:	177.83
Dept: 434 Fleet Maintenance					
A1395	Advanced Compressor & Hose Inc				
APMWB	Check	103365	Hoses to attach Cement Mixer	001-434.0000.63011	134.92
		103398	hose barbs for skid steer	001-434.0000.63011	38.84
		103418	Adjustable Elbow - P311	001-434.0000.63012	12.22
VEN14736	Cintas Corporation No. 3				
APMWB	Check	4269471628	Fleet Laundry & Rug Service	001-434.0000.63160	145.11
		4268716307		001-434.0000.63160	155.69
C220	Coleman Oil Co				

Vendor Number / Bank Code	Vendor Name / Payment Type	Invoice #	Invoice Description	Account Number	Distribution Amount
APMWB	Electronic Funds Transf	CP-0386004	Monthly fuel usage - April 2026	001-434.0000.64030	474.22
VEN15186	CW Upfitters				
APMWB	Electronic Funds Transf	1368	Upfit - PFPD184	001-434.0000.90010	8,665.13
		1799	Upfit - PFPD191	001-434.0000.90010	4,369.81
		1915	Radios/Antennae - PFPD187, 188, 189, 191	001-434.0000.90010	822.14
VEN01683	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company				
APMWB	Check	197-1164561	Tires - S129	001-434.0000.67190	1,162.62
G098	Grainger				
APMWB	Check	9902864561	Parts for Concrete Mixer - S346CM	001-434.0000.63011	62.47
VEN03517	Kenworth Sales Company				
APMWB	Check	024P57649	CARTRIDGE-AIR DRYER - R200	001-434.0000.63012	123.26
N001	Napa Auto Parts				
APMWB	Check	391326	lamp - S213	001-434.0000.63011	6.21
		390844	Filter Stock	001-434.0000.63011	46.92
		391832	Core Deposit on inv# 391181	001-434.0000.63012	-216.00
		391218	Filter Stock	001-434.0000.63012	49.86
		391172	NEW CLIMATE CONTROL - R101	001-434.0000.63012	186.02
		390934	Battery cables - P464	001-434.0000.63012	755.75
		391962	Cut off tool & wheels	001-434.0000.67090	161.80
		391328	Drill bit kits - F101, F102	001-434.0000.67090	69.98
N107	Norlift Inc				
APMWB	Electronic Funds Transf	50101586	Air/oil filters - S358	001-434.0000.63011	492.46
R060	Ragan Equipment Co.				
APMWB	Check	01-184784	STARTER - P474	001-434.0000.63012	262.95
VEN07942	RWC International LTD				
APMWB	Check	XA106117581 01	Reversal of original invoice XA106117350 02	001-434.0000.63012	-418.12
		XA106117582 01	SEATBELT - R200	001-434.0000.63012	383.60
		XA106117350 02		001-434.0000.63012	418.12
VEN13988	Tacoma Screw Products, Inc				
APMWB	Check	240184930-00	Brake Cleaner	001-434.0000.63011	259.32
				001-434.0000.63012	259.32
				001-434.0000.63013	172.88
VEN13987	Western Peterbilt, LLC				
APMWB	Check	027R13788	DEF System Troubleshooting - S555	001-434.0000.67170	2,011.05
				Dept 434 Total:	21,068.55
Dept: 441 Urban Forestry					
C220	Coleman Oil Co				
APMWB	Electronic Funds Transf	CP-0386004	Monthly fuel usage - April 2026	001-441.0000.64030	1,605.29
C410	Country Lock & Key, Inc.				
APMWB	Electronic Funds Transf	9378494790	Keys for UF	001-441.0000.67010	7.98
R251	Serights Ace Hardware				
APMWB	Check	A20708/1	Equipment repair	001-441.0000.67010	147.14
				Dept 441 Total:	1,760.41
Dept: 442 Cemetery					
C191	City of Coeur d'Alene				
APMWB	Check	26-MAY	Setting Fee Vern and Patricia Fitzgerald	001-442.0000.63760	125.00
C220	Coleman Oil Co				
APMWB	Electronic Funds Transf	CP-0386004	Monthly fuel usage - April 2026	001-442.0000.64030	970.17
F070	Fire Safety Specialists				
APMWB	Check	28281	Yearly fire extinguishers	001-442.0000.63110	130.50
N210	Northland Nursery				
APMWB	Check	220000080077	3 yards bark	001-442.0000.68170	132.00
		220000080107	2" bark	001-442.0000.68170	132.00
R060	Ragan Equipment Co.				
APMWB	Check	01-185122	Trimmer line	001-442.0000.67030	104.55
R1913	Rockhound Landscape Supply				
APMWB	Check	1097	sod 4 graves	001-442.0000.68180	354.00
R251	Serights Ace Hardware				
APMWB	Check	375847/1	gas can	001-442.0000.67090	52.18

Vendor Number / Bank Code	Vendor Name / Payment Type	Invoice #	Invoice Description	Account Number	Distribution Amount
W230	Wilbert Precast Inc.				
APMWB	Check	390370-1	Wilson memorial	001-442.0000.63760	2,279.26
		385540-1	Final Engraving LLoyd, Theodore	001-442.0000.63760	258.00
		388018-1	Greb memorial	001-442.0000.63760	184.50
		396264-1	Drapeau Memorial	001-442.0000.63760	1,098.44
		393457-1	Louise Varner stone	001-442.0000.63760	512.72
		395697-1	Celentano niche engraving	001-442.0000.63760	385.00
		394892-1	Friedman niche engraving	001-442.0000.63760	385.00
		388018-1	Greb memorial	001-442.0000.63760	1,204.64
		389117-1	Dwight Smith	001-442.0000.63760	1,611.14
		386401-1	Babinski - Final Engraving	001-442.0000.63760	258.00
		394192-1	Millovitsch, Helen Final	001-442.0000.63760	258.00
Z026	Ziegler Lumber Co #017				
APMWB	Check	1112417	portland concrete	001-442.0000.68170	39.60
				Dept 442 Total:	10,474.70
Dept: 443 Parks					
VEN15174	Airgas USA, LLC				
APMWB	Check	5524606962	Acetylene for the welder	001-443.0000.64030	9.36
C180	Central Pre Mix Concrete				
APMWB	Check	4118096	Concrete for Falls Playground	001-443.0000.68170	134.25
C220	Coleman Oil Co				
APMWB	Electronic Funds Transf	CP-0386004	Monthly fuel usage - April 2026	001-443.0000.64030	3,872.25
D1165	Drains Plus Rooter and Septic				
APMWB	Check	100037	Snaked main sewer line at Crown Pointe	001-443.0000.62180	325.00
		100043	Pumped Septic tank at Trailer Park Wave	001-443.0000.65050	520.00
		100041	Pumped vault at Black Bay	001-443.0000.65050	520.00
		100028	1000 Gallon Pumped Vault at Sportsman's	001-443.0000.65050	520.00
		100026	2500 Gallon Vault-Pumped Septic tank Traill	001-443.0000.65050	1,425.00
		100029	Pumped vault at Corbin Park	001-443.0000.65050	1,040.00
		100030	Pumped Septic at the Community Forest	001-443.0000.65050	520.00
F020	Fastenal Company				
APMWB	Electronic Funds Transf	IDCOE235016	anchor bolts for Q'emiln	001-443.1658.62330	72.93
H1957	Horizon Distributors Inc				
APMWB	Electronic Funds Transf	2S255211	Irrigation parts for Black Bay	001-443.0000.68230	214.90
N249	Northwest Playground Equipment				
APMWB	Check	AR100955	Playground part for Chase Park	001-443.0000.68013	363.75
VEN01361	Safety-Kleen				
APMWB	Check	99878398	Pump out oil/water separator at 3rd St	001-443.0000.65050	768.81
S0760	Seltice Laundry				
APMWB	Check	8/1066	Car Washes for Parks	001-443.0000.63150	64.09
		8/1065		001-443.0000.63150	46.07
R251	Serights Ace Hardware				
APMWB	Check	A31262/1	Mini Rocker Switches for North Side	001-443.0000.67030	21.87
		375786/1	Hardware for North Side	001-443.0000.67030	4.48
A565	SiteOne Landscape Supply, LLC				
APMWB	Check	166157702-001	Irrigation for Beck Park	001-443.0000.68230	430.62
		166152209-001		001-443.0000.68230	430.62
				Dept 443 Total:	11,304.00
Dept: 444 Parks - Construction					
R251	Serights Ace Hardware				
APMWB	Check	375683/1	Hardware for Construction	001-444.0000.67030	19.04
Z026	Ziegler Lumber Co #017				
APMWB	Check	1113162	Irrigation parts for Chase	001-444.1665.93180	200.51
				Dept 444 Total:	219.55
Dept: 445 Recreation					
C175	Century Publishing Co, Inc.				
APMWB	Check	79093	Summer 2026 Activity Guides	001-445.0000.63210	6,976.91

Vendor Number / Bank Code	Vendor Name / Payment Type	Invoice #	Invoice Description	Account Number	Distribution Amount
Dept: 452 Building Inspector					
C220	Coleman Oil Co				
APMWB	Electronic Funds Transf	CP-0386004	Monthly fuel usage - April 2026	001-452.0000.64030	852.54
				Dept 452 Total:	852.54
Dept: 453 Engineering					
C220	Coleman Oil Co				
APMWB	Electronic Funds Transf	CP-0386004	Monthly fuel usage - April 2026	001-453.0000.64030	259.15
				Dept 453 Total:	259.15
				Fund 001 Total:	265,366.69
Fund: 003 - PERSONNEL BENEFIT POOL					
Dept: 482 Personnel Pool					
VEN04994	Gallagher Benefit Services Inc.				
APMWB	Electronic Funds Transf	372269	FSA Fees May 2026	003-482.4155.71210	15.00
				Dept 482 Total:	15.00
				Fund 003 Total:	15.00
Fund: 008 - 911 SUPPORT					
Dept: 426 911 Support					
VEN15225	Agileblue Security				
APMWB	Electronic Funds Transf	206295	Agile Blue Monitoring FY26	008-426.0000.66043	1,398.68
				Dept 426 Total:	1,398.68
				Fund 008 Total:	1,398.68
Fund: 017 - ANNEXATION FEES					
Dept: 410 General Government Services					
VEN13951	SCJ Alliance				
APMWB	Check	85045	2025 Comp Plan Consultation Fee - April	017-410.0000.62040	18,802.15
				Dept 410 Total:	18,802.15
				Fund 017 Total:	18,802.15
Fund: 023 - SPECIAL EVENTS					
Dept: 446 Special Events					
P410	Post Falls Highway District				
APMWB	Check	05.06.2026	2026 Triathlon Special Event App Processin	023-446.1602.63000	350.00
				Dept 446 Total:	350.00
				Fund 023 Total:	350.00
Fund: 035 - PUBLIC SAFETY IMPACT FEES					
Dept: 420 Public Safety Impact Fees					
VEN14481	HMH Engineering				
APMWB	Check	D25030-11	PD Parking Lot HMH Invoice April 2026	035-420.0000.95015	2,995.00
W090	Welch Comer & Associates, Inc.				
APMWB	Electronic Funds Transf	41354180-015	Impact Fee Update	035-420.0000.80300	4,118.67
				Dept 420 Total:	7,113.67
				Fund 035 Total:	7,113.67
Fund: 037 - STREETS IMPACT FEES					
Dept: 431 Streets					
J105	J-U-B Engineers, Inc.				
APMWB	Electronic Funds Transf	196194	Ross Point Road Cycle Track	037-431.1305.62040	1,195.20
W090	Welch Comer & Associates, Inc.				

Vendor Number / Bank Code	Vendor Name / Payment Type	Invoice #	Invoice Description	Account Number	Distribution Amount
APMWB	Electronic Funds Transf	41354180-015	Impact Fee Update	037-431.0000.80300	4,118.67
				Dept 431 Total:	5,313.87
				Fund 037 Total:	5,313.87
Fund: 038 - PARKS IMPACT FEES					
Dept: 443 Parks					
W090	Welch Comer & Associates, Inc.				
APMWB	Electronic Funds Transf	41354180-015	Impact Fee Update	038-443.0000.80300	4,118.66
				Dept 443 Total:	4,118.66
				Fund 038 Total:	4,118.66
Fund: 650 - RECLAIMED WATER OPERATING					
Dept: 463 Wastewater Operating					
A549	A to Z Rentals				
APMWB	Check	619927-6	ROTOHAMMER MEDIUM	650-463.0000.68025	64.96
A090	Accurate Testing Labs LLC				
APMWB	Check	154523	Phosphorus Testing	650-463.0000.68360	70.00
A1395	Advanced Compressor & Hose Inc				
APMWB	Check	103457	Gauge 2 1/2	650-463.0000.68025	53.84
A424	Anatek Labs, Inc.				
APMWB	Electronic Funds Transf	2612035	Standard Testing	650-463.0000.68360	72.00
VEN14808	Ardurra Group, Inc				
APMWB	Electronic Funds Transf	210756-21529	Community Forest Apr 1st-Apr 30th	650-463.0000.62040	2,342.50
		260040-21402	WRF OD6 PUMP	650-463.3122.68400	6,619.22
VEN14736	Cintas Corporation No. 3				
APMWB	Check	4268716570	WWTP Uniforms	650-463.4000.72000	157.67
C220	Coleman Oil Co				
APMWB	Electronic Funds Transf	CP-0386004	Monthly fuel usage - April 2026	650-463.0000.65005	793.79
F030	FedEx				
APMWB	Check	2-549-77968	Freight JSF Tech to WWTP	650-463.0000.68025	19.50
G098	Grainger				
APMWB	Check	9925480544	WRF Air Filter	650-463.0000.68010	205.92
		9925672793		650-463.0000.68010	98.04
		9904509669	WRF DIAPHRAGM PUMP	650-463.0000.68025	192.10
H1957	Horizon Distributors Inc				
APMWB	Electronic Funds Transf	2S254322	EN22 9V HD ALKALINE BATTERY	650-463.0000.68010	22.52
		2S256847	Treatment Irrigation Parts	650-463.0000.68010	192.60
		2S254322	EN22 9V HD ALKALINE BATTERY	650-463.0000.68010	156.09
		2S254541	Treatment Irrigation Clock	650-463.0000.68010	1,563.21
		2S254322	EN22 9V HD ALKALINE BATTERY	650-463.0000.68010	18.66
I129	Idaho Rural Water Assoc.				
APMWB	Check	E8565	Certification Math Review	650-463.0000.64020	125.00
		E8573	Flow of water class - Bob H	650-463.0000.64020	125.00
N001	Napa Auto Parts				
APMWB	Check	390074	5W30 Oil & Brake Cleaner	650-463.0000.67170	20.49
P125	Paramount Supply Company				
APMWB	Check	193620	WWTP Repair and Shop Parts	650-463.0000.68025	326.38
R251	Serights Ace Hardware				
APMWB	Check	375519/1	NAILS BOLTS NUTS	650-463.0000.68025	7.90
		375886/1	PLNT HOOK BASIC BLK 6"	650-463.0000.68025	34.87
U1006	Univar Solutions USA, LLC				
APMWB	Electronic Funds Transf	53879866	Aluminum Sulfate for Tertiary Operations	650-463.0000.63008	8,038.72
		53861700		650-463.0000.63008	8,184.80
		53861701		650-463.0000.63008	8,284.40
		53874538	Caustic Soda Deliveries Tertiary Operations	650-463.0000.63008	5,570.74
VEN14989	VEGA Americas, Inc				
APMWB	Check	684703	Wired radar sensor for continuous level mea	650-463.0000.68025	3,407.19
VEN14784	Z&M Enterprise, Llc				
APMWB	Check	2123	UV Amalgam Lamps	650-463.0000.68025	1,650.00

Vendor Number / Bank Code	Vendor Name / Payment Type	Invoice #	Invoice Description	Account Number	Distribution Amount
Dept: 466 Wastewater - Collections					
VEN14736	Cintas Corporation No. 3				
APMWB	Check	4268716570	WWTP Uniforms	650-466.4000.72000	157.66
C220	Coleman Oil Co				
APMWB	Electronic Funds Transf	CP-0386004	Monthly fuel usage - April 2026	650-466.0000.65005	2,915.52
G098	Grainger				
APMWB	Check	9910344168	WRAP-A-ROUND TAPE.BLADE 7 FT X 5 IN	650-466.0000.63330	93.82
H1957	Horizon Distributors Inc				
APMWB	Electronic Funds Transf	2S254322	EN22 9V HD ALKALINE BATTERY	650-466.0000.68010	29.77
N001	Napa Auto Parts				
APMWB	Check	390074	5W30 Oil & Brake Cleaner	650-466.0000.63330	125.64
		390835	Batteries for Montrose LS	650-466.0000.68021	342.82
		390975	BAT Core Deposit	650-466.0000.68021	-36.00
R251	Serights Ace Hardware				
APMWB	Check	375747/1	MARKING WAND PRO	650-466.0000.63000	55.78
		375764/1	TOTE BAG BIG MOUTH 16"W	650-466.0000.63330	62.99
		375697/1	DUCT TAPE BLACK 30YD	650-466.0000.63330	32.37
		375756/1	DRIVER/WIRE STRIPPER SET	650-466.0000.67090	29.69
VEN14989	VEGA Americas, Inc				
APMWB	Check	684703	Wired radar sensor for continuous level mea	650-466.0000.63006	3,407.19
VEN13163	Wapiti Consulting, LLC				
APMWB	Electronic Funds Transf	632	3rd Ave LS Repair, Replaced PLC Output C	650-466.0000.68021	5,850.00
				Dept 466 Total:	13,067.25
Dept: 468 Wastewater - Surface Water					
A1395	Advanced Compressor & Hose Inc				
APMWB	Check	103471	Storm Water Parts	650-468.0000.68380	62.10
C220	Coleman Oil Co				
APMWB	Electronic Funds Transf	CP-0386004	Monthly fuel usage - April 2026	650-468.0000.65005	1,064.43
G098	Grainger				
APMWB	Check	9909601438	ABSORB SOCK,OIL-BASED LIQUIDS, 4FT	650-468.0000.68380	365.28
H1957	Horizon Distributors Inc				
APMWB	Electronic Funds Transf	2S256312	Nozzle & Shaft Trimmer	650-468.0000.66190	384.79
		2S254541	Treatment Irrigation Clock	650-468.0000.68010	721.14
		2S254744	EN22 9V HD ALKALINE BATTERY	650-468.0000.68380	389.42
R1913	Rockhound Landscape Supply				
APMWB	Check	970	3yrds Fine Sand	650-468.0000.68380	138.00
		1090	4 yards Top Soil	650-468.0000.68380	116.00
R251	Serights Ace Hardware				
APMWB	Check	375714/1	HOSE BARB MENDER 3/8"	650-468.0000.68380	10.76
		375684/1	HSE CLMP SS 9/16T01-1/4"	650-468.0000.68380	28.74
		375714/1	HOSE BARB MENDER 3/8"	650-468.0000.68380	5.93
				Dept 468 Total:	3,286.59
				Fund 650 Total:	64,771.95
Fund: 651 - RECLAIMED WATER CAPITAL - WWTP					
Dept: 463 Wastewater Operating					
W090	Welch Comer & Associates, Inc.				
APMWB	Electronic Funds Transf	41354130-024	Lundy Blvd Waterline Welch Invoice April 20	651-463.6505.95520	310.00
				Dept 463 Total:	310.00
				Fund 651 Total:	310.00
Fund: 652 - RECLAIMED WATER CAPITAL - COLLECTOR					
Dept: 463 Wastewater Operating					
W090	Welch Comer & Associates, Inc.				
APMWB	Electronic Funds Transf	41354141-003	Fisher LS Design Welch Invoice April 2026	652-463.3232.95520	18,570.00

				Dept 463 Total:	18,570.00
				Fund 652 Total:	18,570.00

Packet: APPKT24922 - Check Run for Council 6.02.26 Check Date: 5/27/2026
Vendor Set: 01 - Vendor Set 01

Vendor Number / Bank Code	Vendor Name / Payment Type	Invoice #	Invoice Description	Account Number	Distribution Amount
Fund: 700 - SANITATION					
Dept: 461 Sanitation					
VEN07913	CANNON HILL				
APMWB	Check	45014	Wood waste from Parks & UF	700-461.0000.65050	364.00
C115	Northwest Waste and Recycling				
APMWB	Electronic Funds Transf	5.19.26	Sanitation Monthly Contract	700-461.0000.62042	427,491.71
				Dept 461 Total:	427,855.71
				Fund 700 Total:	427,855.71
Fund: 750 - WATER OPERATING					
Dept: 462 Water Operating					
A090	Accurate Testing Labs LLC				
APMWB	Check	152309	BACT T PA Coliform Presence/Absence	750-462.0000.68360	200.00
		152414		750-462.0000.68360	200.00
C220	Coleman Oil Co				
APMWB	Electronic Funds Transf	CP-0386004	Monthly fuel usage - April 2026	750-462.0000.64030	2,647.56
VEN14305	General Pacific, Inc				
APMWB	Electronic Funds Transf	1543379	BAD 68874-001 FIRE HYDRANT ENDPOIN	750-462.0000.63280	714.00
K080	Knudtsen Chevrolet and GMAC				
APMWB	Check	6302458/1	Oil Change & Tire Rotation W121 SHORT P.	750-462.0000.67170	157.18
		6302360/1	Oil Change & Tire Rotation Short Pay Tax (E	750-462.0000.67170	157.18
N001	Napa Auto Parts				
APMWB	Check	390371	CHT 1/2 DRIVE RATCHET CH (CF1)	750-462.0000.67090	110.00
		078316	TOOLS FOR WATER TRUCKS	750-462.0000.67090	327.79
VEN15240	Redline Engineering LLC				
APMWB	Electronic Funds Transf	50626	Hydraulic Shop Press	750-462.0000.66190	4,385.86
				Dept 462 Total:	8,899.57
				Fund 750 Total:	8,899.57
Fund: 753 - WATER CAPITAL					
Dept: 462 Water Operating					
VEN14948	Century West Engineering Corp.				
APMWB	Check	252028	Westwood Water Century West Invoice April	753-462.3225.95500	2,689.50
				Dept 462 Total:	2,689.50
				Fund 753 Total:	2,689.50
				Report Total:	825,575.45

Fund	Account	Amount
001 - GENERAL FUND		
	001-22115	18,000.00
	001-411.0000.64010	50.00
	001-412.0000.66014	41,598.32
	001-412.0000.66043	1,014.72
	001-414.0000.62091	3,093.75
	001-414.0000.66015	830.00
	001-421.0000.62040	7,082.91
	001-421.0000.62370	125.00
	001-421.0000.63060	70.00
	001-421.0000.63920	1,075.00
	001-421.0000.64010	125.00
	001-421.0000.64030	11,232.65
	001-421.0000.66041	329.10
	001-421.0000.66043	37,535.00
	001-421.0000.67030	60.64
	001-421.0000.67090	50.19
	001-421.0000.67100	1,403.31
	001-421.0000.67170	617.90
	001-421.0000.67190	1,136.00
	001-421.0000.80050	5,057.73
	001-421.4000.72000	310.27
	001-421.4000.72010	13,838.66
	001-424.0000.64030	26.58
	001-427.0000.64030	272.10
	001-427.0000.68010	215.00
	001-431.0000.63000	752.62
	001-431.0000.63260	14.27
	001-431.0000.64020	1,040.00
	001-431.0000.64030	6,333.01
	001-431.0000.67090	-44.10
	001-431.0000.68090	653.36
	001-431.0000.68100	43,246.05
	001-431.0000.68130	13,455.26
	001-431.0000.68140	406.40
	001-431.0000.68150	1,266.35
	001-433.0000.64030	177.83
	001-434.0000.63011	1,041.14
	001-434.0000.63012	1,816.98
	001-434.0000.63013	172.88
	001-434.0000.63160	300.80
	001-434.0000.64030	474.22
	001-434.0000.67090	231.78
	001-434.0000.67170	2,011.05
	001-434.0000.67190	1,162.62
	001-434.0000.90010	13,857.08
	001-441.0000.64030	1,605.29
	001-441.0000.67010	155.12
	001-442.0000.63110	130.50
	001-442.0000.63760	8,559.70
	001-442.0000.64030	970.17
	001-442.0000.67030	104.55
	001-442.0000.67090	52.18
	001-442.0000.68170	303.60
	001-442.0000.68180	354.00
	001-443.0000.62180	325.00
	001-443.0000.63150	110.16

001-443.0000.64030		3,881.61
001-443.0000.65050		5,313.81
001-443.0000.67030		26.35
001-443.0000.68013		363.75
001-443.0000.68170		134.25
001-443.0000.68230		1,076.14
001-443.1658.62330		72.93
001-444.0000.67030		19.04
001-444.1665.93180		200.51
001-445.0000.63210		6,976.91
001-452.0000.64030		852.54
001-453.0000.64030		259.15
	Fund 001 Total:	265,366.69
003 - PERSONNEL BENEFIT POOL		
003-482.4155.71210		15.00
	Fund 003 Total:	15.00
008 - 911 SUPPORT		
008-426.0000.66043		1,398.68
	Fund 008 Total:	1,398.68
017 - ANNEXATION FEES		
017-410.0000.62040		18,802.15
	Fund 017 Total:	18,802.15
023 - SPECIAL EVENTS		
023-446.1602.63000		350.00
	Fund 023 Total:	350.00
035 - PUBLIC SAFETY IMPACT FEES		
035-420.0000.80300		4,118.67
035-420.0000.95015		2,995.00
	Fund 035 Total:	7,113.67
037 - STREETS IMPACT FEES		
037-431.0000.80300		4,118.67
037-431.1305.62040		1,195.20
	Fund 037 Total:	5,313.87
038 - PARKS IMPACT FEES		
038-443.0000.80300		4,118.66
	Fund 038 Total:	4,118.66
650 - RECLAIMED WATER OPERATING		
650-463.0000.62040		2,342.50
650-463.0000.63008		30,078.66
650-463.0000.64020		250.00
650-463.0000.65005		793.79
650-463.0000.67170		20.49
650-463.0000.68010		2,257.04
650-463.0000.68025		5,756.74
650-463.0000.68360		142.00
650-463.3122.68400		6,619.22
650-463.4000.72000		157.67
650-466.0000.63000		55.78
650-466.0000.63006		3,407.19
650-466.0000.63330		314.82
650-466.0000.65005		2,915.52
650-466.0000.67090		29.69
650-466.0000.68010		29.77
650-466.0000.68021		6,156.82
650-466.4000.72000		157.66
650-468.0000.65005		1,064.43
650-468.0000.66190		384.79
650-468.0000.68010		721.14
650-468.0000.68380		1,116.23
	Fund 650 Total:	64,771.95
651 - RECLAIMED WATER CAPITAL - WWTP		
651-463.6505.95520		310.00
	Fund 651 Total:	310.00
652 - RECLAIMED WATER CAPITAL - COLLECTOR		
652-463.3232.95520		18,570.00
	Fund 652 Total:	18,570.00

700 - SANITATION		
700-461.0000.62042		427,491.71
700-461.0000.65050		364.00
	Fund 700 Total:	427,855.71
750 - WATER OPERATING		
750-462.0000.63280		714.00
750-462.0000.64030		2,647.56
750-462.0000.66190		4,385.86
750-462.0000.67090		437.79
750-462.0000.67170		314.36
750-462.0000.68360		400.00
	Fund 750 Total:	8,899.57
753 - WATER CAPITAL		
753-462.3225.95500		2,689.50
	Fund 753 Total:	2,689.50
	Report Total:	825,575.45

ACCOUNTS PAYABLE HANDCHECK ACCOUNTABILITY

5/13/2026	$ 62,141.00	102137	Mike White Ford of Coeur d'Alene
5/15/2026	$ 46.65	APA003248	AT&T Long Distance
5/15/2026	$ 2,190.14	APA003249	Avista Utilities
5/15/2026	$ 180.05	APA003250	Charter Communications
5/15/2026	$ 38.89	APA003251	H & H Business Systems
5/15/2026	$ 96.82	APA003252	Kootenai County Solid Waste
5/15/2026	$ 42,379.72	APA003253	Kootenai Electric
5/15/2026	$ 205.97	APA003254	Ricoh USA Inc
5/19/2026	$ 48,136.00	102142	Parker Toyota
5/22/2026	$ 91,478.92	APA003372	Avista Utilities
5/22/2026	$ 345.32	APA003373	Charter Communications
5/22/2026	$ 2,086.65	APA003374	Kootenai County Solid Waste
5/22/2026	$ 699.74	APA003375	SpectraSite Communications
5/22/2026	$ 357.39	APA003376	Verizon WIreless
5/22/2026	$ 6,037.80	APA003377	Ziply Fiber
	$ 256,421.06		

FOR CHECK RUN 6/02/26	
Pay Before Due Date	001-434.0000.90010
Pay Before Due Date	Various
Pay Before Due Date	Various
Pay Before Due Date	001-443.0000.65030
Pay Before Due Date	001-431.0000.66050
Pay Before Due Date	Various
Pay Before Due Date	Various
Pay Before Due Date	Various
Pay Before Due Date	001-434.0000.90010
Pay Before Due Date	Various
Pay Before Due Date	Various
Pay Before Due Date	Various
Pay Before Due Date	001-421.0000.62040
Pay Before Due Date	Various
Pay Before Due Date	Various

CITY OF POST FALLS
AGENDA REPORT
CONSENT CALENDAR
MEETING DATE: 6/2/2026

TO: HONORABLE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL

FROM: Victoria Howell, Purchasing/CSR

SUBJECT: March Cash and Investments Report

ITEM AND RECOMMENDED ACTION:
The Finance Department recommends that the City Council review, and approve, the Budget Status Report, Treasurer's Report of Cash and Investment Transactions and Cash and Investments Report for the month of March 2026. Approval of the reports acknowledges receipt of the required reports. No presentation is planned on this item.

DISCUSSION:
Each month the Finance Department provides a report detailing the expenditures, to date, under the adopted budget (per Idaho Code 50-208) and a report on the cash and investments for that month (per Idaho Code 50-135) to ensure that the council, and the public is aware of the city's financial position. Idaho Code 50-708 requires at least quarterly during the year council review a treasurer's report that includes the accounts and doings of the chief finance officer of the city. The attached reports are for March 2026. The budget summary report details the budgeted amount by expenditure type and the amount expended through the end of March in both dollars and by percentage. The Cash and Investments Report shows the amounts the city has on deposit with the noted institutions as well as cash on hand. At the end of March, the total of investments and cash on hand was $251,013,804.32. Finally, the Treasurer's Report of Cash and Investment Transactions details the receipts and disbursements to each fund during the month of March.

ITEM / PROJECT PREVIOUSLY REVIEWED BY COUNCIL ON:
None

APPROVED OR DIRECTION GIVEN:
None

FISCAL IMPACT OR OTHER SOURCE OF FUNDING:
$251,013,804.32

BUDGET CODE:
Various

ATTACHMENTS:
1. Budget Status Report
2. Cash and Investments
3. Treasurer's Report of C&I Transactions

CITY OF POST FALLS
BUDGET STATUS REPORT
FOR MONTH ENDED March 31, 2026

FUND OR DEPARTMENT	TYPE OF EXPENDITURE	TOTAL BUDGET	YTD EXPENDITURE	PERCENT EXPENDED
411 - MAYOR COUNCIL	Operating	$ 132,684.60	$ 102,039.72	76.9%
	Personnel	127,020.93	56,539.34	44.5%
		259,705.53	158,579.06	61.1%
412 - INFORMATION SYSTEMS	Operating	148,410.00	78,261.65	52.7%
	Capital	2,000.00	-	0.0%
	Personnel	658,143.66	301,731.20	45.8%
		808,553.66	379,992.85	47.0%
413 - GENERAL SERVICES	Operating	27,000.00	6,100.02	22.6%
	Personnel	575,111.36	271,154.67	47.1%
		602,111.36	277,254.69	46.0%
414 - FINANCE	Operating	649,868.75	483,017.47	74.3%
	Personnel	705,291.14	337,714.92	47.9%
		1,355,159.89	820,732.39	60.6%
415 - CITY CLERK	Operating	37,150.00	28,979.59	78.0%
	Capital	-	-	0.0%
	Personnel	93,419.25	43,292.55	46.3%
		130,569.25	72,272.14	55.4%
417 - MEDIA/CABLE FRANCHISE	Operating	46,100.00	1,117.18	2.4%
	Capital	-	-	0.0%
	Personnel	161,845.81	74,252.80	45.9%
		207,945.81	75,369.98	36.2%
418 - HUMAN RESOURCES	Operating	6,700.00	12,361.16	184.5%
	Personnel	249,991.12	117,198.18	46.9%
		256,691.12	129,559.34	50.5%
421 - POLICE	Operating	1,004,243.54	506,614.03	50.4%
	Capital	208,770.00	7,470.63	3.6%
	Personnel	8,833,495.21	3,970,348.91	44.9%
		10,046,508.75	4,484,433.57	44.6%
423 - OASIS	Operating	500.00	23,260.26	4652.1%
	Capital	-	-	0.0%
	Personnel	133,544.76	76,263.44	57.1%
		134,044.76	99,523.70	74.2%
424 - LEGAL (PROSECUTING)	Operating	88,496.00	35,278.40	39.9%
	Capital	-	-	0.0%
	Personnel	1,019,314.70	454,651.62	44.6%
		1,107,810.70	489,930.02	44.2%
427 - ANIMAL CONTROL	Operating	13,325.00	3,816.36	28.6%
	Personnel	208,715.89	94,436.38	45.2%
		222,040.89	98,252.74	44.2%
431 - STREETS	Operating	2,115,650.00	229,522.54	10.8%
	Capital	5,709,000.00	77,695.85	0.0%
	Personnel	1,632,132.62	747,804.00	45.8%
		9,456,782.62	1,055,022.39	11.2%

CITY OF POST FALLS
BUDGET STATUS REPORT
FOR MONTH ENDED March 31, 2026

FUND OR DEPARTMENT	TYPE OF EXPENDITURE	TOTAL BUDGET	YTD EXPENDITURE	PERCENT EXPENDED
432 - PUBLIC WORKS ADMIN.	Operating	14,330.00	3,154.68	22.0%
	Personnel	87,639.61	-	0.0%
		101,969.61	3,154.68	3.1%
433 - FACILITY MAINTENANCE	Operating	82,380.00	19,116.29	23.2%
	Capital	40,000.00	-	0.0%
	Personnel	348,882.63	157,696.45	45.2%
		471,262.63	176,812.74	37.5%
434 - FLEET MAINTENANCE	Operating	240,752.00	106,230.32	44.1%
	Capital	2,353,243.00	268,850.97	11.4%
	Personnel	508,012.22	207,856.78	40.9%
		3,102,007.22	582,938.07	18.8%
435 - -GIS	Operating	63,550.00	49,821.04	78.4%
	Personnel	205,163.73	95,007.58	46.3%
		268,713.73	144,828.62	53.9%
441 - URBAN FORESTRY	Operating	46,100.00	49,343.38	107.0%
	Capital	-	-	0.0%
	Personnel	297,460.01	144,640.18	48.6%
		343,560.01	193,983.56	56.5%
442 - CEMETERY	Operating	107,050.00	41,926.41	39.2%
	Capital	-	-	0.0%
	Personnel	256,391.79	116,987.84	45.6%
		363,441.79	158,914.25	43.7%
443 - PARKS	Operating	970,778.46	275,762.43	28.4%
	Capital	208,300.00	33,065.64	15.9%
	Personnel	1,550,224.34	651,166.10	42.0%
		2,729,302.80	959,994.17	35.2%
444 - PARKS CONSTRUCTION	Operating	63,825.00	9,042.12	0.0%
	Capital	200,000.00	18,553.75	9.3%
		263,825.00	27,595.87	10.5%
445 - RECREATION	Operating	251,749.00	91,234.91	36.2%
	Capital	8,800.00	6,550.04	0.0%
	Personnel	988,317.89	373,012.55	37.7%
		1,248,866.89	470,797.50	37.7%
451 - PLANNING & ZONING	Operating	30,799.95	11,048.03	35.9%
	Capital	-	-	100.0%
	Personnel	388,766.10	179,832.29	46.3%
		419,566.05	190,880.32	45.5%
452 - BUILDING INSPECTOR	Operating	24,200.00	14,408.34	59.5%
	Personnel	802,807.89	362,871.89	45.2%
	Capital	-	-	
		827,007.89	377,280.23	45.6%
453 - ENGINEERING	Operating	31,450.00	10,548.17	33.5%
	Capital	-	-	#DIV/0!
	Personnel	790,763.69	367,952.45	46.5%
		822,213.69	378,500.62	46.0%

CITY OF POST FALLS
BUDGET STATUS REPORT
FOR MONTH ENDED March 31, 2026

FUND OR DEPARTMENT	TYPE OF EXPENDITURE	TOTAL BUDGET	YTD EXPENDITURE	PERCENT EXPENDED
454 - Community Development Admin	Operating	101,152.00	131,115.55	129.6%
	Capital	-	-	0.0%
	Personnel	243,835.96	121,543.87	49.8%
		344,987.96	252,659.42	73.2%
465 - STREET LIGHTS	Operating	805,000.00	416,885.19	51.8%
		805,000.00	416,885.19	51.8%
481 - CAPITAL IMPROVMENTS/CONTRACTS	Operating	5,576,000.00	2,060,473.16	37.0%
	Capital	-	-	0.0%
		5,576,000.00	2,060,473.16	37.0%
482 - PERSONNEL POOL	Operating	5,265,200.00	2,632,600.02	50.0%
	Personnel	1,027,550.00	23,142.89	2.3%
		6,292,750.00	2,655,742.91	42.2%
497 - TRANSFERS OUT	Operating	-	-	0.0%
		-	-	0.0%
TOTAL GENERAL FUND		**48,568,399.61**	**17,192,364.18**	35.4%
002 - INSURANCE FUND	Operating	470,343.00	459,343.00	97.7%
		470,343.00	459,343.00	97.7%
003 - PERSONNEL FUND	Operating	57,200.00	22,636.87	39.6%
	Capital	-	-	0.0%
	Personnel	5,363,000.00	2,347,555.61	43.8%
		5,420,200.00	2,370,192.48	43.7%
007 - DRUG SEIZURE FUND	Operating	130,000.00	2,960.92	2.3%
	Capital	-	-	
		130,000.00	2,960.92	2.3%
008 - 911 FUND	Operating	569,997.00	474,989.07	83.3%
	Capital	-	181,898.12	0.0%
	Personnel	416,821.42	107,398.67	25.8%
		986,818.42	764,285.86	77.4%
011 - FACILITY BUILDING RESERVE FUND	Operating	10,320,000.00	-	0.0%
	Capital	6,700,000.00	593,927.55	0.0%
		17,020,000.00	593,927.55	0.0%
017 - ANNEXATION FUND	Operating	1,720,000.00	55,861.59	3.2%
	Capital	-	-	
		1,720,000.00	55,861.59	3.2%
023 - SPECIAL EVENTS FUND	Operating	175,856.00	8,568.83	4.9%
	Capital	-	37,866.20	
		175,856.00	46,435.03	26.4%
029 - CEMETERY IMPROVEMENTS FUND	Operating	451,000.00	-	0.0%
	Capital	99,000.00	-	
		550,000.00	-	0.0%
034- KOOTENAI FIRE/EMS IMPACT FEES				
	Operating	1,000,000.00	619,998.73	62.0%
		1,000,000.00	619,998.73	62.0%

CITY OF POST FALLS
BUDGET STATUS REPORT
FOR MONTH ENDED March 31, 2026

FUND OR DEPARTMENT	TYPE OF EXPENDITURE	TOTAL BUDGET	YTD EXPENDITURE	PERCENT EXPENDED
035 - PUBLIC SAFETY IMPACT FEES FUND	Operating	1,426,000.00	20,095.38	1.4%
	Capital	1,800,000.00	69,991.84	0.0%
		3,226,000.00	90,087.22	2.8%
037 - STREET IMPACT FEE FUND	Operating	2,750,019.00	183,450.27	0.0%
	Capital	2,720,306.00	1,041,041.86	
		5,470,325.00	1,224,492.13	0.0%
038 - PARK IMPACT FEE FUND	Operating	1,785,000.00	2,865.00	0.0%
	Capital	3,355,000.00	417,504.62	12.4%
		5,140,000.00	420,369.62	8.2%
039 - STREET CAPITAL PROJECTS	Operating	-	-	0.0%
		-	-	0.0%
402 - LID 99-1 FUND	Operating	-	-	0.0%
		-	-	0.0%
410 - LID 2004	Operating	-	-	0.0%
		-	-	0.0%
450 - LID GUARANTEE FUND	Operating	-	-	0.0%
		-	-	0.0%
650 - RECLAIMED WATER OPERATING FUND	Operating	7,658,577.25	2,264,048.32	29.6%
incld: wwo, collections, recycled, surface	Capital	15,248,000.00	849,317.91	5.6%
	Personnel	3,065,059.75	1,147,076.51	37.4%
		25,971,637.00	4,260,442.74	16.4%
651 - RECLAIMED WATER - CAPITAL WWTP FUND	Operating	855,324.00	302,582.50	35.4%
	Capital	4,940,000.00	1,568,489.30	31.8%
		5,795,324.00	1,871,071.80	32.3%
652 - RECLAIMED WATER CAPITAL - COLLECTOR FUND	Capital	19,970,000.00	202,441.34	1.0%
	Operating	6,455,000.00	-	
		26,425,000.00	202,441.34	0.8%
700 - SANITATION FUND	Operating	4,711,427.00	2,321,029.32	49.3%
		4,711,427.00	2,321,029.32	49.3%
750 - WATER OPERATING FUND	Operating	2,304,902.70	645,771.80	28.0%
	Capital	2,774,000.00	892,159.62	
	Personnel	1,026,454.96	474,308.20	46.2%
		6,105,357.66	2,012,239.62	33.0%
753 - WATER CAPITAL FUND	Operating	-	-	0.0%
	Capital	9,885,000.00	149,443.49	1.5%
		9,885,000.00	149,443.49	1.5%
GRAND TOTAL		$ 168,771,687.69	$ 34,656,986.62	20.5%

I HEREBY SWEAR UNDER OATH THAT THE AMOUNTS REPORTED ABOVE, ON THE CASH BASIS, ARE TRUE AND CORRECT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE.

Jason Faulkner, Finance Director, City of Post Falls, Idaho.

City of Post Falls
Cash and Investments
3/31/2026

Description	City's Balance
Idaho State Investment Pool	
LGIP Acct 1399	105,182,401.98
LGIP Acct 1441	1,153.62
First Financial Equity Corporation	
General Accts Investments	21,094,338.34
Contingency Accts	9,289,974.26
Replacement & Reserve Accts	66,603,822.90
Moreton Capital Investments	
Moreton Securities	21,842,381.48
Mountain West bank	
Repurchase Sweep Account	26,923,478.66
Checking Account	75,003.08
Cash on Hand	
Finance	300.00
Animal Control	150.00
Police	525.00
Recreation	125.00
Park	-
Planning and Zoning	150.00
Total	$ 251,013,804.32

I HEREBY SWEAR UNDER OATH THAT THE AMOUNTS REPORTED ABOVE, ON THE CASH BASIS, ARE TRUE AND CORRECT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE.

Jason Faulkner, Finance Director, City of Post Falls, Idaho

City of Post Falls

Treasurer's Report of Cash and Investment Transactions

3/31/2026

FUND	BALANCE 02/28/2026	RECEIPTS	DISBURSEMENTS	BALANCE 03/31/2026
001 - GENERAL FUND	$35,271,929.47	$1,572,448.17	$3,478,595.63	$ 33,365,782.01
002 - COMPREHENSIVE LIABILITY	257,876.93	$18,492.44	$ -	276,369.37
003 - PERSONNEL BENEFIT POOL	39,831.58	$450,363.11	$450,677.04	39,517.65
004 - STREET LIGHTS	-	$ -	$ -	-
007 - DRUG SEIZURE PROGRAM	211,550.69	$3,039.89	$ -	214,590.58
008 - 911 SUPPORT	2,690,993.27	$66,304.90	$213,635.99	2,543,662.18
011 - FACILITY BUILDING RESERVE	13,084,068.44	$385,049.40	$44,925.85	13,424,191.99
017 - ANNEXATION FEES	1,917,672.24	$36,507.81	$2,574.00	1,951,606.05
023 - SPECIAL EVENTS	466,833.61	$11,798.29	$2,055.61	476,576.29
029 - CEMETERY CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT	642,720.94	$7,902.81	$ -	650,623.75
034 - KOOTENAI FIRE/EMS IMPACT FEES	114,651.25	$95,508.61	$87,806.00	122,353.86
035 - PUBLIC SAFETY IMPACT FEES	3,968,129.15	$77,213.84	$11,418.33	4,033,924.66
037 - STREETS IMPACT FEES	9,917,936.46	$308,777.25	$100,863.11	10,125,850.60
038 - PARKS IMPACT FEES	8,769,259.68	$392,515.43	$144,243.52	9,017,531.59
039 - STREETS CAPITAL PROJECTS	-	$ -	$ -	-
402 - LID 99-1	(30,979.88)	$ -	$ -	(30,979.88)
410 - LID 2004	18,679.36	$203.01	$ -	18,882.37
450 - LID GUARANTEE	19,372.84	$44.85	$ -	19,417.69
650 - RECLAIMED WATER OPERATING	83,983,929.75	$2,467,220.49	$842,489.04	85,608,661.20
651 - RECLAIMED WATER CAPITAL - WWTP	30,796,252.46	$737,277.28	$204,211.08	31,329,318.66
652 - RECLAIMED WATER CAPITAL - COLLECTOR	22,680,044.85	$296,492.98	$5,000.00	22,971,537.83
653-WASTEWATER STORM WATER	-	$ -	$ -	-
700 - SANITATION	1,233,605.91	$469,608.44	$455,601.49	1,247,612.86
750 - WATER OPERATING	27,932,716.23	$402,205.70	$354,304.56	27,980,617.37
753 - WATER CAPITAL	5,633,508.70	$48,694.37	$ 56,047.43	5,626,155.64
GRAND TOTAL:	**$ 249,620,583.93**	**$ 7,847,669.07**	**$ 6,454,448.68**	**$ 251,013,804.32**

I HEREBY SWEAR UNDER OATH THAT THE AMOUNTS REPORTED ABOVE, ON THE CASH BASIS, ARE TRUE AND CORRECT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE.

Jason Faulkner, Finance Director, City of Post Falls, Idaho

CITY OF POST FALLS
AGENDA REPORT
CONSENT CALENDAR
MEETING DATE: 6/2/2026

TO: HONORABLE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL

FROM: Rhiannon O'Neill, Deputy City Clerk

SUBJECT: Approval of U.S. Department of Justice Assistance Grant Application Certifications and Assurances

---

ITEM AND RECOMMENDED ACTION:
City staff submitted an application for the FY25 Justice Assistance Grant through the U.S. Department of Justice. Award of the funds requires the Mayor to sign a required certification and assurances statement. If approved, the Mayor will be authorized to sign the form on behalf of the city 30 days from the council meeting as required by the grant. No presentation is planned on this item.

DISCUSSION:
The City of Post Falls is eligible for formula grant funds of $12,600 through the BJA FY25 Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program. The Clerk's office, in conjunction with Detective Cope, completed the grant application and supplemental materials. The grant application was submitted through the Justice Department's online grant portal on April 22, 2026.

If successful, the grant funds will be used to continue and enhance the Post Falls Police Department's use of GrayKey mobile device forensic technology. GrayKey assists the Police Department in lawfully accessing locked and encrypted mobile devices for criminal investigations. The grant funds will sustain funding for the technology as well as increase the licensing capacity, which allows for more unlocked devices than their current licensing agreement.

Although the application has already been submitted, access to award funds is only allowed after the 'Certification and Assurances by the Chief Executive of the Applicant Government' form is signed. One of the provisions of the form is that the application is submitted for review to the governing body of the local government and that the application is made public. The full application is attached for review.

ITEM / PROJECT PREVIOUSLY REVIEWED BY COUNCIL ON:
N/A

APPROVED OR DIRECTION GIVEN:
N/A

FISCAL IMPACT OR OTHER SOURCE OF FUNDING:
If awarded, the full $12,600 in grant funds will be used towards GrayKey software licensing at the Police Department.

BUDGET CODE:
N/A

ATTACHMENTS:

1. 2026 JAG Application Certification
2. 2026 JAG Submitted Application

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program FY 2025 Local Solicitation

Certifications and Assurances by the Chief Executive of the Applicant Government

On behalf of the applicant unit of local government named below, in support of that locality's application for an award under the FY 2025 Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant ("JAG") Program, and further to 34 U.S.C. § 10153(a), I certify to the Office of Justice Programs ("OJP"), U.S. Department of Justice ("USDOJ"), that all of the following are true and correct:

1. I am the chief executive of the applicant unit of local government named below, and I have the authority to make the following representations on my own behalf as chief executive and on behalf of the applicant unit of local government. I understand that these representations will be relied upon as material in any OJP decision to make an award, under the application described above, to the applicant unit of local government.

2. I certify that no federal funds made available by the award (if any) that OJP makes based on the application described above will be used to supplant local funds but will be used to increase the amounts of such funds that would, in the absence of federal funds, be made available for law enforcement activities.

3. I assure that the application described above (and any amendment to that application) was submitted for review to the governing body of the unit of local government (*e.g.*, city council or county commission), or to an organization designated by that governing body, not less than 30 days before the date of this certification.

4. I assure that, before the date of this certification— (a) the application described above (and any amendment to that application) was made public; and (b) an opportunity to comment on that application (or amendment) was provided to citizens and to neighborhood or community-based organizations, to the extent applicable law or established procedure made such an opportunity available.

5. I assure that, for each fiscal year of the award (if any) that OJP makes based on the application described above, the applicant unit of local government will maintain and report such data, records, and information (programmatic and financial), as OJP may reasonably require.

6. I have carefully reviewed 34 U.S.C. § 10153(a)(5), and, with respect to the programs to be funded by the award (if any), I hereby make the certification required by section 10153(a)(5), as to each of the items specified therein.

7. If the applicant named below is not the unit of local government itself, I certify that it is an instrumentality of the unit of local government and is approved to serve as the applicant and recipient of FY 2025 JAG funding on behalf of the unit of local government.

_____	_____
Signature of Chief Executive of the Applicant Unit of Local Government	Date of Certification
_____	_____
Printed Name of Chief Executive	Title of Chief Executive
_____	
Name of Applicant Unit of Local Government	

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

* 1. Type of Submission:
- [ ] Preapplication
- [x] Application
- [ ] Changed/Corrected Application

* 2. Type of Application:
- [x] New
- [ ] Continuation
- [ ] Revision

* If Revision, select appropriate letter(s):

* Other (Specify):

* 3. Date Received: 04/16/2026

4. Applicant Identifier:

5a. Federal Entity Identifier:

5b. Federal Award Identifier:

State Use Only:

6. Date Received by State:

7. State Application Identifier: ID

8. APPLICANT INFORMATION:

* a. Legal Name: City of Post Falls

* b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN): 826000245

* c. UEI: NVB1N77U99J5

d. Address:

* Street1: 408 N Spokane St
Street2:
* City: Post Falls
County/Parish: ID
* State: ID: Idaho
Province:
* Country: USA: UNITED STATES
* Zip / Postal Code: 83854-7538

e. Organizational Unit:

Department Name: Police Department

Division Name:

f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:

Prefix:
* First Name: Rhiannon
Middle Name:
* Last Name: O Neill
Suffix:

Title: Deputy City Clerk

Organizational Affiliation:

* Telephone Number: 2087733511
Fax Number:

* Email: roneill@postfalls.gov

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

*** 9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type:**

C: City or Township Government

Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type:

Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type:

* Other (specify):

*** 10. Name of Federal Agency:**

Bureau of Justice Assistance

11. Assistance Listing Number:

16.738

Assistance Listing Title:

Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program

*** 12. Funding Opportunity Number:**

O-BJA-2025-172542

* Title:

BJA FY25 Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program – Local Formula

13. Competition Identification Number:

C-BJA-2025-00118-PROD

Title:

Category 1: Applicants with allocation amounts less than $25,000

14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.):

Add Attachment | Delete Attachment | View Attachment

*** 15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project:**

The City of Post Falls BJA FY25 Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant application to sustain and enhance GrayKey software use for improved investigative efficiency.

Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions.

Add Attachments | Delete Attachments | View Attachments

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

16. Congressional Districts Of:

* a. Applicant: ID-01 * b. Program/Project: ID-01

Attach an additional list of Program/Project Congressional Districts if needed.

Add Attachment | Delete Attachment | View Attachment

17. Proposed Project:

* a. Start Date: 07/01/2026 * b. End Date: 07/01/2030

18. Estimated Funding ($):

* a. Federal	12,600.00
* b. Applicant	0.00
* c. State	0.00
* d. Local	0.00
* e. Other	0.00
* f. Program Income	0.00
* g. TOTAL	12,600.00

*** 19. Is Application Subject to Review By State Under Executive Order 12372 Process?**

☐ a. This application was made available to the State under the Executive Order 12372 Process for review on .

☒ b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review.

☐ c. Program is not covered by E.O. 12372.

*** 20. Is the Applicant Delinquent On Any Federal Debt? (If "Yes," provide explanation in attachment.)**

☐ Yes ☒ No

If "Yes", provide explanation and attach

Add Attachment | Delete Attachment | View Attachment

21. *By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances** and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 18, Section 1001)**

☒ ** I AGREE

** The list of certifications and assurances, or an internet site where you may obtain this list, is contained in the announcement or agency specific instructions.

Authorized Representative:

Prefix: * First Name: Rhiannon

Middle Name:

* Last Name: O Neill

Suffix:

* Title: Deputy City Clerk

* Telephone Number: 2087733511 Fax Number:

* Email: roneill@postfalls.gov

* Signature of Authorized Representative: Rhiannon N ONeill * Date Signed: 04/16/2026

Standard Applicant Information

Project Information

Project Title

The City of Post Falls BJA FY25 Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant application to sustain and enhance GrayKey software use for improved investigative efficiency.

Proposed Project Start Date

7/1/26

Proposed Project End Date

7/1/30

Federal Estimated Funding (Federal Share)

12600.0

Applicant Estimated Funding (Non-Federal Share)

0.0

Program Income Estimated Funding

0.0

Total Estimated Funding

12600.0

Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.)

83854

Type Of Applicant

Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type:

C: City or Township Government

Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type:

—

Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type:

___

Other (specify):

___

Application Submitter Contact Information

Application POC Prefix Name

___

Application POC First Name	Application POC Middle Name	Application POC Last Name
Rhiannon	___	O Neill

Application POC Suffix Name

___

Organizational Affiliation	Title	Email ID
___	Deputy City Clerk	roneill@postfalls.gov

Phone Number	Fax Number
208-773-3511	___

ORINumber

___

Executive Order and Delinquent Debt Information

Is Application Subject to Review by State Under Executive Order 12372? *

b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review

Is the Applicant Delinquent on Federal Debt?

No

SF424 Attachments (3)

	Name	Date Added
	manifest.txt	4/16/26
	Form SF424_4_0-V4.0.pdf	4/16/26
	GrantApplication.xml	4/16/26

Authorized Representative

Authorized Representative Information

Prefix Name

Mrs.

First Name	Middle Name	Last Name	Suffix Name
Randi	——	Bain	——

Title

Deputy Treasurer

Verify Legal Name, Doing Business As, and Legal Address

Legal Name

CITY OF POST FALLS

Doing Business As

UEI

NVB1N77U99J5

Legal Address

Street 1

408 N SPOKANE ST

Street 2

City	State	Zip/Postal Code
POST FALLS	ID	83854

CongressionalDistrict	Country
01	USA

Certification

The legal name + Doing Business As (DBA) and legal address define a unique entity in the system as represented in its entity profile. The profile legal name and address is applicable to ALL applications and awards associated to this fiscal agent.

1. If this information is correct confirm/acknowledge to continue with completion of this application.

I confirm this is the correct entity.

Signer Name

Rhiannon O Neill

Certification Date / Time

04/22/2026 12:03 PM

2. If the information displayed does not accurately represent the legal entity applying for federal assistance:

a. Contact your Entity Administrator.

b. Contact the System for Award Management (SAM.gov) to update the entity legal name/address.

3. If the above information is not the entity for which this application is being submitted, Withdraw/Delete this application. Please initiate a new application in Grants.gov with using the correct UEI/SAM profile.

Proposal Abstract *

The Post Falls Police Department will use JAG funds to sustain and enhance its digital forensic capabilities through the continued licensing and expansion of GrayKey mobile device forensic technology. The purpose of this project is to ensure lawful, timely, and scalable access to locked and encrypted mobile devices that are critical to modern criminal investigations. Project activities include maintaining and upgrading GrayKey licensing to meet current and projected investigative demand; integrating expanded device unlock capacity into existing forensic workflows; and coordinating with regional law enforcement partners and prosecutors to support both local and multi-agency investigations. The Police Department will continue to utilize established forensic procedures, track performance measures such as devices processed and turnaround times, and evaluate operational effectiveness over the life of the grant. Expected outcomes include preservation of a critical investigative function; increased capacity to process digital evidence; reduced delays associated with limited device access; improved investigative efficiency; and strengthened support for timely prosecutorial outcomes. This project builds on prior JAG investments and represents a cost-effective strategy to enhance an essential, already operational capability. The service area is the City of Post Falls, and the intended beneficiaries are Post Falls residents and businesses.

Data Requested with Application *

Financial Management and System of Internal Controls

FY2025 JAG NOFO

Proposal Narrative *

Name	Category	Created by	Date Added
Post Falls JAG Grant Proposal Narrative.pdf	Proposal Narrative	Rhiannon O Neill	04/17/2026

Budget and Associated Documentation

Budget Summary

Budget / Financial Attachments

Budget Worksheet and Budget Narrative *

Name	Category	Created by	Date Added
Post Falls JAG Budget.xlsm	Budget Worksheet	Rhiannon O Neill	04/22/2026

Pre-Agreement Cost

No documents have been uploaded for Pre-Agreement Cost

Indirect Cost Rate Agreement

No documents have been uploaded for Indirect Cost Rate Agreement

No documents have been uploaded for Additional Attachments

Disclosures and Assurances

No Lobbying Activities

The applicant is not required to submit a lobbying disclosure under 31 U.S.C. 1352 for this application.

No documents have been uploaded for Disclosure of Lobbying Activities

Disclosure of Duplication in Cost Items

No. [Applicant Name on SF-424] does not have (and is not proposed as a subrecipient under) any pending applications submitted within the last 12 months for federally funded grants or cooperative agreements (or for subawards under federal grants or cooperative agreements) that request funding to support the same project being proposed in this application to OJP and that would cover any identical cost items outlined in the budget submitted as part of this application.

DOJ Certified Standard Assurances *

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CERTIFIED STANDARD ASSURANCES

On behalf of the Applicant, and in support of this application for a grant or cooperative agreement, I certify under penalty of perjury to the U.S. Department of Justice ("Department"), that all of the following are true and correct:

(1) I have the authority to make the following representations on behalf of myself and the Applicant. I understand that these representations will be relied upon as material in any Department decision to make an award to the Applicant based on its application.

(2) I certify that the Applicant has the legal authority to apply for the federal assistance sought by the application, and that it has the institutional, managerial, and financial capability (including funds sufficient to pay any required non-federal share of project costs) to plan, manage, and complete the project described in the application properly.

(3) I assure that, throughout the period of performance for the award (if any) made by the Department based on the application--

a. the Applicant will comply with all award requirements and all federal statutes and regulations applicable to the award;
b. the Applicant will require all subrecipients to comply with all applicable award requirements and all applicable federal statutes and regulations; and
c. the Applicant will maintain safeguards to address and prevent any organizational conflict of interest, and also to prohibit employees from using their positions in any manner that poses, or appears to pose, a personal or financial conflict of interest.

(4) The Applicant understands that the federal statutes and regulations applicable to the award (if any) made by the Department based on the application specifically include statutes and regulations pertaining to civil rights and nondiscrimination, and, in addition--

a. the Applicant understands that the applicable statutes pertaining to civil rights will include section 601 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. § 2000d); section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. § 794); section 901 of the Education Amendments of 1972 (20 U.S.C. § 1681); and section 303 of the Age Discrimination Act of 1975 (42 U.S.C. § 6102);
b. the Applicant understands that the applicable statutes pertaining to nondiscrimination may include section 809(c) of Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. § 10228(c)); section 1407(e) of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (34 U.S.C. § 20110(e)); section 299A(b) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 2002 (34 U.S.C. § 11182(b)); and that the grant condition set out at section 40002(b)(13) of the Violence Against Women Act (34 U.S.C. § 12291(b)(13)), which will apply to all awards made by the Office on Violence Against Women, also may apply to an award made otherwise;

to an award made otherwise;

c. the Applicant understands that it must require any subrecipient to comply with all such applicable statutes (and associated regulations); and
d. on behalf of the Applicant, I make the specific assurances set out in 28 C.F.R. §§ 42.105 and 42.204.

(5) The Applicant also understands that (in addition to any applicable program-specific regulations and to applicable federal regulations that pertain to civil rights and nondiscrimination) the federal regulations applicable to the award (if any) made by the Department based on the application may include, but are not limited to, 2 C.F.R. Part 2800 (the DOJ "Part 200 Uniform Requirements") and 28 C.F.R. Parts 22 (confidentiality - research and statistical information), 23 (criminal intelligence systems), 38 (regarding faith-based or religious organizations participating in federal financial assistance programs), and 46 (human subjects protection).

(6) I assure that the Applicant will assist the Department as necessary (and will require subrecipients and contractors to assist as necessary) with the Department's compliance with section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (54 U.S.C. § 306108), the Archeological and Historical Preservation Act of 1974 (54 U.S.C. §§ 312501-312508), and the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. §§ 4321-4335), and 28 C.F.R. Parts 61 (NEPA) and 63 (floodplains and wetlands).

(7) I assure that the Applicant will give the Department and the Government Accountability Office, through any authorized representative, access to, and opportunity to examine, all paper or electronic records related to the award (if any) made by the Department based on the application.

(8) If this application is for an award from the National Institute of Justice or the Bureau of Justice Statistics pursuant to which award funds may be made available (whether by the award directly or by any subaward at any tier) to an institution of higher education (as defined at 34 U.S.C. § 10251(a)(17)), I assure that, if any award funds actually are made available to such an institution, the Applicant will require that, throughout the period of performance--

a. each such institution comply with any requirements that are imposed on it by the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States; and
b. subject to par. a, each such institution comply with its own representations, if any, concerning academic freedom, freedom of inquiry and debate, research independence, and research integrity, at the institution, that are included in promotional materials, in official statements, in formal policies, in applications for grants (including this award application), for accreditation, or for licensing, or in submissions relating to such grants, accreditation, or licensing, or that otherwise are made or disseminated to students, to faculty, or to the general public.

(9) I assure that, if the Applicant is a governmental entity, with respect to the award (if any) made by the Department based on the application--

a. it will comply with the requirements of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisitions Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. §§ 4601-4655), which govern the treatment of persons displaced as a result of federal and federally-assisted programs; and
b. it will comply with requirements of 5 U.S.C. §§ 1501-1508 and 7324-7328, which limit certain political activities of State or local government employees whose principal employment is in connection with an activity financed in whole or in part by federal assistance.

(10) If the Applicant applies for and receives an award from the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS Office), I assure that as required by 34 U.S.C. § 10382(c)(11), it will, to the extent practicable and consistent with applicable law--including, but not limited to, the Indian Self- Determination and Education Assistance Act--seek, recruit, and hire qualified members of racial and ethnic minority groups and qualified women in order to further effective law enforcement by increasing their ranks within the sworn positions, as provided under 34 U.S.C. § 10382(c)(11).

(11) If the Applicant applies for and receives a DOJ award under the STOP School Violence Act program, I assure as required by 34 U.S.C. § 10552(a)(3), that it will maintain and report such data, records, and information (programmatic and financial) as DOJ may reasonably require.

I acknowledge that a materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement (or concealment or omission of a material fact) in this certification, or in the application that it supports, may be the subject of criminal prosecution (including under 18 U.S.C. §§ 1001 and/or 1621, and/or 34 U.S.C. §§ 10271-10273), and also may subject me and the Applicant to civil penalties and administrative remedies for false claims or otherwise (including under 31 U.S.C. §§ 3729-3730 and 3801-3812). I also acknowledge that the Department's awards, including certifications provided in connection with such awards, are subject to review by the Department, including by its Office of the Inspector General.

Please Acknowledge *

Signed

SignerID

roneill@postfalls.gov

Signing Date / Time

4/17/26 3:05 PM

DOJ Certifications Regarding Lobbying; Debarment, Suspension and Other Responsibility Matters; and Drug-Free Workplace Requirements; Law Enforcement and Community Policing *

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CERTIFICATIONS REGARDING LOBBYING; DEBARMENT, SUSPENSION AND OTHER RESPONSIBILITY MATTERS; DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE REQUIREMENTS; COORDINATION WITH AFFECTED AGENCIES

Applicants should refer to the regulations and other requirements cited below to determine the certification to which they are required to attest. Applicants should also review the instructions for certification included in the regulations or other cited requirements before completing this form. The certifications shall be treated as a material representation of fact upon which reliance will be placed when the U.S. Department of Justice ("Department") determines to award the covered transaction, grant, or cooperative agreement.

1. LOBBYING

As required by 31 U.S.C. § 1352, as implemented by 28 C.F.R. Part 69, the Applicant certifies and assures (to the extent applicable) the following:

(a) No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of the Applicant, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the making of any Federal grant, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, or the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any Federal grant or cooperative agreement;

(b) If the Applicant's request for Federal funds is in excess of $100,000, and any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a member of Congress in connection with this Federal grant or cooperative agreement, the Applicant shall complete and submit Standard Form - LLL, "Disclosure of Lobbying Activities" in accordance with its (and any DOJ awarding agency's) instructions; and

(c) The Applicant shall require that the language of this certification be included in the award documents for all subgrants and procurement contracts (and their subcontracts) funded with Federal award funds and shall ensure that any certifications or lobbying disclosures required of recipients of such subgrants and procurement contracts (or their subcontractors) are made and filed in accordance with 31 U.S.C. § 1352.

2. DEBARMENT, SUSPENSION, AND OTHER RESPONSIBILITY MATTERS

A. Pursuant to Department regulations on nonprocurement debarment and suspension implemented at 2 C.F.R. Part 2867, and to other related requirements, the Applicant certifies, with respect to prospective participants in a primary tier "covered transaction," as defined at 2 C.F.R. § 2867.20(a), that neither it nor any of its principals--

(a) is presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, sentenced to a denial of Federal benefits by a State or Federal court, or voluntarily excluded from covered transactions by any Federal department or agency;

(b) has within a three-year period preceding this application been convicted of a felony criminal violation under any Federal law, or been convicted or had a civil judgment rendered against it for commission of fraud or a criminal offense in connection with obtaining, attempting to obtain, or performing a public (Federal, State, tribal, or local) transaction or private agreement or transaction; violation of Federal or State antitrust statutes or commission of embezzlement, theft, forgery, bribery, falsification or destruction of records, making false statements, tax evasion or receiving stolen property, making false claims, or obstruction of justice, or commission of any offense indicating a lack of business integrity or business honesty that seriously and directly affects its (or its principals') present responsibility;

(c) is presently indicted for or otherwise criminally or civilly charged by a governmental entity (Federal, State, tribal, or local) with commission of any of the offenses enumerated in paragraph (b) of this certification; and/or

(d) has within a three-year period preceding this application had one or more public transactions (Federal, State, tribal, or local) terminated for cause or default.

B. Where the Applicant is unable to certify to any of the statements in this certification, it shall attach an explanation to this application. Where the Applicant or any of its principals was convicted, within a three-year period preceding this application, of a felony criminal violation under any Federal law, the Applicant also must disclose such felony criminal conviction in writing to the Department (for OJP Applicants, to OJP at Ojpcompliancereporting@usdoj.gov; for OVW Applicants, to OVW at OVW.GFMD@usdoj.gov; or for COPS Applicants, to COPS at AskCOPSRC@usdoj.gov), unless such disclosure has already been made.

3. FEDERAL TAXES

A. If the Applicant is a corporation, it certifies either that (1) the corporation has no unpaid Federal tax liability that has been assessed, for which all judicial and administrative remedies have been exhausted or have lapsed, that is not being paid in a timely manner pursuant to an agreement with the authority responsible for collecting the tax liability, or (2) the corporation has provided written notice of such an unpaid tax liability (or liabilities) to the Department (for OJP Applicants, to OJP at Ojpcompliancereporting@usdoj.gov; for OVW Applicants, to OVW at OVW.GFMD@usdoj.gov; or for COPS Applicants, to COPS at AskCOPSRC@usdoj.gov).

B. Where the Applicant is unable to certify to any of the statements in this certification, it shall attach an explanation to this application.

4. DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE (GRANTEES OTHER THAN INDIVIDUALS)

As required by the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988, as implemented at 28 C.F.R. Part 83, Subpart F, for grantees, as defined at 28 C.F.R. §§ 83.620 and 83.650:

A. The Applicant certifies and assures that it will, or will continue to, provide a drug-free workplace by--

(a) Publishing a statement notifying employees that the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of a controlled substance is prohibited in its workplace and specifying the actions that will be taken against employees for violation of such prohibition;

(b) Establishing an on-going drug-free awareness program to inform employees about--

(1) The dangers of drug abuse in the workplace;

(2) The Applicant's policy of maintaining a drug-free workplace;

(3) Any available drug counseling, rehabilitation, and employee assistance programs; and

(4) The penalties that may be imposed upon employees for drug abuse violations occurring in the workplace;

(c) Making it a requirement that each employee to be engaged in the performance of the award be given a copy of the statement required by paragraph (a);

(d) Notifying the employee in the statement required by paragraph (a) that, as a condition of employment under the award, the employee will--

(1) Abide by the terms of the statement; and

(2) Notify the employer in writing of the employee's conviction for a violation of a criminal drug statute occurring in the workplace no later than five calendar days after such conviction;

(e) Notifying the Department, in writing, within 10 calendar days after receiving notice under subparagraph (d)(2) from an employee or otherwise receiving actual notice of such conviction. Employers of convicted employees must provide notice, including position title of any such convicted employee to the Department, as follows:

For COPS award recipients - COPS Office, 145 N Street, NE, Washington, DC, 20530;

For OJP and OVW award recipients - U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, ATTN: Control Desk, 999 North

Capitol Street, NE Washington, DC 20531.

Notice shall include the identification number(s) of each affected award;

(f) Taking one of the following actions, within 30 calendar days of receiving notice under subparagraph (d)(2), with respect to any employee who is so convicted:

(1) Taking appropriate personnel action against such an employee, up to and including termination, consistent with the requirements of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended; or

(2) Requiring such employee to participate satisfactorily in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program approved for such purposes by a Federal, State, or local health, law enforcement, or other appropriate agency; and

(g) Making a good faith effort to continue to maintain a drug-free workplace through implementation of paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), and (f).

5. COORDINATION REQUIRED UNDER PUBLIC SAFETY AND COMMUNITY POLICING PROGRAMS

As required by the Public Safety Partnership and Community Policing Act of 1994, at 34 U.S.C. § 10382(c)(5), if this application is for a COPS award, the Applicant certifies that there has been appropriate coordination with all agencies that may be affected by its award. Affected agencies may include, among others, Offices of the United States Attorneys; State, local, or tribal prosecutors; or correctional agencies.

I acknowledge that a materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement (or concealment or omission of a material fact) in this certification, or in the application that it supports, may be the subject of criminal prosecution (including under 18 U.S.C. §§ 1001 and/or 1621, and/or 34 U.S.C. §§ 10271-10273), and also may subject me and the Applicant to civil penalties and administrative remedies for false claims or otherwise (including under 31 U.S.C. §§ 3729-3730 and 3801-3812). I also acknowledge that the Department's awards, including certifications provided in connection with such awards, are subject to review by the Department, including by its Office of the Inspector General.

Please Acknowledge *

Certified

SignerID

roneill@postfalls.gov

Signing Date / Time

4/17/26 3:12 PM

Other Disclosures and Assurances

Applicant Disclosure and Justification - DOJ High Risk Grantees (if applicable)

No documents have been uploaded for Application Disclosure and Justification - DOJ High Risk Grantees

No documents have been uploaded for Other Disclosures and Assurances

Declaration and Certification to the U.S. Department of Justice as to this Application Submission

By [taking this action], I --

1. Declare the following to the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ), under penalty of

1. Declare the following to the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ), under penalty of perjury: (1) I have authority to make this declaration and certification on behalf of the applicant; (2) I have conducted or there was conducted (including by the applicant's legal counsel as appropriate, and made available to me) a diligent review of all requirements pertinent to and all matters encompassed by this declaration and certification.

2. Certify to DOJ, under penalty of perjury, on behalf of myself and the applicant, to the best of my knowledge and belief, that the following are true as of the date of this application submission: (1) I have reviewed this application and all supporting materials submitted in connection therewith (including anything submitted in support of this application by any person on behalf of the applicant before or at the time of the application submission and any materials that accompany this declaration and certification); (2) The information in this application and in all supporting materials is accurate, true, and complete information as of the date of this request; and (3) I have the authority to submit this application on behalf of the applicant.

3. Declare the following to DOJ, under penalty of perjury, on behalf of myself and the applicant: (1) I understand that, in taking (or not taking) any action pursuant to this declaration and certification, DOJ will rely upon this declaration and certification as a material representation; and (2) I understand that any materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent information or statement in this declaration and certification (or concealment or omission of a material fact as to either) may be the subject of criminal prosecution (including under 18 U.S.C. §§ 1001 and/or 1621, and/or 34 U.S.C. §§ 10271-10273), and also may subject me and the applicant to civil penalties and administrative remedies under the federal False Claims Act (including under 31 U.S.C. §§ 3729-3730 and/or §§ 3801-3812) or otherwise.

Please Acknowledge *

Signed

SignerID

roneill@postfalls.gov

Signing Date / Time

4/17/26 3:13 PM

Other

No documents have been uploaded for Other

Certified

I. Other Costs

Description	Computation						
List and describe items that will be paid with grants funds (e.g. rent, reproduction, telephone, janitorial, or security services, and investigative or confidential funds).	*Show the basis for computation*						
Add Item / Delete Selected	*Quantity*	*Basis*	*Cost*	*Length of Time*	*Total Cost*	*Non-Federal Contribution*	*Federal Request*
Upgrade of GrayKey forensic license to a higher-tier subscription	1	ual Subscript	$12,600.00	1	$12,600		$12,600
				Total(s)	$12,600	$0	$12,600

Narrative — Add Additional Narrative

The Post Falls Police Department currently maintains a GrayKey Essentials license at an annual cost of $12,410. Due to increasing digital forensic caseloads exceeding 100 devices annually, as well as the growing prevalence of encrypted mobile devices, the current license tier no longer meets operational needs. Additionally, the department provides digital forensic support to multiple surrounding law enforcement agencies, further increasing demand on existing resources.

Funding is requested to upgrade to a higher-tier GrayKey license, which will provide expanded mobile device unlocking capabilities, increased device support, and improved success rates in accessing encrypted data. This upgrade will reduce forensic backlogs, improve investigative timelines, and enhance the department's ability to support both internal and regional investigations.

Budget Summary

Note: Any errors detected on this page should be fixed on the corresponding Budget Detail tab.

	Year 1		Year 2 (if needed)		Year 3 (if needed)		Year 4 (if needed)		Year 5 (if needed)		
Budget Category	Federal Request	Non-Federal Request	Federal Request	Non-Federal Request	Federal Request	Non-Federal Request	Federal Request	Non-Federal Request	Federal Request	Non-Federal Request	Total(s)
A. Personnel	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
B. Fringe Benefits	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
C. Travel	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
D. Equipment	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
E. Supplies	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
F. Construction	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
G. Subawards (Subgrants)	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
H. Procurement Contracts	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
I. Other	$12,600	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$12,600
Total Direct Costs	$12,600	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$12,600
J. Indirect Costs	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Total Project Costs	$12,600	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$12,600
Does this budget contain conference costs which is defined broadly to include meetings, retreats, seminars, symposia, and training										No	

1. Description of the Issue

The Post Falls Police Department has experienced a sustained increase in the volume and complexity of criminal investigations involving digital evidence. Digital devices—including mobile phones, computers, and electronic storage media—are now integral to nearly all major case types, including crimes against children, narcotics trafficking, financial crimes, and violent offenses.

Currently, the department examines over 100 digital devices annually, a number that continues to rise as digital technology becomes increasingly embedded in criminal activity. Despite this demand, the department's digital forensic function is supported by only two trained personnel, creating a significant capacity limitation that impacts the timely processing of evidence.

In addition to serving its own jurisdiction, the Post Falls Police Department provides digital forensic support to multiple surrounding law enforcement agencies, further increasing demand on existing resources. This regional reliance highlights the department's role as a critical digital forensic resource and underscores the broader public safety implications of maintaining operational capability.

A primary challenge facing the department is the increasing prevalence of locked and encrypted mobile devices. Investigators routinely encounter devices that require advanced forensic tools to lawfully access critical evidence. The department currently utilizes GrayKey to address this need; however, continued access to this capability is dependent on maintaining active licensing.

The department's current licensing level includes limitations on the number of device unlocks that can be performed within a given period. As the volume of digital evidence continues to increase, these limitations create an additional constraint on the department's ability to process devices in a timely manner. When unlock capacity is reached, investigators may experience delays in accessing critical evidence, which can impact investigative timelines and case outcomes.

Without sustained funding for this technology—and sufficient licensing capacity—the department risks losing or limiting its ability to access encrypted devices efficiently. This would directly impact investigations and may hinder the successful prosecution of cases. As encryption technologies and mobile operating systems continue to evolve, maintaining current and adequately scaled tools is essential to effective law enforcement operations.

The department has previously utilized Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) funding to enhance investigative capabilities and improve operational effectiveness. Lessons learned from prior funding cycles emphasize the importance of sustaining critical technologies and ensuring continuity of operations. This project builds on those lessons by focusing on both the continued availability and adequate capacity of an essential forensic capability.

2. Project Design and Implementation

The Post Falls Police Department proposes to sustain and enhance its digital forensic capabilities through continued licensing and expanded operational capacity of advanced mobile device forensic technology.

Stakeholder Engagement

The department collaborates with stakeholders across the criminal justice continuum, including local prosecutors, regional law enforcement agencies, and specialized task forces. These partnerships inform investigative priorities and ensure that digital forensic capabilities align with prosecutorial needs and regional enforcement efforts.

Because the department provides forensic support to multiple surrounding agencies, maintaining access to and capacity within critical tools is essential not only for local investigations but also for regional case support.

Use of JAG Funds

JAG funding will be used to maintain and enhance the licensing of GrayKey, ensuring continued and sufficient lawful access to locked and encrypted mobile devices.

Funding will support a licensing tier that provides adequate device unlock capacity to meet current and projected investigative demand.

Sustaining and expanding this capability will:

- Preserve an existing and critical investigative function
- Ensure continued and scalable access to encrypted mobile device data
- Reduce delays associated with limited unlock availability
- Increase the number of devices processed within existing timeframes
- Improve overall case throughput and investigative efficiency
- Support timely investigative and prosecutorial outcomes

This approach represents a cost-effective use of grant funding by maximizing the value of an already implemented and operational tool while ensuring it is scaled appropriately to meet demand.

Coordination with Other Funding Sources

JAG funding will be used specifically to support the sustainment and scaling of this critical capability and will be coordinated with other available resources to ensure a complementary, non-duplicative funding strategy.

4-Year Implementation Plan

- Year 1: Renewal and upgrade of GrayKey licensing; continued operational use
- Years 2–3: Ongoing utilization and integration within investigative workflows; maintenance of proficiency
- Year 4: Sustainment and evaluation of continued operational effectiveness

This approach ensures uninterrupted and adequately scaled access to critical forensic capabilities over the life of the grant.

3. Capabilities and Competencies

The Post Falls Police Department possesses the administrative, fiscal, and technical capacity necessary to successfully implement this project and meet all requirements associated with Byrne JAG funding.

Technical Capacity

The department employs two trained personnel responsible for conducting digital forensic examinations. These individuals routinely utilize tools such as GrayKey to extract and analyze data from mobile devices and other digital media. Established procedures are in place to ensure proper evidence handling, analysis, and reporting.

Performance Measurement and Data Collection

The department will collect and report required performance measures, including:

- Number of digital devices processed
- Types of cases supported
- Turnaround time for forensic examinations

Data will be tracked through internal systems and structured tracking methods. Responsibility for data collection and reporting will be assigned to designated personnel to ensure compliance with grant requirements.

Fiscal and Administrative Capacity

The designated fiscal agent has experience administering federal grant funds, including prior Byrne JAG awards. The department has demonstrated compliance with all applicable financial and reporting requirements and will continue to manage grant funds in accordance with federal guidelines.

Coordination and Strategic Planning

The department actively participates in regional coordination efforts and provides digital forensic support to surrounding agencies. This established role as a regional resource enhances the impact of the proposed project.

Evidence-Informed Practices

The department utilizes established forensic methodologies and prioritization strategies to manage workload and allocate resources effectively. Sustaining and scaling access to critical tools such as GrayKey ensures that these practices remain effective in the face of evolving technological challenges.

CITY OF POST FALLS
AGENDA REPORT
CONSENT CALENDAR
MEETING DATE: 6/2/2026

TO: HONORABLE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL

FROM: Robert Palus, City Engineer

SUBJECT: North Place East 4th Addition Plat Approval

ITEM AND RECOMMENDED ACTION:

With approval of the Consent Agenda, City Council authorizes the Mayor's signature of the final plat for the North Place East 4th Addition subdivision.No presentation is planned on this item.

DISCUSSION:

This 44 lot subdivision is located at N. Syringa and E. Allenby. The plat has been reviewed by staff and found to be in conformance with City Standards. Construction plans were approved, and the Construction Improvement Agreement was executed on December 16, 2025.

Under the Subdivision Ordinance, the plat is returned to the City Council for authorization of the Mayor's signature. Certification is required from the Engineering Division that infrastructure improvements have been completed, or that surety has been provided to guarantee the completion of improvements. As the Developer is platting the subdivision prior to construction of improvements, they have provided surety for the public improvements associated with the subdivision.

***Approved plat attached. Original mylars to Clerk prior to meeting.

ITEM / PROJECT PREVIOUSLY REVIEWED BY COUNCIL ON:
Construction Improvement Agreement - December 16, 2025.

APPROVED OR DIRECTION GIVEN:
Approved

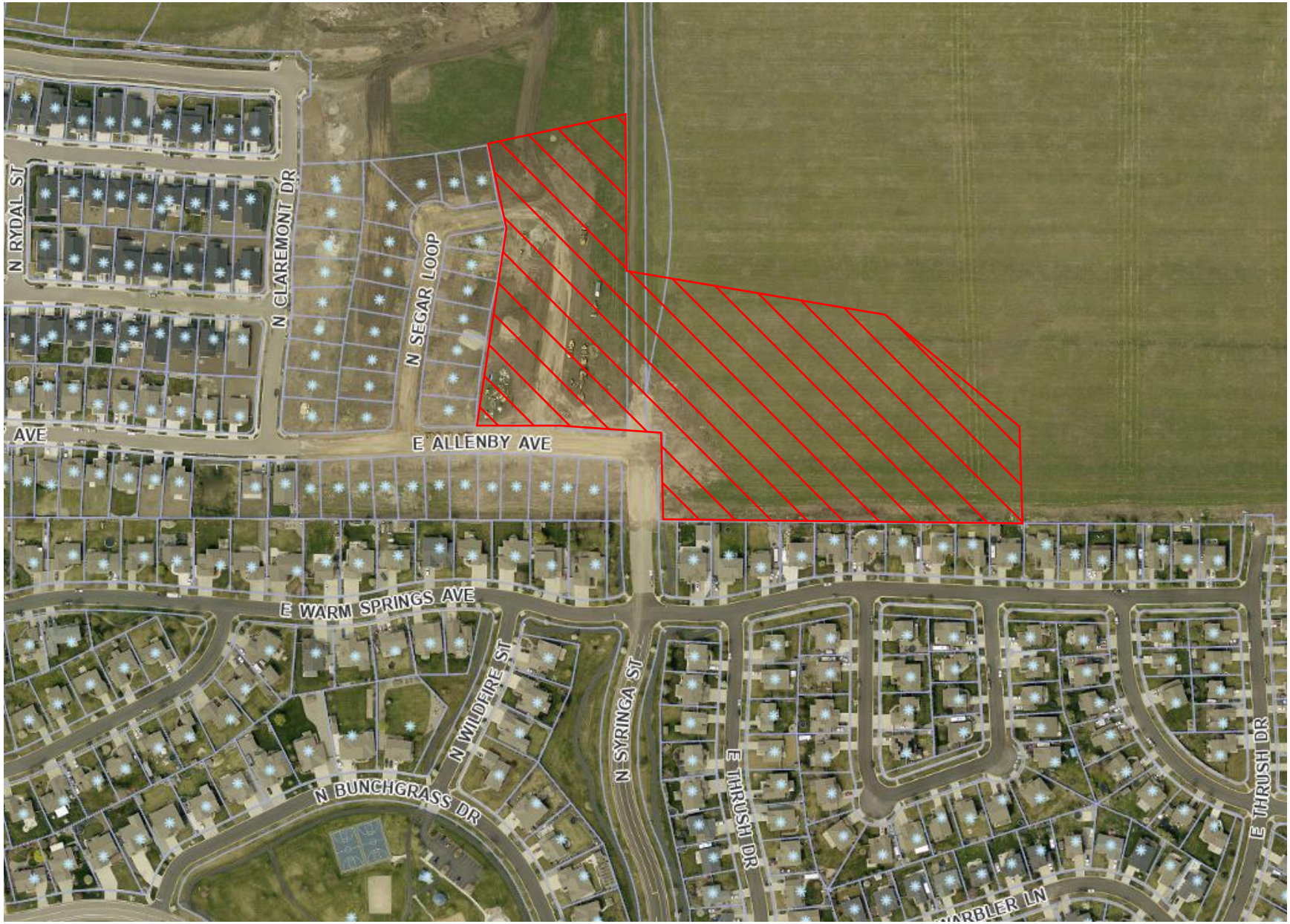
FISCAL IMPACT OR OTHER SOURCE OF FUNDING:

Acceptance of operations and maintenance costs for public roadway, sanitary sewer and water infrastructure with completion of improvements.

BUDGET CODE:
N/A

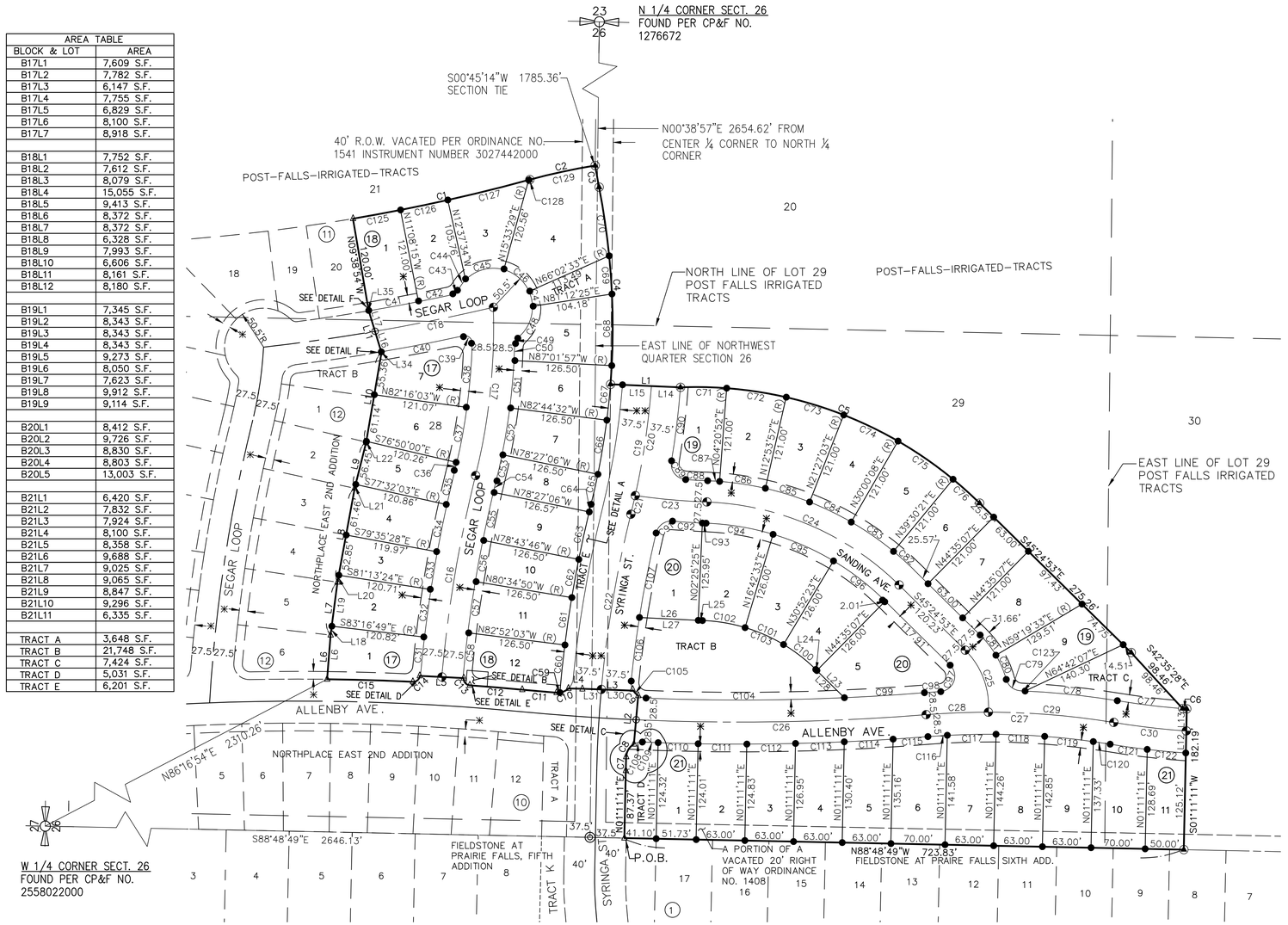
ATTACHMENTS:

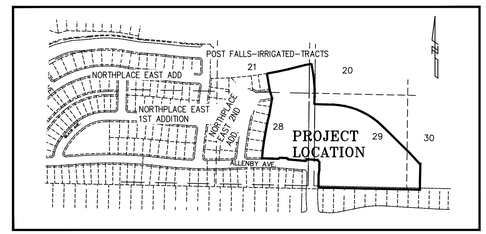
1. North Place East 4th Addition Location Map
2. NPE 4th Add Plat



North Place East 4th Addition Location Map

AREA TABLE	
BLOCK & LOT	AREA
B17L1	7,609 S.F.
B17L2	7,782 S.F.
B17L3	6,147 S.F.
B17L4	7,755 S.F.
B17L5	6,829 S.F.
B17L6	8,100 S.F.
B17L7	8,918 S.F.
B18L1	7,752 S.F.
B18L2	7,612 S.F.
B18L3	8,079 S.F.
B18L4	15,055 S.F.
B18L5	9,413 S.F.
B18L6	8,372 S.F.
B18L7	8,372 S.F.
B18L8	6,328 S.F.
B18L9	7,993 S.F.
B18L10	6,606 S.F.
B18L11	8,161 S.F.
B18L12	8,180 S.F.
B19L1	7,345 S.F.
B19L2	8,343 S.F.
B19L3	8,343 S.F.
B19L4	8,343 S.F.
B19L5	9,273 S.F.
B19L6	8,050 S.F.
B19L7	7,623 S.F.
B19L8	9,912 S.F.
B19L9	9,114 S.F.
B20L1	8,412 S.F.
B20L2	9,726 S.F.
B20L3	8,830 S.F.
B20L4	8,803 S.F.
B20L5	13,003 S.F.
B21L1	6,420 S.F.
B21L2	7,832 S.F.
B21L3	7,924 S.F.
B21L4	8,100 S.F.
B21L5	8,358 S.F.
B21L6	9,688 S.F.
B21L7	9,025 S.F.
B21L8	9,065 S.F.
B21L9	8,847 S.F.
B21L10	9,296 S.F.
B21L11	6,335 S.F.
TRACT A	3,648 S.F.
TRACT B	21,748 S.F.
TRACT C	7,424 S.F.
TRACT D	5,031 S.F.
TRACT E	6,201 S.F.





VICINITY MAP

NOT TO SCALE

GRAPHIC SCALE

100 0 50 100 200

(IN FEET)

1 inch = 100 ft.

LEGEND

- ◉ SET 5/8" X 30" REBAR WITH 2" ALUMINUM CAP MARKED "MEM 9717" TO BE SET ON OR BEFORE ONE YEAR SUBSEQUENT TO THE DATE OF RECORDING OF THIS PLAT IN ACCORDANCE WITH IDAHO CODES 50-1331 AND 50-1333.
- ▲ SET 5/8" X 30" REBAR WITH ORANGE PLASTIC CAP MARKED "MEM 9717"
- ● SET ½" X 24" REBAR WITH ORANGE PLASTIC CAP MARKED "MEM 9717" OR SET 1" COPPER CAPS WITH MAGNETS IN SIDEWALK MARKED "MEM 9717",TO BE SET ON OR BEFORE ONE YEAR SUBSEQUENT TO THE DATE OF RECORDING OF THIS PLAT IN ACCORDANCE WITH IDAHO CODES 50-1331, 50-1332 AND 50-1333.
- △ FOUND 5/8" X 30" REBAR WITH ORANGE PLASTIC CAP MARKED "MEM 9717"
- ○ FOUND 5/8" X 30" REBAR WITH 2" ALUMINUM CAP MARKED "MEM 9717"
- (17) BLOCK NUMBER

  TOTAL AREA=12.682 ACRES
- ✳ 10' UTIL., SIDEWALK AND DRAINAGE EASEMENT
- ✳✳ 15' UTIL., SIDEWALK AND DRAINAGE EASEMENT

P.O.B.= POINT OF BEGINNING

(R)= RADIAL LINE

PRELIMINARY

PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYOR
REGISTERED
9717
STATE OF IDAHO
MICHAEL E. MOORE

SURVEYOR'S NARRATIVE

THIS PLAT IS A RE-PLAT OF A PORTION OF LOTS 20, 21, 28, 29 AND 30 OF POST FALLS IRRIGATED TRACTS, RECORDED IN BOOK C OF PLATS, PAGE 78 AND A PORTION OF A VACATED 20' RIGHT OF WAY. ORDINANCE NO. 1408, (INSTRUMENT NO. 28064453000) AND A PORTION OF A VACATED 40' RIGHT OF WAY, ORDINANCE NO. 1541, (INSTRUMENT NO. 3027442000). LOCATED IN THE NORTH HALF OF SECTION 26, TOWNSHIP 51 NORTH, RANGE 5 WEST, IN THE CITY OF POST FALLS, KOOTENAI COUNTY, IDAHO.

THE FOUND MONUMENTS ALONG THE EASTERLY BOUNDARY LINE OF NORTHPLACE EAST 2ND ADDITION, RECORDED IN BOOK L OF PLATS, PAGES 998 THRU 998B WERE ACCEPTED FOR THEIR POSITION.

BASIS OF BEARINGS

THE BASIS OF BEARINGS IS NAD 83/91 IDAHO STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM WEST ZONE GRID NORTH.

SURVEY REFERENCES

(R1) NORTHPLACE EAST 2ND ADDITION, RECORDED IN BOOK L OF PLATS, PAGES 998 THRU 998B

(R2) POST FALLS IRRIGATED TRACTS, RECORDED IN BOOK C, PAGE 78

RFK LAND SURVEYING INC..

1420 WEST GARLAND AVENUE
SPOKANE, WA 99205
TEL: (509) 324-7861
FAX: (509) 327-7249
E-MAIL: rudy@rfklandsurveying.com

DRAWN	APPROVED	SCALE	PROJECT
MEM	RFK	AS NOTED	25-135
DATE	DATE	SHEET	FIELD BOOK
04/30/26	04/30/26	1 OF 3	

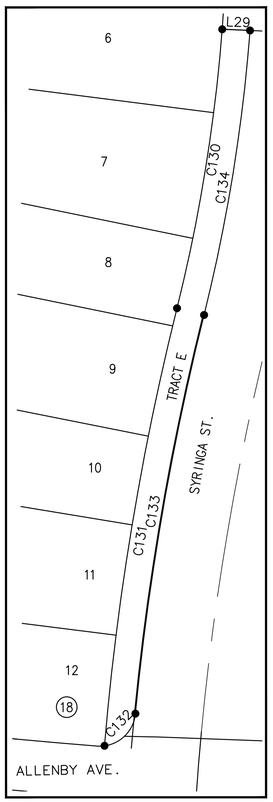
NORTHPLACE EAST 4TH ADDITION

A RE-PLAT OF A PORTION OF LOTS 20, 21, 28, 29, AND 30 OF POST FALLS IRRIGATED TRACTS LOCATED IN THE NORTH HALF OF SECTION 26, TOWNSHIP 51 NORTH, RANGE 5 WEST, BOISE MERIDIAN, CITY OF POST FALLS, KOOTENAI COUNTY, IDAHO

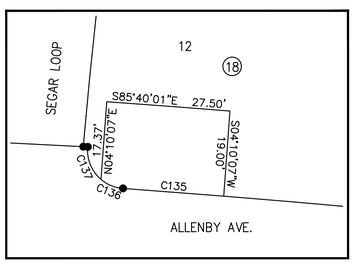
CURVE TABLE					
CURVE	RADIUS	ARC LENGTH	CHORD LENGTH	CHORD BEARING	DELTA ANGLE
C1	2404.50'	234.13'	234.03'	N77°33'44"E	5°34'44"
C2	819.50'	86.69'	86.65'	N77°48'11"E	6°03'38"
C3	1053.00'	28.45'	28.45'	S10°17'50"E	1°32'53"
C4	947.00'	256.28'	255.50'	S03°19'07"E	15°30'20"
C5	522.50'	426.80'	415.03'	S68°48'56"E	46°48'06"
C6	971.50'	5.29'	5.29'	S85°49'17"E	0°18'44"
C7	1462.50'	17.84'	17.84'	N01°32'09"E	0°41'56"
C8	20.00'	20.05'	19.22'	N31°32'44"E	57°26'14"
C9	20.00'	9.21'	9.13'	N44°06'12"W	26°22'25"
C10	20.00'	16.84'	16.35'	S70°28'08"W	48°15'16"
C11	2971.50'	44.57'	44.57'	N84°58'27"W	0°51'34"
C12	3028.50'	68.02'	68.02'	N85°11'17"W	1°17'13"
C13	8.50'	13.49'	12.12'	N40°21'14"W	90°57'18"
C14	8.50'	13.01'	11.78'	S48°54'46"W	87°43'07"
C15	3028.50'	111.02'	111.01'	N88°16'42"W	2°06'01"
C16	1707.00'	264.48'	264.22'	N09°31'29"E	8°52'39"
C17	793.00'	219.70'	218.99'	N06°01'36"W	15°52'25"
C18	2553.00'	156.18'	156.15'	N78°31'03"E	3°30'18"
C19	1000.00'	168.16'	167.96'	S09°08'46"W	9°38'05"
C20	1000.00'	143.39'	143.27'	N08°26'12"E	8°12'56"
C21	1000.00'	24.77'	24.77'	N13°15'14"E	1°25'09"
C22	1500.00'	230.13'	229.90'	N09°34'06"W	8°47'25"
C23	900.00'	93.03'	92.98'	S84°54'29"E	5°55'20"
C24	374.00'	277.12'	270.83'	S66°38'31"W	42°27'16"
C25	101.50'	88.38'	85.62'	S20°28'08"W	49°53'31"
C26	3000.00'	70.54'	70.54'	S88°08'24"E	1°20'50"
C26	3000.00'	375.54'	375.29'	N88°59'48"E	7°10'20"
C27	1000.00'	243.43'	242.83'	S87°36'56"E	13°56'51"
C28	1000.00'	80.53'	80.51'	S87°43'03"W	4°36'50"
C29	1000.00'	162.90'	162.72'	N85°18'31"W	9°20'00"
C30	1000.00'	94.54'	94.50'	S83°21'01"E	5°24'59"
C31	1734.50'	50.41'	50.40'	S05°53'14"W	1°39'54"
C32	1734.50'	62.27'	62.26'	S07°44'53"W	2°03'25"
C33	1734.50'	49.42'	49.42'	S09°35'34"W	1°37'57"
C34	1734.50'	62.27'	62.26'	S11°26'15"W	2°03'25"
C35	1734.50'	45.34'	45.33'	S13°12'53"W	1°29'51"
C36	765.50'	10.65'	10.65'	S13°33'54"W	0°47'48"
C37	765.50'	72.60'	72.58'	S10°26'58"W	5°26'03"
C38	765.50'	83.25'	83.21'	S04°37'01"W	6°13'51"
C39	9.50'	17.20'	14.94'	S50°21'11"E	103°42'34"
C40	2580.50'	108.13'	108.12'	N78°59'34"E	2°24'03"
C41	2525.50'	65.51'	65.51'	S79°36'20"W	1°29'10"
C42	2525.50'	45.38'	45.38'	S78°20'52"W	1°01'47"
C43	9.50'	8.70'	8.40'	S51°36'06"W	52°27'46"
C44	50.50'	17.19'	17.11'	S35°07'25"W	19°30'25"
C45	50.50'	53.48'	51.02'	S75°13'03"W	60°40'52"
C46	50.50'	44.50'	43.07'	N49°11'59"W	50°29'04"
C47	50.50'	19.86'	19.74'	N12°41'20"W	22°32'13"
C48	50.50'	46.82'	45.16'	N25°08'30"E	53°07'28"
C49	9.50'	8.34'	8.07'	N26°33'54"E	50°16'40"
C50	820.50'	22.07'	22.07'	N02°11'48"E	1°32'28"
C51	820.50'	61.44'	61.43'	N05°06'46"E	4°17'26"
C52	820.50'	61.44'	61.43'	N09°24'11"E	4°17'26"
C53	820.50'	34.58'	34.58'	N12°45'21"E	2°24'54"
C54	1679.50'	15.44'	15.44'	N13°42'00"E	0°31'36"
C55	1679.50'	63.49'	63.49'	N12°21'13"E	2°09'58"
C56	1679.50'	54.27'	54.27'	N10°20'42"E	1°51'05"
C57	1679.50'	67.04'	67.03'	N08°16'33"E	2°17'13"
C58	1679.50'	58.92'	58.92'	N06°07'39"E	2°00'36"
C59	20.00'	4.33'	4.32'	S88°23'48"W	12°23'56"
C60	1553.00'	62.00'	61.99'	S05°59'20"W	2°17'14"
C61	1553.00'	61.99'	61.98'	S08°16'33"W	2°17'13"
C62	1553.00'	50.18'	50.18'	S10°20'42"W	1°51'05"
C63	1553.00'	62.88'	62.88'	S12°25'50"W	2°19'12"
C64	1553.00'	10.10'	10.10'	S13°46'37"W	0°22'22"
C65	947.00'	39.91'	39.91'	S12°45'21"W	2°24'54"
C66	947.00'	70.91'	70.90'	S09°24'11"W	4°17'26"

CURVE TABLE					
CURVE	RADIUS	ARC LENGTH	CHORD LENGTH	CHORD BEARING	DELTA ANGLE
C67	947.00'	70.91'	70.90'	S05°06'46"W	4°17'26"
C68	947.00'	92.67'	92.63'	S00°09'50"W	5°36'24"
C69	947.00'	49.55'	49.54'	S04°08'18"E	2°59'52"
C70	947.00'	89.82'	89.79'	S08°21'15"E	5°26'03"
C71	522.50'	59.86'	59.83'	N88°56'03"W	6°33'51"
C72	522.50'	77.98'	77.91'	S81°22'35"E	8°33'05"
C73	522.50'	77.98'	77.91'	S72°49'30"E	8°33'05"
C74	522.50'	77.98'	77.91'	S64°16'25"E	8°33'05"
C75	522.50'	86.67'	86.57'	S55°14'46"E	9°30'13"
C76	522.50'	46.32'	46.31'	S47°57'16"E	5°04'46"
C77	971.50'	85.18'	85.15'	N83°09'13"W	5°01'24"
C78	1028.50'	119.99'	119.93'	N83°59'03"W	6°41'05"
C79	20.00'	25.20'	23.57'	N51°33'19"W	72°12'17"
C80	129.00'	34.27'	34.17'	N23°03'49"W	15°13'16"
C81	129.00'	33.19'	33.10'	N38°02'40"W	14°44'26"
C82	401.50'	35.59'	35.58'	N47°57'16"W	5°04'46"
C83	401.50'	66.60'	66.52'	N55°14'46"W	9°30'13"
C84	401.50'	59.92'	59.87'	N64°16'25"W	8°33'05"
C85	401.50'	59.92'	59.87'	N72°49'30"W	8°33'05"
C86	401.50'	59.92'	59.87'	N81°22'35"W	8°33'05"
C87	401.50'	15.54'	15.53'	N86°45'38"W	2°13'01"
C88	872.50'	28.54'	28.54'	N86°55'56"W	1°52'27"
C89	20.00'	33.37'	29.63'	N38°11'38"W	95°36'08"
C90	1037.50'	96.81'	96.78'	N06°56'02"E	5°20'47"
C91	20.00'	28.44'	26.10'	N54°05'03"E	81°28'17"
C92	927.50'	38.79'	38.79'	S86°22'42"E	2°23'47"
C93	927.50'	4.74'	4.74'	S87°43'22"E	0°17'34"
C94	346.50'	88.16'	87.93'	S80°34'48"E	14°34'42"
C95	346.50'	85.66'	85.44'	S66°12'32"E	14°09'50"
C96	346.50'	82.93'	82.73'	S52°16'15"E	13°42'45"
C97	20.00'	46.06'	36.54'	S20°34'05"W	131°57'57"
C98	1028.50'	20.47'	20.47'	S85°58'51"W	1°08'26"
C99	2971.50'	103.70'	103.69'	S86°24'37"W	1°59'58"
C100	220.50'	52.77'	52.65'	N52°16'15"W	13°42'45"
C101	220.50'	54.51'	54.37'	N66°12'32"W	14°09'50"
C102	220.50'	56.10'	55.95'	N80°34'48"W	14°34'42"
C103	220.50'	163.38'	159.67'	S66°38'31"E	42°27'16"
C104	2971.50'	256.81'	256.73'	S89°53'10"W	4°57'06"
C105	20.00'	32.59'	29.10'	N40°57'16"W	93°22'03"
C106	1462.50'	83.05'	83.04'	N07°21'22"E	3°15'14"
C107	1462.50'	111.43'	111.40'	N11°09'57"E	4°21'56"
C108	20.00'	11.24'	11.09'	N76°02'42"E	32°11'56"
C109	3028.50'	20.57'	20.57'	S87°47'13"E	0°23'21"
C110	3028.50'	51.73'	51.73'	S88°28'15"E	0°58'44"
C111	3028.50'	63.01'	63.01'	S89°33'22"E	1°11'31"
C112	3028.50'	63.04'	63.04'	N89°15'05"E	1°11'33"
C113	3028.50'	63.10'	63.09'	N88°03'30"E	1°11'37"
C114	3028.50'	63.18'	63.18'	N86°51'50"E	1°11'43"
C115	3028.50'	45.22'	45.22'	N85°50'18"E	0°51'20"
C116	971.50'	25.08'	25.07'	N86°09'00"E	1°28'44"
C117	971.50'	63.07'	63.06'	N88°44'57"E	3°43'10"
C118	971.50'	63.03'	63.02'	S87°31'57"E	3°43'02"
C119	971.50'	63.25'	63.24'	S83°48'31"E	3°43'49"
C120	971.50'	22.07'	22.07'	S81°17'34"E	1°18'05"
C121	1028.50'	48.47'	48.47'	S81°59'31"E	2°42'01"
C122	1028.50'	50.13'	50.13'	S84°44'18"E	2°47'34"
C123	1028.50'	5.94'	5.94'	N87°29'32"W	0°19'52"
C124	NOT USED				
C125	2404.50'	62.49'	62.49'	N79°36'26"E	1°29'21"
C126	2404.50'	62.47'	62.47'	N78°07'06"E	1°29'19"
C127	2404.50'	107.96'	107.95'	N76°05'16"E	2°34'21"
C128	2404.50'	1.20'	1.20'	N74°47'14"E	0°01'43"
C129	819.50'	86.69'	86.65'	N77°48'11"E	6°03'38"
C130	947.00'	157.50'	157.32'	S09°11'56"W	9°31'45"
C131	1553.00'	247.15'	246.89'	S09°24'15"W	9°07'06"
C132	20.00'	26.75'	24.80'	N43°52'56"E	76°38'18"
C133	1537.50'	225.42'	225.22'	N09°45'48"E	8°24'01"
C134	962.50'	160.62'	160.43'	N09°10'58"E	9°33'40"
C135	3028.50'	22.50'	22.50'	N85°37'07"W	0°25'32"
C136	8.50'	5.35'	5.26'	S67°48'56"E	36°01'55"
C137	8.50'	8.15'	7.84'	N22°20'17"W	54°55'23"

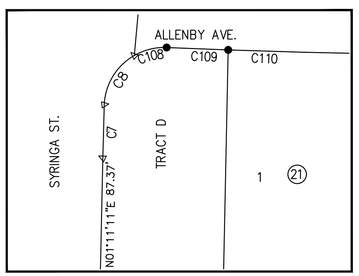
LINE TABLE		
LINE	BEARING	DISTANCE
L1	S87°33'22"E	90.55'
L2	N05°03'39"E	62.93'
L3	N87°53'41"W	65.00'
L4	N88°47'07"W	18.95'
L5	N87°00'43"W	57.04'
L6	N04°31'13"E	57.27'
L7	N07°25'43"E	69.07'
L8	N10°23'54"E	123.48'
L9	N13°56'50"E	61.59'
L10	N09°41'25"E	117.52'
L11	N16°55'15"W	57.45'
L12	N01°11'11"E	28.53'
L13	N01°11'11"E	28.53'
L14	N87°33'22"W	37.52'
L15	N87°33'22"W	37.52'
L16	N16°55'15"W	28.72'
L17	N16°55'15"W	28.73'
L18	N07°25'43"E	11.63'
L19	N07°25'43"E	57.44'
L20	N10°23'54"E	9.17'
L21	N13°56'50"E	5.14'
L22	N09°41'25"E	1.02'
L23	N45°24'53"W	50.09'
L24	N45°24'53"W	2.01'
L25	N87°13'40"W	5.38'
L26	N87°13'40"W	76.19'
L27	S87°13'40"E	81.57'
L28	S45°24'53"E	52.11'
L29	S87°33'22"E	15.51'
L30	N87°53'41"W	41.47'
L31	N87°53'41"W	23.53'
L32	N87°00'43"W	1.00'
L33	S87°00'43"E	1.00'
L34	N16°55'15"W	1.01'
L35	N16°55'15"W	1.01'



DETAIL A
TRACT E
1"=50'

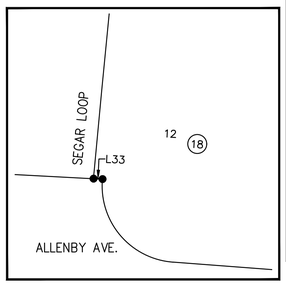


DETAIL B
DRAINAGE EASEMENT
1"=20'

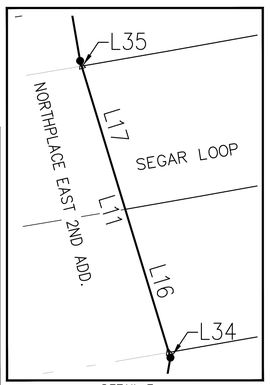


DETAIL C
1"=30'

DETAIL D
1"=10'



DETAIL E
1"=10'



DETAIL F
NOT TO SCALE

PRELIMINARY

PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYOR
REGISTERED
9717
STATE OF IDAHO
MICHAEL E. MOORE

RFK LAND SURVEYING INC..
1420 WEST GARLAND AVENUE
SPOKANE, WA 99205
TEL: (509) 324-7861
FAX: (509) 327-7249
E-MAIL: rudy@rfklandsurveying.com

DRAWN	APPROVED	SCALE	PROJECT
MEM	RFK	N/A	25-135
DATE	DATE	SHEET	FIELD BOOK
04/30/26	04/30/26	2 OF 3	

NORTHPLACE EAST 4TH ADDITION

A RE-PLAT OF A PORTION OF LOTS 20, 21, 28, 29, AND 30 OF POST FALLS IRRIGATED TRACTS LOCATED IN THE NORTH HALF OF SECTION 26, TOWNSHIP 51 NORTH, RANGE 5 WEST, BOISE MERIDIAN, CITY OF POST FALLS, KOOTENAI COUNTY, IDAHO

CITY COUNCIL CERTIFICATE

THIS PLAT HAS BEEN APPROVED AND ACCEPTED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF POST FALLS, IDAHO.
ON THE _____ DAY OF _____, 20__.

_____
RANDY WESTLUND
POST FALLS MAYOR

_____
SHANNON HOWARD
POST FALLS CITY CLERK

CITY ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATE

I, THE UNDERSIGNED CITY ENGINEER FOR THE CITY OF POST FALLS, CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAT IS IN CONFORMANCE WITH CITY CODE AND THE REQUIREMENTS IMPOSED BY THE CITY COUNCIL AND HEREBY APPROVED FOR RECORDING.

ON THIS _____ DAY OF _____, 20__.

_____
POST FALLS CITY ENGINEER ROBERT S. PALUS, PE #10039

HEALTH DISTRICT APPROVAL

SANITARY RESTRICTIONS AS REQUIRED BY IDAHO CODE, TITLE 50, CHAPTER 13 HAVE BEEN SATISFIED BASED ON A REVIEW BY A QUALIFIED LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER (QLPE) REPRESENTING THE CITY OF POST FALLS AND THE QLPE APPROVAL OF THE DESIGN PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS AND THE CONDITIONS IMPOSED FOR THE DEVELOPER FOR CONTINUED SATISFACTION OF THE SANITARY RESTRICTIONS. BUYER IS CAUTIONED THAT AT THE TIME OF THIS APPROVAL, NO DRINKING WATER EXTENSIONS OR SEWER EXTENSIONS WERE CONSTRUCTED. BUILDING CONSTRUCTION CAN BE ALLOWED WITH APPROPRIATE BUILDING PERMITS IF DRINKING WATER EXTENSION OR SEWER EXTENSIONS HAVE SINCE BEEN CONSTRUCTED OR IF THE DEVELOPER IS SIMULTANEOUSLY CONSTRUCTING THOSE FACILITIES. IF THE DEVELOPER FAILS TO CONSTRUCT FACILITIES THEN SANITARY RESTRICTIONS MAY BE REIMPOSED, IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 50-1326, IDAHO CODE, BY THE ISSUANCE OF A CERTIFICATE OF DISAPPROVAL, AND NO CONSTRUCTION OF ANY BUILDING OR SHELTER REQUIRING DRINKING WATER OR SEWER/SEPTIC FACILITIES SHALL BE ALLOWED.

THIS PLAT APPROVED THIS _____ DAY OF _____, 20__.

_____ _____
PANHANDLE HEALTH DISTRICT 1

SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE

I, MICHAEL E. MOORE, P.L.S. #9717, A PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYOR IN THE STATE OF IDAHO, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE SURVEY REPRESENTED ON THIS PLAT WAS PERFORMED BY ME OR UNDER MY SUPERVISION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF IDAHO. INTERIOR MONUMENTS WILL BE SET 1 YEAR SUBSEQUENT TO THE RECORDING OF THIS PLAT IN ACCORDANCE WITH IDAHO CODES 50-1331 AND 50-1333.

PRELIMINARY

_____ _____
MICHAEL E. MOORE P.L.S. #9717 DATE

PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYOR REGISTERED 9717 STATE OF IDAHO MICHAEL E. MOORE

KOOTENAI COUNTY TREASURER

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE REQUIRED TAXES ON THE HEREIN DESCRIBED LAND

HAVE BEEN PAID THROUGH _____, THIS

_____ DAY OF _____, 20__,

_____
KOOTENAI COUNTY TREASURER

COUNTY SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I HAVE EXAMINED THIS PLAT AND APPROVE THE SAME FOR RECORDING THIS _____ DAY OF _____, 20__.

PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYOR REGISTERED 12463 STATE OF IDAHO RODNEY E. JONES

_____
KOOTENAI COUNTY SURVEYOR

KOOTENAI COUNTY RECORDER

STATE OF IDAHO)
) SS
COUNTY OF KOOTENAI)

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAT WAS FILED FOR RECORD IN THE OFFICE OF THE RECORDER OF KOOTENAI COUNTY, IDAHO, AT THE REQUEST OF
_____, THIS _____ DAY OF _____, 20__,

AT _____ MINUTES PAST _____ O'CLOCK ____M, AND DULY RECORDED IN BOOK _____, PAGE _____, AS INSTRUMENT NO._____

_____ _____
KOOTENAI COUNTY RECORDER FEE

OWNER'S CERTIFICATE

BE IT KNOWN THAT SCHNEIDMILLER BROTHERS, INC., AN IDAHO CORPORATION, IS THE OWNER OF THE PROPERTY DESCRIBED IN THIS CERTIFICATE AND HAS CAUSED THE SAME TO BE SUBDIVIDED INTO LOTS, BLOCKS AND TRACTS AS HEREIN SHOWN AND DOES DESIGNATE THE SAME AS NORTHPLACE EAST 4TH ADDITION, SAID PROPERTY BEING A RE-PLAT OF A PORTION OF LOTS 20, 21, 28, 29 AND 30 OF POST FALLS IRRIGATED TRACTS, RECORDED IN BOOK C OF PLATS, PAGE 78, AND A PORTION OF A VACATED 20' WIDE RIGHT OF WAY, ORDINANCE NO. 1408, (INSTRUMENT NO. 28064453000) AND A PORTION OF A VACATED 40' RIGHT OF WAY, ORDINANCE NO. 1541, (INSTRUMENT NO. 3027442000) LOCATED IN THE NORTH HALF OF SECTION 26, TOWNSHIP 51 NORTH, RANGE 5 WEST, IN THE CITY OF POST FALLS, KOOTENAI COUNTY, IDAHO DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

BEGINNING AT THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF NORTHPLACE EAST 2ND ADDITION, RECORDED IN BOOK L OF PLATS, PAGES 998 THRU 998B, THENCE ALONG THE EASTERLY BOUNDARY LINE OF SAID NORTHPLACE EAST 2ND ADDITION THE FOLLOWING (21) TWENTY-ONE COURSES;

1) N01°11'11"E A DISTANCE OF 87.37 FEET TO THE BEGINNING OF A TANGENT CURVE CONCAVE TO THE EAST AND HAVING A RADIUS OF 1462.50 FEET AND A CHORD BEARING AND DISTANCE OF N01°32'09"E, 17.84 FEET;
2) THENCE NORTHERLY ALONG SAID CURVE THROUGH A CENTRAL ANGLE OF 00°41'56"AN ARC DISTANCE OF 17.84 FEET TO THE BEGINNING OF A NON-TANGENT CURVE CONCAVE TO THE SOUTHEAST AND HAVING A RADIUS OF 20.00 FEET AND A CHORD BEARING AND DISTANCE OF N31°32'44"E, 19.22 FEET;
3) THENCE NORTHEASTERLY ALONG SAID CURVE THROUGH A CENTRAL ANGLE OF 57°26'14" AN ARC DISTANCE OF 20.05 FEET;
4) N05°03'39"E A DISTANCE OF 62.93 FEET TO THE BEGINNING OF A NON-TANGENT CURVE CONCAVE TO THE NORTHEAST AND HAVING A RADIUS 20.00 FEET AND A CHORD BEARING AND DISTANCE OF N44°06'12"W, 9.13 FEET;
5) THENCE NORTHWESTERLY ALONG SAID CURVE THROUGH A CENTRAL ANGLE OF 26°22'25" AN ARC DISTANCE OF 9.21 FEET;
6) N87°53'41"W A DISTANCE OF 65.00 FEET;
7) N88°47'07"W A DISTANCE OF 18.95 FEET TO THE BEGINNING OF A NON-TANGENT CURVE CONCAVE TO THE NORTHWEST AND HAVING A RADIUS OF 20.00 FEET AND A CHORD BEARING AND DISTANCE OF S70°28'08"W, 16.35 FEET;
8) THENCE SOUTHWESTERLY ALONG SAID CURVE THROUGH A CENTRAL ANGLE OF 48°15'16" AN ARC DISTANCE OF 16.84 FEET TO THE BEGINNING OF A COMPOUND CURVE CONCAVE TO THE NORTH AND HAVING RADIUS OF 2971.50 FEET AND A CHORD BEARING AND DISTANCE OF N84°58'27"W, 44.57 FEET;
9) THENCE WESTERLY ALONG SAID CURVE THROUGH A CENTRAL ANGLE OF 00°51'34" AN ARC DISTANCE OF 44.57 FEET TO THE BEGINNING OF A REVERSE CURVE CONCAVE TO THE SOUTH AND HAVING A RADIUS OF 3028.50 FEET AND A CHORD BEARING AND DISTANCE OF N85°11'17"W, 68.02 FEET;
10) THENCE WESTERLY ALONG SAID CURVE THROUGH A CENTRAL ANGLE OF 01°17'13" AN ARC DISTANCE OF 68.02 FEET TO THE BEGINNING OF A REVERSE CURVE CONCAVE TO THE NORTHEAST AND HAVING A RADIUS OF 8.50 FEET AND A CHORD BEARING AND DISTANCE OF N40°21'14"W, 12.12 FEET;
11) THENCE NORTHERLY ALONG SAID CURVE THROUGH A CENTRAL ANGLE OF 90°57'18" AN ARC DISTANCE OF 13.49 FEET;
12) N87°00'43"W A DISTANCE OF 57.04 FEET TO THE BEGINNING OF A NON-TANGENT CURVE CONCAVE TO THE NORTHWEST AND HAVING A RADIUS OF 8.50 FEET AND A CHORD BEARING AND DISTANCE OF S48°54'46"W, 11.78 FEET;
13) THENCE SOUTHWESTERLY ALONG SAID CURVE THROUGH A CENTRAL ANGLE OF 87°43'07" AN ARC DISTANCE OF 13.01 FEET TO THE BEGINNING OF A REVERSE CURVE CONCAVE TO THE SOUTH AND HAVING A RADIUS OF 3028.50 FEET AND A CHORD BEARING AND DISTANCE OF N88°16'42"W, 111.01 FEET;
14) THENCE WESTERLY ALONG SAID CURVE THROUGH A CENTRAL ANGLE OF 02°06'01" AN ARC DISTANCE OF 111.01 FEET;
15) N04°31'13"E A DISTANCE OF 57.27 FEET;
16) N07°25'43"E A DISTANCE OF 69.07 FEET;
17) N10°23'54"E A DISTANCE OF 123.48 FEET;
18) N13°56'50"E A DISTANCE OF 61.59 FEET;
19) N09°41'25"E A DISTANCE OF 117.52 FEET;
20) N16°55'15"W A DISTANCE OF 57.45 FEET;
21) THENCE N09°38'54"W A DISTANCE OF 120.00 FEET TO THE BEGINNING OF A NON-TANGENT CURVE CONCAVE

TO THE NORTHWEST AND HAVING A RADIUS OF 2404.50 FEET AND A CHORD BEARING AND DISTANCE OF N77°33'44"E, 234.03'; THENCE EASTERLY ALONG SAID CURVE THROUGH A CENTRAL ANGLE OF 05°34'44" AN ARC DISTANCE OF 234.13 FEET TO THE BEGINNING OF A REVERSE CURVE CONCAVE TO THE SOUTHEAST AND HAVING A RADIUS OF 819.50 FEET AND A CHORD BEARING AND DISTANCE OF N77°48'11"E, 86.65 FEET; THENCE NORTHEASTERLY ALONG SAID CURVE THROUGH A CENTRAL ANGLE OF 06°03'38" AN ARC DISTANCE OF 86.69 FEET TO THE BEGINNING OF A NON-TANGENT CURVE CONCAVE TO THE NORTHEAST AND HAVING A RADIUS OF 1053.00 FEET AND A CHORD BEARING AND DISTANCE OF S10°17'50"E, 28.45 FEET; THENCE SOUTHERLY ALONG SAID CURVE THROUGH A CENTRAL ANGLE OF 01°32'53" AN ARC DISTANCE OF 28.45 FEET TO THE BEGINNING OF A REVERSE CURVE CONCAVE TO THE SOUTHWEST AND HAVING A RADIUS OF 947.00 FEET AND A CHORD BEARING AND DISTANCE OF S03°19'07"E, 255.50 FEET; THENCE SOUTHERLY ALONG SAID CURVE THROUGH A CENTRAL ANGLE OF 15°30'20" AN ARC DISTANCE OF 256.28 FEET; THENCE S87°33'22"E A DISTANCE OF 90.55 FEET TO THE BEGINNING OF A NON-TANGENT CURVE CONCAVE TO THE SOUTHWEST AND HAVING A RADIUS OF 522.50 FEET AND A CHORD BEARING OF S68°48'56"E, 415.03 FEET; THENCE SOUTHEASTERLY ALONG SAID CURVE THROUGH A CENTRAL ANGLE OF 46°48'06" AN ARC DISTANCE OF 426.80 FEET; THENCE S45°24'53"E A DISTANCE OF 275.26 FEET; THENCE S42°35'28"E A DISTANCE OF 98.46 FEET TO THE BEGINNING OF A NON-TANGENT CURVE CONCAVE TO THE NORTH AND HAVING A RADIUS OF 971.50 FEET AND A CHORD BEARING AND DISTANCE OF S85°49'17"E, 5.29 FEET; THENCE EASTERLY ALONG SAID CURVE THROUGH A CENTRAL ANGLE OF 00°18'44" AN ARC DISTANCE OF 5.29 FEET; THENCE S01°11'11"W A DISTANCE OF 182.19 FEET TO THE SOUTH LINE OF THE NORTH HALF OF SAID SECTION 26; THENCE N88°48'49"W ALONG SAID SOUTH LINE A DISTANCE OF 723.83 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING.

CONTAINING 12.682 ACRES MORE OR LESS
SUBJECT TO ALL EASEMENTS OF RECORD

RIGHTS OF WAY AS SHOWN HEREIN ARE HEREBY DEDICATED TO THE CITY OF POST FALLS.

UTILITY, SIDEWALK AND DRAINAGE EASEMENTS AS SHOWN HEREIN ARE HEREBY GRANTED TO THE CITY OF POST FALLS OVER TEN FOOT (10') WIDE STRIPS ADJOINING SUGAR LOOP, SANDING AVENUE AND ALLENBY AVENUE AND OVER A FIFTEEN (15') FOOT WIDE STRIP ADJOINING THE WEST SIDE OF SYRINGA STREET RIGHTS OF WAY FOR THE CONSTRUCTION, RECONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION OF SAID FACILITIES.

A DRAINAGE EASEMENT OVER TRACTS B, C AND A PORTION LOT 12, BLOCK 18 ARE HEREBY GRANTED TO THE CITY OF POST FALLS AND WILL BE MAINTAINED, IRRIGATED AND LANDSCAPED BY THE NORTHPLACE HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION, NO MODIFICATIONS SHALL BE MADE WITHOUT WRITTEN APPROVAL OF THE CITY OF POST FALLS

THE AREAS IDENTIFIED HEREIN AS TRACTS A, B, C, D AND E ARE COMMON AREAS AND SHALL BE DEEDED TO, OWNED, IMPROVED, MANAGED AND MAINTAINED BY THE NORTHPLACE HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION, A NONPROFIT ASSOCIATION OF PROPERTY OWNERS HAVING JURISDICTION OVER THE PLATTED AREA. THE COMMON TRACTS CANNOT BE SOLD OR TRANSFERRED, REGARDLESS OF ANY PROVISIONS IN THE COVENANTS WITHOUT THE EXPRESSED WRITTEN APPROVAL BY THE CITY OF POST FALLS. THE OWNER HEREBY DECLARES THAT ALL SUCH COMMON AREA TRACTS SHALL BE SUBJECT TO A PERPETUAL NONEXCLUSIVE EASEMENT IN FAVOR OF THE LOT OWNERS WITHIN ALL NORTHPLACE AND NORTHPLACE EAST PLATS, FOR USE AND ENJOYMENT FOR RECREATIONAL PURPOSES, SUBJECT TO SUCH PURPOSES AS SHOWN ON THE FINAL PLAT FOR DRAINAGE, INGRESS AND EGRESS EASEMENTS AND SUBJECT TO SUCH UNIFORM RULES, REGULATIONS, AND RESTRICTIONS AS MAY BE ADOPTED BY THE NORTH PLACE HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION FROM TIME TO TIME.

CITY OF POST FALLS HAS AGREED IN WRITING TO SERVE WATER TO THE LOTS WITHIN THIS PROJECT PER IDAHO CODE 50-1331(2) WEST OF SYRINGA STREET FOR LOTS IN BLOCKS 17 AND 18. ROSS POINT WATER IS THE WATER PURVEYOR FOR LOTS LOCATED EAST OF SYRINGA STREET IN BLOCKS 19, 20 AND 21.

CITY OF POST FALLS WILL PROVIDE SANITARY SEWER SERVICE TO THIS DEVELOPMENT.

THIS PLAT IS SUBJECT TO COVENANTS. CONDITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, RESERVATIONS AND EASEMENTS RECORDED AS INSTRUMENT NUMBER 2555551000, KOOTENAI COUNTY RECORDS.

NO DIRECT ACCESS TO SYRINGA STREET SHALL BE ALLOWED TO OR FROM LOT 1, OF BLOCKS 19 AND 20. IN ADDITION NO RESIDENTIAL LOT ACCESS SHALL BE ALLOWED ACROSS TRACTS D AND E.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, THE AFORESAID OWNERS HAVE CAUSED THEIR CORPORATE NAMES TO BE HEREUNTO SUBSCRIBED THIS _____ DAY OF _____, 20___.

_____
BY: PRESIDENT
SCHNEIDMILLER BROTHERS, INC.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

STATE OF WASHINGTON)
)SS
COUNTY OF SPOKANE)

ON THIS _____ DAY OF _____, 20___, BEFORE ME, THE UNDERSIGNED, A NOTARY PUBLIC IN AND FOR THE STATE OF WASHINGTON, PERSONALLY APPEARED _____, KNOWN OR IDENTIFIED TO ME TO BE PRESIDENT FOR SCHNEIDMILLER BROTHERS INC THE CORPORATION THAT EXECUTED THIS INSTRUMENT OR THE PERSONS WHO EXECUTED THE INSTRUMENT ON BEHALF OF SAID CORPORATION AND ACKNOWLEDGED TO ME THAT SAID CORPORATION EXECUTED THE SAME.

_____ _____ _____
NOTARY PUBLIC FOR THE STATE OF WASHINGTON RESIDING AT MY COMMISSION EXPIRES

RFK LAND SURVEYING INC..
1420 WEST GARLAND AVENUE
SPOKANE, WA 99205
TEL: (509) 324-7861
FAX: (509) 327-7249
E-MAIL: rudy@rfklandsurveying.com

DRAWN	APPROVED	SCALE	PROJECT
MEM	RFK	N/A	25-135
DATE	DATE	SHEET	FIELD BOOK
04/30/26	04/30/26	3 OF 3	

NORTHPLACE EAST 4TH ADDITION

A RE-PLAT OF A PORTION OF LOTS 20, 21, 28, 29, AND 30 OF POST FALLS IRRIGATED TRACTS LOCATED IN THE NORTH HALF OF SECTION 26, TOWNSHIP 51 NORTH, RANGE 5 WEST, BOISE MERIDIAN, CITY OF POST FALLS, KOOTENAI COUNTY, IDAHO

CITY OF POST FALLS
AGENDA REPORT
CONSENT CALENDAR
MEETING DATE: 6/2/2026

TO: HONORABLE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL

FROM: Robert Palus, City Engineer

SUBJECT: Lucky Larry Estates Subdivision Construction Improvement Agreement

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ITEM AND RECOMMENDED ACTION:

With approval of the Consent Agenda, City Council authorizes the Mayor to sign the Construction Improvement Agreement (CIA) for the subject subdivision.

DISCUSSION:

This Agreement reflects the construction phase of the Lucky Larry Estates Subdivision. The Agreement sets forth the typical expectations of the Developer of the subdivision and sets forth the responsibilities of the Developer and the City of Post Falls. This is a 63-lot subdivision located at the north-west corner of N. McGuire Rd. and W. Yukon Ave. The application was submitted by Wild Horse Investments, LLC. The construction drawings were approved as meeting the requirements and the applicable standards of the City of Post Falls and East Green Acres Irrigation District (water purveyor).

***Draft CIA attached. Original to Clerk prior to meeting.

ITEM / PROJECT PREVIOUSLY REVIEWED BY COUNCIL ON:
N/A

APPROVED OR DIRECTION GIVEN:
N/A

FISCAL IMPACT OR OTHER SOURCE OF FUNDING:

Acceptance of operations and maintenance costs for public roadway and sanitary sewer infrastructure with completion of improvements.

BUDGET CODE:
N/A

ATTACHMENTS:
1. Lucky Larry Location Map
2. Lucky Larry Estates CIA

LUCKY LARRY ESTATES PROJECT LOCATION MAP

CITY OF POST FALLS
408 SPOKANE STREET
POST FALLS, IDAHO 83854

CONSTRUCTION IMPROVEMENT AGREEMENT

THE CITY OF POST FALLS (hereinafter the "City"), 408 Spokane Street, Post Falls, Idaho 83854 and **Wild Horse Investments, LLC** (hereinafter the "Developer"), enter into this Agreement effective the ____ day of _____ 20___, respecting the development of **Lucky Larry Estates,** the "Project", affecting the public rights of way or other public systems, equipment or property within the City of Post Falls. This Agreement provides for construction of subdivision improvements intended for ownership or maintenance by the City of Post Falls and other purveyors to support the development in accordance with the Subdivision Ordinance of the City of Post Falls.

I, **Michael Stegmann,** execute this Agreement as the Developer with full responsibility for the proper development of the Project in accordance with provisions of the law and the specific terms and conditions made applicable to the Project in the course of project review by the City of Post Falls, as applicable. It is understood that the person(s) who execute this Agreement on behalf of the Developer does so in the capacity of Owner, and that they represent that they have full legal authority to do so. The parties to this Agreement shall accept notices at the following respective addresses and telephone numbers:

DEVELOPER
Michael Stegmann
Wild Horse Investments, LLC
14899 W. Stub Ave
Rathdrum, ID 83858

CITY
Randy Westlund, Mayor
City of Post Falls
408 Spokane Street
Post Falls, Idaho 83854
(208) 773-3511

WHEREAS, no construction of public improvements shall be allowed until plans are approved by the City Engineer as authorized by the City Council, as appropriate, until Engineering inspection and other fees indicated herein are pre-paid in full, until this Construction Improvement Agreement has been approved by City Council, Mayor or City Engineer, as appropriate, and until this Agreement has been signed, and necessary proof of insurance or surety has been provided; and

WHEREAS, Title 17, Subdivisions, of the Post Falls City Code requires certain common improvements to be provided by the Owner prior to occupancy of structures built within a development project or acceptance of public improvements for maintenance; and

WHEREAS, subdivisions and their inclusive lots must be provided with survey monuments, street surfacing, curbs and gutters, drainage systems, sidewalks, street name signs, street lighting, public water supply, fire hydrants and sanitary sewer system, among others; and

WHEREAS, no building permit may be issued for construction or repair of a dwelling unit in a subdivision for which a plat has not been approved and recorded or adequate surety provided; and no Certificates of Occupancy will be issued until the plat has been recorded and all improvements necessary for public health and safety are constructed and

substantially complete. Said requirement shall not prohibit construction of a pre-approved model home or other demonstration project provided that it is not intended for sale or occupancy before all subdivision improvements are substantially complete and adequate life safety measures are addressed; and

WHEREAS, the Owner is deemed to have satisfied the requirements for the plat to be recorded when all improvements required have been constructed pursuant to an approved Construction Improvement Agreement, or a bond furnished in an amount equaling 150% of the cost of constructing such improvements pursuant to an approved Construction Improvement Agreement; and

WHEREAS, the City of Post Falls has adopted site development standards which require work in the public rights of way in order to complete site development work on projects to comply with the City's Subdivision Ordinance; and

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of mutual promises and covenants contained herein, and upon representations made in application documents and presentations before the City's deliberative bodies, the parties agree as follows:

The real property which is the subject of this Agreement (hereinafter the "Property") is located in the City of Post Falls and is described as set forth on Attachment A which is incorporated herein by reference: (Legal Description of External Boundaries of Lands Subject to Development Agreement).

The Developer seeks the City's agreement to enter into a Contract to construct and install the improvements listed in Attachment B in accordance with all terms, covenants and conditions of this Agreement and the Developer's approved construction plans and specifications which are incorporated herein by reference. Any unique terms or conditions of improvement status, including any accelerated or delayed improvement obligations shall be set forth in the Attachments.

The estimated total costs of the improvements to be owned, operated and maintained by the City of Post Falls: utilities to be owned, operated and maintained by a utility other than the City of Post Falls; and other improvements for which surety is required as submitted by the Developer and approved by the City Engineer are depicted on Attachment C for purposes of calculation of surety requirements in accordance with the requirements of ordinances of the City of Post Falls. Evidence any required surety at the time of execution of this Agreement shall be attached hereto and be labeled Attachment D.

ARTICLE I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

1.01 APPLICATION OF ARTICLE

Unless this Agreement expressly provides otherwise, all provisions of this Article applies to every part of this Agreement.

1.02 PERMITS, LAWS, AND FEES

The Developer shall acquire and maintain in good standing all permits, licenses, platting approvals and other requirements necessary to its performance under this Agreement. All actions taken by the Developer under this Agreement shall comply with all applicable statutes, ordinances, rules, and regulations. The Developer shall pay all fees pertaining to its performance under this Agreement in accordance with this Agreement or with laws applicable to actions contemplated. Applicable fees shall be required by Post Falls Municipal Code and resolutions adopted by the City Council implementing Code requirements.

1.03 RELATIONSHIP OF PARTIES

Neither by entering into this Agreement, nor by doing any act hereunder, may the Developer, or any contractor or subcontractor of the Developer, be deemed an agent, employee, or partner of the City, nor otherwise associated with the City other than, in the case of Developer, as an independent contractor. The Developer and its contractors and subcontractors shall not represent themselves to be agents, employees or partners of the City, or otherwise associated with the City other than, in the case of the Developer, as an independent contractor. The Developer shall notify all its contractors and subcontractors of the provision of this section.

1.04 ENGINEER'S RELATION TO THE CITY

Notwithstanding any other agreement, an engineer retained by the Developer to perform work under this Agreement shall not be deemed an agent, employee, partner, or contractor of the City, or otherwise associated with the City. The parties agree that the engineer retained by the Developer to supervise the construction and inspection of the Project is doing so for the benefit of the Developer and City. Engineer's duties include responsible and in-charge, fair, honest, and competent inspection of the work undertaken pursuant to this Agreement in accordance with standards of practice in the engineering profession.

1.05 DEVELOPER'S RESPONSIBILITY

The Developer shall be ultimately responsible for the faithful performance of all terms, covenants and conditions of this Agreement, notwithstanding the Developer's delegation to another of the actual performance of any term, covenant or conditions hereof. The Developer shall notify all contractors, subcontractors, or agents providing professional services of conditions and requirements of this agreement.

1.06 ALLOCATION OF LIABILITY

The Developer shall indemnify and hold the City harmless from any claim, action, or demand arising from any act or omission related to Developer's performance of duties pursuant to this Agreement. The liability assumed by the Developer pursuant to this section includes, but is not limited to, claims for labor and materials furnished for the construction of the improvements. Developer acknowledges that the work on the Project will take place on lands, which may be owned or otherwise subject to

control by the City. Developer shall provide insurance in amounts sufficient to satisfy the obligations of the City pursuant to the Idaho Tort Claims Act, but in no case less than one million dollars ($1,000,000) per occurrence. City shall be named as an additional insured respecting the premises and conduct of the work on the project including coverage for comprehensive general liability, premises liability and automobile liability. The required evidence of insurance shall be attached hereto as Attachment E.

1.07 DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTY

Notwithstanding this Agreement or any action taken by any person hereunder, neither the City nor any City officer, agent or employee warrants or represents the fitness, suitability or merchantability of a property, plan, design, material, workmanship or structure for any purpose.

1.08 NON-DISCRIMINATION

A. In performing its obligations under this Agreement, the Developer shall not discriminate against any person on the basis of disability, race, creed, color, national origin, sex, marital status, or age.

B. In selling property or improvements in the subdivision, the Developer shall not discriminate against any person on the basis of disability, race, creed, color, national origin, sex, marital status, or age.

1.09 COST OF DOCUMENTS

All plans, reports, drawings, or other documents that this Agreement requires to be provided to the City by the Developer shall be furnished at the Developer's expense, free of copyright.

1.10 PUBLIC UTILITIES

A. Any public utility service contemplated by this Agreement shall be provided only to areas where the service is allowed by applicable law. All utility service shall conform to the rules, regulations, and tariffs of the State of Idaho to the extent they may apply.

B. If the State of Idaho or other agency having authority disallows any utility service to be provided by the city or any utility following execution of this Agreement, requirements of this Agreement relating to the disallowed service shall be deleted from the requirements of the Developer under this Agreement. The disallowance shall not be grounds for any claim, action, or demand against the City.

C. The Developer shall bear all cost associated with the installation of all Public Utilities, including street lights. These installation costs shall not be passed on to the City unless provided for otherwise within an appendix to this agreement.

D. The Developer shall be responsible to either pay the sewer and water cap fees and hookup fees or confirm that those fees have been paid by any property

owner which the developer connects to the City sewer or water system as part of the installation of the public improvement.

E. The Developer shall be responsible to pay the cost of operation of the street lights within the development for a period of one year. The Developer shall pay to the City, at the time of execution of this Agreement the anticipated cost of the operation of the street lights within the development for one year, as determined by the City.

1.11 TIME IS OF THE ESSENCE

Unless otherwise expressly provided herein, time is of the essence of each and every term, covenant, and condition of this Agreement.

1.12 ASSIGNMENTS

A. Except insofar as Subsection B of this section specifically permits assignments, any assignment by the Developer of its interest in any part of this Agreement or any delegation of duties under this Agreement shall be void and any attempt by the Developer to assign any part of its interest or delegate any duty under this Agreement shall constitute a default entitling the City to invoke any remedy available to it under Section 1.13.

B. The Developer may assign its interest or delegate its duties under this Agreement:

1. To the extent that applicable codes require that assignments of contract rights be allowed;

2. To contractors and subcontractors, or to partnerships, limited liability companies or corporations in which the Developer may have a substantial interest, subject to Section 1.05, provided that performance guaranties can be provided or maintained;

3. As expressly permitted in writing by the City. The City will not unreasonably deny assignment if security of performance is maintained on a comparable basis.

1.13 DEFAULT – CITY'S REMEDIES

A. The City may declare the Developer to be in default:

1. If the Developer is adjudged bankrupt, makes a general assignment for the benefit of creditors, suffers a receiver to be appointed on account of insolvency, takes advantage of any law for the benefit of insolvent debtors; or

2. Except as provided in subsections 3 and 4 below, if the Developer has failed in any measurable way to perform its obligations under this Agreement, except if delayed by an act or omission of the City, acts of God or the public enemy, fires, floods, epidemics, quarantine restrictions, strikes, labor disputes, shortage of materials, sabotage or

freight embargoes, provided the City gives the Developer notice of the failure to perform and the Developer fails to correct the failure within twenty-eight (28) days of receiving the notice; or if the failure requires more than twenty-eight (28) days to cure, the Developer fails within twenty-eight (28) days of receiving the notice to commence and proceed with diligence to prosecute the cure. All such notices to the Developer shall be in writing by certified mail, return receipt requested.

3. If the Developer fails to continue with sustained effort in accordance with the approved Construction Schedule, while working in the existing public traveled or developed rights of way, and the City provides twenty-four (24) hours' notice of this default and the Developer fails to correct the failure within that time period.

4. If the actions of the Developer have created a public hazard or conditions deemed an emergency by the City, the City may declare the Developer in default without providing prior notice and opportunity to cure.

B. Upon a declaration of default, and failure to cure under Section 1.13, the City may do any one or more of the following:

1. Perform any act required of the Developer under this Agreement, including drawing surety and construction of all or any part of the improvements after giving formal notice in writing to the Developer. The Developer shall be liable to the City for any costs thus incurred. The City may deduct any costs incurred from the surety or any payments then or thereafter due the Developer from the City whether under this Agreement or otherwise. No advance notice shall be required by the City to the Developer to correct actions to remedy any items that fall under Section 1.13,A.4.

2. Exercise its rights under any provision of this Agreement, or any performance or warranty guaranty securing the Developer's obligations under this Agreement.

3. Pursue any appropriate judicial remedy including, but not limited to, an action for specific performance, injunction, and civil penalties. City shall be entitled to its attorney's fees in any enforcement action necessary to enforce the terms of this Agreement.

1.14 NON-WAIVER

The failure of the City at any time to enforce a provision of this Agreement shall in no way constitute a waiver of the provision, nor in any way affect the validity of this Agreement or any part hereof, or the right of the City thereafter to enforce each and every provision hereof.

1.15 INTERPRETATION

A. Each document incorporated by reference herein is an essential part of this Agreement, and any requirement, duty or obligation stated in one document is as

binding as if stated in all. All documents shall be construed to operate in a complementary manner and to provide for a complete project. Unless stated otherwise in express terms, the duties to complete the Project in compliance with the approved plans, such that part or all of it can be accepted for public maintenance, is the sole responsibility of the Developer.

B. If the terms of any of the documents and amendments thereto comprising this Agreement conflict, the conflict shall be resolved by giving the conflicting documents and amendments thereto the following order of preference:

1. Documents, appendixes, or sections titled "Special Provisions".

2. Article II of this Agreement, titled "IMPROVEMENT CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS AND PROCEDURES" and Article III of this Agreement titled "FINAL ACCEPTANCE OF IMPROVEMENTS".

3. Article I of this Agreement titled "GENERAL PROVISIONS".

4. Any other documents incorporated by reference herein.

1.16 EFFECT OF STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

The Design Standards of the City of Post Falls, Idaho, Standards for Public Works Construction and any standards required by Federal or State regulatory agencies are incorporated by reference herein as minimum construction standards for performance under this Agreement, except where this Agreement specifically provides otherwise.

1.17 AMENDMENT

The parties may amend this Agreement only by written agreement, which shall be attached as an appendix hereto.

1.18 JURISDICTION – CHOICE OF LAW

Any civil action arising from this Agreement shall be brought in the District Court of the First Judicial District; venue shall be in Kootenai County. The law of the State of Idaho shall govern the rights and duties of the parties under this Agreement.

1.19 SEVERABILITY

Any provision of this Agreement that may be declared invalid or otherwise unenforceable by a Court of competent jurisdiction shall not affect the validity or enforceability of any other part of this Agreement, so long as the remainder of the Agreement is reasonably capable of completion.

1.20 INTEGRATION

This instrument, including Appendixes and any writings incorporated by reference herein, embody the entire Agreement of the parties. This Agreement shall supersede all previous communications, representations or agreements, whether written or oral, between the parties hereto.

1.21 DEFINITIONS

Unless this Agreement expressly provides otherwise, the following definitions shall apply herein:

A. "Improvements" mean all work, which the Developer is required to perform by this Agreement.

B. "City Improvements" means improvements which are to be dedicated to the City, or which are to be operated and controlled by a City-owned utility.

C. "Private Utility Improvement" means improvements owned, maintained, and operated by a private utility or by a private owner or homeowner's association.

D. "City", for the purpose of administering this Agreement, means the City of Post Falls, or its chief executive or his/her administrative designee.

E. "Acceptance", by the City means a determination that an improvement meets City construction standards and does not refer to the City accepting a dedication of the improvement by the Developer.

F. "Final Acceptance" by the City means that the City is satisfied that all improvements required by this Agreement and Titles 17 and 18 of the Post Falls Municipal Code, or as a result of the procedures required thereby, have been constructed in a satisfactory manner to comply with the specifications.

1.22 APPROVALS AND CONSENTS

Wherever in the Agreement consents or approvals of either party are required, they shall not be unreasonably withheld. Nothing in this provision shall compromise the general police power authority in the City in matters governmental in nature.

1.23 ATTORNEY FEES – MEET AND CONFER

Should either party need to resort to Court proceedings to interpret or enforce provisions of this Agreement, the prevailing party in any such action shall be entitled to recovery of its reasonable attorney fees. No legal action shall begin, nor shall any attorney fees be recoverable, unless the parties have first met and conferred regarding the contested issues. Any party, which refuses to meet and confer in good faith, shall not be entitled to recovery of its attorney fees.

ARTICLE II

IMPROVEMENT CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS AND PROCEDURES

2.01 RECORDING OF FINAL PLAT

Developer shall be solely responsible for all platting of the property.

2.02 PERFORMANCE GUARANTY

A. The Developer shall guarantee, for the sole benefit of the City that the Developer will perform all of its obligations not yet completed under this Agreement. The guaranty shall be in one of the forms specified by Post Falls Municipal Code as described in paragraphs 2.02.D.1, 2.02.D.2, or 2.02.D.3. During the term of this Agreement, the Developer may, with the written consent of the City; substitute for a performance guaranty submitted under this section another guaranty in the required amount and in one of the forms specified herein. The City may choose to not release surety less than 25% of the surety amount until all final project items are complete – including final as-builts and certification.

B. The City Engineer may require a guaranty be established prior to any work within the existing rights of way commencing and prior to the Developer providing a guaranty for the purposes of recording the plat. The purpose of this guaranty is to allow the City remedy under Section 1.13.

C. Amount of Guaranty: The guaranty shall be in an amount equal to 150% (one hundred fifty percent) of the estimated cost of all improvements, not including those to be constructed by private utilities. The estimated cost shall be determined as follows. The Developer shall submit for the City Engineer's approval a cost estimate for each improvement required by this Agreement. Before submitting the cost estimates, the Developer's engineer shall have prepared, documented and certified each cost estimate. The estimated cost of all improvements shall be the sum of the estimated cost as approved by the City Engineer.

D. All guarantees shall include the City's standard "Evergreen Clause" or automatic renewal language, as follows:

"This type of surety is for an initial term that expires on _____. This type of surety shall automatically be extended without amendment for one year from the present or any future expiration date unless the company issuing the surety notifies the beneficiary in writing sent certified mail, return receipt requested, or by personal service, at least sixty (60) days prior to any expiration date that this surety will not be renewed.

1. PERFORMANCE BOND - The Developer may provide a performance bond from a company qualified by law to act as a surety in the State of Idaho. The bond shall be in a form approved by the City. The bond shall name the City as the sole obligee and the Developer as the principal.

2. ESCROW - The Developer may deposit funds in an escrow account with a bank or financial institution qualified by law to do business in the State of Idaho. The disbursement of the escrowed funds shall be governed by an escrow agreement in a form approved by the City.

3. LETTER OF CREDIT - The Developer may cause a bank or financial institution qualified by law to do business in the State of Idaho to issue an irrevocable letter of credit in a form approved by the City.

E. If the Developer is not in default under this Agreement, the City may allow a proportionate reduction in amount of the performance guaranty in increments not less than 25% of the surety amount, or the amount secured and the current estimated cost of the work remaining to be performed under this Agreement; provided, however, that the amount of the performance guaranty, or the amount secured thereby always shall be greater than or equal to the amount of the warranty guaranty required by Section 3.09.

F. As soon as one of the following occurs, the City shall release any performance guaranty which has not been used or encumbered under Section 1.13 as long as the warranty guaranty provides sufficient coverage as required by this Agreement or by law:

1. The final acceptance of all improvements and the posting of warranty guaranty as provided in Section 3.09.

2. The expiration of the warranty period as provided in Section 3.08.

2.03 PREREQUISITES TO CONSTRUCTION

The Developer shall not obtain permits for the construction of improvements or commence the construction of improvements until approval by all other agencies as required to construct the required improvements have been obtained and this Agreement has been completed and signed by the Developer and the City and all Engineering Inspection Fees have been paid as required by City ordinance or resolution. Appendix III to this Agreement is the Engineering Inspection Fee Summary.

2.04 ENGINEER

A. The Developer shall retain an Engineer of Record, licensed as a professional engineer under the laws of the State of Idaho, to design and administer the construction of the improvements, including preparing plans and specifications, inspecting and controlling the quality of work and preparing the as-built data. The Engineer shall perform the work described herein in accordance with the City's required procedures for consulting engineers.

B. The Developer shall inform the City of the name and mailing address of the Engineer of Record it has retained to perform the duties described in Subsection A of this section. Developer agrees that notice to the Developer and engineer at the addresses so specified regarding the performance of such duties shall constitute notice to the Developer. The Developer shall promptly inform the City of any change in the information required under this subsection.

2.05 PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

A. The Developer shall submit to the City, in such form as the City may specify all plans and specifications pertaining to the construction of the improvements.

B. If the City requires soil tests, traffic studies or other tests and studies pertaining to the design of improvements, the Developer shall submit reports of the test results with the plans and specifications.

C. The City may approve the plans and specifications as submitted, or indicate to the Developer deficiencies to be corrected to secure approval, within a reasonable time from the submission of all plans and specifications for the improvements. The City's approval of the plans and specifications is for general conformance with City Standards. The City will endeavor to provide a complete and thorough review of all plans and specifications; however, ultimate design and function remains the responsibility of the Developer. It shall be the responsibility of the Developer to correct errors and omissions found prior to final acceptance as provided in Section 3.01 of this Agreement.

2.06 QUALITY CONTROL PROGRAM

The Developer's Engineer of Record shall follow the City's project certification and quality control program when performing their duties to provide for certification of the construction work. The Engineer of Record shall be responsible, in charge of the quality control / inspection activities.

2.07 WORK SCHEDULE

A. The Developer shall submit to the City, in such form as the City may specify, a work schedule, which shall be Appendix II to this Agreement.

B. The construction schedule shall indicate the approximate percentage of work scheduled for completion at any given time. The schedule shall indicate starting and completion dates for each improvement, including City and private utility improvements.

C. The City Engineer may require detailed and specific schedule for portions of the work deemed critical for continuation of City services.

D. Contractor's offsite work schedule and efforts shall be to expedite the work, to minimize the inconvenience to the public.

2.08 MATERIALS

A. The Developer shall submit, in such form as the City may specify, detailed information concerning all materials and equipment it proposes to incorporate into an improvement. All materials shall comply with the Post Falls Standards for Public Works Construction.

B. Upon the City's request, the Developer shall submit samples of materials or equipment it proposes to incorporate into an improvement.

C. The City may approve the materials and equipment, or indicate to the Developer unacceptable material and equipment within a reasonable time after submittal. The City's approval of material and equipment is for general conformance with City standards, alternate design and function remain the

responsibility of the Developer. It shall be the responsibility of the Developer to correct errors and omissions found subsequent to City approval. Substitutions may be considered subject to review and approval of the City Engineer.

2.09 GENERAL STANDARDS OF WORKMANSHIP

A. The Developer shall construct all improvements in accordance with plans and specifications approved by the City, and with the terms, covenants, and conditions of this Agreement, including installation of street trees unless the developer elects to exercise the option to pay for the trees in accordance with Post Falls City Code 17.28.091instead of installing them. The Developer shall not incorporate any material or equipment into an improvement unless the City has approved its use. Unless the City specifically agrees otherwise in writing, all materials, supplies, and equipment incorporated into an improvement shall be new.

B. If, in the course of construction, conditions appear, which, in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment, require a modification of, or substitution for, approved materials, equipment, plans, specifications or contracts to meet an acceptable standard of performance, the Developer shall make the modification or substitution. The City shall reasonably approve all such substitution.

C. The Developer shall construct all facilities in the subdivision not otherwise subject to this Agreement in accordance with applicable statutes, ordinances and specifications.

2.10 PLACEMENT OF UTILITIES

The Developer shall place all utilities underground, except where this requirement is specifically waived under this Agreement. The City Engineer shall approve the alignment of City and private utilities.

2.11 WORK IN RIGHTS-OF-WAY

The Developer shall comply with all ordinances and secure all necessary permits and authorizations pertaining to work in public rights-of-way. The Developer shall co-ordinate and supervise the installation and construction of all utility improvements, including those not otherwise covered by this Agreement, in a manner that will prevent delays in City construction or other damage to the City and that will permit the City to properly schedule work that it will perform. The Contractor's offsite work schedule and efforts shall be to expedite the work, to minimize the inconvenience towards the public.

2.12 SURVEYOR

A person licensed as a professional land surveyor under the laws of the State of Idaho shall make all land surveys required for the completion of improvements under this Agreement.

2.13 REQUIRED REPORTING

A. Quality Control

The Developer shall submit to the City regularly and promptly written reports certified by the Engineer describing the results of all tests and inspections required by the quality control program and all other test and inspection which the Developer may make.

B. Construction Progress
If actual progress indicates that the Developer will not perform the work as scheduled, the Developer shall prepare and submit a revised schedule for the City's reasonable approval.

C. Surveys
The Developer shall furnish promptly to the City copies of all final surveys required for the completion of the improvements.

D. Well Logs/Test Hole Logs
The Developer shall furnish the City copies of all well and test hole logs required for any purpose during the Project.

E. Express or implied approval by the City of any report or inspection shall not authorize any deviation from approved plans and specifications or from the terms of this Agreement unless such express approval notes such deviation.

F. At the completion of construction prior to acceptance by the City, the Engineer of Record shall submit to the City a report certifying that the improvements were constructed in accordance with plans and specifications and that they meet standards established by the City. This certification shall include a cover letter with the engineer's professional stamp, followed by copies of all inspection records, test results, and construction quality control data as indicated within the City's Engineering Project Certification and Quality Control provision.

2.14 PROGRESS PAYMENTS

The Developer shall hold the City harmless against any claims made by Developer's contractors.

2.15 OBSERVANCE

A. The Engineer of Record or their representatives shall attend regularly scheduled jobsite meetings with a City Representative, to review construction progress and inspection activities.

B. The City may monitor the progress of the work and the Developer's compliance with this Agreement and perform any inspection or test, which it deems necessary to determine whether the work conforms to this Agreement. Such inspections or tests do not relieve the Developer from performing tests and inspections required by 2.13A.

C. If the Developer fails to notify the City of inspections, tests and construction progress as required by Section 2.13, the City may require, at the Developer's expense, retesting, exposure of previous stages of construction, or any other steps

which the City deems necessary to determine whether the work conforms to this Agreement.

D. Any monitoring, tests or inspections that the City orders or performs pursuant to this section are solely for the benefit of the City. The City does not undertake to test or inspect the work for the benefit of the Developer or any other person.

2.16 STOP WORK ORDERS

A. If the City determines there is a substantial likelihood, based upon reasonable and substantial information, that the Developer will fail to comply, or if the Developer does fail to comply with this Agreement or the Developer and/or his contractors fail to comply with provisions of occupational health and safety standards promulgated by the State and Federal agencies or his actions present a threat to the public health and safety or the Engineer of Record fails to perform their inspection and quality control duties, the City may stop all further construction of improvements by issuing a stop work order regarding the nonconforming construction and notifying the Developer and its Engineer of the order.

B. A stop work order shall remain in effect until the City approves:

1. Arrangements made by the Developer to remedy the nonconformity; and

2. Assurances by the Developer that future nonconformity's will not occur.

C. The issuance of a stop work order under this section is solely for the benefit of the City. The City does not undertake to supervise the work for the benefit of the Developer or any other person. No suspension of work under this section shall be grounds for any action or claim against the City or for an extension of time to perform the work.

D. The Developer shall include in all contracts for work to be performed, or materials to be used under this Agreement, the following provision:

The City of Post Falls, pursuant to a Construction Improvement Agreement on file with the City Clerk and incorporated by reference herein, has the authority to inspect all work or materials under this contract and to stop work in the event that the work performed under this Agreement fails to comply with any provision of the Construction Improvement Agreement. In the event that the City issues a stop work order, the contractor shall immediately cease all work and await further instructions from the Developer and City.

2.17 ACCESS

The City shall have access to all parts of the subdivision necessary or convenient for monitoring the Developer's performance, inspecting, surveying, testing or performing any other work.

2.18 MAINTENANCE

A. Until the City accepts the improvements, the Developer shall maintain at his expense all road improvements within the Project that are necessary for access or service to property not owned by the Developer. For the purposes of this subsection, existing roads are roads that physically exist, as distinguished from mere rights-of-way dedicated for road purposes. The maintenance required by this subsection includes cleaning, effective dust control measures, snow removal and similar activities, but does not include repair, replacement or reconstruction, except if the need to repair, replace or reconstruct is caused by the Developer's activities or is required as a condition of this Agreement. If the Developer fails to maintain the road improvements, the City may either contract for the maintenance to be completed, or complete the maintenance by City forces and charge the Developer for all associated costs, including administration fees.

B. The Developer shall repair or pay the cost of repairing damage to any improvement that occurs prior to the City's acceptance of the improvements, except for damage caused solely by the City, its agents, employees, or contractors. The Developer shall give reasonable notice to the City before undertaking the repair of any damaged improvement.

2.19 OPERATION OF IMPROVEMENTS PRIOR TO FINAL ACCEPTANCE

A. Before final acceptance, the City may enter upon, inspect, control, and operate any improvement if the City determines that such action is necessary to protect the public's health, safety, and welfare.

B. The action described in subsection A of this section shall not constitute the final acceptance of any improvement by the City, nor shall the action affect in any way the Developer's warranty under this Agreement.

C. The Developer or his agents may not connect to or operate any City utilities without written consent from the City. No structure shall be occupied, nor shall any land use be established which requires a building or construction permit, until the improvements required by this Agreement or by applicable provisions of law have been accepted by the City or other responsible public agency or have been completed as required by this Agreement.

2.20 TIME

The Developer shall start work and complete construction of improvements required under this Agreement in accordance with the Developer's work schedule as approved by the City and attached as an Appendix to this Agreement.

ARTICLE III

FINAL ACCEPTANCE OF IMPROVEMENTS

3.01 PREREQUISITES TO ACCEPTANCE

The City shall not accept the improvements until all the requirements of Section 3.02 through 3.05 have been met.

3.02 SURVEY MONUMENTS AND AS-BUILT DRAWINGS

A. Upon completing the improvements, the Developer shall replace lost lot corners and survey monuments per Idaho Code.

B. No later than sixty (60) days after the final inspection and prior to final acceptance and certification under Section 3.06F, the Developer shall provide to the City as-built drawings in accordance with current City Engineer's Drawing Submittal Standards. The as-built drawings shall be certified by a professional engineer licensed under the laws of the State of Idaho to represent accurately the improvements as actually constructed.

3.03 CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

The Developer shall furnish the City with a certificate of compliance for the work performed under this Agreement, in the form prescribed in Paragraph 2.13F. Developer shall also certify that all private utility installation has been completed according to plan.

3.04 CERTIFICATE OF PAYMENT OF CONTRACTORS AND VENDORS

Prior to final acceptance, the Developer shall certify that all contractors and vendors have been paid and no liens or other claims have been recorded, and that he knows of no intent to file a claim or lien against the property, the improvement, the City or private utility improvements.

3.05 CONVEYANCE OF EASEMENTS AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY TO CITY

The Developer shall convey to the City any easement, rights-of-way, or other property interest necessary to allow access to the City improvements to operate, maintain, or repair the City improvements. The Developer may condition the conveyance upon the City's acceptance of the improvements.

3.06 INSPECTION

A. Upon receiving notice that the Developer has completed the improvements, the City shall schedule inspections of the improvements. The City may inspect all improvements and any other work in dedicated easements or rights-of-way.

B. A privately owned utility may inspect any phase of work on an improvement of which it is to assume control.

C. The City or appropriate privately owned utility shall inform the Developer in writing of any deficiencies in the work found in the course of the inspection.

D. The Developer shall, at its own expense, correct all deficiencies found by inspections under Subsection A or B of this section. Upon receiving notice that the deficiencies have been corrected, the City, or appropriate privately owned utility shall re-inspect the improvements.

E. The City or appropriate privately owned utility may continue to re-inspect an improvement until the Developer has corrected all deficiencies in the improvement.

F. After final inspection has revealed that all improvements and other work in dedicated easements and rights-of-way meet City standards and the Developer has furnished the as-built drawings required in Section 3.02B, and project certification required by Section 3.03, and upon written request by the Developer, the City Engineer shall submit to the Post Falls City Council a recommendation for final acceptance of the improvements.

3.07 CONSEQUENCES OF ACCEPTANCE OF IMPROVEMENTS

A. The City's final acceptance of the City improvements constitutes a grant to the City of all the Developer's right, title, and interest in and to the City improvements.

B. Upon final acceptance of the improvements, the City will maintain said improvements, except regarding the Developer's obligations covered by warranty in Section 3.08.

3.08 DEVELOPER'S WARRANTY

A. The Developer shall warrant the design, construction materials and workmanship of the improvements against any failure or defect in design, construction, material or workmanship which is discovered for one (1) year, except for sewer systems which shall be warranted until such time as the number of active users on the system reaches twenty percent (20%) of the approved user design capacity, but not less than one (1) year or longer than three (3) years. This warranty shall cover all direct or indirect costs of repair or replacement, and damage to the property, improvements or facilities of the City or any other person, caused by such failure or defect or in the course of repairs thereof, and any increase in cost to the City of operating and maintaining a City improvement resulting from such failures, defects or damages. The warranty period for the project shall begin upon the satisfaction and final acceptance of all improvements.

B. The Developer's warranty shall not extend to any failure or defect caused solely by changes in design, construction or materials required by the City.

C. Except as provided in Subsection B of this section, the fact that the City takes any action, or omits to take any action authorized in this Agreement including, but not limited to, operation or routine maintenance of the improvements prior to acceptance or surveillance, inspections, review or approval of plans, tests or reports shall in no way limit the scope of the Developer's warranty.

3.09 WARRANTY GUARANTY

To secure the Developer's performance of the warranty under Section 3.08, the performance guaranty provided by the Developer under Section 2.02 shall remain in effect until the end of the warranty period, or the Developer shall provide a warranty guaranty by one or more of the methods described in Section 2.02, determined by the following table:

Actual Cost of All Improvements	Percent to Secure Warranty
Less than $500,000.00	10.0%
$500,000.00 - $1,000,000.00	7.5%
Over $1,000,000.00	5.0%

3.10 CITY'S REMEDIES UNDER WARRANTY

A. The City shall notify the Developer in writing upon its discovery of any failure or defect covered by the warranty in Section 3.08. The City shall notify the Developer before conducting any test or inspections to determine the cause of failure or defect to the extent the circumstances will allow and shall notify the Developer of the results of all such tests and inspection.

B. The Developer shall correct or make a diligent effort to correct any failure or defect covered by the warranty within thirty (30) days of receiving notice of the failure or defect from the City. The Developer shall correct the failure or defect at its own expense and to the satisfaction of the City.

C. If the Developer fails to correct the failure or defects within the time allowed by Subsection B of this section, the City may correct the failure or defect at the Developer's expense. If the Developer fails to pay the City for the corrective work within thirty (30) days of receiving the City's bill, the City may pursue any remedy provided by law or this Agreement to recover the cost of the corrective work, including calling upon the Developer's security. The City's attorney's fees in pursuit of such remedy shall be an allowed cost.

D. In case of an emergency affecting public health and safety, the City may make immediate required repairs and shall notify the Developer and contractor as quickly as possible.

3.11 CONDITIONS OF REIMBURSEMENT

A. If this Agreement requires the City to reimburse the Developer for all or part of the cost of an improvement, the reimbursement shall be conditioned upon the Developer's performance of all its obligations under this Agreement. Reimbursement shall be limited to that work described herein.

B. Any reimbursement shall be subject to the approval of bonds and/or the appropriation of funds as required by law. If funds are not available at the time any reimbursement is due under this Agreement, the City shall reimburse the Developer when funds become available. The City shall not be liable for any delay in reimbursing the Developer due to the unavailability of funds, nor shall such delay constitute a breach of this Agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have set their hands on the date first set forth above.

CITY OF POST FALLS	DEVELOPER
BY: _____ Randy Westlund, Mayor	BY: _____ _____ _____
ATTEST:	WITNESS:
_____ Shannon Howard - City Clerk	_____ Print Name:

ATTACHMENT A:	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION
ATTACHMENT B:	DESCRIPTION OF IMPROVEMENTS
ATTACHMENT C:	COST ESTIMATES
ATTACHMENT C-1:	DETAILED COST ESTIMATES
ATTACHMENT D:	EVIDENCE OF SURETY
APPENDIX I:	CONSTRUCTION PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS
APPENDIX II:	CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE
APPENDIX III:	PUBLIC WORKS INSPECTION SUMMARY
APPENDIX IV:	STREET LIGHT DESCRIPTION
APPENDIX V:	CALCULATION OF UTILITY FEES PRE-EXISTING RESIDENCE(S)
APPENDIX VI:	CITY WATER CAP & METER FEES
APPENDIX VII:	ENGINEER OF RECORD DECLARATION
APPENDIX VIII:	ENGINEERING CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE
APPENDIX IX:	CERTIFICATION OF PAYMENT OF CONTRACTORS AND VENDORS
APPENDIX X:	CASH IN LIEU OF PLANTING TREES

DEVELOPER ACKNOWLEDGMENT

STATE OF IDAHO)
:ss
County of Kootenai)

On this ___ day of ____, 20____, before me, a Notary for the state of Idaho, personally appeared _____, known, or identified to me to be the _____ of the _____ that executed this instrument, or the person who executed the instrument on behalf of said _____, and acknowledged to me that such _____ executed the same.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal the date and year in this certificate first above written.

_____
Notary Public for the State of Idaho
Residing at: _____
Commission Expires: _____

CITY ACKNOWLEDGMENT

STATE OF IDAHO)
:ss
County of Kootenai)

On this ___ day of _____, 20___ before me, a Notary for the state of Idaho, personally appeared ***Randy Westlund*** and ***Shannon Howard*** known, or identified to me to be the ***Mayor*** and ***City Clerk*** respectively, of the city of Post Falls, Kootenai County, Idaho, executing the herein instrument, and acknowledged to me that such City of Post Falls executed the same.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal the date and year in this certificate first above written.

_____
Notary Public for the state of Idaho
Residing at: _____
Commission Expires: _____

ATTACHMENT “A”
PROPERTY DESCRIPTION
FOR

Lucky Larry Estates

Developer to submit legal property description and reduced copy of plat.

LUCKY LARRY ESTATES SUBDIVISION LEGAL DESCRIPTION

THAT PORTION OF LAND LOCATED IN THE NORTHEAST 1/4 OF THE NORTHEAST 1/4 OF SECTION 32, TOWNSHIP 51 NORTH, RANGE 5 WEST, BOISE MERIDIAN, KOOTENAI COUNTY, IDAHO MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

The South half of Tracts 1 and 2, of Plat 5, Greenacres Irrigation Districts, according to the plat thereof, recorded in Book B of Plats at Page 70, records of Kootenai County, Idaho;

Together with Tracts 31, and 32 of Plat 5, Greenacres Irrigation Districts, according to the plat thereof, recorded in Book B of Plats at Page 70, records of Kootenai County, Idaho;

Less existing rights of way.

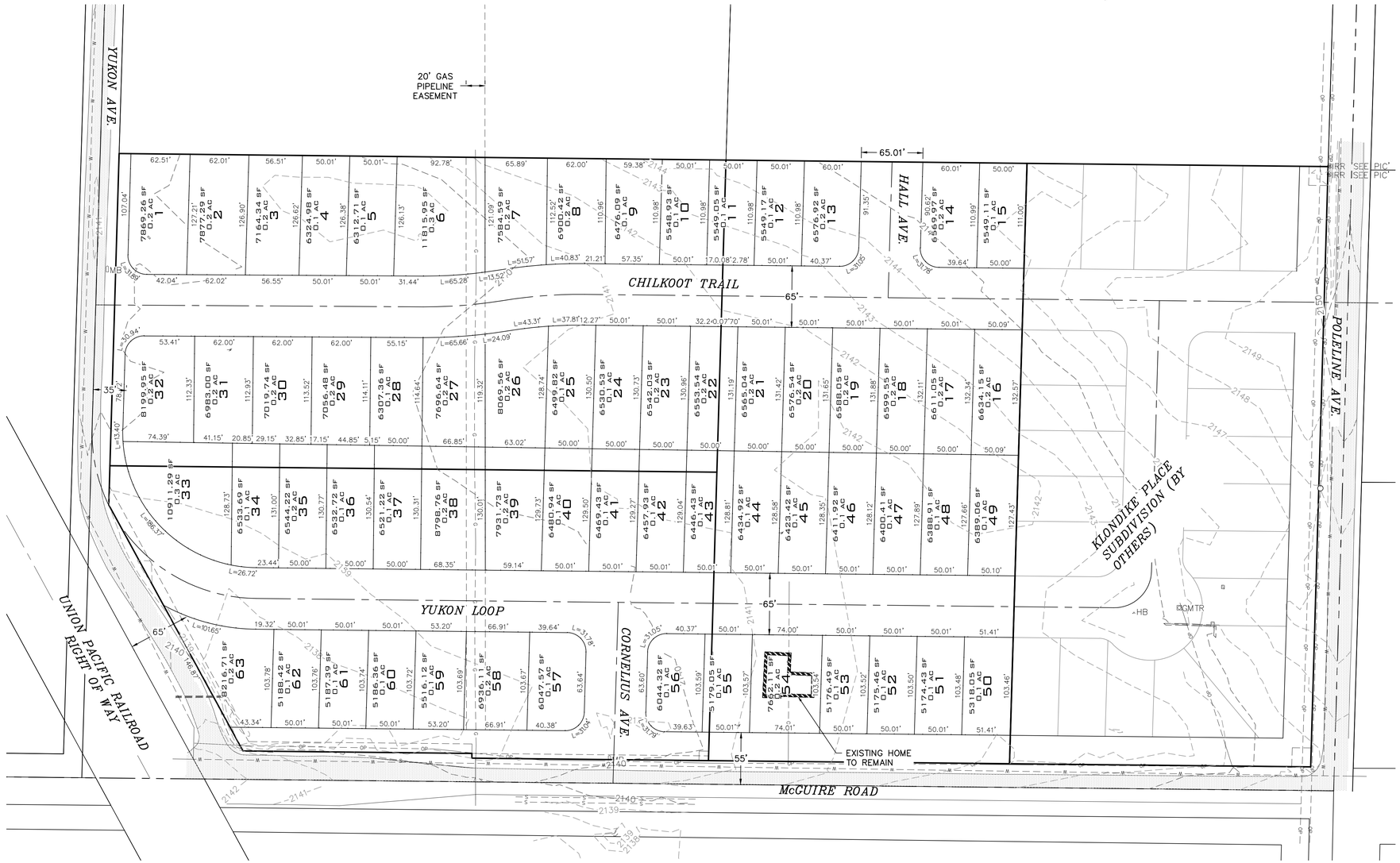
NE ¼, SECTION 32, T. 51 N., R. 5 W., B.M.

PRELIMINARY PLAT

LUCKY LARRY ESTATES

LOCATED IN A PORTION OF THE NE 1/4, SEC 32, T 51 N, R 05 W, B.M. CITY OF POST FALLS, ID

UNDERGROUND SERVICE ALERT
ONE-CALL NUMBER
811
CALL TWO BUSINESS DAYS BEFORE YOU DIG



NOTE: ALL BUILDINGS TO BE DEMOLISHED UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

SITE DATA		
PARCEL NUMBERS	0296032031ZZ 0296032032AA 0296032001AB	
ZONING	R-2 PROPOSED	
PROJECT AREA	13.458	
NUMBER OF LOTS	63	
NUMBER OF TRACTS	0	
	SF	AC
AREA OF LOTS	420,711.00	9.66
AREA OF TRACTS	0.00	0.00
AREA OF RIGHT OF WAY	165,519.48	3.80
MIN LOT AREA	5,174	0.12
MAX LOT AREA	11,812	0.27
AVERAGE LOT AREA	6678	0.15
DENSITY	4.6812	DU/AC
SERVICE PROVIDERS		
FIRE DISTRICT	KOOTENAI COUNTY FIRE AND RESCUE	
WATER SERVICE	EAST GREENACRES IRRIGATION DISTRICT	
SANITARY SEWER SERVICE	CITY OF POST FALLS	

NAVD - 88
2" ALUMINUM CAP LOCATED AT THE INTERSECTION OF POLELINE AND MCGUIRE
NAVD88 ELEV=2146.63

GRAPHIC SCALE
60 0 30 60 120
(IN FEET)
1 inch = 60 ft.

NO.	DATE	BY	REVISIONS

SCALE:
HORIZONTAL: 1"=__'
VERTICAL: 1"=__'

PROJ #: 25-4061
DATE: 09/26/26
DRAWN: XXX
REVIEWED: XXX

X CIVIL
STRUCTURAL
SURVEYING
TRAFFIC
PLANNING
LANDSCAPE
OTHER

WCE
WHIPPLE CONSULTING ENGINEERS
2528 NORTH SULLIVAN ROAD
SPOKANE VALLEY, WA 99216
PH: 509-893-2617 FAX: 509-926-0227

LUCKY LARRY ESTATES
PRELIMINARY PLAT
MCGUIRE ROAD
POST FALLS, ID

SHEET PP1

JOB NUMBER 25-4061

ATTACHMENT “B”
DESCRIPTION OF IMPROVEMENTS
TO BE CONSTRUCTED AND INSTALLED BY

Wild Horse Investments, LLC

FOR

Lucky Larry Estates

X	Street surfacing or infill paving
X	Monumentation
X	Electric
X	Curbs and gutters
X	Street lighting
X	Gas
X	Sidewalks
X	Telephone
X	Drainage
X	Street Signs (Replacement)
X	Cable TV
X	Water
X	Landscaping (Swales)
X	Sanitary Sewer
X	Improvements shown on construction plans attached as Appendix I to this Agreement
____	Other – as follows:

ATTACHMENT “B”

ATTACHMENT "C"
COST ESTIMATES
FOR

Lucky Larry Estates

The estimated total cost of the improvements submitted by the Developer and approved by the City Engineer are as follows:

1. Public improvements to be owned operated and maintained by the City of Post Falls: **$ 1,570,379.20**

2. Public utilities to be owned, operated and maintained by a utility other than the City of Post Falls: **$ 507,556.00**

3. Other improvements for which bonding is required: $ -0-

4. Street trees within public right-of-way: **$ 46,800.00**

5. Total cost of improvements: **$ 2,124,735.20**

6. Warranty amount: **$ 106,236.76**

ATTACHMENT “C-1”
DETAILED COST ESTIMATES
FOR

Lucky Larry Estates

Developer to submit detailed cost estimates.

LUCKY LARRY ESTATES CIA- SURETY ESTIMATE

Scope of Work:

Description	Quan	Unit	Unit Price	Ext Price
MOBILIZATION	1	LS	$21,000.00	$21,000.00
STRIP ROW TO STOCKPILE	1	LS	$38,000.00	$38,000.00
CONNECT TO EXIST SEWER	1	EA	$12,000.00	$12,000.00
48" SEWER MANHOLE	11	EA	$4,875.00	$53,625.00
8" SEWER MAIN	2713	LF	$54.80	$148,672.40
4" SEWER SERVICES	63	EA	$1,335.00	$84,105.00
CONNECT TO EXIST WATER	2	EA	$2,920.00	$5,840.00
8" WATER MAIN PVC	2635	LF	$61.00	$160,735.00
1" WATER SERVICES	63	EA	$3,600.00	$226,800.00
BLOW OFF	1	EA	$4,360.00	$4,360.00
FIRE HYDRANTS	9	EA	$9,400.00	$84,600.00
SINGLE DRYWELLS	11	EA	$3,472.00	$38,192.00
SWALES & GREENSPACES INCL 4" TOPSOIL	1	LS	$25,500.00	$25,500.00
EXC TO EMBANK INCL IMPORT	1	LS	$33,000.00	$33,000.00
SUBGRADE ROAD	1	LS	$18,300.00	$18,300.00
ROLLED CURB	4,214	LF	$24.50	$103,243.00
CURB AND GUTTER	1272	LF	$26.90	$34,216.80
SCUPPERS	88	EA	$175.00	$15,400.00
4" SIDEWALKS	24,175	SF	$7.30	$176,477.50
6" SIDEWALKS	0	SF	$9.05	$0.00
PED RAMPS	16	EA	$2,360.00	$37,760.00
CONCRETE APPROACHES	170	SF	$9.05	$1,538.50
MAILBOX PAD	2	EA	$1,075.00	$2,150.00
2/4" PAVING	8,534	SY	$23.00	$196,282.00
4/6" PAVE WIDENING	816	SY	$51.50	$42,024.00
3/4" PAVE WIDENING	0	SY	$39.50	$0.00
2/4" PATHWAY PAVING	9475	SY	$40.00	$379,000.00
PIPELINE CROSSING	3	EA	$6000.00	$18,000.00
PAVED APPROACH	0	SY	$70.00	$0.00
UTILITY TRENCHING	2,402	LF	$10.50	$25,221.00

SIGNS & STRIPING	1	LS	$55,400.00	$55,400.00
CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE	1	EA	$2,320.00	$2,320.00
INLET PROTECTION	11	EA	$135.00	$1,485.00
TRAFFIC CONTROL	1	LS	$8,600.00	$8,600.00
IRRIGATION SLEEVES	56	LF	$10.50	$588.00
DEMO A/C, SEPTIC & RELOCATE MAILBOX	1	LS	$12,300.00	$12,300.00
STREET LIGHTS	14	EA	$800.00	$11,200.00
STREET TREES	78	EA	$600.00	$46,800.00
Grand Total:				**$2,124,735.20**

ATTACHMENT “D”
EVIDENCE OF SURETY
FOR

Lucky Larry Estates

The Developer will be performing the majority of required improvements prior to filing the plats. A surety company will post surety acceptable to the City for the remaining improvements per Section 2.02.

APPENDIX I
TO THE CONSTRUCTION IMPROVEMENT AGREEMENT
BETWEEN THE CITY OF POST FALLS AND

Wild Horse Investments, LLC

FOR

Lucky Larry Estates

CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS

Plans Titled: **Lucky Larry Estates**

Dated: **5/19/26**

By: **Ray Kimball, P.E.**

Sheets 1 through **22**

APPENDIX II

TO THE CONSTRUCTION IMPROVEMENT AGREEMENT
BETWEEN THE CITY OF POST FALLS AND

Wild Horse Investments, LLC

FOR

Lucky Larry Estates

CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE

Developer to submit a construction schedule.

APPENDIX III

CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE

MOBILIZATION: 6/15/26

STRIPPING: 6/16/26 TO 6/22/26

SEWER PIPE: 6/23/26 TO 7/27/26

SEWER SERVICES: 7/27/26 TO 8/10/26

WATER PIPE: 8/10/26 TO 8/24/26

WATER SERVICES: 8/24/26 TO 9/7/26

DRYWELLS/UTILITY CROSSINGS: 9/7/26 TO 9/25/26

GRADING/CURB: 9/25/26 TO 10/15/26

ROCK AND PAVE: 10/15/26 TO 10/24/26

SIDEWALK/SCUPPERS/SIGNAGE/STRIPING: 10/24/26 TO 11/15/26

SWALES/CLEANUP: 11/15/26 TO 11/30/26

TO THE CONSTRUCTION IMPROVEMENT AGREEMENT
BETWEEN THE CITY OF POST FALLS AND

Wild Horse Investments, LLC

FOR

Lucky Larry Estates

ENGINEERING SERVICES FEE SUMMARY

To be determined by the City of Post Falls, Engineering Division, based on quantity of improvements and current fee schedule.

63 Lots X $350.00 = **$ 22,050.00**

APPENDIX IV
TO THE CONSTRUCTION IMPROVEMENT AGREEMENT
BETWEEN THE CITY OF POST FALLS AND

Wild Horse Investments, LLC

FOR

STREET LIGHT CHARGES

Per Section 1.10 E of the Agreement, the Developer reimburses the City for street light charges for a period of 12 months. The street light charges are determined as follows:

Street light utility provider: **Avista Utility Company**

Street light type: **100 watt Town & Country**

8 lights X 12 months X **$ 13.18** per month = **$ 1,265.28**

Street light type: **100 watt Cobra Head**

4 lights X 12 months X **$ 13.18** per month = **$ 632.64**

TOTAL = $ 1,897.92

APPENDIX V
TO THE CONSTRUCTION IMPROVEMENT AGREEMENT
BETWEEN THE CITY OF POST FALLS AND

Wild Horse Investments, LLC

FOR

Lucky Larry Estates

___ This project does not have any existing structures connecting to the City of Post Falls Sanitary Sewer System.

Sanitary sewer cap fee of **$ 7,681.00** to connect **existing structures** to City sanitary sewer.

1 (# of SF homes) x $7,621.00	=	**$7,621.00**
_____ (# of Commercial service units) x $7,621.00	=	$_____
1 (# of structures connecting) x (Utility Deposit = $60.00)	=	**$ 60.00**

SEWER CAP FEES

1 Wastewater Flow (5,000 Gallons) $7,621.00

APPENDIX VI
TO THE CONSTRUCTION IMPROVEMENT AGREEMENT
BETWEEN THE CITY OF POST FALLS AND

Wild Horse Investments, LLC

FOR

Lucky Larry Estates

__X__ This project does not have any existing structures or proposed common area irrigation systems connecting to the City of Post Falls Water System.

Total water cap & meter fees $_____ for existing structures or irrigation service to common areas.

Fees to be determined based upon service size & meter size.

Water Cap Fees

_____ x	3/4" – 1"	= $3,278.00 Residential	=	$_____
_____ x	1"	= $5,463.00 Commercial	=	$_____
_____ x	1-1/2"	= $10,925.00	=	$_____
_____ x	2"	= $17,479.00	=	$_____

Meter Fees

_____ x	3/4"	= $ 374.34	=	$_____
_____ x	1"	= $ 471.67	=	$_____
_____ x	1-1/2"	= $ 898.43 (irrigation)	=	$_____
_____ x	2"	= $ 1,459.94 (flow meter for irrigation only)	=	$_____
_____ x	2"	= $ 3,294.23 (compound meter)	=	$_____

ACCOUNT FEES

_____ (# of irrigation service connections) x Utility Deposit $10 = $_____

APPENDIX VII
TO THE CONSTRUCTION IMPROVEMENT AGREEMENT
BETWEEN THE CITY OF POST FALLS AND

Wild Horse Investments, LLC

FOR

Lucky Larry Estates

ENGINEER OF RECORD DECLARATION:

The Engineer of Record for the project is established as:

ENGINEER NAME: Ray Kimball, P.E.

ENGINEERING FIRM: Whipple Consulting Engineers

ADDRESS: 21 S. Pines Rd.

CITY: Spokane Valley STATE: WA ZIP: 99206

PHONE NO.: 509-893-2617

E-MAIL ADDRESS: rkimball@whipplece.com

APPENDIX VIII
TO THE CONSTRUCTION IMPROVEMENT AGREEMENT
BETWEEN THE CITY OF POST FALLS AND

Wild Horse Investments, LLC

FOR

Lucky Larry Estates

ENGINEERING OF RECORD CERTIFICATION:

Certification Statement

I _____ certify that construction observation and quality control for (project, plans with approval date) was performed under my responsible charge. It is my professional opinion that the project was constructed in accordance with the intent of the plans and specifications. The submittal of as-built drawings and the attached documentation within the certification packet provide evidence to support a recommendation of acceptance of the public infrastructure associated with the referenced project plans and specifications.

(Provide Engineer's seal, signature and date.)

APPENDIX IX
TO THE CONSTRUCTION IMPROVEMENT AGREEMENT
BETWEEN THE CITY OF POST FALLS AND

Wild Horse Investments, LLC

FOR

Lucky Larry Estates

CERTIFICATE OF PAYMENT OF CONTRACTORS AND VENDORS:

State of Idaho)
:ss
County of Kootenai Kootenai)

I, _____, hereby certify under oath that all contractors, subcontractors and vendors that have performed work and provided supplies for the construction of the subdivisions public improvements relating to _____, including individuals or firms providing design services or legal services, have been paid in full and that no liens or other claims have been recorded against the real property of the Subdivision for those services.

I further certify that I know of no intent to file a claim or lien against the public improvements or any private utility improvements.

_____
Signature

_____
Print Name

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO before me this ____ day of _____, 20_____.

_____
Notary for the state of Idaho_____
Residing at: _____
Commission Expires: _____

APPENDIX X
TO THE CONSTRUCTION IMPROVEMENT AGREEMENT
BETWEEN THE CITY OF POST FALLS AND

Wild Horse Investments, LLC

FOR

CASH IN LIEU OF PLANTING STREET TREES

__X__ The Developer agrees to plant the **exterior** street trees approved in the Landscaping Plan and will not utilize the Cash In Lieu of Planting Street Trees option.

__X__ The Developer agrees to cash out the **interior** street trees approved in the Landscaping Plan, in lieu of planting them for the project. Cashout shall be paid to the City of Post Falls in the amount of **$37,800.00**, and is based upon **63** trees x $600.00/each, as outlined per Section 2.12 A of the Agreement and City Ordinance No. 1217.

CITY OF POST FALLS
AGENDA REPORT
CONSENT CALENDAR
MEETING DATE: 6/2/2026

TO: HONORABLE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL

FROM: Jonathon Manley, Planning Manager

SUBJECT: Rosewater Place Master Development Agreement (SUBD-25-10)

ITEM AND RECOMMENDED ACTION:
Staff requests approval of the attached Master Development Agreement for the Rosewater Place Subdivision. A presentation is not planned on this item.

DISCUSSION:
On March 10, 2026, the Planning and Zoning Commission held a public hearing on the Rosewater Place Subdivision, a 25-lot single-family subdivision, and issued a reasoned decision approving the subdivision on April 14, 2026. Rosewater Place is approximately 4.97 acres in size and is located at 2671 W. Midway Avenue. City Code requires a subdivision developer to enter into a development agreement with the city that requires the developer to comply with city subdivision requirements and the conditions of approval. The agreement is attached for the council's review.

ITEM / PROJECT PREVIOUSLY REVIEWED BY COUNCIL ON:
N/A

APPROVED OR DIRECTION GIVEN:
N/A

FISCAL IMPACT OR OTHER SOURCE OF FUNDING:
N/A

BUDGET CODE:
N/A

ATTACHMENTS:
1. MDA Rosewater Place

MASTER DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT
FOR
ROSEWATER PLACE
(File No. SUBD-25-10)

THE CITY OF POST FALLS, hereinafter the "City", a municipal corporation of the state of Idaho, 408 North Spokane Street, Post Falls, Idaho 83854, and **North Idaho REI Team, LLC** 435 W. Hanley Ave. STE 100, Coeur D' Alene, ID 83815, hereinafter the "Developer," enter into this Master Development Agreement, hereinafter the "Agreement", executed with reference to the following conditions and circumstances. It is agreed among the parties as follows:

The following provisions establish the context of this Agreement and constitute binding provisions hereof:

A. Developer owns approximately **4.97** acres of real property in fee simple title located within the City of Post Falls. Said acreage is planned for a **Residential Subdivision**, which requires major investment in public facilities and front-end on-site and off-site improvements. The proposed development of said acreage has been commonly identified as **Rosewater Place** (hereinafter the "Project"). The Project is more specifically identified and described as the **(Rosewater Place, Exhibit A-2, File # SUBD-25-10, Post Falls Community Development Department)** which is attached hereto and incorporated, as if fully set forth herein, and identified as **Exhibit 1**.

B. In order to strengthen the public planning process and to encourage private planning of substantial tracts of land within the Post Falls community rather than engage in planning of numerous small tracts independent of their surroundings, the City is authorized to enter into agreements by Idaho Code § 50-301.

C. Development of the Project in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Agreement and ordinances of the City of Post Falls will assure orderly growth and development of the Project area in accordance with the policies and goals set forth in the City's Comprehensive Land Use Plan, Post Falls Municipal Code (PFMC) Title 17, Subdivision Ordinance, and PFMC Title 18, Zoning Ordinance. City has determined the Project is appropriate for a development agreement in order to achieve the goals and objectives of the City's land use planning policies and relevant ordinances and to provide appropriate assurance to Developer regarding development of the Project as it progresses in accordance with this Agreement. This Agreement will eliminate uncertainty in planning during the orderly development of the Project, assure progressive and sequential installation of necessary improvements and provide for public services appropriate for the Project while assuring the maximum effective utilization of the City's resources with the least economic cost to its residents.

D. The Project's overall density and general design are conditionally approved for a Three-year period and City and Developer agree to be bound by this Agreement for the duration of the Project subject to the terms and conditions contained herein. Nothing in this

Agreement shall be deemed to compromise the governmental authority of the Mayor and City Council of the City of Post Falls, present or future.

E. City acknowledges that the Developer, shall be allowed to develop **Rosewater Place** subject to the satisfaction of all terms and conditions contained herein, availability of utility capacity and compliance with legal requirements occasioned hereby.

F. The Planning and Zoning Commission held a public hearing on March 10, 2026 and approved the subdivision of the property contingent upon compliance with the conditions of approval contained in the Reasoned Decision (**Reasoned Decision of the Rosewater Place**), (hereinafter "Reasoned Decision") and the requirements of City Code. The Reasoned Decision is attached hereto and by this reference incorporated herein as **Exhibit 2**. Said conditions are hereby made an obligation of performance of the terms of this Agreement.

G. During the course of development of the Project, Developer will make application to City for approval of final plat maps for the Project in accordance with Post Falls Municipal Code Section 17.16 Plat Review & Approval. During City's review process of final plat maps, the approvals memorialized hereby shall control conditions imposed by City for the Project and future final plat maps as noted herein, consistent with the terms and conditions of this Agreement.

H. The Reasoned Decision was prepared as part of the City's review and approval of the Subdivision. Minor changes in the manner of implementation of the approval memorialized hereby can be made by mutual agreement of the Developer and the City's administrative staff.

I. For the Project, City and Developer have agreed to enter into a Construction Improvement Agreement, which more particularly describes the duties and obligations of all parties for the development of the Project pursuant to a submittal by Developer to City for a final plat map. The Construction Improvement Agreement establishes specific construction details and guarantees necessary for the timely construction of public infrastructure improvements and such other essential improvements as may be necessary to complete the project as proposed and approved. Nothing in the Construction Improvement Agreement shall be inconsistent with the approvals accorded hereby unless otherwise required by law.

J. City and Developer have taken all actions mandated by and fulfilled all requirements of the Post Falls Municipal Code and the relevant provisions of Idaho law. The City Council has reviewed and approved the terms of this Agreement. It further finds that this Agreement is consistent with the City's Comprehensive Plan, and its implementation is in the best interests of the City and the health, safety and welfare of its residents. The factual and logical basis for the decision to approve the Project is contained within the Reasoned Decision adopted by the Planning and Zoning Commission.

NOW, THEREFORE, It is agreed by the City and the Developer as follows:

1. Property and Term.

1.1 Property Subject to this Agreement

The land is generally described per Exhibit 3

1.2 Term

The term of this Agreement shall commence upon the execution of this Agreement by all parties to this Agreement and shall continue for three years thereafter or until all lands described in Section 1.1 are subdivided or otherwise developed in accordance with the terms of this Agreement, unless earlier terminated as provided herein. If construction of the approved development is not commenced with sustained effort within one (1) year after approval, the City may give notice to the developer of the intent to terminate the agreement for non-performance. Upon such notice, the Developer shall be allowed a public hearing concerning the City's intent to terminate, if requested. After hearing from the Developer, in addition to any comments from the public, the City's governing board may finally decide the status of the agreement. Section 9.2 shall continue in effect after the term of this Agreement and shall be an ongoing obligation of the property owners.

2. Project Regulations and Policies

2.1. Project Development

Developer shall have the right to develop the Project in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Agreement and City shall have the right to control development of the Project as set forth in this Agreement and consistent with applicable local and state laws. Except as otherwise specified in this Agreement, the approvals memorialized hereby shall control the overall design, development and construction of the Project, and all on-and off-site improvements and appurtenant improvements in connection therewith, in the manner specified in this Agreement. Nothing in this Agreement shall contravene any applicable provision of law, which is not subject to modification by the City.

2.1.1. Existing Approvals

Development of the Property shall be subject to all of the conditions and standards as set forth in the Reasoned Decision and in the Annexation Agreement between the parties. The development of the Property shall be consistent with adopted rules, regulations and ordinances of the City except where such rules, regulations and ordinances are expressly modified by the approvals accorded the project.

2.1.2. Future Application

Sections 2.1 and 2.1.1 herein shall not preclude changes in City laws, regulations, plans or policies, the terms of which are specifically mandated and required by changes in State or Federal laws or regulations which may be otherwise applicable to the Project. In the event State or Federal laws or regulations enacted after the effective date of this Agreement or action by any governmental jurisdiction other than the City prevent or preclude compliance with one or more provisions of this Agreement or require changes in plans, maps or permits approved by the City, this Agreement shall be modified, extended or suspended as may be

necessary to comply with such State or Federal laws or regulations or the regulations of such other governmental jurisdictions. Any such future changes shall be applied in a manner, which most closely approximates the intent of the parties as envisioned by this Agreement and the terms of the approvals memorialized hereby.

2.1.3 Fees

All applications for City approvals, permits and entitlements shall be subject to City's development and processing fees and charges at the time of consideration of the final plat map, development approval request, or building permit except as expressly superseded by Section 2.1.1 herein.

2.2. Project is a Private Undertaking

It is specifically understood and agreed by the parties that the Project contemplated by this Agreement is a private development; that the City has no interest in or responsibility for or duty to any third persons concerning any of said improvements; that Developer shall have full power over and exclusive control of the Project herein described subject only to the limitations and obligations of the Developer under this Agreement and applicable provisions of law. The only relationship between City and Developer is that of a governmental entity regulating the development of private property pursuant to its authority under the laws of the City and the State of Idaho.

2.3 Hold Harmless

Developer hereby agrees to and shall hold City harmless from any liability for damage or claims for damage for personal injury, including death, as well as from claims for property damage which may arise from the Developer's development of the Project, excepting claims and causes of actions brought by the Developer for default of this Agreement or those arising from the negligence or willful misconduct of the City.

3. City's Good Faith in Processing

3.1 Processing

City agrees that it will accept, process and review, in good faith, in accordance with the terms of this Agreement all applications for final plat map processing and approval, building permits or other authorizations needed for development of the Project.

3.2 Permits

City agrees that this Agreement shall permit Developer to develop the Project according to the terms and conditions agreed to herein and the official actions approving the Project, and that City agrees to issue such permits and approvals in a reasonable and timely manner to allow the Developer to develop the Project, subject to compliance with all provisions of applicable law.

4. Notices, Demands and Communications Among the Parties

4.1 Notice

Formal written notices, demands, correspondence and communications between the City and Developer shall be sufficiently given if dispatched by certified mail, postage prepaid, return receipt requested, to the offices of the City and the Developer indicated below. Such written notices, demands, correspondence and communications may be sent in the same manner to such other persons and addresses as either party may from time-to-time designate by mail as provided in this section. Notices may also be delivered by personal delivery to an officer of the Developer or to the Community Development Department of the City.

OWNER
North Idaho REI Team, LLC
Nick Beveridge
435 W. Hanley Ave. STE 100
Coeur D' Alene, ID 83815

CITY
Mayor
408 Spokane Street
Post Falls, Idaho 83854

5. Default, Remedies, Termination, and Review

5.1 General Provisions

Subject to extensions of time by mutual consent in writing, or as otherwise provided herein, failure by either party to perform any term or provision of this Agreement constitutes a default under this Agreement. In the event of default under this Agreement or any of its terms or conditions, the party alleging such default or breach shall give the alleged breaching party not less than thirty (30) days' notice in writing, measured from the date of certified mailing, specifying the nature of the alleged default and, when appropriate, the manner by which said default may be satisfactorily cured. During any such thirty (30) day period of curing, the party charged shall not be considered in default for purposes of termination or institution of legal proceeding. The parties agree to meet face-to-face in the event of any such notice of default. After proper notice, meeting and expiration of said thirty (30) day cure period without cure, or if such cure cannot be accomplished within such thirty (30) day period, or without commencement of cure within such period and diligent effort to effect cure thereafter, the other party to this Agreement, at its option, may institute legal proceedings to enforce this Agreement by specific performance or give notice of termination of this Agreement. Failure or delay in giving notice of default pursuant to this Section 5.1 shall not constitute a waiver of any default, nor shall it change the time of default. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this Agreement, any failure or delay by either party in asserting any of it rights or remedies as to any default shall not operate as a waiver of any default or of any such rights or remedies or deprive either such party of its right to institute and maintain any actions or proceedings which it may deem necessary to protect, assert or enforce any such rights or remedies. City is expressly allowed to withhold approval of issuance of building or construction permits when a material condition of default exists or a claim for default is pending.

5.2 Applicable Law/Attorneys' Fees

This Agreement shall be construed and enforced in accordance with the laws of the State of Idaho. Should any legal action be brought by either party because of breach of this Agreement or to enforce any provision of this Agreement, the prevailing party shall be

entitled to reasonable attorneys' fees, court costs and such other costs as may be found by the Court.

5.3 Termination for Unforeseen Circumstances

These provisions provide a mechanism for the identification of those circumstances which justify the modification, termination, or suspension of this Agreement. If, as a result of facts, events or circumstances presently unknown, unforeseeable and which could not have been known to the parties to this Agreement, the City determines that the health, safety and general welfare of the City or its residents requires the modification, suspension or termination of this Agreement, the City shall (1) notify Developer in writing of the City's determination that such circumstances exist, the reasons for the City's determination and all facts upon which such reasons are based, and forward to Developer (a minimum of ten (10) days prior to the hearing) all documents relating to such determination and reasons therefore; (2) notify Developer, in writing, at least fourteen (14) days prior to the date, the time and place of the hearing; and (3) hold a hearing on the determination at which Developer shall have the right to offer evidence to the contrary. City shall have the obligation, based upon clear and convincing evidence, of establishing that (1) the circumstances were unknown, unforeseeable and could not have been known: (2) the health, safety and general welfare of the community require the suspension, modification or termination of the Agreement as opposed to any other alternative; and (3) the City, to the extent feasible, has provided Developer with an equitable program to reimburse to Developer unused fees, and provided equitable reimbursement for dedications or improvements not required by the extent of the existing development as of the date of such suspension, modification or termination. In the event the City Council should fail to make such findings, then this Agreement shall not be so terminated, modified or suspended. The unforeseen circumstances, which shall cause the operation of this provision, shall not be the result of changes in state or federal law. The procedures described herein shall apply to circumstances, which threaten the health, safety and welfare of the public. If such threat is immediate and substantial, the City may suspend project development immediately in order to protect the public interest.

6. Subsequent Laws as Superseding Terms

6.1. Supersedure by Subsequent Laws

If any agency other than City imposes any law or regulation ("Law") after the date of this Agreement, which prevents or precludes compliance with one or more provisions of this Agreement, then the provisions of this Agreement shall, to the extent feasible, be modified or suspended as may be necessary to comply with such new Law. Immediately after enactment of any such new Law, the parties shall meet and confer in good faith to determine the feasibility of any such modification or suspension based on the effect such modification or suspension would have on the purposes and intent of this Agreement. In addition, Developer shall have the right to challenge the new Law preventing compliance with the terms of this Agreement, and, in the event such challenge is successful, this Agreement shall remain unmodified and in full force and effect.

7. Mortgagee Protection; Certain Rights of Cure

7.1 Mortgagee Protection

This Agreement shall be superior and senior to any lien placed upon the Property or any portion thereof after the date of recording this Agreement, including the lien of any deed of trust or mortgage ("Mortgage"). Notwithstanding the foregoing, no breach hereof shall defeat, render invalid, diminish or impair the lien of any Mortgage made in good faith and for value, but all of the terms and conditions contained in this Agreement shall be binding upon and effective against any person or entity including any deed of trust beneficiary or mortgagee ("Mortgagee") who acquires title to the Property, or any portion thereof, by foreclosure, trustee's sale, deed in lieu of foreclosure, or otherwise.

7.2 Mortgagee Not Obligated

Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 7.1 above, no Mortgagee shall have any obligation or duty under this Agreement to construct or complete the construction of improvements, or to guarantee such construction or completion; provided, however, that a Mortgagee shall not be entitled to devote the Property to any uses or to construct any improvements thereon other than those uses or improvements provided for or authorized by this Agreement.

7.3 Notice of Default to Mortgagee

If City receives notice from a Mortgagee requesting a copy of any notice of default given to Developer hereunder and specifying the address for service thereof, then City shall deliver to such Mortgagee, concurrently with service thereon to Developer, any notice given to Developer with respect to any claim by City that Developer has committed an event of default, and if City makes a determination of noncompliance hereunder, City shall likewise serve notice of such noncompliance on such Mortgagee concurrently with service thereof on Developer. Each Mortgagee shall have the right during the same period available to Developer to cure or remedy, or to commence to cure or remedy, the event of default claimed or the areas of noncompliance set forth in the City's notice. Developer is obliged hereby to notify the City of any Mortgagee with an interest in the Project.

8. Transfers and Assignments

8.1 Right to Assign

Developer shall have the right to sell, assign or transfer this Agreement, and all of its rights, duties and obligations hereunder, to any entity during the Term of this Agreement; provided, however, in no event shall such rights, duties and obligations be transferred or assigned except through a transfer of Developer's interest in the Property, or portion thereof. This right to assign or transfer shall not compromise the rights of the City to require any surety to assure completion of Developer's obligations established hereby or by law.

8.2 Release Upon Transfer

Upon the sale, transfer or assignment of Developer's rights and interests under this Agreement under Section 8.1 above, Developer shall be released from its obligations under this Agreement with respect to the Property, or portion thereof, arising subsequent to the effective date of such transfer if; (1) Developer is not then in default under this Agreement;

(2) Developer has provided to City written notice of such transfer, and (3) the transferee executes and delivers to City a written agreement which (a) provides the name and address of the transferee, (b) the transferee expressly and unconditionally, upon provision of sufficient surety or other assurance of performance, assumes all obligations of Developer under this Agreement with respect to the Property, or portion thereof, transferred, and, (c) the City approves the transferee, which approval City will not unreasonably withhold if such transferee is financially capable of performing the obligations of Developer pursuant to Section 5. Failure to deliver a written assumption agreement hereunder shall not affect the running of any covenants herein with the land, as provided in Section 9 below, nor shall such failure negate, modify or otherwise affect the liability of any transferee pursuant to the provisions of this Agreement.

9. Covenants Run with The Land

9.1 Binding upon Land

All of the provisions, agreements, rights, powers, standards, terms, covenants and obligations contained in this Agreement shall be binding upon the parties and their respective heirs, successors (by merger, consolidation, or otherwise) and assigns, devisees, administrators, representatives, lessees and all other persons or entity acquiring the Project real Property, or any portion thereof, or any interest therein, whether by operation of law or in any manner whatsoever, and shall inure to the benefit of the parties and their respective heirs, successors (by merger, consolidation or otherwise) and assigns. All of the provisions of this Agreement shall be enforceable as equitable servitudes and constitute covenants running with the land pursuant to applicable laws.

9.2 Maintenance of Common Area Landscaping and Private Infrastructure

The Developer shall establish a Homeowner's Association to provide for the maintenance of the common area landscaping, including any common areas fronting the roads (as identified within the Reasoned Decision and or upon the face of the recorded plat) and annual and long-term maintenance of all private streets, alleys and sidewalks. The Homeowner's Association shall be solely responsible for all landscaping maintenance including routine weeding, mowing, watering, trimming, planting and all normal activities required to sustain attractive healthy plants and plantings in a landscaped environment. This responsibility includes the costs for snow removal along sidewalks and asphalt trails; along with maintenance of the irrigation system, providing water, replacing shrubs, sod, trees and other plants as required to keep the landscaped areas attractive and healthy. Developer agrees that in the event that the Homeowner's Association fails to meet its obligation under this provision that the City is authorized to contract to provide the maintenance services and to assess the cost of such infrastructure maintenance and water fees to the property owners within the subdivision. This obligation shall be ongoing and constitute a consensual perpetual lien upon the property within the subdivision.

10. General Provisions

10.1 No Joint Venture or Partnership

City and Developer agree that nothing contained in this Agreement or in any document executed in connection with this Agreement shall be construed as making City and Developer a joint venture or partners.

10.2 Severability

City and Developer agree that if any provision of this Agreement is held invalid, the remainder of this Agreement shall not be affected and shall remain in full force and effect unless amended or modified by mutual consent of the parties.

10.3. Entire Agreement

This Agreement is executed in one original and consists of **twenty four (24)** pages, including the Recitals and 3 Exhibits, which constitute the entire understanding and agreement of the parties. A list of exhibits to this Agreement, all of which are found in the Reference Document are as follows:

Exhibit 1: General Description and Plan of Record (Rosewater Place Narrative, Exhibit A-2, File # SUBD-25-10, Post Falls Community Development Department)
Exhibit 2: Reasoned Decision, Rosewater Place
Exhibit 3: Legal Description and Preliminary Subdivision Plan

10.4 Completion of Performance

Upon completion of performance by the parties or revocation of this Agreement, a written statement acknowledging such completion or revocation, signed by the appropriate agents of the City and Developer shall be recorded in the Official Records of Kootenai County, Idaho. Any such release shall not signal completion or release of any provision which confers a public benefit, and which is intended to run with the land unless expressly approved by the governing board of the City.

10.5 Force Majeure

Neither party shall be deemed to be in default where failure or delay in performance of any of its obligations under this Agreement is caused by floods, earthquakes, other Acts of God, fires, wars, riots or similar hostilities, strikes and other labor difficulties beyond such party's control, government regulations, court actions (such as restraining orders or injunctions) or other causes beyond such party's control. If any such events shall occur, the term of this Agreement and the time for performance by either party of any of its obligations hereunder shall be extended by the period of time that such events prevented such performance, provided that the term of this Agreement shall not be extended under any circumstances for more than three (3) years.

10.6 Estoppel Certificate

Either party may, at any time, and from time to time, deliver written notice to the other party requesting such party to certify in writing that, to the knowledge of the certifying party (1) this Agreement is in full force and effect and a binding obligation of the parties; (2) this Agreement has not been amended or modified either orally or in writing, and if so amended, identifying the amendments; and (3) the requesting party is not in default in the

performance of its obligations under this Agreement, or if in default, to describe therein the nature and amount of such defaults. A party receiving a request hereunder shall execute and return such certificate or give a written detailed response explaining why it will not do so within thirty (30) days following the receipt thereof. City's Mayor or City Administrator shall have the right to execute any certificate requested by Developer hereunder. City acknowledges that a certificate hereunder may be relied upon by transferees and Mortgagees.

10.7 Duty to Record

This Agreement or a Memorandum referencing the existence of this Agreement shall be recorded by City.

Executed this _____ day of _____, 20__.

By: CITY OF POST FALLS, a Municipal Corporation

_____

Randy Westlund, Mayor

_____

Shannon Howard, City Clerk

By: Owner

_____

Nick Beveridge
As Manager of North Idaho REI Team

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

STATE OF IDAHO)
:ss
County of Kootenai)

On this ___ day of ____, 20__, before me, a Notary for the state of Idaho, personally appeared **Randy Westlund and Shannon Howard** known, or identified to me to be the Mayor and City Clerk, of the City of Post Falls, Kootenai County, Idaho, executing the herein instrument, and acknowledged to me that such City of Post Falls executed the same.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal the date and year in this certificate first above written.

_____
Notary Public for the State of Idaho
Residing at: _____
Commission Expires: _____

(Stamp above)

OWNER/DEVELOPER

STATE OF Idaho)
:ss
County of Kootenai)

This record was acknowledged before me on May 12th, 2026 by **Nick Beveridge** as Manager of Eagle Crest Land, LLC.

VALARIE NICOLE MARCK NOTARY PUBLIC MY COMMISSION EXPIRES 5-5-2031 STATE OF IDAHO COMMISSION NUMBER 20251844

(Stamp above)

Valarie Nicole Marck
Notary Public for the State of IDAHO
Residing at: CDA, Kootenai County
Commission Expires: 5-05-2031

Exhibit 1

WCE

Whipple Consulting Engineers, Inc.

Rosewater Place Subdivision

The site of the proposed subdivision is located in the Southeast ¼ of Section 32, T51N, R5W at 2671 W. Midway Ave. The property consists of one parcel with an existing home and several outbuildings. The applicant is requesting a subdivision into 25 detached single family lots. See below for a vicinity map.

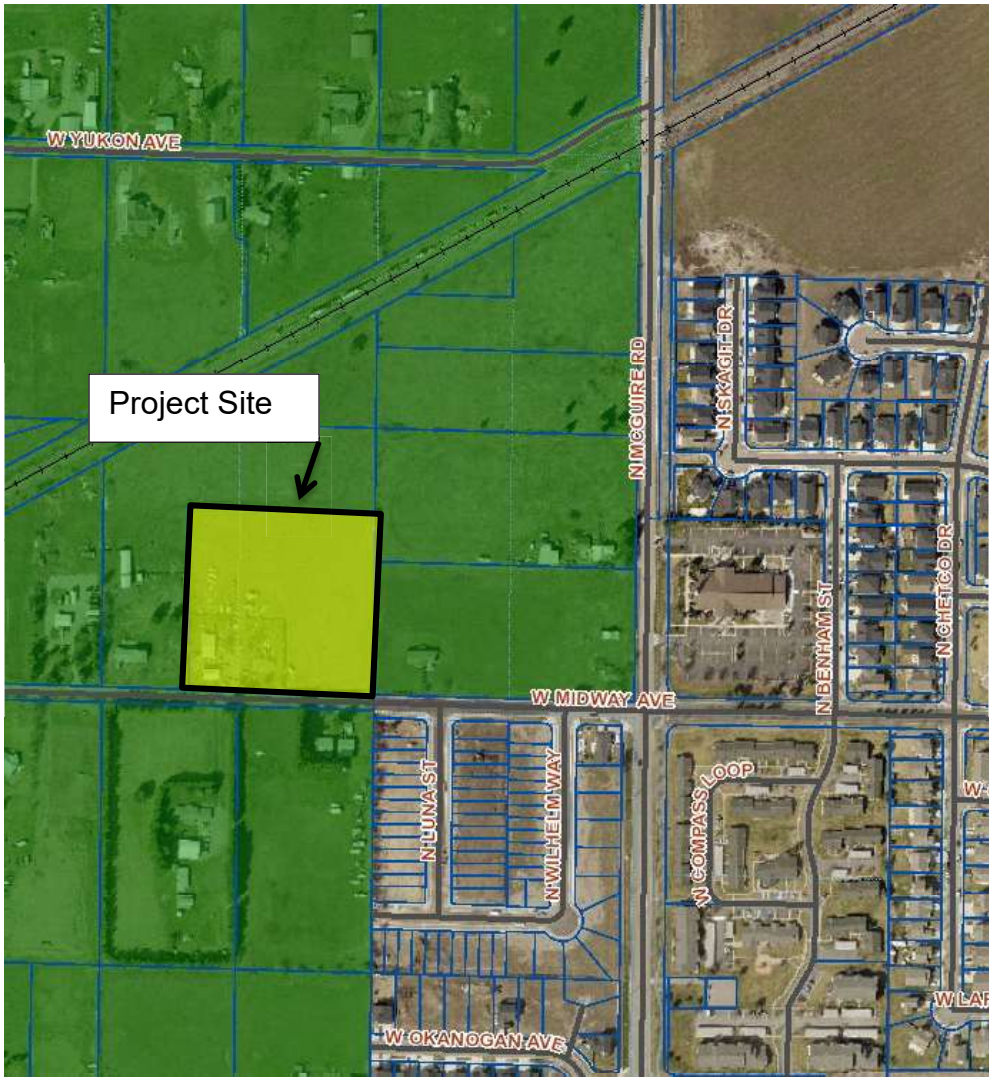


Figure 1: Vicinity Map

The subject property consists of a 4.54 acre parcel located on Midway Road and northwest of the intersection of Midway Road and Luna Street. The Blue Spruce Estates and Wildflower Estates subdivisions are located directly to the southeast. Large lot residential properties adjoin

the site to the north, east and west.

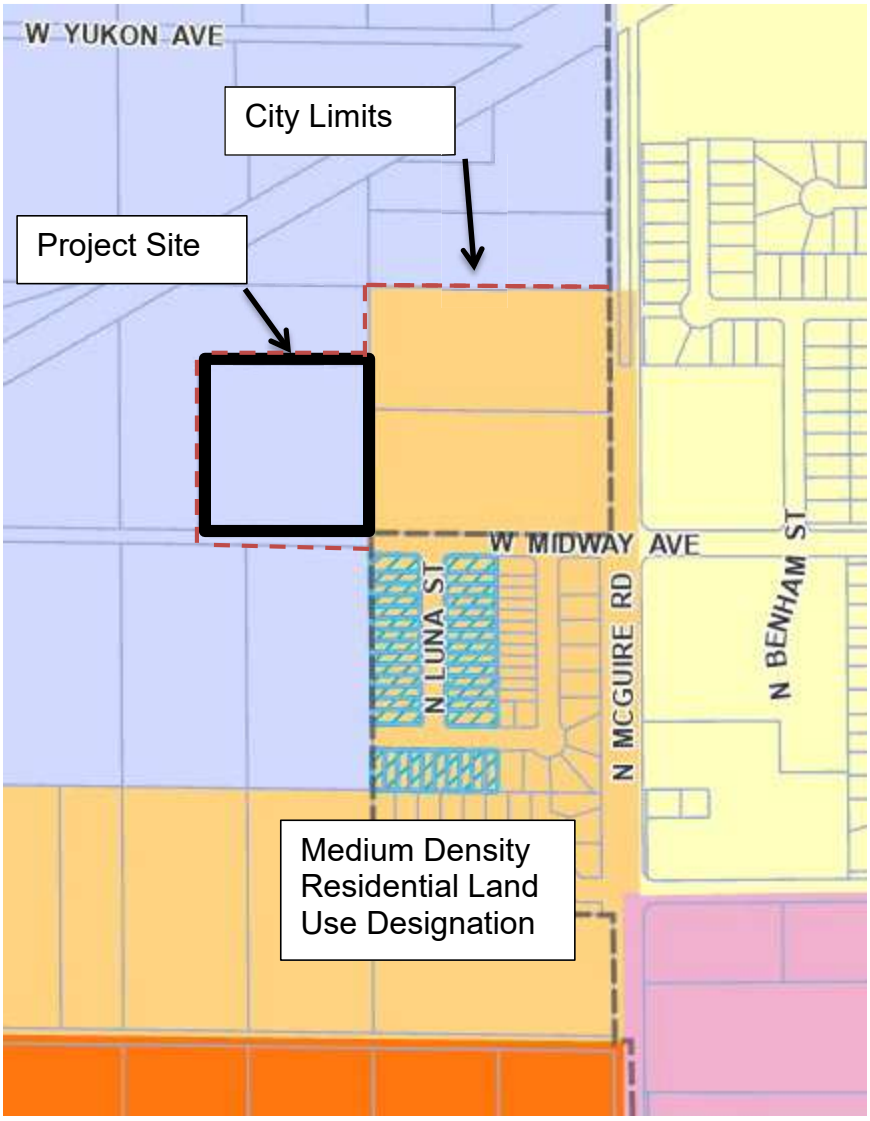
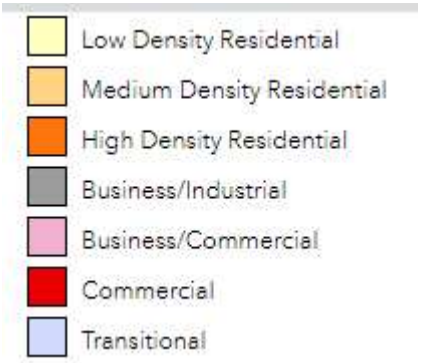


Figure 2: Future Land Use Map



Zoning:

As shown on the future land use map, the property has a transitional land use designation. This is consistent with the surrounding development.

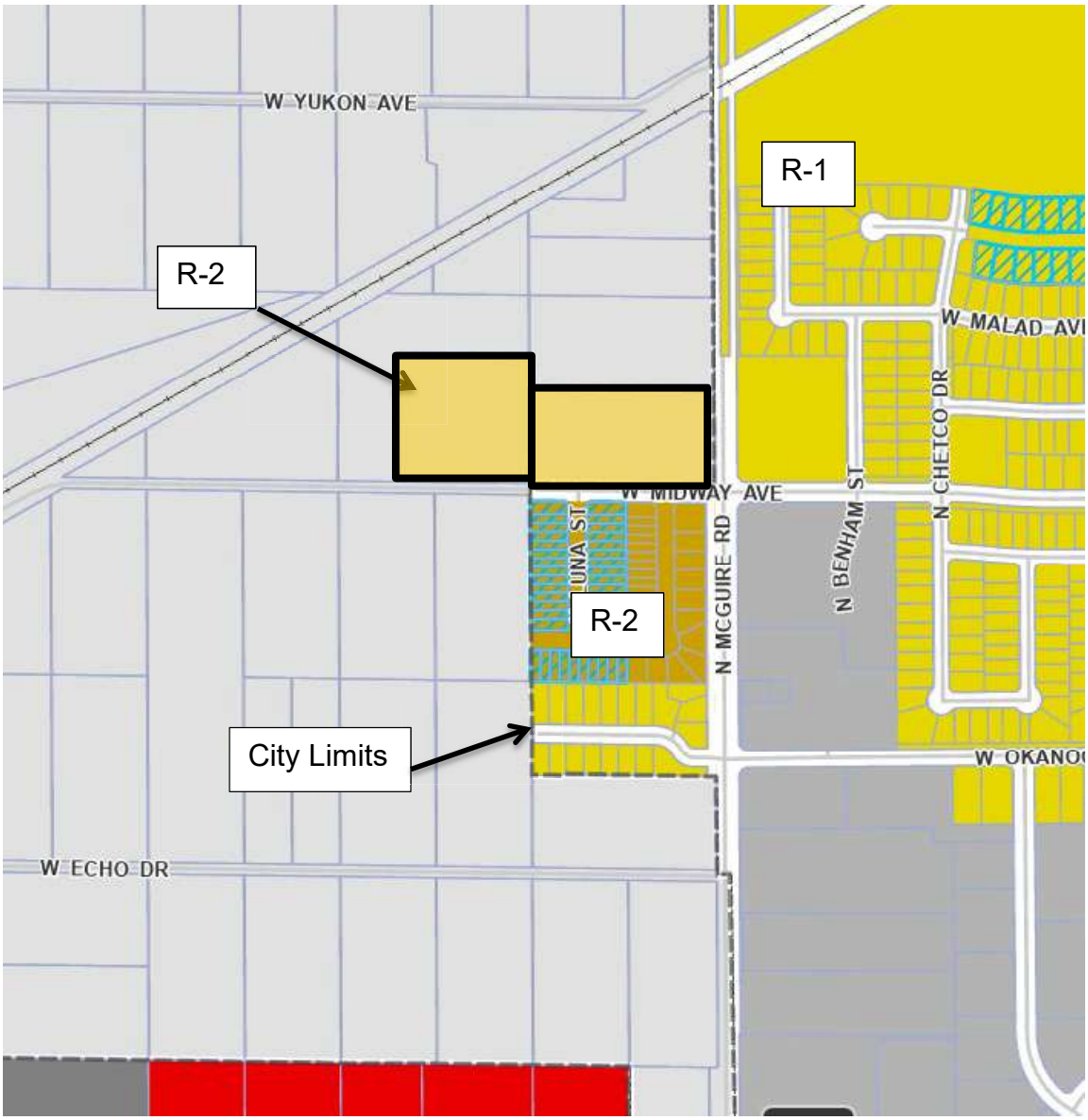


Figure 3: Zoning Map

The existing twin home residential subdivision to the southeast of the property has lot sizes in conformance with the R-2 zoning and the county properties to the north and west of the subject site will likely follow suit at some time in the future. The approved single family subdivision to the east is compatible as well.

Utilities and Access:

Primary access to this property will be from Midway Ave. Connectivity to the north, east, south and west is provided with the extension of the proposed internal public streets. Both streets are considered local access streets. Midway Avenue is considered a collector street within the City's Transportation Master Plan and will be widened accordingly.

Both water and sewer mains are located in Midway Avenue. The sewer will be extended into the project via the internal public roads and Midway Avenue as required. A water main is also located in Midway Avenue and will provide domestic water to the property. Water and sewer extensions will be stubbed to the north and west for future development. Dry utilities are also located on the property and available to serve any future development on site.

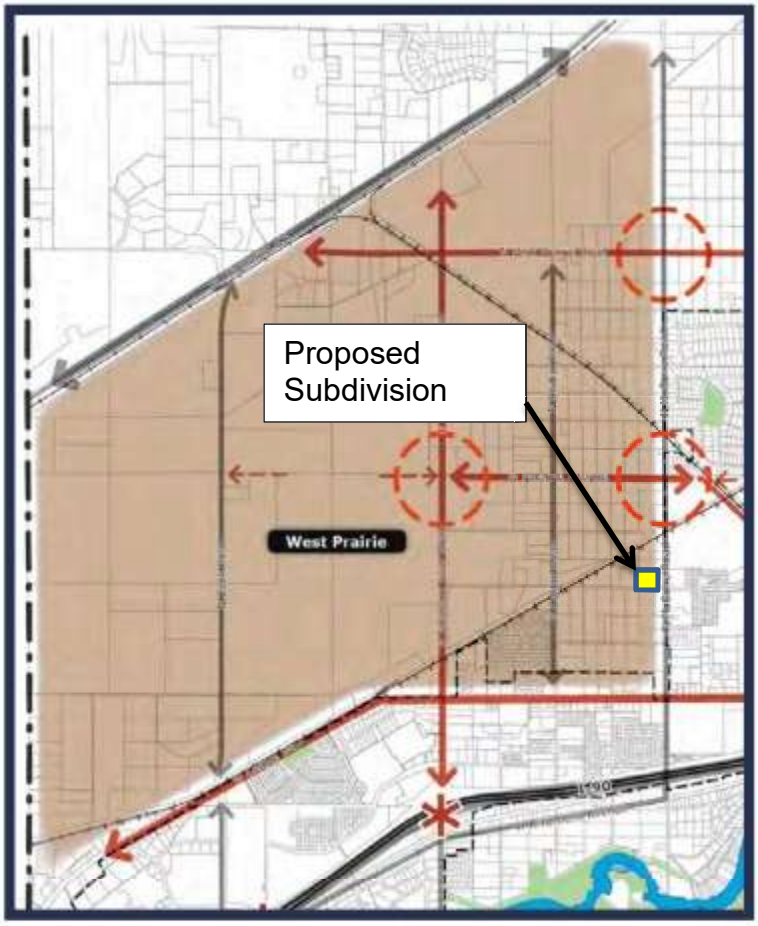
Subdivision:

As shown on the attached subdivision plan, the proposed subdivision will result in 25 single family residential lots. All lots meet the dimensional requirements of the R-2 zoning for single family development. There will be a proposed north-south half-street to provide access to the west, and an internal north-south street with an intersection to the east that will provide access to Leahy Road in the adjacent approved Painted Rock Preliminary Plat. This will provide important connectivity to the adjacent undeveloped parcels and will allow for them to develop in the future should the land owners decide to do so. Right of way for the widening of Midway Avenue will be dedicated and either improved or cashed out at the City's discretion.

As mentioned above, water and sewer are both immediately available and of adequate capacity to serve the proposed subdivision. There is approximately 3 feet of relief across the site, which will yield relatively flat lots for single family construction.

Comprehensive Plan Analysis:

This property is located within the West Prairie focus area, which has been recently annexed into the City of Post Falls. The future land use map designates this area to be Medium Density Residential which encompasses all types of single family residential uses. The existing R-2 zone is an implementing zoning district in Medium Density Residential.



The proposed subdivision complies with the City's adopted comprehensive plan as follows (*policy goal in italics*):

Land Use:

G.05. *Keep Post Falls' neighborhoods safe, vital, and attractive.*

The proposed subdivision is intended to provide a safe and vibrant neighborhood ideal for the residents of Post Falls. Sidewalks will provide a safe pedestrian environment, and the connection of the streets to adjoining properties will allow for this neighborhood to grow in an orderly manner. Impact fees collected at building permit will provide for acquisition and construction of parks, off site transportation infrastructure, and public safety needs.

G.06. *Maintain and improve Post Falls' transportation network, on pace an in concert with need and plan objectives.*

The proposed subdivision is located along a minor collector (Midway Ave). The subdivision will provide for the widening of those streets and an expansion of the pedestrian network in that area. As such, approval of this application will improve the capacity of the adjoining street network. The street layout contained in the subdivision application provides for connectivity to

the adjoining properties to allow for orderly expansion of the residential street network, thus allowing for the orderly expansion of utilities as well as the transportation network.

P.06 Encourage residential development patterns typically featuring:
• Housing that faces the street edge;
• An interconnected grid or small-block streets network;
• Street sections designed for safety, traffic calming and aesthetic appeal, including narrower lanes, sidewalks, landscaping and lighting;
The street network is designed for safety and will provide for an interconnected grid and small block street network. The streets are designed such that all homes will face the street.

G.07*. Plan for and establish types and quantities of land uses in Post Falls supporting community needs and the City's long-term sustainability.*
The residential housing mix in Post Falls is very diverse, but currently extremely limited in availability. A shortage in available and developable land coupled with an increase in demand has resulted in a sharp increase in home prices. High prices and limited availability make it difficult for the City to attract high paying employers to our community. Development of this property will increase the supply of available lots/homes which in turn supports the community need for mid-range housing.

This application meets the key policies of the West Prairie Focus Area as follows:

- *Mixed residential is envisioned between McGuire Road and Corbin Road, with higher densities near commercial corridors and arterials.*

  This application allows for the beginning of a horizontal mix of residential uses where the higher density provided by the R-2 next to a collector road, thus allowing for a transition to lower density for properties closer to the Corbin Road annex.

Conclusion:
The proposed subdivision is supported by the comprehensive plan as outlined in this narrative and the proposed subdivision meets the requirements of the City's subdivision ordinance, therefore we are requesting approval of the subdivision of the property as presented.

Exhibit 2

Rosewater Subdivision
File No. SUBD-25-10

Planning and Zoning Commission

Reasoned Decision

A. INTRODUCTION:

APPLICANT: Austin Fuller, Whipple Consulting Engineers

OWNER: North Idaho REI Team, LLC

LOCATION: 2671 West Midway Avenue

REQUEST: To subdivide approximately 4.54 acres into 25 residential lots within the Medium Density Residential (R2) zone.

B. RECORD CREATED:

1. A-1 Application
2. A-2 Narrative.
3. A-3 Preliminary Plat
4. A-4 Will Serve Letter
5. A-5 Authorization Letter
6. S-1 Vicinity Map
7. S-2 Zoning Map
8. S-3 Future Land Use Map
9. PA-1 PFSD Comments
10. PA-2 KCFR Comments
11. PA-3 Philip 66 (YPL) Comments
12. P&Z Staff Report
13. Testimony at the March 10, 2026, Planning and Zoning public hearing:

The Planning and Zoning Commission (hereinafter "Commission") heard the request at the March 10, 2026, public hearing, the meeting was in-person and live-streamed on the city of Post Falls YouTube Channel. The request was for the Commission to review the request to subdivide 4.54-acres into 25 single family lots within the requested Medium Density Residential (R2) zoning designation. The request is evaluated under the standards of PFMC § 17.12.060.

Justin Sauder, Associate Planner

Mr. Sauder presented the staff report and the request for a subdivision of approximately 4.54 acres into twenty-five (25) residential lots within the R2 zoning district. The site is located north of Midway Avenue, approximately 630 feet west of McGuire Road, and is surrounded primarily by large lot single-family residential development. The Painted Rock subdivision is located to the east and additional subdivisions are located to the southeast. The remaining adjacent properties are unincorporated large singe family lots in Kootenai County.

Mr. Sauder testified that the proposed subdivision includes internal streets with connectivity to the Painted Rock subdivision via Leahy Drive, with access provided from Hockley Court and Dawson Court. No direct access from lots to Midway Avenue is permitted. Mr. Sauder testified that East

Greenacres Irrigation District has provided a will-serve letter acknowledging sufficient capacity for water service and the City of Post Falls has capacity to provide sewer service, with flows directed to the Montrose lift station.

Mr. Sauder further testified that Midway Avenue is classified as a minor collector and will be improved to city standards, and that the subdivision is consistent with the Transportation Master Plan. He stated there are no known soil or topographical hazards affecting the site. The subdivision and lot sizes and configuration complies with the requirements of Titles 17 and 18, and finally impact fees will be collected at the time of building permit issuance to mitigate any impacts of the requested development.

Austin Fuller, Whipple Consulting Engineers, Applicant

Mr. Fuller stated the project consists of twenty-five (25) single-family residential lots within the R2 zoning district. Water service will be provided by East Greenacres Irrigation District and sewer service by the City of Post Falls.

Mr. Fuller testified that the subdivision provides connectivity to the Painted Rock subdivision and includes internal circulation via Hockley Court and Dawson Court. He stated that adequate provisions have been made for water and sewer service, that the subdivision is consistent with the Transportation Master Plan, that there are no known hazardous soil or topographical conditions, and that the proposal complies with R2 zoning requirements. Mr. Fuller responded to questions from the Commission regarding future connectivity and the design of Dawson Court, indicating that future development to the west may connect and would be required to dedicate additional right-of-way as necessary at the time of that development.

The hearing was opened for public comment. There were none

Deliberations: After the public hearing was complete, the hearing was closed and the Commission moved to deliberations to discuss their interpretation of the information presented both orally and in the written record and to apply that information to the approval criteria contained in Post Falls Municipal Code ("PFMC") § 17.12.060 H.

C. SUBDIVISION REVIEW CRITERIA: (Post Falls Municipal Code Title 17.12.060, Subsection H): No subdivision shall receive approval unless findings and conclusions are made that:

C1. Definite provision has been made for a water supply system that is adequate in terms of quantity, and quality for the type of subdivision proposed.

The Commission finds that that East Greenacres Irrigation District has provided a will-serve letter indicating sufficient capacity and intent to serve the development as proposed and that such service is adequate in terms of quantity and quality for the type of subdivision proposed.

C2. Adequate provisions have been made for a public sewage system and that the existing municipal system can accommodate the proposed sewer flows.

The Commission finds that the City of Post Falls has adequate capacity and is willing to provide services to the subdivision as proposed.

C3. Proposed streets are consistent with the transportation element of the comprehensive plan.

The Commission finds that the subdivision and proposed streets are consistent with the transportation element of the Comprehensive Plan. Midway Avenue is classified as a minor collector and will be constructed to City standards, and the subdivision provides internal circulation and connectivity to adjacent developments both current and future.

C4. All areas of the proposed subdivision which may involve soil or topographical conditions presenting hazards have been identified and that the proposed uses of these areas are compatible with such conditions.

The Commission determines that no testimony or evidence was presented that identified any soil or topographical conditions that would prevent or hinder the development of the property as proposed. Existing septic systems will be removed upon development.

C5. The area proposed for subdivision is zoned for the proposed uses and the uses conforms to other requirements found in this code.

The Commission finds that the area proposed for subdivision is zoned for the proposed residential uses and that the use conforms to the requirements of the Post Falls Municipal Code. This finding is based upon testimony that the property is zoned R2, allowing for single-family residential development, and that the proposed lots and sizes comply with the requirements of Titles 17 and 18.

C6. The developer has made adequate plans to ensure that the community will bear no more than its fair share of costs to provide services by paying fees, furnishing land, or providing other mitigation measures for off-site impacts to streets, parks, and other public facilities within the community. It is the expectation that, in most cases, off site mitigation will be dealt with through the obligation to pay development impact fees.

The Commission determines that impact fees will be assessed on individual building permits at the time of issuance to mitigate the off-site impacts to parks, public safety and streets.

C7. Additional Recommended Conditions necessary to ensure compliance with the adopted standards:

1. Corrections and additions, if any, to the Subdivision requested by staff and/or the Planning & Zoning Commission should be completed by the applicant and reviewed by staff prior to approval by the City Council.
2. A Master Development Agreement shall be prepared by staff, reviewed, and approved by the City Council, and signed by the parties prior to commencement of any construction.
3. The proposed subdivision will be completed in a single phase.
4. A Construction Improvement Agreement shall be prepared and executed prior to commencement of construction for the subdivision.
5. Submitted Preliminary Plans were reviewed from a conceptual basis only. Final construction plans of the streets and utilities shall be reviewed and approved by the Engineering Division prior to any street or utility construction. Such plans shall also include driveway approaches and location of proposed mailboxes. Construction limits shall correspond with the improvements indicated on the Preliminary Plat.
6. Except where an exception is granted, all streetlights, roadways and City owned utilities shall be designed and constructed in accordance with City standards. The application did not request any exceptions from City Code or Design Standards.
7. Proposed Midway Avenue – shall be designed as a 44-foot Standard Minor Collector roadway.
8. Existing septic systems shall be decommissioned, in accordance with Panhandle Health requirements, no existing structures have been identified to remain as part of the Subdivision.

D. ACTIONS THAT THE APPLICANT CAN TAKE TO GAIN APPROVAL.

Not applicable.

E. CONCLUSION

SUBD-25-10: Based on the evidence in the record placed before the Commission, the testimony received at the properly noticed public hearing, and with the imposition of the above conditions, it is the conclusion of the Commission that the requested Subdivision meets the standards of City Code, and the Idaho Local Land Use Planning Act, and is hereby approved with the conditions contained herein.

Approved by the Planning and Zoning Commission on _____

4/14/26
Date

Chairman

Attest

NOTICE OF RIGHTS:

Any affected person aggrieved by a final decision of the Planning and Zoning Commission may submit a written notice of appeal along with the required fees in accordance with the City's adopted fee schedule, to the City Clerk for appeal to the Post Falls City Council within fourteen (14) days of the date of the written decision, pursuant to Post Falls City Code 18.20.60.E

The final decision of the Planning and Zoning Commission is not a final decision for purposes of judicial review until the City Council has issued a final decision on appeal and the party seeking judicial review has requested reconsideration of that final decision as provided by Idaho Code 67-6535(2)(b), pursuant to Post Falls City Code 18.20.60.E.

Any applicant or affected person seeking judicial review of compliance with the provisions of Idaho Code Section 67-6535 must first seek reconsideration of the final decision within fourteen (14) days of such decision. Such written request must identify specific deficiencies in the decision for which reconsideration is sought.

The applicant has the right to request a regulatory taking analysis pursuant to Idaho Code Section 67-8003. Any affected person aggrieved by a final decision concerning matters identified in Idaho Code Section 67-6521(1)(a) may, within twenty-eight (28) days after all remedies have been exhausted under local ordinances, seek judicial review under the procedures provided by Chapter 52, Title 67, Idaho Code.

Exhibit 3

Metes-and-Bounds Legal Description

2671 W. Midway Avenue, Post Falls, Idaho / Kootenai County Parcel No. 0296032061AA
and adjoining right-of-way of Midway Avenue

A parcel of land, located within the Southeast Quarter of the Northeast Quarter (SE^4NE^4) of Section 32, T.51N., R.5W., B.M., Kootenai County, State of Idaho, and being a portion of Tracts 61 and 62 of the Greenacres Irrigation District Plat No. 5 as recorded in Book 'B' of Plats, Page 70, records of Kootenai County, and being the same parcel as described per Warranty deed, Inst. No. 2313948000, records of Kootenai County, and being described as a metes-and-bounds description as follows;

COMMENCING at the Quarter corner of said Section 32 and Section 33, monumented by a 1-inch iron pipe with a 2-inch aluminum cap stamped "PLS 4182 1991" and corner designation per CP&F Inst. No. 1231351, and being the centerline intersection of former 16th Avenue (now known as Midway Avenue) and McGuire Road, from which the Section corner of said Section 32 and Sections 33, 28, and 29, monumented by a 5/8-inch iron rod per CP&F Inst. No. 1231350 bears N00°34'54"W, a distance of 2,643.64';

Thence from said Quarter corner, along the section line and the centerline of said McGuire Road, N00°34'54"W, a distance of 20.00' to a calculated point being perpendicular from the southeast corner of Tract 64 of said Greenacres Irrigation District Plat No. 5 and the northwesterly right-of-way corner of said Midway Avenue and McGuire Road;

Thence departing said section line and said centerline, N89°28'12"W, a distance of 25.00' to said southeast corner of Tract 64 and said northwesterly right-of-way corner of Midway Avenue and McGuire Road, a calculated position;

Thence along the southerly-line of said Tract 64 and Tract 63 and the northerly right-of-way line of said Midway Avenue, N89°28'12"W, a distance of 635.36' to the southeast corner of said Tract 62, monumented by a 1/2-inch iron pipe with a yellow cap marked "RLS 4182", and being the **POINT OF BEGINNING**;

Thence departing said southerly tract line and said northerly right-of-way line, N00°33'40"W, a distance of 441.23' to a 1/2-inch iron pipe with a yellow cap marked "RLS 4182";

Thence N89°28'53"W, a distance of 450.20' to a 1/2-inch iron pipe with a yellow cap marked "RLS 4182";

Thence S00°32'25"E, a distance of 441.14' to a point on the southerly-line of Tract 61 and said northerly right-of-way line of Midway Avenue, said point monumented by a 1/2-inch iron pipe with a yellow cap marked "RLS 4182";

Thence continuing S00°32'25"E, a distance of 40.01' to a calculated point on the southerly right-of-way line of said Midway Avenue;

Thence along said southerly right-of-way line of Midway Avenue, S89°28'12"E, a distance of 450.38' to a calculated point;

Thence departing said southerly right-of-way line of Midway Avenue, N00°33'40"W, a distance of 40.01' to the **POINT OF BEGINNING**. The above description encloses an area of 4.97± acres.

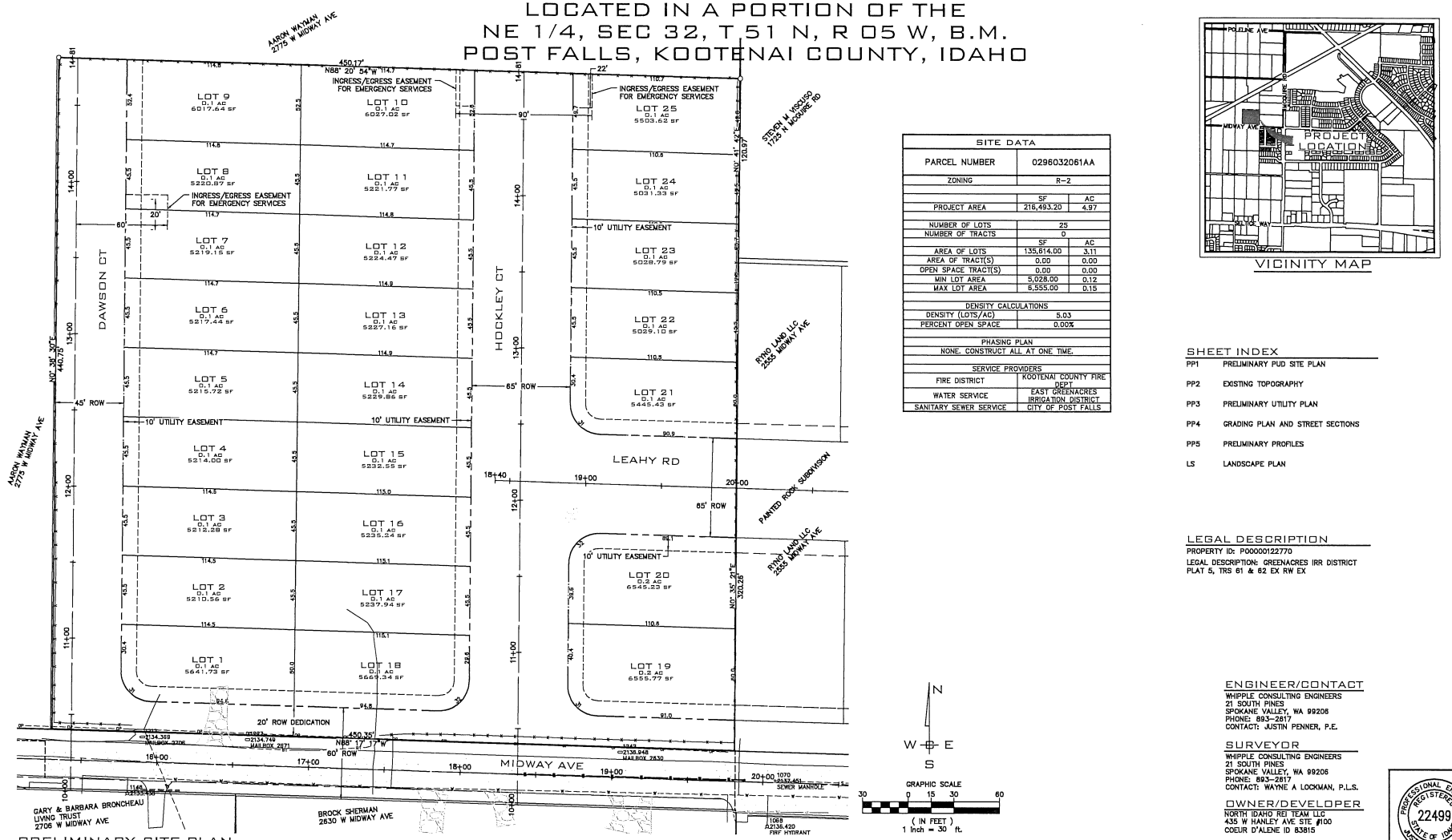
The basis of bearing, all measurements and monument descriptions within the above description are per Record of Survey by David E. Schumann, RLS 4182, recorded 09/09/1991, under Inst. No. 1231348 and associated Corner Records also prepared by the same. This description was prepared by:

Preliminary Subdivision next page

NE¼, SEC.32, T.51N., R. 5W., W.M.

PRELIMINARY PLAT OF
ROSEWATER PLACE
LOCATED IN A PORTION OF THE
NE 1/4, SEC 32, T 51 N, R 05 W, B.M.
POST FALLS, KOOTENAI COUNTY, IDAHO

UNDERGROUND SERVICE ALERT
ONE-CALL NUMBER
811
CALL TWO BUSINESS DAYS BEFORE YOU DIG



PRELIMINARY SITE PLAN
SCALE: 1"=30'

NAVD - 88
XXX

SITE DATA		
PARCEL NUMBER	0296032061AA	
ZONING	R-2	
	SF	AC
PROJECT AREA	216,493.20	4.97
NUMBER OF LOTS	25	
NUMBER OF TRACTS	0	
	SF	AC
AREA OF LOTS	135,614.00	3.11
AREA OF TRACT(S)	0.00	0.00
OPEN SPACE TRACT(S)	0.00	0.00
MIN LOT AREA	5,028.00	0.12
MAX LOT AREA	6,555.00	0.15
DENSITY CALCULATIONS		
DENSITY (LOTS/AC)	5.03	
PERCENT OPEN SPACE	0.00%	
PHASING PLAN		
NONE. CONSTRUCT ALL AT ONE TIME.		
SERVICE PROVIDERS		
FIRE DISTRICT	KOOTENAI COUNTY FIRE DEPT	
WATER SERVICE	EAST GREENACRES IRRIGATION DISTRICT	
SANITARY SEWER SERVICE	CITY OF POST FALLS	

VICINITY MAP

SHEET INDEX

PP1	PRELIMINARY PUD SITE PLAN
PP2	EXISTING TOPOGRAPHY
PP3	PRELIMINARY UTILITY PLAN
PP4	GRADING PLAN AND STREET SECTIONS
PP5	PRELIMINARY PROFILES
LS	LANDSCAPE PLAN

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

PROPERTY ID: P00000122770

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: GREENACRES IRR DISTRICT PLAT 5, TRS 61 & 62 EX RW EX

ENGINEER/CONTACT
WHIPPLE CONSULTING ENGINEERS
21 SOUTH PINES
SPOKANE VALLEY, WA 99206
PHONE: 893-2817
CONTACT: JUSTIN PENNER, P.E.

SURVEYOR
WHIPPLE CONSULTING ENGINEERS
21 SOUTH PINES
SPOKANE VALLEY, WA 99206
PHONE: 893-2817
CONTACT: WAYNE A LOCKMAN, P.L.S.

OWNER/DEVELOPER
NORTH IDAHO REI TEAM LLC
435 W HANLEY AVE STE #100
COEUR D'ALENE ID 83815

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER REGISTERED 22499 STATE OF IDAHO JUSTIN P. PENNER

NO.	DATE	BY	REVISIONS

SCALE:	PROJ #:	25-3999
HORIZONTAL: 1"=30'	DATE:	12/02/25
VERTICAL: N/A	DRAWN:	JPP
	REVIEWED:	TRW

CIVIL
STRUCTURAL
SURVEYING
TRAFFIC
X PLANNING
LANDSCAPE
OTHER

WCE
WHIPPLE CONSULTING ENGINEERS
21 S. PINES ROAD
SPOKANE VALLEY, WA 99206
PH: 509-893-2617 FAX: 509-900-1227

ROSEWATER PLACE
PRELIMINARY SITE PLAN
2671 MIDWAY AVE
POST FALLS, IDAHO

SHEET
PP1

JOB NUMBER
25-3999

P:\WCE_WORK\2025 WCE PROJECTS\2025-3999 RED TEAM - 2671 W. MIDWAY POST FALLS\DWG\3999-PPLAT.DWG PLOT DATE:12/05/25

CITY OF POST FALLS
AGENDA REPORT
UNFINISHED BUSINESS/RETURNING ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS
MEETING DATE: 6/2/2026

TO: HONORABLE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL

FROM: Field Herrington, City Attorney

SUBJECT: Ordinance Updating Door-to-Door Solicitation

ITEM AND RECOMMENDED ACTION:
Staff recommends that the City Council formally adopt the ordinance repealing and replacing Post Falls Municipal Code Chapter 5.20 relating to commercial door-to-door solicitation. No presentation is planned on this item.

DISCUSSION:
The City Council previously reviewed the proposed Door-to-Door Solicitation Ordinance and directed staff to bring the ordinance back for adoption.

The proposed ordinance repeals and replaces the existing Chapter 5.20 of the Post Falls Municipal Code. The current code requires door-to-door solicitors to register with the City and provide basic information, including a statement about criminal convictions. However, the current code does not establish a background review process or clear standards for when a registration may be denied based on criminal history. This creates a gap where a person with certain convictions that may present a risk in a residential door-to-door setting could still register to engage in door-to-door sales.

The proposed ordinance addresses this issue by requiring each commercial door-to-door solicitor to obtain an individual permit. Applicants must submit identifying information, business affiliation, proposed solicitation dates and times, and a description of the goods or services to be offered. Applicants must also complete a criminal history background report through the City's contracted background screening provider before the application is considered complete.

The ordinance establishes objective standards for permit approval, denial, and revocation. These standards include certain serious convictions, specified felony convictions within the past ten years, specified misdemeanor convictions within the past five years, active warrants for felony or violent misdemeanor offenses, and materially false application information. A permit may not be denied solely because of an arrest that did not result in a conviction or because of dismissed charges.

The ordinance also moves the application process to the City's designated permitting platform. This will allow applications to be submitted online through the business licensing portal, rather than requiring applicants to submit paper applications at the Police Department counter. This change is intended to streamline application intake, improve routing to the appropriate departments, and create a more efficient process for applicants and staff.

At the prior meeting, the Council requested that issued permits be picked up at the Police Department. Staff addressed this by removing the word "printable" from the permit issuance section of the ordinance. This avoids codifying a specific administrative process while preserving flexibility for staff to require applicants to pick up issued permits at the Police Department front desk. As revised, the ordinance provides that the City will provide a permit displaying the solicitor's name, permit number, affiliated business, and expiration date. The solicitor must have the permit available while engaged in

solicitation and provide it upon request.

The ordinance also updates operating standards for commercial door-to-door solicitation. Solicitation would be allowed only between 9:00 a.m. and sunset. Solicitors would be prohibited from entering property posted with “No Solicitors,” “No Trespassing,” or similar language, continuing solicitation after being asked to leave, using fraud or misrepresentation, representing that the City endorses the solicitor or goods or services, or obstructing access to a residence.

The ordinance is limited to commercial solicitation. It does not apply to political campaigning, religious proselytizing, distribution of noncommercial literature, nonprofit fundraising, school-sponsored youth fundraising, or other noncommercial expressive activity. These exemptions are intended to preserve constitutionally protected activity while allowing the City to regulate commercial transactions that involve unsolicited contact at residences.

ITEM / PROJECT PREVIOUSLY REVIEWED BY COUNCIL ON:
Council reviewed the proposed ordinance at the May 19, 2026 meeting.

APPROVED OR DIRECTION GIVEN:
Council directed staff to bring the ordinance back for adoption. Council also requested that permits be picked up at the Police Department. Staff addressed this by revising the permit issuance language to preserve administrative flexibility.

FISCAL IMPACT OR OTHER SOURCE OF FUNDING:
The proposed ordinance does require staff time to process applications, coordinate background reviews, issue permits, and respond to appeals or enforcement issues. However, we will be moving the application process online through the City’s business licensing portal, which is expected to improve efficiency for applicants and City staff. The ordinance provides that the administrative application fee will be established by resolution. No direct budget impact is anticipated at this time

BUDGET CODE:
N/A

ATTACHMENTS:
1. ORD Door 2 Door

ORDINANCE NO. [Category]

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF POST FALLS, KOOTENAI COUNTY, A MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE STATE OF IDAHO, PROVIDING FOR AMENDMENT OF POST FALLS MUNICIPAL CODE BY REPEALING AND REPLACING CHAPTER 5.20 TO ESTABLISH REGULATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL DOOR-TO-DOOR SOLICITATION; PROVIDING FOR PERMIT PROCESSING; PROVIDING APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS, HOURS OF SOLICITATION, AND CONDUCT STANDARDS; PROVIDING EXEMPTIONS FOR NONCOMMERCIAL AND CONSTITIONLLY PROTECTED ACTIVITIES; PROVIDING FOR APPEALS AND PENALTIES; PROVIDING THAT REMAINING SECTIONS OF POST FALLS CITY CODE WILL REMAIN IN EFFECT; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; PROVIDING FOR THIS ORDINANCE TO BE IN FULL FORCE AND EFFECT FROM AND AFTER ITS PASSAGE, APPROVAL, AND PUBLICATION ACCORDING TO LAW

WHEREAS, the City of Post Falls has a responsibility to protect the safety, privacy, and property of residents within the City; and

WHEREAS, commercial door-to-door solicitation involves individuals approaching private residences and requesting entry onto residential property for the purpose of selling goods or services; and

WHEREAS, such activity presents increased risks of fraud, burglary, identity theft, and other crimes against persons and property when individuals engage in commercial solicitation without accountability or identification; and

WHEREAS, the City Council finds that requiring commercial solicitors to obtain a permit, provide identifying information, and undergo a background review promotes public safety and assists law enforcement in responding to complaints and investigating criminal activity; and

WHEREAS, the City Council finds that establishing a clear and objective permitting system will improve transparency, accountability, and enforcement while protecting the rights of residents and businesses.

WHEREAS, the City Council finds that requiring permitted solicitors to display identification and follow reasonable hours and conduct standards provides residents with notice and protection when commercial solicitation occurs in residential neighborhoods; and

WHEREAS, the City Council recognizes that the United States Constitution and the Idaho Constitution protect political, religious, and other noncommercial speech, and therefore this ordinance is narrowly tailored to regulate only commercial transactions and preserve constitutionally protected activities; and

WHEREAS, after the recommendation of the Police Department and the Legal Services Department, it is deemed by the Mayor and City Council to be in the best interests of the citizens of the City of Post Falls that the following be adopted.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the Mayor and Council of the City of Post Falls as follows:

SECTION 1. That Post Falls Municipal Code Chapter 5.20 is repealed, and a new Chapter 5.20 is adopted as follows:

Chapter 5.20 Door to Door Solicitation

5.20.010 Purpose and Intent.

The City Council finds that *Commercial Door-to-Door Solicitation* presents heightened risks of fraud, burglary, and crimes against persons because it involves unsolicited entry onto residential property. The purpose of this chapter is to protect residents through reasonable regulation of commercial activity while respecting constitutional protections for noncommercial speech. This chapter regulates commercial transactions only and will not be interpreted to regulate protected First Amendment activity.

5.20.020 Definitions.

Commercial Door-To-Door Solicitation means any unsolicited in-person contact at a *Residence* for the purpose of selling goods or services, taking orders, or proposing a commercial transaction.

Solicitor means any individual who engages in *Commercial Door-to-Door Solicitation*.

Residence means any dwelling unit used for habitation.

This chapter does not apply to political campaigning, religious proselytizing, distribution of noncommercial literature, or other noncommercial expressive activity.

5.20.030 Individual Permit Required.

A. No individual will engage in *Commercial Door-to-Door Solicitation* without first obtaining a *Solicitor* permit issued by the City.
B. A separate permit is required for each individual *Solicitor*.
C. Company registration does not substitute for an individual permit.

5.20.040 Application.

Applications must be submitted through the City's designated permitting platform to be routed to the appropriate departments. Each applicant must provide:

A. Legal name, date of birth, and current address;
B. A valid email address;
C. Valid government-issued photo identification;
D. Employer or business affiliation, if any;
E. Description of goods or services to be offered;
F. Proposed dates and times of solicitation activity;
G. Disclosure of criminal convictions within the past ten (10) years;
H. Obtain a criminal history background report through the City's contracted background screening provider.

After an application is submitted, the applicant will receive an electronic request from the City's contracted background screening provider to provide separate payment and the information necessary to process the criminal history background report. The applicant must timely complete and submit the requested information directly to the background screening provider.

An application will not be considered complete until the applicant has submitted all required information to the background screening provider and the City has received the completed background report from the provider. The time period for review and issuance of a permit under this chapter will not begin until the application is deemed complete.

The application fee for administrative processing will be established by resolution.

5.20.050 Background Review and Issuance.

Upon receipt of a complete application, the Chief of Police or their designee must issue the permit within ten (10) business days unless a disqualifying condition listed in Section 5.20.060 is present. Approval or denial will be based solely on the objective criteria set forth in this chapter. If denied, the applicant will receive written notice identifying the specific disqualifying condition.

5.20.060 Disqualification Standards.

A permit will be denied or revoked if the applicant has:

A. Been convicted at any time of:
    1. Murder or voluntary manslaughter;
    2. Rape, sexual abuse of a minor, or any felony sexual offense requiring registration under Idaho law;
    3. Kidnapping.
B. Has been convicted within the last ten (10) years of:
    1. Burglary;
    2. Robbery;
    3. Felony theft;
    4. Fraud, including schemes to defraud or obtaining money by false pretenses;
    5. Identity theft;
    6. Felony domestic violence;
    7. Video Voyeurism;
    8. Stalking.
C. Has been convicted within the last five (5) years of
    1. Misdemeanor theft:
    2. Misdemeanor fraud;

3. Residential trespass;
4. Unlawful entry;
5. Domestic violence;
6. Or any other misdemeanor offense involving violence against another person.

D. Has an active arrest warrant for a felony or violent misdemeanor offense.
E. Has provided materially false information in the application.

A permit will not be denied solely on the basis of an arrest that did not result in a conviction or of dismissed charges.

5.20.070 Term and Renewal.

A permit will be valid for one hundred and eighty (180) days. Renewal requires submitting an updated application and paying any established fees.

5.20.080 Permit Issuance.

Upon issuance, the City will provide a permit displaying the *Solicitor*'s name, permit number, affiliated business, and expiration date. The *Solicitor* must have the permit available while engaged in solicitation and provide it upon request.

5.20.090 Hours and Conduct Standards.

Commercial Door-to-Door Solicitation is allowed only between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and sunset. A *Solicitor* must not:

A. Enter property displaying a sign stating "No Solicitors," "No Trespassing," or similar language;
B. Continue solicitation after being asked to leave;
C. Use fraud, deception, or misrepresentation;
D. Represent that the City endorses the *Solicitor* or the goods or services;
E. Obstruct ingress or egress to a *Residence*.

5.20.110 Exemptions.

No permit is required for:

A. Political campaigning;
B. Religious proselytizing;

C. Distribution of noncommercial literature;

D. School-sponsored youth fundraising;

E. Nonprofit fundraising.

Noncommercial activity remains subject to generally applicable laws.

5.20.120 Appeals.

An applicant may appeal a denial or revocation to the City Clerk's office within five (5) business days of the date of the written notice of denial or revocation. The City Clerk or their designee, in consultation with City Administration, the Police Department, and the Legal Services Department as needed, will review the appeal based on the application record and the objective criteria set forth in this chapter. The City Clerk or designee will issue a written decision affirming or reversing the denial or revocation within ten (10) business days of receipt of the appeal. The decision of the City Clerk or their designee will constitute the final decision of the City.

5.20.130 Violation.

Any Person in violation of this chapter will be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, will be punished as provided in title 1, chapter 1.24 of this Code.

SECTION 2. All provisions of the current Post Falls Municipal Code or ordinances of the City of Post Falls and parts of ordinances in conflict with this Ordinance are hereby repealed to the extent of such conflict.

SECTION 3. Neither the adoption of this Ordinance nor the repeal of any ordinance will, in any manner, affect the prosecution for violation of such ordinance committed before the effective date of this Ordinance or be construed as a waiver of any license or penalty due under any such ordinance or in any manner affect the validity of any action previously taken by the City of Post Falls City Council or the validity of any such action to be taken upon matters pending before the City Council on the effective date of this ordinance.

SECTION 4. The city clerk will cause the Post Falls Municipal Code to be amended as provided by this Ordinance and may renumber, re-letter, and rearrange the codified parts of this Ordinance if necessary to facilitate the finding of the law.

SECTION 5. The city attorney may correct scrivener's errors in this Ordinance by filing a corrected copy with the city clerk.

SECTION 6. The provisions of this Ordinance are severable, and if any provision, clause, sentence, subsection, word, or part thereof is held illegal, invalid, unconstitutional, or inapplicable to any person or circumstance, such illegality, invalidity, unconstitutionality, or inapplicability will not affect or impair any of the remaining provisions, clauses, sentences, subsections, words or parts of this Ordinance or their application to other persons or circumstances. It is hereby declared to be the legislative intent that this Ordinance would have been adopted if such illegal, invalid, or unconstitutional provision, clause sentence, subsection, word, or part had not been included therein, and if such person or circumstance to which the Ordinance or part thereof is held inapplicable had been specifically exempt therefrom.

SECTION 7. After its passage and adoption, a summary of this Ordinance, under the provisions of the Idaho Code, will be published once in the official newspaper of the City of Post Falls, and upon such publication will be in full force and effect.

Passed under suspension of rules upon which a roll call vote was duly taken and duly enacted an Ordinance of the City of Post Falls at a regular session of the City Council on May ___ 2026.

APPROVED, ADOPTED, and SIGNED this day of May, 2026.

_____
Randy Westlund, Mayor

ATTEST:

_____
Shannon Howard, City Clerk

SUMMARY OF POST FALLS ORDINANCE NO. [Category]

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF POST FALLS, KOOTENAI COUNTY, A MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE STATE OF IDAHO, PROVIDING FOR AMENDMENT OF POST FALLS MUNICIPAL CODE BY REPEALING AND REPLACING CHAPTER 5.20 TO ESTABLISH REGULATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL DOOR-TO-DOOR SOLICITATION; PROVIDING FOR PERMIT PROCESSING; PROVIDING APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS, HOURS OF SOLICITATION, AND CONDUCT STANDARDS; PROVIDING EXEMPTIONS FOR NONCOMMERCIAL AND CONSTITIONLLY PROTECTED ACTIVITIES; PROVIDING FOR APPEALS AND PENALTIES; PROVIDING THAT REMAINING SECTIONS OF POST FALLS CITY CODE WILL REMAIN IN EFFECT; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; PROVIDING FOR THIS ORDINANCE TO BE IN FULL FORCE AND EFFECT FROM AND AFTER ITS PASSAGE, APPROVAL, AND PUBLICATION ACCORDING TO LAW

The City of Post Falls, Kootenai County, Idaho, hereby gives notice of the adoption of Post Falls Ordinance No. [Category], which establishes an individual permit requirement for persons engaging in commercial door-to-door solicitation within the City of Post Falls; provides application requirements including a criminal background review; establishes objective disqualification standards; requires identification badges for permitted solicitors; sets hours and conduct standards for solicitation activities; provides exemptions for political, religious, and other noncommercial speech; and provides for appeals, penalties, severability, and repeal of conflicting ordinances; providing repeal of conflicting ordinances and providing severability. The ordinance is effective upon publication of this summary. The full text of Ordinance No. [Category] is available at Post Falls City Hall, 408 N. Spokane Street, Post Falls, ID 83854, in the office of the City Clerk. Dated this ____ day of May, 2026.

_____/s/_____

Shannon Howard, City Clerk

STATEMENT OF LEGAL ADVISOR

I, Field K. Herrington, the legal advisor for the City of Post Falls, I have examined the attached summary of Ordinance No. [Category], which establishes an individual permit requirement for persons engaging in commercial door-to-door solicitation within the City of Post Falls; provides application requirements including a criminal background review; establishes objective disqualification standards; requires identification badges for permitted solicitors; sets hours and conduct standards for solicitation activities; provides exemptions for political, religious, and other noncommercial speech; and provides for appeals, penalties, severability, and repeal of conflicting ordinances, and find it to be a true and complete summary of said ordinance and provides adequate notice of the contents to the public.

Dated this ____ day of May, 2026.

_____

Field K. Herrington, City Attorney

CITY OF POST FALLS
AGENDA REPORT
UNFINISHED BUSINESS/RETURNING ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS
MEETING DATE: 6/2/2026

TO: HONORABLE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL

FROM: Chris Gabbert, Deputy City Attorney

SUBJECT: Ordinance Providing for Temporary Garbage Service

ITEM AND RECOMMENDED ACTION:
Staff recommends that the City Council adopt the proposed ordinance amending Post Falls Municipal Code Chapter 13.32 relating to temporary solid waste collection services. No presentation is planned on this item.

DISCUSSION:
The City currently regulates solid waste collection through franchise agreements. These agreements ensure consistent service, public health protections, and system reliability. However, recent changes in state law exclude certain temporary or project-specific waste collection activities from franchise requirements and direct local jurisdictions to define these activities.

Based on Council discussion, the revised ordinance establishes a definition for “Temporary Project” as an activity lasting no more than two 30-day periods per parcel, in any calendar year. This modification provides some greater flexibility for property owners to utilize outside services for temporary projects while still providing an enforceable mechanism for recognizing the city's interests in its current franchise agreement.

ITEM / PROJECT PREVIOUSLY REVIEWED BY COUNCIL ON:
This item was previously reviewed by the City Council on April 21, 2026.

APPROVED OR DIRECTION GIVEN:
Directed to bring ordinance back for adoption and avoid creating additional regulatory hurdles.

FISCAL IMPACT OR OTHER SOURCE OF FUNDING:
N/A

BUDGET CODE:
N/A

ATTACHMENTS:
1. 2026.05.22 ORD Garbage

ORDINANCE NO. [Category]

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF POST FALLS, KOOTENAI COUNTY, A MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE STATE OF IDAHO, PROVIDING FOR AMENDMENT OF POST FALLS MUNICIPAL CODE CHAPTER 13.32 SOLID WASTE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL BY ADDING A DEFINITION FOR TEMPORARY PROJECTS; PROVIDING FOR EXEMPTIONS FROM MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE REQUIREMENTS; PROVIDING THAT REMAINING SECTIONS OF POST FALLS CITY CODE SHALL REMAIN IN EFFECT; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; PROVIDING FOR THIS ORDINANCE TO BE IN FULL FORCE AND EFFECT FROM AND AFTER ITS PASSAGE, APPROVAL, AND PUBLICATION ACCORDING TO LAW

WHEREAS, the City of Post Falls regulates the provision of solid waste disposal services in its jurisdiction and contracts for such services through the grant of a franchise agreement; and

WHEREAS, the Idaho legislature has enacted laws to exclude temporary and project-specific solid waste disposal services from the requirements of local franchise agreements and has directed local jurisdictions to define such services; and

WHEREAS, it is deemed by the Mayor and City Council to be in the best interests of the citizens of the City of Post Falls that the following be adopted.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the Mayor and Council of the City of Post Falls as follows:

SECTION 1. That Post Falls Municipal Code Chapter 13.32.010 is amended to add the following definition in appropriate alphabetical order:

Temporary Project means a finite construction, demolition, remodeling, repair, landscaping, estate cleanout, property cleanup or similar project that generates refuse requiring the temporary use of a roll-off box, dumpster, drop box, or other solid waste collection container. A temporary project does not include regular, recurring or ongoing residential, commercial, industrial or institutional solid waste collection services.

SECTION 2. That a new Section 13.32.025, entitled TEMPORARY PROJECT USAGE is added to the Post Falls Municipal Code as follows:

13.32.025. – Temporary Project Usage.

A person may contract with a solid waste collection provider of their choosing for collection services on a *Temporary Project*, notwithstanding any city franchise agreement. A container used for a *Temporary Project* is deemed temporary and project specific if the container is used in connection with a specific project on a parcel and is present for no more than two (2), thirty (30) calendar-day periods in any calendar year. The two thirty-day periods may be non-consecutive, and the cumulative sixty-day (60) limit applies per parcel, regardless of the number of projects, containers, providers or container exchanges. A container or service that exceeds the limitations of this section is not a *Temporary Project* and is subject to the city's otherwise applicable solid waste collection and franchise requirements.

SECTION 3. All provisions of the current Post Falls Municipal Code or ordinances of the City of Post Falls and parts of ordinances in conflict with this Ordinance are hereby repealed to the extent of such conflict.

SECTION 4. Neither the adoption of this Ordinance nor the repeal of any ordinance shall, in any manner, affect the prosecution for violation of such ordinance committed before the effective date of this Ordinance or be construed as a waiver of any license or penalty due under any such ordinance or in any manner affect the validity of any action previously taken by the City of Post Falls City Council or the validity of any such action to be taken upon matters pending before the City Council on the effective date of this ordinance.

SECTION 5. The city clerk shall cause the Post Falls Municipal Code to be amended as provided by this Ordinance and may renumber, re-letter, and rearrange the codified parts of this Ordinance if necessary to facilitate the finding of the law.

SECTION 6. The city attorney may correct scrivener's errors in this Ordinance by filing a corrected copy with the city clerk.

SECTION 7. The provisions of this Ordinance are severable, and if any provision, clause, sentence, subsection, word, or part thereof is held illegal, invalid, unconstitutional, or inapplicable to any person or circumstance, such illegality, invalidity, unconstitutionality, or inapplicability shall not affect or impair any of the remaining provisions, clauses, sentences, subsections, words or parts of this Ordinance or their application to other persons or circumstances. It is hereby declared to be the legislative intent that this Ordinance would have been adopted if such illegal, invalid, or unconstitutional provision, clause sentence, subsection, word, or part had not been included therein, and if such person or circumstance to which the Ordinance or part thereof is held inapplicable had been specifically exempt therefrom.

SECTION 8. After its passage and adoption, a summary of this Ordinance, under the provisions of the Idaho Code, shall be published once in the official newspaper of the City of Post Falls, and upon such publication shall be in full force and effect.

Passed under suspension of rules upon which a roll call vote was duly taken and duly enacted an Ordinance of the City of Post Falls at a regular session of the City Council on June ___ 2026.

APPROVED, ADOPTED, and SIGNED this day of May, 2026.

_____
Randy Westlund, Mayor

ATTEST:

_____
Shannon Howard, City Clerk

SUMMARY OF POST FALLS ORDINANCE NO. [Category]

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF POST FALLS, KOOTENAI COUNTY, A MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE STATE OF IDAHO, PROVIDING FOR AMENDMENT OF POST FALLS MUNICIPAL CODE CHAPTER 13.32 SOLID WASTE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL BY ADDING A DEFINITION FOR TEMPORARY PROJECTS; PROVIDING FOR EXEMPTIONS FROM MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE REQUIREMENTS; PROVIDING THAT REMAINING SECTIONS OF POST FALLS CITY CODE SHALL REMAIN IN EFFECT; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; PROVIDING FOR THIS ORDINANCE TO BE IN FULL FORCE AND EFFECT FROM AND AFTER ITS PASSAGE, APPROVAL, AND PUBLICATION ACCORDING TO LAW

The City of Post Falls, Kootenai County, Idaho, hereby gives notice of the adoption of Post Falls Ordinance No. [Category], which adds an exclusion for temporary projects to municipal franchise requirements for solid waste collections; providing repeal of conflicting ordinances and providing severability. The ordinance is effective upon publication of this summary. The full text of Ordinance No. [Category] is available at Post Falls City Hall, 408 N. Spokane Street, Post Falls, ID 83854, in the office of the City Clerk. Dated this ____ day of May, 2026.

_____/s/_____

Shannon Howard, City Clerk

STATEMENT OF LEGAL ADVISOR

I, Field K. Herrington, the legal advisor for the City of Post Falls, I have examined the attached summary of Ordinance No. [Category], which adds an exclusion for temporary projects to municipal franchise requirements for solid waste collections, and find it to be a true and complete summary of said ordinance and provides adequate notice of the contents to the public.

Dated this ____ day of May, 2026.

_____

Field K. Herrington, City Attorney

CITY OF POST FALLS
AGENDA REPORT
NEW BUSINESS
MEETING DATE: 6/2/2026

TO: HONORABLE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL

FROM: Robert Palus, City Engineer

SUBJECT: 2026 Resolution adopting All Hazard Mitigation Plan

ITEM AND RECOMMENDED ACTION:
With approval of the City Council, authorize the Mayor to sign the Resolution adopting the Kootenai County Multi-Jurisdictional All-Hazard Mitigation Plan. A brief presentation is planned for this item.

DISCUSSION:
The Kootenai County Multi-Jurisdicational All Hazard Mitigation Plan (AHMP) is a 5-year strategic framework designed to identify local hazards, analyze vulnerabilities, and outline actionable projects to minimize disaster risks and secure federal mitigation grant funding. The plan was officially updated by Kootenai County in February 2026 and spans from February 2026 through February 2031. This plan replaces the 2020 plan. City staff was involved in the development of the plan, along with other local jurisdictions, emergency service providers, school districts and health districts.

The AHMP is composed of two (2) volumes divided into sections that identify and assess both county-wide and municipal risks and proposed action plans. The plan serves as a tool to help local decision makers in allocating resources for projects that mitigate potential risks. Adoption of the plan by resolution maintains the City's compliance with Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) requirements and eligibility for federal disaster mitigation grants.

ITEM / PROJECT PREVIOUSLY REVIEWED BY COUNCIL ON:
N/A

APPROVED OR DIRECTION GIVEN:
N/A

FISCAL IMPACT OR OTHER SOURCE OF FUNDING:
Adoption of the resolution does not impact current budgets. City action items within the All Hazard Mitigation Plan are items that staff currently address within current workloads and budget, or will be addressed by future budget requests.

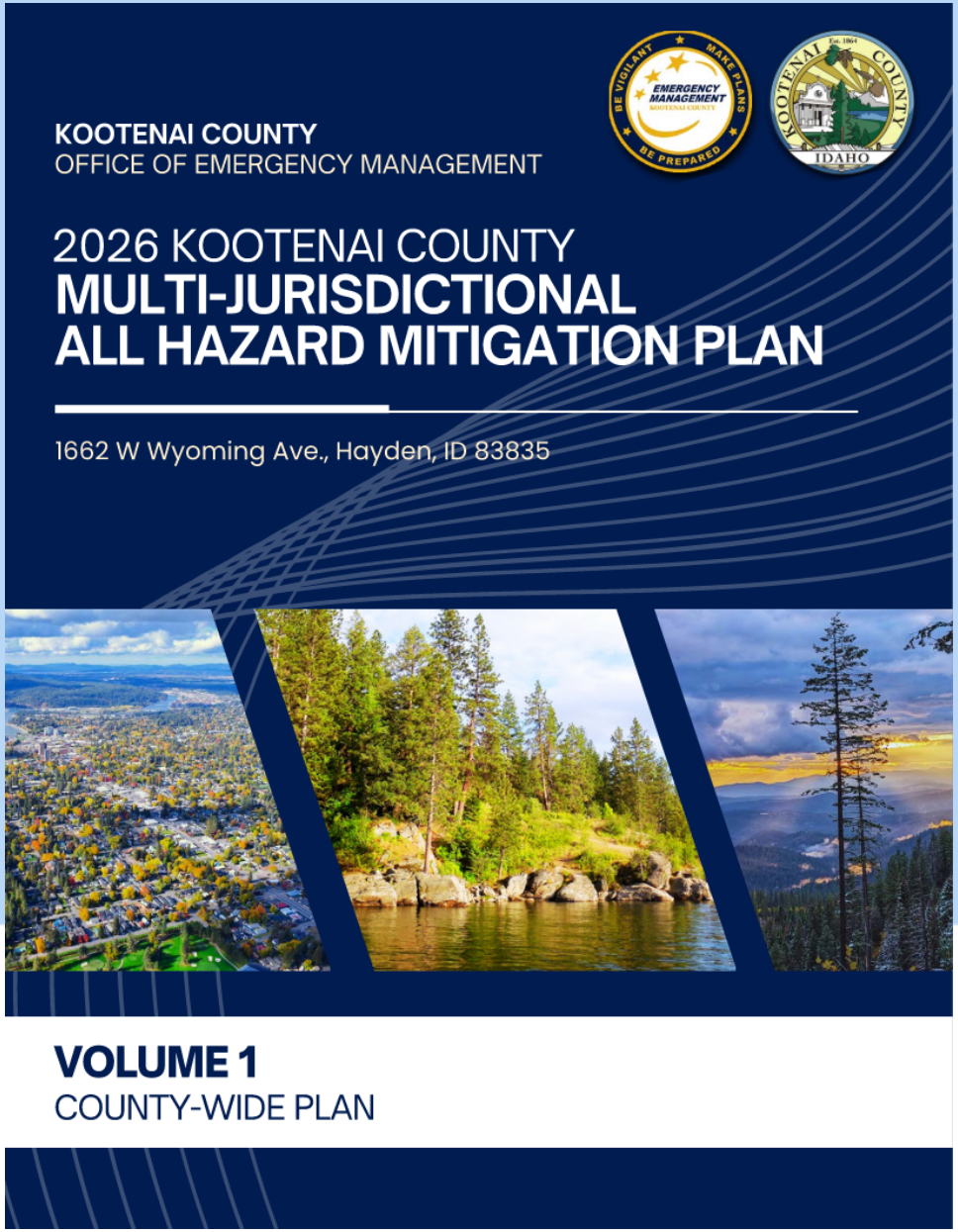
BUDGET CODE:
N/A

ATTACHMENTS:
1. AHMP 2026 City Council
2. 2026.06.02 Resolution KC Hazard Mitigation
3. 2026 AHMP Volume 1 Flattened
4. 2026 AHMP Volume 2 Flattened

Kootenai County All Hazard Mitigation Plan (AHMP)

Chris Schneider, Staff Engineer

6/2/26



CITY OF POST FALLS

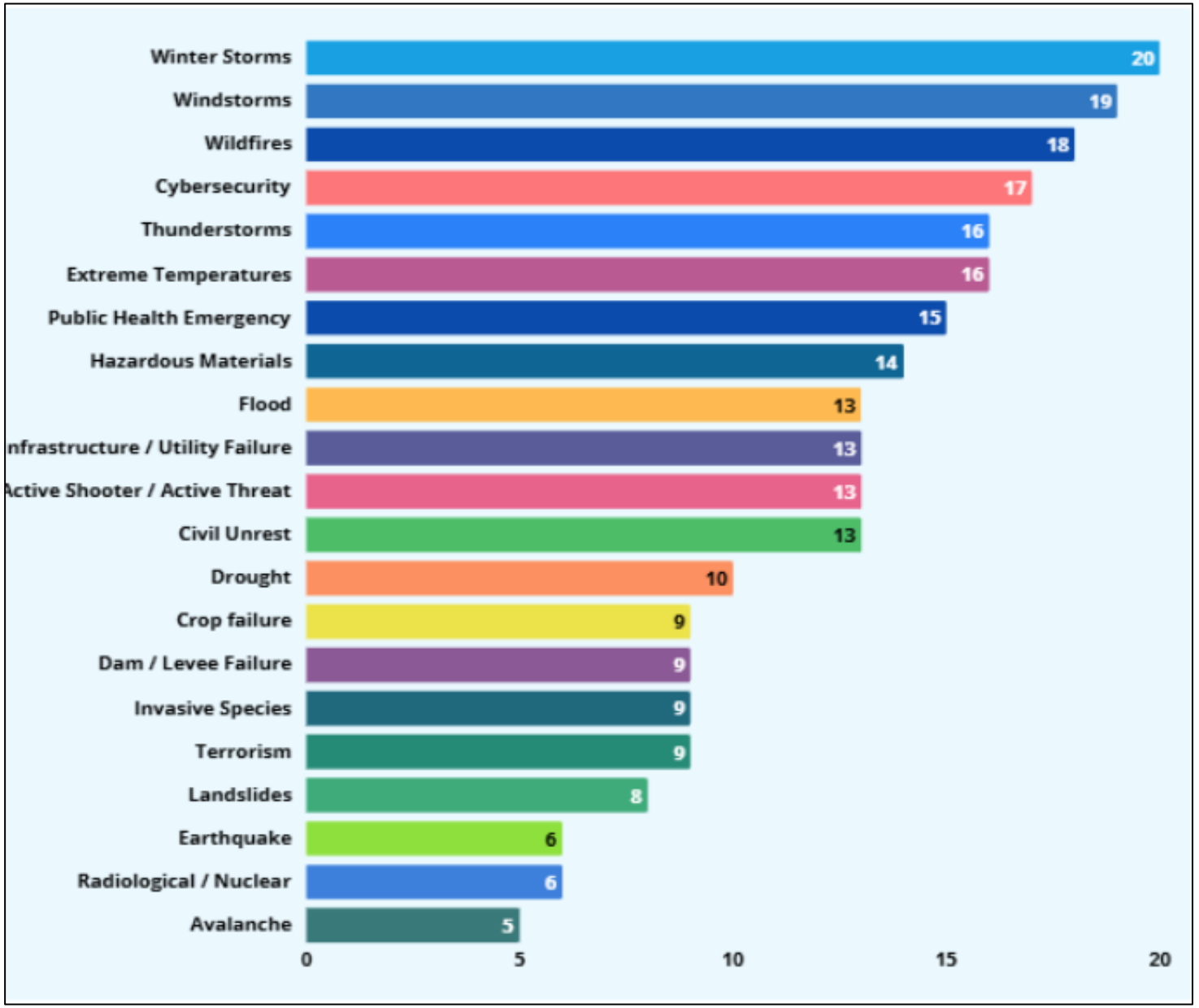
What is the AHMP?

- Plan prepared by the Kootenai County Emergency Management team
- County wide identification of hazards, vulnerabilities and mitigation projects
- Pre-disaster planning as required to receive federal funding
- Approved by FEMA on Feb. 12th 2026
- Last updated and adopted in 2020

Agencies Involved in the Updates

PLANNING PARTNERS			TABLE ES -1
Kootenai County Municipalities	Athol	**Fire Protection Districts/EMS:**	East Side Fire Protection District
	Coeur d'Alene		Hauser Lake Fire Protection District
	Dalton Gardens		Kootenai Emergency Medical Services System
	Fernan Lake Village		Kootenai Fire & Rescue
	Harrison		Mica Kidd Island Fire Protection District
	Hauser		Northern Lakes Fire Protection District
	Hayden		Silver Valley Fire Rescue
	Hayden Lake		Spirit Lake Fire Protection District
	Post Falls		St Maries Fire
	Rathdrum		Timberlake Fire Protection District
	Spirit Lake		Worley Fire Protection District
School Districts	Coeur d'Alene SD #271	**Highway Districts**	East Side HD
	Kootenai SD #274		Lakes HD
	Lakeland SD #272		Post Falls HD
	Post Falls SD #273		Worley HD
		Other Districts	Panhandle Health District Region 1
			Kootenai Health Hospital District

Post Falls Hazard Risk Rankings



Some Ongoing Efforts

- Maintain compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (PF-3)
- Purchase chainsaws for parks or public service crews to clear fallen trees in roads (PF-6)
- Public outreach and education through current platforms (Facebook, Website, etc) (PF-4)
- Remove fuel load and install fire breaks in City timbered properties (PF-7)

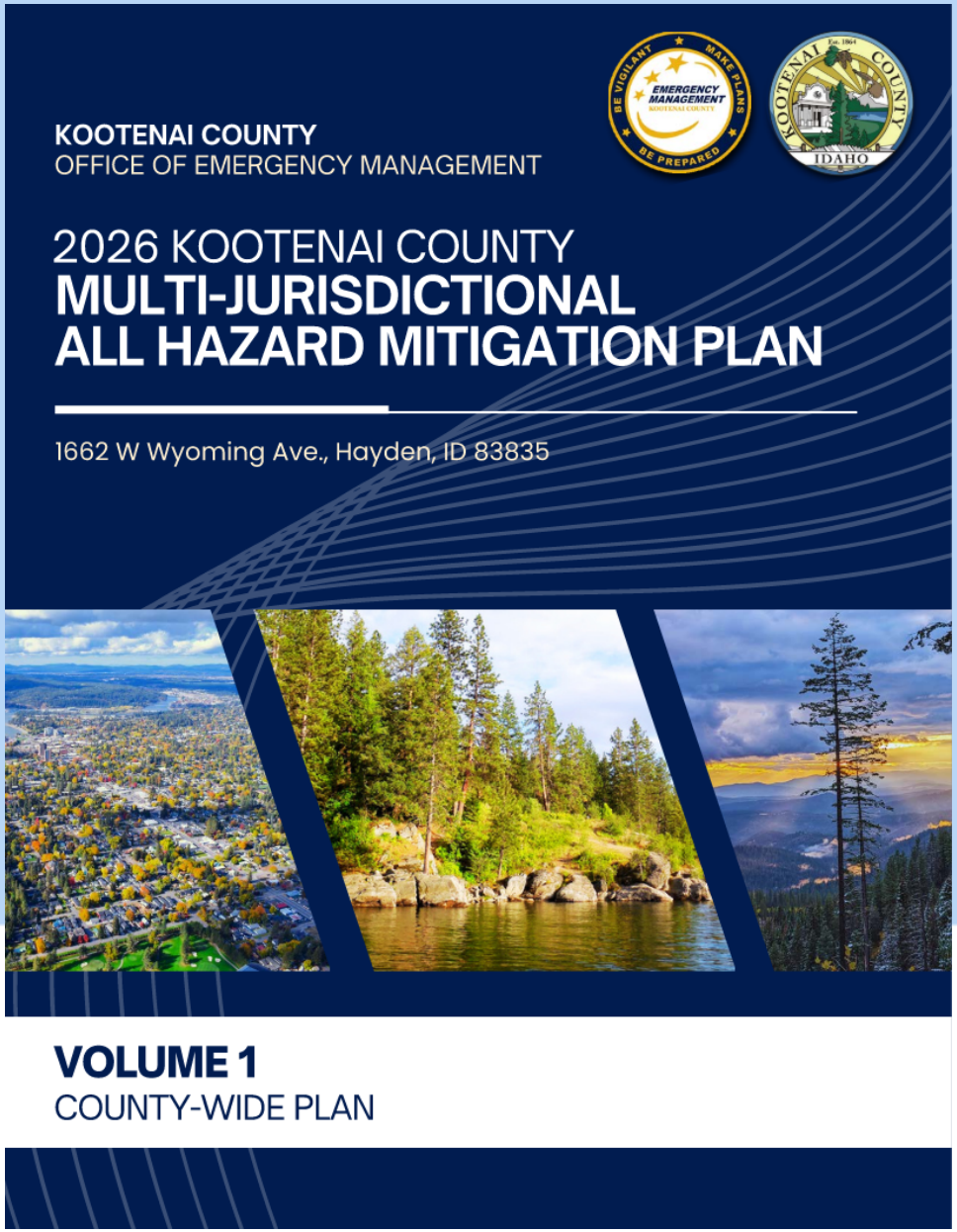
Some New Action Items

- Purchase new road clearing equipment and de-icer for severe winters (PF-2)
- Educate homeowners on wildfire risks (PF-12)
- Improve firewalls and other digital vulnerabilities (PF-10)
- Urban forestry to work with Avista on educating public to mitigate the risk of fallen trees (PF-11)

Kootenai County
All Hazard Mitigation Plan

Chris Schneider, Staff Engineer

6/2/26



CITY OF POST FALLS

RESOLUTION NO. 26-[Category]

ADOPTING KOOTENAI COUNTY MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, to plan for and protect against man-made and natural hazards within Kootenai County, it was determined that a multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plan (AHMP) should be developed; and

WHEREAS, all of Kootenai County has exposure to natural hazards that increase the risk to life, property, the environment, and the County's economy; and

WHEREAS, an All Hazard Mitigation Plan reduces risks from hazards and serves as a guide for decision makers committing resources to reducing the effects of hazards; and, pursuant to 44 C.F.R. 201.6, such a Plan serves as the basis for the provision of technical assistance and prioritizing of project funding; and

WHEREAS, the 2026 Kootenai County Multi-Jurisdictional All Hazard Mitigation Plan was drafted by the Kootenai County Office of Emergency Management with the help of the Kootenai County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC); local municipalities, agencies, and special purpose districts; the All Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee; and

WHEREAS, the 2026 Kootenai County Multi-Jurisdictional All Hazard Mitigation Plan has been subjected to a pre-adoption review by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), has been found to successfully contain the required criteria as outlined in 44 C.F.R. 201, and, upon adoption by the Kootenai County Board of Commissioners, other municipalities, agencies, and special purpose districts, respectively, the Plan will be formally adopted by FEMA.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Mayor and City Council of the City of Post Falls that:

Section 1. Adopts in its entirety Volume I of the Kootenai County Multi-Jurisdictional All-Hazard Mitigation Plan (AHMP).

Section 2. Adopts the Introduction, Chapter 32 – City of Post Falls Jurisdictional Annex, and the appendices of Volume II of the Kootenai County Multi-Jurisdictional All-Hazard Mitigation Plan (AHMP).

Section 3. Will use the adopted and approved portions of the AHMP to guide pre- and post-disaster mitigation of the hazards identified. A copy of the approved AHMP shall be retained in the Office of the City Clerk.

Section 4. Will coordinate the strategies identified in the AHMP with other planning programs and mechanisms under its jurisdictional authority.

Section 5. Will continue its support of the steering committee and continue to participate in the planning partnership as described by the AHMP.

Section 6. Will help to promote and support the mitigation successes of all AHMP planning partners.

PASSED and APPROVED by the Mayor and City Council on the ____ day of June, 2026.

CITY OF POST FALLS

_____
Randy Westlund, Mayor

ATTEST:

_____
Shannon Howard, City Clerk

KOOTENAI COUNTY
OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

2026 KOOTENAI COUNTY
MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL ALL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

1662 W Wyoming Ave., Hayden, ID 83835

VOLUME 1
COUNTY-WIDE PLAN

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Hazard mitigation uses short- and long-term strategies, such as planning, policy changes, programs, and projects, to reduce the loss of life, injury, and property damage from disasters. While disasters cannot be predicted with certainty, coordinated planning among public agencies, stakeholders, and citizens can significantly reduce their impacts. Responsibility for hazard mitigation is shared by private property owners, businesses, and all levels of government.

The 2026 Kootenai County Multi-Jurisdictional All Hazard Mitigation Plan aims to reduce the physical and economic impacts of natural and man-made disasters on county residents and businesses. It identifies hazards, assesses vulnerabilities, and outlines mitigation projects to minimize future losses. Approved by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Region 10 on February 12th, 2026, the Plan meets the requirements of the Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA) (44 CFR §201.6.)

The DMA requires proactive, pre-disaster planning as a condition for certain federal funds under the Robert T. Stafford Act. It promotes collaboration among state and local governments to identify mitigation needs, expedite funding, and implement cost-effective risk reduction projects. Kootenai County and its local government partners maintain this Plan to reduce disaster risks and to remain eligible for FEMA hazard mitigation grants.

PREVIOUS HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING IN KOOTENAI COUNTY

Federal regulations require monitoring, evaluation and updating of hazard mitigation plans. An update provides an opportunity to reevaluate recommendations, monitor the impacts of actions that have been accomplished, and determine if there is a need to change the focus of mitigation strategies. A jurisdiction covered by a Plan that has expired is no longer in compliance with the DMA.

The 2026 Kootenai County Multi-Jurisdictional All Hazard Mitigation Plan is a FEMA-required revision of the County's 2020 Plan. It was prepared by the Kootenai County Office of Emergency Management with the establishment of a multidisciplinary planning team, the participation of the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC), and input from the public. The Plan includes 33 participants: Kootenai County, 11 municipalities, 11 Fire/EMS districts, 4 school districts, 4 highway districts, a hospital district and Public Health district.

THE KOOTENAI COUNTY PLAN UPDATE EFFORT

The Kootenai County Office of Emergency Management (KCOEM) used the 2026 update process to enhance, expand, and reformat the Kootenai County Multi-Jurisdictional All Hazard Mitigation Plan in both scope and content. The update followed five key phases and integration with other programs that can support or enhance hazard mitigation.

Phase 1 – Organize and Review

A multidisciplinary planning team including KCOEM staff was assembled to lead the update. The planning partnership was reorganized to include 33 local governments (see Table ES-1). A Planning Team of partners, staff, and stakeholders oversaw the process, coordinating with county, state, and federal agencies. This phase included a full review of the previous plan, the Idaho State Hazard Mitigation Plan, and other programs supporting hazard mitigation in Kootenai County.

Phase 2 – Update the Risk Assessment

The team reassessed risks to people, property, and infrastructure from identified natural hazards, along with profiles for other hazards of interest. The process included hazard identification, impact analysis, vulnerability assessment, and damage-cost estimates, in compliance with the DMA (44 CFR §201.6). Updated data and technology were used to produce the most comprehensive risk assessment to date. Phases 1 and 2 occurred concurrently, sharing information to improve accuracy.

Phase 3 – Engage the Public

Public involvement included community meetings, a hazard mitigation survey, community events, a County-hosted Plan update webpage, and social media outreach. These efforts gathered feedback on the risk assessment and mitigation strategies.

Phase 4 – Assemble the Updated Plan

The Planning Team compiled the Plan to meet Disaster Mitigation Act requirements. Volume 1 covers countywide elements applicable to all partners. Volume 2 contains jurisdiction-specific chapters for each participating partner.

Phase 5 – Plan Adoption and Implementation

Following pre-adoption approval from the Idaho Office of Emergency Management and FEMA Region 10, each partner jurisdiction will formally adopt the updated Plan. The Plan maintenance strategy outlines periodic monitoring, evaluation, and a full revision every five years, along with continued public engagement.

PLANNING PARTNERS — **TABLE ES -1**

Kootenai County Municipalities	Athol	**Fire Protection Districts/EMS:**	East Side Fire Protection District
	Coeur d'Alene		Hauser Lake Fire Protection District
	Dalton Gardens		Kootenai Emergency Medical Services System
	Fernan Lake Village		Kootenai Fire & Rescue
	Harrison		Mica Kidd Island Fire Protection District
	Hauser		Northern Lakes Fire Protection District
	Hayden		Silver Valley Fire Rescue
	Hayden Lake		Spirit Lake Fire Protection District
	Post Falls		St Maries Fire
	Rathdrum		Timberlake Fire Protection District
	Spirit Lake		Worley Fire Protection District
School Districts	Coeur d'Alene SD #271	**Highway Districts**	East Side HD
	Kootenai SD #274		Lakes HD
	Lakeland SD #272		Post Falls HD
	Post Falls SD #273		Worley HD
		Other Districts	Panhandle Health District Region 1
			Kootenai Health Hospital District

RISK ASSESSMENT

The cornerstone of this Plan is a comprehensive risk assessment that profiles four natural hazards, three technological hazards, two human-caused hazards, and provides background on five additional hazards of interest. The assessment measures potential loss of life, injury, economic impacts, and property damage, helping emergency managers set response priorities by identifying hazards and vulnerable assets. It includes:

- **Hazard identification** – Identifying the natural hazards that impact the planning area, describing their geographic location, extent, frequency, and severity based on historical data and scientific sources.
- **Vulnerability assessment** – Analyzing the exposure and susceptibility of people, buildings, infrastructure, critical facilities, and the environment to identified hazards, estimating potential impacts on life, property, economy, and public services.
- **Cost evaluation** – Estimates the potential dollar losses to vulnerable structures. Loss estimates were developed using the best available data on building counts, replacement values, and hazard impact areas. Generalized cost-per-square-foot values were applied to structures within identified hazard zones.

This assessment meets the requirements of the DMA (44 CFR §201.6(c)(2)).

RISK ASSESSMENT RESULTS

A risk ranking was performed for the hazards of concern described in this Plan. This ranking was determined both at the county-wide level and also for each participating jurisdiction. The risk ranking is a key step in developing an action plan. It allows jurisdictions to compare the impacts of one hazard to another. That comparison provides critical information to use in selecting hazard mitigation actions. The results are used in establishing mitigation priorities. This process is not intended to focus all actions on the hazard with the highest rank, but to ensure that jurisdictions do not forget about hazards that have less but still significant impact. The ranking process also identifies hazards that have little or no impact and can be de-prioritized in consideration for actions. Based on the risk assessment, the hazards of concern were ranked as follows for the risk they pose to the overall planning area:

HAZARD RISK RANKING RESULTS — **TABLE ES-2**

HAZARD	SCORE
Wildfires	20
Winter Storms	20
Windstorms	19
Infrastructure / Utility Failure	19
Thunderstorms	18
Cybersecurity	18
Extreme Temperatures	17
HAZMAT / Transportation Incident	15
Civil Unrest	15
Public Health Emergency	15
Active Shooter / Active Threat	14
Invasive Species	14
Terrorism	14
Flood	13
Earthquake	12
Landslide	11
Drought	11
Radiological / Nuclear	11
Avalanche	10
Crop failure	10
Dam / Levee Failure	10

A quantitative-based risk assessment was conducted for the following natural hazards: flooding, landslides, severe weather (to include windstorms, thunderstorms, winter storms, and extreme temperatures), wildfire, avalanche, drought, and earthquakes. A comprehensive qualitative-based assessment was conducted for the remaining hazards of concern: cybersecurity, HazMat and transportation incidents, infrastructure and utility failure, acts of violence (to include active shooter/threat, civil unrest, and terrorism), levee and dam failure, and radiological material exposure and nuclear events. The reasons for this difference in approach is as follows:

- Non-natural hazard risk assessments tend to focus on threats and consequences, while natural hazard risk assessments focus on probabilities and vulnerabilities.
- It is not a requirement of Title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations Section 201.6 (44 CFR 201.6) to assess non-natural/human caused hazards; however Kootenai County and the Planning Team deemed it necessary to include a more robust evaluation of certain non-natural/human caused hazards due to the significant impacts they may have.

As previously stated, each planning partner also ranked hazards for its own area following the same methodology applied to the area wide risk ranking.

HAZARD PROFILES AND RISK FACTORS

Hazard profiles and risk factors work together to provide a complete understanding of community risk. The hazard profile captures the qualitative context of each hazard by describing where it occurs, how often it has been experienced, its impacts, expected warning times, and potential secondary effects. Risk factors, on the other hand, quantify that information by scoring perceived risk, historical occurrence, probability, property exposed, and population exposed to produce a comparable hazard rating. By linking descriptive profiles with measurable factors, the Plan creates both a narrative and a numerical basis for prioritizing mitigation actions and strengthening community resilience.

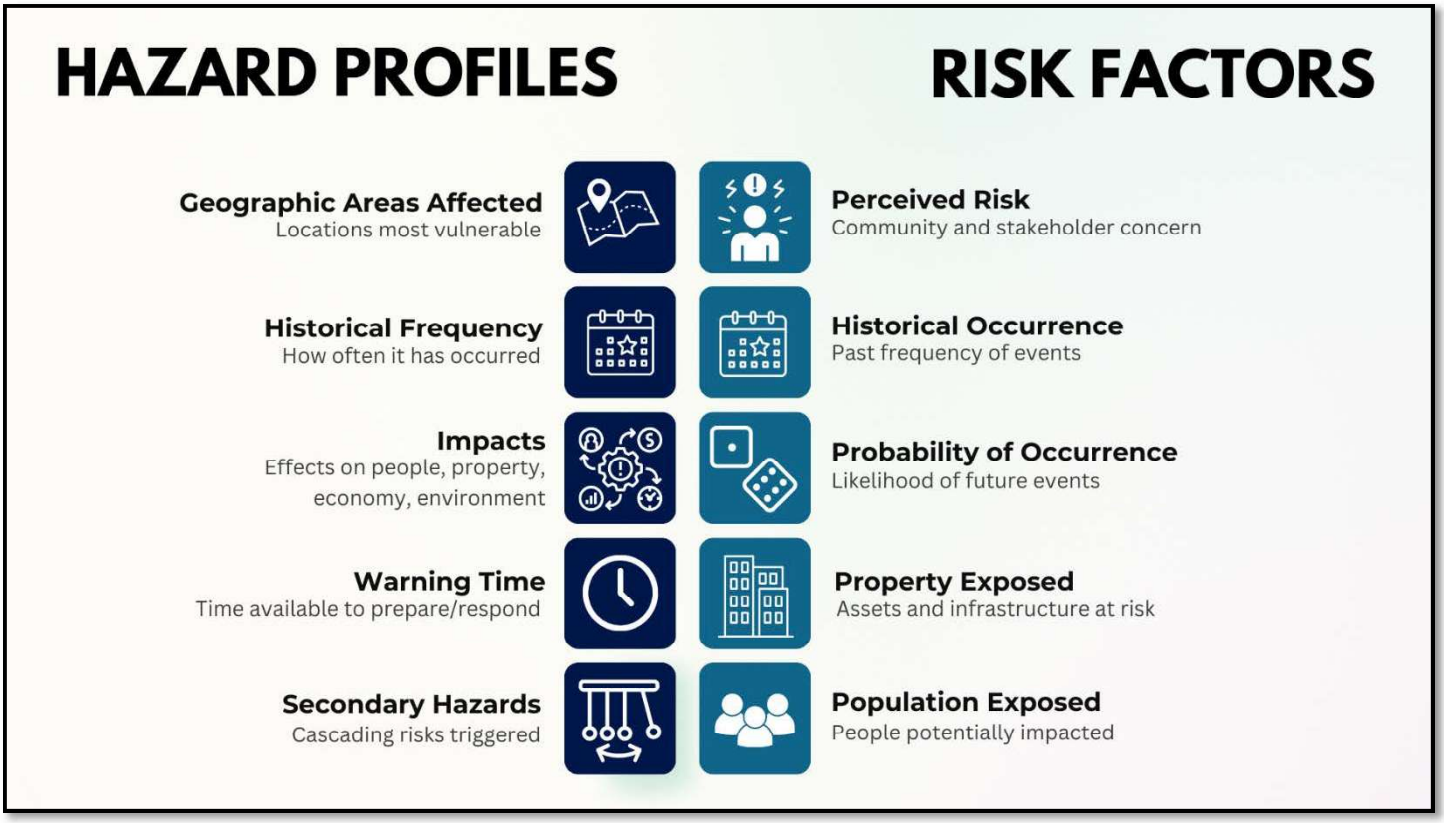


Figure ES-1: Hazard Profiles & Risk Factors

PLAN MAINTENANCE

The Plan includes a comprehensive maintenance strategy to keep it current and effective throughout its 5-year cycle. Key components of the maintenance protocol include:

- Implementation tracking
- Annual progress reporting
- Ongoing public involvement
- Scheduled plan updates
- Integration with other relevant plans and programs

MITIGATION ACTIONS

This update identifies 383 mitigation initiatives aimed at reducing hazard-related losses, detailed in Volume 2. Each initiative was prioritized as high, medium, or low based on a standardized protocol evaluating feasibility, multi-objectivity, cost-effectiveness, funding availability, and timeline.

Of these, 162 (42%) are high priority, 183 (48%) medium priority, and 38 (10%) low priority.

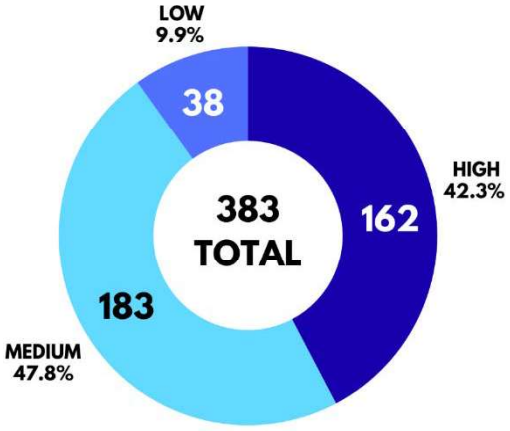


Figure ES-2: Mitigation Action Chart

IMPLEMENTATION

Implementing this Plan's recommendations will require sustained time and resources amid evolving funding opportunities and regulatory requirements. Kootenai County and its partners are committed to adopting and advancing these actions. Broad public support, cultivated through extensive outreach during Plan development, will be vital to the Plan's success.

KOOTENAI COUNTY PREPAREDNESS PLANNING PORTFOLIO

Kootenai County maintains a comprehensive preparedness planning portfolio that addresses the full cycle of emergency management: mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery.

Figure ES-3: Kootenai County Planning Portfolio

This portfolio consists of five core planning documents:

- **Integrated Preparedness Plan (IPP)** – Developed through the Integrated Preparedness Planning Workshop (IPPW), the IPP establishes a multi-year roadmap for training, exercises, and other preparedness activities. It aligns capability development with the risks identified in the AHMP and the priorities outlined in the EOP and COOP.
- **All Hazard Mitigation Plan (AHMP)** – Provides the foundation for county-wide preparedness by identifying hazards, assessing risks, and establishing long-term strategies to reduce vulnerability to disasters.
- **Continuity of Operations/Continuity of Government Plan (COOP/COG**) – Ensures that essential services and leadership remain functional during and after a disruptive event.
- **Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)** – Serves as the operational framework for coordinating response activities across agencies when an incident occurs.
- **Agency-Specific Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)** – Provide tactical, step-by-step instructions for carrying out agency responsibilities in alignment with the broader county plans.

The All Hazard Mitigation Plan plays a central role within this portfolio. By establishing a factual basis for risk reduction, the AHMP supports and complements the other plans. The risk and vulnerability analysis it provides informs the COOP/COG, ensuring continuity strategies are grounded in the county's most significant threats. It also shapes the EOP by identifying hazards that drive response priorities and resource needs. At the agency level, the AHMP helps guide the development of SOPs, ensuring that tactical actions align with broader mitigation and preparedness objectives. Finally, through the IPP, Kootenai County ensures its training and exercise programs are directly linked to identified risks and capability gaps, reinforcing and operationalizing the strategies contained within the broader planning framework.

Together, these interdependent plans create a resilient planning framework for Kootenai County—anticipating risks, protecting essential functions, directing coordinated response, and standardizing recovery actions. This integrated approach ensures the county is not only ready to respond effectively when disasters occur but is also working proactively to reduce long-term risk and continuously build capability.

PART 1: THE PLANNING PROCESS

CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION TO THE PLANNING PROCESS

WHY PREPARE THIS PLAN?

THE BIG PICTURE

Hazard mitigation is defined as any action taken to reduce or alleviate the loss of life, personal injury, and property damage that can result from a disaster. It involves long- and short-term actions implemented before, during and after disasters. Hazard mitigation activities include planning efforts, policy changes, programs, studies, improvement projects, and other steps to reduce the impacts of hazards.

For many years, federal disaster funding focused on relief and recovery after disasters occurred, with limited funding for hazard mitigation planning in advance. The Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA; Public Law 106-390), passed in 2000, shifted the federal emphasis toward planning for disasters before they occur. The DMA requires state and local governments to develop hazard mitigation plans as a condition for federal disaster grant assistance. Regulations developed to fulfill the DMA's requirements are included in Title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations (44 CFR).

The responsibility for hazard mitigation lies with many, including private property owners, commercial interests, and local, state and federal governments. The DMA encourages cooperation among state and local authorities in pre-disaster planning. The enhanced planning network called for by the DMA helps local governments articulate accurate needs for mitigation, resulting in faster allocation of funding and more cost-effective risk-reduction projects.

The DMA also promotes sustainability in hazard mitigation. To be sustainable, hazard mitigation needs to incorporate sound management of natural resources and address hazards and mitigation in the largest possible social and economic context.

KOOTENAI COUNTY'S RESPONSE TO THE DMA

Kootenai County has a strong tradition of proactive emergency management planning. Since 2004, the County has led multi-jurisdictional efforts to meet DMA and 44 CFR requirements, updating its All-Hazard Mitigation Plan in 2009, 2015, 2020 and most recently in 2026. FEMA Region X approved the 2026 update on February 12th. 2026, confirming DMA compliance.

The Plan aligns with Idaho's 2023 State Hazard Mitigation Plan, the Kootenai County Comprehensive Plan and Emergency Operations Plan, integrates the Community Wildfire Protection Plan, and supports FEMA's National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

PURPOSE FOR PLANNING

This Hazard Mitigation Plan update identifies resources, information, and strategies for reducing risk from natural hazards. Elements and strategies in the Plan were selected because they meet a program requirement and because they best meet the needs of the planning partners and their citizens. One of the benefits of multi-jurisdictional planning is the ability to pool resources and coordinate activities within a planning area that has uniform risk exposure and vulnerabilities. FEMA encourages multi-jurisdictional planning under its guidance for the DMA. The Plan will help guide and coordinate mitigation activities throughout the planning area and was developed to meet the following objectives:

- Meet or exceed requirements of the DMA.
- Enable all planning partners to use federal grant funding to reduce risk through mitigation.
- Meet the needs of each planning partner as well as state and federal requirements.
- Create a risk assessment that focuses on Kootenai County hazards of concern.

- Create a single planning document that integrates all planning partners into a framework that supports partnerships within the County, and puts all partners on the same planning cycle for future updates.
- Meet the planning requirements of FEMA's Community Rating System (CRS), allowing planning partners that participate in the CRS program to maintain or enhance their CRS classifications.
- Coordinate existing plans and programs so that high-priority initiatives and projects to mitigate possible disaster impacts are funded and implemented.

WHO WILL BENEFIT FROM THIS PLAN?

All citizens and businesses of Kootenai County are the ultimate beneficiaries of this Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Plan reduces risk for those who live in, work in, and visit the County. It provides a viable planning framework for all foreseeable natural hazards that may impact the County. Participation in development of the Plan by key stakeholders in the County helped ensure that outcomes will be mutually beneficial. The resources and background information in the Plan are applicable countywide, and the plan's goals and recommendations can lay groundwork for the development and implementation of local mitigation activities and partnerships.

HOW TO USE THIS PLAN

This Plan has been set up in two volumes so that elements that are jurisdiction-specific can easily be distinguished from those that apply to the whole planning area:

- **Volume 1—**Volume 1 includes all federally required elements of a disaster mitigation plan that apply to the entire planning area. This includes the description of the planning process, public involvement strategy, goals and objectives, countywide hazard risk assessment, countywide mitigation initiatives, and a plan maintenance strategy.
- **Volume 2**—Volume 2 includes all federally required jurisdiction-specific elements, in annexes for each participating jurisdiction. It includes a description of the participation requirements established by the Planning Team, as well as instructions and templates that the partners used to complete their annexes. Volume 2 also includes "linkage" procedures for eligible jurisdictions that did not participate in the development of this Plan but wish to adopt it in the future.

All planning partners will adopt Volume 1 in its entirety and at least the following parts of Volume 2: the introduction; each partner's jurisdiction-specific annex; and the appendices found in both Volumes.

The following appendices provided at the end of Volume 1 include information or explanations to support the main content of the plan:

- Appendix 1 - A: A glossary of acronyms and definitions
- Appendix 1- B: Planning Partner and Public Participation and Outreach Materials
- Appendix 1 - C: Plan Adoption Resolutions for Participating Jurisdictions
- Appendix1- D: Annual Progress Report Template

PLANNING TIMELINE

The following figure represents an approximate timeline for the planning process from start to finish.

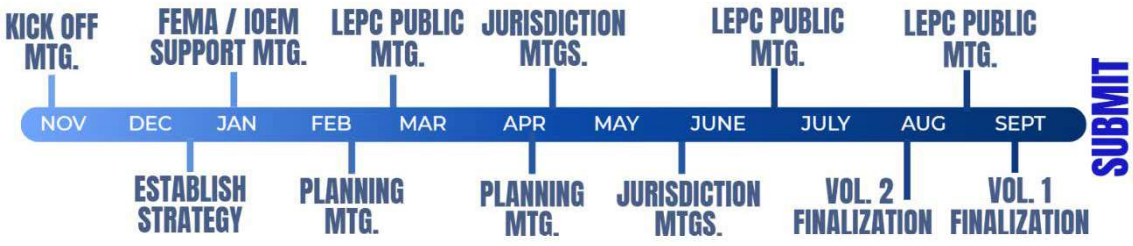


Figure 1-1: Planning Timeline

CHAPTER 2
PLAN UPDATE – WHAT HAS CHANGED

THE PREVIOUS PLAN

The 2020 Kootenai County Multi-Jurisdictional All Hazard Mitigation Plan was a FEMA-required revision and update of the County's 2015 Plan. It was prepared by the Kootenai County Office of Emergency Management, the Local Emergency Planning Committee's standing All Hazard Mitigation Committee and a planning consultant. Participating jurisdictions included Kootenai County and 33 local municipalities, special purpose districts, and planning areas.

The purpose of the Plan was to reduce the physical and economic impacts of natural and man-made disasters or emergency situations on the residents and businesses of Kootenai County and its participating jurisdictions. The Plan identified hazards affecting Kootenai County and the county's vulnerabilities. It provided a countywide strategy of mitigation projects to reduce future disaster losses.

The 2020 Plan addressed the following hazards:

- Avalanche
- Dam Failures
- Droughts
- Earthquakes
- Floods
- Landslides
- Infrastructure/ Utility Failure
- Severe Weather Systems
- Volcanic Ash Fall
- Wildfires
- Cyber-Disruption
- Hazardous Materials Incidents
- Pandemics
- Civil Unrest
- Terrorism
- Invasive Species
- Infestation
- Structural Fire
- Radiological Material Exposure

WHY UPDATE?

Under 44 CFR, hazard mitigation plans must include a schedule for being monitored, evaluated, and updated. This provides an opportunity to reevaluate recommendations, monitor the impacts of actions that have been accomplished, and determine if there is a need to change the focus of mitigation strategies. A jurisdiction covered by a plan that has expired is not able to pursue federal disaster and emergency assistance funding for which a current Hazard Mitigation Plan is a prerequisite.

CHANGES IN DEVELOPMENT

Hazard Mitigation Plan updates must be revised to reflect changes in development within the planning area during the previous performance period of the Plan (44 CFR Section 201.6(d)(3)). The Plan must describe changes in development in hazard-prone areas that increased or decreased vulnerability for each jurisdiction since the last plan was approved. If no changes in development impacted overall vulnerability, then plan updates may validate the information in the previously approved Plan. The intent of this requirement is to ensure that the mitigation strategy continues to address the risk and vulnerability of existing and potential development, and takes into consideration possible future conditions that could impact vulnerability.

The Kootenai County planning area experienced rapid growth in recent years. The County and its cities have adopted comprehensive plans that govern land-use decisions and policy-making in their jurisdictions or have zoning codes that regulate land uses. In addition, many of the municipal planning partners have adopted building codes that promote the resiliency of new construction from potential impacts of hazards assessed in this Plan. Some new development triggered by the increase in population occurred in hazard areas. All such new development was regulated pursuant to local programs and codes, which are addressed in each jurisdiction's annex in Volume 2 under Capability Assessments. Therefore, vulnerability should not have increased even if exposure did.

PROGRESS REPORT ON PREVIOUS PLAN

The 2020 Plan update included a plan maintenance protocol that called for annual review of the Plan and progress reports to be prepared as mitigation actions are implemented. These progress reports were provided to each planning partner participating in the current update. For current planning partners who also participated in the 2020 Plan update, status of prior actions is provided in the jurisdictional annexes in Volume 2.

THE UPDATED PLAN – WHAT IS DIFFERENT?

The following table indicates major changes between the current and previous updates.

CHANGES IN PREVIOUS AND CURRENT PLAN **TABLE 2-1**

44 CFR REQUIREMENT	PREVIOUS PLAN (2020)	UPDATED PLAN (2026)
§201.6(c)(2): Risk Assessment	Presented a comprehensive risk assessment for nine natural hazards, including avalanche, dam failure, drought, earthquake, flood, landslide, severe weather, volcano (ash fall), and wildfire. Included hazard profiles for other hazards of interest. Hazard profiles and data were updated using Hazus-MH v2.2.	Previous hazards were reviewed through a comprehensive risk assessment and involvement of the multi-jurisdictional planning team. A total of 4 hazards were archived. New hazards of interest added such as infrastructure and utility failure and hazmat and transportation incidents. Risk assessments include more robust integration of public perception and social vulnerability data (e.g., CDC SVI).
§201.6(c)(2)(ii): Vulnerability Description	Vulnerability was assessed for all natural hazards, using Hazus-MH models for earthquake and flood. Assets and critical facilities inventoried with GIS data. Wildfire risk zones mapped and exposure calculated. Risk = Probability x Impact on people, property, economy.	Vulnerability analysis expanded to include detailed jurisdiction-level narratives with location-specific risk descriptions. New data sources added (e.g., tax assessor building stock, Idaho Office of Emergency Management). Enhanced exposure analysis integrates social vulnerability and resilience metrics. Wildfire exposure updated to Idaho Department of Lands Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) boundary method.
§201.6(c)(2)(iii): Multi-jurisdictional Risk Assessment	Risk assessment results generated for each planning partner and used to rank hazard risks within their jurisdiction. Risk rankings informed action plan development.	Maintained multi-jurisdictional risk ranking approach with updated datasets and hazard categories. Added emphasis on equitable risk distribution across jurisdictions. Public perception now influences rankings.
§201.6(c)(4)(iii): Plan Maintenance Process	Plan maintenance strategy described, including annual review and public involvement components. Social media used in outreach efforts.	Plan maintenance process expanded with detailed strategies for continuous public engagement, including updated social media and digital platforms. Clearer procedures for monitoring, evaluation, and regular updates documented.

CHAPTER 3
PLAN METHODOLOGY

To develop the Kootenai County Multi-Jurisdictional All Hazard Mitigation Plan, the County followed a process that had the following primary objectives:

- Initiate update process by engaging planning partners and stakeholders
- Form a planning team
- Define the planning area
- Establish a planning partnership
- Coordinate with other agencies
- Review existing programs
- Engage the public

These objectives are discussed in the following sections and documentation is provided. Further documentation that is not included in this portion of the Plan for the sake of readability can be found in Appendix 1-B of this Volume of the Plan.

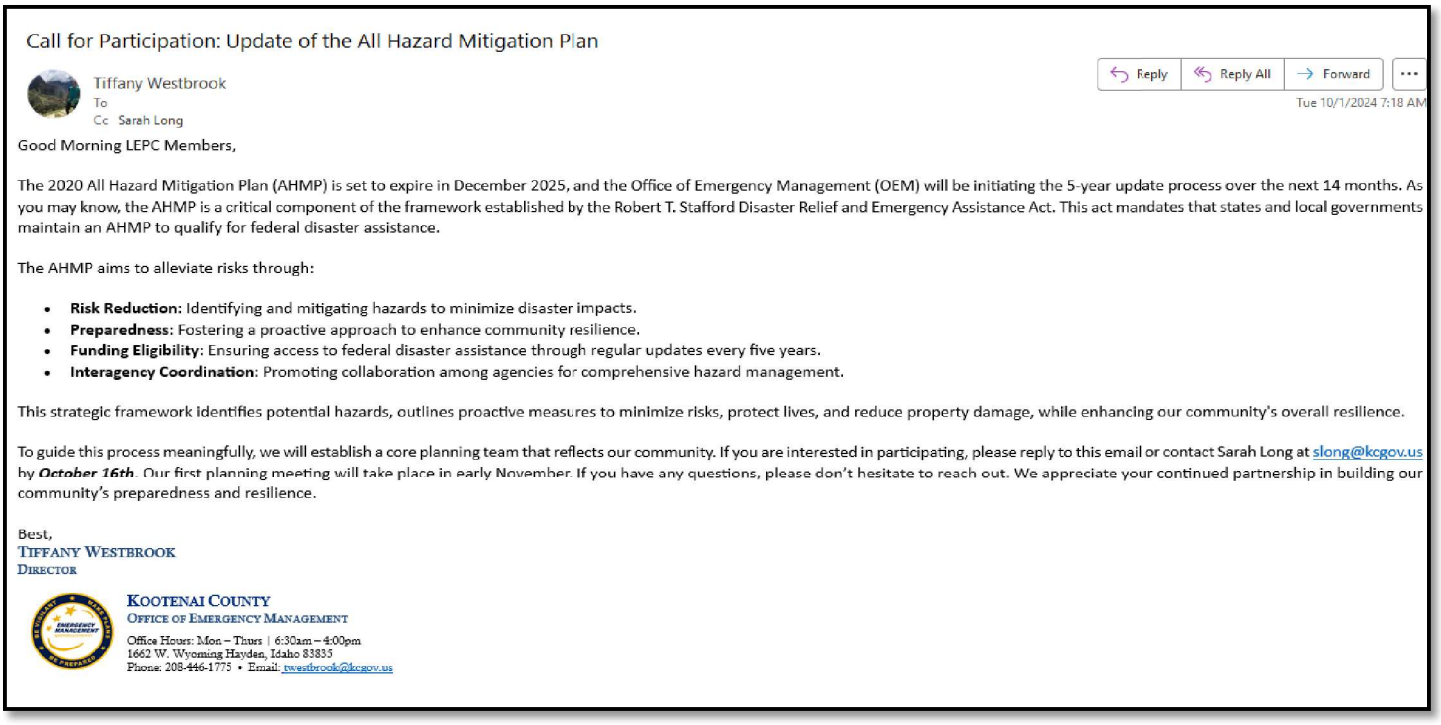
FORMATION OF THE PLANNING TEAM

Kootenai County Office of Emergency Management (OEM) developed the 2026 update of the Kootenai County Multi-Jurisdictional All Hazard Mitigation Plan internally through the support of a multidisciplinary planning team. The project was managed directly by Kootenai County OEM, with members from various county departments and disciplines providing input and expertise throughout the process. Key personnel involved included:

- Tiffany Westbrook, Kootenai County OEM—County Project Manager
- Sarah Long, Kootenai County OEM—Lead Planner
- Bill Deruyter, Coeur d'Alene Fire—Planning Team Member
- Lucas Pichette, Coeur d'Alene Fire—Planning Team Member
- Mike Throckmorton, Panhandle Health District—Planning Team Member
- Dan Ryan, Kootenai County Fire and Rescue—Planning Team Member
- Eric Shanley, Lakes Highway District—Planning Team Member
- Brandon Friis, Rathdrum Police Department—Planning Team Member
- Emily Smith, City of Rathdrum—Planning Team Member
- Jeff Howard, Kootenai County Sheriff's Office—Planning Team Member
- Tyre Holfeltz, Idaho Department of Lands—Planning Team Member
- Terry Zufelt, Idaho Department of Lands—Planning Team Member
- Dustin Howe, Worley Highway—Planning Team Member

DEFINING THE PLANNING AREA

The planning area was defined to consist of the unincorporated areas of Kootenai County and the incorporated jurisdictions therein. All partners to this Plan have jurisdictional authority within this planning area.



Call for Participation: Update of the All Hazard Mitigation Plan

Tiffany Westbrook
To
Cc Sarah Long

Reply | Reply All | Forward
Tue 10/1/2024 7:18 AM

Good Morning LEPC Members,

The 2020 All Hazard Mitigation Plan (AHMP) is set to expire in December 2025, and the Office of Emergency Management (OEM) will be initiating the 5-year update process over the next 14 months. As you may know, the AHMP is a critical component of the framework established by the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act. This act mandates that states and local governments maintain an AHMP to qualify for federal disaster assistance.

The AHMP aims to alleviate risks through:

- **Risk Reduction**: Identifying and mitigating hazards to minimize disaster impacts.
- **Preparedness**: Fostering a proactive approach to enhance community resilience.
- **Funding Eligibility**: Ensuring access to federal disaster assistance through regular updates every five years.
- **Interagency Coordination**: Promoting collaboration among agencies for comprehensive hazard management.

This strategic framework identifies potential hazards, outlines proactive measures to minimize risks, protect lives, and reduce property damage, while enhancing our community's overall resilience.

To guide this process meaningfully, we will establish a core planning team that reflects our community. If you are interested in participating, please reply to this email or contact Sarah Long at slong@kcgov.us by ***October 16th***. Our first planning meeting will take place in early November. If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to reach out. We appreciate your continued partnership in building our community's preparedness and resilience.

Best,
TIFFANY WESTBROOK
DIRECTOR

KOOTENAI COUNTY
OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
Office Hours: Mon – Thurs | 6:30am – 4:00pm
1662 W. Wyoming Hayden, Idaho 83835
Phone: 208-446-1775 • Email: twestbrook@kcgov.us

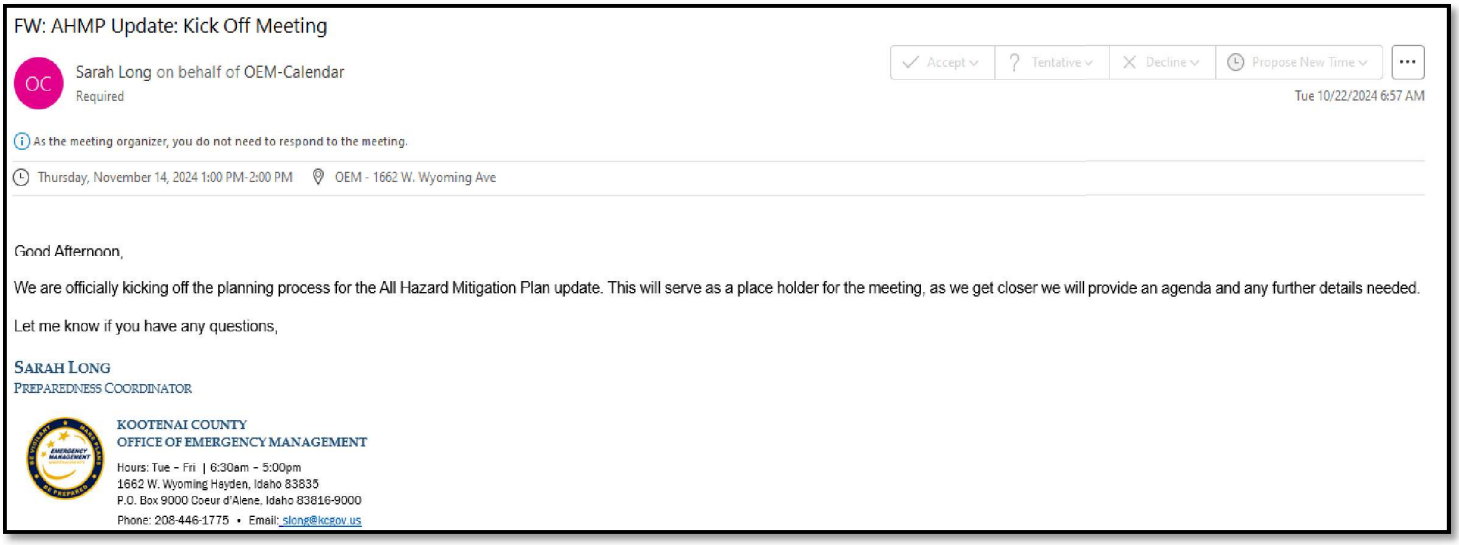
Figure 3-1: Call for Participation in the 2026 AHMP Update Process

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PLANNING PARTNERSHIP

The plan maintenance protocol in the 2020 Mitigation Plan established ongoing communication between the KCOEM and the planning partnership through annual progress reporting. The planning partnership was therefore well established when it came time to initiate the 5-year update to the Plan.

KCOEM engaged the planning partnership at a kickoff meeting on November 14th, 2024. The purpose of this meeting was to bring the planning team together to outline a clear strategy for the upcoming planning process. The outline for this meeting consisted of:

- Hazard mitigation overview
- Review of the previous plan
- Municipal and public participation in the process
- Timeline for the update process



FW: AHMP Update: Kick Off Meeting

OC
Sarah Long on behalf of OEM-Calendar
Required

Accept | Tentative | Decline | Propose New Time
Tue 10/22/2024 6:57 AM

As the meeting organizer, you do not need to respond to the meeting.

Thursday, November 14, 2024 1:00 PM-2:00 PM OEM - 1662 W. Wyoming Ave

Good Afternoon,

We are officially kicking off the planning process for the All Hazard Mitigation Plan update. This will serve as a place holder for the meeting, as we get closer we will provide an agenda and any further details needed.

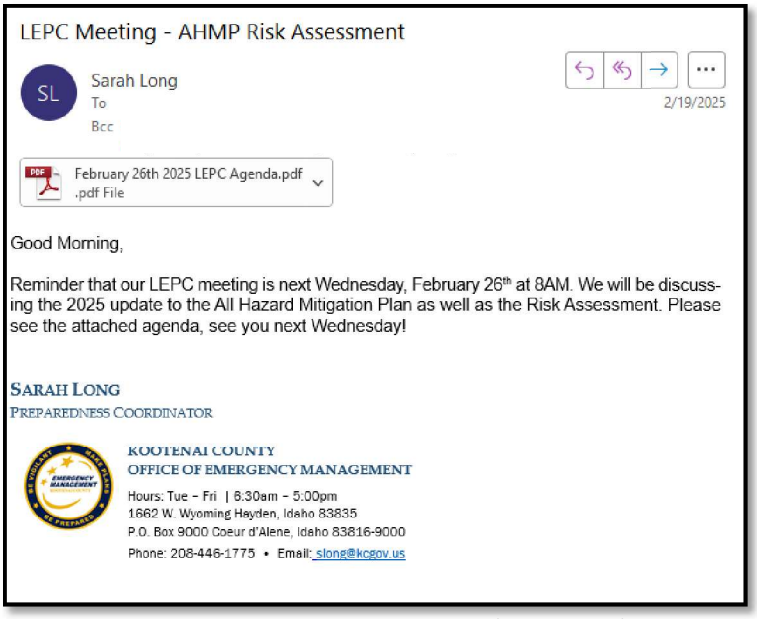
Let me know if you have any questions,

SARAH LONG
PREPAREDNESS COORDINATOR

KOOTENAI COUNTY
OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
Hours: Tue – Fri | 6:30am – 5:00pm
1662 W. Wyoming Hayden, Idaho 83835
P.O. Box 9000 Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83816-9000
Phone: 208-446-1775 • Email: slong@kcgov.us

Figure 3-2: Invite for Planning Team Meeting

A second kickoff meeting was initiated on February 26th, 2025, to offer the public as well as local stakeholders a chance to participate and gain understanding of the Plan. The planning team made a presentation to introduce the update process and define planning partner expectations as well as information regarding the risk assessment process.



LEPC Meeting - AHMP Risk Assessment

Sarah Long
To
Bcc
2/19/2025

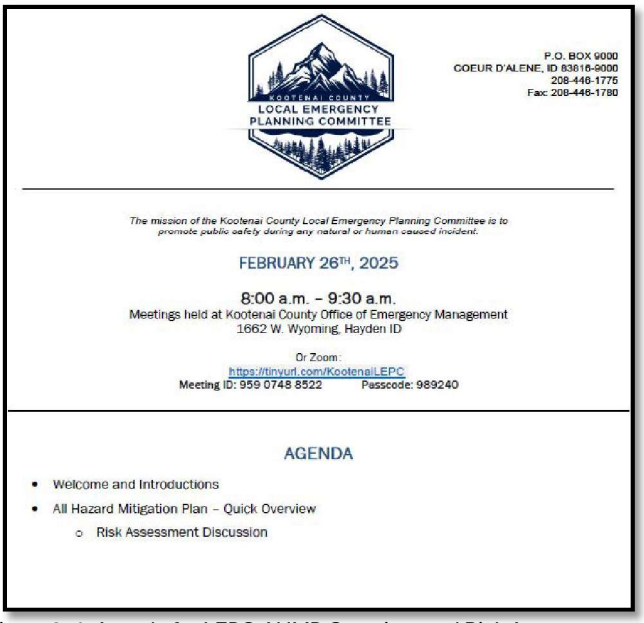
February 26th 2025 LEPC Agenda.pdf
.pdf File

Good Morning,

Reminder that our LEPC meeting is next Wednesday, February 26th at 8AM. We will be discussing the 2025 update to the All Hazard Mitigation Plan as well as the Risk Assessment. Please see the attached agenda, see you next Wednesday!

SARAH LONG
PREPAREDNESS COORDINATOR
KOOTENAI COUNTY
OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
Hours: Tue – Fri | 6:30am – 5:00pm
1662 W. Wyoming Hayden, Idaho 83835
P.O. Box 9000 Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83816-9000
Phone: 208-446-1775 • Email: slong@kcgov.us

Figure 3-3: Invite for LEPC



KOOTENAI COUNTY
LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE

P.O. BOX 9000
COEUR D'ALENE, ID 83816-9000
208-446-1775
Fax: 208-446-1780

The mission of the Kootenai County Local Emergency Planning Committee is to promote public safety during any natural or human caused incident.

FEBRUARY 26TH, 2025

8:00 a.m. – 9:30 a.m.
Meetings held at Kootenai County Office of Emergency Management
1662 W. Wyoming, Hayden ID

Or Zoom:
https://tinyurl.com/KootenaiLEPC
Meeting ID: 959 0748 8522 Passcode: 989240

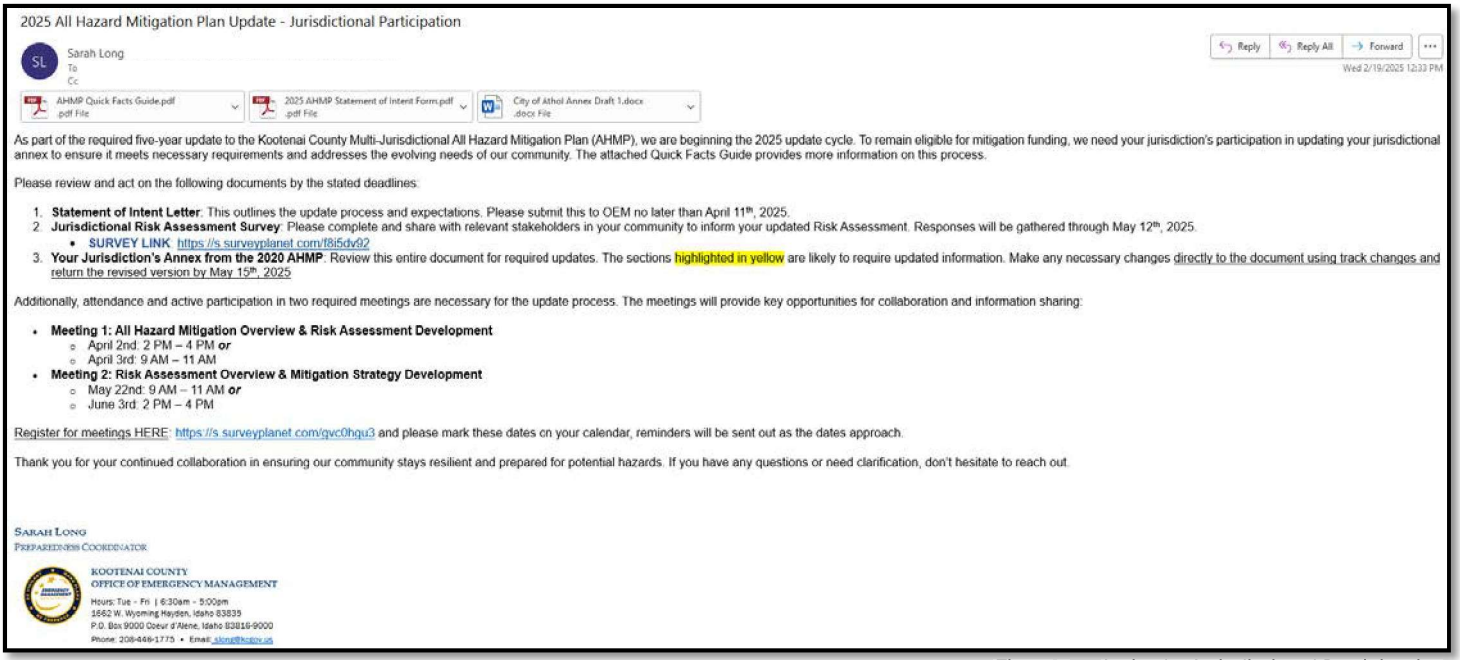
AGENDA

- Welcome and Introductions
- All Hazard Mitigation Plan – Quick Overview
  - Risk Assessment Discussion

Figure 3-4: Agenda for LEPC AHMP Overview and Risk Assessment

Introductory jurisdictional meetings were held on April 2–3, 2025, to outline expectations for planning partners and to provide an overview of the process. Representatives from previous planning partner jurisdictions, along with additional stakeholders, were invited to participate in this meeting. Key meeting objectives were as follows:

- Provide an overview of the Disaster Mitigation Act.
- Describe the reasons for a plan.
- Outline the project work plan.
- Outline planning partner expectations.
- Seek commitment to the planning partnership.
- Review the risk assessment process.



2025 All Hazard Mitigation Plan Update - Jurisdictional Participation

Sarah Long
To
Cc
Reply | Reply All | Forward
Wed 2/19/2025 12:33 PM

AHMP Quick Facts Guide.pdf
.pdf File
2025 AHMP Statement of Intent Form.pdf
.pdf File
City of Athol Annex Draft 1.docx
.docx File

As part of the required five-year update to the Kootenai County Multi-Jurisdictional All Hazard Mitigation Plan (AHMP), we are beginning the 2025 update cycle. To remain eligible for mitigation funding, we need your jurisdiction's participation in updating your jurisdictional annex to ensure it meets necessary requirements and addresses the evolving needs of our community. The attached Quick Facts Guide provides more information on this process.

Please review and act on the following documents by the stated deadlines:

1. **Statement of Intent Letter**: This outlines the update process and expectations. Please submit this to OEM no later than April 11th, 2025.
2. **Jurisdictional Risk Assessment Survey**: Please complete and share with relevant stakeholders in your community to inform your updated Risk Assessment. Responses will be gathered through May 12th, 2025.
   - **SURVEY LINK**: https://s.surveyplanet.com/f8i5dv92
3. **Your Jurisdiction's Annex from the 2020 AHMP**: Review this entire document for required updates. The sections highlighted in yellow are likely to require updated information. Make any necessary changes directly to the document using track changes and return the revised version by May 15th, 2025

Additionally, attendance and active participation in two required meetings are necessary for the update process. The meetings will provide key opportunities for collaboration and information sharing:

- **Meeting 1: All Hazard Mitigation Overview & Risk Assessment Development**
  - April 2nd: 2 PM – 4 PM *or*
  - April 3rd: 9 AM – 11 AM
- **Meeting 2: Risk Assessment Overview & Mitigation Strategy Development**
  - May 22nd: 9 AM – 11 AM *or*
  - June 3rd: 2 PM – 4 PM

Register for meetings HERE: https://s.surveyplanet.com/gvc0hqu3 and please mark these dates on your calendar, reminders will be sent out as the dates approach.

Thank you for your continued collaboration in ensuring our community stays resilient and prepared for potential hazards. If you have any questions or need clarification, don't hesitate to reach out.

SARAH LONG
PREPAREDNESS COORDINATOR
KOOTENAI COUNTY
OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
Hours: Tue – Fri | 6:30am – 5:00pm
1662 W. Wyoming Hayden, Idaho 83835
P.O. Box 9000 Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83816-9000
Phone: 208-446-1775 • Email: slong@kcgov.us

Figure 3-5: Invite for Jurisdictional Participation

COUNTY AND CITY PLANNING PARTNERS		TABLE 3-1
JURISDICTION	**POINT OF CONTACT**	**TITLE**
Kootenai County	Tiffany Westbrook	OEM Director
City of Athol	Pete Weigman	Public Works Director
City of Coeur d'Alene	Lucas Pichette	Coeur d'Alene Fire Deputy Chief
City of Dalton Gardens	Curt Jernigan	Mayor
City of Fernan Lake Village	Ray Watkins	Mayor
City of Harrison	Joshua Burg	Public Works Supervisor
City of Hauser	Bill Ray	Mayor
City of Hayden	Ty Kovatch	Deputy Public Works Director
City of Hayden Lake	Tina West	City Clerk
City of Post Falls	Chris Schneider	Staff Engineer
City of Rathdrum	Emily Smith	City Attorney
City of Spirit Lake	Michelle Wharton	City Clerk

SPECIAL PURPOSE DISTRICT PLANNING PARTNERS		TABLE 3-2
DISTRICT	**POINT OF CONTACT**	**TITLE**
East Side Fire Protection District	Jerry Lynn	Chief
Hauser Lake Fire Protection District	James Neils	Chief
Kootenai County Emergency Medical Services System	Jay Wojnowski	Chief
Kootenai County Fire and Rescue	Jeryl Archer	Fire Marshal
Mica Kidd Island Fire Protection District	Robert Matue	Chief
Northern Lakes Fire Protection District	Kevin Croffoot	Interim Chief
St. Maries Fire Protection District	Michael Patti	Chief
Silver Valley Fire Rescue	Scott Dietrich	Chief
Spirit Lake Fire Protection District	Anne Boisvert	District Administrator
Panhandle Health District	Michael Throckmorton	Planner
Timberlake Fire Protection District	Brandon Hermenet	Chief
Worley Fire Protection District	Scott Campos	Chief
Coeur d'Alene Public Schools (SD 271)	Thomas Gandy	Safety & Security Coordinator
Kootenai School District (SD 274)	Brad Baumberger	Superintendent
Lakeland Joint School District (SD 272)	Rusty Taylor	Superintendent
Post Falls School District (SD 273)	Janelle Baillie	Assistant Superintendent
East Side Highway District	Ben Weymouth	Director
Lakes Highway District	Eric Shanley	Director
Post Falls Highway District	Michael Lenz	Director
Worley Highway District	Kevin Howard	Director
Kootenai Health	Nathan Stielstra	Emergency Management Coordinator

PLANNING PARTNER EXPECTATIONS

The planning team developed the following list of planning partner expectations:

- Each partner will provide a "Letter of Intent to Participate" or functional equivalent indicating a desire to participate in the Plan. The Letter of Intent to Participate can be found in Appendix 2-B in Volume 2 of this Plan.
- Each partner will support and participate in the selection and function of the Planning Team overseeing the development of the update. Support includes allowing this body to make decisions regarding plan development and scope on behalf of the partnership.
- Upon request, each partner will provide support for the public involvement strategy developed by the Planning Team in the form of mailing lists, possible meeting space, and media outreach such as newsletters, newspapers or direct-mailed brochures.
- Each partner will participate in plan update development activities such as: – Planning Partnership meetings – Public meetings or open houses – Workshops and planning partner training sessions – Public review and comment periods prior to adoption. Attendance will be tracked at such activities, and attendance records will be used to track and document participation for each planning partner. No minimum level of participation will be established, but each planning partner should attempt to attend all such activities.
- There will be one mandatory workshop that all planning partners will be required to attend. This workshop will cover the proper completion of the jurisdictional annex template which is the basis for each partner's jurisdictional chapter in the Plan. Failure to have a representative at this workshop may disqualify the planning partner from participation in this effort. The workshop effort to update the Kootenai County Multi-Jurisdictional All Hazard Mitigation Plan; Volume 2—Planning Partner Annexes schedule will be such that all committee planning partners will be able to attend.
- After participation in the mandatory workshop, each partner will be required to complete their template and provide it to the planning team in the time frame in a timely manner. Technical assistance in the completion of these templates will be available from the planning team. Failure to complete the template within a reasonable time frame may lead to disqualification from the partnership.
- Each partner will be asked to review the risk assessment and identify hazards and vulnerabilities specific to its jurisdiction. Contract resources will provide jurisdiction-specific mapping and technical consultation to aid in this task, but the determination of risk and vulnerability will be partially up to each partner.
- Each partner will be asked to review and determine if the mitigation recommendations chosen in the parent plan will meet the needs of its jurisdiction. Projects within each jurisdiction consistent with the parent plan recommendations will need to be identified and prioritized and reviewed to determine their benefits vs. costs.
- Each partner will be required to create its own action plan that identifies each project, who will oversee the task, how it will be financed and when it is estimated to occur.
- Each partner will be required to formally adopt the Plan. Templates and instructions to aid in the compilation of this information will be provided to all committed planning partners. Each partner will be asked to complete their templates in a timely manner. It should be noted that once this Plan is completed, FEMA approval has been determined for each partner, maintaining that eligibility will be dependent upon each planning partner implementing the plan implementation and maintenance protocol established in Volume 1.

PLANNING PARTNERSHIP WORKSHOP

Following the kickoff meetings, each participating jurisdiction was invited to participate in a workshop to learn more about the Hazard Mitigation Plan update process, edit and review their portion of the previous plan, and provide direction for further updates.

Topics included the following:

- DMA
- Kootenai County plan background
- The templates
- Risk ranking
- Developing your action plan

The product of what was accomplished in the workshop, including attendance and plan coverage, can be found in Volume 2 of this Plan. The sign-in sheets and documentation for these workshops can be found in Appendix 1-B in Volume 1 of this Plan.

COORDINATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES

Opportunities for involvement in the planning process must be provided to neighboring communities, local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation, agencies with authority to regulate development, businesses, academia, and other private and nonprofit interests (44 CFR, Section 201.6(b)(2)). This task was accomplished by the planning team as follows:

- Planning Partnership Involvement—Agency representatives were invited to participate in the planning partnership.
- Adjacent Counties—Shoshone, Benewah and Bonner Counties in Idaho and Spokane County in Washington were apprised throughout the planning update process and were invited to participate.
- Agency Notification—The following agencies were invited to participate in the Plan development process from the beginning and were kept apprised of plan development milestones:
  - Idaho Office of Emergency Management
  - Idaho Department of Water Resources (State NFIP Coordinating Agency)
  - Idaho Department of Lands
  - Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
  - Idaho Geologic Survey
  - Coeur d'Alene Tribe
  - The University of Idaho

These agencies, including adjacent county representatives, received meeting announcements, meeting agendas, and meeting summaries and documents by email throughout the Plan development process or were contacted directly by the planning team during data acquisition for the Plan update. These agencies supported the effort by attending meetings or providing feedback on issues.

- **Pre-Adoption Review**—All the agencies listed above were provided an opportunity to review and comment on this plan, primarily through the Hazard Mitigation Plan website. Each agency was sent an email message informing them that draft portions of the Plan were available for review. In addition, the complete draft Plan was sent to the Idaho Office of Emergency Management for a pre-adoption review to ensure program compliance.

- **Adoption of the Plan**—Upon FEMA review of the Plan to ensure it meets all requirements of the Title 44 Code of Regulations (CFR) 201.6, FEMA will send a letter indicating the Plan has been approved for adoption by all Planning Partners. Each Planning Partner has an opportunity to individually adopt the updated Plan. Records of adoption are forwarded to IOEM and FEMA. FEMA will send a letter indicating those planning partners that have adopted the Plan and are now eligible for mitigation funding under this Plan.

Review Opportunity: Draft Volume 2 of the 2025 All-Hazard Mitigation Plan

SL Sarah Long
To
Cc
Bcc

Reply | Reply All | Forward | ...
Thu 8/14/2025 1:57 PM
Saved to O: Drive

Good Afternoon,

We are nearing the final stages of updating the 2025 All-Hazard Mitigation Plan. Volume 2 is now complete in draft form, and we invite you to review it and share any feedback. Your input is essential to ensuring the plan is accurate, relevant, and effective.
Volume 2 includes jurisdiction-specific annexes along with each jurisdiction's mitigation strategies. You can access the draft plan and the feedback form at the following link:
https://www.kcsheriff.com/310/2025-AHMP-Plan-Review
Public comment period for Volume 2 will be available until August 31st.

We are currently finalizing Volume 1 and anticipate sharing it for review within the next week.

Thank you for your time and valuable contributions to this process, please let me know if you have any questions.

Sarah Long
Preparedness Coordinator
208-446-1775
slong@kcgov.us
PO Box 9000 Coeur d'Alene, ID 83816-9000
1662 W. Wyoming Ave Hayden ID 83835
Tue - Fri | 6:30am – 5:00pm

KOOTENAI COUNTY OEM

Figure 3-6: Opportunity for Draft Plan Review

REVIEW OF EXISTING PROGRAMS

Hazard mitigation planning must include review and incorporation, if appropriate, of existing plans, studies, reports and technical information (44 CFR, Section 201.6(b)(3)). Volume 1 of this Plan provides a review of laws and ordinances in effect within the planning area that can affect hazard mitigation initiatives. Additional, jurisdiction-specific regulations and ordinances can be found in the municipal annexes is Volume 2 of this Plan.

The table below lists several of the main sources that are foundational to this 2026 HMP update process. The resources below are not an exhaustive list. A complete listing of all references used in this Plan can be found in Appendix 1-E.

KEY SOURCES IN THE FORMATION OF THE 2026 PLAN	TABLE 3-3
SOURCE	**MIGRATION IN PLAN**
2020 Kootenai County Hazard Mitigation Plan	Used as a starting framework upon which the 2020 Kootenai County MJ-AHMP updated. This source helped inform the choice of included hazards, key community profile sections to expand, and provided information for this plan's Existing Mitigation Actions section.
2023 Idaho State Hazard Mitigation Plan	Used to supplement existing hazard descriptions, frequencies, and vulnerability data. This source was also used to provide data for comparing KC vulnerability to numerous hazards to other ID counties.
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Storm Events Database.	Used extensively to determine date, frequency, location, casualty, and cost information for natural hazard events. The Risk Assessment portion of this Plan directly informed the Mitigation Strategies portion of the Plan.
National Inventory of Dams and National Levee Database	Used to map locations of dams and levees throughout the County.
U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey Data	Used to highlight key demographic information within the Community Profile Section of this Plan
2020 Idaho Department of Lands Fire Action Plan	The risk maps and modeling methodology used in this Plan were integrated into the Kootenai County 2020 Community Wildfire Protection Plan, which was itself integrated into this Hazard Mitigation Plan as an appendix. The 2020 CWPP also serves as the wildfire hazard profile section of this Plan.

In addition, the following laws, plans, and programs can affect mitigation within the planning area:

- United States Constitution
- State of Idaho Constitution
- Kootenai County Comprehensive Plan
- Kootenai County Code (Titles 1-11)
- Kootenai County Emergency Operations Plan
- Comprehensive plans from incorporated planning partners
- Municipal codes from municipal planning partners
- Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy: 2020-2025; Panhandle Area Council

An assessment of all planning partners' regulatory, technical and financial capabilities to implement hazard mitigation initiatives is presented in the jurisdiction-specific annexes in Volume 2.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Broad public participation in the planning process helps ensure that diverse points of view about the planning area's needs are considered and addressed. The public must have opportunities to comment on disaster mitigation plans during the drafting stages and prior to Plan approval (44 CFR, Section 201.6(b)(1)). The Community Rating System expands on these requirements by making CRS credits available for optional public involvement activities.

STRATEGY

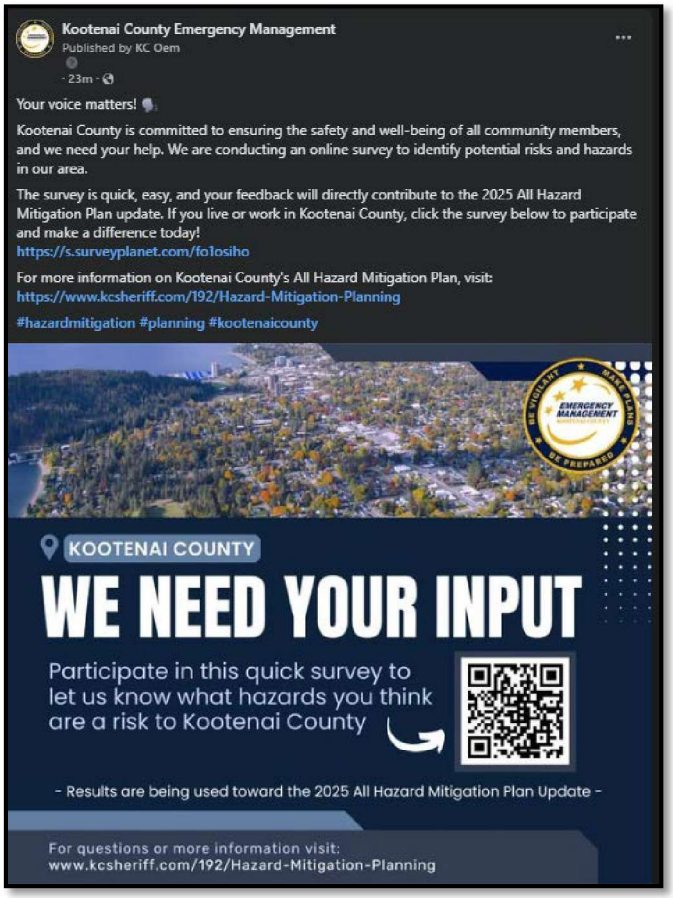
The strategy for involving the public in this Plan emphasized the following elements:

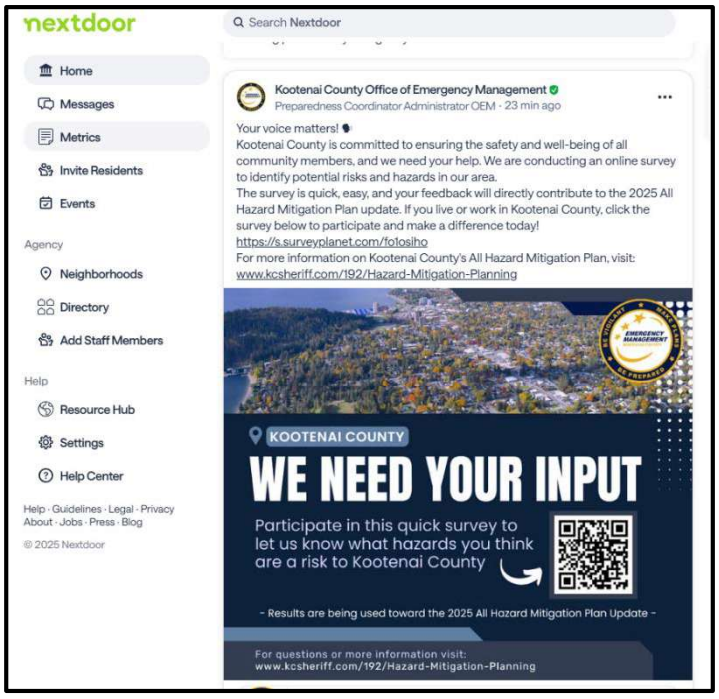
- Use a survey to determine the public's perception of hazard risks in order to validate existing or identify new hazards of concern.
- Comment sections were added to the survey to better understand the priorities from the community.
- Attempt to reach as many planning area citizens as possible using multiple media methods, to inform them of the plan's development and other resources available.
- Identify and involve planning area stakeholders.
- After incorporating the first round of public and planning partner feedback, a draft of the Plan was published on the KCOEM website for public review and further feedback.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT AND RESULTS

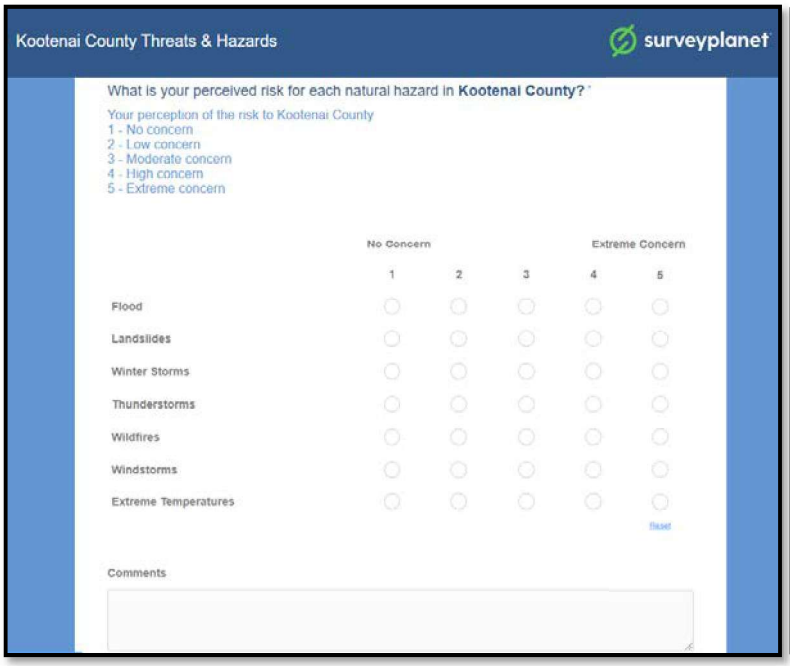
Survey

A community hazard mitigation survey was developed by the planning team with guidance from KCOEM. The web-based survey was used to gauge perceived risk, historical occurrence, probability of occurrence, property exposure, and population exposure to certain hazards. This survey was designed to help identify high risk hazards to the community based off the aforementioned categories. The survey was published on the social media sites, Nextdoor and Facebook as shown in the following figures.





Figures 3-7 & 3-8: Community Survey on Facebook and Nextdoor



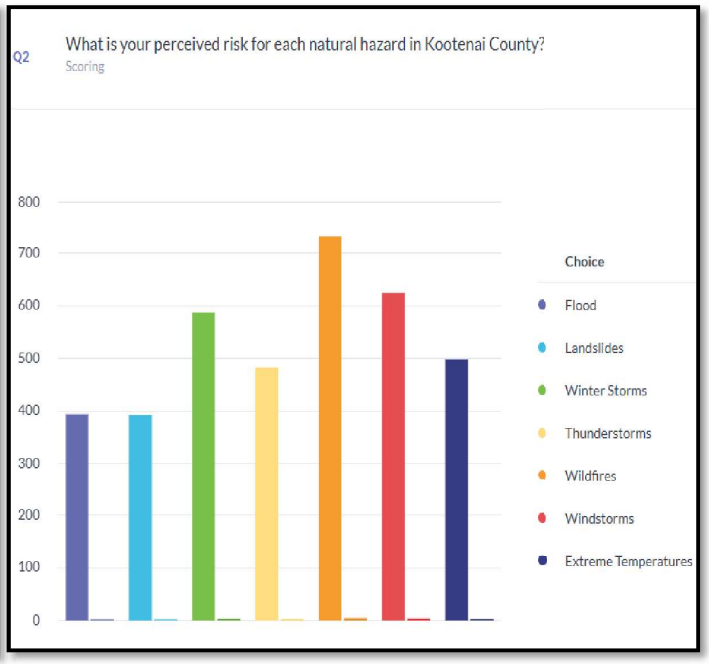


Figure 3-9: Sample Screens from Online Community Hazard Mitigation Survey and Result

The following figure represents score averages based on results from the online Community Hazard Mitigation Survey. A total of 175 submissions were received.

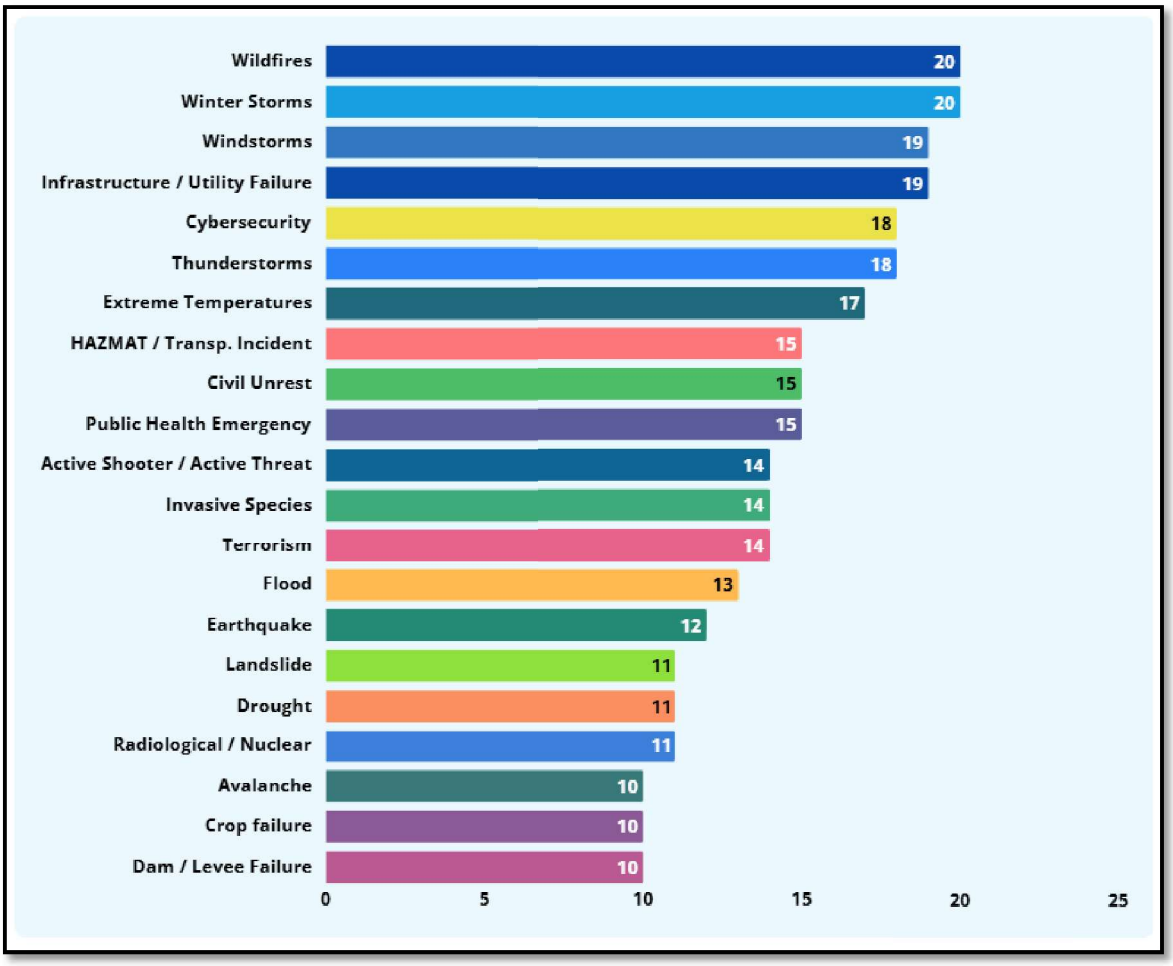


Figure 3-10: Community Hazard Mitigation Score Average

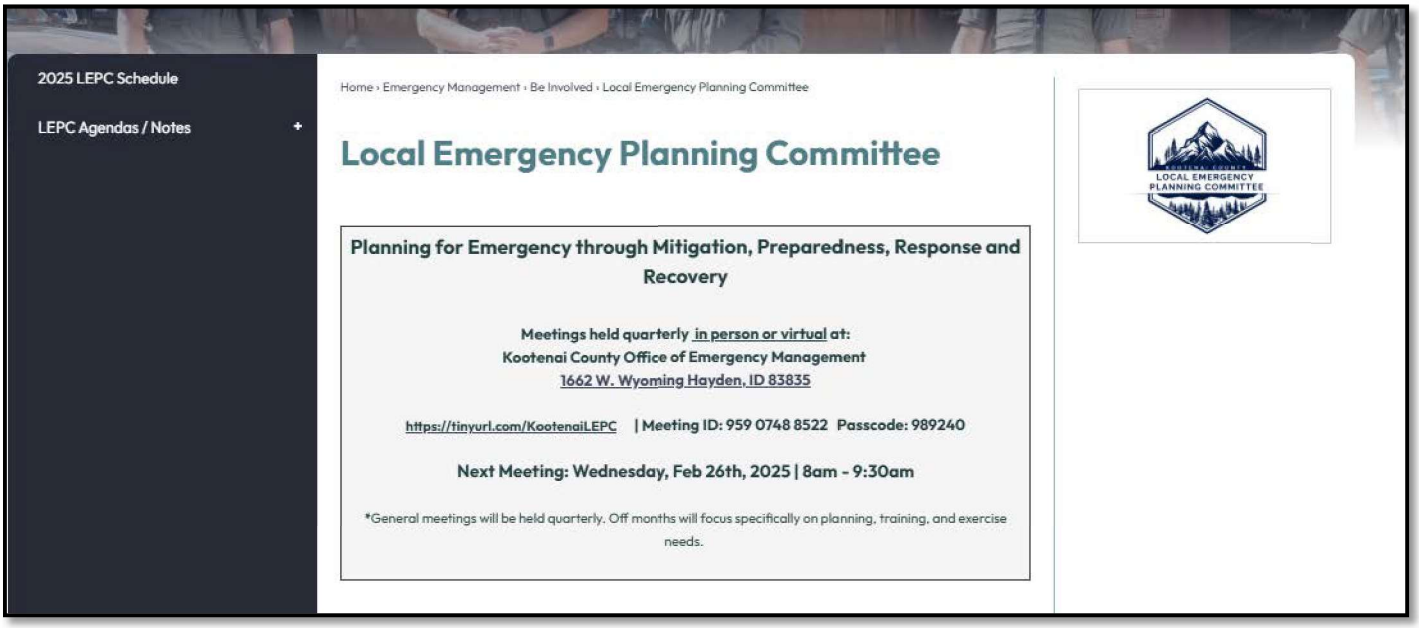
PUBLIC MEETING

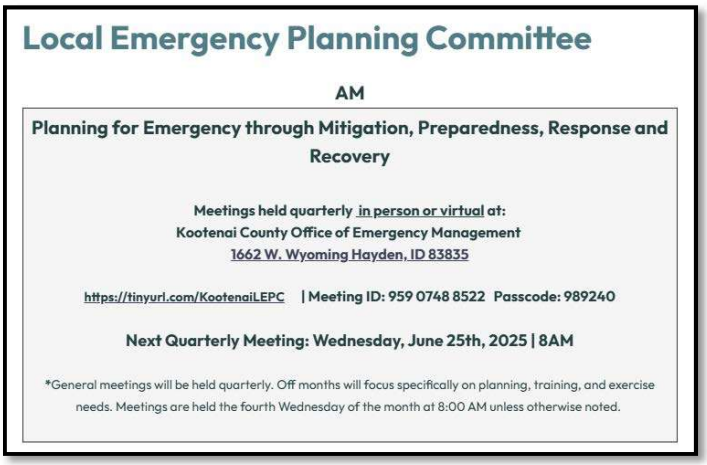
Several public meetings were conducted at key stages of the Plan update process.

- February 26, 2025 (8:00–9:30 AM): The initial public meeting introduced the purpose and components of a hazard mitigation plan, the overall planning process, and the importance of mitigation planning. The meeting also included an overview of how the risk assessment is developed. Attendees were provided with hazard identification and mitigation initiative forms for input.
- June 25, 2025 (8:00–9:30 AM): The second public meeting provided an update on progress to date, including completed sections of the plan, and outlined the anticipated timeline for Plan completion.
- August 27, 2025 (8:00–9:30 AM): The final public meeting presented the draft Hazard Mitigation Plan for review. Attendees were given access to the online feedback form to submit comments.

All public meetings were offered in both in-person and virtual formats to encourage broad participation. All public meetings are available on KCOEM's YouTube Channel for the community to view at their leisure.

KCOEM YouTube Channel: https://www.youtube.com/@kootenaicountyoem8044





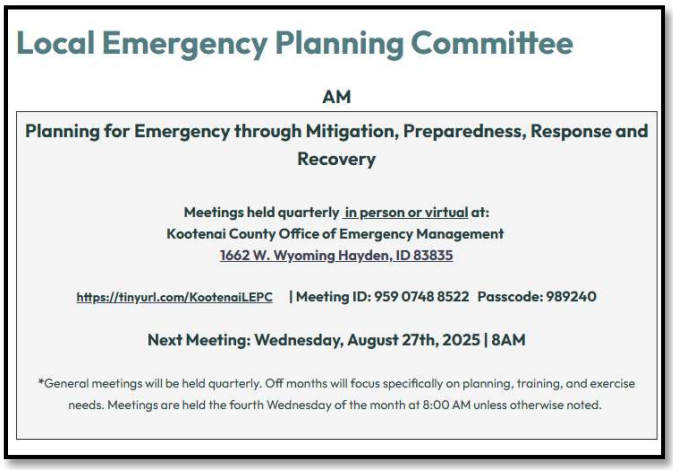


Figure 3-11: Information for Public Meetings

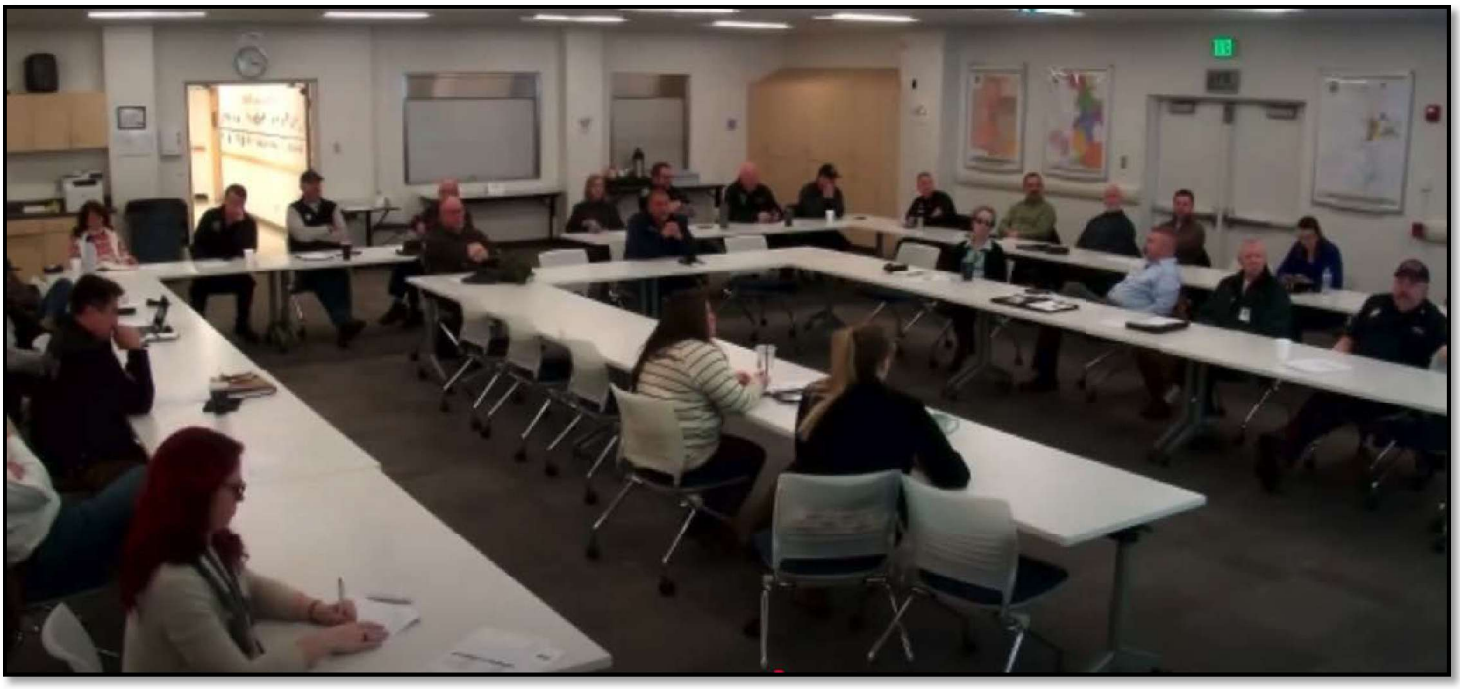


Figure 3-12: LEPC Public Meeting February 26th, 2025

Figure 3-13: LEPC Public Meeting August 27th, 2025

PUBLIC OUTREACH

To maximize public input, feedback was solicited from the community during several public events attended by KCOEM. A "Hazard Chart" was provided, and the public was asked to rank what top 3 hazards they felt were a threat to the community.

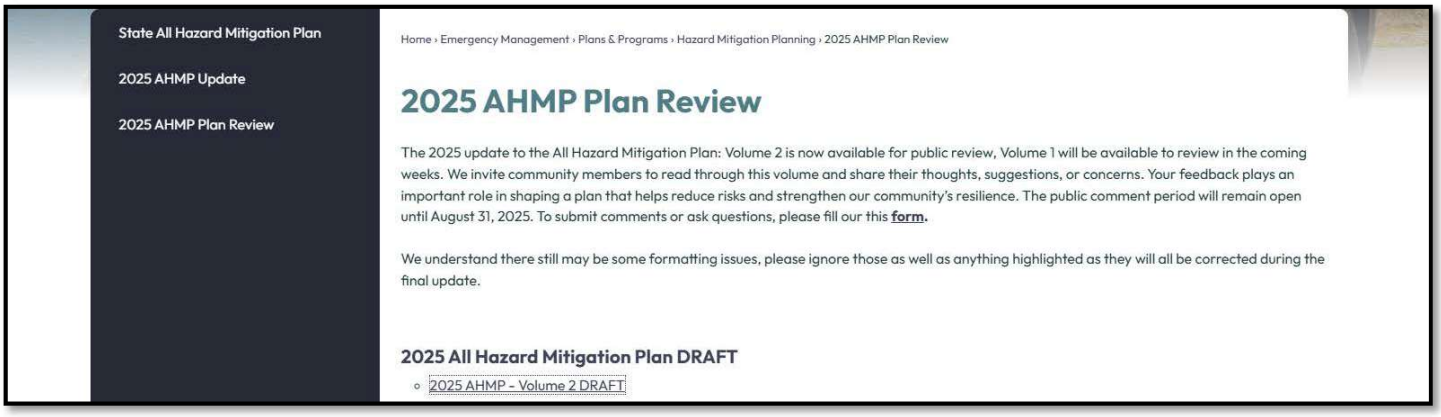
This activity was offered at:

- **Wildfire Preparedness Event** (May 17th, 2025) – New Leaf Nursery, Hayden
- **Living in Wildfire Country, Community Event** (June 7th) – Athol Community Center
- **Community Partnerships Event** (June 21st) – Silverlake Mall, Coeur d'Alene

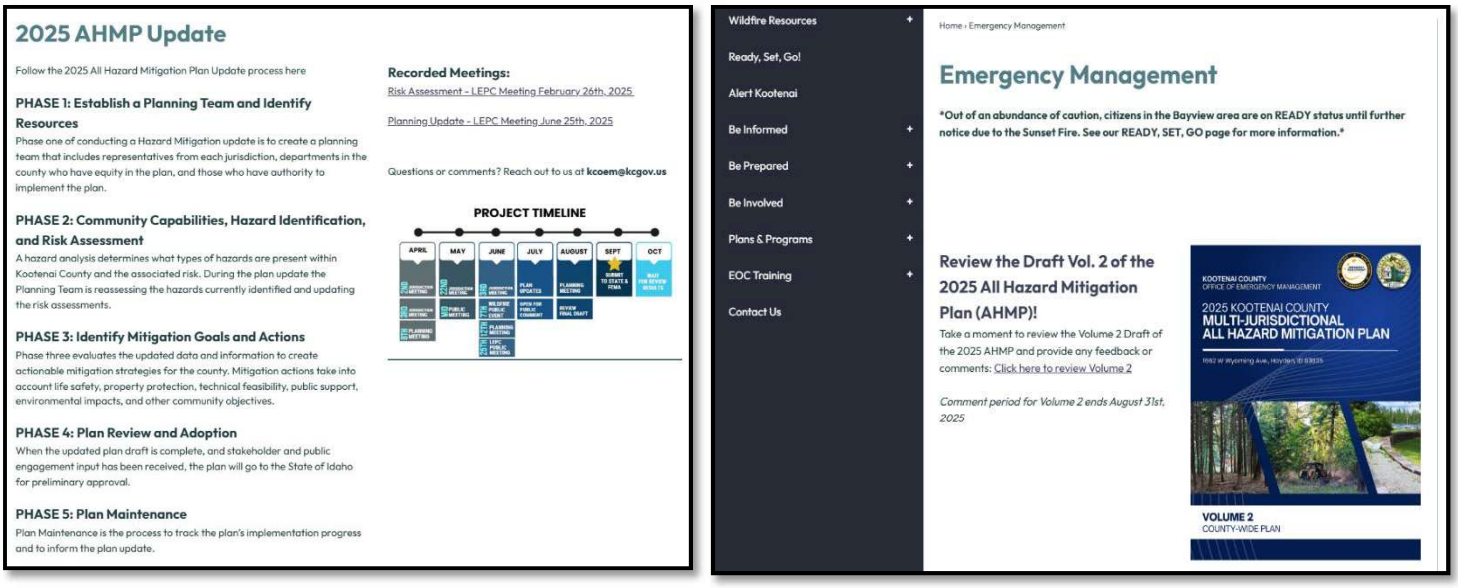
Figure 3-14: Outreach Events Soliciting Hazard Feedback

PUBLIC REVIEW OF THE PLAN

As previously stated, after incorporating the first round of public and planning partner feedback, a draft of the Plan was published on the KCOEM website for further public review and feedback.



Figures 3-15: Website for Plan Review



Figures 3-15: Website for Plan Review

The public may submit feedback through a digital form available on the "2025 AHMP Plan Review" webpage.

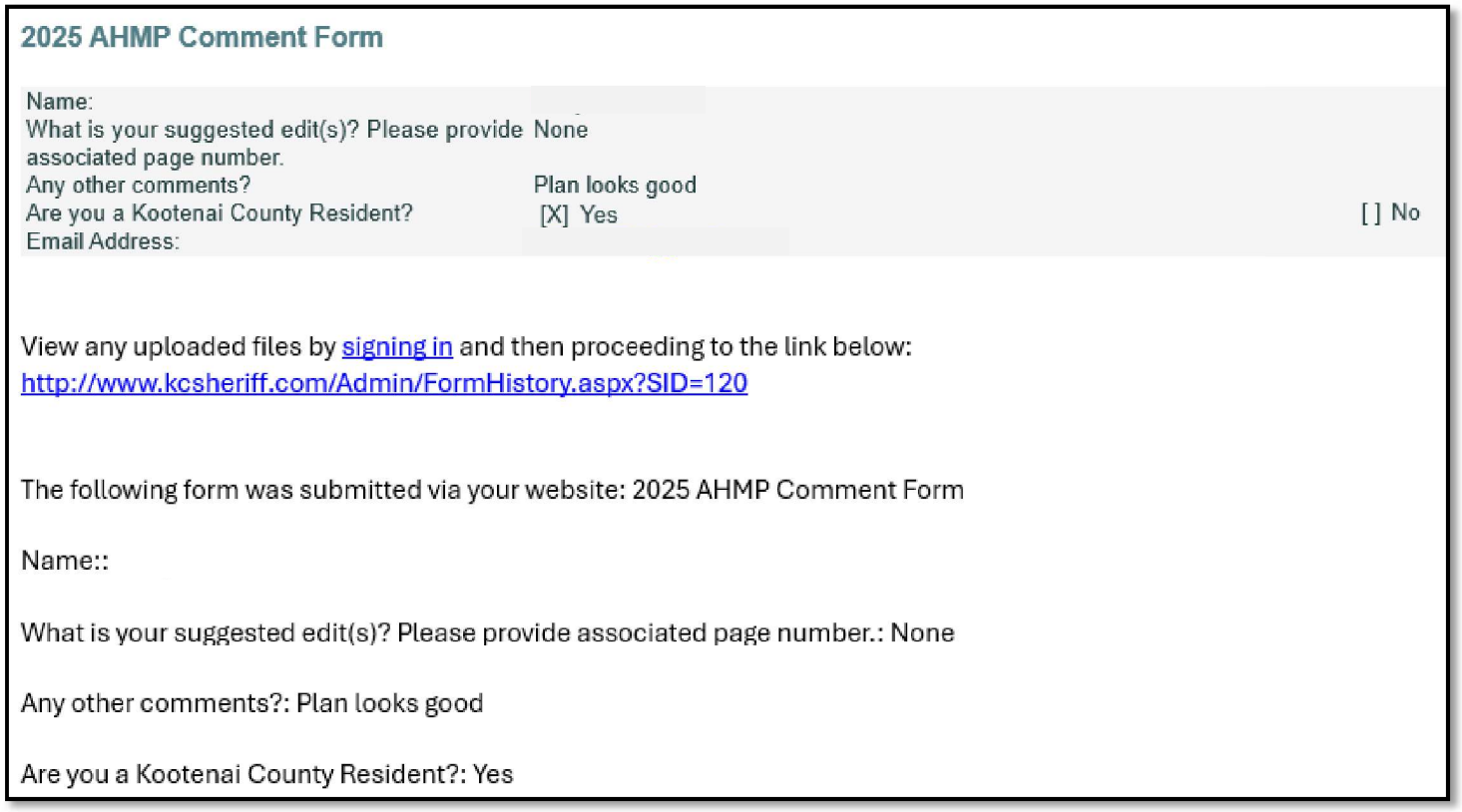


Figure 3-16: Website Form for Plan Review

CHAPTER 4
MISSION, GOALS, AND OBJECTIVES

Hazard mitigation plans must identify goals for reducing long-term vulnerabilities to identified hazards (44 CFR Section 201.6(c)(3)(i)). The Planning Team established a guiding principle, a set of goals and measurable objectives for this plan, based on data from the preliminary risk assessment and the results of the public involvement strategy. The guiding principle, goals, objectives and actions in this Plan all support each other. Goals were selected to support the guiding principle. Objectives were selected that met multiple goals. Actions were prioritized based on the action meeting multiple objectives.

GUIDING PRINCIPLE

The KCOEM reviewed the following mission statement identified for the 2020 Plan and determined that it remains appropriate as a guiding principle for this Plan update:

> *To reduce or eliminate the risk of loss of life and property, encourage long-term reduction of vulnerability and save lives and reduce costly property damage due to natural and/or human caused hazards.*

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Four goals and 19 objectives were identified in the 2020 plan, these were revised and updated for the 2026 Plan resulting in three goals and 10 objectives, the changes reduced redundancies and moved some objectives to mitigation action items. All of these planning components support each other, but each stand on its own merits. Selected goals support the guiding principle, selected objectives meet multiple goals, and actions were selected and prioritized based on meeting multiple objectives. This approach gives versatility to the plan, making it flexible to address changing conditions and partnership capabilities.

GOALS

The following are the mitigation goals for this Plan update:

1. Reduce the risks associated with natural, technological, and human-caused hazards through planning and emergency response efforts.
2. Establish a collaborative and cooperative relationship within the community (Kootenai County) for all hazard risk reduction.
3. Implement actions that protect lives and reduce the impact of hazards on our property, environment, and economy.

The effectiveness of a mitigation strategy is assessed by determining how well these goals are achieved.

OBJECTIVES

Each selected objective meets multiple goals, serving as a stand-alone measurement of the effectiveness of a mitigation action, rather than as a subset of a goal. The objectives also help to establish priorities. The objectives are as follows:

1. Establish and maintain a structured information exchange system that enables timely and accurate communication between the Office of Emergency Management, public information officers, first responders, the general public, and media outlet.

2. Develop and promote cooperative agreements between Kootenai County and local jurisdictions, government agencies, stakeholders, and the Tribe that define and implement an ongoing coordinated joint hazard mitigation effort.

3. Develop programs and actions that increase safety, reduce the disruption of services, and decrease property damage from potential hazards.
4. Identify responsible best management practices, (such as building in flood prone areas, steep sloped areas, sensitive wildlife or wetland areas) for land development, recreational activities, and commercial/industrial operations to reduce loss from potential disasters on public and private land in Kootenai County
5. Facilitate partnerships, provide technical guidance, and help secure resources for public and private mitigation projects that lower disaster-related economic losses, tracking annual project completions and funding secured.
6. Develop and prioritize projects in Kootenai County that increase the protection of life, property, environment and historical resources from the impacts of disasters.
7. Identify mitigation action items that minimize the destruction of public utilities and services during and after a hazard event.
8. Review, maintain, and update a comprehensive analysis of natural and human-caused hazards impacting Kootenai County municipalities and local jurisdictions, as needed.
9. Identify areas vulnerable to hazards and document past significant events to inform planning and mitigation efforts.
10. Identify local codes, ordinances and standards to promote the use of appropriate hazard-resistant structural methods and materials for buildings in areas with potential for significant hazard damage.

PART 2: RISK ASSESSMENT

CHAPTER 5
IDENTIFIED HAZARDS OF CONCERN AND RISK ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

Risk assessment is the process of measuring the potential loss of life, personal injury, economic injury, and property damage resulting from natural hazards. It allows emergency management personnel to establish early response priorities by identifying potential hazards and vulnerable assets. The process focuses on the following elements:

- **Hazard identification**—Use all available information to determine what types of disasters may affect a jurisdiction, how often they can occur, and their potential severity.
- **Vulnerability identification**—Determine the impact of natural hazard events on the people, property, environment, economy and lands of the region.
- **Cost evaluation**—Estimate the cost of potential damage or cost that can be avoided by mitigation.

The risk assessment for this Hazard Mitigation Plan update evaluates the risk of natural hazards prevalent in the planning area and meets requirements of the DMA (44 CFR, Section 201.6(c)(2)).

IDENTIFIED HAZARDS

For this Plan, the Planning Team considered the full range of natural hazards that could impact the planning area and then selected hazards that present the greatest concern for assessment. The process incorporated review of state and local hazard planning documents, as well as information on the frequency, magnitude and costs associated with hazards that have impacted or could impact the planning area. Anecdotal information regarding natural hazards and the perceived vulnerability of the planning area's assets to them was also used. Based on the review, this Plan addresses the following hazards of concern:

- Flood
- Landslides
- Severe Weather Systems (extreme temperatures, thunderstorms, windstorm, winter storm)
- Wildfire
- Cybersecurity
- Hazmat and Transportation Incidents
- Infrastructure and Utility Failure
- Acts of Violence (Active Shooter/Threat, Civil Unrest, Terrorism)
- Infectious Disease

Other hazards of interest were identified; however, they did not necessitate a full hazard profile due to their low likelihood of impact. These hazards are noted at the end of each hazard grouping (natural, technological, and human-caused) as hazards of interest and are as follows:

- Avalanche
- Drought
- Earthquake
- Levee and Dam Failure
- Radiological and Nuclear

The planning team determined that four hazards no longer warranted classification as hazards of concern. As such, these hazards have been archived and are as follows:

- Ash Fall – no incidents since 1980 (Mount St. Helens).
- Infestation – no notable incidents on record.
- Invasive Species – no notable incidents on record.
- Structural Fire – considered day to day operations for all fire jurisdictions.

METHODOLOGY

The risk assessments in the following chapters evaluate the risks associated with each identified hazard of concern. Each hazard is described and its risk level communicated through their associated Hazard Profile. The Hazard Profile includes the most affected geographic areas, historical frequency, impacts, expected warning times, and potential secondary hazards.

The overall risk score for each hazard was determined by evaluating these factors:

RISK FACTORS — **TABLE 5-1**

FACTOR	DESCRIPTION
Perceived Risk	Public and stakeholder concern about the hazard
Historical Occurrence	Frequency of past hazard events
Probability of Occurrence	Likelihood of future hazard events
Property Exposed	Amount of property potentially impacted
Population Exposed	Number of people potentially at risk

Plan participants and the public rated each factor on a scale from 1 (lowest risk) to 5 (highest risk) as follows:

RATING SCALE — **TABLE 5-2**

FACTOR	RATING SCALE DESCRIPTION
Perceived Risk	1 = Low concern, 5 = High concern
Historical Occurrence	1 = No occurrences, 5 = Frequent occurrences
Probability of Occurrence	1 = Unlikely, 5 = Very likely
Property Exposed	1 = Low exposure, 5 = High exposure
Population Exposed	1 = Low exposure, 5 = High exposure

The final hazard rating is the sum of the individual factor ratings (maximum score = 25).

FINAL HAZARD RATING EXAMPLE — **TABLE 5-3**

FACTOR	
Perceived Risk	4
Historical Occurrence	3
Probability of Occurrence	4
Property Exposed	5
Population Exposed	4
TOTAL SCORE	**20**

HISTORICAL OCCURRENCE		TABLE 5-4
RATING	**DESCRIPTION**	**NUMBER OF HISTORICAL OCCURRENCES** (WITHIN 50 YEARS)
1	None	Never Occurred
2	Low	1–3 Occurrences
3	Medium	4-7 Occurrences
4	High	8-9 Occurrences
5	Extreme	10+ Occurrences

PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE		TABLE 5-5
RATING	**DESCRIPTION**	**CHANCE OF OCCURRENCE**
1	Rare	One or less event in the next 50 years
2	Low	Chance of occurrence in the next 25-50 years
3	Medium	Chance of occurrence in the next 10-25 years
4	High	Chance of occurrence in the next 1-10 years
5	Extreme	Chance of occurrence in the next 1-5 years

PROPERTY EXPOSED		TABLE 5-6
RATING	**DESCRIPTION**	**PERCENT OF PROPERTY EXPOSURE**
1	Negligible	Less than 10%
2	Limited	10% - 25%
3	Significant	25% - 50%
4	Critical	50% - 75%
5	Catastrophic	Most, if not all the County is exposed

POPULATION EXPOSED		TABLE 5-7
RATING	**DESCRIPTION**	**PERCENT OF POPULATION EXPOSURE**
1	Negligible	Less than 5%
2	Limited	5%-10%
3	Significant	10%-25%
4	Critical	25%-50%
5	Catastrophic	More than 50%

The figure below presents the results of the risk assessment for hazards that are addressed in individual annexes of this Plan. These results reflect the relative level of risk associated with each hazard, based on historical data, potential impacts, and community concerns:

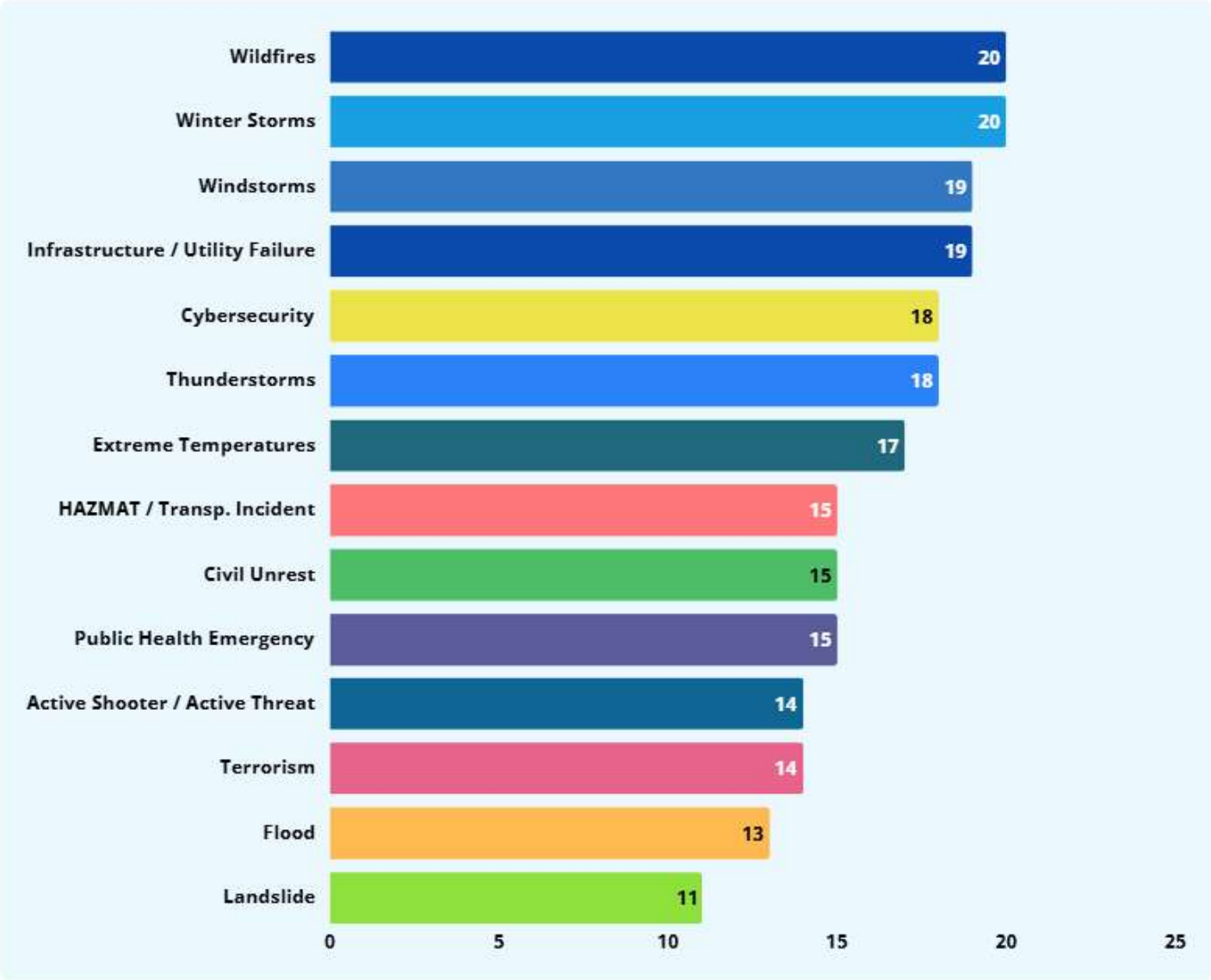


Figure 5-1: Risk Assessment Graph for Hazard Annexes

RISK ASSESSMENT TOOLS

Mapping

A review of national, state and county databases were performed to locate available data for mapping hazards in the planning area. When such data was available, maps were produced using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) software to show the extent and location of hazards. These maps are included in the hazard profile chapters of Volume 1 of this Plan and in the jurisdiction-specific annexes in Volume 2, as available.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

For most of the hazards of concern, historical data was not adequate to model future losses. However, areas and inventory susceptible to some of the hazards of concern were mapped by other means and exposure was evaluated. For other hazards, a qualitative analysis was conducted using the best available data and professional judgment. Locally relevant information was gathered from a variety of sources. Frequency and severity indicators include past events and the expert opinions of geologists, emergency management specialists and others. A prominent data source was the Kootenai County GIS, augmented with state and federal data sets. The 2026 risk assessment for Kootenai County incorporates a diverse array of data sources and analytical tools to provide a detailed, spatially informed understanding of hazard risks and vulnerabilities.

Key resources include:

- **SHELDUS Database:** Offers historical records of hazard events and economic losses at the county level.
- **FEMA's National Risk Index:** Combines hazard exposure, social vulnerability, and resilience data to produce standardized risk scores nationwide.
- **GIS Mapping:** Utilized to visualize and analyze spatial relationships between hazards, populations, property, infrastructure, and critical resources, enabling precise identification of high-risk zones.
- **National Weather Service Climate Data Center:** Provides climate and weather data essential for understanding hazard frequency and trends.
- **U.S. Geological Survey (USGS):** Supplies data on geological hazards such as earthquakes, landslides, and floodplains.
- **Idaho Department of Lands & WildfireRisk.org**: Provide wildfire risk assessments and mapping to support wildfire hazard evaluation.
- **Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Social Vulnerability Index:** Assesses community vulnerability based on socioeconomic and demographic factors, informing equitable risk reduction.
- **Resilience Analysis and Planning Tool (RAPT):** Offers a framework for evaluating community resilience capabilities and guiding mitigation priorities.
- **U.S. Census Bureau:** Supplies demographic and population data critical for assessing exposure and vulnerability.
- **ClimRR Data:** Provides climate resilience and risk metrics to integrate future climate projections into hazard assessments.

Combining these resources allows for a robust, data-driven approach that integrates historical trends, current conditions, and future projections to comprehensively assess risks and guide effective mitigation planning tailored to Kootenai County's unique needs.

LIMITATIONS

Loss estimates, exposure assessments and hazard-specific vulnerability evaluations rely on the best available data and methodologies. Uncertainties are inherent in any loss estimation methodology and arise in part from incomplete scientific knowledge concerning natural hazards and their effects on the built environment. Uncertainties also result from the following:

- Approximations and simplifications necessary to conduct a study
- Incomplete or outdated hazard, inventory, demographic or economic parameter data
- The unique nature, geographic extent and severity of each hazard
- Mitigation measures already employed
- The amount of advance notice residents have to prepare for a specific hazard event.

CHAPTER 6
KOOTENAI COUNTY PROFILE

JURISDICTION AND FEATURES

Kootenai County is located in the northern Idaho panhandle. It is the third most populous of Idaho's 44 counties and the 24th largest in area. The County is bordered on the west by the state of Washington, on the north by Bonner County, on the east by Shoshone County, and on the south by Benewah County. It includes 14 incorporated cities:

- Athol
- Coeur d'Alene
- Dalton Gardens
- Fernan Lake Village
- Harrison
- Hauser
- Hayden
- Hayden Lake
- Huetter
- Post Falls
- Rathdrum
- Spirit Lake
- State Line
- Worley

Coeur d'Alene, near the center of the county, is the county seat and largest city. Lake Coeur d'Alene is a major geographic feature in the southern half of the county, and Hayden Lake is a large feature in the northern half. Much of the eastern part of the county is within the Coeur d'Alene National Forest. The southwestern tip of the county is within the Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation.

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Kootenai County contains a significant portion of the center of the Coeur d'Alene tribal homeland, as well as the primary east-west trail system that was used by interior Salishan peoples traveling between the Bitterroot Mountains and the Great Plains. The Lewis and Clark expedition through central Idaho in 1805 was the first recorded exploration by people of European descent. In 1842, the first Jesuit mission was founded near St. Maries. Camp Coeur d'Alene (later changed to Fort Sherman) was established in 1878 at the point where Lake Coeur d'Alene flows into the Spokane River.

A community developed around the fort, but it was not until the discovery of gold in 1883-1884 on the North Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River that many settlers arrived. Mining created an economic basis for future developments in timber, transportation and trade in Kootenai, Benewah and Shoshone Counties. In 1883, the Northern Pacific Transcontinental Railroad crossed North Idaho. Rathdrum developed as an agricultural center and supply point for the mining district and remained a railhead until 1886, when D.C. Corbin built a spur line connecting to Coeur d'Alene. By the beginning of the 20th century, the Inland Empire Railroad electric line train made several trips a day from downtown Spokane to Coeur d'Alene.

After 1900, large lumber companies discovered the region's stands of white pine. Harrison, St. Maries, Rose Lake, Spirit Lake, Twin Lakes, Post Falls, and Coeur d'Alene each developed a large milling industry. By the mid-1920s the lumber industry began to slow down, and many of the smaller mill towns disappeared. World War II saw improvement in the lumber industry; but the days of accessible timber and cheap transportation were over. In the early 1980s an economic decline affected both the forestry and mining economies. Today the County's economy is more diversified and has seen much growth and prosperity.

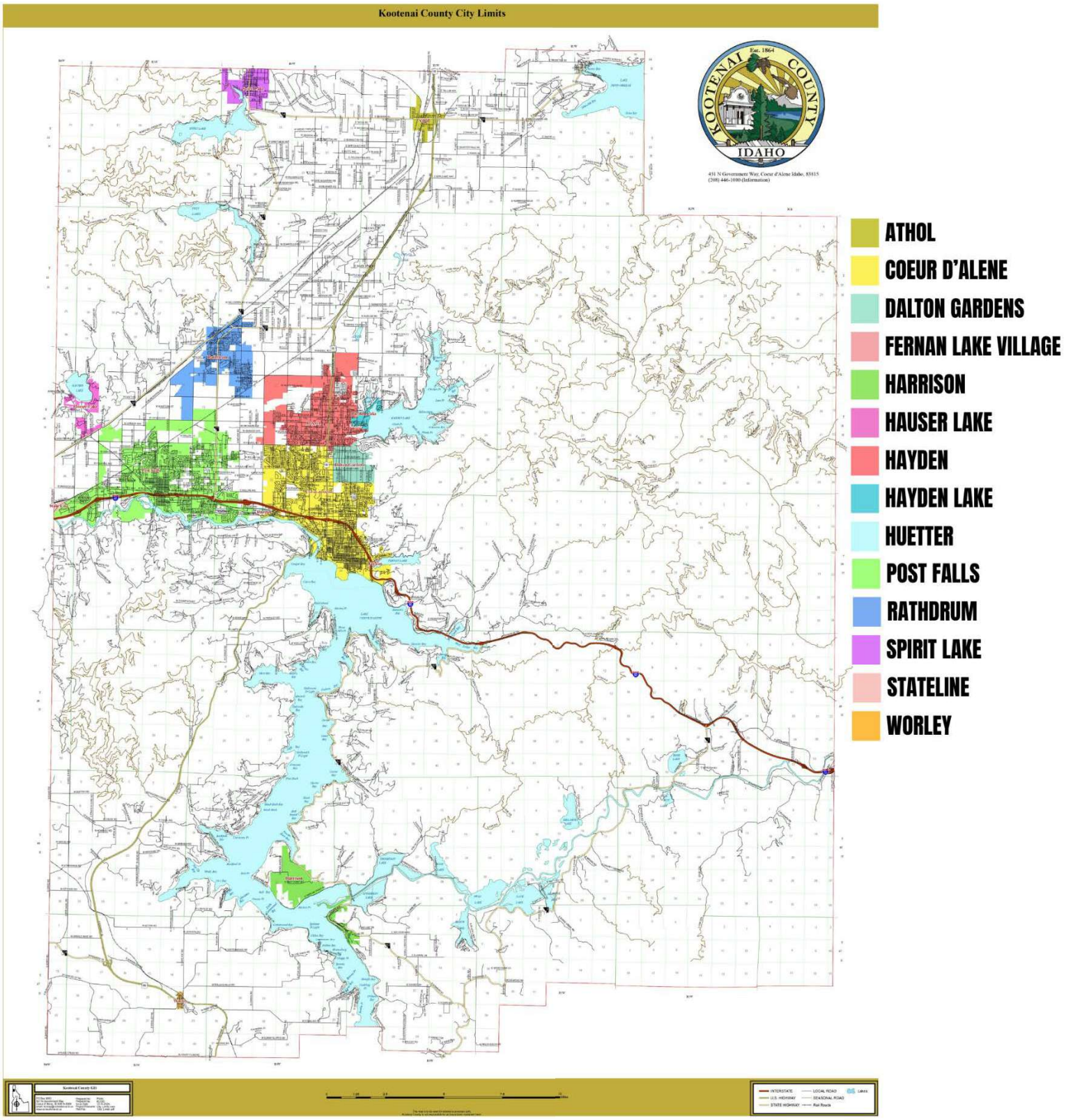


Figure 6-1: City Limits Within the Planning Area

MAJOR PAST HAZARD EVENTS

Disaster declarations are typically issued for hazard events that cause more damage than state and local governments can handle without assistance from the federal government, although no specific dollar loss threshold has been established for these declarations. A disaster declaration puts federal recovery programs into motion to help disaster victims, businesses and public entities. Some of the programs are matched by state programs. The planning area has experienced 21 events since 1956 for which disaster declarations were issued. These events are listed in Table 6-1. Review of these events helps identify targets for risk reduction and ways to increase a community's capability to avoid large-scale events in the future. It is important to note that many natural hazard events do not trigger federal disaster declarations but have significant impacts on their communities. These events are also important to consider in establishing recurrence intervals for hazards of concern.

DISASTER DECLARATIONS FOR HAZARD EVENTS IN THE PLANNING AREA **TABLE 6-1**

TYPE OF EVENT	DISASTER DECLARATION #	DATE
Flood*	DR-55	4/21/1956
Flood*	DR-76	5/27/1957
Wildfires*	DR-105	7/22/1960
Flood*	DR-116	6/26/1961
Flood*	DR-120	2/14/1962
Flood*	DR-143	2/14/1963
Heavy Rains & Flooding	DR-186	12/31/1964
Forest Fires	DR-231	8/30/1967
Severe Storms, Snowmelt & Flooding	DR-415	1/25/1974
Volcanic Eruption, Mt. St. Helens	DR-624	5/22/1980
Severe Storms and Flooding	DR-1102	2/6/1996
Severe Storms, Flooding, Mud and Landslides	DR-1154	11/16/1996
Severe Storms, Snowmelt, Land/Mud Slides, Flooding	DR-1177	3/14/1997
Idaho Hurricane Katrina Evacuation	EM-3244	8/29/2005
Flooding	DR-1781	5/15/2008
Idaho Cape Horn Fire	FM-5088	7/6/2015
Idaho Severe Storm and Straight-Line Winds	DR-4246	11/17/2015
Idaho Severe Winter Storms	DR-4252	12/16/2015
Idaho Severe Storms, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides	DR-4313	3/6/2017
Idaho Covid-19 Pandemic	DR-4534	1/20/2020
Straight Line Winds	DR-4589	1/13/2021

** Prior to 1964, federal disaster declaration were not issued specific to counties; pre-1964 declarations listed in this table are for the entire state of Idaho, not Kootenai County specifically*

PHYSICAL SETTINGS

Geology and Soils

Kootenai County consists primarily of forested, mountainous, or hilly terrain. Elevations vary from 2,040 feet above sea level at the Washington-Idaho state line to mountain peaks at elevations above 6,000 feet in the southeastern part of the county.

The Rathdrum Prairie, crossing northern Kootenai County at an elevation of 2,200 feet, is a glacial-outwash plain with soils deposited by melting glaciers. It has level or gently sloping terraces with moderately steep or steep slopes on the terrace breaks. The southwestern portion of Kootenai County includes part of the rolling and hilly loess-covered prairie region called the Palouse area.

The Coeur d'Alene River enters the Lake Coeur d'Alene from the east and the St. Joe River enters the lake from the south, outside the county boundary. The lake's outlet in the center of the county is the Spokane River, which flows west into Washington.

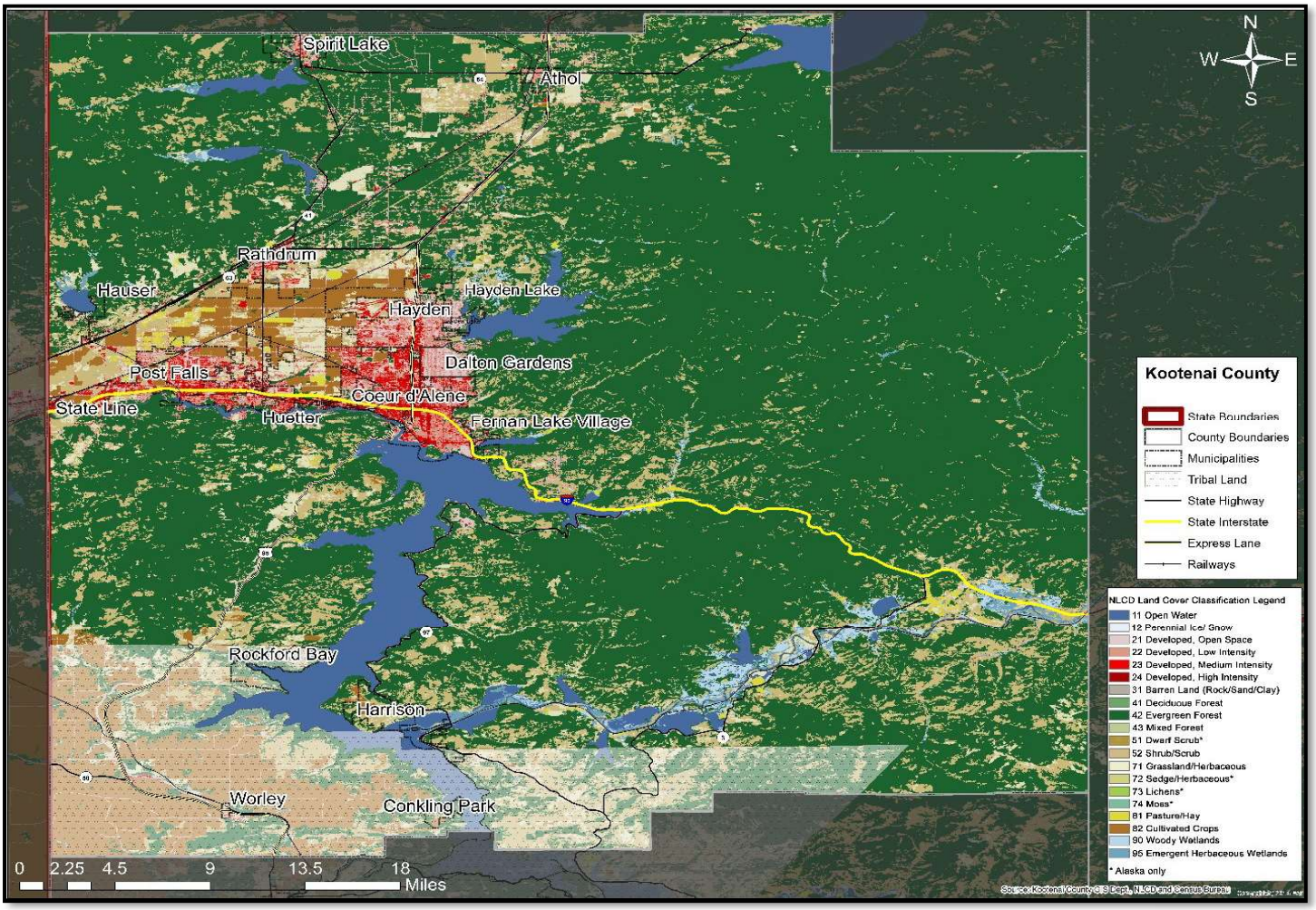


Figure 6-2: Kootenai County Land Cover

Land Use

According to the 2020 update of the Kootenai County Comprehensive Plan (Kootenai County, 2020), Kootenai County has a total area of 1,316 square miles (842,000 acres), of which 71 square miles is water. As of April 2025, incorporated areas in the county covered approximately 35,262 acres, with 74 percent of the county population. At that time, there were 35,952 unincorporated parcels, excluding public lands, averaging 11.47 acres per parcel. There were 11,727 vacant parcels.

There are approximately 363,000 acres of public land in Kootenai County. This land includes federal, tribal, and state lands and municipalities with corporate boundaries. Coeur d'Alene Tribal Trust lands cover 17,080 acres in the county. Kootenai County has approximately 245,000 acres of federal timberland in the Coeur d'Alene National Forest. Remaining timberlands in the county are owned by private tree farmers, timber companies, the State of Idaho, and other government entities.

Table 6-2 shows the land use in the planning area. Land use information is analyzed in this Plan for each identified hazard that has a defined spatial extent and location. For hazards that lack this spatial reference, the following information serves as a baseline estimate of land use and exposure for the planning area. The distribution of land uses within the county will change over time.

LAND USE IN PLANNING AREA **TABLE 6-2**

PRESENT USE CLASSIFICATION	AREA (ACRES)	% OF TOTAL
Agricultural	40,681.92	5.20%
Exempt	342,391.94	43.79%
Grazing	18,098.86	2.31%
Improved Commercial	6,502.61	0.83%
Improved Industrial	1,970.50	0.25%
Improved Residential	80,580.94	10.31%
Miscellaneous Acreage	2,308.69	0.30%
Mixed Commercial / Industrial & Residential	1,630.28	0.21%
Timberland	251,875.99	32.22%
Vacant Commercial	2,469.76	0.32%
Vacant Industrial	1,043.70	0.13%
Vacant Residential	32,299.28	4.13%
TOTAL	**781,854.47**	**100.0%**

Note: Present use classifications assigned using Kootenai County 2025 Assessor data. Commercial, industrial, residential, and rural lots without assessed structures were designated as vacant.

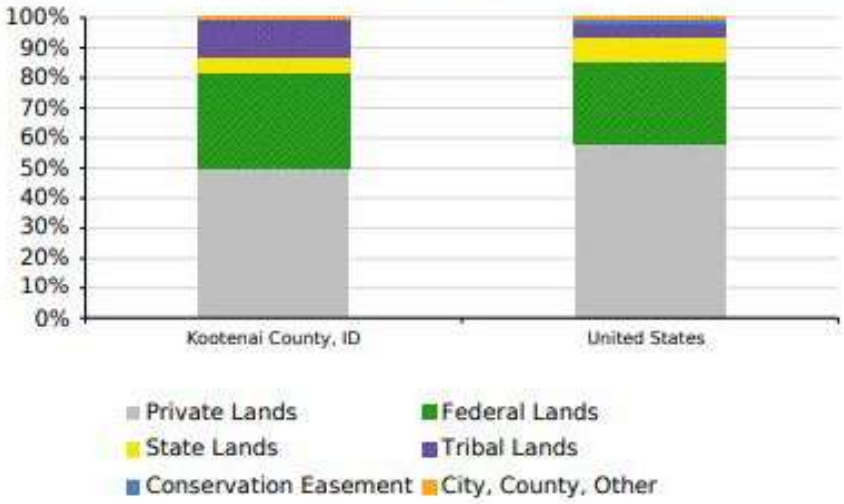
LAND OWNERSHIP

	Kootenai County, ID	United States
Total Acres*	794,123	2,255,912,699
Private Lands	396,994	1,339,427,106
Conservation Easement	1,118	31,813,835
Federal Lands	253,387	622,042,308
Forest Service	241,811	192,007,324
BLM	11,551	241,746,365
National Park Service	0	76,520,318
USFWS	0	84,456,688
Military	25	20,174,195
Other Federal	0	7,137,418
State Lands	43,999	181,586,342
State Trust Lands*	32,574	47,981,215
Other State	11,425	133,605,127
Tribal Lands	98,900	101,033,432
City, County, Other	843	11,823,511
Percent of Total		
Private Lands	50.0%	59.4%
Conservation Easement	0.1%	1.4%
Federal Lands	31.9%	27.6%
Forest Service	30.5%	8.5%
BLM	1.5%	10.7%
National Park Service	0.0%	3.4%
USFWS	0.0%	3.7%
Military	0.0%	0.9%
Other Federal	0.0%	0.3%
State Lands	5.5%	8.0%
State Trust Lands*	4.1%	2.1%
Other State	1.4%	5.9%
Tribal Lands	12.5%	4.5%
City, County, Other	0.1%	0.5%

Land Ownership, Percent of Land Area

*Does not include most water.

- Kootenai County, ID has the largest share of federal public lands (31.9%), and United States has the smallest (27.6%).
- United States has the largest share of state public lands (8%), and Kootenai County, ID has the smallest (5.5%).
- United States has the largest share of private lands (59.4%), and Kootenai County, ID has the smallest (50%).



Data Sources: U.S. Geological Survey, Gap Analysis Program. 2022. Protected Areas Database of the United States (PADUS) version 3.0

Figure 6-3: Land Ownership in Kootenai County
Source: headwaterseconomics.org

CLIMATE

Kootenai County's climate is influenced by maritime air masses from the Pacific Ocean, producing wetter conditions and greater snowfall than the U.S. average. The county experiences approximately 122 days of precipitation annually, compared to about 84 days nationwide, and averages 42 inches of snowfall per year, well above the U.S. mean of 28 inches. Summers are generally warm but moderated relative to national highs, with an average July high of 82 °F compared to the U.S. average of 86.9 °F. Winters bring colder conditions, with a January low of 25 °F, slightly higher than the U.S. average low range of 18–20 °F.

The UV Index in Kootenai County averages 3.2 annually, peaking at 6 in July, which is lower than many U.S. regions that average 4–6. These climatic conditions have direct implications for hazard vulnerability, particularly related to snowpack and spring flooding, wildfire risk during dry summers, and heat/UV exposure during warmer months.

CLIMATE AVERAGES IN KOOTENAI COUNTY, IDAHO **TABLE 6-3**

CLIMATE CATEGORY	KOOTENAI COUNTY AVERAGE	UNITED STATES AVERAGE
Rainfall (annual)	~27 in./year	~30.2 in./year
Snowfall (annual)	~42 in./year	~28 in./year
Precipitation Days	~122 days/year	~84 days/year
Sunny Days	~174 days/year	~213 days/year
Average July High	~82 °F	~86.9 °F
Average January Low	~25 °F	~18–20 °F
Average UV Index	3.2 (annual mean; peaks at 6 in July)	~4–6 (annual mean)

Sources: BestPlaces.net (Coeur d'Alene/Kootenai County Climate Data); Weather-Atlas (UV Index data for Coeur d'Alene); CurrentResults.com (U.S. precipitation averages); Climate.gov (U.S. January temperature summary); ClimatesToTravel.com (U.S. July temperature averages)

Average climate conditions across Kootenai County for temperature, precipitation and wind are shown on Figure 6-4 through Figure 6-7.

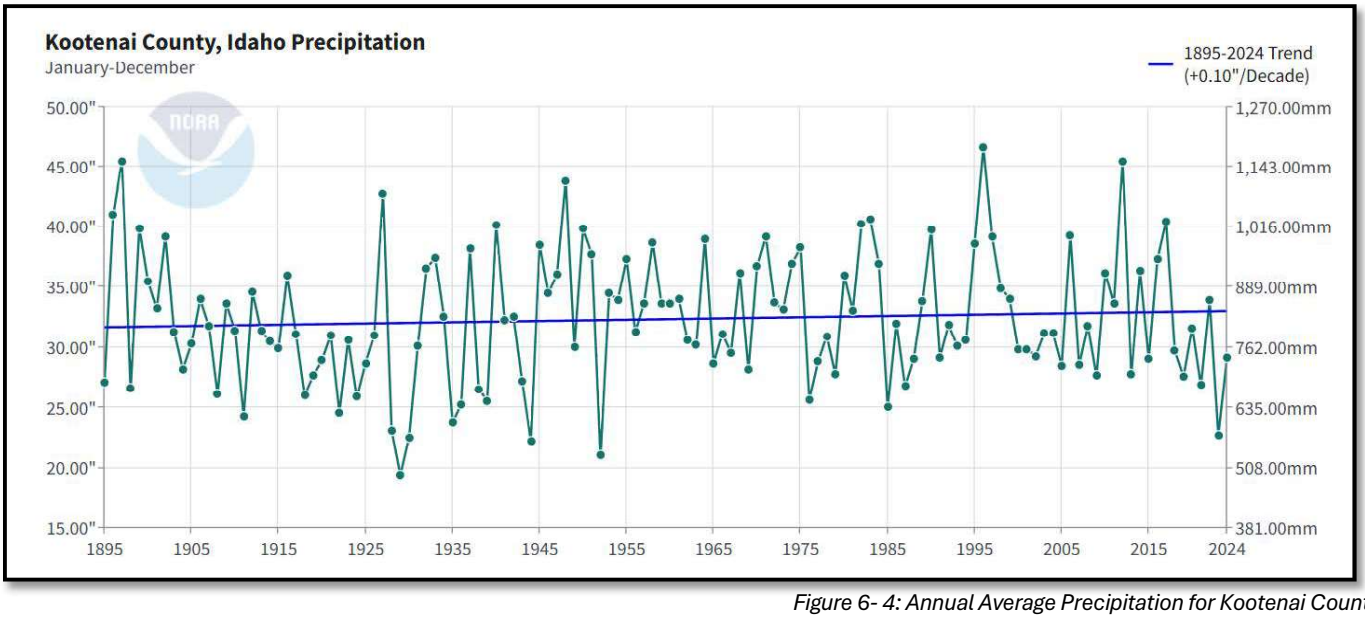


Figure 6- 4: Annual Average Precipitation for Kootenai County

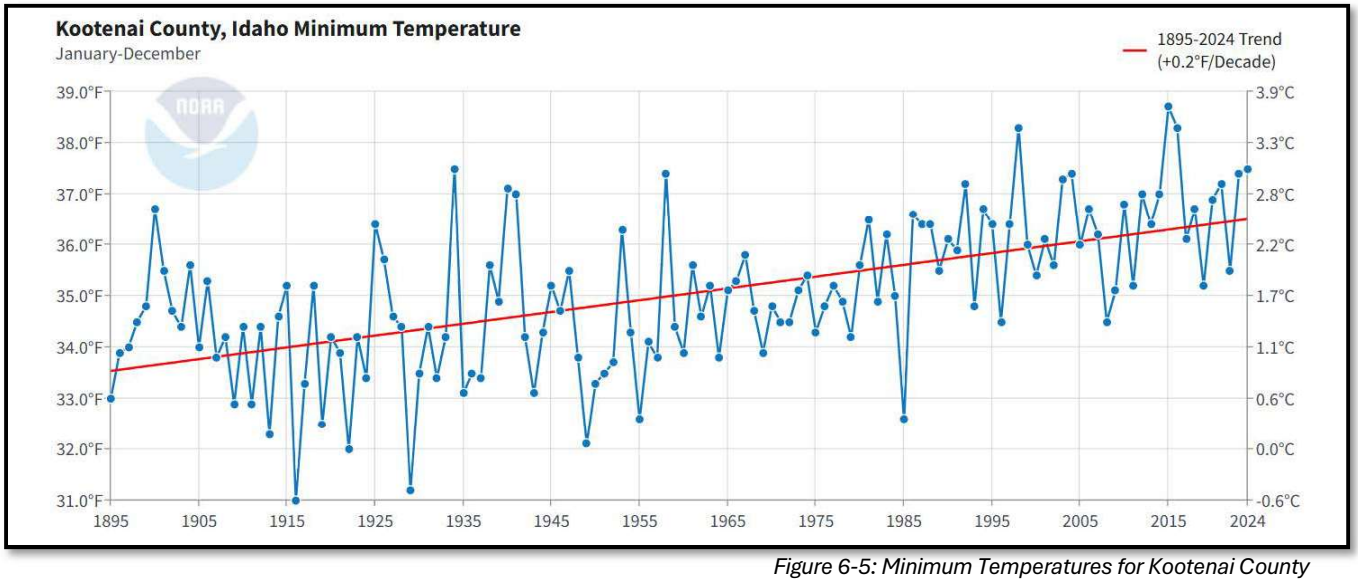


Figure 6-5: Minimum Temperatures for Kootenai County

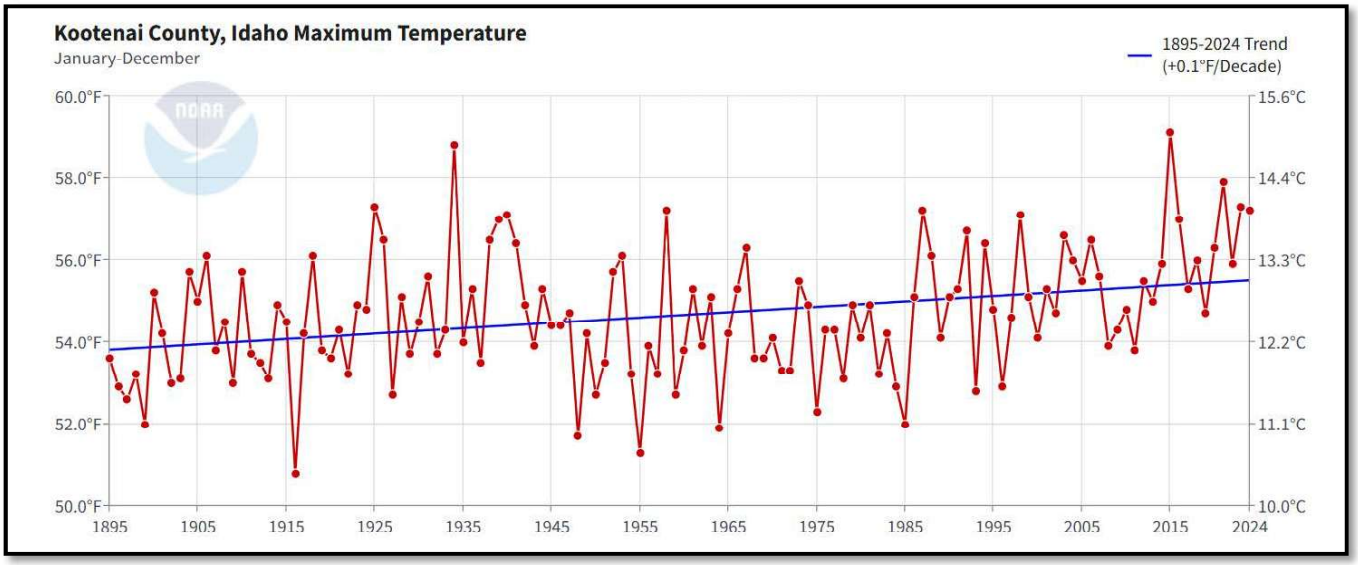


Figure 6-6: Maximum Temperatures for Kootenai County

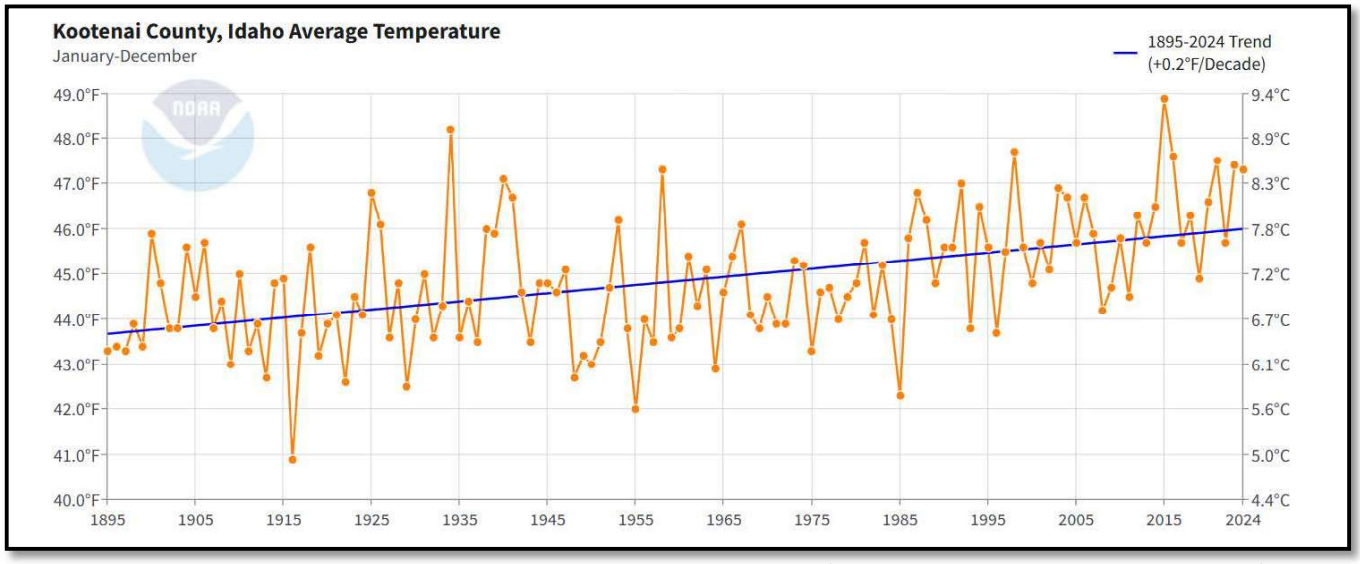


Figure 6-7: Average Temperatures for Kootenai County

CRITICAL FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Critical facilities and infrastructure are those that are essential to the health and welfare of the population. These become especially important after a hazard event. Critical facilities typically include police and fire stations, schools and emergency operations centers. Critical infrastructure can include roads and bridges that provide ingress and egress and allow emergency vehicles access to those in need, and utilities that provide water, electricity and communication services to the community. Also included are "Tier II" facilities and railroads, which hold or carry significant amounts of hazardous materials with a potential to impact public health and welfare in a hazard event. As defined for this Hazard Mitigation Plan update, critical facilities include but are not limited to the following:

- Public and private utilities, infrastructure and transportation systems that are vital to maintaining or restoring normal services to areas damaged by hazard events— communications, water, power, wastewater, roads, bridges, airports, pipelines, etc.
- 9-1-1 centers, police stations, fire stations, vehicle and equipment storage facilities, medical facilities and emergency operations centers that are needed for disaster response before, during and after hazard events
- Structures or facilities that produce, use or store highly volatile, flammable, explosive, toxic or water-reactive materials
- Public gathering places that could be used as evacuation centers during large-scale disasters
- Government and educational facilities central to governance and quality of life along with response and recovery actions taken as a result of a hazard event.

Tables 6-4 and 6-5 show the location of critical facilities and infrastructure in unincorporated areas of the county. Due to the sensitivity of this information, a detailed list of facilities is not provided. The list is on file with each planning partner. Table 6-6 provides summaries of the general types of critical facilities and infrastructure, respectively, in each municipality and unincorporated county areas.

CRITICAL FACILITIES BY JURISDICTION AND CATEGORY **TABLE 6-4**

JURISDICTION	GOVT. FUNCTIONS	SCHOOLS	TRANSP.	MED. / HEALTH	FIRE	POLICE	EMERGENCY OPERATIONS	HAZMAT	TOTAL
Athol	2	1	6	0	4	0	0	0	**13**
Coeur d' Alene	28	48	33	2	12	8	1	11	**143**
Dalton Gardens	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	**4**
Fernan Lk. Vill	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
Harrison	1	0	5	0	6	0	0	0	**12**
Hauser	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	**2**
Hayden	2	0	6	0	4	1	0	2	**15**
Hayden Lake	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	**5**
Huetter	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
Post Falls	0	11	9	3	3	2	1	16	**45**
Rathdrum	4	6	0	0	5	1	0	4	**20**
Spirit Lake	1	3	4	0	2	1	0	0	**11**
Stateline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Worley*	3	0	3	0	5	0	0	1	**26**
Unincorporated/ Other	1	0	2	0	4	0	0	8	**15**
TOTAL	**47**	**73**	**68**	**5**	**47**	**14**	**2**	**43**	**313**

**Worley has 14 tribal facilities that are not displayed as a separate column, but are included in the final count of critical facilities.*

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE BY JURISDICTION AND CATEGORY						TABLE 6-5
JURISDICTION	BRIDGES	WATER SUPPLY	WASTEWATER	POWER	COMMUNICATIONS	TOTAL
Athol	1	2	0	0	0	**3**
Coeur d' Alene	26	11	22	0	8	**67**
Dalton Gardens	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Fernan Lk. Vill	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Harrison	0	6	3	0	0	**9**
Hauser	0	6	0	0	2	**8**
Hayden	0	0	12	0	1	**13**
Hayden Lake	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Huetter	2	0	0	0	0	**2**
Post Falls	15	5	48	1	0	**69**
Rathdrum	1	5	4	2	0	**12**
Spirit Lake	1	0	3	0	2	**6**
Stateline	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Worley	1	1	2	0	2	**6**
Unincorporated/ Other	2	389	1	0	6	**398**
TOTAL	**51**	**421**	**95**	**3**	**19**	**593**

BUILDING STOCK

The following table shows the numbers and assessed value of building structures by jurisdiction within Kootenai County. This data was provided by the Kootenai County Tax Assessor Office. Although, for the purposes of this plan, risk assessment values and damage estimates are calculated based on the figures below, they should not be understood as the absolute total number of buildings that exist within the county, due to a large number of unassessed or unassigned properties within the county.

ASSESSED BUILDING STRUCTURES AND PROPERTY VALUE BY JURISDICTION		TABLE 6-6
JURISDICTION	NUMBER OF ASSESSED STRUCTURES	TOTAL ASSESSED PROPERTY VALUE
Athol	1,073	$167,514,610
Coeur d' Alene	47,724	$15,393,485,016
Dalton Gardens	4,356	$922,793,344
Fernan Lk. Vill	245	$70,915,928
Harrison	503	$93,150,700
Hauser	1,049	$217,477,423
Hayden	17,731	$4,542,997,237
Hayden Lake	1,478	$536,007,576
Huetter	177	$31,528,002
Post Falls	36,891	$9,647,544,206
Rathdrum	10,149	$2,371,668,075
Spirit Lake	3,233	$537,289,859
Stateline	189	$27,135,441
Worley	104,543	$25,718,176,662
Unincorporated/ Other	306	$35,001,757
TOTAL	**229,647**	**$60,312,685,836**

Note: The numbers in this table should be taken as estimates, due to a large number of currently unassigned and unassessed properties in the tax assessor data. Reasons for non-assignment include buildings being scheduled for demolition, new construction, and unfinished dwelling status, among others.

LOSS VALUES

The all-hazard loss estimates presented in Table 6-7 provide a quantitative measure of the potential financial impacts to structures and property throughout Kootenai County under varying levels of damage (10%, 30%, and 50%). These estimates are derived from assessed property values and represent the scale of potential economic exposure should a disaster/emergency occur. While they do not predict exact outcomes, they serve as a planning tool to illustrate the magnitude of risk and inform decision-making. Incorporating these values into the AHMP helps prioritize mitigation strategies by highlighting jurisdictions with the greatest exposure, supports cost-benefit analyses when evaluating projects, and strengthens the County's ability to justify funding requests for mitigation and preparedness initiatives. In this way, the loss estimates translate hazard data into actionable information, ensuring that mitigation investments are data-driven and aligned with the County's most significant vulnerabilities.

ALL HAZARD LOSS ESTIMATES **TABLE 6-7**

JURISDICTION	EXPOSED VALUE	10% DAMAGE	30 % DAMAGE	50% DAMAGE
Athol	$167,514,610	$16,751,461	$50,254,383	$83,757,305
Coeur d' Alene	$15,393,485,016	$1,539,348,502	$4,618,045,505	$7,696,742,508
Dalton Gardens	$922,793,344	$92,279,334	$276,838,003	$461,396,672
Fernan Lk. Vill	$70,915,928	$7,091,593	$21,274,778	$35,457,964
Harrison	$93,150,700	$9,315,070	$27,945,210	$46,575,350
Hauser	$217,477,423	$21,747,742	$65,243,227	$108,738,711
Hayden	$4,542,997,237	$454,299,724	$1,362,899,171	$2,271,498,619
Hayden Lake	$536,007,576	$53,600,758	$160,802,273	$268,003,788
Huetter	$31,528,002	$3,152,800	$9,458,401	$15,764,001
Post Falls	$9,647,544,206	$964,754,421	$2,894,263,262	$4,823,772,103
Rathdrum	$2,371,668,075	$237,166,808	$711,500,423	$1,185,834,038
Spirit Lake	$537,289,859	$53,728,986	$161,186,958	$268,644,929
Stateline	$27,135,441	$2,713,544	$8,140,632	$13,567,721
Worley	$35,001,757	$3,500,176	$10,500,527	$17,500,879
Unincorporated/ Other	$25,718,176,662	$2,571,817,666	$7,715,453,000	$12,859,088,331
COUNTY WIDE TOTAL	**$60,612,685,836**	**$6,061,268,585**	**$18,183,805,751**	**$30,306,342,918**

DEMOGRAPHICS

Some populations are at greater risk from hazard events because of decreased resources or physical abilities. Elderly people, for example, may be more likely to require additional assistance. Research has shown that people living near or below the poverty line, the elderly (especially older single men), the disabled, women, children, ethnic minorities and renters all experience, to some degree, more severe effects from disasters than the general population. These vulnerable populations may vary from the general population in risk perception, living conditions, access to information before, during and after a hazard event, capabilities during an event, and access to resources for post-disaster recovery.

Indicators of vulnerability, such as disability, age, poverty, and minority race and ethnicity, often overlap spatially and often in the geographically most vulnerable locations. Detailed spatial analysis to locate areas where there are higher concentrations of vulnerable community members would assist the County in extending focused public outreach and education to these most vulnerable citizens.

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Knowledge of the composition of the population and how it has changed in the past and how it may change in the future is needed for making informed decisions about the future. Information about population is a critical part of planning because it directly relates to land needs such as housing, industry, stores, public facilities and services, and transportation. Kootenai County has the third largest population of Idaho's 44 counties. The U.S. Census Bureau estimated the planning area's population at 185,010 as of 2023. There were 75,686 households within the County, an average household size of 2.52, and an average family size of 2.84.

Population changes are useful socio-economic indicators. A growing population generally indicates a growing economy, while a decreasing population signifies economic decline. Figure 6-8 shows the population growth rate in the planning area from 1969 through 2023 (50 years) compared to that of nearby counties, the State of Idaho, and the United States as a whole. The County's population increased 428.5% percent over that period, compared to the state's growth of 177.9 percent. Kootenai County had the highest growth rate within the State of Idaho, over this time span.

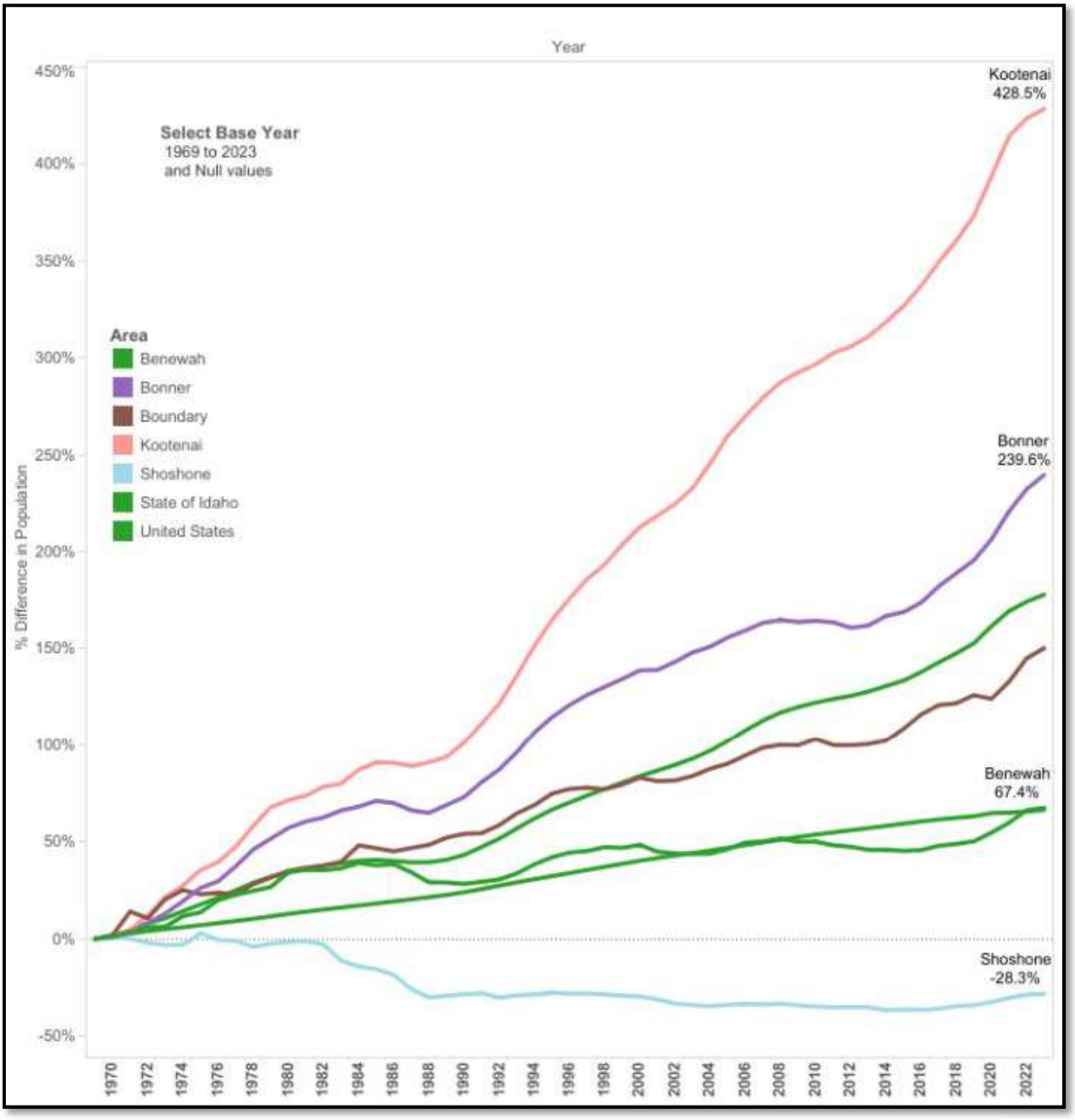


Figure 6- 8: Population Growth in Kootenai County and Surrounding Counties
Source: headwaterseconomics.org

The following table shows the population of incorporated municipalities and the combined unincorporated areas in Kootenai County from 1980 to 2018. In 1980, about 43 percent of the planning area's residents lived outside incorporated areas; by 2018, only 30 percent of the population lived in unincorporated areas.

ANNUAL POPULATION DATA **TABLE 6-8**

JURISDICTION	1980*a*	1990*a*	2000*a*	2010*a*	2020*a*	2023*b*
Athol	312	346	676	692	709	723
Coeur d' Alene	19,913	24,563	34,514	44,137	54,628	56,894
Dalton Gardens	1,795	1,951	2,278	2,335	2,537	2,513
Fernan Lk. Vill	178	170	186	169	164	162
Harrison	260	226	267	203	277	225
Hauser	305	380	668	678	761	861
Hayden	2,586	3,744	9,159	13,294	15,570	16,422
Hayden Lake	273	338	494	574	649	669
Huetter	65	82	96	100	104	102
Post Falls	5,736	7,349	17,247	27,574	38,485	44,798
Rathdrum	1,369	2,000	4,816	6,826	9,211	11,580
Spirit Lake	834	790	1,376	1,945	2,337	2,479
Stateline	26	26	28	38	39	37
Worley	206	182	223	257	253	249
Unincorporated/ Other Kootenai Communities *c*	25,912	27,648	36,657	39,672	45,638	47,296
COUNTY WIDE TOTAL	**59,770**	**69,795**	**108,685**	**138,494**	**171,362**	**185,010**

a. 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010, and 2020 Census populations were retrieved from the Idaho Department of Labor website, Historical Populations of Cities and Counties
b. 2023 Census Population Estimates retrieved from Idaho Department of Labor website
c. The totals in this row are calculated by subtracting the sum of the 14 incorporated cities' populations from the total population recorded for the County.

AGE DISTRIBUTION

As a group, the elderly are more apt to lack the physical and economic resources necessary for response to hazard events and are more likely to suffer health-related consequences making recovery slower. They are more likely to be vision, hearing, and/or mobility impaired, and more likely to experience mental impairment or dementia. Additionally, the elderly are more likely to live in assisted-living facilities where emergency preparedness occurs at the discretion of facility operators. These facilities are typically identified as "critical facilities" by emergency managers because they require extra notice to implement evacuation. Elderly residents living in their own homes may have more difficulty evacuating their homes and could be stranded in dangerous situations. This population group is more likely to need special medical attention, which may not be readily available during natural disasters due to isolation caused by the event. Specific planning attention for the elderly is an important consideration given the current aging of the American population.

Children under 14 are also particularly vulnerable to disaster events because of their young age and dependence on others for basic necessities. Very young children may additionally be vulnerable to injury or sickness; this vulnerability can be worsened during a natural disaster because they may not understand the measures that need to be taken to protect themselves from hazards.

The overall age distribution for the planning area is illustrated in Table 6-9. Based on 2022 American Community Survey estimates, 19.4 percent of the planning area's population is 65 or older, compared to the state average of 16.2 percent. The median age in Kootenai County is 40.7, compared to the median of 36.9 for the State of Idaho and 38.7 for the United States.

AGE DISTRIBUTION **TABLE 6-9**

AGE GROUP	PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION		
	COEUR D'ALENE	KOOTENAI COUNTY	IDAHO
Under 5 years	3.9%	5.6%	6.1%
5 to 14 years	14.0%	12.9%	14.1%
15 to 24 years	11.9%	11.6%	14.5%
25 to 34 years	14.7%	12.6%	12.9%
35 to 44 years	15.2%	12.9%	12.9%
45 to 54 years	10.3%	11.6%	11.3%
55 to 64 years	10.6%	13.5%	11.9%
65 years and over	19.5%	19.4%	16.2%
Median Age (years)	**39.3**	**40.7**	**36.9**

Source: American Community Survey (ACS) 2022 5-Year Estimates, DP05

RACE, ETHNICITY, AND LANGUAGE

Research shows that minorities are less likely to be involved in pre-disaster planning and experience higher mortality rates during a disaster event. Post-disaster recovery can be ineffective and is often characterized by cultural insensitivity. Since higher proportions of ethnic minorities live below the poverty line than the majority white population, poverty can compound vulnerability. According to 2022 American Community Survey (ACS) data, the racial composition of the planning area is predominantly white, at 93.9 percent. The largest minority populations are American Indian/Alaska Native at 1.3 percent and Asian at 1.1 percent. Approximately 5.9 percent of the population are Hispanic or Latino.

The county has a 2.4 percent foreign-born population. Besides English, the most commonly spoken language in the planning area is Spanish. About 0.6 percent of residents speak English "less than very well."

DISABLED POPULATIONS

The 2023 ACS estimates that approximately one-in-eight non-institutionalized Americans with disabilities live in the U.S. People with disabilities are more likely to have difficulty responding to a hazard event than the general population. Local government is the first level of response to assist these individuals, and coordination of efforts to meet their access and functional needs is paramount to life safety efforts. It is important for emergency managers to distinguish between functional and medical needs in order to plan for incidents that require evacuation and sheltering. Knowing the percentage of population with a disability will allow emergency management personnel and first responders to have personnel available who can provide services needed by those with access and functional needs.

According to the 2023 ACS estimates, there are 18,131 individuals with some form of disability within Kootenai County, 9.8 percent of the total. Approximately 20 percent of the County's over-65 population had disabilities of some kind.

VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

Potentially Vulnerable Populations

Populations, 2023*	Kootenai County, ID	United States
Families in poverty	2,847	7,176,933
Households with no car	3,154	10,602,826
Mobile Homes	4,857	6,559,377
People under 5	9,803	18,939,899
People over 65	35,003	55,970,047
People with disabilities	26,383	42,703,063
People with language barriers	360	13,134,090
Percent of Total**		
Families in poverty	6.0%	8.7%
Households with no car	4.6%	8.3%
Mobile Homes	7.0%	5.1%
People under 5	5.5%	5.7%
People over 65	19.7%	16.8%
People with disabilities	15.0%	13.0%
People with language barriers	0.2%	4.2%

High Reliability: Data with coefficients of variation (CVs) < 12% are in black to indicate that the sampling error is relatively small.
Medium Reliability: Data with CVs between 12 & 40% are in orange to indicate that the values should be interpreted with caution.
Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

** Each measure on this page comes from a different subset of the overall population. For example, "poverty status" is not determined for all families. "Households with no car" is determined only for occupied households. "People with disabilities" includes only those people in civilian, noninstitutionalized settings. "Language barriers" is determined only for people five years or older.

Figure 6-9: Potentially Vulnerable Populations in Kootenai County
Source: headwaterseconomics.org

ECONOMY

Income and Employment

In the United States, households are generally expected to use private resources to prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters. This expectation places those living in poverty at a distinct disadvantage. Lower-income households are more likely to occupy poorly built or inadequately maintained housing. Mobile and modular homes, for instance, are more vulnerable to earthquake and flood damage than other housing types. In urban areas, low-income residents often live in older structures, including unreinforced masonry buildings, which are particularly susceptible to earthquake damage.

Households below the poverty level are also less likely to carry insurance, limiting their ability to recover financially from disaster losses. Consequently, these residents face both higher potential losses and fewer resources to address them. The aftermath of Hurricane Katrina in 2005 underscored how personal financial capacity directly influences evacuation decisions—those unable to afford fuel or transportation were less likely to evacuate.

According to the 2019–2023 ACS per capita income in the planning area is $38,797, with a median household income of $77,034. Approximately 11.09% of households earn over $150,000 annually, while 14.08% earn less than $25,000 (2021 data). About 9.3% of the population lives below the poverty line, including 17.3% of individuals under age 18 and 7.5% of residents age 65 and older.

The 2021 ACS records that approximately, 61.00 percent of Kootenai County's over-16 population (133,889 people) is in the labor force. According to the Idaho Department of Labor, Kootenai County's unemployment rate was lowest in 2007, at 2.3 percent. Unemployment rates rose to a peak of 13.5 percent in 2010 and again to 7.1 percent in 2020, but then declined to approximately 4.2 percent in 2025.

Workforce Profile

Based on the U.S. Census Bureau's tool, OnTheMap, Kootenai County had approximately 67,751 total jobs in 2021, which accounted for about 8.8% of the 773,963 total jobs in the state. An estimated 47.9% of Kootenai County residents were employed outside of the county. Among jobs within the county, 28.4% were held by residents who commuted in from elsewhere in the region.

The largest industries in terms of the number of jobs held by workers in Kootenai County businesses are:

- Health Care and Social Assistance – 11,515 jobs (17.0%)
- Retail Trade – 9,146 (13.5%)
- Accommodation and Food Services – 8,339 (12.3%)
- Construction – 6,175 (9.1%)
- Manufacturing – 5,113 (7.5%)

The largest industries in terms of the number of jobs held by Kootenai County residents (which are both inside and outside of county limits) are:

- Health Care and Social Assistance – 12,448 jobs (17.3%)
- Retail Trade – 9,347 (13.0%)
- Accommodation and Food Services – 7,326 (10.2%)
- Construction – 6,389 (8.9%)
- Manufacturing – 5,991 (8.3%)

Figure 6-10 shows the distribution of jobs by industry for those working inside of Kootenai County, as well as for Kootenai County residents working inside and outside of the county. Health care and social assistance is the biggest industry for all workers.

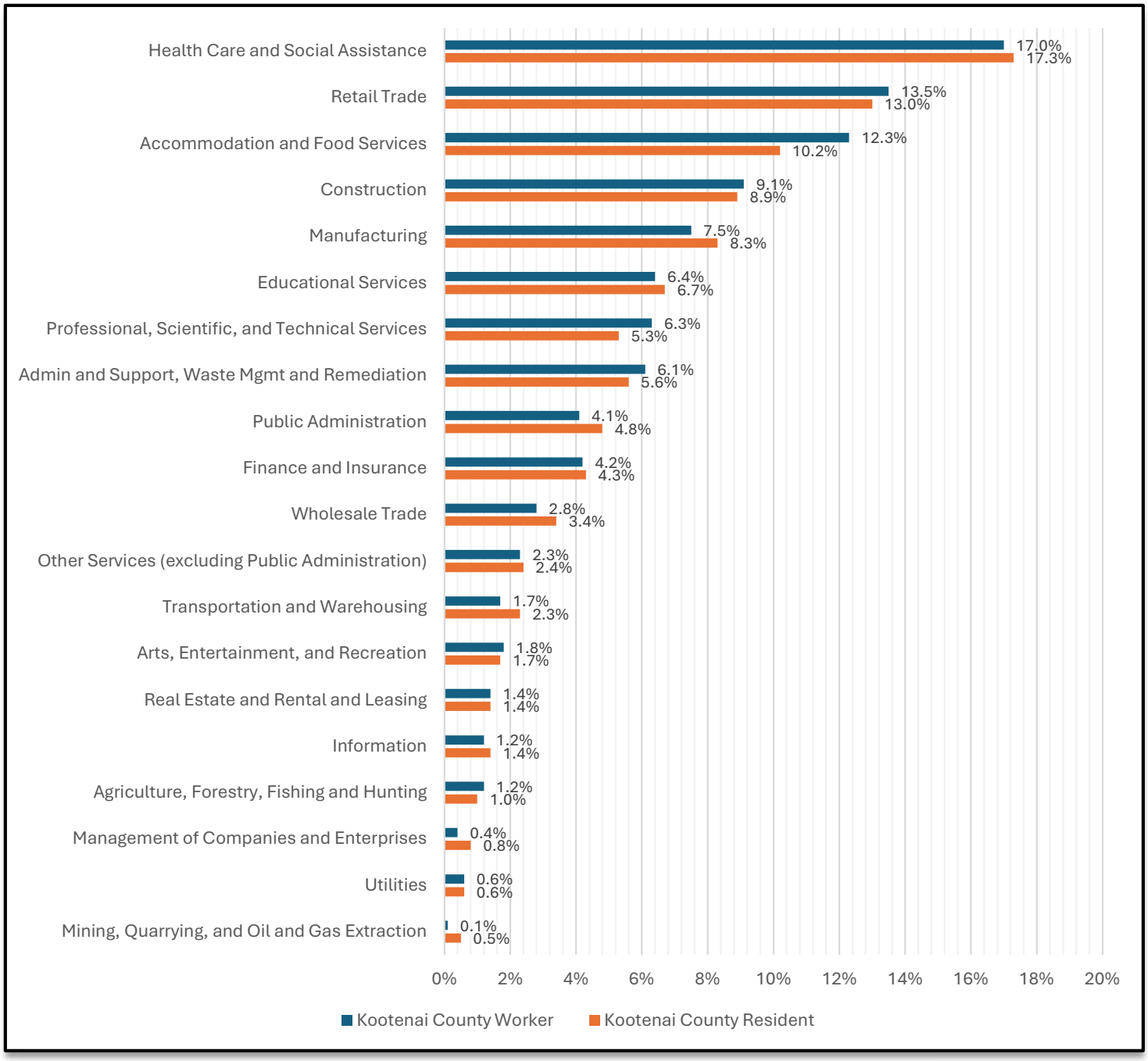


Figure 6-10: Kootenai County Workforce Profile
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Kootenai County Economic Overview

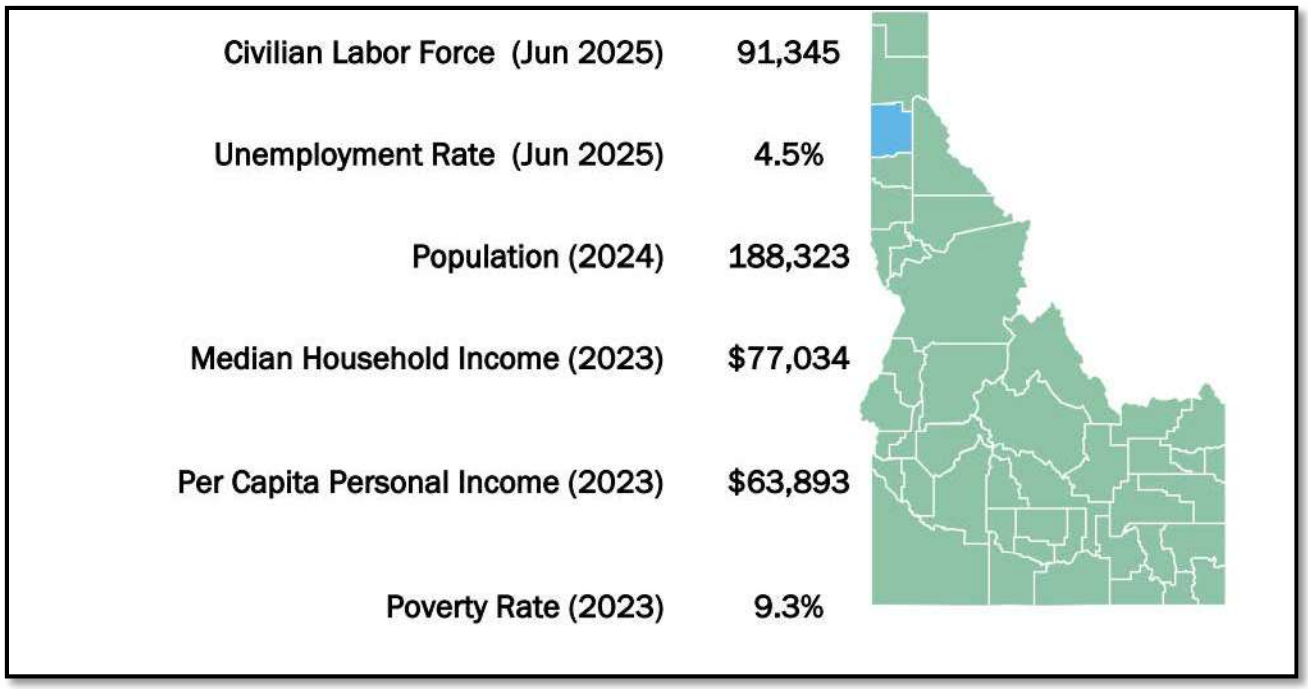
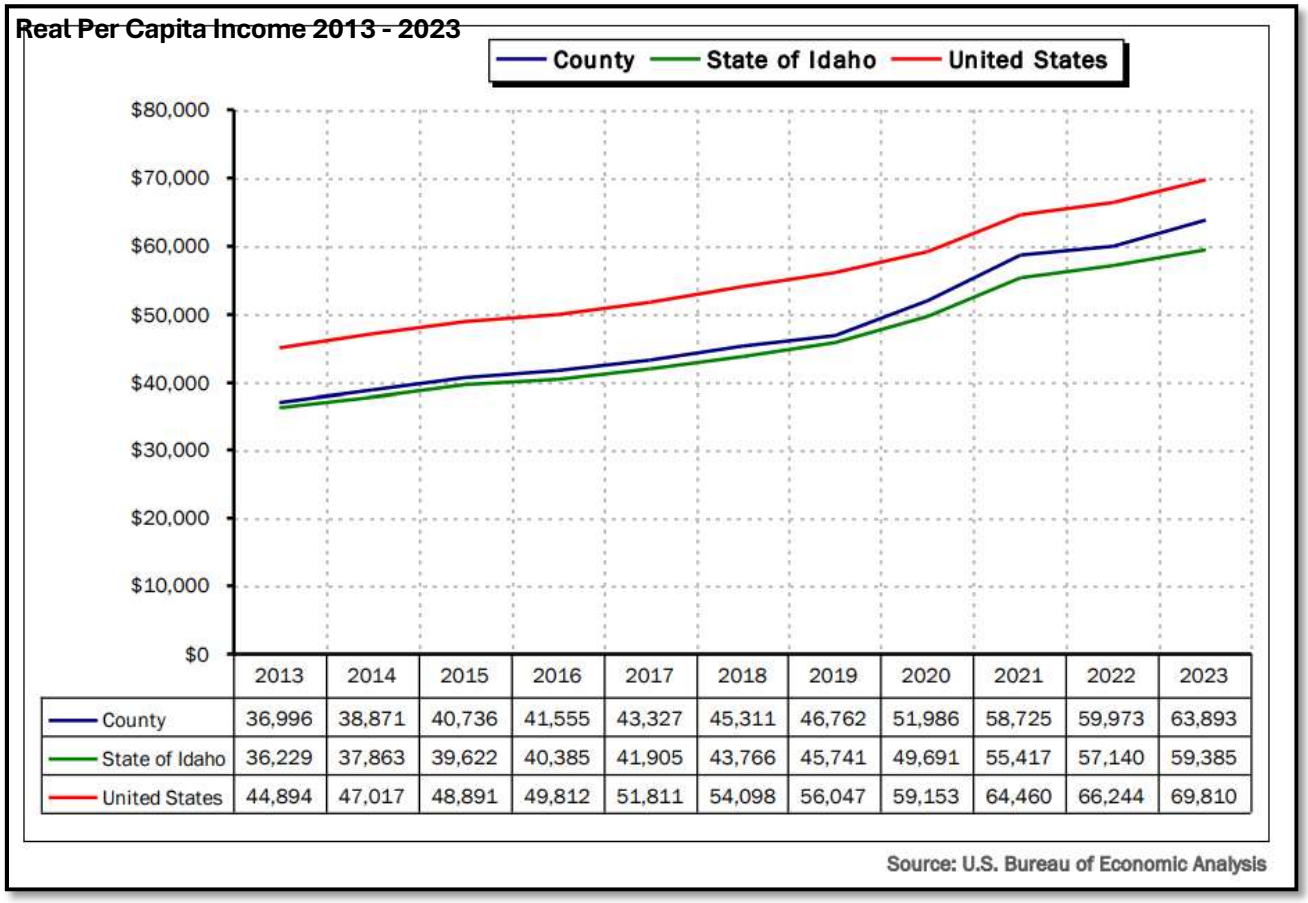


Figure 6-11: Kootenai County Economic Overview | Source: Idaho Department of Labor

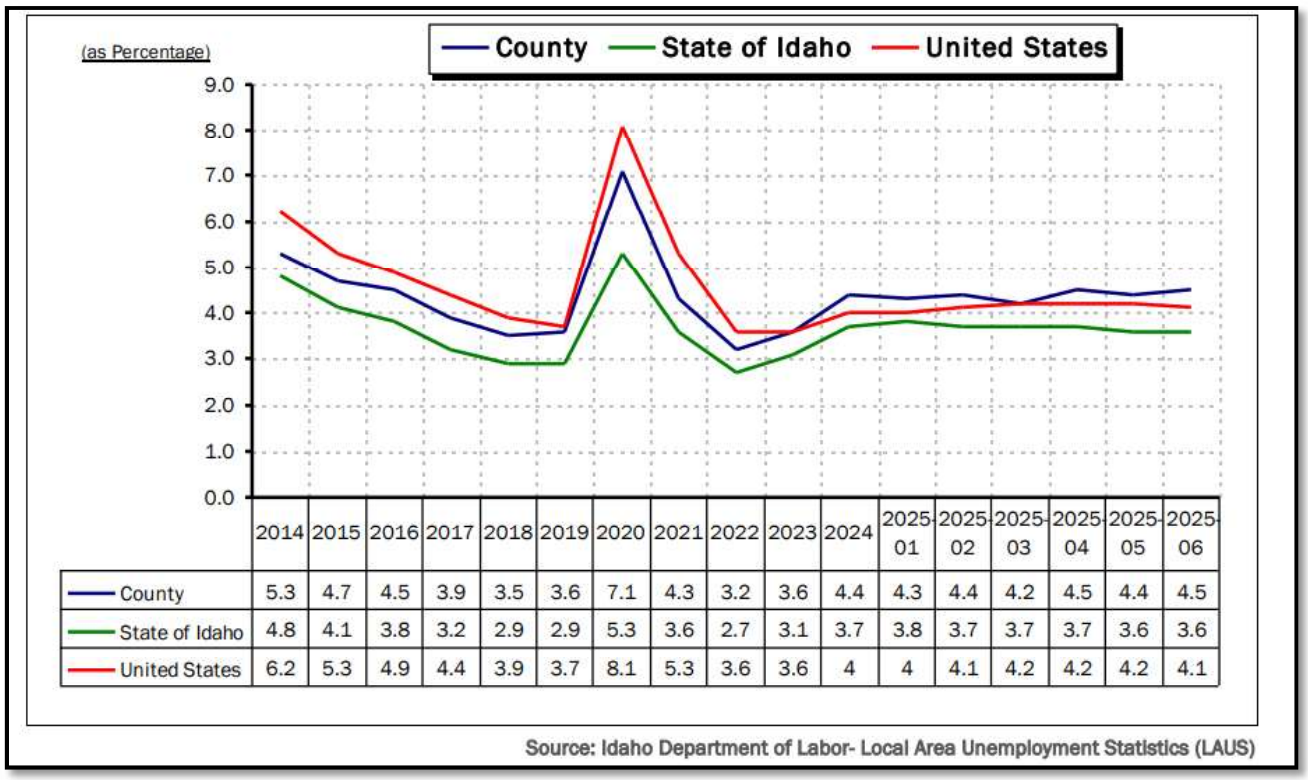
Real Per Capita Income 2013 - 2023



	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
County	36,996	38,871	40,736	41,555	43,327	45,311	46,762	51,986	58,725	59,973	63,893
State of Idaho	36,229	37,863	39,622	40,385	41,905	43,766	45,741	49,691	55,417	57,140	59,385
United States	44,894	47,017	48,891	49,812	51,811	54,098	56,047	59,153	64,460	66,244	69,810

Figure 6-12: Kootenai County Real Per Capita Income 2013 – 2023 | Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate 2014 to June 2025



	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025-01	2025-02	2025-03	2025-04	2025-05	2025-06
County	5.3	4.7	4.5	3.9	3.5	3.6	7.1	4.3	3.2	3.6	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.5
State of Idaho	4.8	4.1	3.8	3.2	2.9	2.9	5.3	3.6	2.7	3.1	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6
United States	6.2	5.3	4.9	4.4	3.9	3.7	8.1	5.3	3.6	3.6	4	4	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1

Figure 6-13: Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate 2014 to June 2025 | Source: Idaho Department of Labor

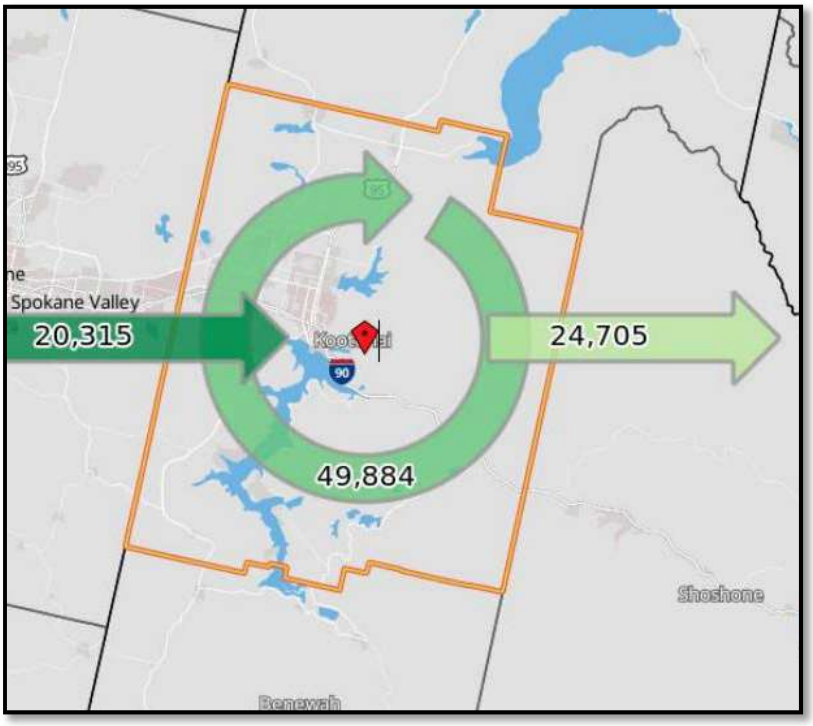


Figure 6-14: Kootenai County Commuting Patterns | Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Labor Force Commuting Patterns

It is estimated that 49,884 workers lived and worked in Kootenai County in 2022. Another 20,315 workers were employed in Kootenai County but lived outside, while 24,705 workers commuted to other counties for work.

INDUSTRY, BUSINESSES AND INSTITUTIONS

The planning area's economy is strongly anchored in the retail trade sector, which employs the largest share of the civilian workforce, closely followed by healthcare. Other significant industries include hospitality, construction, manufacturing, and education. Administrative and professional services also contribute notably to local employment. In contrast, industries such as finance and insurance, government, transportation, and wholesale trade represent smaller portions of the economy. The least represented sectors are utilities, oil and gas/mining, and management. Figure 6-14 illustrates the detailed breakdown of industry employment in Kootenai County. Major employers in the area include Kootenai Health, the Coeur d'Alene Tribal Casino and Resort, Center Partners, Silverwood Theme Park, and North Idaho College.

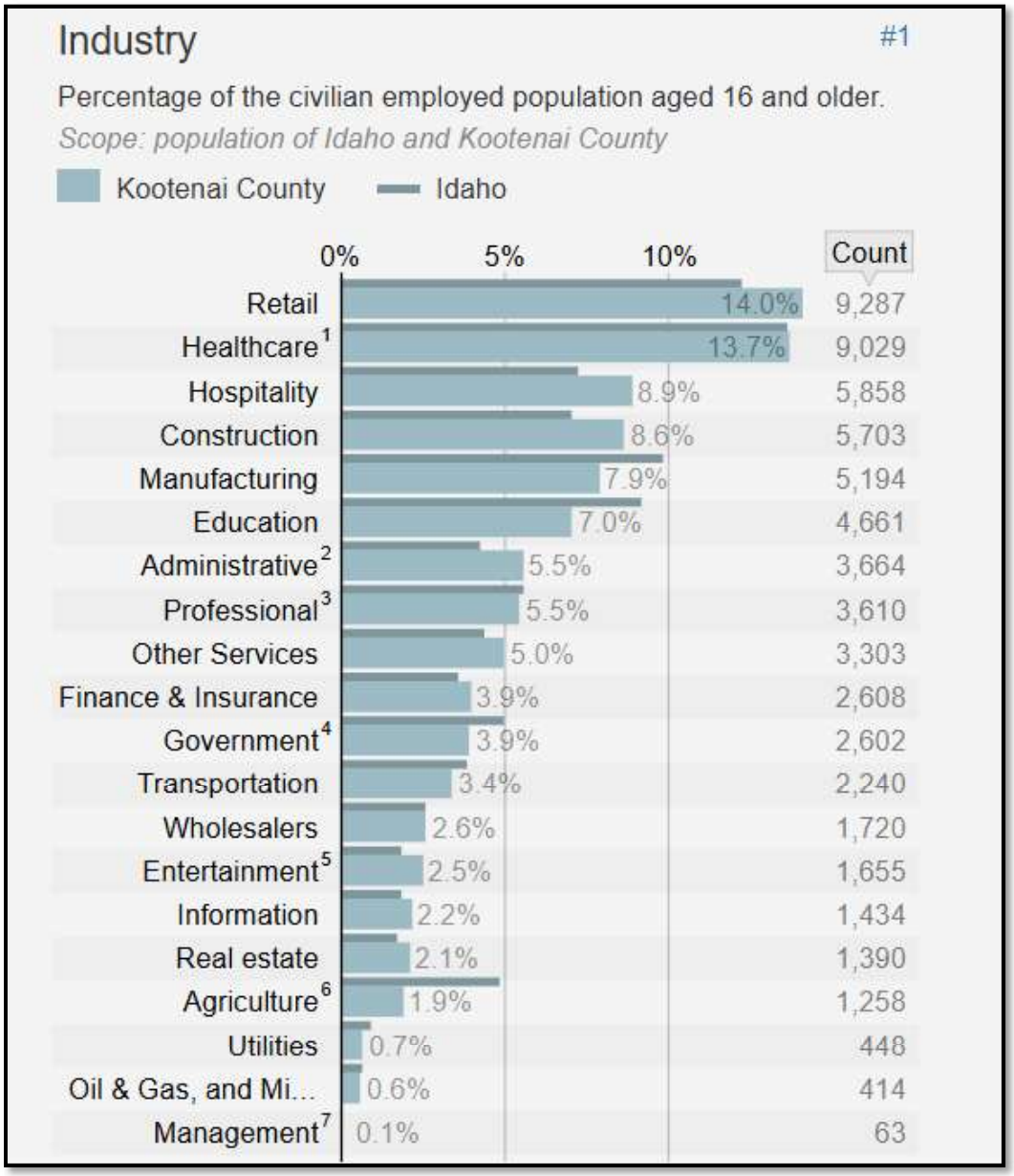


Figure 6-14: Industry in the Planning Area | Source: Statistical Atlas

FUTURE TRENDS IN DEVELOPMENT

Idaho State Code provides guidance on local land use planning (Chapter 65, Title 67). Some of the municipal planning partners have adopted comprehensive plans that govern land use decision and policy making in their jurisdictions. Decisions on land use will be governed by these programs. This Plan will work together with these programs to support wise land use in the future by providing vital information on the risk associated with natural hazards in the planning area. Planning partners with land use planning capability will incorporate this Hazard Mitigation Plan update in their comprehensive plans by reference. This will ensure that future development trends can be established with the benefits of the information on risk and vulnerability to natural hazards identified in this Plan.

LAWS AND ORDINANCES

Existing laws that include the United States and State of Idaho Constitutions, ordinances and plans at the federal, state and local level can support or impact hazard mitigation initiatives identified in this plan. Hazard mitigation plans are required to include a review and incorporation, if appropriate, of existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information as part of the planning process (44 CFR, § 201.6(b)(3)). Pertinent federal and state laws are described below. Each planning partner has individually listed existing local plans, studies, reports, and technical information as part of the capability assessment in its jurisdictional annex, presented in Volume 2 of this Plan.

FEDERAL

Disaster Mitigation Act

The DMA is the current federal legislation addressing hazard mitigation planning. It emphasizes planning for disasters before they occur. It specifically addresses planning at the local level, requiring plans to be in place before Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funds are available to communities. This Plan is designed to meet the requirements of DMA, improving the planning partners' eligibility for hazard mitigation funds.

Endangered Species Act

The federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) was enacted in 1973 to conserve species facing depletion or extinction and the ecosystems that support them. The act sets forth a process for determining which species are threatened and endangered and requires the conservation of the critical habitat in which those species live. The ESA provides broad protection for species of fish, wildlife and plants that are listed as threatened or endangered. Provisions are made for listing species, as well as for recovery plans and the designation of critical habitat for listed species. The ESA outlines procedures for federal agencies to follow when taking actions that may jeopardize listed species and contains exceptions and exemptions. It is the enabling legislation for the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. Criminal and civil penalties are provided for violations of the ESA and the Convention.

Federal agencies must seek to conserve endangered and threatened species and use their authorities in furtherance of the ESA's purposes. The ESA defines three fundamental terms:

- **Endangered** means that a species of fish, animal or plant is "in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range." (For salmon and other vertebrate species, this may include subspecies and distinct population segments.)
- **Threatened** means that a species "is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future." Regulations may be less restrictive for threatened species than for endangered species.
- **Critical habitat** means "specific geographical areas that are…essential for the conservation and management

Five sections of the ESA are of critical importance to understanding it:

- **Section 4: Listing of a Species**—The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries) is responsible for listing marine species; the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is responsible for listing terrestrial and freshwater aquatic species. The agencies may initiate reviews for listings, or citizens may petition for them. A listing must be made "solely on the basis of the best scientific and commercial data available." After a listing has been proposed, agencies receive comment and conduct further scientific reviews for 12 to 18 months, after which they must decide if the listing is warranted. Economic impacts cannot be considered in this decision, but it may include an evaluation of the adequacy of local and state protections. Critical habitat for the species may be designated at the time of listing.
- **Section 7: Consultation**—Federal agencies must ensure that any action they authorize, fund, or carry out is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of a listed or proposed species or adversely modify its critical habitat. This includes private and public actions that require a federal permit. Once a final listing is made, non-federal actions are subject to the same review, termed a "consultation." If the listing agency finds that an action will "take" a species, it must propose mitigations or "reasonable and prudent" alternatives to the action; if the proponent rejects these, the action cannot proceed.
- **Section 9: Prohibition of Take**—It is unlawful to "take" an endangered species, including killing or injuring it or modifying its habitat in a way that interferes with essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, feeding or sheltering.
- **Section 10: Permitted Take**—Through voluntary agreements with the federal government that provide protections to an endangered species, a non-federal applicant may commit a take that would otherwise be prohibited as long as it is incidental to an otherwise lawful activity (such as developing land or building a road). These agreements often take the form of a "Habitat Conservation Plan."
- **Section 11: Citizen Lawsuits**—Civil actions initiated by any citizen can require the listing agency to enforce the ESA's prohibition of taking or to meet the requirements of the consultation process.

With the listing of salmon and trout species as threatened or endangered, the ESA has impacted most of the Pacific Coast states. Although some of these areas have been more impacted by the ESA than others due to the known presence of listed species, the entire region has been impacted by mandates, programs and policies based on the presumption of the presence of listed species. Most West Coast jurisdictions must now take into account the impact of their programs on habitat.

The Clean Water Act

The Federal Clean Water Act (CWA) employs regulatory and non-regulatory tools to reduce direct pollutant discharges into waterways, finance municipal wastewater treatment facilities, and manage polluted runoff. These tools are employed to achieve the broader goal of restoring and maintaining the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nation's surface waters so that they can support "the protection and propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and recreation in and on the water."

Evolution of CWA programs over the last decade has included a shift from a program-by-program, source- by-source, pollutant-by-pollutant approach to more holistic watershed-based strategies. Under the watershed approach, equal emphasis is placed on protecting healthy waters and restoring impaired ones. A full array of issues are addressed, not just those subject to CWA regulatory authority. Involvement of stakeholder groups in the development and implementation of strategies for achieving and maintaining water quality and other environmental goals is a hallmark of this approach.

National Flood Insurance Program

The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) provides federally backed flood insurance in exchange for communities enacting floodplain regulations. Participation and good standing under NFIP are prerequisites to grant funding eligibility under the Robert T. Stafford Act. The County and most of the partner cities for this Plan participate in the NFIP and have adopted regulations that meet the NFIP requirements. Information regarding individual participating jurisdictions' status regarding NFIP compliance can be found in each corresponding annex in Volume 2 of this plan.

STATE

State and Local Building Codes

Idaho's building code largely reflects international codes, with provisions for wind, seismic and snow loading. However, if a community does not want to adopt the building code, it is not required to do so. The only structures required to be reviewed under the building code are modular buildings, schools, and state buildings. One and two family dwellings are exempted from installing mandatory fire sprinkler systems. Building codes are important in hazard prone areas as they ensure that new construction and improved existing construction are more resilient to local hazards and/or improve life safety functions.

Subdivision Regulations

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

Comprehensive Plans and Zoning

Idaho Code includes a stated, specific purpose of local land use regulation "to protect life and property in areas subject to natural hazards and disasters," (Title 67, Chapter 65). Tools to do this include comprehensive planning and zoning. Consistent with Idaho law, a comprehensive plan provides the policy basis for a community's zoning ordinance, which contains the specific standards and requirements and processes for making land use and development decisions. In Idaho, a comprehensive plan is required to include a section on hazards (Idaho Code §67-6508(g)):

> *The plan with maps, charts, and reports shall be based on the following components as they may apply to land use regulations and actions unless the plan specifies reasons why a particular component is unneeded ... Hazardous Areas -- An analysis of known hazards as may result from susceptibility to surface ruptures from faulting, ground shaking, ground failure, landslides or mudslides; avalanche hazards resulting from development in the known or probable path of snow slides and avalanches, and floodplain hazards.*

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

Floodplain Zoning

Idaho communities are authorized to adopt floodplain zoning to regulate any mapped or unmapped flood hazard area. Additionally, Idaho communities may adopt standards that exceed the minimum standards of the NFIP.

Idaho Disaster Preparedness Act of 1975

The Idaho Disaster Preparedness Act of 1975 created the Bureau of Disaster Services and subsequently the Bureau of Homeland Security, and provided for the creation of local organizations for disaster preparedness (Idaho Code §46-10). According to the Act, it is the policy of the State of Idaho to plan and prepare for disasters and emergencies resulting from natural or manmade causes, enemy attack, sabotage or other hostile action. State law was put into place to do the following:

- Create a bureau of homeland security.
- Prevent and reduce damage, injury, and loss of life and property resulting from natural or man- made catastrophes.
- Prepare assistance for prompt and efficient search, rescue and care.
- Provide for rapid restoration and rehabilitation.
- Prescribe the roles of government in prevention, preparation and response to disaster.
- Authorize and encourage cooperation in disaster prevention, preparation and response.
- Provide for coordination of activities.
- Provide a disaster management system.
- Provide for payment of obligations and expenses incurred by the State of Idaho through the Bureau of Homeland Security.

Idaho Silver Jackets Program

The Silver Jackets Program is the state-level implementation of the Army Corps of Engineers National Flood Risk Management Program. The core member agencies will establish a continuous intergovernmental collaborative team working with other state and federal agencies to do the following:

- Provide assistance in identifying and prioritizing actions to reduce the threat, vulnerability and consequences of flooding in the State of Idaho.
- Facilitate strategic planning and implementation of life-cycle mitigation, response and recovery actions to reduce the threat, vulnerability and consequences of flooding in the State of Idaho.
- Create or supplement a process to collaboratively identify issues and implement or recommend solutions.
- Identify and implement ways to leverage available resources and information between agencies.
- Increase and improve flood risk communication and outreach.
- Promote wise stewardship of the taxpayers' investments.
- Develop more comprehensive state flood risk management policies and strategies.
- Develop advanced hydrologic predictive services to reduce loss of life and property damage from flooding.

CITIES AND COUNTY

Each planning partner has prepared a jurisdiction-specific annex to this Plan (see Volume 2). In preparing these annexes, each partner completed a capability assessment that looked at its regulatory, technical and financial capability to carry out proactive hazard mitigation. Refer to these annexes for a review of regulatory codes and ordinances applicable to each planning partner.

NATURAL HAZARD PROFILE ANNEXES

CHAPTER 7
FLOOD HAZARD PROFILE

CHANGES SINCE THE 2020 AHMP

- A hazard cascade chart has been implemented to illustrate secondary and tertiary hazards.
- Community Lifelines have been integrated into the flood hazard profile.
- The National Risk index has been incorporated into the flood profile.

HAZARD RISK SUMMARY

Figure 7-1: Hazard Risk Summary

FEMA'S NATIONAL RISK INDEX — **TABLE 7-1**

HAZARD	EXPECTED ANNUAL LOSS	COMMUNITY RISK FACTOR	RISK VALUE	SCORE
Flood	$344,114	1.08	$324,945	42.6

BACKGROUND

Definition: A **flood** is an overflow of water that submerges usually dry land, caused by excessive rainfall, melting snow, or the failure of man-made structures like dams, ranging from minor to catastrophic events, with **flash floods** being rapid and intense, and **urban floods** occurring due to poor drainage and rapid runoff in cities. Flooding can also be caused by the blocking or failure of man-made structures like dams or levees. Floods can range from minor water accumulation to large-scale, devastating events that damage property, infrastructure, and even cause loss of life.

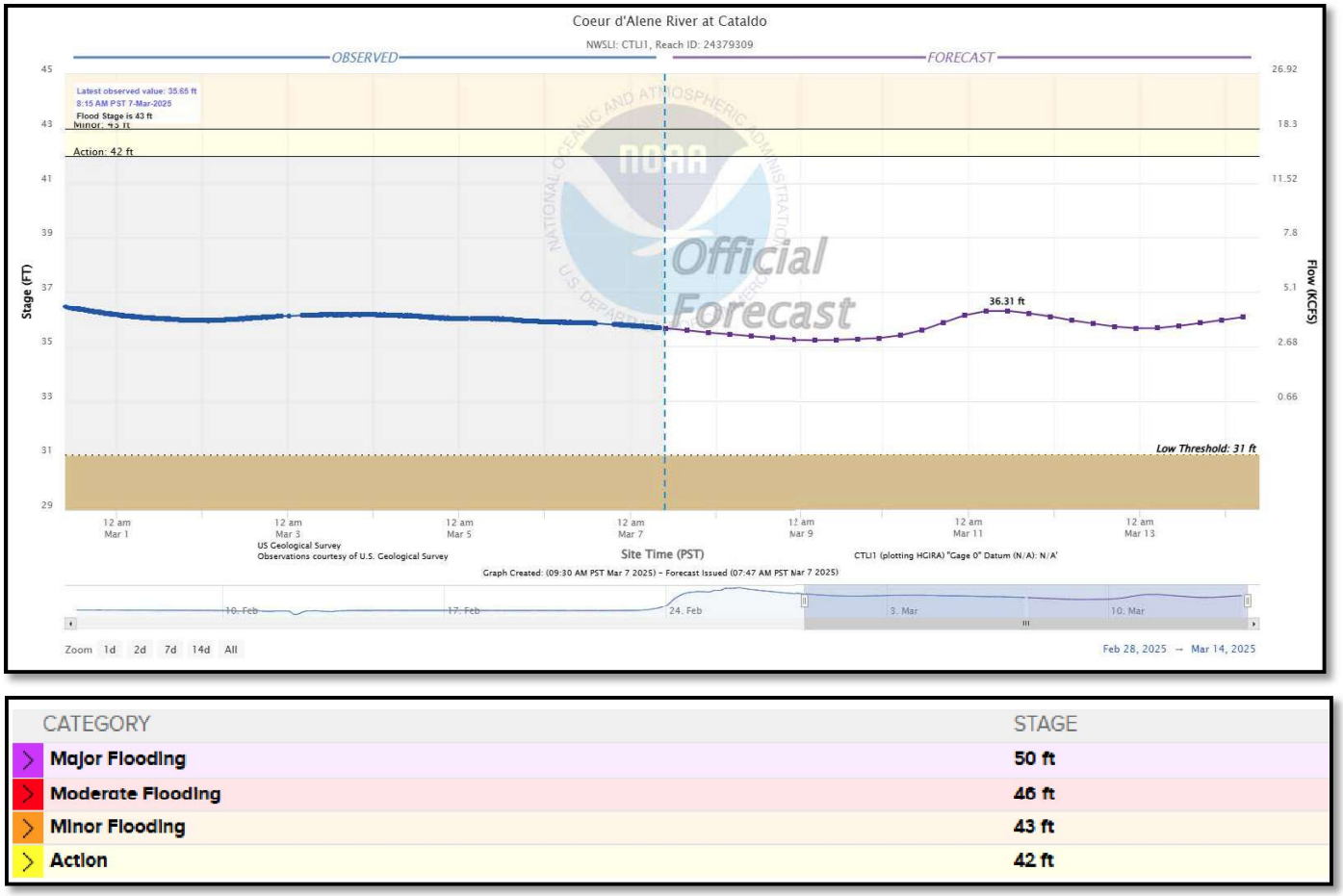
Description: In Kootenai County, major floods typically occur in winter and spring when warm rains fall on melting snow. Winter floods, which are the most severe, result from heavy rainfall combined with snowmelt and can reach extreme levels in just two days. Spring floods, while more frequent, are generally lower and occur mostly in April and May, lasting up to two weeks. Low-lying areas suitable for development are especially vulnerable. The predominant type of flooding in Kootenai County occurs on rivers or lakes due to the spring runoff or rain on snow events.

Flooding is often triggered by intense winter rainstorms between November and March. A series of such storms can overwhelm the County's flood management capabilities, especially if multiple drainage basins flood simultaneously. This could block major roads, isolate residents, and damage infrastructure. High flows can wash out roads, further hindering access and making it difficult for the County to restore critical facilities quickly.

WARNING TIME

Floods typically give some warning due to recognizable weather patterns. Warning time depends on the time between measurable rainfall and flooding. After rainfall ends, water levels rise, peak, and then recede, indicating the flood's progression. Floods are either slow-rise, with warning times of hours to days, or flash floods, which offer little warning and require evacuation within an hour.

Kootenai County's flood recognition system uses precipitation and stream gauges to monitor water levels on the Coeur d'Alene and Spokane Rivers. This data feeds into a USGS forecasting program and is supplemented by the National Weather Service (NWS). The Kootenai County Emergency Operations Plan guides the local response based on this flood threat information. The below hydrograph shows how flooding levels are monitored in Kootenai County.



CATEGORY	STAGE
Major Flooding	50 ft
Moderate Flooding	46 ft
Minor Flooding	43 ft
Action	42 ft

Figure 7-2: NWS River Gauge Levels

FLOODING SOURCES

Kootenai County has seven major lakes, all of which are susceptible to flooding as a result of rain, snowmelt or both. The flood elevations of the lakes are identified in Table 7-2. In addition to lakes, Kootenai County also has numerous rivers, creeks, and gulches that can pose a flooding threat. Table 7-3 lists a summary of the peak discharges within the County during various scenarios.

SUMMARY OF FLOOD ELEVATIONS OF LAKES IN KOOTENAI COUNTY **TABLE 7-2**

LAKE	DRAINAGE AREA (SQUARE MILES)	10-YEAR ELEVATION (FEET)	100-YEAR ELEVATION (FEET)
Lake Coeur d'Alene	3,700	2,135.6	2,139.3
Fernan Lake	19.6	2,137.9	2,139.3
Hauser Lake	21.8	2,191.8	2,195.0
Hayden Lake	62.3	2,244.8	2,246.8
Lake Pend Oreille	25,792	2,064.0	2,073.96
Spirit Lake	39.4	*2,445.8*	2,448.1
Twin Lakes	37.2	2,317.8	2,319.6

Source: 2010 FIS which will reference NAVD 88 Datum.

SUMMARY OF PEAK DISCHARGES WITHIN THE PLANNING AREA **TABLE 7-3**

SOURCE/LOCATION	DISCHARGE (CUBIC FEET/SECOND)			
	10-year	50-year	100-year	500-YEAR
Coeur d'Alene River				
at the Mouth	41,400	73,500	90,000	136,000
French Gulch				
at Cross Section A	200	310	380	540
above Cross Section R	170	260	340	500
Latour Creek				
at the Mouth	1,890	3,020	3,735	5,420
Nettleton Gulch				
above 15th St.	290	430	520	725
Rathdrum Creek				
downstream Corporate Limits	385	542	676	4600[a]
above Pine Ave. Bridge	233	355	424	4250[a]
Spokane River				
at Washington-Idaho Boundary	38,700	46,400	49,000	54,200
Wolf Lodge Creek				
at Mouth	2,250	3,650	4,500	6,550
above Cedar Creek	1,600	2,550	3,150	4,500
above Rutherford at Gulch	1,500	2,350	2,900	4,150
above Marie Creek	850	1,250	1,550	2,150

a. During 500-Year, Twin Lakes would not control flow

HISTORICAL FREQUENCIES

Major floods in Kootenai County occurred in 1894, 1896, 1917, 1933, 1938, 1964, 1974, 1996, 1997 and 2008, and 2017. Detailed damage reports are available for only the most recent floods of 1964, 1974, 1996, 1997, 2008, 2017, and 2025. This data provides a good representation of the damage potential. The winter flood of February 1996 caused widespread damage along streams and lakes, but the flooding was generally short-lived. In contrast, the spring flood of 1997 caused high water from April into June and affected county lakes most severely. Table 4 summarizes flood events in the planning area since 1955, including six federal disaster declaration events, and with total estimated damage exceeding $20 million.

HISTORY OF MAJOR FLOOD EVENTS			TABLE 7-4
DATE	**DECLARATION #**	**DESCRIPTION**	**ESTIMATED DAMAGE**
12/31/1964	DR-186	Heavy Rains & Flooding	$834,972[a]
01/25/1974	DR-415	Severe Storms, Snowmelt, Flooding	$8,438,025[a]
02/11/1996	DR-1102	Storms/Flooding	$10,888,154[a]
01/04/1997	DR-1154	Severe Storms/Flooding	$1,272,641[a]
06/13/1997	DR-1177	Flood	Public Damage = $762,600
07/31/2008	DR-1781	Flooding	Public Damage = $1,501,030
03/06/2017	DR-4313	Severe Storms, Flooding, Landslides	PA Cost = $9,625,389
03/15/2025	2025-31	Flooding led to a damaged culvert	$300,000 - $500,000

a. Data obtained from FEMA or Spatial Hazard Events and Losses Database for the United States

IMPACTS

Many homes in floodplains are at risk of flood damage, worsened by new development in marginal lands near these areas. As development increases, so does storm water runoff and flooding, putting homes outside mapped floodplains at risk. Currently, 35-40% of NFIP claims come from outside mapped floodplains. Development in floodplains should be limited to non-structural uses, such as parks and farms, to minimize damage.

The public should be informed about flood risks, insurance, and mitigation. Local emergency management plans must include procedures for warnings, evacuations, and recovery. The National Weather Service provides flood alerts via multiple channels, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers supports flood-fighting and repairs to federal flood control infrastructure (Public Law 84-99). The planning team has identified the following flood-related issues relevant to the planning area:

- The accuracy of FEMA's flood hazard maps in reflecting true flood risk in the planning area is uncertain and needs updating with the best data and technology.
- The flood protection provided by control facilities (dams, levees) is unclear due to lack of national flood protection standards.
- Flood risk overlaps with other hazards like earthquakes and landslides, presenting an opportunity for multi-hazard mitigation.
- There is inconsistency in land-use practices and floodplain management, with Kootenai County the only community in the CRS program.
- More data is needed to support risk-based analysis of capital projects.
- Ongoing collection of historical damage data, such as high-water marks and damage reports, is needed to assess mitigation project effectiveness.
- Flood hazard mitigation will require funding from various sources.
- A coordinated mitigation effort is needed between affected jurisdictions.
- Continued education for floodplain residents on preparedness and available resources is essential.
- Future flood control projects should consider residual risk and inform residents accordingly.
- Promoting flood insurance to protect property owners should remain a priority.
- Agricultural and open space uses in floodplains should be preserved amid growth pressures.
- Economic factors can impact a jurisdiction's ability to manage floodplains, especially with budget cuts.
- A buildable-lands analysis will help guide future development decisions.

PROBABILITY

Flood probability is measured by the likelihood that a specific river discharge (flow) will be equaled or exceeded in any given year. In Kootenai County, stream gages and historic flood records are used to estimate these probabilities.

- A 10-year flood has a 10% chance of occurring in any given year.
- A 100-year flood has a 1% chance.
- A 500-year flood has a 0.2% chance.

These terms are statistical averages—multiple 100-year floods can occur within a short period. The 1% annual chance flood (100-year flood) defines the Special Flood Hazard Area, which serves as the regulatory boundary for floodplain management. FEMA's Flood Insurance Rate Maps show the extent and expected depth of flooding within the Special Flood Hazard Area across the county. Water-surface elevations linked to these probabilities are a key factor for estimating damages and understanding risk. The probability of future flooding in Kootenai County is classified as Low to Moderate, with risk increasing seasonally during spring runoff and periods of sustained precipitation.

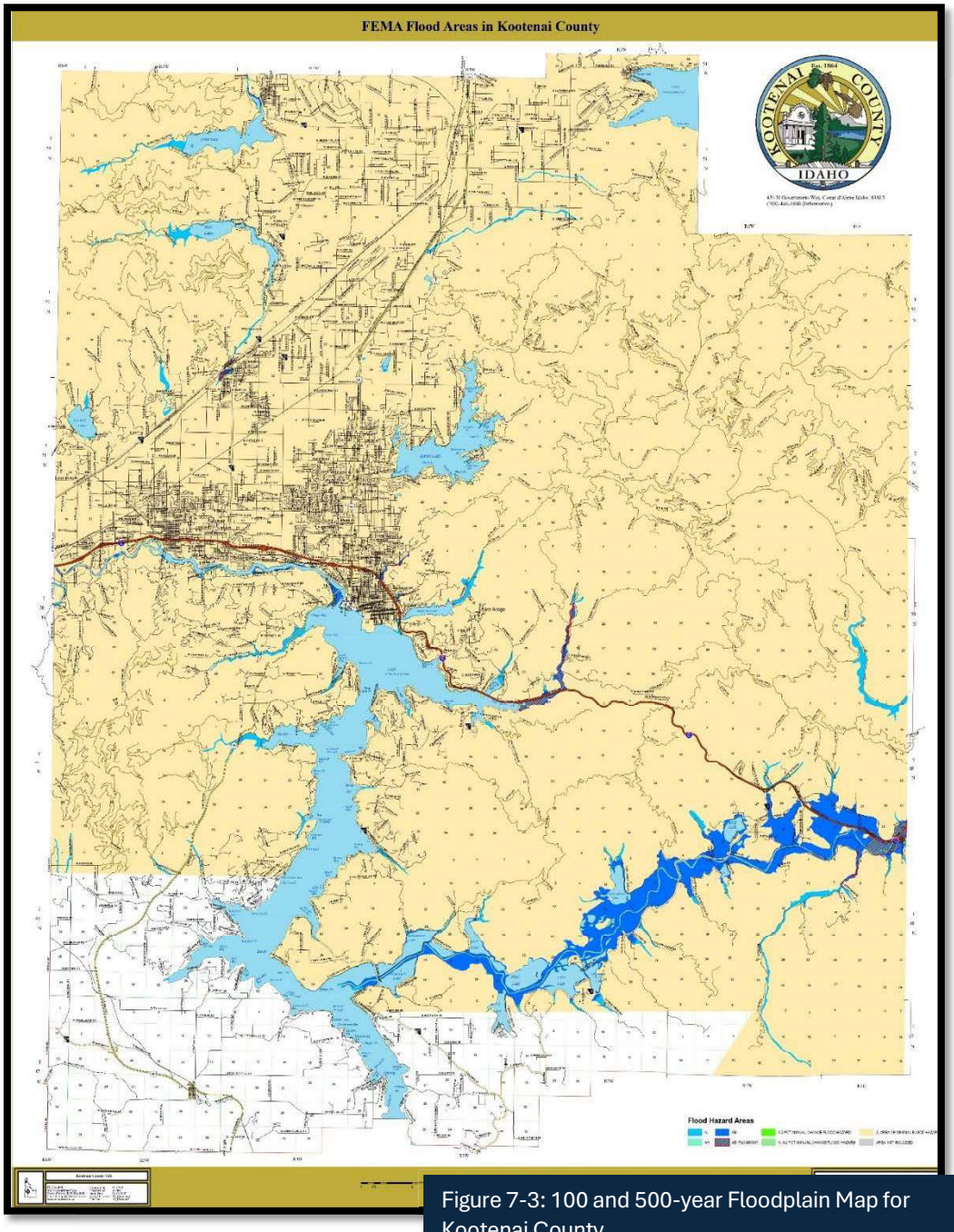
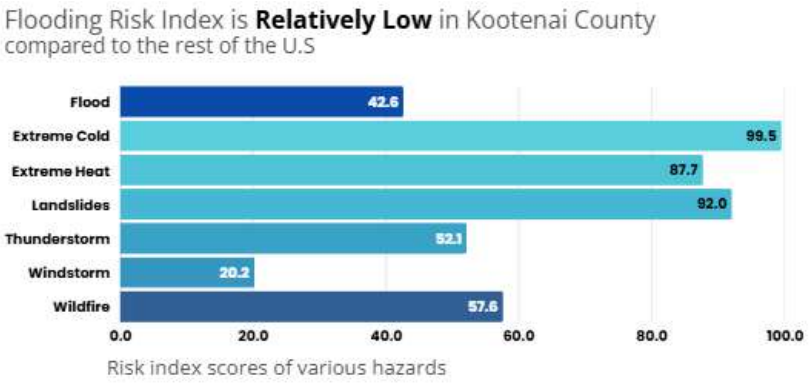


Figure 7-3: 100 and 500-year Floodplain Map for Kootenai County

HAZARD IMPACT SUMMARY

Figure 7-4: Flood Hazard Impact Summary

FLOOD IMPACT RATINGS



Risk Index scores reflect a community's Expected Annual Loss value, community risk factors, and the adjustment factor used to calculate the risk value.

Expected Annual Loss scores reflect a community's relative expected annual loss for only that hazard type.

Figures 7-5 and 7-6: Flood Impact Ratings

CHAPTER 8
LANDSLIDE HAZARD PROFILE

CHANGES SINCE THE 2020 AHMP

- A hazard cascade chart has been implemented to illustrate secondary and tertiary hazards.
- Community Lifelines have been integrated into the landslide hazard profile.
- The National Risk index has been incorporated into the landslide profile.

HAZARD RISK SUMMARY

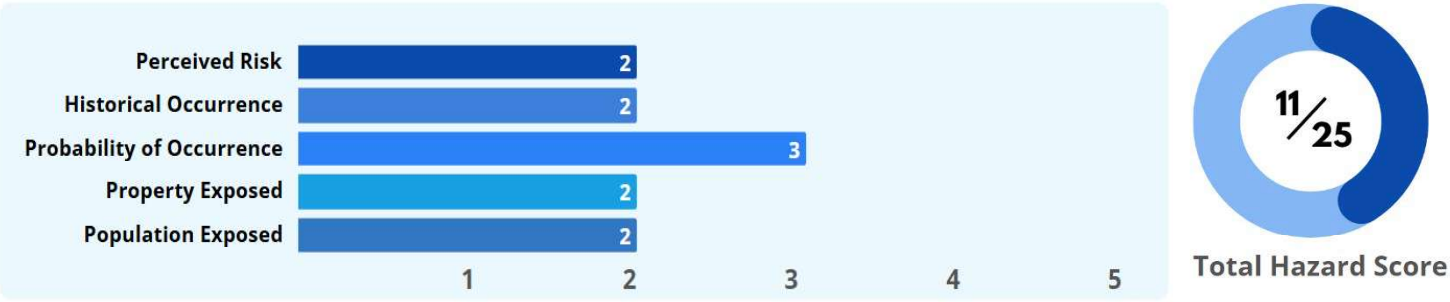


Figure 8-1: Hazard Risk Summary

FEMA'S NATIONAL RISK INDEX — **TABLE 8-1**

HAZARD	EXPECTED ANNUAL LOSS	COMMUNITY RISK FACTOR	RISK VALUE	SCORE
Landslide	$209,995	1.08	$195,468	92

BACKGROUND

Definition: A **Landslide** is the sliding movement of masses of loosened rock and soil down a hillside or slope. Such failures occur when the strength of the soils forming the slope is exceeded by the pressure, such as weight or saturation, acting upon them. A **Mass Movement** is the collective term for landslides, debris flows, falls and sinkholes. A **Mudslide** (or **Mudflow** or **Debris Flow**)—A river of rock, earth, organic matter and other materials saturated with water.

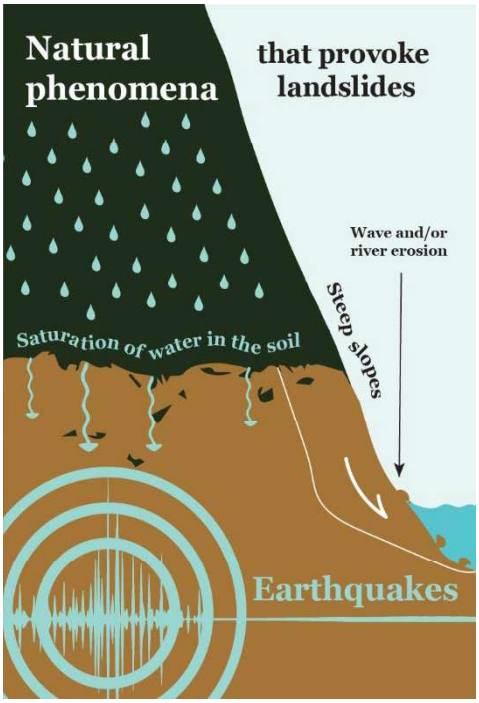
There is little recorded information regarding landslides in Kootenai County. According to the Spatial Hazard Events and Losses Database for the United States (SHELDUS), there have been 15 recorded landslide events in the planning area since 1960. These events occurred in March, 1987, April 1997, January 2006, April 2011, March and May 2012, March 2015, February and March 2017, and March 2018 and were estimated to cause a total of approximately $2,083,425 in property damage. Several of these events involved disaster declarations. There are no records in the County of fatalities attributed to landslides. The table below describes some of the known historical events.

WARNING TIME

Mass movements can occur suddenly or slowly, with speeds ranging from inches per year to feet per second, depending on slope, material, and water content. Monitoring methods can estimate movement types and timing, and assess areas at risk based on geology, vegetation, and predicted precipitation. However, no practical warning system exists for individual landslides. Monitoring is done case-by-case, with response after the event. Common warning signs include:

- Unusual ground saturation, cracks, or bulges in the ground or pavement
- Soil shifting from foundations, tilting structures
- Cracking floors, foundations, and concrete

- Broken water lines and leaning utilities
- Offset fences and sunken roads
- Rapidly changing creek water levels and turbidity
- Sticking doors/windows, sounds of rumbling or cracking trees/rocks



There are two primary categories of causes of landslides: natural and human-caused. Sometimes, landslides are caused, or made worse, by a combination of the two factors.

Natural Occurrences: This category is triggered by water, seismic activity, or volcanic activity, with effects depending on slope, terrain, soil, geology, and nearby structures.

Human Caused: Human activities cause landslides by altering drainage, destabilizing slopes, and removing vegetation. Proper engineering and zoning can reduce these risks.

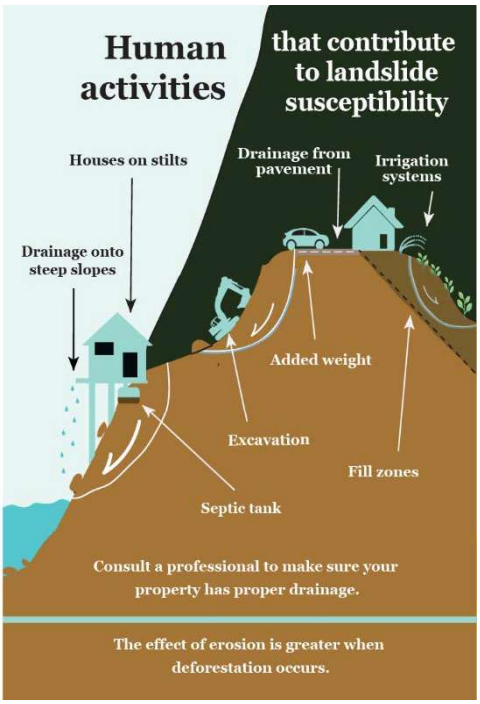


Figure 8-2: Types of Landslides
Source: USGS.gov

HISTORICAL FREQUENCIES

HISTORY OF MAJOR LANDSLIDE EVENTS — **TABLE 8-2**

DATE	DEATHS	INJURIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE
March 1997	Unknown	Unknown	$1,564,118
	***Description**: In early March 1997, northern Idaho received 12 to 18 inches of snow on top of existing snowpack that exceeded 150 to 170 percent of the average. A subsequent rainstorm caused a rapid snowmelt. The resulting mudslides lasted for an extended period and damaged many public facilities, including county road systems. The President issued a federal disaster declaration (DR-1177) on June 13, 1997, for Kootenai County and the five north Idaho Counties.*		
January 30, 2000	0	0	$725,400
	***Description**: A major landslide occurred on January 30, 2000 on the outskirts of the community of Bayview. This was followed by another slide on February 11, 2000. The landslides blocked Cape Horn Road, the sole access road from Ravens Point to Bayview, and cut off road access to 75 homes. The clearing of 6,300 truckloads of quartzite debris and subsequent reconstruction of the roadway continued through May. The Governor issued a State Declaration. The request for a Presidential Declaration was not approved. However, federal assistance through the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Services stabilized the banks above the lake and removed debris blocking the roadway. The State assisted the County by paying the non-federal match required by NRCS.*		
January 15, 2006	0	0	$7,500
	***Description**: A landslide was caused by construction on U.S. Highway 95, north of Worley. It resulted in approximately $7,500 in damage to the project.*		
DATE	**DEATHS**	**INJURIES**	**PROPERTY DAMAGE**

HISTORY OF MAJOR LANDSLIDE EVENTS			TABLE 8-2
March 30, 2011	0	0	$330,000
	***Description**: Two large debris flows occurred around noon along Forest Road 208. The first slide was near the intersection of Lost Creek. The second slide was near the intersection of Clee Circle Road. No injuries were reported; however, 14 residents were trapped due to impassible roads; two of these residents had to be evacuated for medical appointments. A large debris flow that began around noon on March 30 blocked access to six permanent residences. There was an estimated 25,000 cubic yards of rock and mud over the road with the larger slide and 8000 cubic yards associated with the smaller slide. Estimated cost to remove the earth and fix the road was $330,000.*		
April 27, 2011	0	0	$75,000
	***Description**: A landslide along East Hayden Lake Road at mile post 5.5 resulted in half of the road breaking off and sliding down the embankment. Exact cost of road repairs is unknown, but it is thought to be $50,000 to $100,000.*		
March 6, 2017	0	0	$906,040
	***Description**: During early March, 2017, the northern panhandle counties received persistent rainfall and snowmelt that caused widespread flooding, landslides, water over roads, damaged levees and flooding of homes and basements. A State Disaster Proclamation (ID-03-2017) as well as a Federal Declaration (DR-4313).*		

PROBABILITY

Landslides in Kootenai County are most often triggered by heavy rainfall, rapid snowmelt, flooding, or wildfires, and their likelihood is closely tied to the frequency of these hazards. Steep, saturated soils are especially vulnerable following sequential storm events. In the past 35 years, 10 landslides have been recorded in the county, though the historical record likely underrepresents the true number of events. This indicates that while landslides occur infrequently, they remain a recurring hazard. Future risk may increase with development on steep slopes or in areas prone to soil saturation. Overall, the probability of future landslides in Kootenai County is considered Low to Moderate, with higher likelihood during years of above-average precipitation or rapid snowmelt.

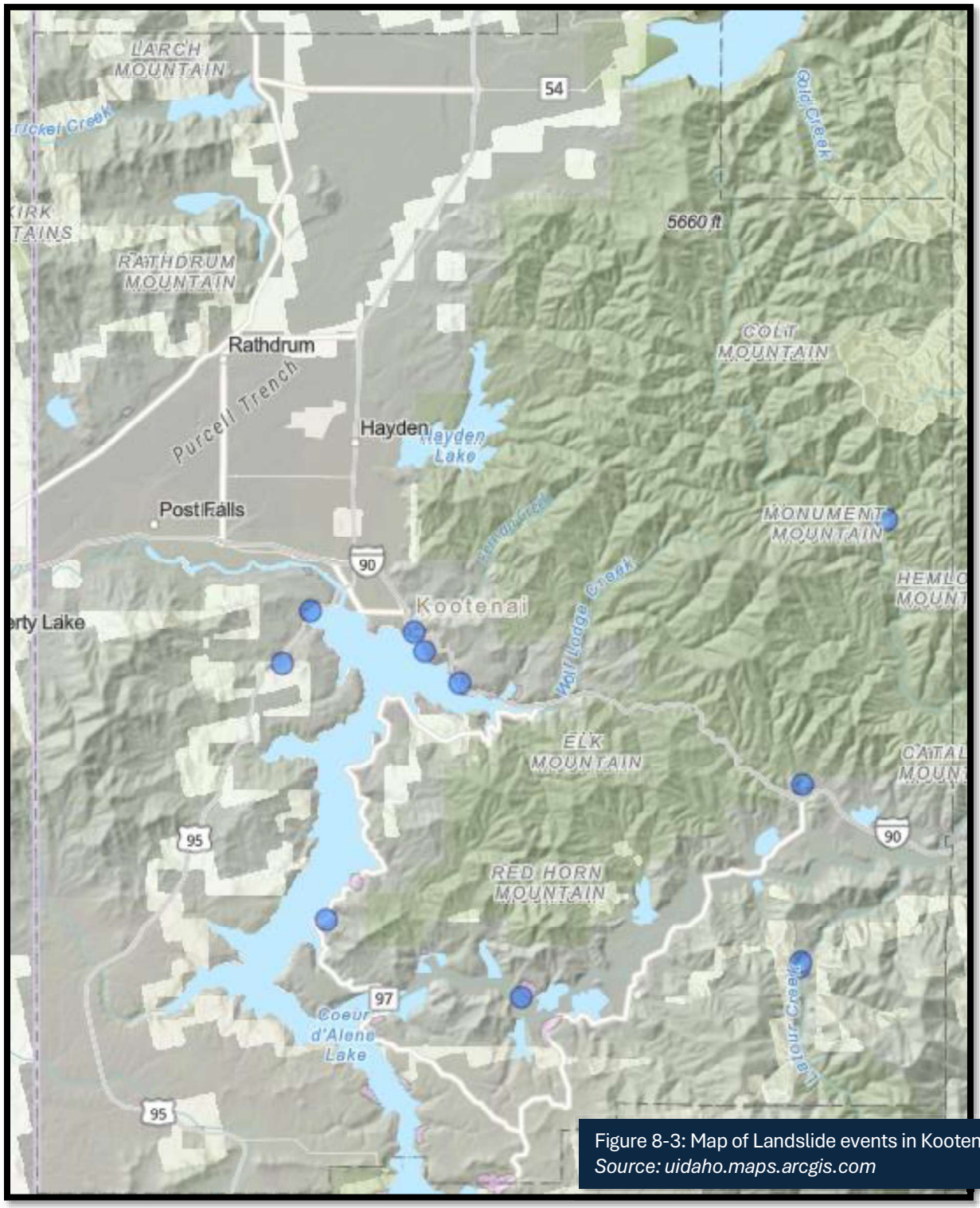
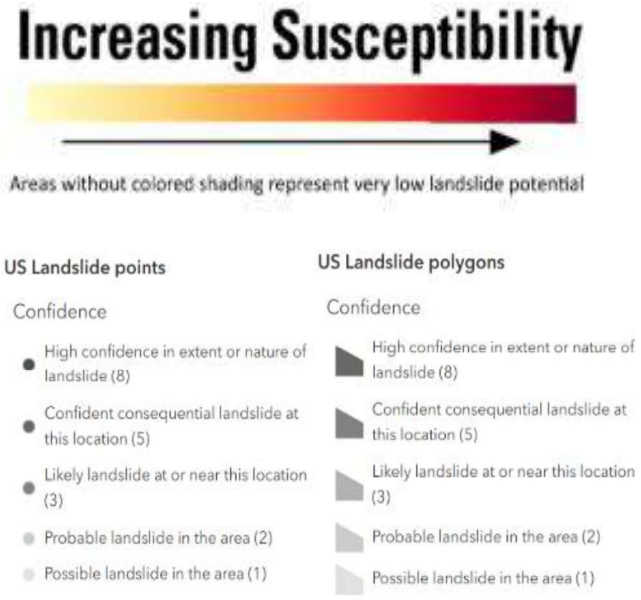


Figure 8-3: Map of Landslide events in Kootenai County
Source: uidaho.maps.arcgis.com

VULNERABILITY

Susceptible areas of the county are likely to include mountain roads and transportation infrastructure. However, the number and type of critical facilities and infrastructure vulnerable to the landslide hazard in the planning area is extremely low.



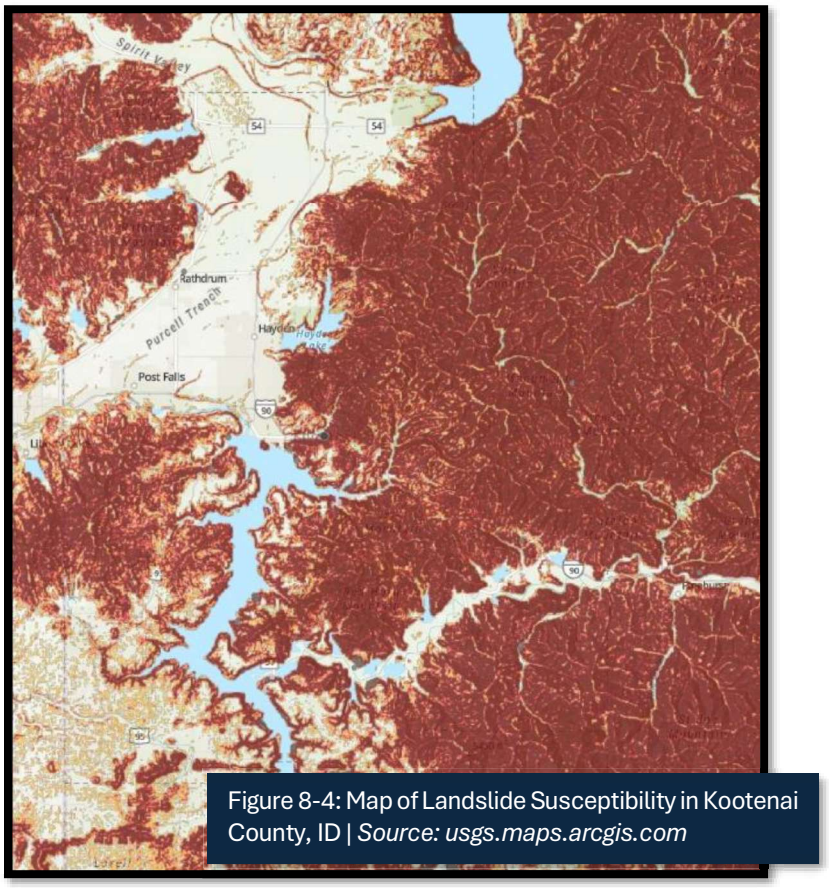
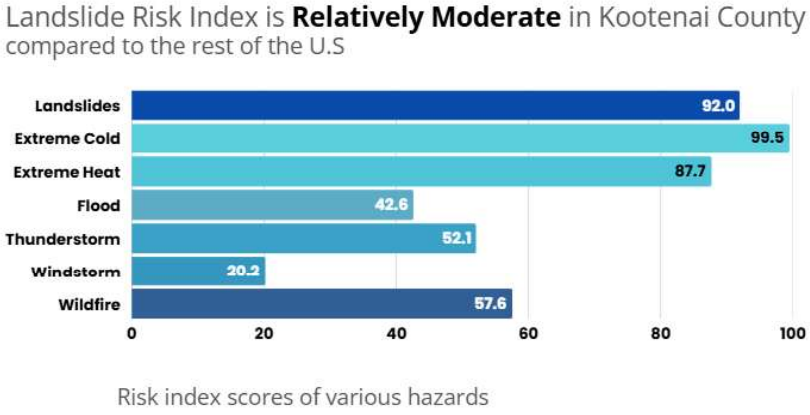


Figure 8-4: Map of Landslide Susceptibility in Kootenai County, ID | *Source: usgs.maps.arcgis.com*

LANDSLIDE IMPACT RATINGS



Risk Index scores reflect a community's Expected Annual Loss value, community risk factors, and the adjustment factor used to calculate the risk value.

Expected Annual Loss scores reflect a community's relative expected annual loss for only that hazard type.

Figures 8-5 and 8-6: Landslide Impact Ratings

HAZARD IMPACT SUMMARY

Figure 8-7: Landslide Impact Summary

CHAPTER 9
SEVERE WEATHER HAZARD PROFILE

CHANGES SINCE THE 2020 AHMP

- A hazard cascade chart has been implemented to illustrate secondary and tertiary hazards.
- Community Lifelines have been integrated into the severe weather hazard profile.
- The definition of severe weather has been updated to include windstorms, thunderstorms, winter storms, and extreme temperatures. All data and information related to severe weather now reflect these four categories.

HAZARD RISK SUMMARY

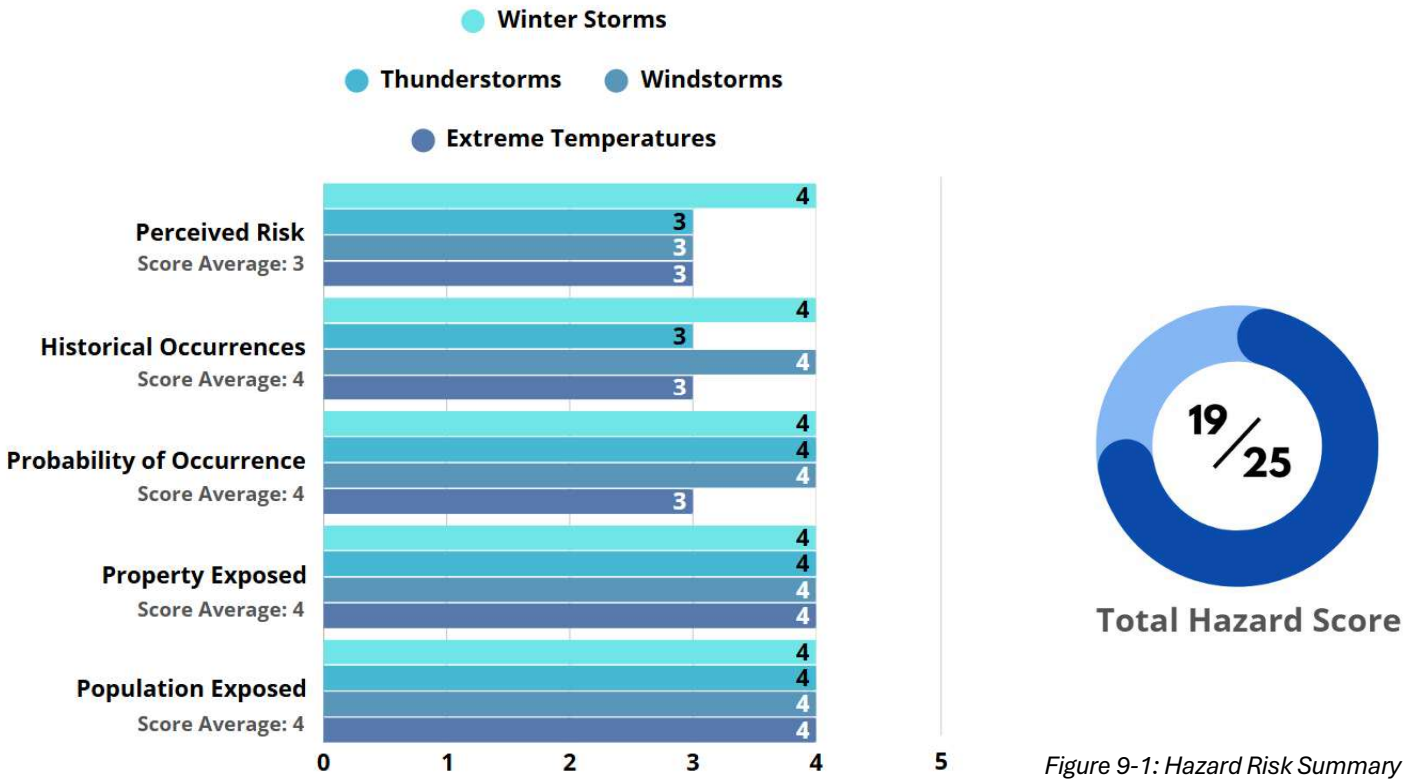


Figure 9-1: Hazard Risk Summary

The Total Hazard Score is calculated by averaging the scores from each severe weather category listed in the chart above.

FEMA'S NATIONAL RISK INDEX — **TABLE 9-1**

HAZARD	EXPECTED ANNUAL LOSS	COMMUNITY RISK FACTOR	RISK VALUE	SCORE
Severe Weather Systems	$ 5,243,815	1.08	$ 5,653,672	55.9

BACKGROUND

Definition:
Severe weather systems are atmospheric phenomena that pose significant threats to public safety, infrastructure, the environment, and economic stability. These systems can occur in various forms and intensities, often developing rapidly and with little warning. Effective mitigation requires proactive planning and response strategies to reduce associated risks and vulnerabilities.

Description:
Severe weather systems encompass a range of hazardous meteorological events, including but not limited to extreme temperatures, thunderstorms, windstorms, and winter storms. Each presents unique risks and challenges and are described in the table below:

SEVERE WEATHER SYSTEMS

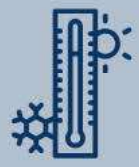
WEATHER SYSTEM	DESCRIPTION	
Extreme Temperatures	Extreme temperatures are periods of unusually high or low air temperatures that deviate from normal climate patterns and pose risks to health, infrastructure, and utilities. • Extreme heat generally involves temperatures or heat index values exceeding 100°F for multiple days. • Extreme cold includes sustained temperatures at or below freezing, often worsened by wind chill.	
Thunderstorm	A storm featuring heavy rains, strong winds, thunder and lightning, typically about 15 miles in diameter and lasting about 30 minutes. Hail and tornadoes are also dangers associated with thunderstorms. Lightning is a serious threat to human life. Heavy rains over a small area in a short time can lead to flash flooding.	
Windstorm	A storm featuring violent winds. Southwesterly winds are associated with strong storms moving onto the coast from the Pacific Ocean. Southern winds parallel to the coastal mountains are the strongest and most destructive winds. Windstorms tend to damage ridgelines that face into the winds. A windstorm is characterized by sustained winds of 40 mph or higher, or wind gusts exceeding 58 mph, capable of causing widespread tree damage, power outages, structure impacts, and transportation disruptions.	
Winter Storm	A storm having significant snowfall, ice, and/or freezing rain; or a combination of winter hazards that disrupt normal operations and create risks to life and property. Typical extent thresholds include: • Heavy Snow: 6" in 12 hours or 8" in 24 hours. • Blizzard Conditions: Winds greater than 35 mph with visibility less than ¼ mile for 3+ hours. • Ice Storm: Greater than ¼" of ice accumulation.	

Figure 9-2: Severe Weather Systems

WARNING TIME

Forecasting tools allow meteorologists to identify the potential for severe weather—such as extreme temperatures, windstorms, thunderstorms, and winter storms—several days in advance. However, precise onset timing and severity often remain uncertain, particularly for fast-developing systems.

The National Weather Service (NWS), under National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), issues tiered alerts (watches, warnings, advisories) to communicate potential and imminent threats. These warnings are distributed through the Emergency Alert System (EAS), Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA), NOAA Weather Radio, and local emergency notification systems.

HISTORICAL FREQUENCIES

This section summarizes severe weather events in Kootenai County dating back to 1950, based on data recorded by the NOAA. Included in this summary are events involving extreme temperatures, thunderstorms, windstorms, and winter storms.

The table below presents documented severe weather events and serves as a general indicator of their relative frequency and impact. It is important to note that this data likely underrepresents the full extent of impacts and occurrences due to historical limitations in reporting and evolving data collection practices over time.

SEVERE WEATHER EVENTS **TABLE 9-2**

WEATHER SYSTEM	EVENTS (DAYS)	YEARLY AVERAGE (DAYS)	DATA YEARS
Extreme Cold	14	0.8 days	1950-2024
Extreme Heat	112	6.6 days	2008-2024
Thunderstorms	75	1.3 Days	1950-2024
Windstorms	36	2	2006-2024
Winter Storms	140	5	1950-2024
Total	**377**	**16.5**	

In comparison to other counties across Idaho, Kootenai County ranks in the top 3 in relation to the number of Presidentially Declared Disasters due to severe weather systems (see map).

SEVERE WEATHER DECLARED DISASTERS

SEVERE WEATHER EVENTS		TABLE 9-3
EVENT TYPE	**DISASTER DECLARATION**	**YEAR**
Severe Storms	DR-415	1974
Severe Storms	DR-1102	Feb. 1996
Severe Storms	DR-1154	Nov. 1996
Severe Storms	DR-1177	1997
Straight-line Winds	DR-4246	Nov. 2015
Winter Storm	DR-4252	Dec. 2015
Severe Storms	DR-4313	2017
Straight-line Winds	DR-4589	2021

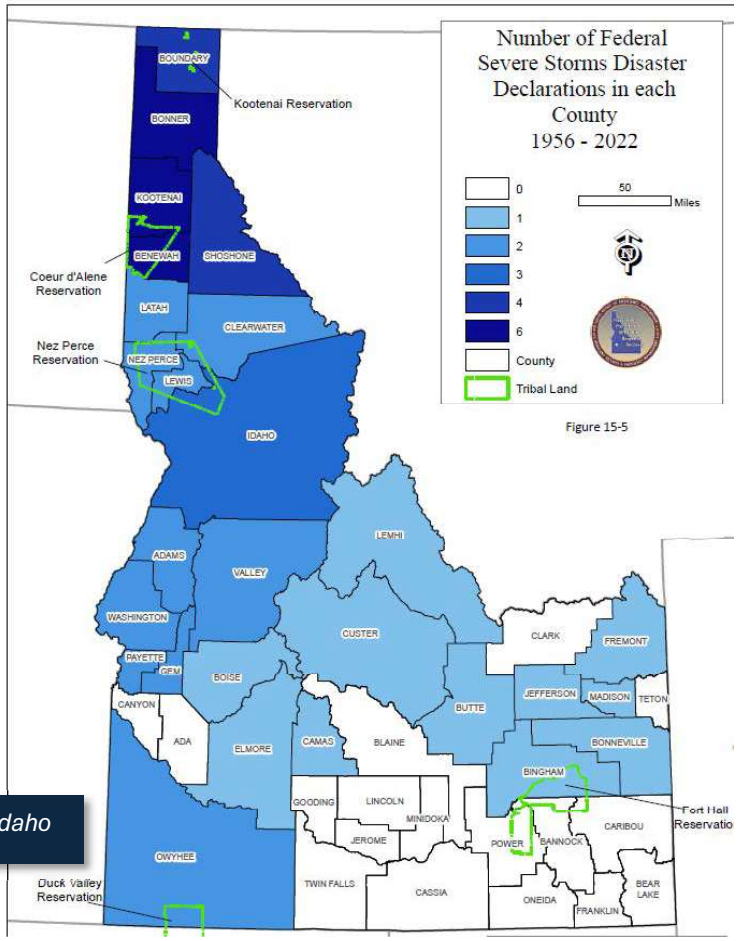


Figure 9-3: Severe Weather Disaster Declarations in Idaho

PROBABILITY

Severe weather systems occur regularly in Kootenai County and are expected to continue with high frequency. Based on historical records, recent event trends, and regional climate data, the overall probability of experiencing one or more significant severe weather events each year is high. Winter storms and wind events are the most consistent, occurring multiple times annually and often causing power outages and transportation disruptions. Thunderstorms and extreme temperatures, though more seasonal, also occur regularly and can lead to public health impacts, localized flooding, and infrastructure strain.

POPULATION

Severe weather events pose increased risks to vulnerable populations, including the elderly, low-income households, non-English speakers, individuals with medical dependencies, and those residing in isolated or difficult-to-access areas. These populations are more likely to experience the most severe consequences of severe weather due to limited access to resources, medical care, or timely emergency communications.

Medically Vulnerable & Isolated Populations

Residents reliant on electrically powered medical devices (e.g., ventilators, dialysis machines) are at high risk during power outages resulting from wind, snow, or ice storms. Isolation caused by blocked roads or downed communication infrastructure may prevent these individuals from receiving timely aid, making this a top concern for emergency response planning.

Linguistically Isolated Populations

Based on the most recent American Community Survey (ACS) estimates, approximately 922 residents in the planning area report speaking English "less than very well," representing about 0.6% of the total population. These individuals may have limited access to hazard warnings, evacuation notices, or safety instructions delivered in English, leaving them especially vulnerable during fast-developing severe weather events.

Population Below the Poverty Line

Approximately 18,433 individuals in the planning area, or 12.1% of the population, live below the poverty threshold (ACS 2018 estimates). Low-income households often lack the financial capacity to prepare for or recover from severe weather events. They may be unable to make structural home improvements, afford temporary relocation, or replace damaged property. In many cases, these households are also uninsured or underinsured, compounding their financial vulnerability post-disaster.

PROPERTY

All structures in Kootenai County are potentially vulnerable to damage from severe weather events, including snow loads, wind, falling trees, ice accumulation, and power line failures. However, certain properties face higher risks due to their location or condition.

High-Risk Property Types:

- Older and poorly maintained buildings are more susceptible to roof collapses from snow accumulation, structural failure from wind, and internal damage due to heating or insulation failures.
- Structures at higher elevations or on exposed ridgelines are more vulnerable to extreme wind conditions and snow accumulation. More data is needed to support risk-based analysis of capital projects.
- Buildings located under or near overhead utility lines or adjacent to large trees face increased danger from falling branches, ice, or downed power lines.

LOCATION

Severe weather events have the potential to impact all areas of Kootenai County. Due to the widespread and unpredictable nature of these hazards, no single location can be identified as being at greater or lesser risk. Countywide preparedness and mitigation efforts are essential, as severe weather can occur anywhere within the jurisdiction.

ISSUES TO CONSIDER

Important issues associated with severe weather in the planning area include the following:

- Older building stock in the planning area is built to low code standards or none at all. These structures could be highly vulnerable to severe weather events such as windstorms.
- Not all municipalities in the planning area have adopted the International Building Code.
- Redundancy of power supply must be evaluated.
- Above-ground power supply lines and telephone lines are susceptible.
- The capacity for backup power generation is limited.
- Some population centers are isolated.
- Continuity of operations of critical facilities is a vital component to community resilience from severe weather hazards.

TRENDS

Kootenai County is experiencing a gradual increase in average temperatures, reflecting a broader trend of climate change in the region. As these shifts continue, the impacts on public health and safety, particularly among vulnerable populations, are becoming more significant. To help mitigate these effects, the implementation of warming and cooling shelters is being considered as a key strategy to provide relief during periods of extreme temperatures and reduce climate-related health risks.

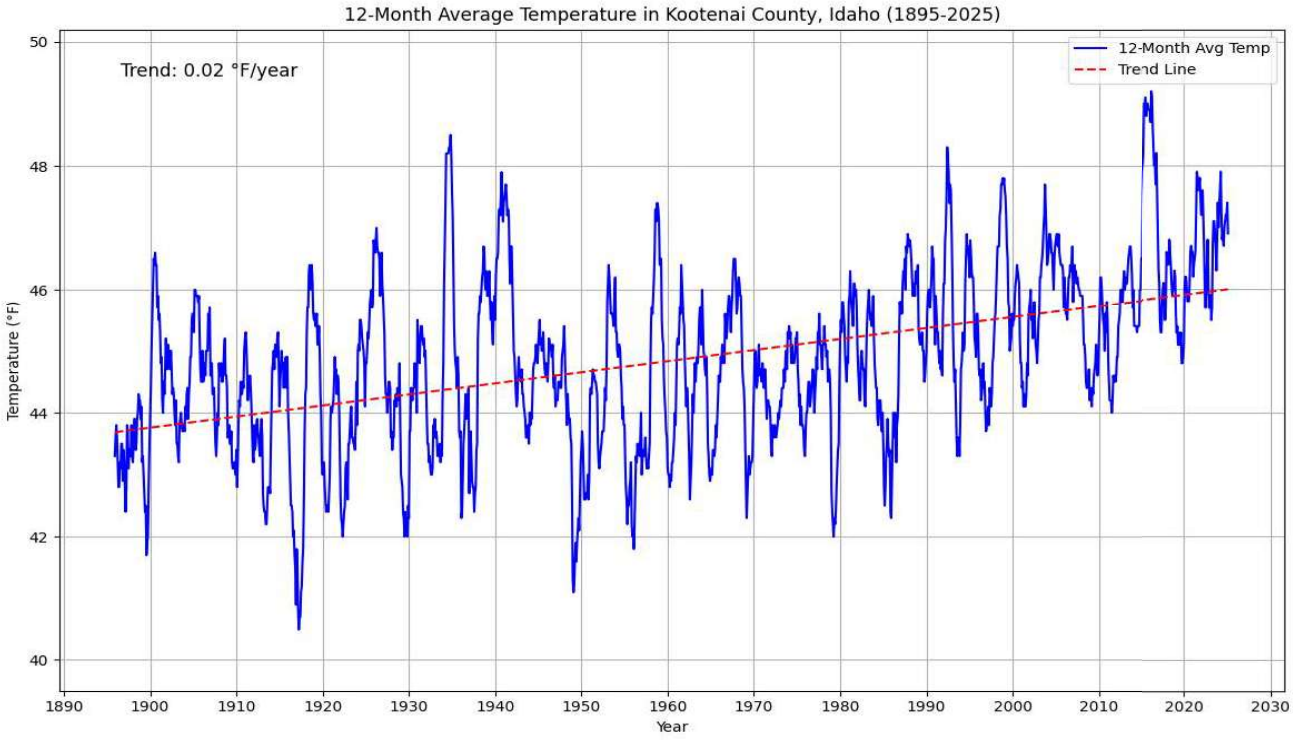


Figure 9-4: www.ncei.noaa.gov/, For more information see the *Coeur d'Alene Community Adaptation Project*

HAZARD IMPACT SUMMARY

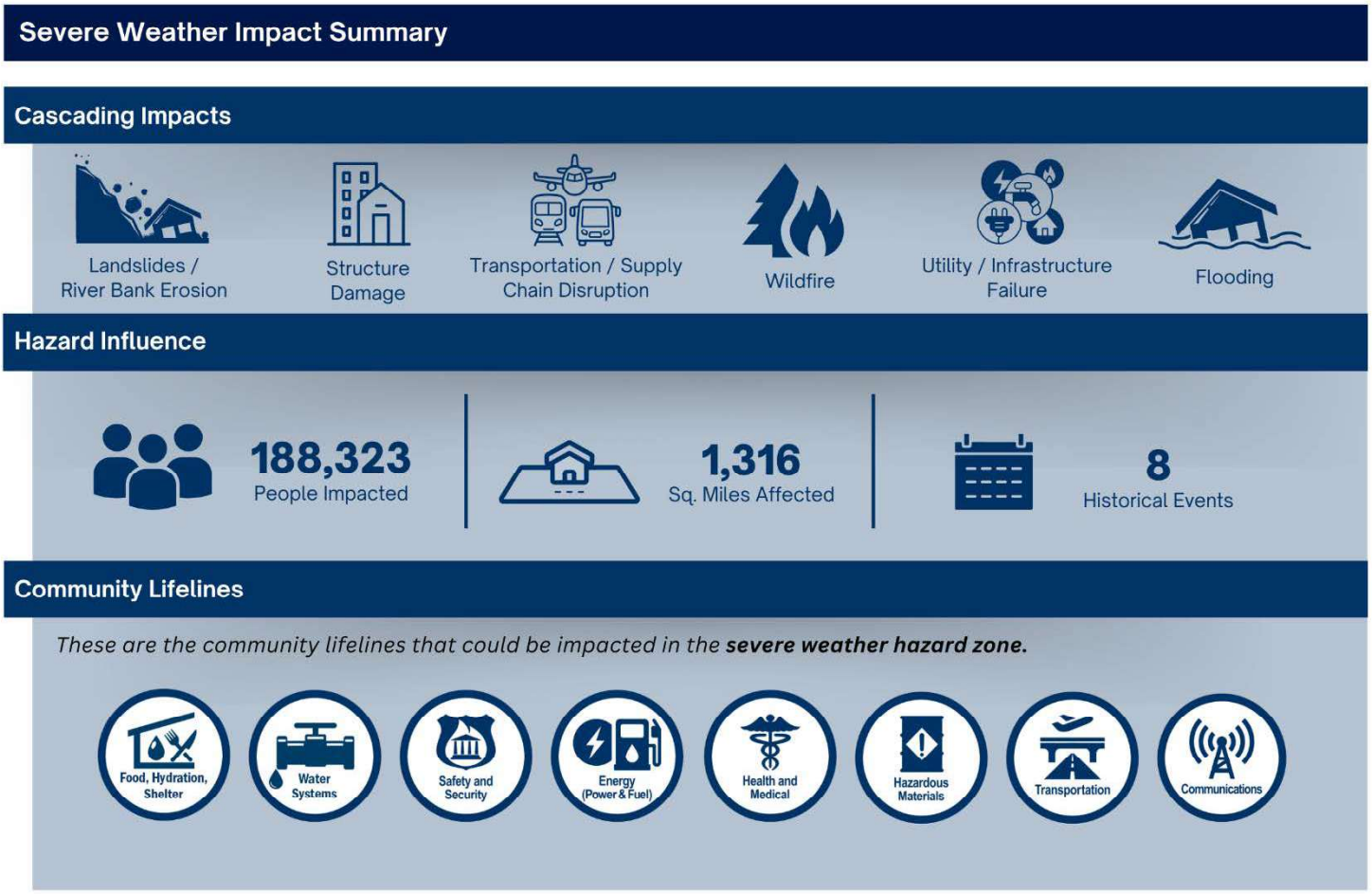


Figure 9-5: Severe Weather Impact Summary

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Severe weather events continue to pose significant risks to Kootenai County's transportation infrastructure. The most common transportation failures stem from road closures, often triggered by secondary hazards. Prolonged, heavy rainfall can lead to landslides that block major and minor roadways. Similarly, high winds frequently damage trees and overhead utility lines, resulting in road obstructions, disrupted transportation, isolated communities, and compromised emergency access.

Snowstorms, particularly in the county's higher elevations, can severely disrupt transportation networks and delay the delivery of public safety services. Roads serving remote or vulnerable populations, including the elderly and those in isolated communities, are of special concern during such events.

Long-term road obstructions caused by snow accumulation, landslides, wind-blown debris, can significantly hinder the movement of goods, disrupt regional commerce, and cause substantial economic losses—especially during extended storm periods.

In addition to transportation impacts, severe windstorms, freezing rain, and ice accumulation pose ongoing threats to the county's power and communication infrastructure. Ice and wind can down trees and damage above-ground utility lines, leading to widespread outages. The freezing and snapping of power or communication lines can isolate residents, particularly in rural areas, by cutting off access to emergency services and vital communications.

SEVERE WEATHER IMPACT RATINGS

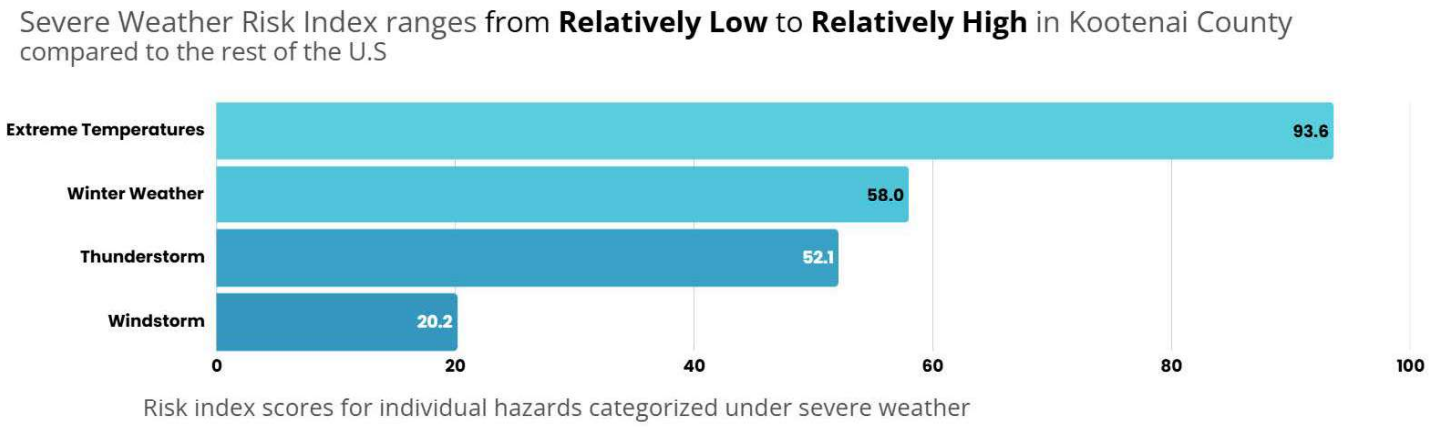
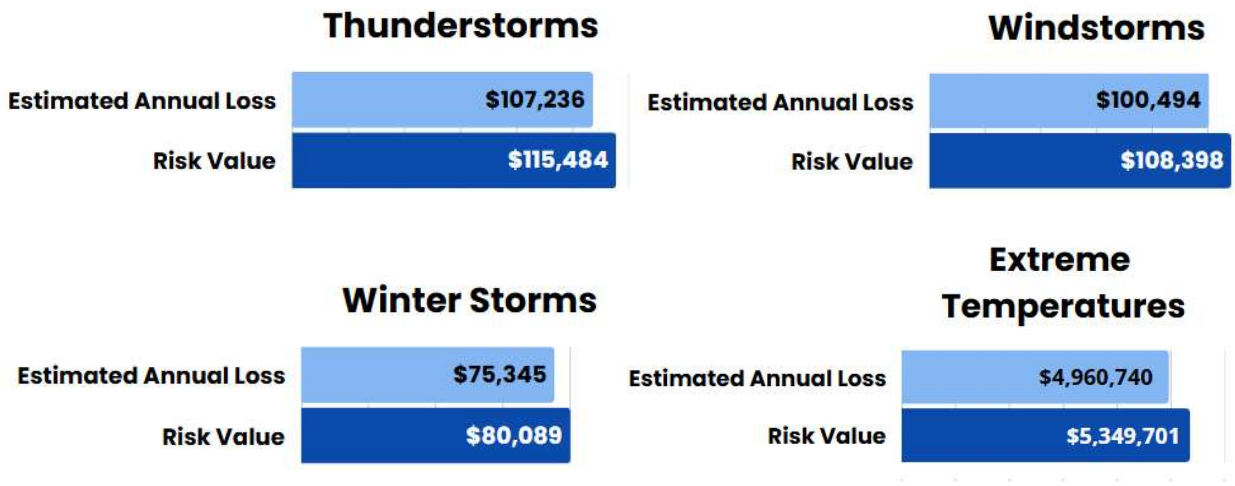


Figure 9-6 and 9-7: Severe Weather Impact Ratings



Risk Index scores reflect a community's Expected Annual Loss value, community risk factors, and the adjustment factor used to calculate the risk value.

Expected Annual Loss scores reflect a community's relative expected annual loss for only that hazard type.

COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN (CWPP)

CHAPTER 10

WILDFIRE HAZARD PROFILE

Community Wildfire Protection Plan

The Wildfire hazard section of the 2026 Kootenai County All-Hazard Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan has been integrated with the simultaneous update to the Kootenai County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP), which fulfills all the requirements for a hazard mitigation plan but can also serve as a stand-alone document.

CHANGES SINCE THE 2020 AHMP

- A hazard cascade chart has been implemented to illustrate secondary and tertiary hazards.
- Comparison of Kootenai County's wildfire risk as it relates to national levels.
- Kootenai County FireSmart initiatives have been integrated into the mitigation action items.

HAZARD RISK SUMMARY

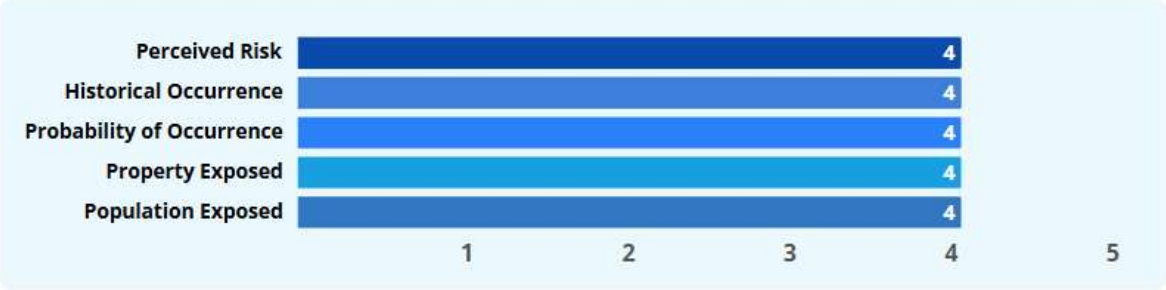


Figure 10-1: Hazard Risk Summary

FEMA'S NATIONAL RISK INDEX				TABLE 10-1
HAZARD	**EXPECTED ANNUAL LOSS**	**COMMUNITY RISK FACTOR**	**RISK VALUE**	**SCORE**
Wildfire	$ 72,410	1.08	$ 67,817	57.6

BACKGROUND

Definition: A **wildfire** is any uncontrolled fire on undeveloped land that requires fire suppression.

Description: Wildfires are typically ignited by lightning or human activities such as campfires, smoking, equipment use, or arson. They occur when heat, dry vegetation, and oxygen come together in wooded or grassy areas.

WILDFIRE TYPES

Wildfires are classified by fuel type:

- **Ground fires** burn underground materials like roots and duff, often smoldering for long periods and easily ignited by spotting.
- **Surface fires** consume vegetation on the ground, including grass, leaves, and shrubs.
- **Crown fires** burn in the canopy, igniting tall trees and suspended fuels. Crowning depends on canopy density, height, continuity, and supporting surface or ladder fires.

FACTORS AFFECTING WILDIFRE RISK

Topography:

Terrain strongly influences wildfire behavior. Features like canyons and gulches can funnel wind, intensifying and accelerating fires. Ridge saddles draw fire due to lower air resistance, while sun-heated south-facing slopes create upslope thermal winds that complicate fire spread.

Fuels:

Fuels vary by type, load (tons per acre), and burn characteristics. Some burn easily or with more intensity—e.g., grass burns fast with low energy, while heavier fuels burn slower but more intensely. Fuel continuity (horizontal and vertical) and moisture levels are critical. Ladder fuels link ground fires to tree crowns, and low moisture increases fire severity. Moisture content changes at different rates depending on fuel size.

Weather:

Weather is the most variable fire behavior factor. High heat, low humidity, and wind drive fire intensity and spread. Winds can shift suddenly, especially with fronts or storms, posing major safety risks. Cooler, humid conditions at night can help calm fires. Most destructive wildfires occur during high wind events.

HISTORICAL FIRE REGIME AND CURRENT CONDITION CLASSIFICATION

To manage ecosystems effectively, land managers must understand historical fire regimes—patterns of fire frequency and severity before major human influence. These regimes guide ecologically appropriate goals and vary across landscapes. Five general categories are used:

- **0–35 years, low to mixed severity:** Frequent surface fires with limited overstory loss (<75%).
- **0–35 years, high severity**: Frequent stand-replacing fires (>75% overstory loss).
- **35–100 years, mixed severity:** Moderate frequency with partial overstory replacement.
- **35–100 years, high severity:** Less frequent, stand-replacing events.
- **>200 years, high severity:** Very infrequent but intense, stand-replacing fires.

Understanding ecosystem departure and how current conditions differ from historical norms is essential for sustainable management. Across the U.S., historical fire regimes have been altered by decades of fire suppression, land development, livestock grazing, pest outbreaks, drought, and invasive species. These changes have affected:

- Vegetation structure and composition
- Fuel loads and continuity
- Fire frequency, severity, and spatial patterns
- Other disturbance dynamics, including disease, insects, and climate stress

Characteristic vegetation and fuels reflect those found under historical fire regimes. Uncharacteristic conditions arise from changes such as the spread of invasive species (e.g., non-native weeds, pests, and pathogens), altered forest structure from selective logging ("high grading"), or overgrazing that reduces grassy fuels below levels needed to carry surface fires.

The Fire Regime Condition Class (FRCC) is a system used to assess how much a landscape has departed from its historical fire regime. It groups wildland areas into three categories:

- **FRCC 1 – Low Departure**: Conditions remain within the historical range; natural fire behavior and ecological processes are largely intact.
- **FRCC 2 – Moderate Departure**: Some changes in vegetation, fuels, and fire frequency/severity; increased risk of uncharacteristic fire.
- **FRCC 3 – High Departure**: Significant deviation from historical conditions; high risk of severe, uncharacteristic fires and disrupted ecosystem processes.

FRCC assessments are based on comparing current fire regime attributes (like frequency, severity, and fuel structure) to historical norms. Understanding these condition classes helps land managers prioritize areas for restoration, fuels reduction, and ecological resilience.

TOOLS FOR ASSESSING FIRE HAZARDS

Two primary indices help assess the likelihood that fire ignitions will become wildfires:

- **Adjective Fire Danger Rating (via the North Idaho Interagency Fire Danger Operating Plan):**
  Based on daily values for:
  - **ERC (Energy Release Component):** Estimates available energy (BTUs per square foot) in the flaming front, influenced by fuel type and moisture levels. Higher ERC means more intense fire potential.
  - **IC (Ignition Component):** Reflects the probability that a single firebrand will start a fire needing suppression.
- **Keetch-Byram Drought Index (KBDI):**
  Used by the U.S. Forest Service, KBDI measures cumulative soil moisture deficit (0–800 scale), factoring in evapotranspiration and precipitation. Higher values indicate drier conditions, deeper soil dryness, and increased fire intensity and suppression difficulty.

Both indices are essential for wildfire preparedness planning, guiding decisions on campfire bans, burn restrictions, fire patrols, lookout staffing, and aircraft readiness. Together, they support proactive fire management by estimating ignition potential, fire growth, and suppression needs.

Wildland Fire Assessment System

The Wildland Fire Assessment System (WFAS) is a web-based tool that offers a national overview of wildfire potential. Developed by the Fire Behavior Unit in Missoula, Montana, and now maintained by the National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC) in Boise, WFAS integrates fire weather data, fuel moisture, and satellite imagery to support situational awareness.

Each day during fire season, WFAS generates national maps using components of the National Fire Danger Rating System (NFDRS). These maps display key fire weather indicators, such as:

- Fire danger ratings
- Fuel moisture levels (live and dead)
- Weather conditions (both current and antecedent)
- Satellite-derived vegetation "greenness"

Local data from field stations, like weather conditions and fuel characteristics, inform the system's outputs. Fire danger is color-coded to indicate relative risk levels, helping guide response readiness and resource allocation nationwide. WFAS is a critical tool for fire managers, planners, and incident response teams.

U.S FOREST SERVICE FIRE DANGER RATING	TABLE 10-2
FIRE DANGER RATING AND COLOR	**DESCRIPTION**
LOW (Dark Green)	Fuels do not ignite readily from small firebrands although a more intense heat source, such as lightning, may start fires in duff or punky wood. Fires in open cured grasslands may burn freely a few hours after rain, but woods fires spread slowly by creeping or smoldering and burn in irregular fingers. There is little danger of spotting.
MODERATE (Blue)	Fires can start from most accidental causes, but with the exception of lightning fires in some areas, the number of starts is generally low. Fires in open cured grasslands will burn briskly and spread rapidly on windy days. Timber fires spread slowly to moderately fast. The average fire is of moderate intensity, although heavy concentrations of fuel, especially draped fuel, may burn hot. Short-distance spotting may occur, but is not persistent. Fires are not likely to become serious and control is relatively easy.
HIGH (Yellow)	All fine dead fuels ignite readily and fires start easily from most causes. Unattended brush and campfires are likely to escape. Fires spread rapidly and short-distance spotting is common. High-intensity burning may develop on slopes or in concentrations of fine fuels. Fires may become serious and their control difficult unless they are attacked successfully while small.
VERY HIGH (Orange)	Fires start easily from all causes and, immediately after ignition, spread rapidly and increase quickly in intensity. Spot fires are a constant danger. Fires burning in light fuels may quickly develop high-intensity characteristics such as long-distance spotting and fire whirlwinds when they burn into heavier fuels.
EXTREME (Red)	Fires start quickly, spread furiously, and burn intensely. All fires are potentially serious. Development into high-intensity burning will usually be faster and occur from smaller fires than in the very high fire danger class. Direct attack is rarely possible and may be dangerous except immediately after ignition. Fires that develop headway in heavy slash (trunks, branches, and tree tops) or in conifer stands may be unmanageable while the extreme burning condition lasts. Under these conditions the only effective and safe control action is on the flanks until the weather changes or the fuel supply lessens.

Fire Potential Index

The Fire Potential Index (FPI) highlights areas most susceptible to fire ignition based on daily weather and vegetation conditions. It integrates satellite-derived vegetation greenness with weather factors like low humidity, high temperatures, and lack of precipitation. FPI maps, produced daily by the U.S. Forest Service, are scaled from 0 (low) to 100 (high) fire potential.

While separate from the National Fire Danger Rating System (NFDRS), FPI incorporates 10-hour fuel moisture as a key indicator. Fuel moisture reflects how past and present weather affects live and dead vegetation.

- Live fuel moisture changes slowly and is influenced by long-term drought, pest outbreaks, early-season curing, and storm damage.
- Dead fuel moisture responds quickly to weather, absorbing or losing moisture from rain, dew, and humidity. It is strongly influenced by fuel size, structure, and exposure.

Fuel moisture response times are categorized by time-lag classes:

- 1-hour fuels: <0.25" (fine fuels; fast response to weather)
- 10-hour fuels: 0.25"–1" (short-term moisture response)
- 100-hour fuels: 1"–3" (moderate response; 24-hour averages)
- 1,000-hour fuels: 3"–8" (long-term trends; 7-day averages)

Haines Index (Lower Atmosphere Stability Index):

The Haines Index measures the potential for a fire to grow large, based on the stability and moisture of the lower atmosphere. It ranges from 2 (very low potential) to 6 (high potential):

- 2–3: Moist, stable air (very low potential)
- 4: Low potential
- 5: Moderate potential
- 6: Dry, unstable air (high potential for fire growth)

It uses temperature differences between atmospheric layers and dew point spreads to assess the risk of rapid fire growth—especially in areas where surface winds are not the primary driver. The index is adapted for low, mid, and high elevations across the U.S. and is a key tool in predicting fire behavior beyond ignition.

HAZARD PROFILE

Past Events

The table below summarizes severe wildfire events in the planning area since 1910, as recorded by the NOAA and the 2023 State of Idaho Hazard Mitigation Plan.

SIGNIFICANT FIRES IMPACTING PLANNING AREA — **TABLE 10-3**

DATE/LOCATION	DEATHS/INJURIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE	CROP DAMAGE
August 20-21, 1910 *Idaho & Montana*	88	Unknown	Unknown
	Description: The big blowup wildfire of 1910 burned more than 3,000,000 acres in northeastern Idaho and western Montana and killed 88 people. Although the fire was primarily in adjoining Shoshone County, some acreage in Kootenai County was also damaged. The city of Wallace, Idaho was partially destroyed in this fire.		
August 26, 1967 *Kootenai County*	0	$2,255,454	$0
	Description: The fire season of 1967 was one of the worst fire seasons on record, with 59 days of very high or extreme fire danger. Lighting ignited fires throughout the summer. National forests were closed until September 11. On July 12, there were 131 fires. A total of 818 fires were started in August. Several fires began on Sundance Mountain at the end of August. Northeast winds began to blow at more than 60 miles an hour. Humidity was less than 35 percent. The winds then quickly shifted from the southwest. On September 1, the fire on the mountain consumed over 56,000 acres in a single day. DR-231 was declared. Property damage was not equivalent to the 1910 fire.		
October 16, 1991 *Kootenai County*	2	$15,000,000	$0
	Description: Following a warm dry summer and early fall, by October 15, there had been no rain for 42 days. Several small fires caused by downed power lines were fanned into a firestorm near Hauser Lake on October 16. Spokane County suffered the most damage with 92 wildfires causing 2 deaths and $15 million in damage.		
August 12, 1998 *5 miles SW of Coeur d'Alene*	0	$10,000	$15,000
	Description: A truck-sparked fire in wheat field damaged 15 acres and destroyed the truck.		

SIGNIFICANT FIRES IMPACTING PLANNING AREA			TABLE 10-3
DATE/LOCATION	**DEATHS/INJURIES**	**PROPERTY DAMAGE**	**CROP DAMAGE**
August 19, 1998 *2 miles North of Rose Lake*	0	$20,000	$0
	Description: Lightning sparked 20 small fires (acre or less) in Coeur d'Alene National Forest.		
September 14, 1998 *4 miles southeast of Worley*	0	$20,000	$0
	Description: Lightning sparked 20 small fires (acre or less) in Coeur d'Alene National Forest.		
2000 Wildfire Season *Idaho & Montana*	15	$10 Billion (combined)	Unknown
	Description: The 2000 wildfire season was the worst since 1910. Over 7 million acres were burned and 15 firefighters killed. Losses exceeded $10 billion. Total suppression costs for all federal agencies were $1,362,367,000—four times the average over the previous seven years. Over 2 million of these acres were in Central Idaho and Western Montana. Western governors and federal officials lobbied Congress for $2.8 billion for fire prevention. Thus wildfire prevention became a national priority. Included in these budgets were monies for prescribed burns as well as mechanical fuel treatments.		
2015 Wildfire *Kootenai County*	0	$8 Million	Unknown
	Description: 78,571 acres burned, 321 fire starts, 15 IDL incidents required use of 27 incident management teams. Three Emergency Disasters Declared. In Kootenai County: FM-5088, the 2015 Cape Horn Fire started in the early morning hours of July 5th on the southwest shore of lake Pend Oreille above the community of Bayview. The fire is still under investigation but is believed to be human caused. A Type 2 IMT was brought in to assist with fire suppression. Over 1,326 acres burned. Emergency Disaster Declaration FM5088 was declared on July 5th. Eight buildings were destroyed, 287 threatened, the community of Bayview was evacuated. The Not Creative Fire four miles north of Rose Lake, just off I-90, started on August 13th due to a lightning strike. No structures were threatened. 135 acres burned. This fire was contained on August 20th. A type 2 IMT supported this incident. The Monument fire on Monument Mountain just east of Skookum Creek, started on August 21 due to a lightning strike. 412 acres burned. The fire was contained on September 9 and controlled on October 27. A type 3 IMT supported this incident. Lightning sparked 20 small fires (acre or less) in Coeur d'Alene National Forest.		
August 1, 2018 *North Idaho Panhandle*	0	$7.7 Million	$0
	Description: Dry conditions over north Idaho during July and August created dry fuel conditions across the region. Lightning from occasional thunderstorms moving through the region most notably during the last week of July, caused a number of wildfires some of which grew large and long lasting requiring considerable state and federal resources to contain. These large fires were in unpopulated forest land with no structures or homes lost. Smoke from these fires and fires in surrounding states and provinces often severely degraded air quality across eastern Washington and north Idaho during the month of August.		
August 2023 Wildfire Season *Kootenai County*	0	$40,000	$0
	Description: In August 2023, Kootenai County experienced a series of wildfires that underscored the region's ongoing wildfire risk. The Ridge Creek Fire burned approximately 4,300 acres near Hayden Lake in the Idaho Panhandle National Forest, requiring a significant response but causing no structural damage. The Parkway Fire near Post Falls prompted evacuations as it threatened homes, ultimately burning 80 acres without structural loss. Near Athol, the Sarah Loop Fire burned 60 acres and destroyed two outbuildings before being contained. While no injuries or major property losses were reported, these incidents highlighted the need for continued wildfire preparedness and mitigation.		

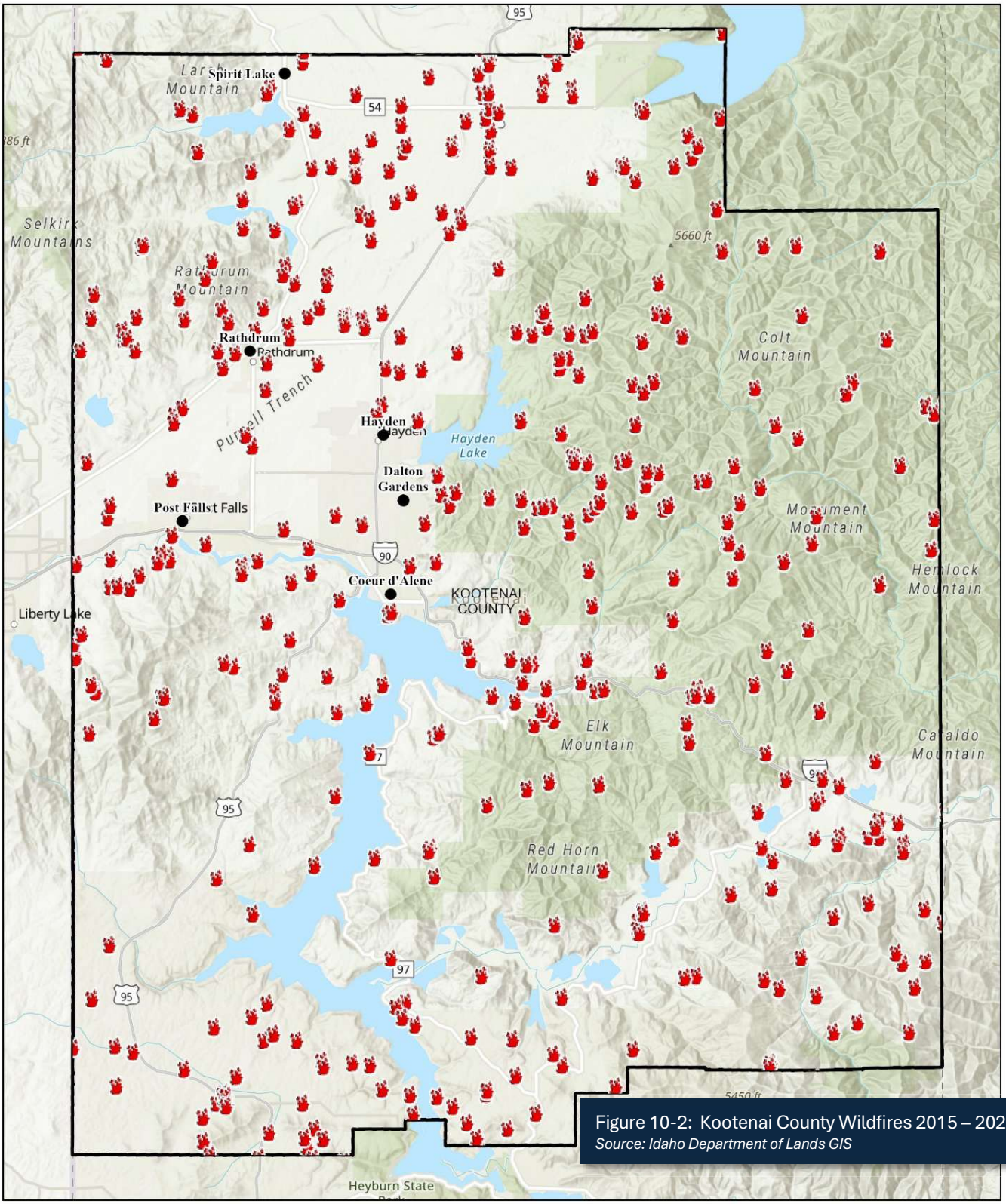


Figure 10-2: Kootenai County Wildfires 2015 – 2025
Source: Idaho Department of Lands GIS

LOCATION

Wildfires threaten all of Kootenai County, with the greatest risk to those living in or near the Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI)—areas where homes and infrastructure meet or intermingle with wildland vegetation. In Kootenai County, the WUI encompasses nearly all areas outside of core urban centers. The WUI includes a two-mile buffer around developed areas, adjusted for natural features like ridgelines, roads, and waterways. With continued population growth and development pressure, nearly all non-urban areas—from the Washington border to surrounding state and federal forests—fall within the WUI and remain a priority for wildfire mitigation and emergency planning.

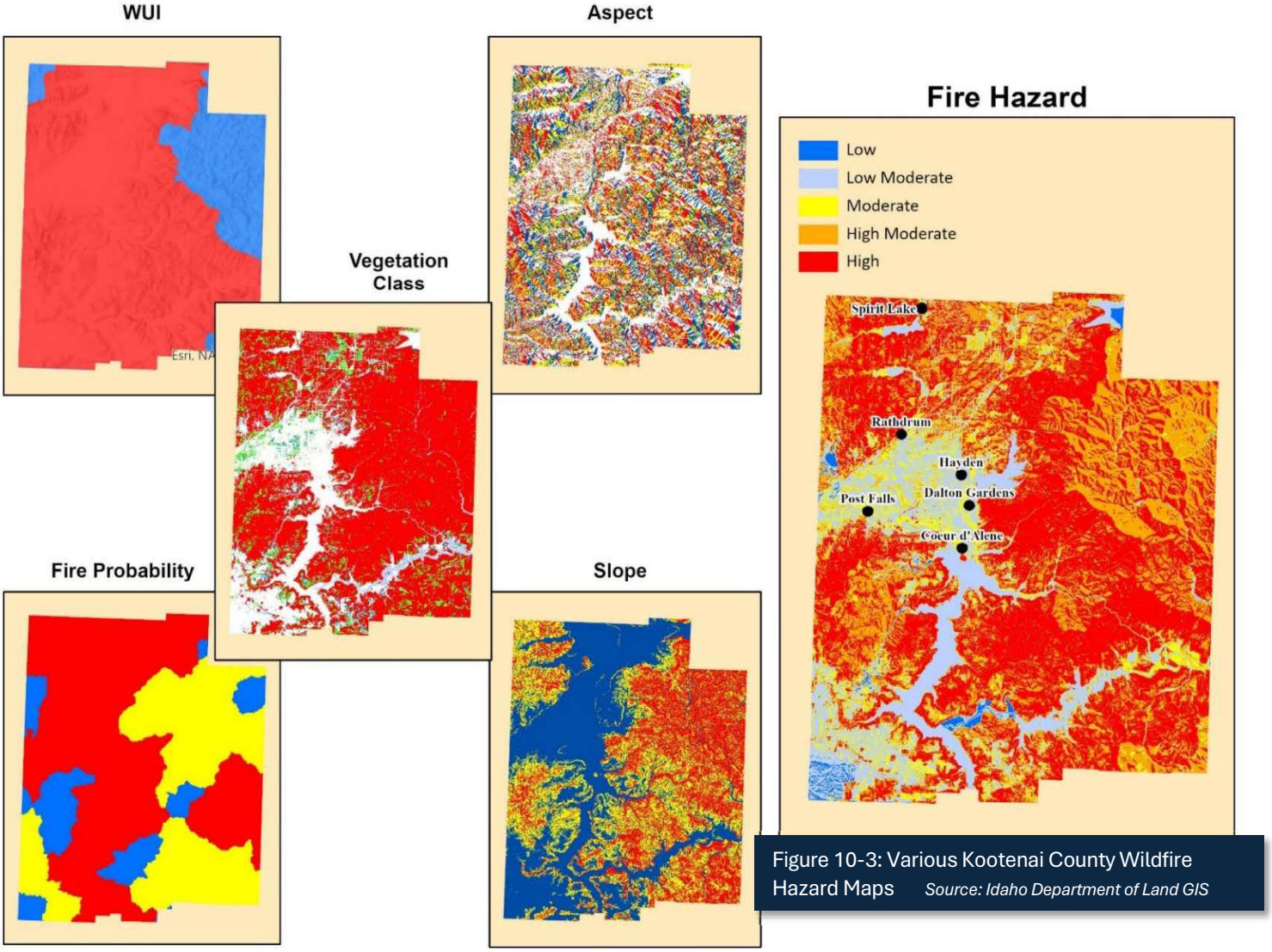


Figure 10-3: Various Kootenai County Wildfire Hazard Maps *Source: Idaho Department of Land GIS*

KOOTENAI COUNTY WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE (WUI)

To support decision making and better understand infrastructure risks, a housing population map was overlaid on the defined WUI area. The county, which includes a wide range of development types, has established criteria for classifying land as WUI, non WUI vegetated or non-vegetated/agricultural. The WUI is where developed land meets or intermixes with wildland vegetation, creating high wildfire risk. Vegetated WUI areas contain forests or brush that can carry fire into communities, while non-vegetated or agricultural WUI lands—like farms, pastures, or cleared lots—have lower fire risk due to limited natural fuels. This is demonstrated in Figure 10-4 below.

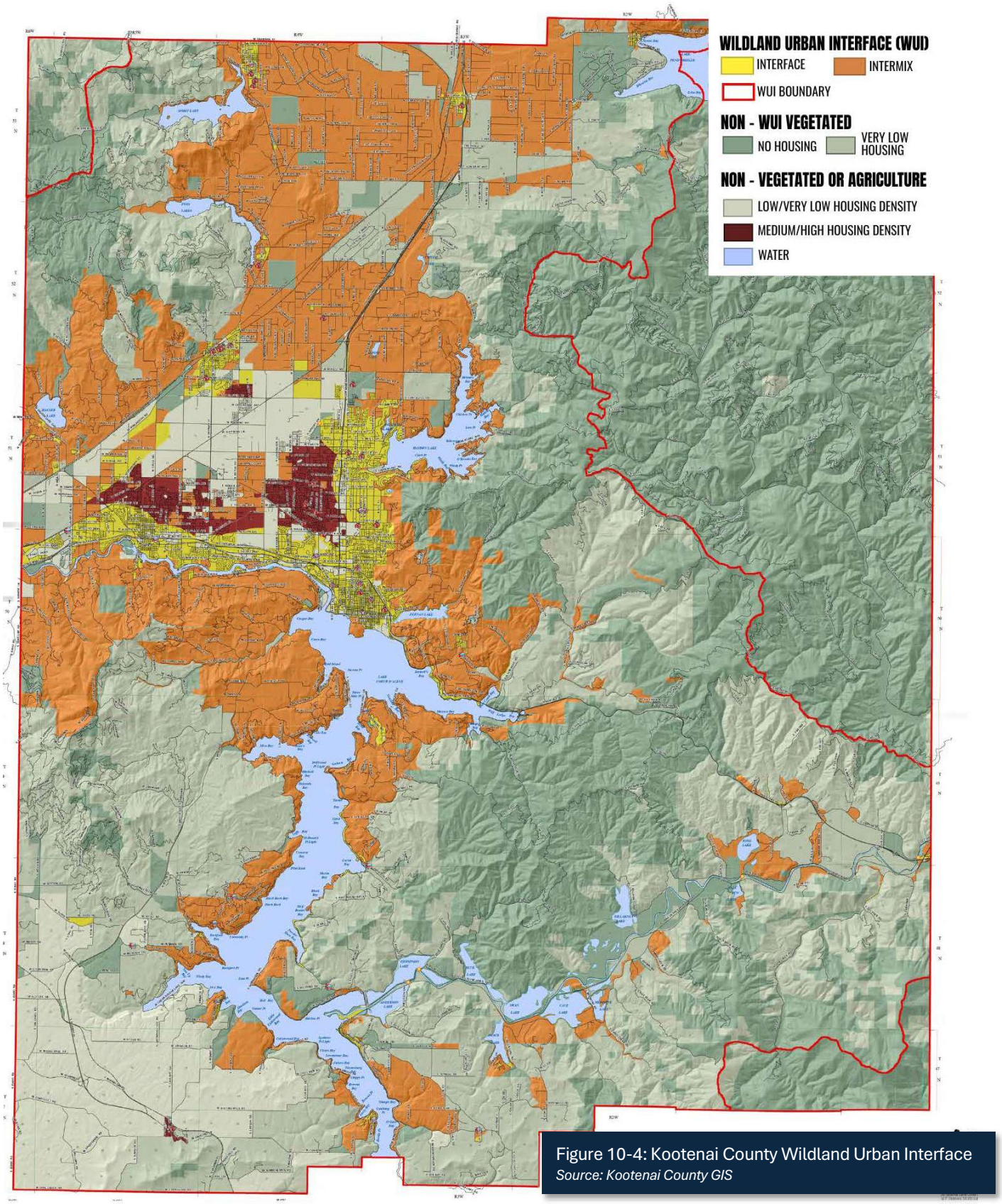


Figure 10-4: Kootenai County Wildland Urban Interface
Source: Kootenai County GIS

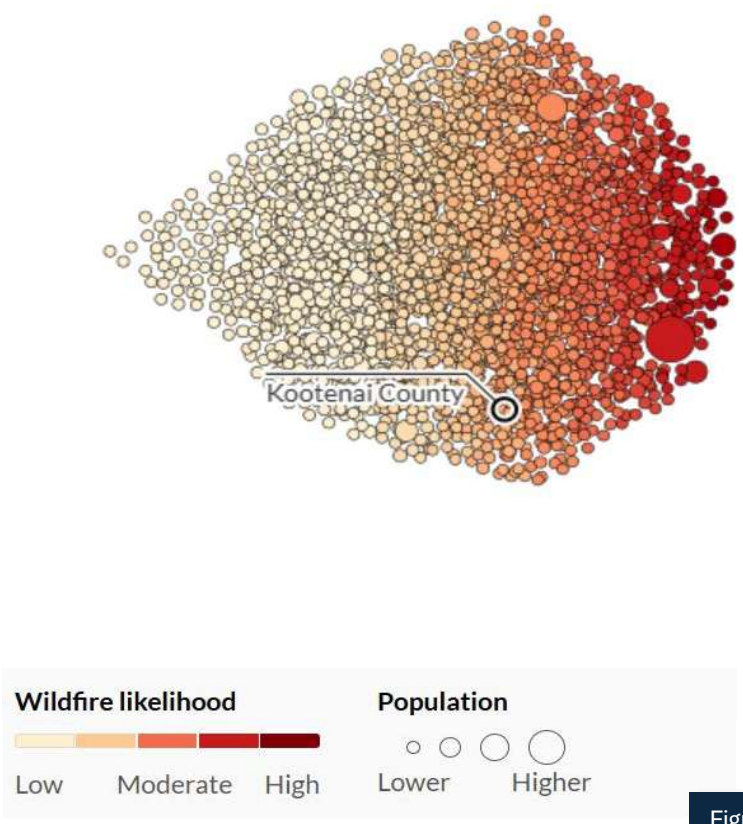


Figure 4: Kootenai County Wildfire Likelihood Compared Nationally
Source: wildfirerisk.org (USDA/USFS)

SEVERITY

Wildfire severity is influenced by weather, terrain, fuel load, human activity, and response time. Factors like wind, recent precipitation, fuel moisture, and fire accessibility determine whether a fire remains manageable or escalates into a major event.

The USDA classifies wildfire burn severity to guide post-fire recovery and soil stabilization efforts. Burn severity affects vegetation regrowth, erosion risk, and soil health. Key indicators include soil color, ash type, root damage, and water repellency (hydrophobicity). Severity is generally categorized as follows:

- **Low Severity (Type III):**
  Found mostly on rangeland. Partial consumption of surface debris, minimal soil heating, low or no hydrophobicity. Natural recovery is rapid (within 1 year), with little erosion risk.
- **Moderate Severity (Type II):**
  Occurs on grassy or lightly timbered slopes. Surface duff consumed; some ash and moderate hydrophobicity present. Root systems below 1 inch often survive. Vegetative recovery takes 1–5 years, with moderate erosion potential.
- **High Severity (Type I):**
  Typically in dense, steep forested areas. Complete duff consumption, white ash, high hydrophobicity, and significant soil and root damage (up to 4 inches deep). Vegetation recovery may take 5–10 years. Soil erosion risk is high, and soil productivity is often reduced.

Following wildfires, trees may be structurally compromised. Burned or shallow-rooted trees can fall without warning—exercise extreme caution when in or near burned areas.

FREQUENCY

It is difficult to estimate the number of devastating wildfires in Kootenai County every year because of the many factors that affect the potential for a fire. Based on available data, wildfire will likely continue to present a risk as the WUI becomes more developed and populated. The likelihood of a fire event starting and sustaining itself should be gauged by professional fire managers on a daily basis. The table below highlights the amount of risk on the landscape on an annual basis due to the various ignition sources of wildfire.

BURNED AREA IN KOOTENAI COUNTY (IDL AND USFS) | 2015 – 2023 (Acres) **TABLE 10-4**

CAUSE	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Arson	15.1	69.0	2.6	2.3	0	0.9		0	0.9
Campfire	13.2	0.1	0.6	3.9	0.7	1,376.45	0.9	0	0
Children	0.6	0	0	1.8	0	0.5		0	0.25
Debris Burning	59.9	41.4	9.5	8.0	3.1	0.3	224.03	0	60.46
Equipment	3.6	32.5	0.2	75.05	0	0.1	1.19	0	0
Firearms/ Weapons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0
Incendiary	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1.5
Lightning	835.7	2.0	4.67	0.9	2.35	0.45	96.02	0	0
Miscellaneous	1480.55	1.2	24.6	53.2	1.1	71.94	39.9	8.3	80.6
Natural	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.75	6.65
Railroad	0	0	0	0	0.3	0	0	0	0
Smoking	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Undetermined	0	0	1.1	1.5	14.2	32.4	0.75	3	4,495.41
Total Acres	**2408.85**	**146.2**	**43.27**	**146.65**	**21.75**	**1,483.04**	**363.9**	**17.05**	**4,645.77**

Source: Idaho Department of Lands GIS

WARNING TIME

Most wildfires in Kootenai County are human caused, though dry conditions and lightning, especially during drought or high heat, greatly increase ignition risk. While exact timing is unpredictable, the National Weather Service typically provides 24–48 hours' notice for lightning and red flag warnings.

Wildfires can spread rapidly, especially during peak burn hours (1–6 p.m.), requiring evacuations with little notice. Fortunately, modern alert systems such as cellular, NOAA weather alerts, and local emergency communications, enable faster warning and response times.

HAZARD IMPACT SUMMARY

Wildfires can generate a range of secondary effects, which in some cases may cause more widespread and prolonged damage than the fire itself. Fires can cause direct economic losses in the reduction of harvestable timber and indirect economic losses in reduced tourism. Wildfires cause contamination of reservoirs, destroy transmission lines and contribute to flooding. They strip slopes of vegetation, exposing them to greater amounts of runoff. This in turn can weaken soils and cause failures on slopes. Major landslides can occur several years after wildfire. Most wildfires burn hot and for long durations that can bake soils, especially those high in clay content, thus increasing the imperviousness of the ground. This increases the runoff generated by storm events, thus increasing the chance of flooding.

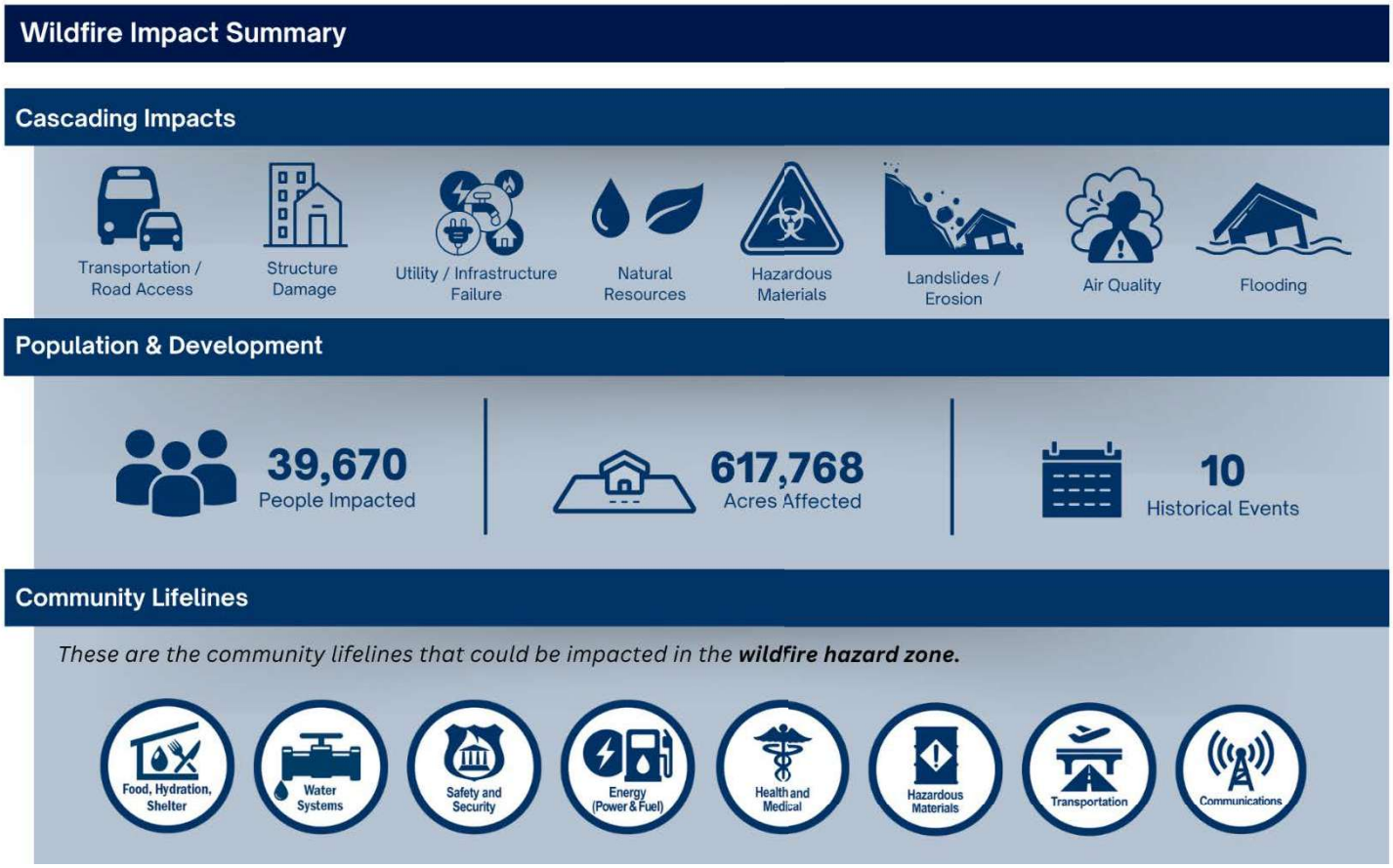


Figure 10-5: Wildfire Impact Summary

PROBABILITY

Kootenai County faces a wildfire risk that is 67% greater than the national average for U.S. counties. Roughly 127 square miles of Kootenai County land fall within the wildfire-exposed WUI – 20% of population exposed in WUI roughly 40,000. The County recognizes the significant wildfire risk to its communities and continues to identify and implement mitigation strategies to reduce this threat. Recently completed projects are detailed in Mitigation Action section below, along with ongoing and planned efforts—including public education, infrastructure improvements, and additional mitigation measures. Wildfire risk is reviewed annually, with new projects added as conditions, development, and priorities evolve.

Risk to homes measures the relative consequence of wildfire to residential structures everywhere on the landscape, whether a home exists there or not.

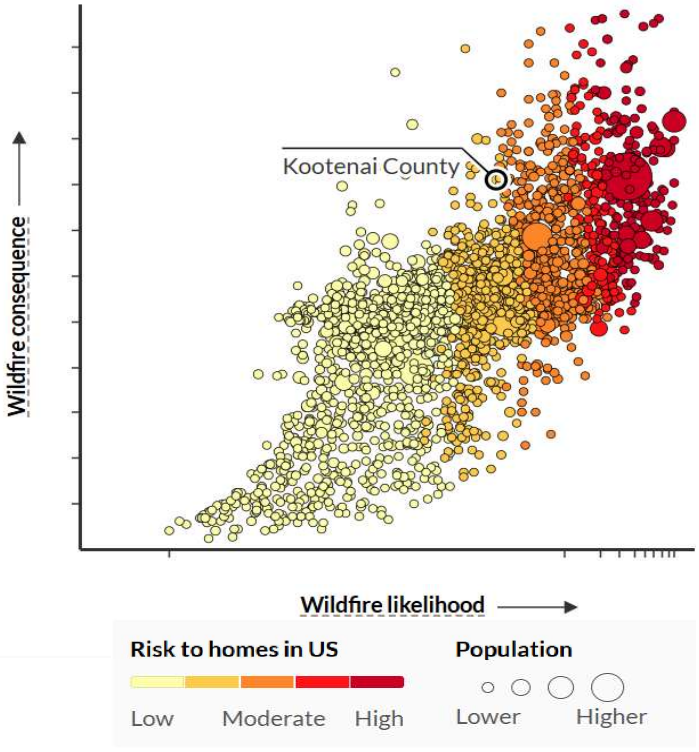


Figure 10-6: Wildfire Risk
Source: wildfirerisk.org

BUILDING EXPOSURE

Kootenai County's building exposure analysis indicates that 37,507 structures, representing 43.6% of all buildings and 41.5% of total assessed value, are directly exposed to wildfire risk. An additional 20,228 buildings (23.5% of structures; 18.5% of value) are indirectly exposed, meaning they face elevated threat levels due to proximity to hazardous fuels or potential ember intrusion pathways. The remaining 28,322 buildings (32.9% of structures; 39.9% of value) are considered minimally exposed, located in areas where wildfire risk is comparatively lower but not absent. These findings underscore that nearly half of the county's building stock, and a significant portion of its property value, remains at high risk from wildfire, emphasizing the importance of targeted mitigation strategies such as defensible space, fuel treatments, and fire-adapted construction practices.

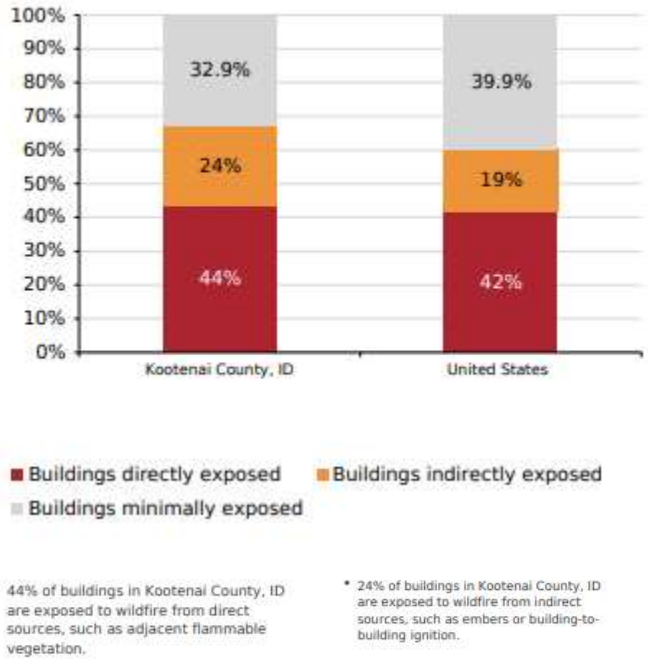


Figure 10-7: Kootenai Building Exposure to Wildfire
Source: Headwaters Economics

CRITICAL FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The table below identifies critical facilities exposed to the wildfire hazard in Kootenai County. According to the Idaho Office of Emergency Management (IOEM), it is possible that the hazardous material containments at these sites could rupture due to excessive heat from a wildfire and act as fuel for the fire, causing rapid spreading and escalating the fire to unmanageable levels. The hazardous materials could leak into surrounding areas, saturating soils and seeping into surface waters, and have a disastrous effect on the environment.

In the event of wildfire, there would likely be little damage to the majority of infrastructure. Most road and railroads would be without damage except in the worst scenarios. Power lines are the most at risk to wildfire because most are made of wood and susceptible to burning. In the event of a wildfire, pipelines could provide a source of fuel and lead to a catastrophic explosion.

CRITICAL FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE IN KOOTENAI COUNTY — **TABLE 10-5**

CRITICAL FACILITIES	TOTAL	CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE	TOTAL
Government Function	47	**Bridges**	51
Schools	73	**Water Supply**	421
Transportation	68	**Waste Water**	95
Medical and Health	5	**Power**	3
Fire	47	**Communications**	19
Police	14	**Bridges**	51
Emergency Operations	2		
Hazardous Materials	43		
Tribal Facilities	14		

Source: Kootenai County GIS

ENVIRONMENT

While fire plays a natural role in shaping forest ecosystems, uncharacteristically severe wildfires can cause significant environmental damage:

- Fisheries Degradation: Sedimentation, higher water temperatures, and nutrient loading threaten aquatic habitats.
- Soil Erosion & Landslides: Loss of vegetation exposes soil, increasing erosion and destabilizing slopes.
- Invasive Species: Burned areas are vulnerable to colonization by non-native plants, which outcompete native species and are costly to manage.
- Insects & Disease: Fire-damaged or stressed trees may attract pests and pathogens, spreading infestations across forested lands.
- Habitat Loss: Fires can destroy critical habitat for endangered or sensitive species.
- Soil Sterilization: High-intensity burns may render topsoil hydrophobic and nutrient-poor, delaying ecosystem recovery for decades.

Most ecosystems in Kootenai County are adapted to specific fire regimes—patterns of frequency, size, and intensity. When wildfire characteristics fall outside these natural ranges, long-term ecological health is jeopardized.

VULNERABILITY

Structures, above-ground infrastructure, critical facilities and natural environments are all vulnerable to the wildfire hazard. There is currently no validated damage function available to support wildfire mitigation planning. Except as discussed in this section, vulnerable populations, property, infrastructure and environment are assumed to be the same as described in the section on exposure.

POPULATION

Except for those living in the center of urban cores, this plan estimates that virtually all of the population of the county is located in the WUI and thus exposed to wildfires. Wildfires in Kootenai County pose significant health risks due to smoke exposure, which can worsen respiratory and cardiovascular conditions, especially among vulnerable groups. Wildfire smoke contains fine particulates, toxic gases, and other pollutants that reduce air quality, visibility, and overall public health. Wildfire also presents serious health risks to first responders, who may experience heat stress, smoke inhalation, and physical injury while combating fires or supporting evacuations.

Key vulnerable populations in Kootenai County include:

- **Children (Under 18):** Representing 22.1% of the population (~41,600), children are more susceptible to respiratory impacts and rely on adults for evacuation and care.
- **Seniors (65+):** Making up 20.4% of residents (~38,400), older adults may face mobility or health challenges during wildfire events and recovery.
- **People with Disabilities (Under 65):** 9.8% of residents under 65 live with a disability, which can limit their ability to respond during emergencies.
- **Residents Living in Poverty:** About 9.3% (~17,500 people) fall below the poverty line, with limited resources for evacuation, mitigation, or post-fire recovery.
- **Non-English Speakers:** Around 3.5% of residents speak a language other than English at home, which may hinder access to emergency information and warnings.

PROPERTY

On average, homes in Kootenai County face a 67% higher risk of wildfire exposure compared to counties across the United States. Figure 6 highlights wildfire risk along the WUI. Wildfire loss estimates account for potential casualties, property damage, and environmental harm. The probability of wildfire occurrence is high, as is the exposure risk to densely populated and urban areas. Each wildfire also brings significant response costs. Given these factors, annual wildfire-related losses in Kootenai County typically reach into the hundreds of thousands of dollars—and could easily escalate into the millions if major damage occurs to homes or businesses.

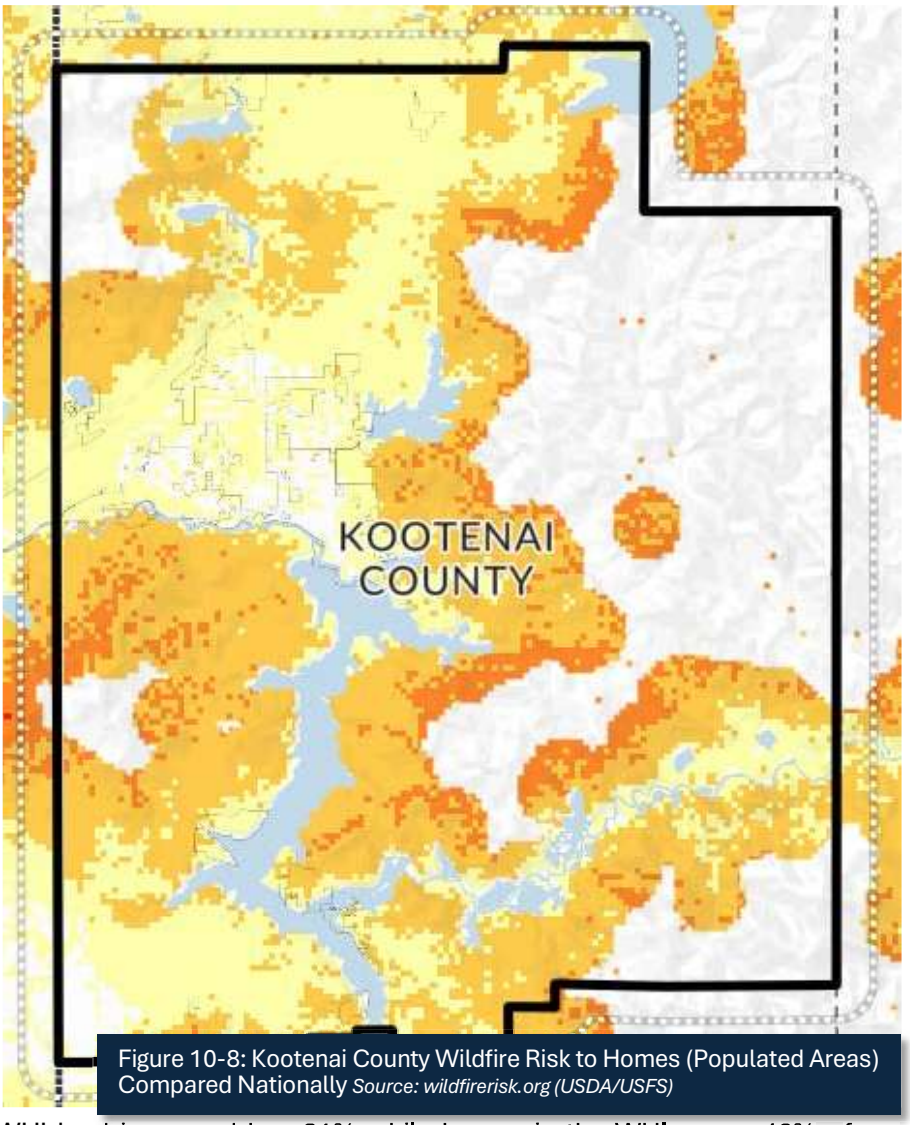


Figure 10-8: Kootenai County Wildfire Risk to Homes (Populated Areas) Compared Nationally *Source: wildfirerisk.org (USDA/USFS)*

FUTURE TRENDS IN DEVELOPMENT

Over long-standing trends, development in the WUI has accelerated wildfire risk:

- Nationally, from 1990 to 2020, WUI land increased by ~31% while homes in the WUI grew ~46%—from ~30 million to ~44 million units.
- Construction in the WUI remains prevalent; one recent report notes 40 % of Idaho's housing (~300,000 homes) are in WUI zones.
- Idaho's northern region—including Kootenai County—has among the state's highest WUI wildfire exposure, both in built-up and undeveloped land.

Kootenai County Specifics:

- Approximately 8,650 homes are currently within the WUI.
- About 29 sq miles (≈23 % of its total WUI area) are already developed; the remaining 77% (≈98 sq miles) remains undeveloped—representing one of Idaho's largest opportunities for future WUI expansion.

This pattern of rapid expansion into fire-prone areas heightens both the current wildfire risk (homes in WUI) and future vulnerability (undeveloped WUI land), reinforcing the need for smart planning, stricter building codes, and fuel-management strategies.

SCENARIO

A major wildfire in Kootenai County often starts with abundant fuels from a wet spring, followed by dry, hot summer conditions and possible insect damage. Lightning strikes or human activity can ignite multiple small fires that rapidly spread as embers travel miles on strong winds, merging into larger, harder-to-control blazes.

Wind-driven fires may burn low fuels before climbing into tree canopies, escaping containment especially when firefighting resources are stretched thin during a busy fire season. Local fire districts, with limited wildfire experience, may struggle to contain initial ignitions.

Post-fire heavy rains can cause severe flooding, landslides, and sediment runoff, altering waterways and floodplains for years. Loss of forest cover increases stream flows, potentially doubling flood frequency and raising floodplain elevations, damaging habitats and infrastructure.

WILDFIRE ISSUES IN KOOTENAI COUNTY

Kootenai County continues to face significant wildfire threats, especially in WUI areas. This section identifies current issues across the four key Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) capability areas—Preparedness, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery—as recommended for integration into CWPP planning.

Preparedness:

- **Public Education & Engagement**
  Many residents in or near the WUI are unaware of wildfire risks or available resources. Ongoing outreach is needed to promote defensible space, evacuation planning, and wildfire awareness.
  Action Needed: Sustain and expand programs such as FireSmart™, Firewise USA®, and Ready, Set, Go! to engage communities and reduce risk.
- **Fire Personnel Training**
  Local fire departments need consistent wildland-specific training and certification.
  Action Needed: Ensure all personnel meet minimum standards for wildfire behavior, fire weather, and ICS wildland operations (e.g., S-130, S-190, L-180).
- **Mitigation:**
  Land Use Planning & Growth Management
  WUI development continues to expand, increasing exposure to fire hazards.
  Action Needed: Use zoning, subdivision ordinances, and defensible space requirements to guide safer development in interface areas.
- **Hazardous Fuel Reduction**
  Current vegetation management and fuel treatment efforts are inadequate—especially on private property.
  Action Needed: Prioritize high-risk areas, increase treatment acreage, and engage private landowners through incentives or cost-share programs.
- **Building Codes & Structural Hardening**
  Inconsistent adoption of fire-resistant construction standards across jurisdictions increases community vulnerability.
  Action Needed: Promote countywide adoption of enhanced codes—e.g., Class A roofing, ember-resistant vents, and residential sprinkler systems.
- **Response:**
  Water Supply Limitations
  Many WUI areas lack reliable water for firefighting due to fragmented systems or insufficient onsite storage.
  Action Needed: Identify priority areas for hydrant installation, tank upgrades, or cistern placement.

- **Access and Egress Constraints**
  Many homes have limited road access, steep terrain, or dead-end routes that hinder emergency response and evacuation.
  Action Needed: Map and assess egress routes; require dual-access design in future subdivisions.
- **Recovery:**
  Post-Fire Erosion and Flooding
  Burn scars may trigger landslides, debris flows, and long-term sediment loading in streams and lakes.
  Action Needed: Integrate post-fire erosion and debris flow modeling into recovery plans and prioritize slope stabilization and revegetation in high-risk areas.

WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE FOCUS GROUP

Kootenai County Office of Emergency Management engaged the following local, state and federal organizations in the Wildfire Section update to this All Hazard Mitigation Plan. The focus group consisted of the following members.

PROPOSED PROJECTS

Kootenai County recognizes the ongoing wildfire risk and actively plans mitigation efforts to reduce impacts. Current and ongoing initiatives,including public education and infrastructure improvements, are outlined below and reviewed annually for updates.

Priority projects are scheduled as follows:

- **Priority 1:** Completion in 1–2 years
- **Priority 2:** Completion in 3–5 years
- **Priority 3:** Long-term (5+ years)

Many of these efforts are also detailed in the jurisdiction-specific Annexes in Volume 2 of the All Hazard Mitigation Plan.

WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE FOCUS GROUP MEMBERS		TABLE 10-6
REPRESENTATIVE	**TITLE**	**ORGANIZATION**
Tiffany Westbrook	Director	Kootenai County Office of Emergency Mgmt
Andrea Littlefield	Grants Administrator	Kootenai County Office of Emergency Mgmt
Jerry Lynn	Fire Chief	East Side Fire Protection District
Craig Etherton	Deputy Chief	City of Coeur d Alene Fire Department
James Neils	Fire Chief	Hauser Lake Fire Protection District
Pete Holley	Division Chief	Kootenai County Fire & Rescue
Tyler Drechsel	Division Chief	Northern Lakes Fire District
Mike Patti	Fire Chief	St. Maries Fire Protection District
Scott Dietrich	Fire Chief	Silver Valley Fire Rescue
Anne Boisvert	Admin Assistant	Spirit Lake Fire Protection District
Kody Wright	Deputy Chief	Timberlake Fire Protection District
Scott Campus	Fire Chief	Worley Fire Protection District
Robert Matue	Fire Chief	Mica Kidd Fire Protection Districts
Tyre Holfeltz	Wildfire Risk Mitigation Program Manager	Idaho Department of Lands
Luke Smith	Fuels AFMO/Fuels Planner	US Forest Service
Jeff Lau	North Idaho Shared Stewardship Coordinator	US Forest Service / Idaho Department of Land
Corey Bonsen	Conservation Team Lead	USDA/NRCS
Ara Andrea	State of Idaho Shared Stewardship Coordinator	Idaho Department of Lands
Andrew Mock	GIS Analyst	Idaho Department of Lands
Isabell Pritchard	Grant Project Coordinator	Idaho Department of Lands
Steve Bloedel	Forester	Inland Forest Management
Elynn Reierson	Forester	Inland Forest Management

COEUR D' ALENE FIRE DEPARTMENT					TABLE 10-7
PROJECT NAME	**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**	**MEASURE OF WORK**	**AGENCY(IES) INVOLVED**	**TIMELINE / PRIORITY**	**ESTIMATED COST**
ITD / Armstrong Park	Continue the fuel mitigation treatment that was finished a few years ago on Armstrong Park (South of Fernan Lake) through the ITD property to the Highway.	50 acres	CDAFD, KCFR, City of CDA, private contractor	Grant Dependent Priority 3	**$200,000**
Armstrong / Sky Harbor to Grouse Meadows	Connecting via land property in Sky Harbor at the end of Armstrong Park to Grouse Meadows to the East. Creates secondary egress for three home developments above the Highway and the bordering south facing slope.	300 yards	CDAFD, KCFR, Kootenai County, HOA's	Ongoing	**$100,000**
Tottens Pond	Continued work to connect the projects at Fernan to the projects near Hayden Lake to interconnect all projects on the east side of CDA making a fuel break to the CDA National Forest.	N/A	CDAFD, KCFR, USFS, IDL, Kootenai County	Grant Dependent Priority 1	**Variable**
Type IV Brush Tuck	Purchase of a Type IV Brush Truck for accessible fire suppression in the WUI areas. Additional resource for Wildland Strike Team Assignments.	Purchase of Equipment	CDAFD, City of CDA	Ongoing Priority 3	**$500,000**
FireSmart Outreach	Continued public outreach for already established and new Firewise Communities.	Public Meetings / Hosting of events	CDAFD, City of CDA	Annually Priority 1	**Staff Time**
Ordinance Revision	Consultant and in house updates to the Hillside Ordinance and Subdivision codes to include Firewise requirements. Hire Consultant to assist with rewrites of Hillside ordinance and Subdivision codes.	N/A	CDAFD, City of CDA	2030 Priority 3	**$100,000**

EAST SIDE FIRE DISTRICT					TABLE 10-8
PROJECT NAME	**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**	**MEASURE OF WORK**	**AGENCY(IES) INVOLVED**	**TIMELINE / PRIORITY**	**ESTIMATED COST**
Public Education	Provide needed information on the ESFD website for wildfire education and prevention and overall community preparedness.	N/A	ESFD	2026 Priority 1	**Staff Time**
Public Education	Provide residents with onsite assistance to help homeowners with fuel reduction plans.	N/A	ESFD	Ongoing Priority 1	**Staff Time**
Water Response Plans	Continue to develop water-based emergency response capabilities to be a county -wide resource that will support life safety and the protection of property, to include the utilization of the District's Fire Boat.	N/A	ESFD	Grant Dependent Priority 2	**$5,000**

HAUSER LAKE FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT					TABLE 10-9
PROJECT NAME	**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**	**MEASURE OF WORK**	**AGENCY(IES) INVOLVED**	**TIMELINE / PRIORITY**	**ESTIMATED COST**
Station Expansion	Expand or replace the current fire station to include living quarters for 24/7 manning.	N/A	Hauser Lake Fire Protection District	Next 10 years Priority 3	**$4,800,000**
Replace Mobile Radios	Replace aging mobile radios to ensure interoperability.	N/A	Hauser Lake Fire Protection District	2025 Priority 1	**$30,000**
Additional Radio Equipment	Procure additional radios for all responders to ensure communication during incidents.	N/A	Hauser Lake Fire Protection District	Next 5 years Priority 3	**$50,000**
Hollister Hills	Reduce hazardous fuels in the area and create fire breaks around Summit Loop.	20 acres	Hauser Lake Fire Protection District	2026 Priority 1	**$20,000**
Summit Loop	Reduce hazardous fuels in area and create fire breaks around the Hollister Hills Community.	50 acres	Hauser Lake Fire Protection District	2026 Priority 1	**$50,000**
Right Fork	Reduce hazardous fuels create fire breaks along the only egress and ingress road for this area.	50 acres	Hauser Lake Fire Protection District	2026 Priority 1	**$50,000**

KOOTENAI COUNTY EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES SYSTEM					TABLE 10-10
PROJECT NAME	**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**	**MEASURE OF WORK**	**AGENCY(IES) INVOLVED**	**TIMELINE / PRIORITY**	**ESTIMATED COST**
Partnerships	KCEMSS will coordinate with fire districts to ensure ambulances, medical equipment, and respiratory protection supplies are planned and staged to support increased EMS demand during wildfire and smoke events.	N/A	KCEMSS	Ongoing / Priority 1	**Staff Time**

KOOTENAI COUNTY FIRE AND RESCUE					TABLE 10-11
PROJECT NAME	**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**	**MEASURE OF WORK**	**AGENCY(IES) INVOLVED**	**TIMELINE / PRIORITY**	**ESTIMATED COST**
Private Driveway Design Review	Review access for new construction, provide improvement education and approval for final occupancy. information is available on the district's website and Facebook page.	N/A	KCFR in coordination with the County Development and Building Dept.	In Progress / Ongoing Priority 1	**Staff Time**
WUI Education	Provide information and education to homeowners in WUI. Using new construction inspections, contacts made with burn permits, the district's booth at the North Idaho Fair and spring fire prevention programs with the Co-Op in the schools. Information is also kept up to date on our website.	N/A	KCFR, Kootenai County Fire Prevention Co-Op, Idaho Department of Lands.	In Progress / Ongoing Priority 1	**Staff Time**
Winter Access to Rural Homes	Stress the possible access challenges to properties particularly South of the Spokane River. Use any public contacts such as the Fair, burn permit inspections and new construction access review/approval.	N/A	KCFR, Post Falls Highway Dist.	Ongoing Priority 2	**Staff Time**
Partnerships	Maintain and improve relationships with other Fire Districts, the Idaho Dept. of Lands and US Forest Service. Get together in early spring to discuss radio communications, any operational changes and introduce new people to leadership roles.	N/A	County, State and Federal agencies	Ongoing Priority 1	**Staff Time**
WUI Response Plans	As part of Department Duty Chief Training, perform tabletop exercises for wildland fire prone portions of the district. First Due crews to perform annual assessments of their areas to be familiar with access/water opportunities. Identify expected challenges.	N/A	KCFR, Mutual Aid partners and Law Enforcement.	Ongoing Priority 1	**Staff Time**

MIKA KIDD ISLAND FIRE DISTRICT					TABLE 10-12
PROJECT NAME	**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**	**MEASURE OF WORK**	**AGENCY(IES) INVOLVED**	**TIMELINE / PRIORITY**	**ESTIMATED COST**
Public Education	Identify high risk areas, promote public awareness and then seek to reduce fuel loads on public lands working with appropriate Local, Federal and State agencies.	Events participated in	IDL, MKI Fire	Ongoing Priority 1	**Staff Time**
Educational Pancake Feed	Continue to leverage ongoing public education and awareness programs as a method to inform the public on preparedness, risk and community resilience.	N/A	IDL, MKI Fire	Annually Priority 1	**Staff Time**
Replace Equipment	Replace outdated and obsolete critical equipment. 25 each - New Generation Fire Shelters W/Carry Cases. 25 Wildland Helmets with full face shrouds. 25 Wildland Jackets and bottoms and gloves.	N/A	MKI Fire	Ongoing Priority 2	**Staff Time**
Evacuation	Update evacuation plans annually.	Meetings with HOAs	MKI Fire	Ongoing Priority 1	**Staff Time**
Camp Safety	Promote and engage in localized public education regarding wildland fire risk for incoming tourists and campers.	N/A	MKI Fire	Annually Priority 1	**Staff Time**
Apparatus	Upgrade and replace 1 brush truck. Going to replace it with a mini pumper. Which is rated for wild land and structural.	N/A	MKI Fire	Next 5 years Priority 3	**$350,000**
Public Education	Encourage and support fuel reduction by property owners.	Properties assessed annually	MKI Fire	Annually Priority 1	**Staff Time**

NORTHERN LAKES FIRE DISTRICT					TABLE 10-13
PROJECT NAME	**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**	**MEASURE OF WORK**	**AGENCY(IES) INVOLVED**	**TIMELINE / PRIORITY**	**ESTIMATED COST**
New Hires	Hire 10 new firefighters/EMT's	N/A	NLFD	2025 Priority 1	**$500,000**
EoHL Firewise Community	Add 50+ additional properties to EoHL Firewise Community	20	NLFD	2025-2026 Priority 2	**Staff Time**
Replace Equipment	Replace outdated and obsolete critical equipment. 25 each - New Generation Fire Shelters W/Carry Cases. 25 Wildland Helmets with full face shrouds. 25 Wildland Jackets and bottoms and gloves.	N/A	MKI Fire	Ongoing Priority 2	**Staff Time**
Annual Wildfire Education Event	Open house style wildfire preparedness event at New Leaf Nursery in Hayden	N/A	NLFD,OEM	Annually Priority 1	**Staff Time**
Fire Prevention Skits	Visit all schools in Kootenai County with a fire prevention message.	N/A	NLFD, Co-Op Members	Annually Spring Priority 1	**Staff Time**
Elderly Safety Education	Educate the aging population about fall prevention and wildfire prevention at overall home safety. Host event at KC libraries.	N/A	NLFD	Ongoing Priority 1	**Staff Time**
Open House	Safety day open house providing fire prevention messages.	N/A	NLFD	Annually Priority 1	**Staff Time**
National Night Out	Participate in two separate events and Hayden and Rathdrum parks handing out wildfire preparedness and home safety fires along with verbal message.	N/A	NLFD	Annually Priority 1	**Staff Time**
Rathdrum Days	Community wide events teaching fire prevention.	N/A	NLFD	Annually Priority 1	**Staff Time**
Rathdrum Summer Concerts	Five separate concerts are held in Rathdrum, Sponsor NLFD has a tent with fire prevention message.	N/A	NLFD	Annually Priority 1	**$1,000**
Hayden Symmer Concerts	Six separate concerts are held in Rathdrum, Sponsor NLFD has a tent with fire prevention message.	N/A	NLFD	Annually Priority 1	**$1,000**

SILVER VALLEY FIRE RESCUE					TABLE 10-14
PROJECT NAME	**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**	**MEASURE OF WORK**	**AGENCY(IES) INVOLVED**	**TIMELINE / PRIORITY**	**ESTIMATED COST**
Water Tender	Purchase new water tenders for Medimont Fire Station.	N/A	SVFR	2025-2026 Priority 2	**$400,000**
Brush Truck	Purchase new brush trucks for Rose Lake Fire Station.	N/A	SVFR	2025-2028 Priority 3	**$200,000**
Generators	Install emergency generators at the Fire Stations located in Medimont and Doyle Road.	N/A	SVFR	Grant Dependent Priority 3	**$200,000**
Radios	Improve radio communications down the Highway 3 corridor. Work toward interoperability with other Kootenai County response agencies.	N/A	SVFR	Grant Dependent Priority 3	**$50,000**

SPIRIT LAKE FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT					TABLE 10-15
PROJECT NAME	**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**	**MEASURE OF WORK**	**AGENCY(IES) INVOLVED**	**TIMELINE / PRIORITY**	**ESTIMATED COST**
Bonner County Fuel Mitigation	Thinning timber on private property south of Kelso Lake Road and Spirit Lake Cutoff Road, focusing on properties located in Outback Ridge Estates, Edgemere, and Wild Meadows V.	600 acres	SLFD, Private property owners, BonFire	2025 Priority 1	**Grant Funded**
Public Education of Wildfire Risk	Attend regular community center and Grange meetings, HOA meetings, and annual community events, educating citizens about wildfire risks and mitigation practices on their own property.	6 meetings annually	SLFD, Private property owners	Annually Priority 1	**Staff Time**
Spirit Lake Burn Permit Ordinance	Work with City of Spirit Lake on a burn permit ordinance.	Adopting ordinance	SLFD, City of Spirit Lake	Grant Dependent Priority 3	**Staff Time**
Radio Upgrades	Response Enhancement. Upgrade Spirit Lake Fire radios to dual-band radios capable of inter-agency.	New Radios	SLFD	2030 Priority 3	**$120,000**
Home Wildfire Risk Assessment	Walk private properties with owners to identify risk factors and vulnerabilities in case of a wildfire. Spirit Lake Fire will educate homeowners on fuel reduction and home hardening recommendations to reduce risk and increase survival.	Engage with 20 property owners annually	SLFD, Private property owners, Insurance companies	2025 Priority 1	**Staff Time**
Social Media Campaign	Monthly fire prevention messaging on two social media sites, including FireWise messaging.	12 posts monthly	SLFD	Grant Dependent Priority 2	**Staff Time**
Wildland Fire PPE	Response Enhancement: procure 4 complete sets of PPE, including wildland packs, each year.	Four sets of complete PPE annually	SLFD	Annually Priority 1	**$3,000**

ST. MARIES FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT					TABLE 10-16
15PROJECT NAME	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	MEASURE OF WORK	AGENCY(IES) INVOLVED	TIMELINE / PRIORITY	ESTIMATED COST
Fuels Mitigation	Ongoing education for fuel mitigation and control. Education for Homeowners and restriction of burning that is not permitted or controlled.	N/A	SMFPD, IDL	Ongoing Priority 2	**Grant Dependent**
Education	DEQ/Burn Educational Campaign. Wildland Urban Interface Education for Homeowners. Providing fire safety education at schools of all grades. Education via community events	Citizens engaged with	SMFPD, DEQ, IDL, City of Harrison, Kootenai Schools SMFPD	2025-2028 Priority 3	**Staff Time**
Planning	Burn Permit requirement, Burn Education and Burn regulation enforcement. Assisting with WUI evacuation and planning for homeowners.	N/A	SMFPD	Began 2023, ongoing Priority 2	**Staff Time**
Response Training	Training for firefighters to meet minimum training requirements for Wildland Fire. Minimum training for Wildland S130, S190,RT130, LCS180, ICS 100, ICS 200,ICS 700,ICS 800.	Personnel trained	SMFPD, IDL	Grant Dependent Priority 3	**$50,000**

TIMBERLAKE FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT					TABLE 10-17
PROJECT NAME	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	MEASURE OF WORK	AGENCY(IES) INVOLVED	TIMELINE / PRIORITY	ESTIMATED COST
Red Cross Firewise	Identify individual landowners needing mitigation evaluations through partner organizations.	Landowners contacted	TFPD, local volunteer groups	March 2026 Priority 2	**Staff Time**
Farragut Trail HFT Tie-In	Firewise outreach and evaluations for landowners near Farragut Trail.	100–1000 acres	TFPD, contractor partners, NRCS EQIP Team	Ongoing Priority 1	**Grant Funded**
Local Contractor Firewise	Collaborate with NFPA/Idaho Firewise contractors to ensure proper mitigation education and materials.	Landowners educated	TFPD, local contractors	March 2024 and ongoing Priority 2	**Landowner responsibility**
TFPD Firewise Team	Hire and equip 1 team of 2 seasonal FF/EMTs for immediate zone mitigation and emergency response.	Make contact with two homes per day	TFPD, WSFM, KC OEM, HFT	June 2026 Priority 2	**Grant funded/self-pay/new budget**
Brush Truck / Wildland Fire Engine	Acquire and deploy new brush truck equipped for wildland firefighting.	New truck purchased	TFPD	July 2025 Priority 3	**$250,000**
Tactical Tender Purchase	Purchase new tactical tender for district operations.	New tender purchased	TFPD	AFG 2026 Priority 2	**$350,000**

TIMBERLAKE FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT					TABLE 10-17
PROJECT NAME	**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**	**MEASURE OF WORK**	**AGENCY(IES) INVOLVED**	**TIMELINE / PRIORITY**	**ESTIMATED COST**
Silverwood Firewise Personnel	Sponsor and train 2 Silverwood employees in Firewise evaluation and certification.	Employees become NFPA/IDL Firewise certified	TFPD, Silverwood, IDL, NFPA	January 2026 Priority 1	**$500 per employee (paid by Silverwood)**
Silverwood Firewise	Conduct mitigation on 250 acres, including over 100 buildings, using in-house mastication equipment.	250 acres, 100+ buildings	Silverwood	Ongoing Priority 1	**$350,000**
TFPD/KC IMS Permit Firewise + Ready, Set, Go	Integrate Firewise brochures and Ready-Set-Go materials into final residential inspections.	Every residential permit receives Firewise/RSG education	TFPD	March 2024, ongoing Priority 1	**Staff Time**
TFPD Reader Board	Train staff to engage public on Firewise messaging using station reader board and brochures.	Public invited to engage at stations	TFPD	Ongoing Priority 1	**Grant Funded**
TFPD Social Media Campaign	Weekly social media posts to deliver Firewise/FireSmart messaging.	Weekly messaging	TFPD	Ongoing Priority 1	**Staff Time**
CDA Regional Realtors (CRR)	Host Firewise-focused lunch & learns or CRR meetings.	1–2 events/year	Local districts, Kootenai County Fire Prevention Co-op	ASAP, ongoing Priority 1	**$200 annually**
15 New Wildland Fire Shelters	Purchase wildland shelters to improve firefighter safety. $500 per unit.	15/year for 4 years	TFPD, SAFER Grant	June 2025 Priority 1	**$7,500**
50 New Wildland Coats/Shirts	Acquire protective coats/shirts for wildland crews.	15/year for 4 years	TFPD, SAFER Grant	June 2025 Priority 1	**$5,000**
40 Pairs New Nomex/Wildland Pants	Purchase new Nomex or wildland pants for staff. $200 each.	10/year for 4 years	TFPD, SAFER Grant	June 2025 Priority 1	**$8,000**
TLFD Levy	Increase levy rate to fund new stations, staff, and higher service levels district wide.	New stations, double career staff	TFPD	Passed Nov 2024; begins Jan 2026 Priority 1	**Variable per property**
20 New Wildland Packs	Provide new wildland gear packs to fire personnel. $200 per unit.	5/year for 4 years	TFPD	2025 Priority 1	**$4,000**
25 New Motorola Dual Band Radios	Purchase new radios for TFPD and partner departments.	25 radios	TFPD, SLFD, Hauser, MKI, Worley	2026 Priority 2	**$225,000**

WORLEY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT					TABLE 10-18
PROJECT NAME	**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**	**MEASURE OF WORK**	**AGENCY(IES) INVOLVED**	**TIMELINE / PRIORITY**	**ESTIMATED COST**
Replace Outdate Equipment	Replace outdated fire shelters. with cases. Obtain wildland helmets with full face shrouds. Wildland jackets, pants and gloves.	Replacing old equipment	WFPD	Ongoing Priority 1	**$25,000**
Evacuation	Purchase new brush trucks for Rose Lake Fire Station.	N/A	SCFD #2	Annually Priority 1	**Staff Time**
Apparatus	Convert two pickup trucks by purchasing two slips tanks and replacing 1985 brush truck.	Purchasing of two slip tanks	SCFD #2	Ongoing Priority 1	**$230,000**

UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE: IDAHO PANHANDLE NATIONAL FOREST (IPNF)					TABLE 10-19
PROJECT NAME	**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**	**MEASURE OF WORK**	**AGENCY(IES) INVOLVED**	**TIMELINE / PRIORITY**	**ESTIMATED COST**
Fern Hardy	Cataldo Area near Fern Creek and Wall Ridge, north of I-90. Vegetation treatments: timber harvest, fuel breaks, natural fuels burning. Includes 800 acres of prescribed fire within Kootenai County WUI.	800 acres	USFS	Ongoing Priority 1	
North Idaho Highway 95 Joint Chiefs	Treatments on multiple locations within Kootenai County National Forest System Lands adjacent to private land and infrastructure. Hand thinning, mastication, slashing, natural fuels burning across 4,139 acres. Multiple NEPA decisions: Kootenai Fuels, Honey Badger, Deerfoot, Blue Alder.	4,139 acres	USFS	2025 Priority 1	
Red Beauty	Area of Mineral Ridge / Coeur d'Alene Mountain, 4th of July Pass to Thompson Lake. Vegetation treatments: timber harvest, fuel breaks, natural fuels burning, 1,400 acres of prescribed fire within Kootenai County WUI.	1,400 acres	USFS	Ongoing Priority 1	
Honey Badger	Fernan Creek area north to Bunco Road on National Forest System Lands. Treatments include timber harvest, hand thinning/hand pile burning, natural fuels burning across 17,820 acres. Complements other public and private fuels treatments.	IPNF	USFS	Begin 2028 Priority 3	
IPNF Forest Wide Prescribed Fire	Prescribed fire applied across the Idaho Panhandle National Forest, including Kootenai County. Includes hand and mechanical treatments supporting larger burns. Locations based on site-specific natural conditions and fire regimes per IPNF Forest Plan.	IPNF	USFS	2028 Priority 3	
Home and Garden Show	Educational booth with materials and information on fire prevention, home hardening, defensible space for communities.	Community Outreach	Kootenai County Fire Prevention Cooperative, Idaho Firewise	Ongoing Priority 1	**Staff Time**

UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE: IDAHO PANHANDLE NATIONAL FOREST (IPNF)					TABLE 10-19
PROJECT NAME	**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**	**MEASURE OF WORK**	**AGENCY(IES) INVOLVED**	**TIMELINE / PRIORITY**	**ESTIMATED COST**
Kootenai County School Program	Fire prevention and education for all 1st grade students in Kootenai County elementary schools. Includes skit on campfire safety, fireworks, evacuation, safe meeting places.	Kootenai County Elementary Schools	Kootenai County Fire Prevention Cooperative	Ongoing Priority 1	**Staff Time**
Arbor Day	Fire prevention education booth in Hayden, Idaho. Demonstrations on campfire safety, human-caused fire prevention, and firefighter roles in reducing fuels to prevent catastrophic wildfires.	Elementary schools in Hayden	USFS	Ongoing Priority 1	**Staff Time**
New Leaf Wildfire Event	Area of Mineral Ridge / Coeur d'Alene Mountain, 4th of July Pass to Thompson Lake. Vegetation treatments: timber harvest, fuel breaks, natural fuels burning, 1,400 acres of prescribed fire within Kootenai County WUI.	Community Outreach	Kootenai County Fire Prevention Cooperative, USFS, Idaho Department of Lands, Idaho Firewise	Ongoing Priority 1	**Staff Time**
National Night Out	Fernan Creek area north to Bunco Road on National Forest System Lands. Treatments include timber harvest, hand thinning/hand pile burning, natural fuels burning across 17,820 acres. Complements other public and private fuels treatments.	Community Outreach	USFS	Ongoing Priority 1	**Staff Time**
Fern Hardy	Cataldo Area near Fern Creek and Wall Ridge, north of I-90. Vegetation treatments: timber harvest, fuel breaks, natural fuels burning. Includes 800 acres of prescribed fire within Kootenai County WUI.	800 acres	USFS	Ongoing Priority 1	
North Idaho Highway 95 Joint Chiefs	Treatments on multiple locations within Kootenai County National Forest System Lands adjacent to private land and infrastructure. Hand thinning, mastication, slashing, natural fuels burning across 4,139 acres. Multiple NEPA decisions: Kootenai Fuels, Honey Badger, Deerfoot, Blue Alder.	4,139 acres	USFS	2025 Priority 1	
Red Beauty	Area of Mineral Ridge / Coeur d'Alene Mountain, 4th of July Pass to Thompson Lake. Vegetation treatments: timber harvest, fuel breaks, natural fuels burning, 1,400 acres of prescribed fire within Kootenai County WUI.	1,400 acres	USFS	Ongoing Priority 1	
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UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE: IDAHO PANHANDLE NATIONAL FOREST (IPNF)					TABLE 10-19
PROJECT NAME	**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**	**MEASURE OF WORK**	**AGENCY(IES) INVOLVED**	**TIMELINE / PRIORITY**	**ESTIMATED COST**
Home and Garden Show	Educational booth with materials and information on fire prevention, home hardening, defensible space for communities.	Community Outreach	Kootenai County Fire Prevention Cooperative, Idaho Firewise	Ongoing Priority 1	**Staff Time**
Kootenai County School Program	Fire prevention and education for all 1st grade students in Kootenai County elementary schools. Includes skit on campfire safety, fireworks, evacuation, safe meeting places.	Kootenai County Elementary Schools	Kootenai County Fire Prevention Cooperative	Ongoing Priority 1	**Staff Time**
Arbor Day	Fire prevention education booth in Hayden, Idaho. Demonstrations on campfire safety, human-caused fire prevention, and firefighter roles in reducing fuels to prevent catastrophic wildfires.	Elementary schools in Hayden	USFS	Ongoing Priority 1	**Staff Time**

COUNTY WIDE: KOOTENAI COUNTY FIRESMART PROGRAM					TABLE 10-20
PROJECT NAME	**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**	**MEASURE OF WORK**	**AGENCY(IES) INVOLVED**	**TIMELINE / PRIORITY**	**ESTIMATED COST**
Canfield	Conduct 60 acres of wildfire fuel reduction work on Canfield Mountain and Cancourse Natural Area.	Canfield Mountain	KCOEM, Coeur d'alene Fire, IDL	2023-2025	**$155,000**
Tubbs Hill	Conduct 58.5 acres of wildfire fuel reduction work on Tubbs Hill.	Tubbs Hill	KCOEM, Coeur d'alene Fire, IDL	2024-2026	**$240,000**
Northern Timber	Conduct 100 acres of wildfire fuel reduction work in the Athol area.	Athol Community	KCOEM, Timberlake Fire, IDL	2025-2027	**$230,000**
Hauser Lake	Conduct wildfire fuel reduction work in the Hauser Lake Community. – Future Project-	N/A	KCOEM, Hauser Fire, IDL	2027-2029	**$230,000**
Worley	Conduct 100 acres of wildfire fuel reduction work in the Cottonwood Bay, Cave Bay, Windy Bay and areas near Worley area– Application submitted-	Worley Community	KCOEM, Worley Fire, IDL	2027-2029	**$240,000**
Highway 95 Corridor	Conduct wildfire fuel reduction in the WUI along the Hwy-95 corridor between Athol and Worley through mastication, hand thinning, landowner education, and outreach to reduce hazardous fuels, improve emergency access, and enhance community wildfire safety.	95 Corridor	KCOEM, Timberlake Fire, Northern Lakes Fire, IDL	2026	**$500,000**
Hayden Community	Conduct 30+ acres of fuel reduction work in the Chicken Point/Gem Shores & Sunset Beach communities of Hayden.	Hayden	KCOEM, Northern Lakes Fire, IDL	2026-2028	**$240,000**
Landowner Assistance Grant	Conduct 100+ acres of fuel reduction work in the Wolf Lodge, Cataldo & Harrison Communities.	Wolf Lodge, Cataldo & Harrison Area	KCOEM, IDL & Local Fire Jurisdictions	2025-2027	**$500,000**
Ready, Set, Go!	Educational material for Ready, Set, Go! and Alert! Kootenai such as interactive mapping and educational videos.	County Wide	KCOEM, IDL & Local Fire Jurisdictions	2025-2026	**$10,000**

COMPLETED PROJECTS (2020 – 2025)

Recently completed projects are listed in the tables below. Projects completed by Fire Jurisdictions are listed in Table 10-21, while projects completed through the Kootenai County FireSmart in coordination with local fire jurisdictions and the Idaho Department of Lands and federal partners are listed in Table 10-22.

FIRE JURISDICTION COMPLETED PROJECTS (2020 – 2025) **TABLE 10-21**

PROJECT NAME	PROJECT DESCRIPTION
Replace Outdate Equipment	Kootenai County Fire and Rescue: Reduce hazardous fuels around microwave transmitter on Best Hill in Coeur d'Alene.
KC 911 Comms	Kootenai County Fire and Rescue: Maintain relationships with wildland agencies to include radio interoperability.
Online Wildfire Resources	Kootenai County OEM: Maintain a website with relevant wildfire resources to include evacuation messaging and provide information regarding overall preparedness actions.
Replace Protective Equipment	Hauser Lake Fire: replace structural personal protective gear and toxic gas detector.
Brush Truck	Northern Lakes Fire: Purchase a new brus truck for response in the Rathdrum area.
Hire Personnel	Northern Lake Fire: Hire three additional response staff FF/EMT/Paramedic.
Address Signage	Northern Lakes Fire: Apply for a grant to receive funds for purchasing of address signs for properties in the fire district to improve identification of addresses.
Procure Additional Equipment	Worley Fire: Purchase a 4x4 brush truck, new generation fire shelters, fire hose replacements and upgrades, wildland equipment and hand tool upgrades along with necessary PPE for response personnel.
Adoption of Ready, Set, Go	County Wide: Kootenai County Fire Chief's Association adopted the national standard of utilizing Ready, Set, Go for messaging of evacuations notices. This moved the County away from levels making messaging clearer to residents during wildfire evacuations.
Emergency Operations Plan	County Wide: Conducted the update of the Kootenai County Operations Plan moving to ESF based model focusing on organization response by incident and support and lead agencies.
Emergency Operations Center (EOC)	County Wide: Locate and establish a centralized EOC that can efficiently and effectively be utilized to support incident response by partner agencies. Notably the new EOC is located in Hayden by the airport and was utilized in the 2023 wildfire season by USFS, IDL and local fire jurisdictions.

WILDAND URBAN INTERFACE MITIGATION PROJECTS COMPLETED (2020 – 2025)	TABLE 10-22
PROJECT NAME	**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**
Loch Haven / Grandview	Private lands requiring hazardous fuel treatment were densely stocked with a mixture of trees and brush. Many homes were scattered across small parcels. The project addressed these conditions through a combination of handwork, pruning of live trees, and the reduction of slash by burning, mulching, and/or biomass removal. This project was done in partnership with Coeur d'Alene Fire and IDL. $94,999.50 and 20.8 Acres of hazardous fuels reduction work was done in the Loch Haven, Grandview, Hayden and Coeur d'Alene communities.
South East Hayden	$52,864.70 and 19.0 Acres of hazardous fuels reduction work done in and around a group of cabins and homes in a densely forested neighborhood on steep slopes next to the southeast shores of Hayden Lake.
Backside of Hayden/ Hayden Lake	$120,591.78 and 74.45 Acres of hazardous fuels reduction work done in the Mokins Bay area from Gem Shores to Henry Point; East English Point Road to Fox Hollow Road; and Southeast Hayden Lake in the Glencairn Neighborhood.
Veterans	$24,961.43 and 10.5 Acres of hazardous fuels reduction work done in the middle of a Fernan Hill subdivision (7.5 acres) along with hazardous fuels reduction work on a popular paved walking/biking trail between Hanley Ave and Kathleen Avenue (3.0 acres) in Coeur d'Alene.
Farragut Trail	$94,419.00 and 79.2 Acres of hazardous fuels reduction work done on Farragut Trail, 43.5 acres, Farragut Trail Adjacent Landowner, 15.2 acres; Northeast Perimeter Road, 13.5 acres; and Walking Horse Lane, 7.0 acres.
Post Falls Community Forest	$122,420.80 and 77.6 Acres of hazardous fuels reduction work done in 4 units of the Post Falls Community Fores along with properties in the Riverview Terrace, Stoneriver areas and a private landowner that tied the fuel break together.
Fernan	$239,665.00 and 73.1 Acres of hazardous fuels reduction work done in the Fernan Lake Natural Area and a chipping project done on Idaho Transportation Department; Private and Idaho Department of Lands between I90 and Armstrong Park and Gifted View Drive.

CWPP PLAN ADOPTION

Adoption by the Kootenai County Commissioners

_____ _____
Leslie Duncan, Kootenai County Commissioner Date

_____ _____
Mark Eberline, Kootenai County Commissioner Date

_____ _____
Bruce Mattare, Chairman Date

Approval by Idaho Department of Lands

_____ _____
Tyre Holfeltz, Community Fire Program Mgr. Date

Approval by Emergency Management

Tiffany Westbrook 2/3/2026
Tiffany Westbrook, Emergency Management Director Date

TECHNOLOGICAL HAZARD PROFILE ANNEXES

CHAPTER 11

CYBERSECURITY HAZARD PROFILE

CHANGES SINCE THE 2020 AHMP

- Since 2020 Kootenai County has experienced an increase in cybersecurity threats, particularly ransomware attacks and data breaches.
- Increased reliance on digital infrastructure and remote work has further expanded the county's vulnerability to cyber threats.
- Incidents that occurred were incorporated in the hazard profile
- A hazard cascade chart has been implemented to illustrate secondary and tertiary hazards.
- Community Lifelines have been integrated into the cybersecurity hazard profile.

HAZARD RISK SUMMARY

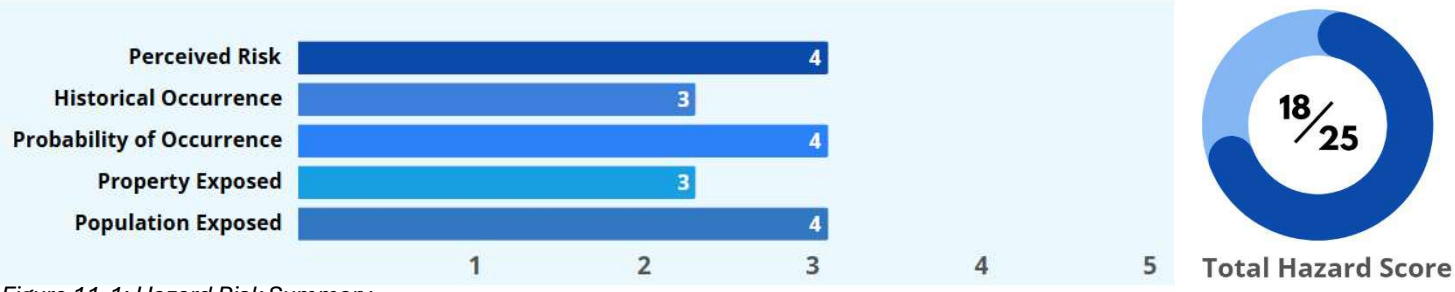


Figure 11-1: Hazard Risk Summary

BACKGROUND

Definition: Cybersecurity threats refer to malicious activities aimed at compromising, disrupting, or gaining unauthorized access to digital systems, networks, and data. Common threat actors include hackers, cybercriminal organizations, and nation-state actors. Cyberattacks can result in stolen sensitive information, financial losses, and operational disruptions, making cybersecurity a critical component of overall hazard mitigation.

The cybersecurity threat landscape in Kootenai County has intensified, with rising attacks on public institutions and critical infrastructure. Future incidents are highly likely, making continued investment in cybersecurity, employee training, and interagency collaboration essential. Strong incident response plans and proactive security measures will be key to reducing risks and ensuring the resilience of the county's digital infrastructure.

WARNING TIME

Unlike natural disasters, cyberattacks typically provide little to no warning. While some threats, such as phishing attempts, may exhibit warning signs, more sophisticated attacks (e.g., ransomware and data breaches) often occur undetected until significant damage has been inflicted. Advanced threat detection systems and employee awareness training are crucial in identifying and mitigating risks before an attack fully unfolds.

TYPES OF CYBER ATTACKS

- **Ransomware** – Malicious software encrypts files, demanding payment for decryption (e.g., Kootenai Health breach 2024).
- **Phishing** – Deceptive emails or messages trick users into revealing sensitive information.
- **Malware** – Software designed to disrupt or damage computer systems (e.g., Coeur d'Alene malware detection 2024).
- **Denial-of-Service (DoS) Attacks** – Overloads systems, causing service disruptions.
- **Data Breaches** – Unauthorized access to sensitive data, often leading to identity theft and financial fraud.

HISTORICAL FREQUENCIES

Cyber incidents have become more frequent in Kootenai County over the past five years. Notable incidents include:

HISTORICAL CYBER INCIDENTS **TABLE 11-1**

DATE	EVENT	DESCRIPTION
2022	**Post Falls Police Department Ransomware Attack**	Resulted in unauthorized data access affecting nearly 1,000 residents.
2024	**Kootenai Health Data Breach**	Exposed the personal information of over 464,000 patients due to a ransomware attack.
2024	**City of Coeur d'Alene Malware Detection**	Malware was discovered in the city's network, prompting temporary system shutdowns.
2025	**Post Falls Police Department Email Scam**	Fraudsters impersonated PFPD in a phishing attack targeting businesses nationwide.

IMPACTS

- **Operational Disruptions** – Government agencies, healthcare facilities, and emergency services may experience system outages, delaying critical services.
- **Financial Losses** – Costs related to data recovery, legal liabilities, and potential ransom payments can be substantial.
- **Data Compromise** – Exposure of sensitive personal and governmental information can lead to identity theft and security risks.
- **Public Safety Concerns** – Cyber incidents affecting emergency response systems or public utilities can have life-threatening consequences.

PROBABILITY

Cyber threats such as ransomware, data breaches, and network disruptions are increasing across public and private sectors. As Kootenai County becomes more reliant on digital systems for emergency services, infrastructure, and daily operations, the risk of disruption grows. Although cyber incidents are not always publicly reported, attempted intrusions are frequent and often target local governments. Past disruptions have been minor, but the threat remains persistent and evolving. The probability of future cyber incidents in Kootenai County is considered Moderate to High, with growing potential for impact as reliance on technology increases.

DEPENDENCIES

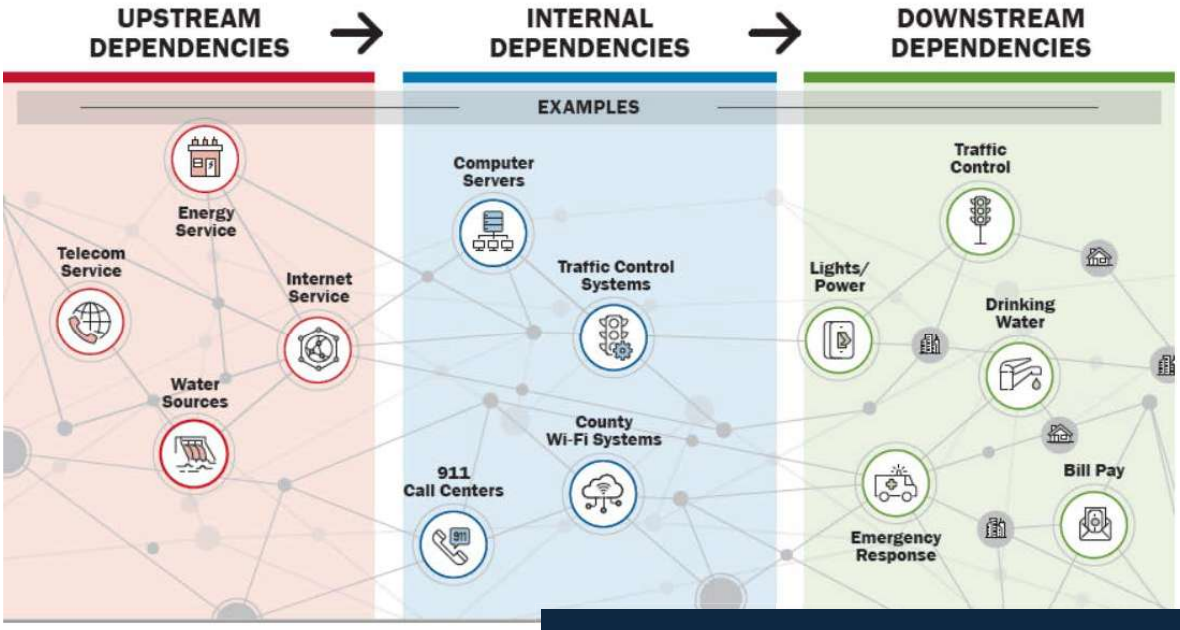


Figure 11-2: Upstream, Internal, and Downstream Dependencies
Source: *FEMA, Planning Considerations for Cyber Incidents: Guidance for Emergency Managers (2023)*

- **Upstream Dependencies**: External services a jurisdiction relies on, such as power, communications, or vendor-supported systems.
- **Internal Dependencies**: Interconnected systems within the jurisdiction, like databases, control systems, and networks.
- **Downstream Dependencies**: Critical services delivered to the public, including vital records, 9-1-1, elections, and utilities.

HAZARD IMPACT SUMMARY

Figure 11-3: Cybersecurity Hazard Impact Summary

FEMA COMMUNITY LIFELINES IMPACT

FEMA identifies seven lifelines that represent critical services essential to public safety and economic security that could be impacted by a cyber incident:

- **Safety & Security** – Over 50 law enforcement and emergency response agencies rely on digital systems that could be compromised by cyberattacks, leading to delays in response times and compromised public safety.
- **Health & Medical** – Healthcare institutions like Kootenai Health, serving 464,000+ patients, along with numerous clinics and care facilities, could face ransomware attacks, disrupting patient care, medical record access, and hospital operations.
- **Energy (Power & Fuel)** – Local utilities serving thousands of residents and businesses could experience disruptions due to cyberattacks targeting power grids or fuel distribution systems.
- **Communications** – A cyber incident affecting internet service providers, cellular networks, or government IT infrastructure could disrupt public information dissemination and emergency alerts, affecting thousands of residents.
- **Transportation** – Cyber threats targeting traffic control systems, railways, and public transit infrastructure could cause travel disruptions and delays, impacting daily commutes and emergency response times.

- **Water & Wastewater Systems** – A cyberattack on water treatment facilities could compromise water safety, affecting over 180,000+ residents in Kootenai County.
- **Food, Water, Shelter** – Disruptions in supply chain logistics due to cyber incidents could impact grocery stores, food banks, and emergency shelters, affecting thousands of residents in need of essential supplies.

Kootenai County must integrate cybersecurity resilience into their all-hazard response planning to ensure these lifelines remain operational during and after a cyberattack.

Sector Impacts:

- **Water/Wastewater**: Attacks could disrupt waste treatment and impact the environment.
- **Data/Telecommunications**: Loss could disable emergency dispatch and infrastructure monitoring.
- **Power/Gas**: Failures can last from seconds to days, requiring emergency response coordination.

FEMA NATIONAL RISK INDEX CONSIDERATIONS

While the National Risk Index (NRI) primarily assesses natural hazards, its evaluation of social vulnerability and community resilience can indirectly inform cybersecurity preparedness:

- **Social Vulnerability:** Communities with higher social vulnerability, based on socioeconomic status, household composition, and access to resources, may face greater challenges in responding to and recovering from cyber incidents. Cybersecurity initiatives should consider these disparities to ensure equitable protection and recovery measures.
- **Community Resilience:** The NRI assesses a community's ability to withstand and recover from hazards. Kootenai County's resilience in natural disasters may translate to its capability to respond to cyber threats. Strengthening local institutions, economic resources, and public awareness will be key to improving cybersecurity resilience.

CHAPTER 12
HAZMAT AND TRANSPORTATION HAZARD PROFILE

CHANGES SINCE THE 2020 AHMP

- A hazard cascade chart has been implemented to illustrate secondary and tertiary hazards.
- HazMat and Transportation Incidents have been combined to align with the Kootenai County Emergency Operations Plan for consistency across the Planning Portfolio.
- Reported HazMat incidents from State COMM have been incorporated into the historical frequency section.
- Community Lifelines have been integrated into the HazMat and Transportation hazard profile.

HAZARD RISK SUMMARY

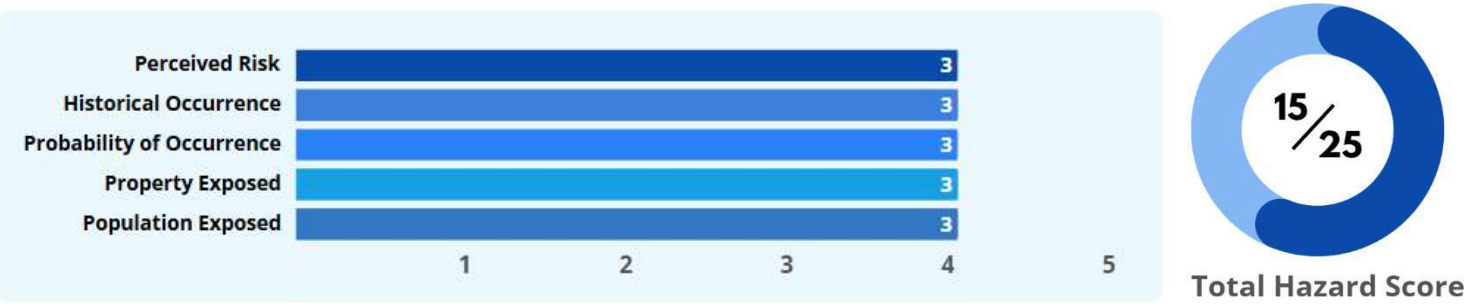


Figure 12-1: Hazard Risk Summary

BACKGROUND

Definition: Hazardous Materials (HazMat) and **Transportation Incidents** refer to events where dangerous substances such as chemicals, fuels, or toxic materials, are accidentally released or threatened to be released during storage or transportation. These incidents may be triggered by vehicle collisions, train derailments, or spills, and can impact public health, safety, infrastructure, and the environment, particularly in areas close to transportation routes or industrial hubs.

Description: These incidents can affect entire communities by causing fires, explosions, contamination, or other hazards following the accidental release of harmful substances. The likelihood and severity of impacts increase in areas with significant industrial activity, major transport corridors, or facilities handling hazardous materials. Minimizing these risks requires rapid and well-coordinated emergency response, strong local preparedness, and special attention to vulnerable populations.

SITUATION

Hazardous materials are regularly transported through Kootenai County via major highways, rail lines, and pipelines.

- **Highways**: Interstate 90 and U.S. Highway 95 are the primary roadways for transporting hazardous materials.
- **Railways**: Trains carrying crude oil and hazardous substances pass through the region, often crossing over lakes and rivers.
- **Pipelines**: Pipelines such as Williams NWP and TransCanada GTN transport natural gas and petroleum products, posing risks of fire, explosion, and environmental contamination.
- **Facilities**: Tier II facilities in Kootenai County report the storage of hazardous materials, but many small businesses and private individuals may store hazardous substances without reporting.

WARNING TIME

The warning time for hazardous material incidents varies significantly depending on the source and nature of the incident.

- **Fixed Facility Incidents**: Can occur suddenly without warning (e.g., explosions) or develop slowly (e.g., leaking containers). Facilities storing extremely hazardous substances are required to notify local officials immediately when an incident occurs.
- **Transportation Incidents:** Vary based on accident conditions. Explosions may occur instantly, leaving little time for warning, while leaks or derailments may allow time for emergency responders to assess and issue warnings.
- **Pipeline Leaks**: Leak detection systems have improved in recent years, allowing for quicker identification and response. However, undetected slow leaks can result in extensive contamination before being noticed.
- **Train Spills**: Rapid response is crucial in minimizing the impact. Incidents often escalate quickly, with fire and explosions posing immediate risks.

HISTORICAL FREQUENCIES

HazMat incidents in Kootenai County occur fairly frequently. Most are handled by the North Idaho Regional Hazardous Material Response Team. The number of HazMat events that the Team responded to each year are as follows:

HISTORICAL HAZMAT INCIDENTS — **TABLE 12-1**

DATE	NUMBER OF INCIDENTS	DATE	NUMBER OF INCIDENTS
2002	4 incidents	2014	5 incidents
2003	38 incidents	2015	5 incidents
2004	32 incidents	2016	0 incidents
2005	26 incidents	2017	3 incidents
2006	9 incidents	2018	2 incidents
2007	16 incidents	2019	2 incidents
2008	5 incidents	2020	5 incidents
2009	16 incidents	2021	0 incidents
2010	10 incidents	2022	0 incidents
2011	6 incidents	2023	3 incidents
2012	4 incidents	2024	1 incident
2013	7 incidents		

Number of reported HazMat Incidents reported in Kootenai County by State Comm for the past 5 years is as follows:

HISTORICAL HAZMAT INCIDENTS — **TABLE 12-2**

DATE	NUMBER OF INCIDENTS
2020	24
2021	15
2022	21
2023	22
2024	27

Transportation Incidents: Data from the Idaho Transportation Department (2019–2023) shows that Kootenai County's fatal and serious injury crash rates have remained below state safety targets, with a general downward trend in fatalities and serious injuries per 100 million Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT).

In 2023, the county recorded 17 fatal crashes, including eight during the high-risk "100 Deadliest Days" period. Non-motorized fatalities and serious injuries increased slightly compared to the prior five-year average. Approximately 40% of fatal and serious injury crashes occurred on the state highway system, underscoring risks on key transportation corridors.

PROBABILITY

HazMat incidents can occur during the production, storage, or transport of chemicals and fuels. These events are independent, so a past incident does not reduce the chance of future ones. Given the county's reliance on road, rail, and pipeline systems, such incidents are likely to continue. While pipelines are statistically safer than trucks or rail, failures can cause severe impacts near populated or environmentally sensitive areas. Pipelines often remain in service for decades with varying oversight, while train derailments and truck spills remain a regional and national concern. With increasing fuel and chemical transport through Kootenai County, the probability of future HazMat and transportation incidents is considered Moderate to High.

HAZMAT SOURCES AND TRANSPORTATION ROUTES

Hazardous material sources in Kootenai County include:

- **Superfund Sites**: The Superfund sites in Idaho are legacy sites that have ongoing remediation in place and are well documented and monitored through the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), and all are in the cleanup phase.
  - Rathdrum – Site Name: Attcom (Drexler Enterprises)
- **Transportation Routes:**
  - Interstate 90 (west-east through Post Falls and Coeur d'Alene)
  - U.S. Highway 95 (north-south through Athol, Hayden, Coeur d'Alene, and Worley)
  - Railways and pipelines routinely transport hazardous materials
- **Fixed Facilities:**
  - Tier II facilities required to report hazardous materials storage. There are 47 Tier II facilities in Kootenai County. There are also 8 sites in Kootenai County that are Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) sites.
  - Industrial parks and sites storing chemicals and radioactive materials
  - One Superfund site located in Rathdrum
- **Pipeline Infrastructure:**
  - Williams NWP and TransCanada GTN pipelines passing near Kootenai County
  - Pipeline infrastructure transporting natural gas, petroleum, and other hazardous materials

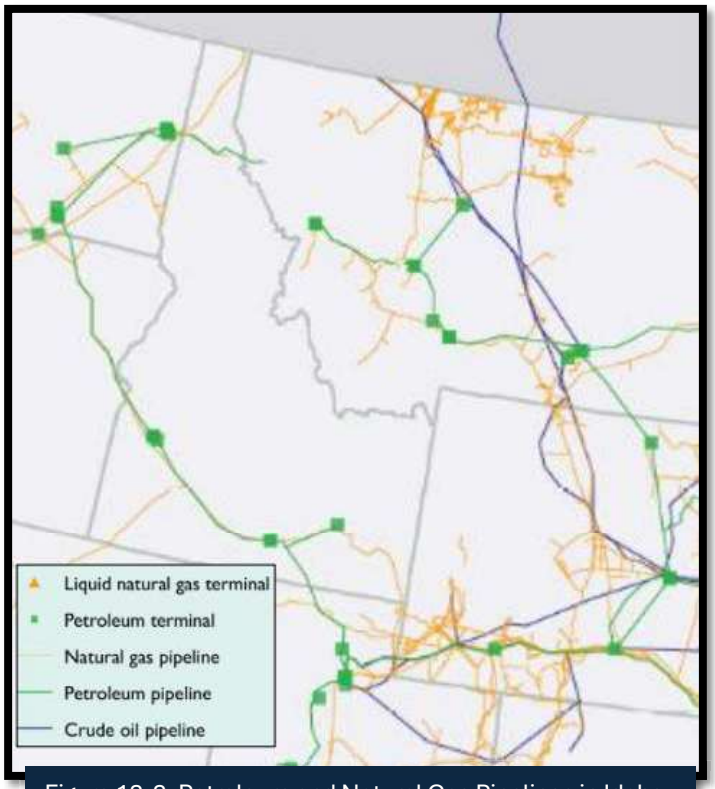


Figure 12-2: Petroleum and Natural Gas Pipelines in Idaho
source: Bureau of transportation statistics

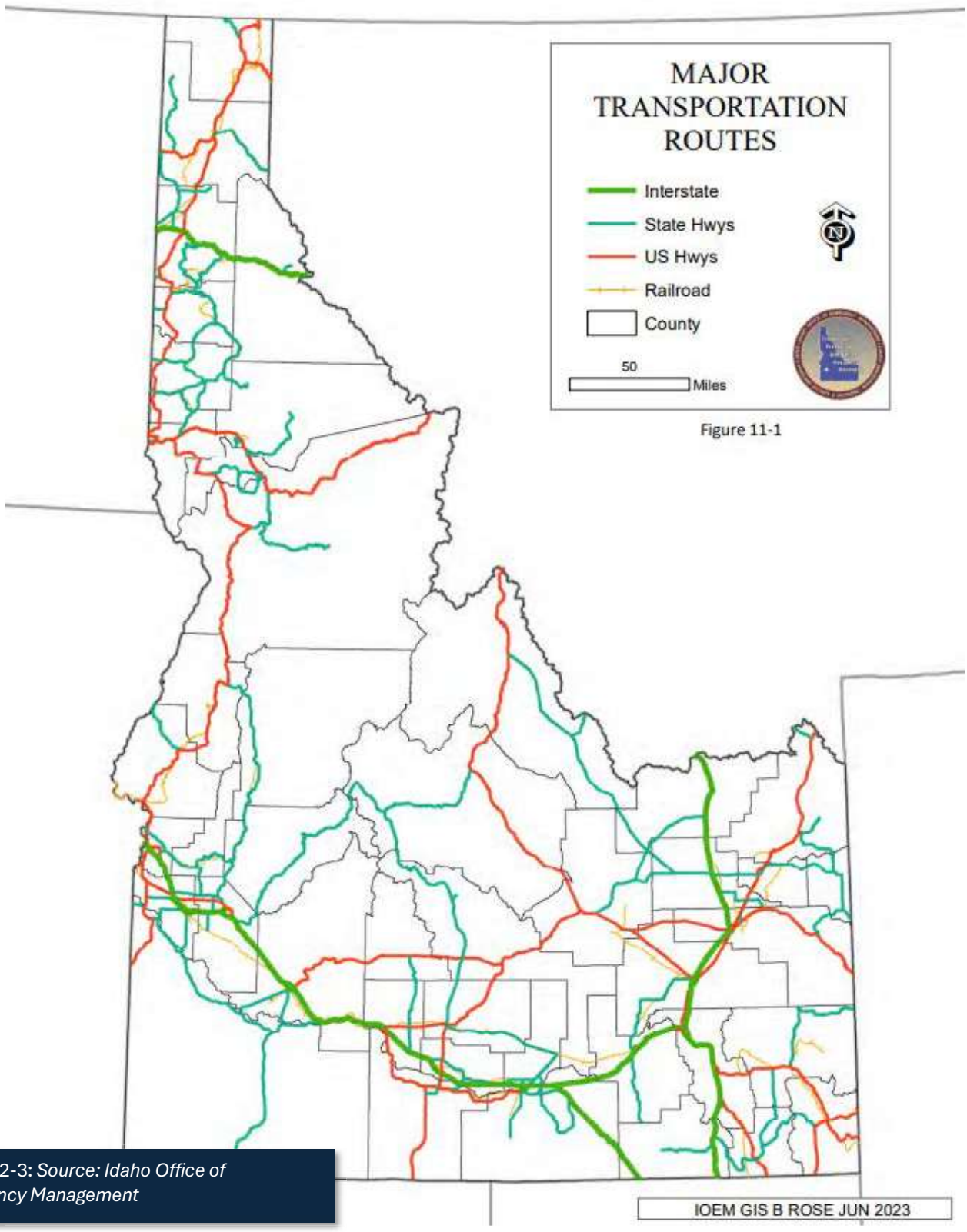


Figure 12-3: *Source: Idaho Office of Emergency Management*

HAZARD IMPACT SUMMARY

Figure 12-4: HazMat and Transportation Incidents Hazard Impact Summary

IMPACTS

HazMat incidents can cause significant impacts on public health, the environment, and infrastructure.

- **Health Impacts**:
  - Acute and chronic health issues from exposure to toxic substances
  - Potential fatalities and long-term public health consequences
- **Environmental Impacts:**
  - Contamination of air, soil, and water systems, leading to ecosystem damage
  - Harm to fish, wildlife, and livestock
  - Contamination of aquifers and drinking water sources
- **Economic Impacts:**
  - Business closures, transportation route disruptions, and loss of property value
  - Cost of cleanup and restoration can reach millions of dollars
  - Economic losses estimated at an average of $17.7 million per year in Idaho
- **Infrastructure Damage:**
  - Damage to transportation systems, bridges, and culverts
  - Closure of key routes leading to significant regional impacts

VULNERABILITY

If a major HazMat or transportation incident occurred in Kootenai County, the consequences for life, safety, infrastructure, and the economy could be significant. These incidents, ranging from chemical spills at facilities to crashes or derailments involving hazardous cargo, can lead to exposures, evacuations, infrastructure damage, fires, or environmental contamination, particularly near major transport corridors or industrial zones.

According to the 2023 Idaho State Hazard Mitigation Plan, between 2018 and 2022, there were 1,303 hazardous materials incidents across Idaho, with an estimated total damage of $30.4 million. This equates to an average of approximately $23,000 in damages per incident statewide, an increase from previous estimates due to inflation, increased cleanup costs, and more stringent environmental and public health standards.

While Kootenai County would bear only a portion of the statewide impact, a single significant incident, whether at a fixed-site facility or during transport, could result in direct costs in the tens of thousands of dollars or more. These costs would be compounded by indirect impacts such as emergency response expenses, business interruptions, environmental remediation, and reduced public confidence.

CHAPTER 13
INFRASTRUCTURE AND UTILITY FAILURE HAZARD PROFILE

CHANGES SINCE THE 2020 AHMP

- Critical infrastructure and utility failure is a new annex added to the 2026 AHMP update.
- A table of conglomerative Critical Infrastructure has been added.
- A list of historical frequencies has been added.
- Community Lifelines have been integrated into the Infrastructure and Utility Failure hazard profile.

HAZARD RISK SUMMARY

Figure 13-1: Hazard Risk Summary

BACKGROUND

Definition: Infrastructure and Utility Failures are disruptions to critical systems, such as power, water, wastewater, communications, and transportation, that reduce or halt essential services. Causes include aging infrastructure, equipment failure, accidents, severe weather, natural hazards, or cascading effects from related incidents.

Description: In Kootenai County, these failures range from brief, localized outages to large-scale, multi-day disruptions caused mainly by severe weather, equipment issues, or accidents. Common problems include power outages from wind and fallen trees, and water main breaks during freeze-thaw cycles. While most incidents are minor and quickly fixed, major failures can severely affect residents, businesses, and emergency response, underscoring the need for maintenance and emergency planning.

SITUATION

Kootenai County's critical infrastructure, including power, communications, transportation, and water/wastewater systems, is essential to public safety, health, and everyday living. The table below summarizes the number of critical infrastructure assets across the county. Each jurisdiction is responsible for maintaining these assets and developing plans to ensure their protection.

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN KOOTENAI COUNTY — TABLE 13-1

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE	TOTAL
Bridges	51
Water Supply	421
Waste Water	95
Power	3
Communications	19
TOTAL	**589**

Source: Kootenai County GIS

Utility failure primarily involves loss of power or communications. Power outages are the most frequent concern and typically result from damage to electrical infrastructure caused by hazards such as high winds, traffic accidents, flooding, or equipment failure. While outages may be inconvenient for many residents, they can be life-threatening for individuals dependent on electrically powered medical devices. Additionally, downed power lines present hazards including fire risk, injury, and fatality. Outages caused by failures at power generating plants have the potential to affect a far larger area than localized infrastructure damage.

Infrastructure failure encompasses damage to roads, bridges, water and wastewater systems, and other critical engineering assets. These failures can occur relatively frequently, often due to natural hazards (flood, wildfire, earthquake), accidents, or normal wear and tear. Minor infrastructure failures typically cause localized disruptions during repairs but rarely lead to severe consequences. However, failures at high-profile or heavily trafficked locations can result in significant traffic delays, emergency response challenges, injuries, and fatalities.

The interdependence of these systems underscores the importance of resilient infrastructure to maintain community safety and continuity of services during hazard events.

WARNING TIME

Utility providers have many, often duplicative monitoring systems to track utility failures such as power and water. This allows them to have instant reporting of these failures and drastically reduce response times. Infrastructure such as roads and bridges are routinely inspected. However, the failure of these built environments can be deadly. A bridge collapse may happen with no warning and cause major damage to life and property.

HISTORICAL FREQUENCIES

Most infrastructure and utility failures are small and do not cause a large impact. While there is the potential for a large-impact event, there have not been many in Kootenai County's recent history. Below are a few recent examples of the frequent, low-level failures that the County experiences regularly, along with a few larger events.

HISTORICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND UTILITY FAILURES **TABLE 13-2**

DATE	EVENT TYPE	DESCRIPTION
Feb 2017	**Road washout**	Significant washout on Bayview Road from snowmelt and runoff; road closure stranded residents; partial reopening next day.
Nov 2019	**Windstorm**	172 Kootenai Electric customers without power due to high winds in Coeur d'Alene area.
Jan 2020	**Water main break**	Water main break near power line due to freeze-thaw cycle; water shutdown; increased vulnerability during cold weather without snow cover.
Feb 2020	**Windstorm**	1,958 Kootenai County residents without power due to trees/debris on lines; public safety advisories issued.
Oct 2020	**Windstorm**	Gusts over 50 mph; ~8,700 Avista customers without power; restoration completed next day.
Jan 2021	**Windstorm**	Gusts over 70 mph; 24,325 Avista customers without power, many out until Jan 16; 3,100+ KEC customers without power; widespread downed trees, blocked roads, multi-day restoration.
Aug 2022	**Thunderstorm**	Strong storms caused outages for 2,100+ KEC customers in Worley, Rockford Bay, and Plummer; summer storm vulnerability highlighted.
Dec 2022	**Cold snap**	Severe cold led to outages for ~981 KEC customers near Hayden Lake; additional Avista outages; winter weather vulnerability.
Jun 2023	**Thunderstorm & hail**	Hail and winds caused outages for ~1,700 customers in Coeur d'Alene area; restoration completed following day.
Mar 2025	**Road washout**	Heavy spring rains and rapid snowmelt caused a road washout in the Lakes Highway District, leading to road closures, localized flooding, and temporary access issues for residents and emergency services.

PROBABILITY

Kootenai County experiences frequent minor infrastructure and utility failures, such as localized power outages or service interruptions. These are typically low impact. Larger-scale failures are uncommon, but possible, particularly in high-use areas where consequences can be severe. Risk is reduced in some areas by buried power lines, and the county lacks unique vulnerabilities that increase overall risk. Overall, the probability of future infrastructure and utility failures is considered Moderate, with frequent minor events and occasional potential for major disruption.

HAZARD IMPACT SUMMARY

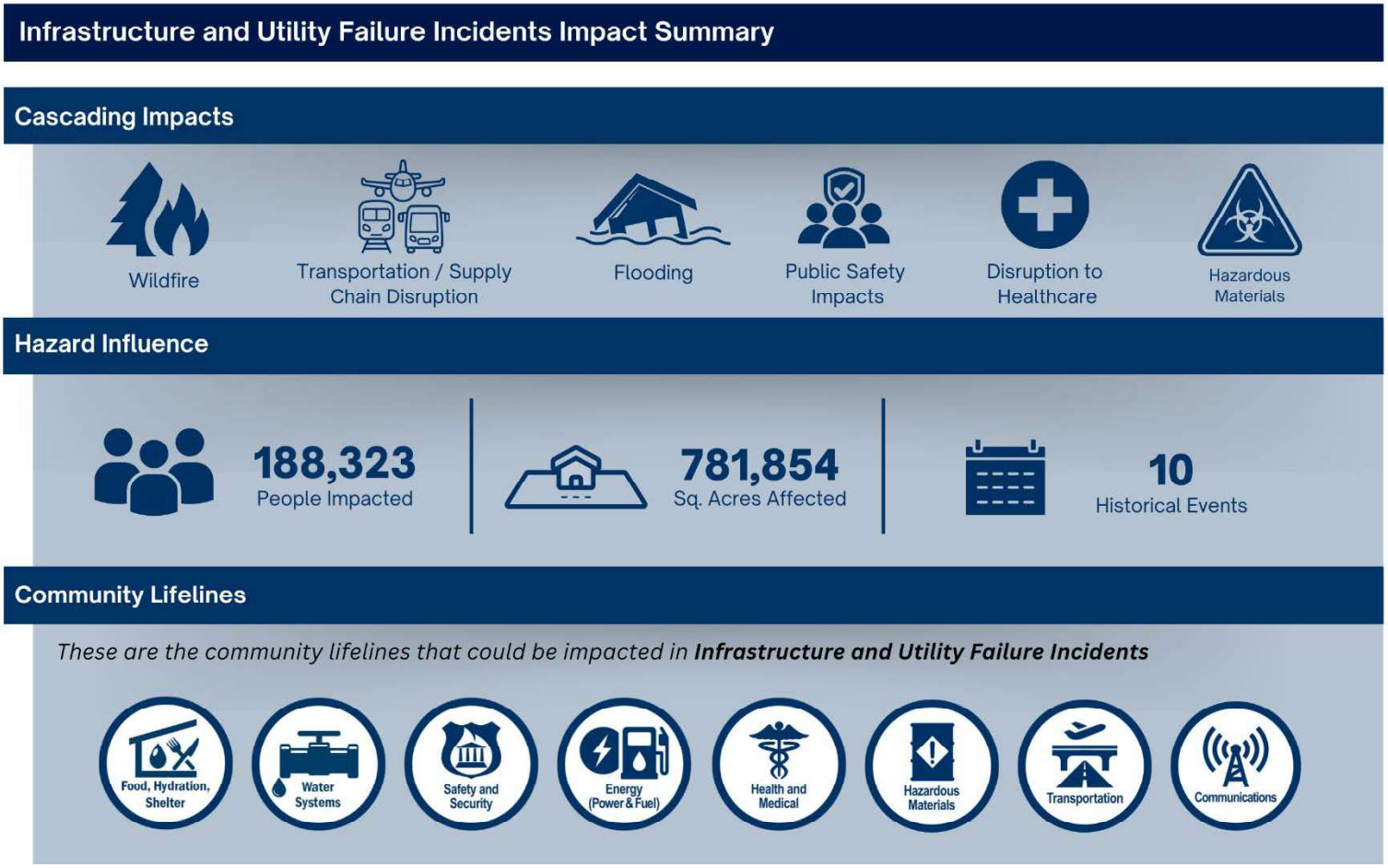


Figure 13-2: Infrastructure and Utility Failure Hazard Impact Summary

IMPACTS

Kootenai County is at risk of infrastructure and utility failures, with areas prone to hazards like flooding and high winds facing greater susceptibility. Because infrastructure is integrated throughout the built environment, failures can occur anywhere in the county. While most failures are small and cause limited disruption, failures in critical or high-use locations can lead to significant impacts, including serious injuries or fatalities.

Infrastructure and utility failures often occur as secondary hazards triggered by primary events such as windstorms, floods, or earthquakes. These failures can escalate incidents, for example, causing transportation disruptions, hazardous materials releases, or other emergencies.

Some parts of the county have reduced risk by burying power lines, lowering the chance of outages from wind or falling debris. Overall, Kootenai County does not have unique vulnerabilities but remains exposed to the cascading effects of infrastructure failure from natural or manmade hazards.

HUMAN CAUSED HAZARD PROFILE ANNEXES

CHAPTER 14
ACTS OF VIOLENCE HAZARD PROFILE

CHANGES SINCE THE 2020 AHMP

- The acts of violence hazard profile was developed to include active shooter/threat, civil unrest, and terrorism. All data and information related to acts of violence now reflect these three categories.
- An updated list of historical frequencies has been integrated.
- A Hazard Cascade chart was implemented to illustrate secondary and tertiary impacts.
- Community Lifelines have been integrated into the acts of violence hazard profile.

HAZARD RISK SUMMARY

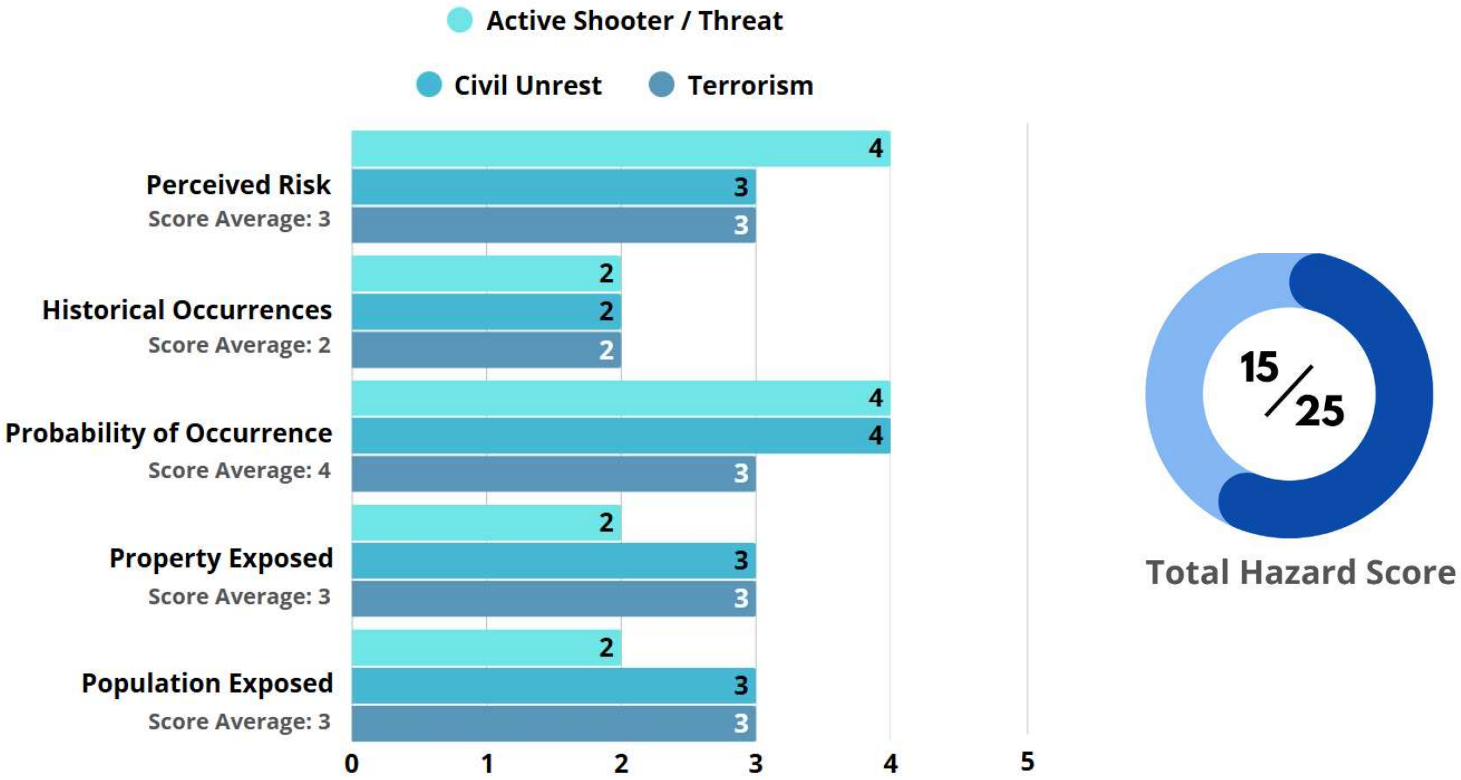


Figure 14-1: Hazard Risk Summary

The Total Hazard Score is calculated by averaging the scores from each acts of violence category listed in the chart above.

BACKGROUND

Description:

Acts of violence include incidents such as active shooter or active threat events, civil unrest, and acts of terrorism. These events involve deliberate human actions that disrupt public safety, threaten lives, and strain emergency response capabilities. They may stem from ideological extremism, political grievances, or social tensions, and can escalate rapidly—ranging from targeted violence and mass casualty attacks to riots, unlawful assemblies, or coordinated acts meant to intimidate or coerce. While peaceful protest and assembly are legal rights, these hazards represent a breakdown in public order and require a swift, coordinated response to protect lives and infrastructure.

ACTS OF VIOLENCE		
HAZARD	**DEFINITION**	
Active Shooter / Active Threat	An active shooter/active threat incident involves one or more individuals actively attempting to kill or harm others in a populated area. These incidents are unpredictable, escalate quickly, and pose an immediate danger to life. While often involving firearms, "active threat" also includes attacks using other weapons or methods (e.g., knives, vehicles, explosives).	
Civil Unrest	Civil unrest refers to public disturbances involving group acts of violence or disruption that threaten public safety, cause property damage, or interfere with normal operations. This may include riots, protests, or demonstrations that escalate beyond lawful assembly.	
Terrorism	Terrorism is the unlawful use of violence or threat of violence, often against civilians, to intimidate or coerce governments or societies—typically to achieve political, religious, or ideological goals. Acts of terrorism may be domestic or international in nature.	

Figure 14-2: Types of Acts of Violence

WARNING TIME

Warning time for acts of violence hazards varies significantly. Active shooter or terrorist incidents often occur with little or no warning, while civil unrest may follow identifiable patterns such as organized protests, publicized events, or escalating tensions observed through law enforcement intelligence or social media monitoring. Early indicators can assist in pre-incident awareness, but rapid escalation remains a common challenge.

HISTORICAL FREQUENCIES

HISTORICAL ACTS OF VIOLENCE — **TABLE 14-1**

DATE	EVENT	DESCRIPTION
1976	**Rock Festival, Post Falls**	Attendees burned grandstands and construction equipment, requiring emergency response.
Pre 2000s	**Bayview Fireworks**	Regular alcohol-fueled disturbances during celebrations, prompting policy and enforcement changes.
1980s-1990s	**Hydroplane Races**	High public attendance and alcohol led to repeat disorderly conduct; the event was discontinued.
1980s-2000s	**Aryan Nations Demonstrations**	Rallies by extremist groups in Hayden drew widespread attention and required significant law enforcement presence.
1999	**Car d'Lane, Coeur d'Alene**	Unanticipated unrest during a car show required a county-wide law enforcement response.

HISTORICAL ACTS OF VIOLENCE		TABLE 14-1
June 2022	**Patriot Front Arrests (CDA Pride Parade)**	Thirty-one members of a hate group arrested for extremist activity, foiling potential extremist disruption.
April 2024	**ISIS Support Plot**	An 18-year-old from Coeur d'Alene was arrested for planning an attack on local churches in support of ISIS; the plot was disrupted by federal authorities.
June 2025	**Canfield Mountain Ambush**	A premeditated attack where a shooter intentionally set a wildfire to lure first responders and ambushed them with rifle fire—resulting in two firefighter fatalities and one injured. Local, state, and federal law enforcement, including FBI tactical teams, responded.

PROBABILITY

The probability of acts of violence hazards occurring in Kootenai County is considered moderate to high, based on historical incidents, regional trends, and national threat assessments. Civil unrest and public disturbances are more likely during politically or socially charged events, especially when amplified by social media or large gatherings. Active threat incidents, while less frequent, remain a persistent risk due to their unpredictable nature and potential for mass harm. Although terrorism is less common, recent events, including plots disrupted by law enforcement, underscore the continuing threat from both domestic and international actors. Given Kootenai County's growing population, proximity to ideological activity, and history of high-profile incidents, continued vigilance and preparedness remain essential.

POPULATION

Kootenai County is home to over 180,000 residents and continues to experience rapid growth, particularly in urban areas such as Coeur d'Alene, Post Falls, and Rathdrum. This growth increases the number of people potentially exposed to acts of violence, especially in public venues, schools, government buildings, and during large community events. In addition to general population density, certain groups face elevated vulnerability during incidents involving violence, unrest, or terrorism.

At-risk populations include:

- Children and students (schools, daycares, universities)
- Older adults and individuals with mobility challenges
- People with cognitive, sensory, or behavioral disabilities
- Tourists and event attendees unfamiliar with local emergency protocols
- Non-English speakers and individuals with limited communication access
- Healthcare and congregate care facility residents
- Public-facing personnel (educators, faith leaders, government employees)
- Individuals involved in politically sensitive, high-profile, or advocacy roles

Targeted planning, inclusive alert systems, and accessible protective actions are essential to ensure these populations are considered in preparedness and response efforts.

PROPERTY

In Kootenai County, acts of violence such as civil unrest, active shooter events, and targeted violence have the potential to cause significant property damage and economic disruption, particularly in areas like downtown Coeur d'Alene, Post Falls, and near major public venues, government buildings, and schools. High-traffic summer events, ideological demonstrations, and increasing regional population growth heighten the risk of disruption and associated financial loss. Damage to city infrastructure, schools, and small businesses, particularly those without adequate insurance or continuity planning, could represent a significant burden on both local governments and private property owners. Preparedness investments, recovery funding strategies, and protective planning for public events are essential to reduce long-term financial impact.

ISSUES TO CONSIDER

In Kootenai County, planning for acts of violence must account for several key challenges:

- Rapid escalation of violence or unrest, especially during public events or large gatherings.
- Online and ideological activity that can trigger local demonstrations or threats with little warning.
- High-profile targets such as schools, government buildings, and tourist areas with limited protective infrastructure.
- Limited rural resources, making mutual aid and interagency coordination essential.
- Public trust and communication, especially in politically sensitive situations.
- Long-term recovery needs, including emotional, financial, and reputational impacts on local communities.

HAZARD IMPACT SUMMARY

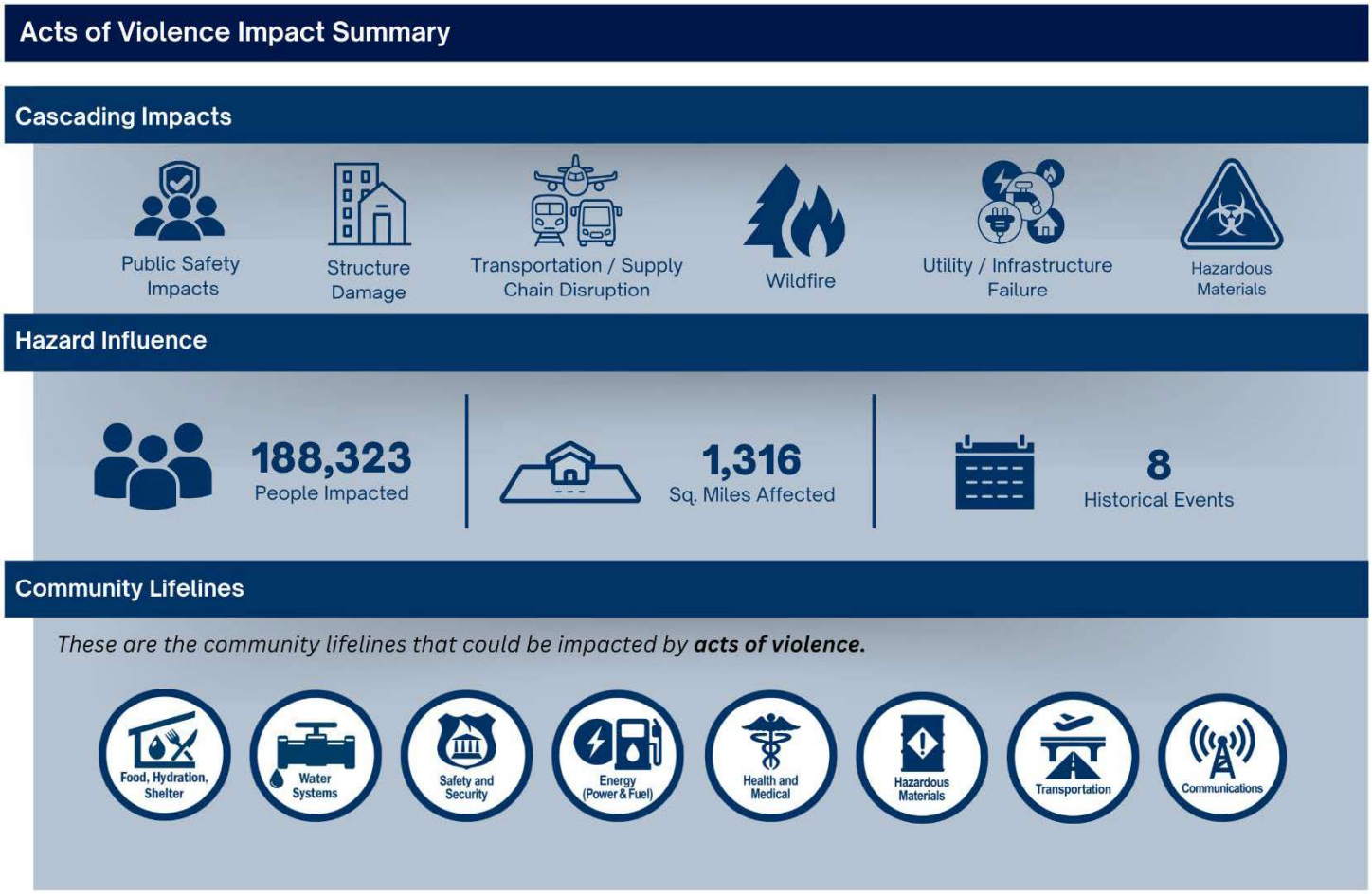


Figure 14-3: Acts of Violence Hazard Impact Summary

CHAPTER 15
INFECTIOUS DISEASE HAZARD PROFILE

CHANGES SINCE THE 2020 AHMP

- An updated list of historical frequencies has been integrated.
- A Hazard Cascade chart was implemented to illustrate secondary and tertiary impacts.
- Community Lifelines have been integrated into the infectious disease hazard profile.

HAZARD RISK SUMMARY

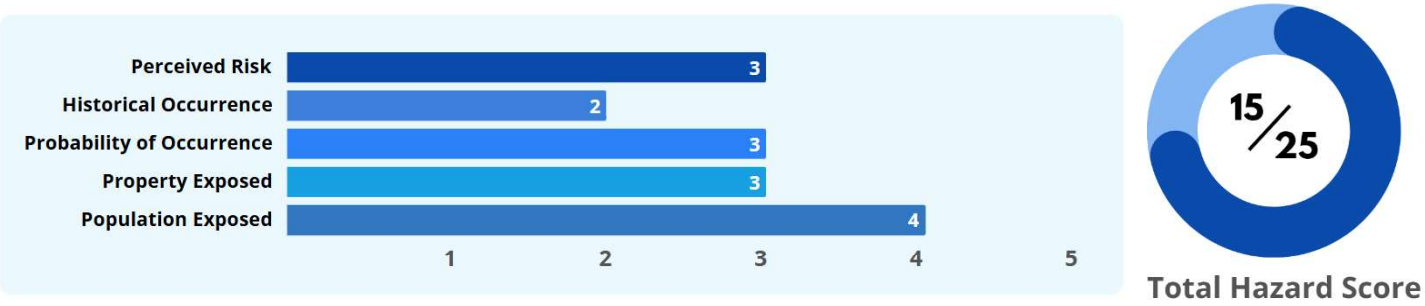


Figure 15-1: Hazard Risk Summary

BACKGROUND

Definition: An **infectious disease** is a disorder caused by pathogenic microorganisms, such as bacteria, viruses, parasites, or fungi, that can be spread, directly or indirectly, from one individual to another, through environmental exposure, or via vectors such as insects or animals. A **pandemic** is an epidemic occurring worldwide or over a very wide area, crossing international boundaries, and usually affecting a large number of people. For the World Health Organization (WHO) to designate a disease as a pandemic, commonly seen with influenza-like illnesses, it must meet three criteria:

- It is capable of infecting humans
- It causes disease in humans
- It spreads easily from human to human

Description: Pandemics can be triggered by various diseases, including influenza, coronaviruses (e.g., COVID-19), cholera, smallpox, typhus, measles, tuberculosis, leprosy, malaria, and yellow fever.

The WHO defines a disease outbreak as the occurrence of disease cases in excess of what is normally expected within a specific population or geographic area. The threshold for what constitutes an outbreak varies based on the disease-causing agent and the context of previous or ongoing exposure. Most outbreaks are the result of infectious agents transmitted through:

- Person-to-person contact
- Animal-to-person transmission
- Environmental exposure or other media

In addition to biological causes, outbreaks can also result from exposure to chemical agents or radioactive materials.

WARNING TIME

Pandemics continue to offer limited warning time, even with improved surveillance systems. In Kootenai County, rapid disease spread is possible due to regional travel routes and proximity to Spokane International Airport. Warning time depends on how quickly a new pathogen is identified and how soon alerts reach local health authorities. Diseases like influenza or new coronavirus variants can spread before symptoms appear, making early containment difficult. In the case of highly transmissible diseases like influenza or coronavirus variants, the warning time for Kootenai County would depend on:

- The origin and speed of identification of the pathogen
- The response time from state and federal public health agencies
- Local capacity to monitor and respond to disease alerts from regional and national sources

Because outbreaks can occur simultaneously across the U.S., Kootenai County may not be able to rely on outside assistance or mutual aid during the early stages of a pandemic, emphasizing the need for local preparedness, stockpiles, and trained personnel.

HISTORICAL FREQUENCIES

Kootenai County has experienced several infectious disease events in recent years, reflecting ongoing risks and challenges in disease control and prevention.

HISTORICAL INFECTIOUS DISEASE EVENTS **TABLE 15-1**

DATE	EVENT	DESCRIPTION
2015	**Mumps**	Kootenai County was affected during the 2015 mumps outbreak that began at the University of Idaho in Moscow and spread within Idaho and to Washington State. By early 2015, 21 cases were confirmed statewide, with Kootenai County among the impacted areas.
2016	**Zika Virus**	Although no local transmission occurred in Kootenai County, the 2016 Zika virus epidemic raised awareness of mosquito-borne diseases and spurred enhancements in vector surveillance and control programs.
2017	**Rabies (Bat variant)**	In 2017, a bat variant of rabies was detected in Kootenai County, consistent with ongoing regional surveillance that highlights the risk of zoonotic diseases transmitted through wildlife.
2019	**Measles**	Though Idaho did not experience a major measles outbreak in 2019, neighboring states reported significant outbreaks of this highly contagious disease, which was declared eliminated in the U.S. in 2000. Prior to widespread vaccination, measles caused thousands of hospitalizations and hundreds of deaths annually. In Idaho, low vaccination rates and a 25% increase in "opt-out" exemptions over the past two years—primarily for religious or personal reasons—heighten the risk of future outbreaks.
2020 – 2023	**COVID – 19 (Pandemic)**	The most significant recent infectious disease event, the COVID-19 pandemic, heavily impacted Kootenai County. Beginning in early 2020, confirmed cases surged, peaking in 2021 with hundreds of cases reported weekly. The pandemic strained healthcare systems, disrupted schools and businesses, and necessitated multiple public health interventions including mask mandates and stay-at-home orders. Vaccination efforts began in late 2020, with ongoing booster campaigns through 2025. Recovery efforts have been supported by federal funding, including ARPA allocations.
2025	**West Nile Virus Case**	In early 2025, a confirmed case of West Nile virus in a Kootenai County resident underscored the continuing threat of vector-borne diseases and the importance of year-round mosquito monitoring and public education.

NORTH IDAHO REPORTABLE DISEASE SUMMARY – NUMBER OF CASES						TABLE 15-2
CAUSE	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**
HIV	15	7	8	9	6	5
Measles	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mosquito-borne diseases						
Malaria	0	0	0	1	0	0
Zika virus disease	0	0	0	0	1	0
West Nile Virus Infections	0	0	0	0	1	0
Mumps	0	0	0	0	1	1
Pertussis	48	16	1	3	5	372
Plague (human)	0	0	0	0	0	0
SARS	-	16486	28433	19925	-	-
Tuberculosis (Active)	0	1	0	1	1	1

Source: Panhandle Health District

PHASES OF A PANDEMIC	TABLE 15-3
PHASE	**DESCRIPTION**
	Inter-Pandemic Period
PHASE 1	No new influenza virus subtypes detected in humans. An influenza virus subtype may be present in animals, but risk to humans is low.
PHASE 2	No new human influenza virus subtypes detected. However, a circulating animal influenza virus subtype poses a substantial risk of human disease.
	Pandemic Alert Period
PHASE 3	Human infections with a new influenza virus subtype reported, but no or very limited human-to-human transmission (rare spread to close contacts).
PHASE 4	Small, localized clusters of human-to-human transmission occur, but the virus is not yet well adapted for sustained human transmission.
PHASE 5	Larger, more widespread clusters with limited human-to-human transmission; the virus is becoming increasingly better adapted to humans, indicating a substantial risk of a pandemic.
	Pandemic Period
PHASE 6	Sustained community-level outbreaks in multiple regions, with increased and sustained human-to-human transmission across populations.
	Post-Pandemic Period
	The pandemic wave declines, and virus activity returns to baseline Inter-Pandemic Period levels. Return to Phase 1.

Source: CDC

PROBABILITY

The timing and severity of future infectious disease outbreaks or pandemics are difficult to predict, but such events are expected to continue. Preparedness and response efforts are ongoing at the local, state, and national levels to reduce impacts and improve public health outcomes. Based on recent global events and the potential for emerging diseases, the probability of future infectious disease outbreaks in Kootenai County is considered Moderate to High.

HAZARD IMPACT SUMMARY

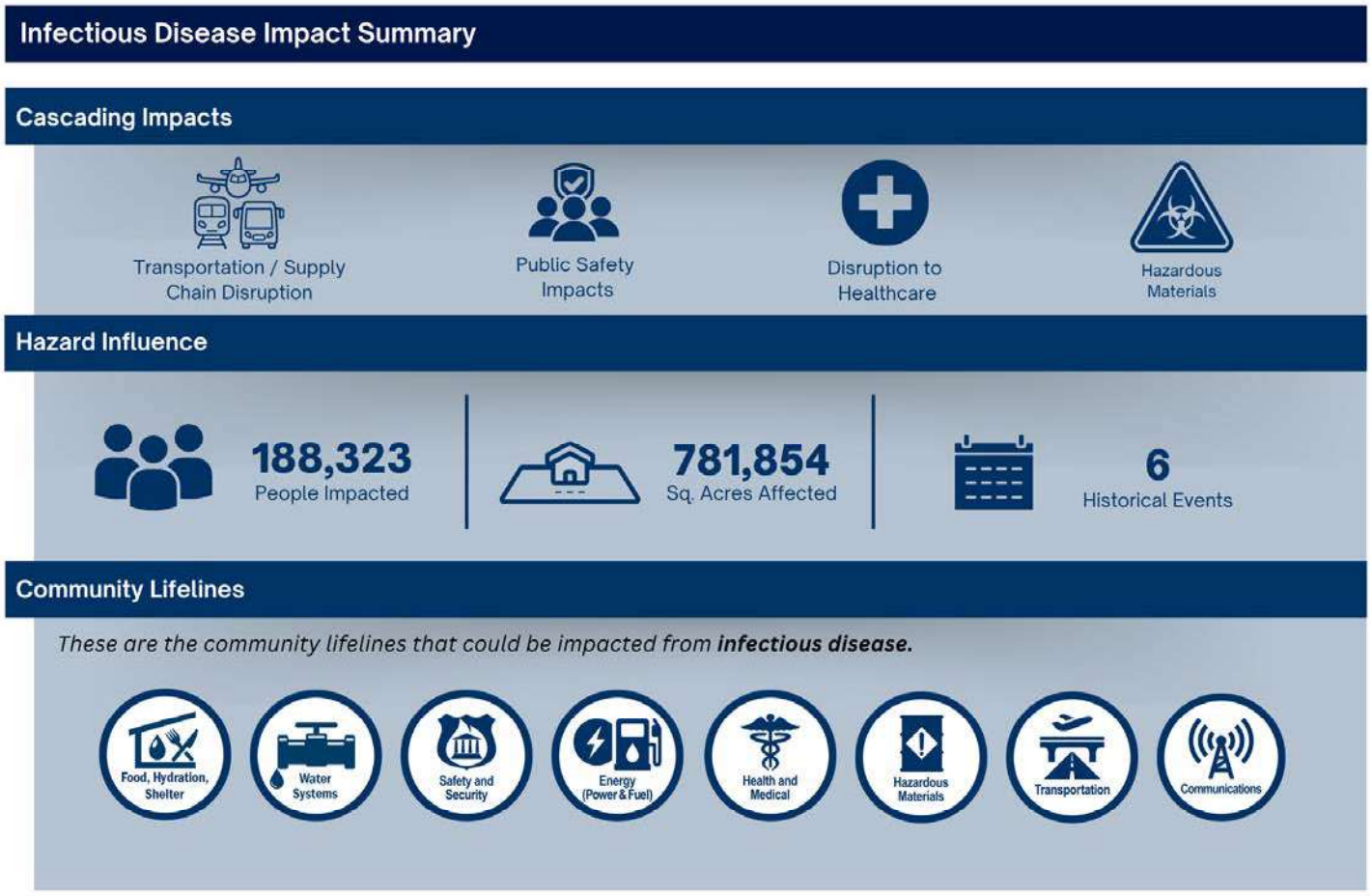


Figure 15-2: Infectious Disease Hazard Impact

IMPACTS

The entire population of Kootenai County is vulnerable to pandemic effect. Densely populated urban areas face higher exposure and transmission risk. Vulnerable groups such as children, the elderly, and those with underlying health conditions are especially at risk.

- **Economic Impact and Workforce Absenteeism**
    - A pandemic would significantly disrupt the local economy, affecting both public safety and essential services.
    - Worker absenteeism would impact local, county, state, and private sector operations.
    - Continuity of government operations would require activation of emergency protocols.
    - According to CDC modeling (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009):

        - Approximately 10% of the workforce may be absent due to illness or caregiving during peak pandemic periods.
        - Based on the American Community Survey data (U.S. Census Bureau, 2018), with 102,817 workers in Kootenai County, this implies a shortage of roughly 10,282 employees during peak absenteeism.
    - Tourism and related sectors are likely to experience downturns, depending on the pandemic's timing and severity.

- **Environmental Impact**
    - Environmental effects depend on the specific disease characteristics.
    - Zoonotic diseases (transmitted between animals and humans) can impact agriculture and wildlife.
    - Approximately 60% of emerging infectious diseases are zoonotic in origin (CDC, 2020).
    - Risks include infected livestock and poultry populations.
    - Severe pandemics may necessitate mass animal or human burials, potentially impacting soil and water resources (CDC, 2017).

HAZARDS OF INTEREST

CHAPTER 16
AVALANCHE HAZARD PROFILE

BACKGROUND

Definition: An **avalanche** is any mass of loosened snow or ice and/or earth that suddenly and rapidly breaks loose from snowfields and slides down a mountain slope, often growing accumulating additional material as it descends.

Description: Avalanches can occur whenever a sufficient depth of snow is deposited on slopes steeper than about 20 degrees, with the most dangerous coming from slopes in the 35- to 40-degree range. Avalanche-prone areas can be identified with some accuracy, since they typically follow the same paths year after year, leaving scarring on their paths. However, unusual weather conditions can produce new paths or cause avalanches to extend beyond their normal paths.

Avalanches can reach speeds of up to 200 miles an hour and can exert forces great enough to destroy structures and uproot or snap off large trees. Avalanche paths consist of three specific transition zones (2023 Idaho State Hazard Mitigation Plan):

- **Starting Zone:** The zone typically near the top of a ridge, bowl or canyon, with steep slopes of 25 to 50 degrees.
- **Track Zone:** The reach with mild slopes of 15 to 30 degrees and the area where the avalanche will achieve maximum velocity and considerable mass.
- **Run-Out Zone:** The area of gentler slopes (5 to 15 degrees) at the base of the path, where the avalanche decelerates and massive snow and debris deposition occurs.

HISTORICAL FREQUENCIES

This section summarizes severe weather events in Kootenai County dating back to 1950, based on data recorded by the NOAA. Included in this summary are events involving extreme temperatures, thunderstorms, windstorms, and winter storms.

The table below presents documented severe weather events and serves as a general indicator of their relative frequency and impact. It is important to note that this data likely underrepresents the full extent of impacts and occurrences due to historical limitations in reporting and evolving data collection practices over time.

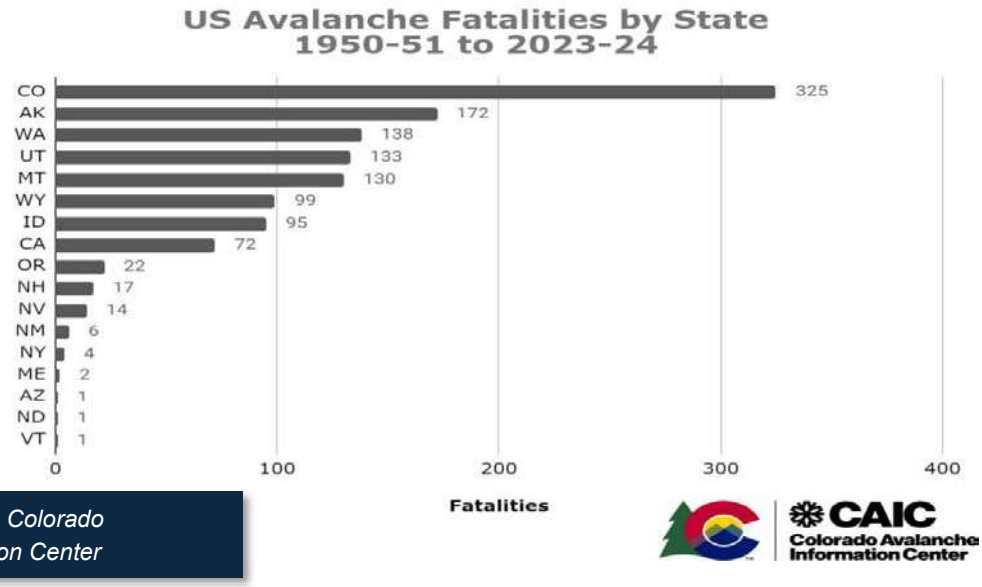


Figure 16-1: *Source: Colorado Avalanche Information Center*

The Idaho Panhandle Avalanche Center indicates that since 2020, 3 events have occurred within the planning area or the immediate region. These have resulted in 3 deaths and 5 injuries.

An avalanche-related Idaho State Disaster Declaration that affected Kootenai County occurred on February 10, 2017. During this time the effects of extraordinary flooding caused by warmer temperatures, rain and rapid snow melt were experienced within the State of Idaho. Of note, FEMA-DR-4313 occurred from this state declaration, but FEMA did not include the avalanche hazard. (2023 Idaho SHMP)

PROBABILITY

Although minor events may occur periodically, avalanche events that are severe enough cause injury or property damage are uncommon in Kootenai County. Minor avalanches resulting in no injuries or damage are likely to continue to occur frequently and go unreported. Major events may become moderately more common due to declining snowpack levels caused by unstable snow pack due to warming trends.

LOCATION

Avalanche hazards in Kootenai County are associated with steep, mountainous terrain such as the Selkirk Mountains, particularly within high-elevation backcountry areas where unstable snowpack can develop during and following heavy snowfall. While conditions can produce avalanches within the county, the majority of avalanche activity in the region typically occurs in adjacent Shoshone County, where steeper terrain and heavier snowfall create higher risk. Avalanche potential remains dependent on weather, snowpack, and slope conditions rather than specific fixed locations.

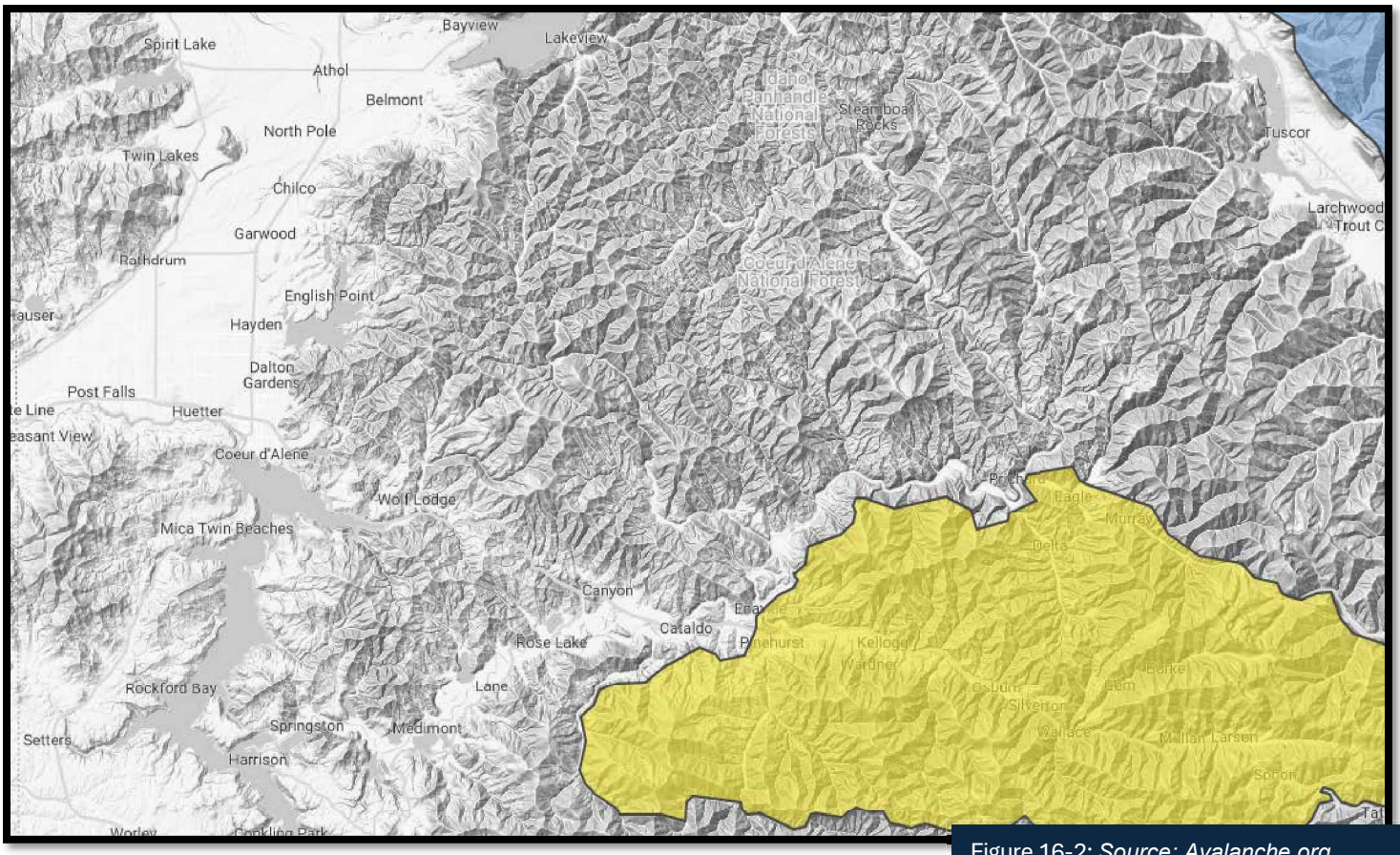
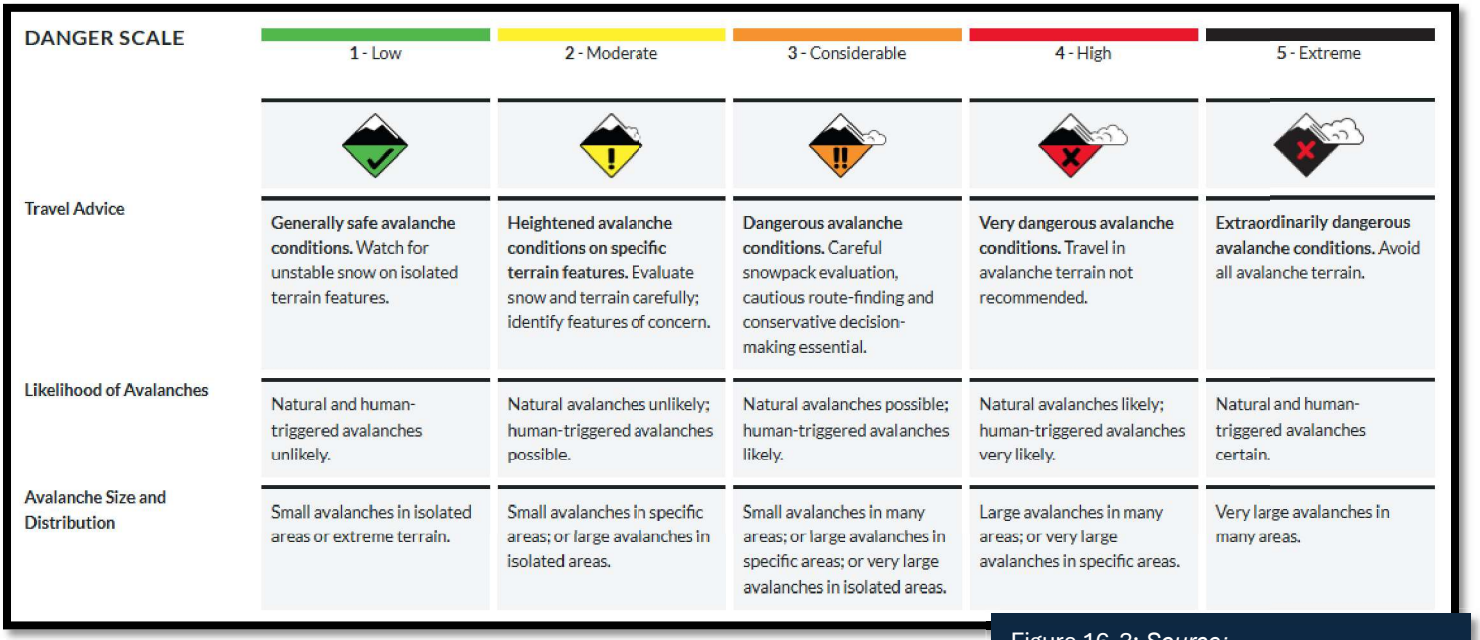


Figure 16-2: *Source: Avalanche.org*



DANGER SCALE	1 - Low	2 - Moderate	3 - Considerable	4 - High	5 - Extreme
Travel Advice	**Generally safe avalanche conditions.** Watch for unstable snow on isolated terrain features.	**Heightened avalanche conditions on specific terrain features.** Evaluate snow and terrain carefully; identify features of concern.	**Dangerous avalanche conditions.** Careful snowpack evaluation, cautious route-finding and conservative decision-making essential.	**Very dangerous avalanche conditions.** Travel in avalanche terrain not recommended.	**Extraordinarily dangerous avalanche conditions.** Avoid all avalanche terrain.
Likelihood of Avalanches	Natural and human-triggered avalanches unlikely.	Natural avalanches unlikely; human-triggered avalanches possible.	Natural avalanches possible; human-triggered avalanches likely.	Natural avalanches likely; human-triggered avalanches very likely.	Natural and human-triggered avalanches certain.
Avalanche Size and Distribution	Small avalanches in isolated areas or extreme terrain.	Small avalanches in specific areas; or large avalanches in isolated areas.	Small avalanches in many areas; or large avalanches in specific areas; or very large avalanches in isolated areas.	Large avalanches in many areas; or very large avalanches in specific areas.	Very large avalanches in many areas.

Figure 16-3: *Source: idahopanhandleavalanche.org*

IMPACTS

Property damage associated with avalanches is a function of several factors. Large external lateral loads can cause significant damage to structures and fatalities. The table below indicates the estimated potential damage for a given range of impact pressures. The measurement kPa represents the kilopascal (kPa) of 1,000 newtons per square meter.

AVALANCHE IMPACT PRESSURES RELATED TO DAMAGE **TABLE 16-1**

KILOPASCAL (kPA)	POUNDS PER SQUARE FOOT (lbs /ft2)	POTENTIAL DAMAGES
2-4	40-80	Break windows
3-6	60-100	Push in doors, damage walls, roofs
10	200	Severely damage wood frame structures
20-30	400-600	Destroy wood-frame structures, break trees
50-100	1000-2000	Destroy mature forests
>300	>6000	Move large boulders

CHAPTER 17
DROUGHT HAZARD PROFILE

BACKGROUND

Definition: A **drought** is defined as a prolonged period of abnormally low precipitation that leads to a shortage of water. This can affect soil moisture, streamflow, groundwater levels, agriculture, ecosystems, and human water use. Depending on context, drought can be categorized as:

- **Meteorological Drought:** A deficit in rainfall compared to the normal average over a certain time period.
- **Agricultural Drought:** When soil moisture becomes insufficient for crop growth.
- **Hydrological Drought**: Decline in surface water (like rivers and lakes) and groundwater levels.
- **Socioeconomic Drought**: When water scarcity impacts human activities, such as agriculture, industry, or daily consumption.

Description: Drought is a normal phase in the climatic cycle of most geographical regions. According to the National Drought Mitigation Center (NDMC), drought originates from a deficiency of precipitation over an extended period, usually a season or more. This results in a water shortage for some activity, group or environmental sector. Drought is the result of a significant decrease in water supply relative to what is "normal" in a given location. Unlike most disasters, droughts normally occur slowly but last a long time. The onset of drought is determined by its impact on water users and available supplies, including stored surface and groundwater. Local agencies use varying criteria to define drought, often issuing drought watches or warnings. Regional or statewide declarations typically consider both hydrologic and water supply factors.

HISTORICAL FREQUENCIES

Idaho's climate is characterized by arid conditions and periodic droughts, with Kootenai County experiencing significant drought events in 1988 and 1992. These events, which were not part of federal disaster declarations, caused several million dollars in crop damage and were likely part of a prolonged drought period from 1987 through 1992.

In recent years, Kootenai County has faced additional drought challenges:

HISTORICAL DROUGHT EVENTS — **TABLE 17-1**

DATE	DESCRIPTION
June 2024	The USDA designated Kootenai County as a primary natural disaster area due to drought conditions, qualifying local producers for emergency loans. (*Farm Service Agency)*.
August 2024	Persistent below-normal precipitation and above-average temperatures led to below-normal streamflow in northern Idaho, including Kootenai County, intensifying drought conditions. (*Drought.gov)*.

These events underscore the recurring nature of drought in the region, highlighting the need for continued monitoring and mitigation efforts.

PROBABILITY

Due to Idaho's arid conditions, drought is a natural but unpredictable occurrence in the state. Therefore, the probability of a future drought in Kootenai County is high. As can be seen in figure 17-1, the County will likely continue to experience drought of at least moderate magnitude at least once per decade.

Drought can have the broadest effect of perhaps all of the County's hazards, sometimes affecting all regions of the entire State of Idaho simultaneously. At minimum, the entire planning area is likely to be impacted by any drought event. The figures below show the drought location and extent for the planning area region during the Kootenai County 2026 Hazard Mitigation Plan planning process.

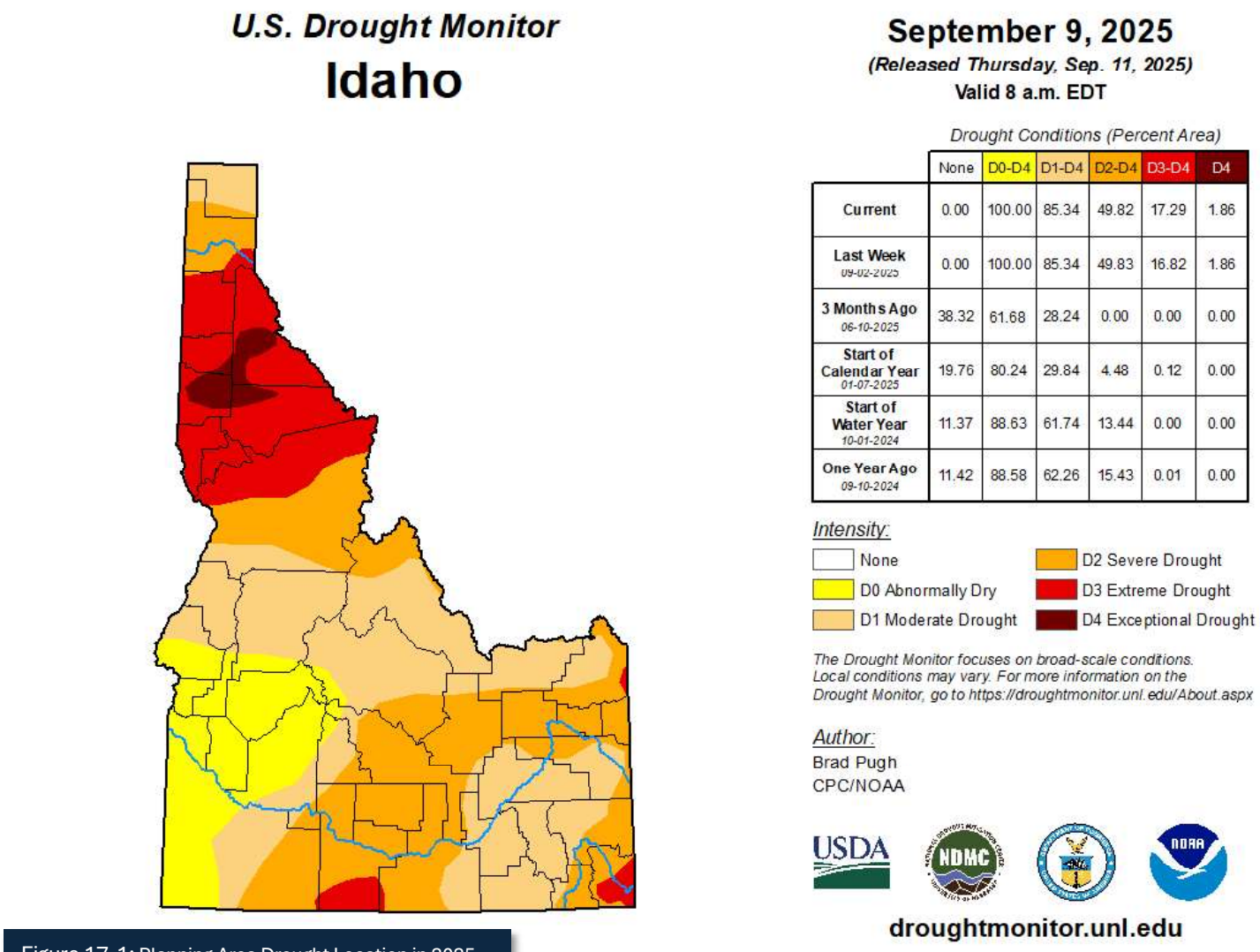


Figure 17-1: Planning Area Drought Location in 2025

IMPACTS

Drought conditions in Kootenai County, Idaho, have had significant environmental, economic, and societal impacts. The county has experienced severe droughts in the past, including notable events in 1988 and 1992, with crop damage and water supply challenges. More recently, droughts in 2024 and continuing into 2025 have stressed agriculture, groundwater resources, and wildfire management. Ongoing impacts include:

- **Agriculture**: The most visible economic impact of drought in Kootenai County is on agriculture. Reduced water availability has led to crop losses, especially in dry years, and increased irrigation costs. This was particularly true during the 1987-1992 drought period and the 2024 drought.

- **Water Supply & Quality**: Drought reduces surface water and groundwater levels, stressing both municipal and agricultural water supplies. Shallow wells are more vulnerable during drought conditions, and extended droughts can lead to permanent reductions in aquifer levels.

- **Wildfire Risk**: Drought increases the likelihood of wildfires due to drier vegetation. In recent years, Kootenai County has seen elevated wildfire risk, compounded by long dry spells.

- **Socioeconomic Effects**: Drought affects local businesses, especially those reliant on water, like tourism (rafting, recreation) and landscaping. Water and fire restrictions, along with increased operational costs, have also disrupted industries, leading to financial strain for affected businesses

Prolonged drought conditions increase vulnerability to soil erosion, loss of vegetation, and the spread of invasive species. The ongoing reduction in groundwater replenishment is a key concern, as it impacts streamflow, agricultural productivity, and municipal water availability. The severity of these impacts is directly linked to the length of droughts. As Kootenai County continues to experience droughts periodically, strategies for mitigating water shortages and managing wildfire risks will be crucial to protect both the environment and the local economy.

CHAPTER 18
EARTHQUAKE HAZARD PROFILE

BACKGROUND

Definition: An **earthquake** is the shaking of the Earth's surface caused by a sudden release of energy in the Earth's crust, typically along fault lines, resulting in seismic waves. This release of energy occurs when stress caused by tectonic plate movement exceeds the strength of rocks, causing them to fracture.

Description: Earthquakes are typically classified in one of two ways: By the amount of energy released, measured as magnitude; or by the impact on people and structures, measured as intensity. Earthquakes can vary in size and impact, from small tremors that go unnoticed to massive events that cause widespread damage and loss of life. The energy released during an earthquake can cause ground shaking, surface rupture, landslides, tsunamis (in coastal areas), and liquefaction (when saturated soil behaves like a liquid). Earthquakes are most commonly associated with tectonic plate boundaries, but they can also occur in areas further from plate edges due to human activities like mining or oil extraction.

Kootenai County lies within a region of moderate seismic hazard. While not directly situated on a major fault line, the county can still experience ground shaking from regional faults, including those associated with the Lewis and Clark Fault Zone, the Cabinet Mountains Faults, and other tectonic structures in the Intermountain Seismic Belt and Northern Rockies.

HISTORICAL FREQUENCIES

Idaho is among the most active states in terms of the number of earthquakes experienced, with hundreds of small earthquakes recorded since observations began in the mid-20th century. Figure 18-1 shows 312 past earthquakes of at least 1.5 magnitude recorded by the United States Geological Survey in and near Kootenai County from 1969 through 2025. The county also has experienced seismic activity from earthquakes farther outside its boundaries. Seismic activity of at least Magnitude-4.0 has been recorded in Kootenai County in almost every decade since the 1910s. While none have caused significant damage within the county itself, regional earthquakes have been felt locally and serve as reminders of seismic vulnerability:

- **1935 Helena, MT Earthquakes** (M6.2–6.3): Shaking felt across northern Idaho, including parts of Kootenai County.
- **2001 Nisqually, WA Earthquake** (M6.8): Felt across the Inland Northwest, including Coeur d'Alene.
- **Occasional low-magnitude quakes** (M2.0–4.0) are recorded within 100 miles of the county nearly every year.

Although damaging earthquakes are infrequent in Kootenai County, the potential for a future significant seismic event remains.

PROBABILITY

According to the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), Kootenai County is located in an area with a low to moderate seismic hazard, with a 2–5% probability of experiencing strong ground shaking in the next 50 years. This estimate accounts for regional seismic sources and expected ground motion propagation through local geology.

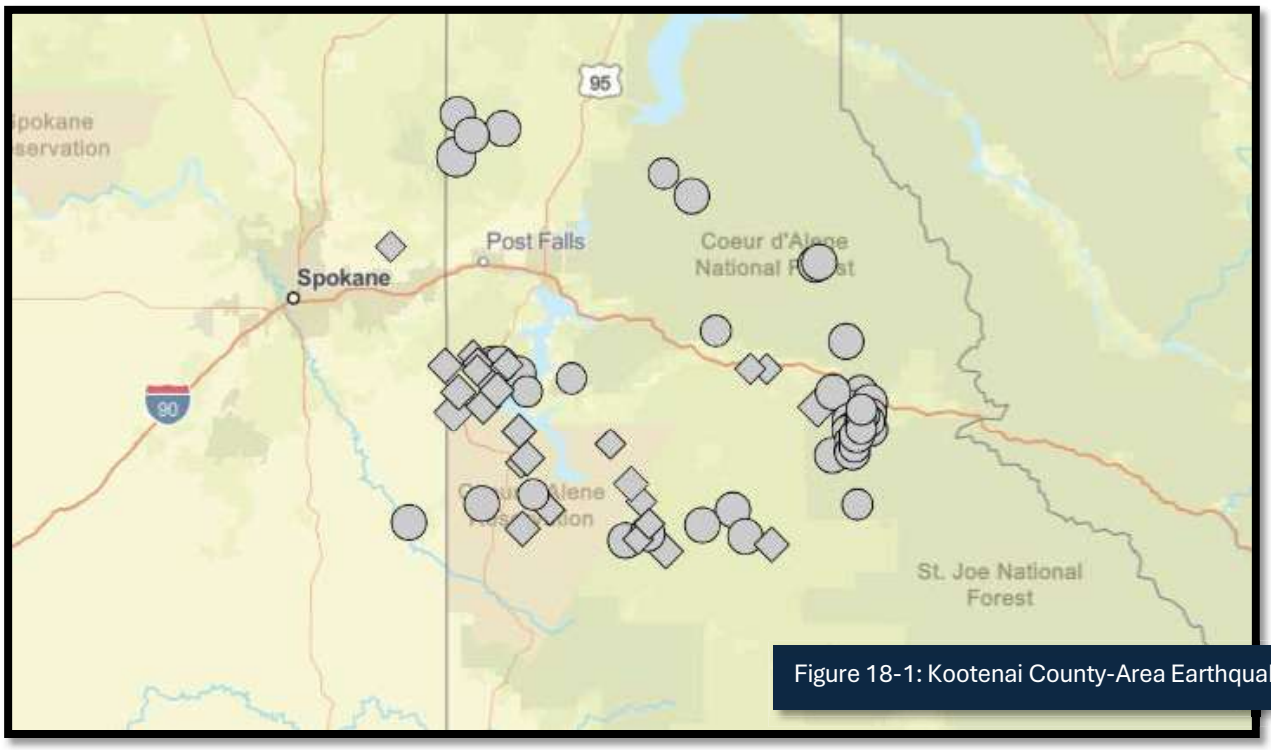


Figure 18-1: Kootenai County-Area Earthquakes

FREQUENCY

Thousands of earthquakes have been recorded in the State of Idaho. Currently, there are no realistic methods to predict earthquakes. According to the Idaho State seismologist, no studies, past or present could create anything more than the general probabilities currently available. The past rate of occurrence is a modest predictor of future occurrence. One possible exception would be increased volcanic activity related to the Yellowstone hotspot. If that occurs, seismic activity would also be likely to increase. Nonetheless, the assessment of seismic risk is significantly impaired by 1) a lack of fault characterization data for Idaho's mapped faults, 2) limited National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program (NEHRP) soil and liquefaction susceptibility maps, and 3) extremely limited seismic monitoring throughout Idaho.

For the purpose of this Plan update, the probability of future occurrences is defined by the number of events over a specified period of time. Between 1950 and 2017, there have been 3,314 earthquakes (of all magnitudes) with epicenters in Idaho. Based on this data, Idaho may experience an average of 50 earthquakes of any given magnitude each year. This average includes the many aftershocks that occur after large earthquakes. Please note that the number of small earthquakes (magnitude less than 3) is greatly under-reported in Idaho because of limited seismic monitoring.

CASCADIA

In the event of a Cascadia Rising incident—such as a major earthquake and tsunami affecting the Pacific Northwest—Kootenai County is likely to experience a significant and rapid influx of displaced residents from neighboring states. This population surge would place immense strain on local infrastructure, emergency services, housing, healthcare, and supply chains. In addition to addressing local hazards such as earthquakes, wildfires, dam failures, and severe weather, the County's all-hazard mitigation strategy must consider the cascading impacts of regional disasters. Planning for temporary shelter, resource distribution, and coordination with state and federal partners will be critical. Enhancing public awareness, updating emergency operations plans, and strengthening infrastructure resilience are essential steps to ensure the County can effectively absorb and support a sudden increase in population during regional crisis events.

CHAPTER 19
LEVEE AND DAM FAILURE HAZARD PROFILE

BACKGROUND

Definition: Dams are engineered barriers constructed to store or control water flow. They can serve for purposes of flood control, water supply, hydroelectric generation and recreation. Dam failures can occur due to

- Structural deterioration (e.g., aging, cracking, or erosion)
- Overtopping from excessive rainfall or snowmelt
- Foundation failure
- Seepage or internal erosion (piping)
- Earthquakes or landslides

Levees are embankments or walls built along rivers and lakes to contain, control, or divert water. Unlike dams, which typically store water, levees are meant to prevent water from inundating surrounding areas during high flow events. Levee failure may occur due to:

- Prolonged saturation or erosion
- Overtopping from rising water levels
- Animal burrows or tree roots weakening the structure
- Seismic activity or infrastructure failure

Description: Dams and levees are critical infrastructure for water storage, flood protection, irrigation, and power generation. However, failure of these structures, whether through overtopping, structural failure, or operational error, can result in catastrophic flooding, loss of life, economic disruption, and long-term environmental impacts.

DAM FAILURE

There are 28 Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDWR) regulated dams in Kootenai County and two levees. In addition, one dam in Bonner County has the potential to negatively impact Kootenai County. The Idaho Dam Safety Program classifies dams and reservoirs in a three-tier hazard rating system based solely on the potential consequences to downstream life and property that would result from a failure of the dam and sudden release of water (IDWR, 2020):

For a map of dams in Kootenai County, visit IDWR's Website at: maps.idwr.idaho.gov

HIGH HAZARD	SIGNIFICANT HAZARD	LOW HAZARD
• **Post Falls North** • **Post Falls Middle** • **Post Falls South**	• **Avondale Lake** • **Chilco** • **Kiblen West** • **Twin Lakes**	• **Twenty-five dams in Kootenai County are rated as low-hazard dams**

Figure 19-1: 2024 Kootenai County Emergency Operations Plan Hazard Dam Locations

HISTORICAL FREQUENCIES

No major dam or levee failures have been recorded in Kootenai County. Minor dam incidents have been documented in the past but have not led to structural failure or downstream flooding.

PROBABILITY

The probability of dam or levee failure in Kootenai County is low, but not negligible. Contributing factors that increase risk include:

- Aging infrastructure
- Extreme weather (e.g., heavy snowpack, spring runoff, prolonged rainfall)
- Seismic activity (Northern Idaho is a seismically active region)
- Deferred maintenance on non-federally regulated structures

Warning time varies depending on the time of incident. Sudden failures (e.g., due to structural collapse or earthquake) may offer minutes to hours of warning. While slow-developing issues (e.g., seepage or rising water levels) can be monitored over days. Emergency Action Plans (EAPs) are required for high-hazard dams and should guide response.

IMPACTS

Human Health and Public Safety

- Failure of a high-hazard dam or levee could result in flash flooding, property destruction, and loss of life in downstream areas. Flood inundation mapping from the highest risk dam (Avista) indicates minimal impacts to populated areas.

Environmental Impacts

- Sudden releases of water may erode riverbanks and streambeds, displace wildlife and mobilize pollutants (e.g., septic overflow, chemical storage sites). Wetland ecosystems and aquatic habitats could be permanently altered or destroyed.

Infrastructure and Economic Impacts

- Roads, bridges, utilities, and homes in flood zones could be damaged or destroyed. Economic disruptions include business closures, agricultural losses, costly infrastructure repair. Local governments may face extended recovery and cleanup operations.

Kootenai County's vulnerability to dam and levee failure is concentrated in the following areas:

- Post Falls area, which lies downstream of the Post Falls Dam and is near the Spokane River
- Communities adjacent to Lake Coeur d'Alene, where high water levels could exacerbate inundation if a dam or levee fails
- Coeur d'Alene River at Cataldo, where historic flooding has occurred and may be catastrophic should the Cataldo Levee fail.

CHAPTER 20

RADIOLOGICAL MATERIAL EXPOSURE AND NUCLEAR EVENTS HAZARD PROFILE

BACKGROUND

Definition: Radiation is the release of energy from unstable atoms. It occurs in two primary forms:

- **Non-ionizing radiation:** Low-energy radiation used in everyday applications such as microwaves, infrared heating, and radio signals.
- **Ionizing radiation:** High-energy radiation capable of damaging tissue and causing health effects. Common sources include x-rays, radon gas, research reactors, and irradiators.

Radiological Contamination can be dispersed via aerosol sprayers or explosive devices. Hazard duration may range from seconds to years, depending on the isotope. Key exposure factors include:

- Duration of exposure
- Distance from the radiation source
- Level of shielding (natural or structural)

Nuclear Explosions involve the detonation of a nuclear weapon or improvised nuclear device (IND), producing an intense blast, heat, radiation, and long-lasting radioactive fallout. Fallout behavior depends on wind and weather conditions; impacts can be both local and regional.

Description: Radiological and nuclear hazards pose unique risks due to their potential for significant human health, environmental, and economic impacts—even though they are considered low-probability events. Idaho contains both naturally occurring and human-made sources of radioactive material, including uranium deposits, industrial processes, and nuclear research facilities. While no major radiological events have occurred in Kootenai County, proximity to nuclear facilities and uranium-bearing geology makes the region potentially vulnerable to future incidents.

HISTORICAL FREQUENCIES

Kootenai County: No known major radiological or nuclear incidents.

Idaho:

- **1961 – SL-1 Accident (INL):** A criticality incident at the Stationary Low-Power Reactor Number One caused an explosion, released radioactive material within the facility, and killed three operators.
    - The incident was rated INES Level 4 (Accident with local consequences).
    - Since then, no unplanned releases have resulted in off-site contamination

Relevant Facilities

- **Idaho National Laboratory (INL):** Located in Idaho Falls (~500 miles from Kootenai County), home to various nuclear research activities.
- **Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL):** Located in Richland, Washington (~175 miles away).
- **Uranium Deposits & TENORM**: Idaho has significant uranium reserves and TENORM-producing industries. Waste may be disposed of in the Fighting Creek Landfill in Kootenai County.

PROBABILITY

The probability of a radiological or nuclear event affecting Kootenai County is low, but not zero. Risk may increase due to:

- Population growth and development
- Transportation of radioactive materials
- Presence of uranium and TENORM-generating industries

Warning time for radiological or nuclear events vary significantly no warning for explosive or intentional incidents while gradual development possible for industrial leaks or container breaches.

IMPACTS

Health Impacts

Acute exposure may lead to radiation sickness, cancer, and cellular damage. Long-term psychological and societal impacts were seen in incidents such as Chernobyl and Fukushima, including radiophobia, depression, and increased suicide rates.

Environmental Impacts

Radiological contamination can affect:

- Soil, air, and groundwater (e.g., Harrison Slough)
- Plants, wildlife, livestock, and crops

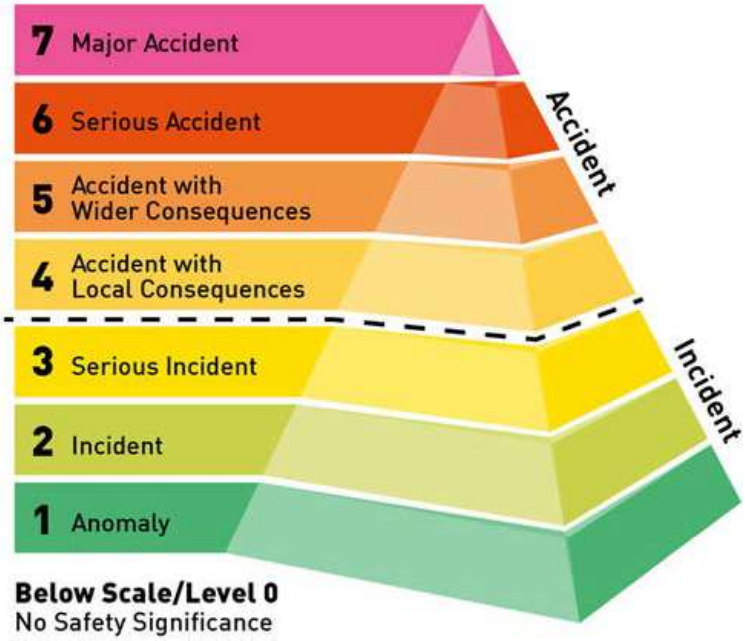
Contamination may persist for decades depending on the isotope and response efforts.

Infrastructure and Economic Impacts

- Radiation contamination could render public infrastructure and private property unusable for extended periods.
- Business interruptions, long-term evacuations, and cleanup costs could result in substantial economic losses.
- There is no reliable method to quantify potential damages due to variability in incident size and location.

Kootenai County's vulnerability is similar to that of other Idaho counties. Key vulnerabilities include:

- Proximity to transportation corridors for radioactive material
- Potential airborne contamination from neighboring state facilities
- Local disposal of TENORM at the Fighting Creek/Farm Landfill



The International Nuclear and Radiological Event Scale (INES) classifies nuclear incidents by severity:

- **Levels 1–3:** Incidents (low to moderate impact)
- **Levels 4–7:** Accidents (high to catastrophic impact)
- **Below Level 0:** Deviation (no safety significance)

Example:

- SL-1 Accident (Idaho, 1961): INES Level 4
- Chernobyl and Fukushima: INES Level 7

INES helps governments, responders, and the public understand the significance of events and promotes global consistency in incident communication.

Figure 20-1: International Nuclear and Radiological Event Scale

PART 3: MITIGATION STRATEGY

CHAPTER 21
MITIGATION ALTERNATIVES

In accordance with the DMA, the Planning Team developed catalogs of hazard mitigation alternatives to provide a comprehensive menu of options for reducing risks in the planning area (44 CFR §201.6(c)(3)(ii)).

A separate catalog was prepared for each hazard of concern, and a combined catalog was developed for all identified hazards of interest. These catalogs are presented in Tables 21-1 through 21-14 and are intended to give planning partners a wide range of possible strategies that can be tailored to local needs.

Each catalog organizes potential mitigation actions in two ways:

1. **By intended effect:**
    - **Manipulate the hazard** – Modify or control the hazard itself.
    - **Reduce exposure** – Limit the number of people, structures, or assets in harm's way.
    - **Reduce vulnerability** – Strengthen people, structures, and systems to better withstand impacts.
    - **Increase preparation/response capability** – Enhance readiness, training, equipment, and coordination.
2. **By primary party responsible:**
    - **Individuals (Personal)** – Actions residents can take on their own properties or in daily life.
    - **Businesses (Corporate)** – Actions private-sector entities can implement for their operations and assets.
    - **Government** – Actions led by public agencies at the local, state, or federal level.

These catalogs serve as a baseline resource for jurisdictions when developing or updating their own hazard mitigation initiatives. They are grounded in the planning process, align with the planning partners' goals and objectives, and are within the general capability of the partners to implement.

Not every strategy listed will be implemented in this plan cycle. An action may be excluded because:

- It is not currently feasible.
- It is already being implemented.
- A more cost-effective or practical alternative exists.
- It lacks public or political support at this time.

By including these catalogs, Kootenai County and its planning partners ensure they have a vetted, FEMA-compliant set of options to guide mitigation planning now and in future plan updates.

NATURAL HAZARDS

MITIGATION ALTERNATIVES - FLOOD	TABLE 21-1
MANIPULATE HAZARD	
Personal	1. Clear and maintain stormwater drains, ditches, and culverts on and around property. 2. Preserve existing natural drainage features.
Corporate	1. Maintain and clear stormwater infrastructure on facility grounds. 2. Incorporate natural flood mitigation features into site design.
Government	1. Regularly maintain and clear public stormwater infrastructure. 2. Construct and maintain levees, floodwalls, retention/detention basins, and revetments where needed. 3. Use nature-based solutions such as wetlands restoration for flood storage. 4. Harden areas prone to erosion and maintain vegetation cover. 5. Integrate regional stormwater control facilities into long-term infrastructure planning.
REDUCE EXPOSURE	
Personal	1. Relocate structures from high-risk flood zones where feasible. 2. Elevate utilities above base flood elevation. 3. Use low impact development (LID) techniques such as rain gardens and permeable pavements.
Corporate	1. Site critical facilities outside mapped flood hazard areas. 2. Implement LID and stormwater infiltration practices on-site.
Government	1. Relocate or acquire repetitive loss properties. 2. Acquire floodplain land or conservation easements to preserve flood storage capacity. 3. Incorporate open space and flood buffers into land use planning. 4. Require flood risk assessments for new developments in proximity to hazard areas. 5. Promote LID practices through development codes and incentives.
REDUCE VULNERABILITY	
Personal	1. Elevate or retrofit homes to exceed base flood elevation requirements. 2. Flood-proof non-residential structures. 3. Install backflow prevention devices on sewer connections.
Corporate	1. Retrofit critical buildings and infrastructure for flood resilience. 2. Install flood barriers or deployable flood protection systems where needed.
Government	1. Upgrade stormwater infrastructure to meet future capacity needs. 2. Adopt higher regulatory standards such as increased freeboard requirements. 3. Implement and enforce stormwater management regulations. 4. Regularly inspect and maintain public flood control infrastructure. 5. Replace undersized culverts and upgrade drainage systems in flood-prone areas. 6. Provide permanent protection for pump stations and critical facilities. 7. Enhance road drainage systems to prevent washouts and ponding.
INCREASE PREPARATION OR RESPONSE CAPABILITY	
Personal	1. Maintain adequate flood insurance coverage based on updated risk maps. 2. Prepare an evacuation and communication plan for household members. 3. Keep emergency flood barriers or sandbags on hand.
Corporate	1. Maintain a business continuity and flood emergency response plan. 2. Stage flood protection materials and train staff in deployment.
Government	1. Update and maintain flood hazard maps and make them easily accessible. 2. Conduct regular flood response training and multi-agency exercises. 3. Pre-stage flood response equipment and materials at strategic locations. 4. Maintain a Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) that addresses flood impacts. 5. Integrate flood mitigation actions into capital improvement programs. 6. Maintain membership in the National Flood Insurance Program and Community Rating System.

MITIGATION ALTERNATIVES - LANDSLIDE	TABLE 21-2
MANIPULATE HAZARD	
Personal	1. Stabilize slopes on private property using retaining walls, terracing, or engineered solutions. 2. Plant and maintain deep-rooted vegetation to anchor soil. 3. Install proper drainage to redirect runoff away from slopes. 4. Avoid placing heavy objects or fill near slope edges.
Corporate	1. Stabilize slopes near business facilities using engineered reinforcements. 2. Incorporate vegetation management into facility maintenance plans. 3. Install subsurface drainage systems to prevent slope saturation.
Government	1. Implement slope stabilization projects on public lands and rights-of-way. 2. Construct retaining walls, rockfall barriers, and terracing in high-risk areas. 3. Install subsurface drainage systems along public roads. 4. Enforce and update grading and erosion control ordinances. 5. Establish slope vegetation restoration programs. 6. Apply bioengineering methods to stabilize slopes and reduce erosion.
REDUCE EXPOSURE	
Personal	1. Avoid new construction in landslide-prone zones. 2. Incorporate defensible landscaping that directs water away from slopes. 3. Consult slope hazard maps before property purchases.
Corporate	1. Site critical facilities outside mapped landslide hazard areas. 2. Incorporate hazard maps into corporate site planning processes. 3. Maintain buffer zones between facilities and unstable slopes.
Government	1. Restrict development through zoning in unstable slope areas. 2. Acquire at-risk properties for open space use. 3. Incorporate landslide hazard mapping into permitting systems. 4. Require drainage and slope stability analysis for developments in moderate hazard zones.
REDUCE VULNERABILITY	
Personal	1. Retrofit homes with deep foundations or soil anchors. 2. Reinforce foundations in existing homes at risk. 3. Install landslide-resistant utility
Corporate	1. Retrofit buildings to improve slope stability and resist movement. 2. Relocate or reinforce access roads in hazard-prone areas. 3. Harden utility infrastructure serving business facilities.
Government	1. Strengthen transportation routes in landslide-prone areas. 2. Undertake utility relocation or reinforcement projects. 3. Adopt and enforce hillside construction standards. 4. Retrofit public buildings and infrastructure to withstand slope failure impacts. 5. Implement debris flow diversion channels where needed.
INCREASE PREPARATION OR RESPONSE CAPABILITY	
Personal	1. Sign up for local emergency alert systems. 2. Know evacuation routes and safe zones. 3. Prepare emergency kits for rapid evacuation.
Corporate	1. Develop corporate landslide emergency response plans. 2. Train staff in landslide hazard awareness and evacuation procedures. 3. Maintain access to emergency stabilization contractors.
Government	1. Maintain and update detailed landslide hazard maps. 2. Conduct regular monitoring of high-risk slopes with sensors or inspections. 3. Stockpile slope stabilization and debris removal equipment. 4. Conduct public education campaigns on landslide preparedness. 5. Integrate post-wildfire slope risk assessments into recovery plans.

MITIGATION ALTERNATIVES – SEVERE WEATHER SYSTEMS Includes Windstorms, Thunderstorms, Extreme Temperatures, and Winter Storms for Kootenai County	**TABLE 21-3**
MANIPULATE HAZARD	
Personal	1. Trim or remove hazard limbs/trees near structures; schedule annual arborist inspections. 2. Secure or store outdoor items (furniture, trampolines, signage) ahead of high-wind events. 3. Install roof snow guards or heat cables to reduce ice dams and sudden snow slides. 4. Grade property and manage drainage to prevent sheet ice formation at driveways/walkways.
Corporate	1. Implement campus-wide vegetation management plans near facilities and power lines. 2. Install heated/de-icing systems on critical walkways, docks, ramps, and entrances. 3. Install roof snow retention systems and develop rooftop snow removal plans. 4. Construct windbreaks or snow fences around key operational assets.
Government	1. Operate municipal hazard tree removal and vegetation management programs. 2. Install fixed anti-icing/de-icing systems on priority bridges and steep grades. 3. Deploy roadway snow fences and windbreak plantings to reduce drifting. 4. Install lightning protection systems on critical public facilities and infrastructure. 5. Upgrade stormwater systems to handle heavy rain from severe thunderstorms.
REDUCE EXPOSURE	
Personal	1. Park vehicles away from large trees and overhead lines during severe weather warnings. 2. Close shutters or install temporary storm panels on windows and doors. 3. Avoid non-essential travel during blizzards, ice storms, and severe wind events.
Corporate	1. Relocate critical operations to storm-rated rooms or safe areas during events. 2. Adjust operational schedules to avoid peak hazard times based on forecasts. 3. Route utilities and communications through protected or underground conduits.
Government	1. Designate, sign, and enforce snow emergency routes and wind hazard detours. 2. Close or limit access to hazardous corridors under severe icing or wind conditions. 3. Incorporate hazard mapping into siting of new public facilities and shelters. 4. Acquire properties in high-risk flood/wind corridors for open space uses.
REDUCE VULNERABILITY	
Personal	1. Upgrade roofs to impact-resistant shingles and reinforce roof decking. 2. Install impact-rated doors/windows or permanent shutters. 3. Improve insulation and weatherproofing to handle extreme temperatures.
Corporate	1. Retrofit buildings for increased wind and snow load resistance. 2. Install surge protection devices for critical electrical systems. 3. Strengthen HVAC systems to operate during extreme heat or cold.
Government	1. Retrofit public buildings to meet modern wind, snow, and seismic codes. 2. Install redundant power and heating/cooling systems in shelters and critical facilities. 3. Harden communications systems against lightning and wind damage. 4. Elevate or floodproof critical infrastructure in areas prone to severe storms.
INCREASE PREPARATION OR RESPONSE CAPABILITY	
Personal	1. Maintain a 72-hour supply of food, water, medications, and heat source. 2. Keep NOAA weather radio and backup lighting sources. 3. Identify and practice evacuation routes.
Corporate	1. Maintain and exercise business continuity plans for severe weather. 2. Train employees in shelter-in-place and evacuation procedures. 3. Maintain contracts with emergency snow/ice removal providers.
Government	1. Conduct regular severe weather drills for public agencies and schools. 2. Maintain de-icing and debris clearance equipment in operational readiness. 3. Develop agreements for mutual aid in snow removal and storm response. 4. Implement public warning systems with multilingual capability.

MITIGATION ALTERNATIVES – WILDFIRE	TABLE 21-4
MANIPULATE HAZARD	
Personal	1. Create and maintain defensible space (minimum 30 feet clearance) around structures. 2. Regularly remove dead vegetation, leaves, and debris from roofs and gutters. 3. Prune tree limbs at least 10 feet from chimneys and structures. 4. Use fire-resistant landscaping and maintain adequate irrigation during fire season.
Corporate	1. Clear vegetation and combustible materials from around business facilities. 2. Install spark arrestors on industrial chimneys and equipment. 3. Maintain vegetation-free zones near critical infrastructure such as fuel storage areas. 4. Implement prescribed vegetation maintenance programs for corporate campuses.
Government	1. Conduct controlled burns and vegetation thinning in high-risk areas. 2. Maintain fuel breaks along wildland-urban interface (WUI) boundaries. 3. Implement roadside vegetation management along evacuation routes. 4. Remove ladder fuels in public parks and open spaces. 5. Develop and maintain community-wide defensible space programs.
REDUCE EXPOSURE	
Personal	1. Avoid building homes in high wildfire hazard areas when possible. 2. Site new structures to allow multiple evacuation routes. 3. Store flammable materials (firewood, propane) away from structures.
Corporate	1. Site critical operations outside high wildfire hazard zones. 2. Design business sites with defensible space and non-combustible buffers. 3. Plan for on-site shelter-in-place areas if evacuation is not possible.
Government	1. Adopt zoning ordinances that limit development in extreme fire hazard areas. 2. Acquire or convert high-risk properties to open space or low-risk uses. 3. Designate, maintain, and clearly sign multiple evacuation routes from at-risk areas. 4. Integrate wildfire hazard zones into all land-use planning decisions.
REDUCE VULNERABILITY	
Personal	1. Construct or retrofit homes with fire-resistant roofing, siding, and decking. 2. Install ember-resistant vents and tempered glass windows. 3. Upgrade to non-combustible fencing and gates
Corporate	1. Retrofit facilities with fire-resistant materials and ember protection systems. 2. Install on-site water storage and pumping systems for firefighting. 3. Ensure HVAC systems can be shut down quickly to prevent smoke intrusion.
Government	1. Require compliance with International Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) codes. 2. Retrofit public facilities in hazard zones with fire-resistant construction. 3. Upgrade water supply systems for firefighting capacity in WUI areas. 4. Install and maintain fire breaks around critical infrastructure. 5. Develop redundant communications systems for wildfire response operations.
INCREASE PREPARATION OR RESPONSE CAPABILITY	
Personal	1. Assemble and maintain a 'go bag' with essentials for evacuation. 2. Participate in neighborhood evacuation drills. 3. Sign up for emergency alerts and monitor fire weather warnings.
Corporate	1. Develop and regularly exercise wildfire emergency action plans. 2. Train employees on evacuation procedures and shelter-in-place protocols. 3. Maintain agreements with private firefighting contractors where applicable.
Government	1. Conduct regular community wildfire evacuation drills. 2. Invest in wildfire detection systems, such as fire watch cameras. 3. Maintain wildfire response equipment, including engines and water tenders. 4. Coordinate with state and federal agencies for wildfire suppression support. 5. Implement public education campaigns on wildfire safety and prevention.

NATURAL HAZARDS OF INTEREST

MITIGATION ALTERNATIVES - AVALANCHE	TABLE 21-5
MANIPULATE HAZARD	
Personal	1. Avoid creating artificial slopes or removing stabilizing vegetation. 2. Use snow fences to control drifting near property.
Corporate	1. Install snow retention systems on facility roofs in avalanche zones.
Government	1. Conduct controlled avalanche releases in high-risk zones. 2. Install snow sheds or barriers along key transportation corridors.
REDUCE EXPOSURE	
Personal	1. Avoid recreation in posted avalanche hazard areas during warnings.
Corporate	1. Site new facilities outside avalanche hazard areas.
Government	1. Restrict development in mapped avalanche zones.
REDUCE VULNERABILITY	
Personal	1. Retrofit cabins and structures with reinforced roofs for snow load.
Corporate	1. Construct avalanche-resistant entryways and walls for facilities in hazard areas.
Government	1. Reinforce public infrastructure in avalanche-prone zones.
INCREASE PREPARATION OR RESPONSE CAPABILITY	
Personal	1. Carry avalanche safety gear when in backcountry areas.
Corporate	1. Train employees in avalanche hazard awareness if operating in risk zones.
Government	1. Maintain avalanche monitoring and early warning systems.

MITIGATION ALTERNATIVES - DROUGHT	TABLE 21-6
MANIPULATE HAZARD	
Personal	1. Install water-efficient landscaping and irrigation systems.
Corporate	1. Incorporate water reuse systems in facility operations.
Government	1. Implement municipal water conservation programs and leak detection systems.
REDUCE EXPOSURE	
Personal	1. Avoid planting high-water-demand vegetation.
Corporate	1. Relocate water-intensive operations to areas with stable supply.
Government	1. Incorporate drought risk into land-use planning.
REDUCE VULNERABILITY	
Personal	1. Install water storage tanks for essential household use.
Corporate	1. Develop redundant water supply sources for critical operations.
Government	1. Upgrade municipal water infrastructure for efficiency.
INCREASE PREPARATION OR RESPONSE CAPABILITY	
Personal	1. Follow seasonal water restriction guidelines.
Corporate	1. Develop drought contingency plans for operations.
Government	1. Maintain drought monitoring and public information systems.

MITIGATION ALTERNATIVES - EARTHQUAKE	TABLE 21-7
MANIPULATE HAZARD	
Personal	1. Secure heavy furniture and appliances to walls.
Corporate	1. Anchor heavy equipment and shelving to floors/walls.
Government	1. Upgrade seismic monitoring and public alert systems.
REDUCE EXPOSURE	
Personal	1. Avoid storing hazardous materials in unsecured containers.
Corporate	1. Locate critical facilities outside of known fault zones when possible.
Government	1. Restrict new development in high liquefaction risk areas.
REDUCE VULNERABILITY	
Personal	1. Retrofit homes to meet seismic standards.
Corporate	1. Retrofit critical buildings to withstand seismic forces.
Government	1. Seismically retrofit public infrastructure and utilities.
INCREASE PREPARATION OR RESPONSE CAPABILITY	
Personal	1. Keep emergency kits and know drop-cover-hold-on procedures.
Corporate	1. Conduct employee earthquake drills regularly.
Government	1. Develop earthquake response plans and mutual aid agreements.

TECHNOLOGICAL HAZARDS

MITIGATION ALTERNATIVES - CYBERSECURITY	TABLE 21-8
MANIPULATE HAZARD	
Personal	1. Install and regularly update antivirus and anti-malware software. 2. Use strong, unique passwords and change them regularly. 3. Enable multi-factor authentication (MFA) on all critical accounts. 4. Update all software and firmware to the latest security patches.
Corporate	1. Implement enterprise-level intrusion detection and prevention systems. 2. Segment networks to limit access to sensitive data. 3. Deploy advanced endpoint protection on all devices. 4. Conduct regular vulnerability scanning and penetration testing.
Government	1. Establish county-wide cybersecurity monitoring and incident detection systems. 2. Implement secure configurations and patch management for all public systems. 3. Adopt standardized cybersecurity frameworks such as NIST or ISO 27001. 4. Maintain threat intelligence sharing agreements with federal and state partners.
REDUCE EXPOSURE	
Personal	1. Avoid using unsecured public Wi-Fi for sensitive transactions. 2. Limit personal data shared on public or unsecured platforms. 3. Back up important files to secure offline or cloud storage.
Corporate	1. Restrict employee access to sensitive information based on role. 2. Use encrypted communications for all sensitive business transactions. 3. Implement strict mobile device management policies.
Government	1. Enforce encryption for all data in transit and at rest. 2. Limit public-facing services to essential systems only. 3. Adopt secure remote work protocols for government employees.
REDUCE VULNERABILITY	
Personal	1. Educate household members on recognizing phishing attempts. 2. Secure home networks with strong passwords and updated firmware. 3. Use password managers to reduce reuse of credentials.
Corporate	1. Conduct regular employee cybersecurity awareness training. 2. Implement business continuity plans with cyber incident response procedures. 3. Ensure redundancy for critical IT infrastructure.
Government	1. Provide ongoing cybersecurity training for all staff with system access. 2. Develop comprehensive cyber incident response and recovery plans. 3. Harden critical infrastructure systems against cyber threats.
INCREASE PREPARATION OR RESPONSE CAPABILITY	
Personal	1. Keep updated contact information for financial institutions in case of breach. 2. Regularly review account activity for suspicious transactions. 3. Create a personal incident response plan for data breaches.
Corporate	1. Maintain an up-to-date cyber incident response team and contact list. 2. Run simulated cyberattack exercises to test readiness. 3. Maintain contracts with third-party cybersecurity specialists.
Government	1. Conduct periodic county-wide cybersecurity exercises with public and private partners. 2. Maintain redundant systems for critical public services. 3. Develop rapid public notification systems for data breach incidents.

MITIGATION ALTERNATIVES – HAZMAT AND TRANSPORTATION INCIDENTS	TABLE 21-9
MANIPULATE HAZARD	
Personal	1. Store household chemicals in labeled, secure containers away from heat sources. 2. Properly dispose of hazardous waste at designated facilities. 3. Avoid transporting hazardous materials in personal vehicles whenever possible.
Corporate	1. Follow all regulatory requirements for storage and transport of hazardous materials. 2. Implement spill prevention and containment systems at facilities. 3. Maintain vehicles and containers to meet hazmat transport safety standards. 4. Label and segregate hazardous materials according to compatibility.
Government	1. Enforce hazardous material storage and transportation regulations. 2. Maintain and upgrade infrastructure for hazardous material transfer points. 3. Conduct regular inspections of facilities handling hazardous materials. 4. Implement roadway and rail infrastructure improvements to reduce transport risks.
REDUCE EXPOSURE	
Personal	1. Avoid proximity to hazmat incidents; follow official evacuation or shelter-in-place orders. 2. Know local evacuation routes and safe zones for hazmat events. 3. Limit storage of hazardous materials at home to essential quantities.
Corporate	1. Locate hazardous material storage away from populated areas and critical infrastructure. 2. Design facilities with controlled access to hazmat storage areas. 3. Schedule transport of hazardous materials during low-traffic periods.
Government	1. Restrict development near major hazardous material transportation routes. 2. Establish buffer zones between hazmat facilities and sensitive land uses. 3. Develop alternate transport routes to divert hazmat shipments from high-risk areas.
REDUCE VULNERABILITY	
Personal	1. Install smoke and gas detectors in homes near industrial or transport corridors. 2. Seal gaps and improve ventilation systems to reduce indoor contamination risk.
Corporate	1. Train employees in hazmat handling and emergency response. 2. Maintain redundant safety systems, such as automatic shut-off valves and fire suppression. 3. Equip transport vehicles with enhanced containment systems.
Government	1. Provide hazmat response training and equipment to local fire and EMS agencies. 2. Pre-position specialized equipment for rapid spill containment. 3. Develop mutual aid agreements for hazmat response across jurisdictions.
INCREASE PREPARATION OR RESPONSE CAPABILITY	
Personal	1. Participate in community hazardous materials awareness programs. 2. Keep emergency supply kits with protective equipment (e.g., masks, gloves). 3. Monitor official alerts during hazardous material incidents.
Corporate	1. Maintain and regularly exercise facility emergency response plans for hazmat incidents. 2. Coordinate with local emergency services on joint drills. 3. Ensure access to Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for all hazardous substances.
Government	1. Conduct hazmat incident simulations with multi-agency participation. 2. Maintain a database of hazardous material storage and transport within the county. 3. Develop and maintain public notification systems for hazmat emergencies.

MITIGATION ALTERNATIVES – INFRASTRUCTURE AND UTILITY FAILURE	TABLE 21-10
MANIPULATE HAZARD	
Personal	1. Maintain backup power sources such as generators or battery systems. 2. Install surge protection devices for critical electronics. 3. Ensure plumbing and heating systems are winterized to prevent freeze damage.
Corporate	1. Implement preventive maintenance programs for critical infrastructure components. 2. Install uninterruptible power supply (UPS) systems for essential operations. 3. Develop redundancy for communications and IT networks. 4. Harden utility entry points against physical damage and tampering.
Government	1. Upgrade aging public utility infrastructure to modern standards. 2. Install backup generators for critical public facilities. 3. Maintain redundant communication pathways for emergency services. 4. Harden water, power, and communication infrastructure against physical and cyber threats.
REDUCE EXPOSURE	
Personal	1. Avoid overloading electrical circuits and practice energy conservation. 2. Know locations of utility shut-off points in your home. 3. Report damaged utility lines or infrastructure promptly.
Corporate	1. Site critical operations away from known hazard-prone infrastructure corridors. 2. Limit dependency on a single utility provider where possible. 3. Implement off-site data storage and cloud backups.
Government	1. Encourage development in areas with robust utility infrastructure. 2. Enforce utility corridor setbacks for new construction. 3. Map and monitor critical infrastructure for hazard exposure.
REDUCE VULNERABILITY	
Personal	1. Insulate and protect home water lines and heating systems. 2. Anchor large appliances to prevent damage during seismic or wind events. 3. Install water leak detection and shut-off systems.
Corporate	1. Retrofit facilities to withstand local hazard threats to infrastructure. 2. Implement climate control systems to protect sensitive equipment. 3. Ensure fuel reserves for backup generators are adequate and maintained.
Government	1. Retrofit public utility facilities to modern hazard resistance standards. 2. Replace undersized or outdated water and sewer lines. 3. Increase capacity of stormwater systems to handle peak flows. 4. Install protective barriers around critical infrastructure sites.
INCREASE PREPARATION OR RESPONSE CAPABILITY	
Personal	1. Maintain a 72-hour emergency supply of food, water, and essentials. 2. Keep a portable phone charger or solar charging device. 3. Develop a household emergency plan for utility outages.
Corporate	1. Develop and test business continuity and disaster recovery plans. 2. Train employees in manual operations during power or utility outages. 3. Maintain service contracts for emergency repair and maintenance.
Government	1. Conduct regular utility failure response drills with relevant agencies. 2. Maintain mutual aid agreements with utility providers and neighboring jurisdictions. 3. Invest in smart grid technology for faster outage detection and restoration.

TECHNOLOGICAL HAZARDS OF INTEREST

MITIGATION ALTERNATIVES – LEVEE / DAM FAILURE	TABLE 21-11
MANIPULATE HAZARD	
Personal	1. Avoid altering land near levees or dams that could affect stability.
Corporate	1. Coordinate with authorities before modifying land near flood control structures.
Government	1. Maintain and inspect levee and dam structures regularly.
REDUCE EXPOSURE	
Personal	1. Avoid living or building in designated inundation zones.
Corporate	1. Site critical facilities outside potential inundation areas.
Government	1. Restrict new development in high-risk flood control zones.
REDUCE VULNERABILITY	
Personal	1. Purchase flood insurance if living downstream of a dam or levee.
Corporate	1. Develop emergency shutdown procedures for facilities in inundation areas.
Government	1. Retrofit critical infrastructure in inundation zones to withstand flooding.
INCREASE PREPARATION OR RESPONSE CAPABILITY	
Personal	1. Know evacuation routes in case of dam or levee failure.
Corporate	1. Train staff on evacuation and shutdown procedures.
Government	1. Maintain early warning and public notification systems.

MITIGATION ALTERNATIVES – RADIOLOGICAL AND NUCLEAR	TABLE 21-12
MANIPULATE HAZARD	
Personal	1. Store any personal radioactive materials securely and legally.
Corporate	1. Follow federal regulations for handling radioactive substances.
Government	1. Maintain secure facilities for storage and disposal of radioactive materials.
REDUCE EXPOSURE	
Personal	1. Avoid entering restricted radiological hazard areas.
Corporate	1. Site operations involving radioactive materials away from populated areas.
Government	1. Restrict development near nuclear or radiological facilities.
REDUCE VULNERABILITY	
Personal	1. Install shelter-in-place kits for radiological emergencies.
Corporate	1. Ensure redundant safety and shielding systems for radioactive materials.
Government	1. Harden public facilities against radiological contamination.
INCREASE PREPARATION OR RESPONSE CAPABILITY	
Personal	1. Keep potassium iodide tablets if within risk zones.
Corporate	1. Train staff in radiological emergency procedures.
Government	1. Conduct radiological emergency drills with public and private partners.

HUMAN CAUSED HAZARDS / ACTS OF VIOLENCE

MITIGATION ALTERNATIVES – ACTIVE SHOOTER / THREAT, CIVIL UNREST, TERRORISM	TABLE 21-13
MANIPULATE HAZARD	
Personal	1. Remove or secure potential weapons and hazardous items at home/work (tools, chemicals) where policy allows. 2. Comply with entry screening and prohibited-item policies at facilities and events. 3. Report suspicious behavior, unattended packages, or threats immediately via local reporting channels.
Corporate	1. Apply Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED): lighting, clear sightlines, trimmed landscaping. 2. Establish single-point public entry with screening during elevated risk (bag checks, magnetometers where appropriate). 3. Secure hazardous chemicals, vehicles, and keys; implement inventory controls for restricted items. 4. Create vehicle standoff around entrances using fixed/permanent barriers (e.g., bollards) where needed.
Government	1. Designate hard perimeters and minimum vehicle standoff distances at public buildings and venues. 2. Deploy temporary barriers and controlled zones during large events or periods of civil unrest. 3. Remove or secure street furniture and objects that could be used as projectiles along planned demonstration routes. 4. Coordinate targeted-violence prevention programs and pre-incident behavioral intervention pathways.
REDUCE EXPOSURE	
Personal	1. Avoid large gatherings or protest areas when credible threats or unrest are present; follow official advisories. 2. Use remote work/learning options during elevated threat periods. 3. When in public venues, identify multiple exits and seat near escape routes or hard cover.
Corporate	1. Adjust work schedules, shift changes, or event timing to avoid peak risk windows per law enforcement guidance. 2. Relocate high-attendance events to more secure venues or virtual formats when needed. 3. Establish secure receiving/delivery protocols and off-street loading that limits public interaction points.
Government	1. Issue timely public safety advisories and temporary restrictions or reroutes as needed. 2. Plan demonstration routes and buffer zones to separate opposing groups; designate safe assembly areas. 3. Postpone, relocate, or cap attendance for public events when threat levels warrant.
REDUCE VULNERABILITY	
Personal	1. Install solid-core doors, improved locks, and peepholes for shelter-in-place rooms. 2. Apply shatter-resistant window film; install exterior lighting and cameras at entries. 3. Maintain trauma kits at home/workspace and complete 'Stop the Bleed' training.
Corporate	1. Harden entrances with access control, visitor management, and lockdown-capable door hardware. 2. Install ballistic-rated glazing or protective film at main entries and reception areas. 3. Expand CCTV coverage (entries, parking, approaches) with live monitoring and recording retention. 4. Install fixed vehicle barriers at vulnerable approaches to prevent ramming attacks. 5. Provide redundant communications (PA systems, panic buttons, radios) for rapid internal alerts.
Government	2. Harden critical facilities (courthouses, administration, utilities) with controlled vestibules and access control. 3. Install city/county camera systems covering public approaches and gathering areas with appropriate privacy policies. 4. Upgrade perimeter security and vehicle interdiction around high-value targets. 5. Enhance interoperable radio systems and dispatch redundancy; protect PSAPs and EOCs. 6. Retrofit public buildings with door numbering and lockdown capabilities for rapid law enforcement response.

MITIGATION ALTERNATIVES – ACTIVE SHOOTER / THREAT, CIVIL UNREST, TERRORISM	TABLE 21-13
INCREASE PREPARATION OR RESPONSE CAPABILITY	
Personal	1. Complete Active Shooter Response training (e.g., Run–Hide–Fight/Avoid–Deny–Defend) and periodic refreshers. 2. Participate in workplace/school drills; know lockdown, evacuation, and rally point procedures. 3. Enroll in local alert systems; create a family communication and reunification plan.
Corporate	1. Develop and exercise Emergency Action Plan annexes for Active Shooter, Bomb Threat, Civil Unrest, and Suspicious Package. 2. Provide regular training: Run–Hide–Fight, Stop the Bleed, and basic ICS roles for floor wardens. 3. Establish MOUs and pre-incident coordination with law enforcement, sharing floor plans and access protocols. 4. Conduct drills (announced and no-notice) with after-action reviews and corrective action tracking. 5. Implement an anonymous threat reporting system (hotline/app) and behavioral threat assessment team.
Government	1. Maintain multi-disciplinary Threat Assessment Teams and liaison with fusion centers for intelligence sharing. 2. Conduct multi-agency exercises (AS, IED, civil unrest) with schools, hospitals, and private sector partners. 3. Operate mass notification systems (e.g., IPAWS-capable) with pre-scripted messages and multilingual capability. 4. Pre-plan traffic/crowd management (staging, ingress/egress, detours) and family reunification/victim assistance centers. 5. Equip public facilities with bleeding control cabinets and train staff; maintain cache of crowd-management resources. 6. Publish public guidance on safety protocols for events, demonstrations, and threat reporting.

MITIGATION ALTERNATIVES – INFECTIOUS DISEASE	TABLE 21-14
MANIPULATE HAZARD	
Personal	1. Practice regular hand hygiene and proper respiratory etiquette. 2. Follow vaccination recommendations from health authorities. 3. Stay home when ill to prevent spreading infection.
Corporate	1. Encourage and facilitate employee vaccination programs. 2. Install and maintain hand sanitizing stations throughout facilities. 3. Improve ventilation and air filtration systems in workspaces.
Government	1. Operate public health campaigns promoting disease prevention behaviors. 2. Coordinate mass vaccination and prophylaxis programs. 3. Enhance public building ventilation standards and inspections.
REDUCE EXPOSURE	
Personal	1. Avoid close contact with symptomatic individuals when possible. 2. Wear masks or other PPE when recommended during outbreaks. 3. Limit travel to high-risk areas during disease outbreaks.
Corporate	1. Implement remote work policies during high transmission periods. 2. Stagger shifts and reduce in-person meetings to limit contact. 3. Restrict facility access to essential personnel only during outbreaks.
Government	1. Enforce health-based occupancy limits in public facilities when required. 2. Issue timely travel advisories and movement restrictions based on public health data. 3. Establish isolation and quarantine protocols in coordination with healthcare facilities.
REDUCE VULNERABILITY	
Personal	1. Maintain a healthy lifestyle to strengthen immune system. 2. Stock basic medical supplies and non-perishable food at home. 3. Know how to access telehealth services.
Corporate	1. Develop business continuity plans that address workforce absenteeism due to illness. 2. Maintain adequate stock of PPE and sanitation supplies. 3. Cross-train employees to ensure operational continuity.
Government	1. Stockpile PPE, medical supplies, and essential medicines. 2. Enhance surge capacity for local healthcare facilities. 3. Protect critical public service staff through vaccination and PPE priority.
INCREASE PREPARATION OR RESPONSE CAPABILITY	
Personal	1. Enroll in local public health alert systems. 2. Prepare a household plan for isolation, care, and communication. 3. Identify trusted sources for public health information.
Corporate	1. Conduct infectious disease response drills with staff. 2. Establish direct communication channels with local health departments. 3. Maintain contracts with professional cleaning and decontamination services.
Government	1. Conduct multi-agency pandemic exercises with public and private sector partners. 2. Maintain data systems for rapid contact tracing and case reporting. 3. Develop and maintain public health emergency declarations and enforcement capabilities.

CHAPTER 22
ADOPTION AND PLAN MAINTENANCE

PLAN ADOPTION

In accordance with the DMA, this hazard mitigation plan will be formally adopted by the governing body of each jurisdiction requesting federal approval (44 CFR §201.6(c)(5)). For this multi-jurisdictional plan, each participating jurisdiction must pass a resolution adopting the Plan.

The Plan will first be submitted to the Idaho Office of Emergency Management and FEMA Region X for pre-adoption review. Following FEMA's "Approval Pending Adoption" (APA) status, each planning partner will adopt the Plan by resolution.

Copies of all adoption resolutions will be included in Appendix 1-C of this Plan.

No jurisdiction will be eligible for DMA benefits until it has adopted the Plan.

PLAN MAINTENANCE STRATEGY

As required by the DMA, this Plan includes a formal maintenance process to ensure it remains current, relevant, and effective (44 CFR §201.6(c)(4)).

The maintenance strategy addresses:

- Monitoring, evaluating, and updating the Plan over a five-year cycle
- Integrating the Plan into other local planning mechanisms, where appropriate
- Continuing public participation throughout the plan's lifecycle

The KCOEM will lead coordination of the Plan maintenance process, with participation from all planning partners.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

- The planning partners will review the Plan annually to assess progress on mitigation actions, note any changes in risk, and evaluate the effectiveness of implemented strategies.
- KCOEM will conduct an annual review to touch base with planning partners and make appropriate updates to the Plan to reflect progress that is being made.
- The review will document:
  - Significant hazard events and impacts
  - Completed, in-progress, or deferred actions
  - Obstacles to implementation
  - Opportunities for new actions or funding

ANNUAL PROGRESS REVIEW

Each planning partner will prepare an annual progress report evaluating the implementation of its portion of the Hazard Mitigation Plan. This review will include:

- Summary of hazard events in the past year and their impacts
- Mitigation successes and ongoing projects
- Continuing public involvement activities
- Adjustments to project timelines or priorities
- New project recommendations
- Changes in funding opportunities or resources
- Influence of other planning programs on hazard mitigation

The KCOEM will initiate the reporting process annually, provide a standardized template Appendix 1-D, and compile the results into a single Annual Progress Report.

- The compiled report will be:
- Posted on the Kootenai County hazard mitigation plan webpage
- Presented annually to the Local Emergency Planning Committee
- Used to support participation in programs such as the CRS

PLAN UPDATE

This Plan must be updated, approved, and re-adopted every five years to maintain eligibility for FEMA hazard mitigation assistance (44 CFR §201.6(d)(3)).

The update process will:

1. Be initiated by KCOEM at least 12 months before the plan expiration date.
2. Include a review and update of the risk assessment using the best available data.
3. Evaluate and revise mitigation strategies to reflect progress, changing priorities, or new capabilities.
4. Include opportunities for public review and comment.
5. Result in formal adoption by each participating jurisdiction.

The update cycle may be accelerated if:

- A federally declared disaster significantly impacts the planning area
- A major hazard event causes loss of life or substantial damage
- Significant changes occur in land use planning or development policy

INTEGRATION WITH OTHER PLANNING MECHANISMS

When appropriate, planning partners will integrate hazard mitigation strategies into other local planning mechanisms such as:

- Comprehensive plans
- Capital improvement programs
- Emergency Operations Plans
- Zoning and development codes
- Continuity of Operation Plans
- Community Wildfire Protection Plan

Integration may occur during regularly scheduled updates of these mechanisms or when new projects and policies are developed.

CONTINUED PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

OEM will maintain a hazard mitigation plan webpage on the Kootenai County website as the primary public access point for the plan, updates, and related resources.

Public input will be solicited through:

- Online comment forms
- Public meetings during the annual review or update process
- Notices in local media and social media channels

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1-A: ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

ACRONYMS

- **AHMP** — All Hazard Mitigation Plan
- **APA** — American Planning Association
- **CDC** — Center for Disease Control
- **CFR** — Code of Federal Regulations
- **CFS** — cubic feet per second
- **CIP** — Capital Improvement Plan
- **COG** — Continuity of Government
- **COOP** — Continuity of Operations Plan
- **COVID** — Coronavirus Disease
- **CRS** — Community Rating System
- **CWA** — Clean Water Act
- **CWPP** — Community Wildfire Protection Plan
- **DEQ** — Department of Environmental Equility
- **DFIRM** — Digital Flood Insurance Rate Maps
- **DHS** — Department of Homeland Security
- **DMA** — Disaster Mitigation Act
- **DR** — Disaster Recovery
- **EAS** — Emergency Alerting System
- **EMS** — Emergency Medical System
- **EOP** — Emergency Operations Plan
- **EPA** — Environmental Protection Agency
- **ERC** — Energy Release Component
- **ESA** — Endangered Species Act
- **FEMA** — Federal Emergency Management Agency
- **FERC** — Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
- **FIRM** — Flood Insurance Rate Map
- **FPI** — Fire Potential Index
- **FRCC** — Fire Regime Condition Class
- **GIS** — Geographic Information System
- **HAZMAT** — Hazardous Materials
- **HMGP** — Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
- **HMP** — Hazard Mitigation Plan
- **IBC** — International Building Code
- **IC** — Ignition Component
- **ICS** — Incident Command System
- **IDWR** — Idaho Department of Water Resources
- **INL** — Idaho National Laboratory
- **IOEM** — Idaho Office of Emergency Management
- **IPP/IPPW** — Integrated Preparedness Plan / Workshop
- **IT** — Information Technology

- **KCOEM** — Kootenai County Office of Emergency Management
- **LEPC** — Local Emergency Planning Committee
- **MM** — Modified Mercalli Scale
- **MT** — Metric Ton
- **NDMC** — National Drought Mitigation Center
- **NEHRP** — National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program
- **NFDRS** — National Fire Danger Rating System
- **NFIP** — National Flood Insurance Program
- **NID** — National Inventory of Dams
- **NIFC** — National Interagency Fire Center
- **NOAA** — National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
- **NRI** — National Risk Index
- **NWP** — Nationwide Permit
- **NWS** — National Weather Service
- **OEM** — Office of Emergency Management
- **PGA** — Peak Ground Acceleration
- **SHELDUS** — Special Hazard Events and Losses Database for the US
- **SHMP** — State Hazard Mitigation Plan
- **TENORM** — Technologically Enhanced Naturally Occurring Radioactivity
- **THIRA** — Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment
- **TRI** — Toxics Release Inventory
- **USDA** — U.S Department of Agriculture
- **USFS** — U.S. Forest Service
- **USGCRP** — U.S. Global Change Research Program
- **USGS** — United States Geological Survey
- **UV** — Ultraviolet Radiation
- **WEA** — Wireless Emergency Alert
- **WFAS** — Wildland Fire Assessment System
- **WUI** — Wildland Urban Interface

DEFINITIONS

100-Year Flood
The term “100-year flood” can be misleading. It does not necessarily occur once every 100 years; rather, it has a 1% chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. FEMA defines it as the 1% annual chance flood, the standard used by most agencies and the NFIP.

Asset
Any man-made or natural feature with value, including people, buildings, infrastructure, and environmental or cultural resources.

Base Flood
The flood having a 1% chance of being equaled or exceeded in any year; also called the “100-year” or “1% chance” flood.

Base Plan
The section of an emergency or hazard mitigation plan that establishes the policy framework, planning assumptions, concept of operations, and roles and responsibilities for responding to, mitigating, and recovering from hazards.

Basin
The land area where all surface water flows to a single water body or watercourse; also called a watershed or drainage basin.

Benefit
A net project outcome, usually in monetary terms, such as reduced property loss or protection of life.

Benefit/Cost Analysis
A systematic method of comparing the projected benefits of a project to its costs to evaluate cost-effectiveness.

Building
A walled and roofed structure fixed to a site, including manufactured homes on permanent foundations.

Capability Assessment
An analysis of a community's current capacity to address hazard threats, including legal, administrative, technical, and fiscal capabilities.

Community Rating System (CRS)
A voluntary NFIP program that rewards communities for exceeding minimum floodplain standards by providing flood insurance discounts.

Critical Facility
Facilities vital to the health, safety, and welfare of the community, including utilities, emergency services, medical facilities, and structures that house vulnerable populations or hazardous materials.

Cubic Feet per Second (CFS)
A measure of discharge or river flow; one cubic foot is ~7.5 gallons.

Dam
An artificial barrier that impounds 10 acre-feet or more of water.

Dam Failure
A partial or complete breach of a dam or levee caused by flooding, equipment failure, earthquakes, or intentional destruction.

Debris Flow / Slide
Water-saturated debris or soil moving rapidly downslope, often triggered by heavy rainfall or snowmelt.

Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA)
Federal legislation (Public Law 106-390) that requires proactive hazard mitigation planning as a condition for certain federal disaster assistance.

Drought
An extended period of deficient precipitation resulting in water shortages.

Earthquake
A sudden release of stress in the earth's crust causing ground shaking, potentially resulting in casualties and property damage.

Exposure
The number and value of assets at risk to a hazard.

Extent
The potential severity or magnitude of a hazard event.

Fire Behavior
Physical characteristics of fire as influenced by fuels, topography, and weather.

Flood
A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land from overflow of inland or tidal waters, or rapid runoff.

Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)
FEMA's official map designating Special Flood Hazard Areas.

Floodplain
Any land area susceptible to flooding from any source.

Floodway / Floodway Fringe
The channel of a river and adjacent land reserved for floodwaters; floodway fringe is the flood-prone area outside the floodway.

Frequency
How often a hazard of given magnitude is expected to occur.

Fujita Scale
A rating scale for tornado intensity (F0–F5) based on wind speed and damage.

Hazard
A source of potential danger or adverse conditions.

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)
FEMA program funding hazard mitigation projects after disasters.

Hazmat
Hazardous materials that pose risks to health, safety, property, or the environment if released.

Hydrology/Hydraulics
The study of water (hydrology) and its movement (hydraulics).

Intensity
The measure of hazard effects (e.g., shaking severity in earthquakes).

Inventory
A list of assets at risk from hazards.

Infectious Disease
Diseases caused by pathogens (bacteria, viruses, parasites, or fungi) that can spread directly or indirectly from one person to another, potentially creating large-scale public health emergencies.

Infrastructure
The physical systems of a community, including transportation, utilities, water, sewage, and communication networks, that support daily life and economic activity.

Landslide
Downslope movement of rock or soil due to gravity, often triggered by saturation.

Levee
An embankment built alongside a river to prevent flooding of adjacent land.

Lightning
An electrical discharge during thunderstorms that poses significant hazard.

Lifelines
Community services and systems (safety/security, communications, energy, transportation, water, health, and hazardous materials) essential to sustain life and support disaster response and recovery.

Local Government
Any county, municipality, or tribal government.

Magnitude
The measure of earthquake strength, typically by the Richter scale.

Mitigation
Actions taken to reduce or eliminate risk to people and property.

Preparedness
Actions that strengthen a community's ability to respond to disasters.

Radiological
Hazards arising from radioactive materials or nuclear incidents that pose risks to health, safety, and the environment.

Response
Immediate actions taken during or directly after a disaster to save lives, protect property, and meet basic human needs.

Risk
The estimated impact a hazard may have on people, property, and the economy.

Risk Assessment
The process of identifying hazards, exposures, vulnerabilities, and potential losses.

Robert T. Stafford Act
The primary federal law governing disaster assistance.

Stakeholder
Any group or entity with an interest in hazard mitigation.

Sustainable Hazard Mitigation
Mitigation that balances risk reduction with long-term environmental and social sustainability.

Thunderstorm
A storm with lightning and thunder, often producing heavy rain, wind, or hail.

Volume 1
The core or base plan of the AHMP. It provides the overarching framework, policies, planning assumptions, and background necessary to understand and implement the mitigation strategy.

Volume 2
Contains the jurisdiction-specific annexes for cities, special districts, and other participating planning partners. These annexes supplement the base plan by documenting each partner's unique risks, vulnerabilities, and mitigation strategies.

Vulnerability
How susceptible an asset is to damage from hazards.

Watershed
The land area draining to a common point, such as a river or lake.

Wildfire
An uncontrolled fire on undeveloped land, influenced by fuels, topography, and weather.

Windstorm
A short-duration event with damaging straight-line winds over 50 mph.

Zoning Ordinance
A local regulation designating land uses and development standards.

APPENDIX 1-B: PUBLIC OUTREACH AND PARTICIPATION INFORMATION

The following appendix includes:

1. **Public Survey Hazard Risk Rankings and Results**
2. **Jurisdictional Workshop # 1**
    a. Sign in Sheets and Agendas for:
        i. April 2nd, 2025
        ii. April 3rd, 2025
3. **Jurisdictional Workshop # 2**
    a. Sign in Sheets and Agendas for:
        i. May 22nd, 2025
        ii. June 3rd, 2025

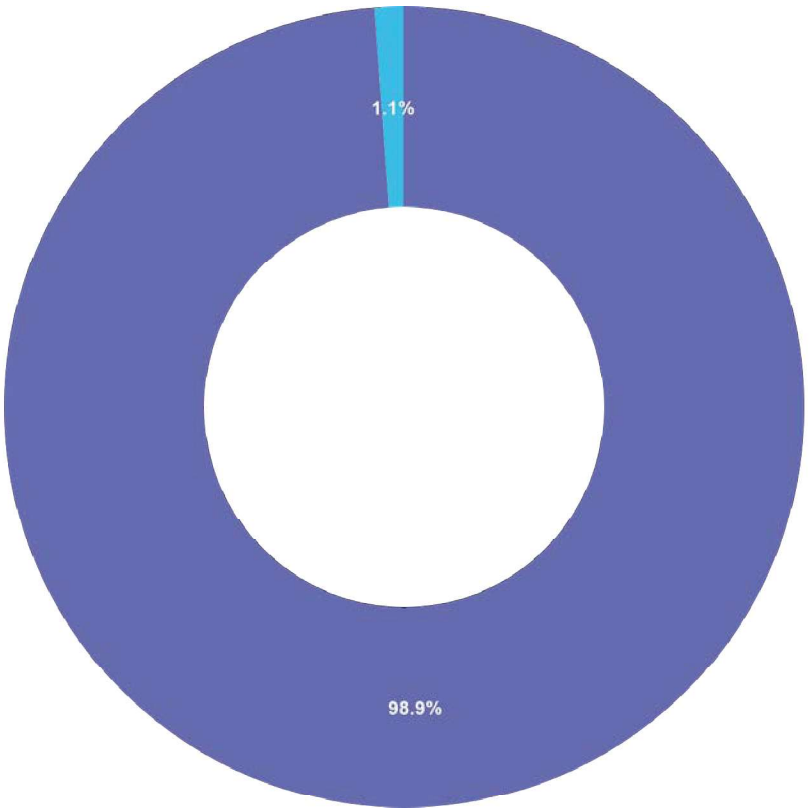
surveyplanet

Kootenai County Threats & Hazards

Please take a few moments to provide your input on what threats and hazards are a risk to Kootenai County, ID.

This survey consists of 15 questions and should take approximately 5-7 minutes to complete.

Q1 Do you live in Kootenai County, ID?*



Answered: 174 **Unanswered:** 1

Choice	Total
Yes	172
No	2

Q2 What is your perceived risk for each natural hazard in **Kootenai County?***

Your perception of the risk to Kootenai County

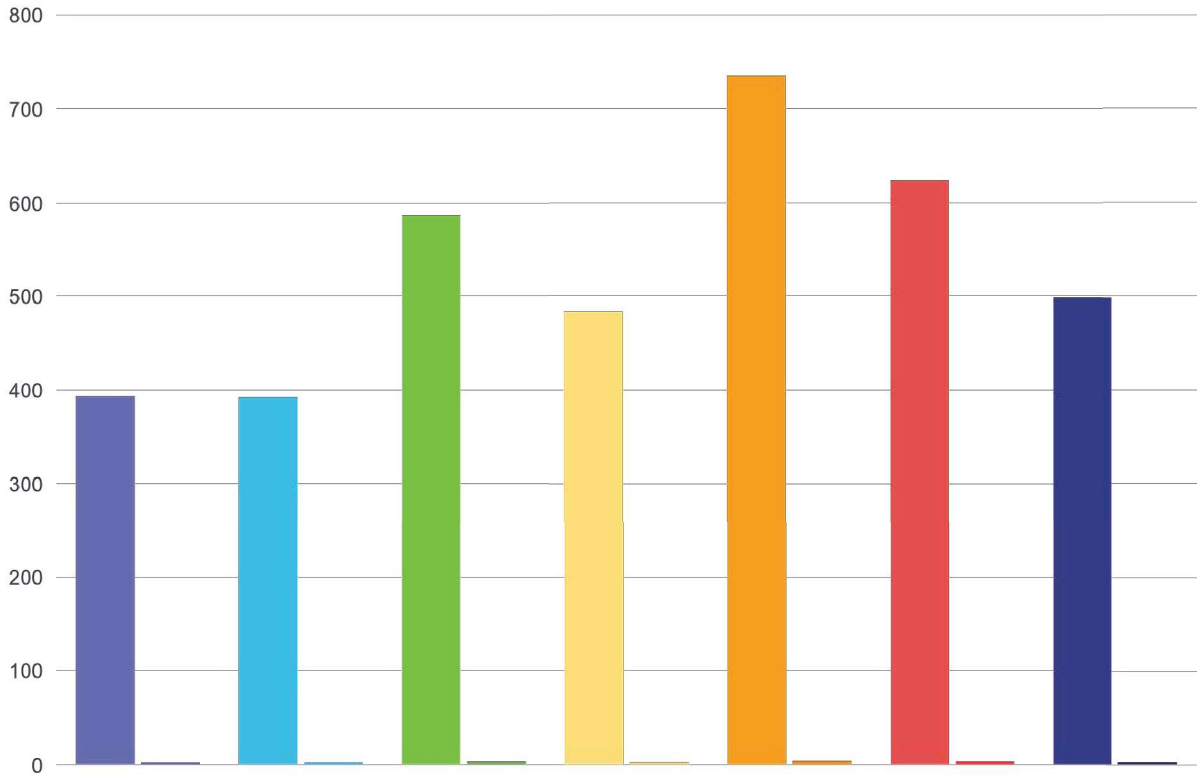
1 - No concern

2 - Low concern

3 - Moderate concern

4 - High concern

5 - Extreme concern



Answered: 175 **Unanswered:** 0

Choice	Score	Average
Flood	393	2.25
Landslides	392	2.24
Winter Storms	587	3.35
Thunderstorms	483	2.76
Wildfires	735	4.2
Windstorms	624	3.57

Choice	Score	Average
Extreme Temperatures	498	2.85

Q3 What is your perceived risk for each technological hazard in **Kootenai County?***

Your perception of the risk to Kootenai County

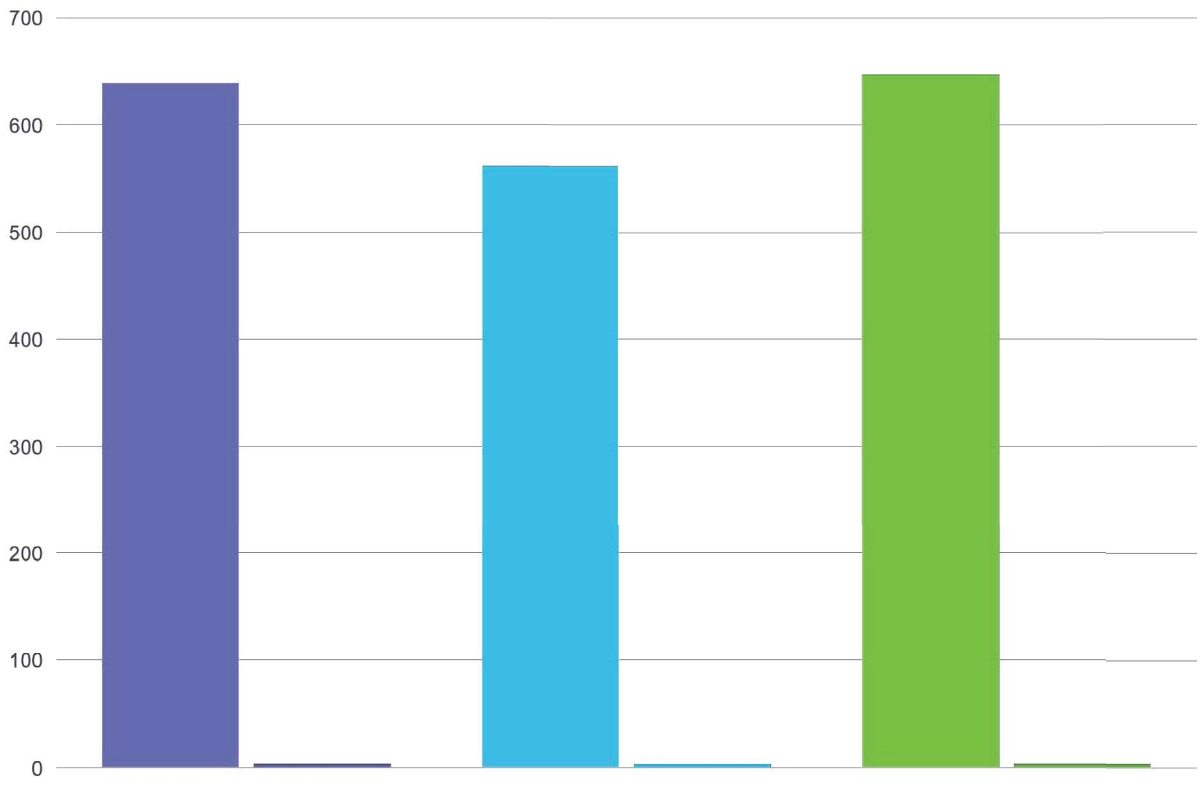
1 - No concern

2 - Low concern

3 - Moderate concern

4 - High concern

5 - Extreme concern



Answered: 175 **Unanswered:** 0

Choice	Score	Average
Cybersecurity	639	3.65
Hazardous Materials	562	3.21
Infrastructure & Utility Failure	647	3.7

Q4 What is your perceived risk for this human caused hazard in **Kootenai County?***

Your perception of the risk to Kootenai County

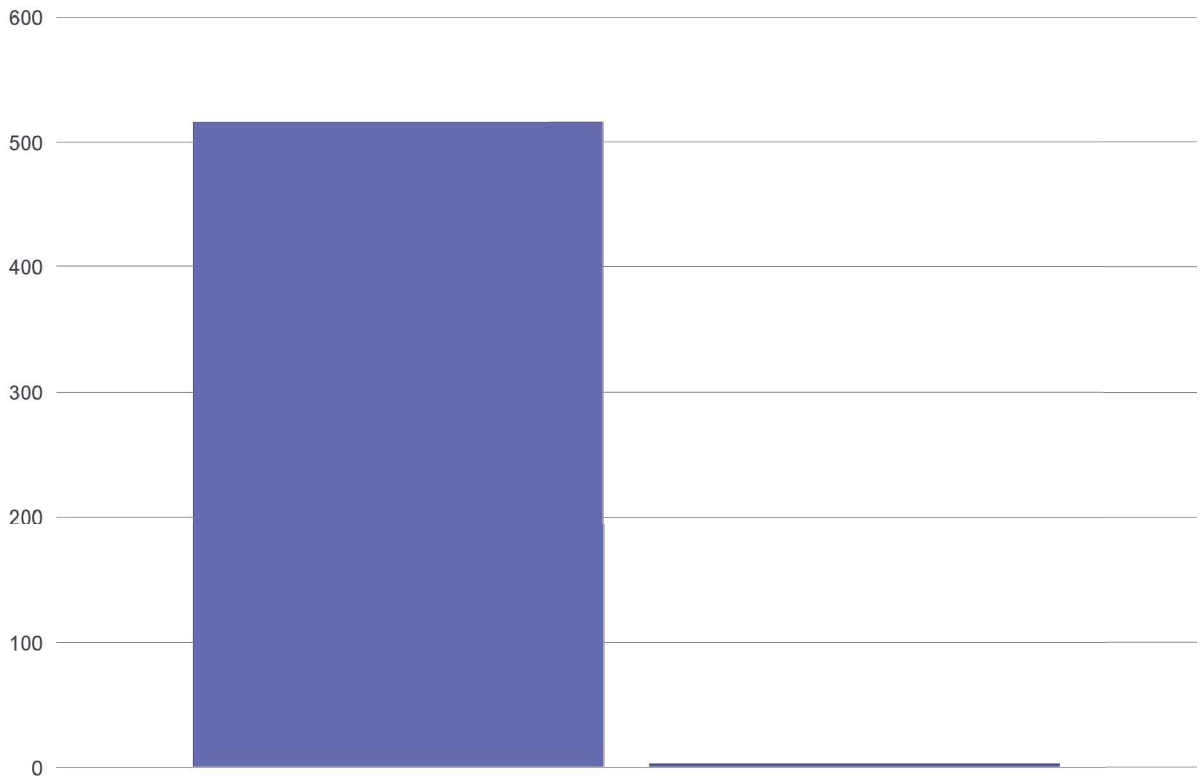
1 - No concern

2 - Low concern

3 - Moderate concern

4 - High concern

5 - Extreme concern



Answered: 175 **Unanswered:** 0

	Choice	Score	Average
●	Active Shooter / Active Threat	516	2.95

Q5 Rate each natural hazard for their Historical Occurrences **in Kootenai County** in the past 50 years:*

Number of Historical Occurrences (within 50 years)

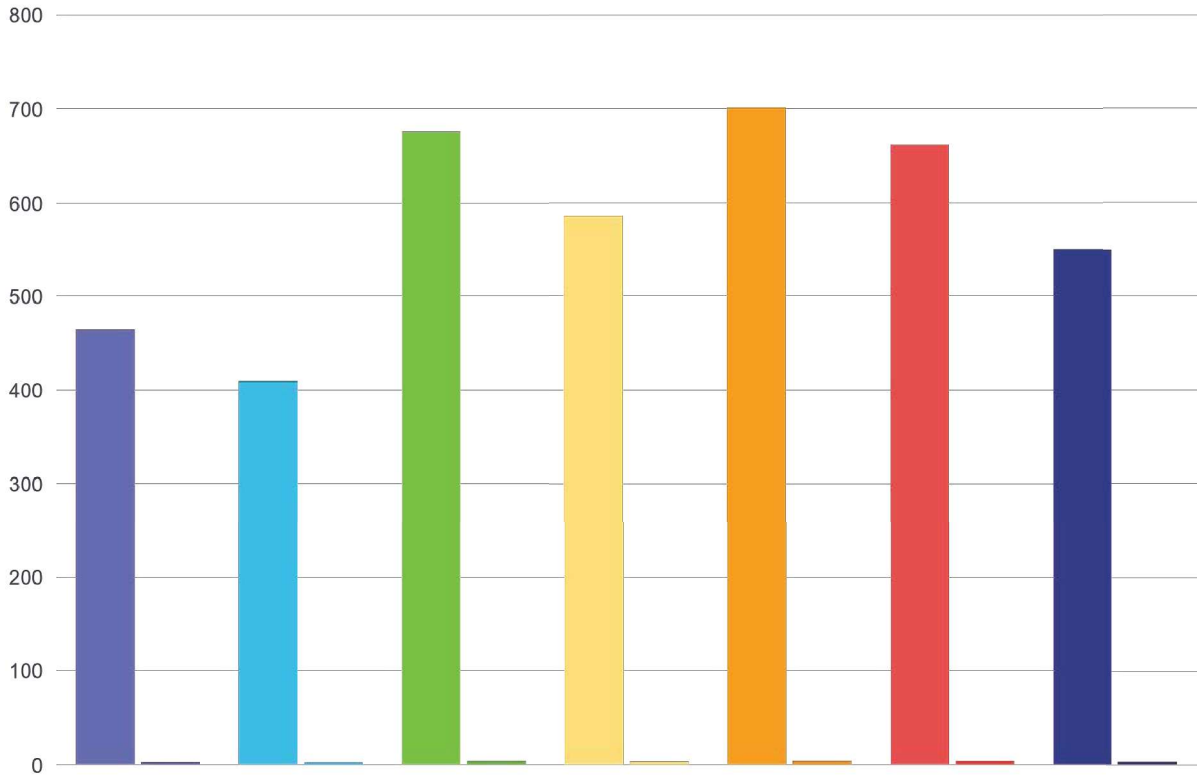
1 - None: never occurred

2 - Low: 1-3 occurrences

3 - Medium: 4-7 occurrences

4 - High: 8-9 occurrences

5 - Extreme: 10+ occurrences



Answered: 175 **Unanswered:** 0

Choice	Score	Average
Floods	464	2.65
Landslides	409	2.34
Winter Storms	676	3.86
Thunderstorms	586	3.35
Wildfires	701	4.01
Windstorms	662	3.78

Choice	Score	Average
Extreme Temperatures	549	3.14

Q6 Rate each technological hazard for their Historical Occurrences **in Kootenai County** in the past 50 years:*

Number of Historical Occurrences (within 50 years)

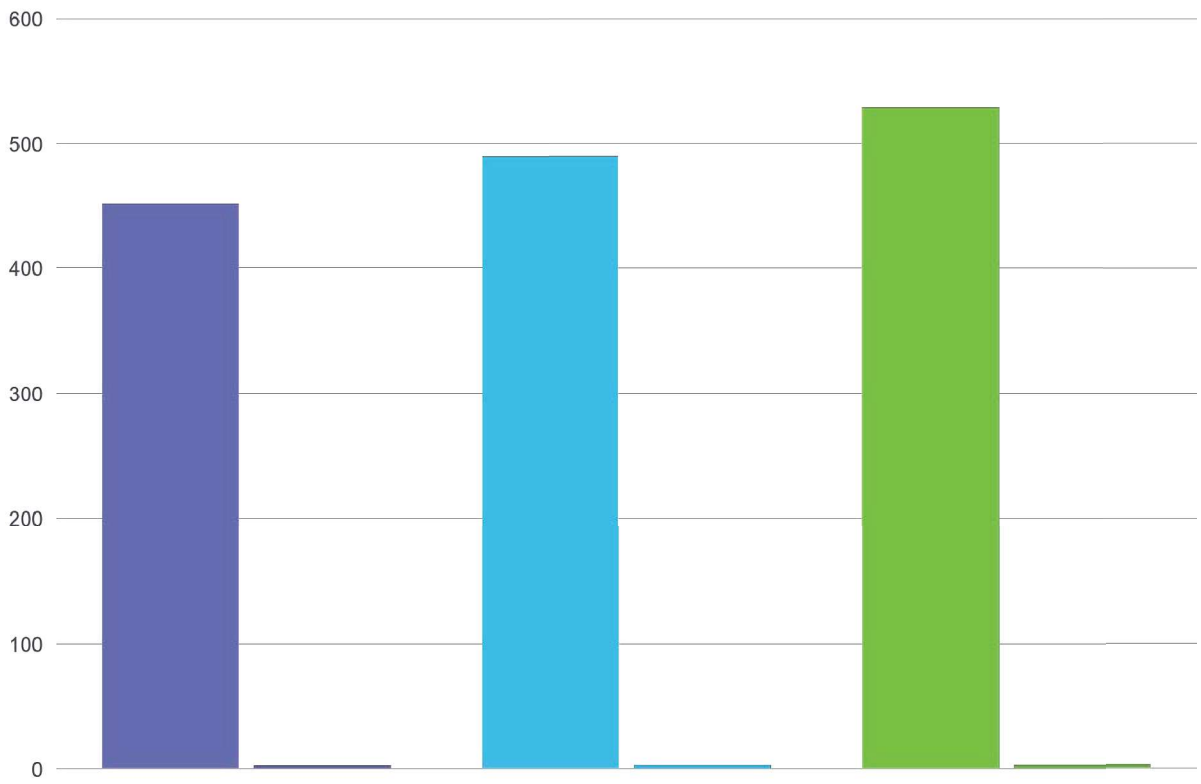
1 - None: never occurred

2 - Low: 1-3 occurrences

3 - Medium: 4-7 occurrences

4 - High: 8-9 occurrences

5 - Extreme: 10+ occurrences



Answered: 175 **Unanswered:** 0

Choice	Score	Average
Cybersecurity	452	2.58
Hazardous Materials	490	2.8
Infrastructure & Utility Failure	529	3.02

Q7 Rate this human-caused hazard for the Historical Occurrences **in Kootenai County** in the past 50 years:*

Number of Historical Occurrences (within 50 years)

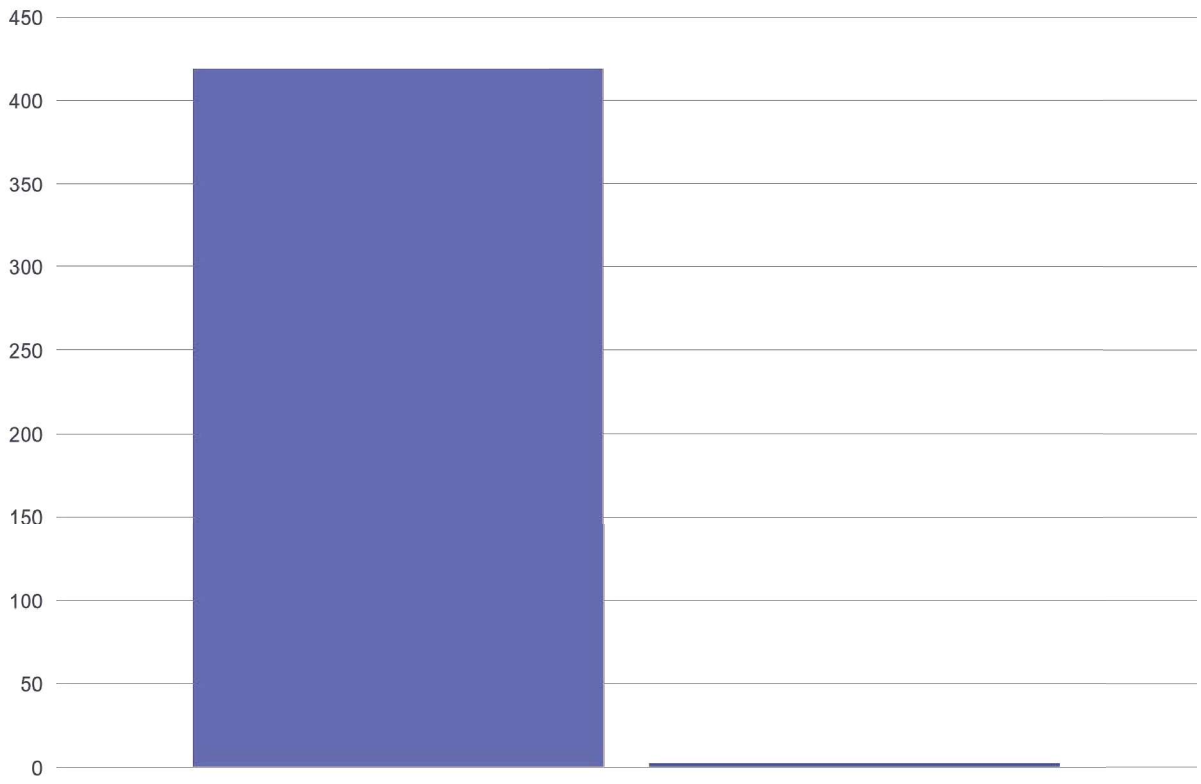
1 - None: never occurred

2 - Low: 1-3 occurrences

3 - Medium: 4-7 occurrences

4 - High: 8-9 occurrences

5 - Extreme: 10+ occurrences



Answered: 175 **Unanswered:** 0

	Choice	Score	Average
●	Active Shooter / Active Threat	419	2.39

Q8 Rate each natural hazard for their Probability of Occurrence **in Kootenai County**:*

Likelihood of Occurrence in Kootenai County:

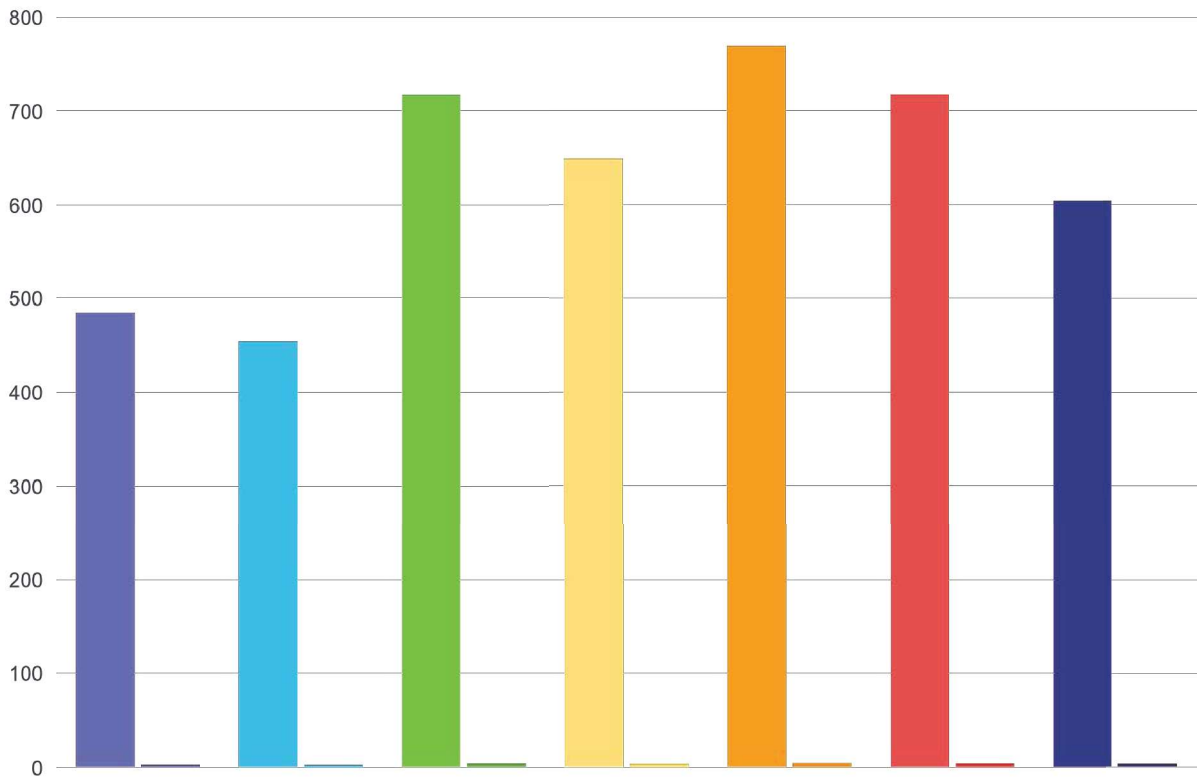
1 - Rare: one or less event in the next 50 years

2 - Low: chance of occurrence in the next 25 -50 years

3 - Medium: chance of occurrence in the next 10-25 years

4 - High: chance of occurrence in the next 1-10 years

5 - Extreme: chance of occurrence in the next 1-5 years



Answered: 175 **Unanswered:** 0

Choice	Score	Average
Flood	484	2.77
Landslide	454	2.59
Winter Storm	717	4.1
Thunderstorm	649	3.71
Wildfire	769	4.39
Windstorm	717	4.1
Extreme Temperature	604	3.45

Q9 Rate each technological hazard for their Probability of Occurrence **in Kootenai County**:*

Likelihood of Occurrence in Kootenai County:

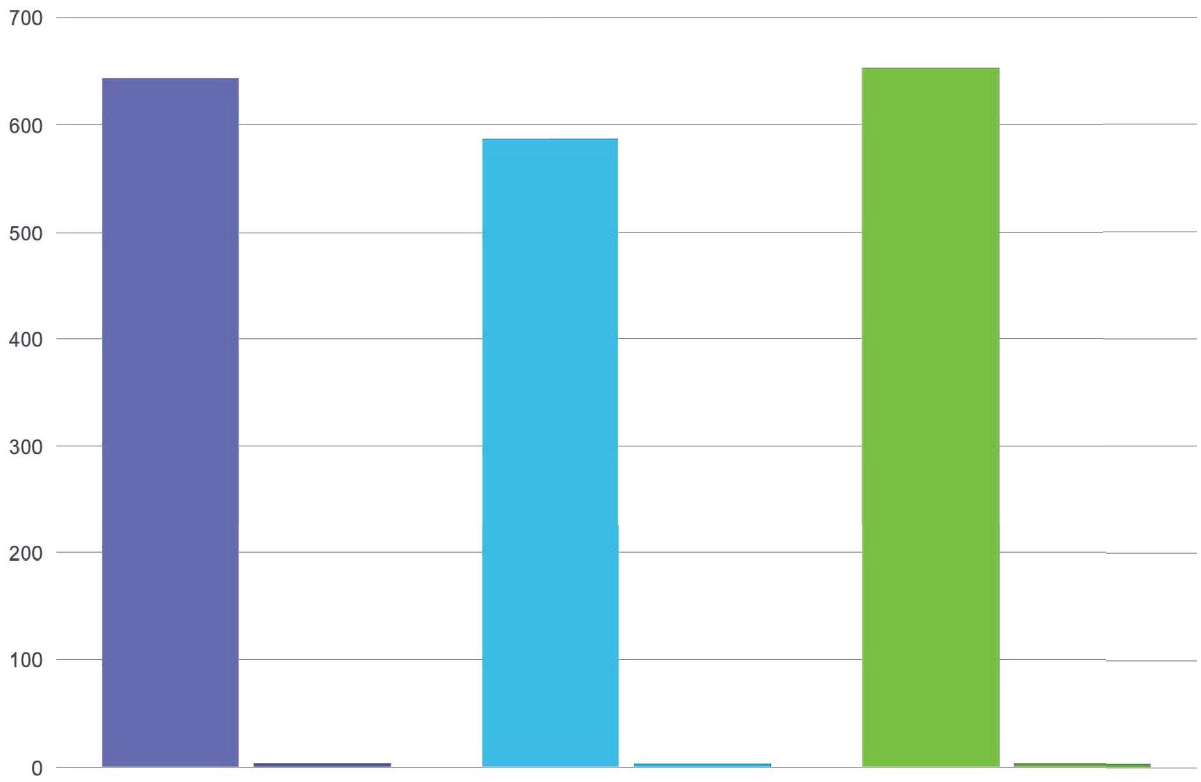
1 - Rare: one or less event in the next 50 years

2 - Low: chance of occurrence in the next 25 -50 years

3 - Medium: chance of occurrence in the next 10-25 years

4 - High: chance of occurrence in the next 1-10 years

5 - Extreme: chance of occurrence in the next 1-5 years



Answered: 175 **Unanswered:** 0

Choice	Score	Average

Choice	Score	Average
Cybersecurity	643	3.67
Hazardous Material	587	3.35
Infrastructure & Utility Failure	653	3.73

Q10 Rate this human-caused hazard for its Probability of Occurrence **in Kootenai County**:*

Likelihood of Occurrence in Kootenai County:

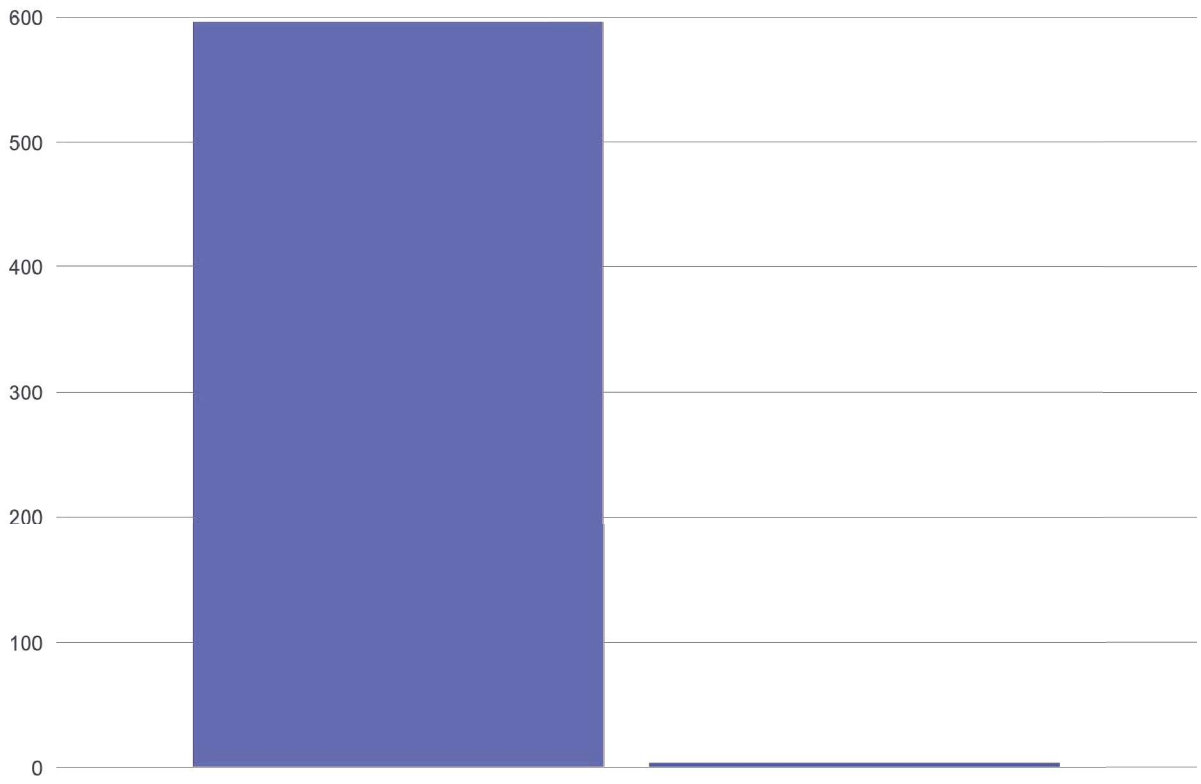
1 - Rare: one or less event in the next 50 years

2 - Low: chance of occurrence in the next 25 -50 years

3 - Medium: chance of occurrence in the next 10-25 years

4 - High: chance of occurrence in the next 1-10 years

5 - Extreme: chance of occurrence in the next 1-5 years



Answered: 175 **Unanswered:** 0

	Choice	Score	Average
●	Active Shooter / Active Threat	596	3.41

Q11 Rate the amount of Property Exposed to each natural hazard **in Kootenai County**:*

Percent of Kootenai County Affected:

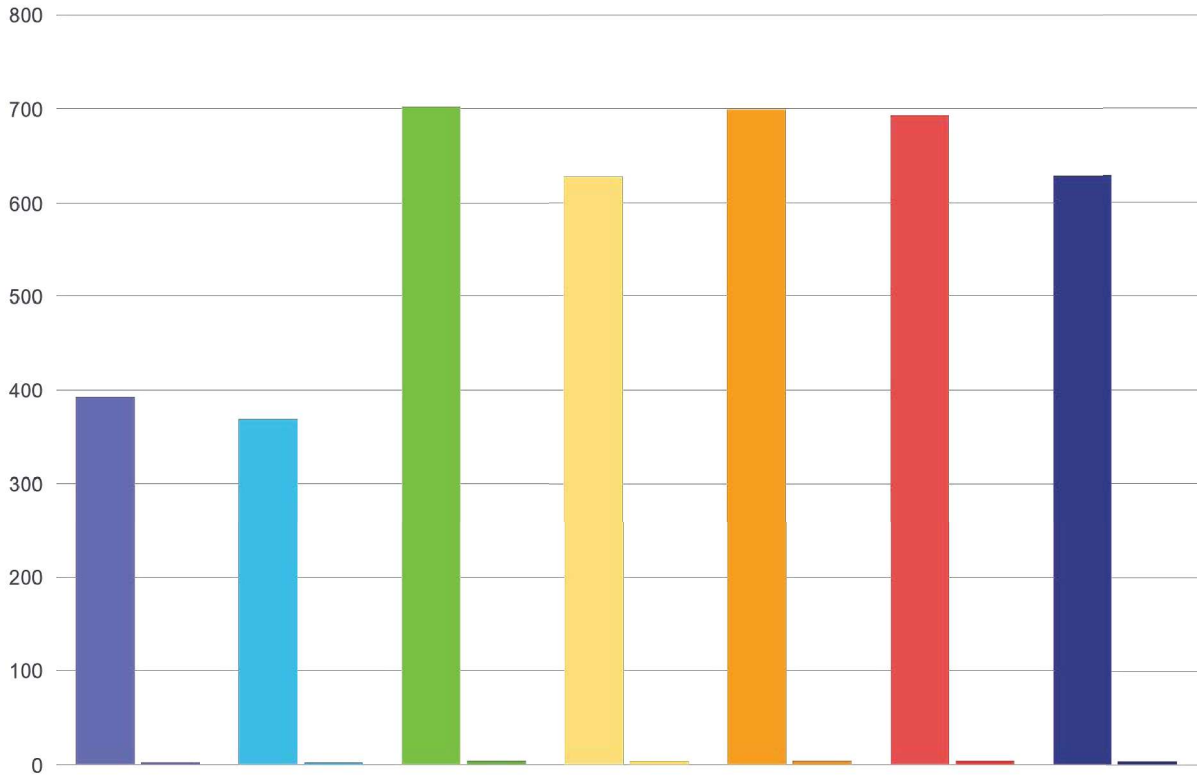
1 - Negligible: less than 10%

2 - Limited: 10% - 25%

3 - Significant: 25% - 50%

4 - Critical: 50% - 75%

5 - Catastrophic: Most, if not all of the County is exposed



Answered: 175 **Unanswered:** 0

Choice	Score	Average
Flood	392	2.24
Landslide	369	2.11
Winter Storm	702	4.01
Thunderstorm	628	3.59
Wildfire	699	3.99
Windstorm	693	3.96

Choice	Score	Average
Extreme Temperature	629	3.59

Q12 Rate the amount of Property Exposed to each technological hazard **in Kootenai County**:*

Percent of Kootenai County Affected:

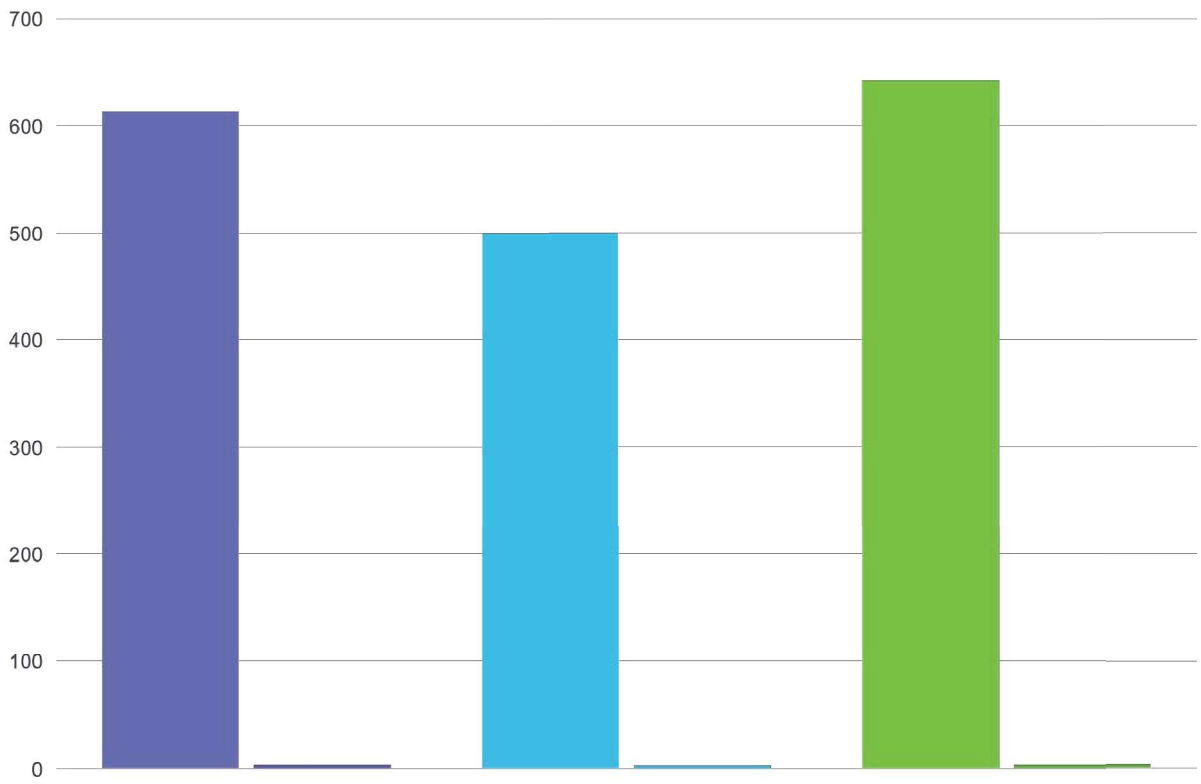
1 - Negligible: less than 10%

2 - Limited: 10% - 25%

3 - Significant: 25% - 50%

4 - Critical: 50% - 75%

5 - Catastrophic: Most, if not all of the County is exposed



Answered: 175 **Unanswered:** 0

Choice	Score	Average
Cybersecurity	613	3.5
Hazardous Material	500	2.86
Infrastructure / Utility Failure	642	3.67

Q13 Rate the amount of Property Exposed to this human-caused hazard **in Kootenai County**:*

Percent of Kootenai County Affected:

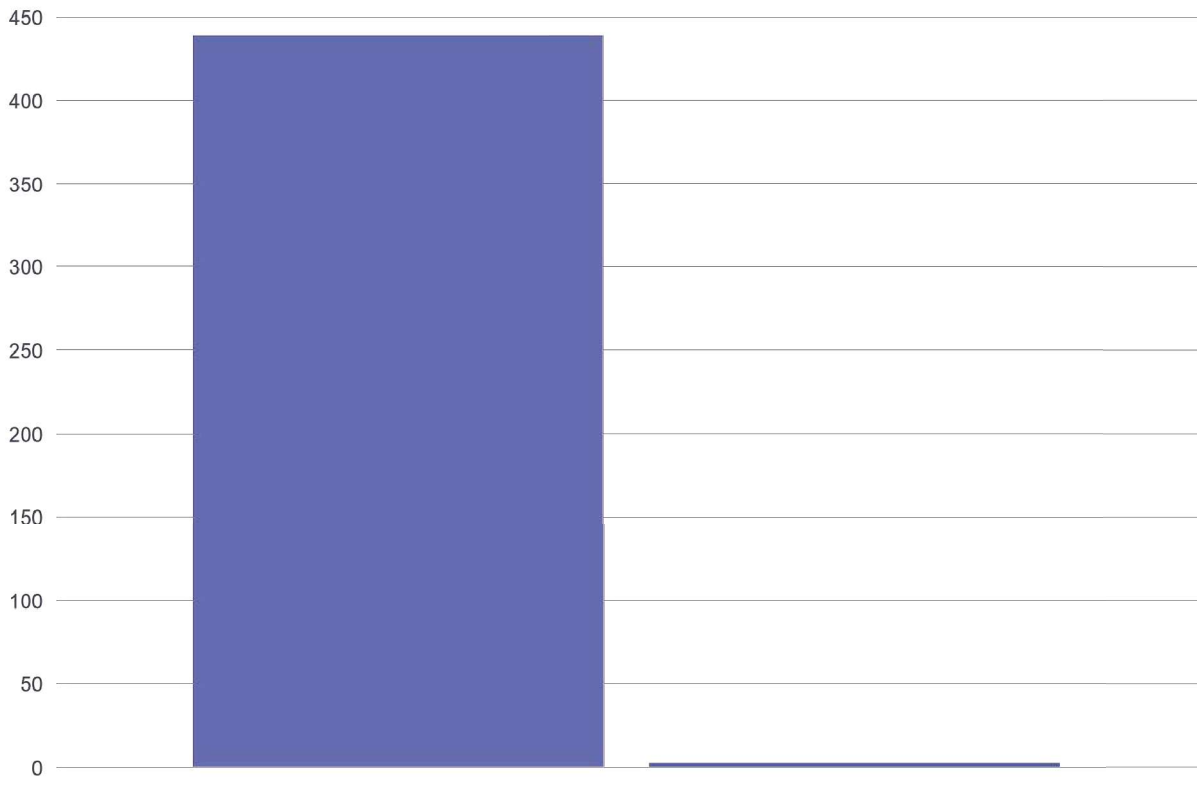
1 - Negligible: less than 10%

2 - Limited: 10% - 25%

3 - Significant: 25% - 50%

4 - Critical: 50% - 75%

5 - Catastrophic: Most, if not all of the County is exposed



Answered: 175 **Unanswered:** 0

	Choice	Score	Average
●	Active Shooter / Active Threat	439	2.51

Q14 Rate the amount of Population Exposed to each natural hazard **in Kootenai County**:*

Percent of People and Property Affected:

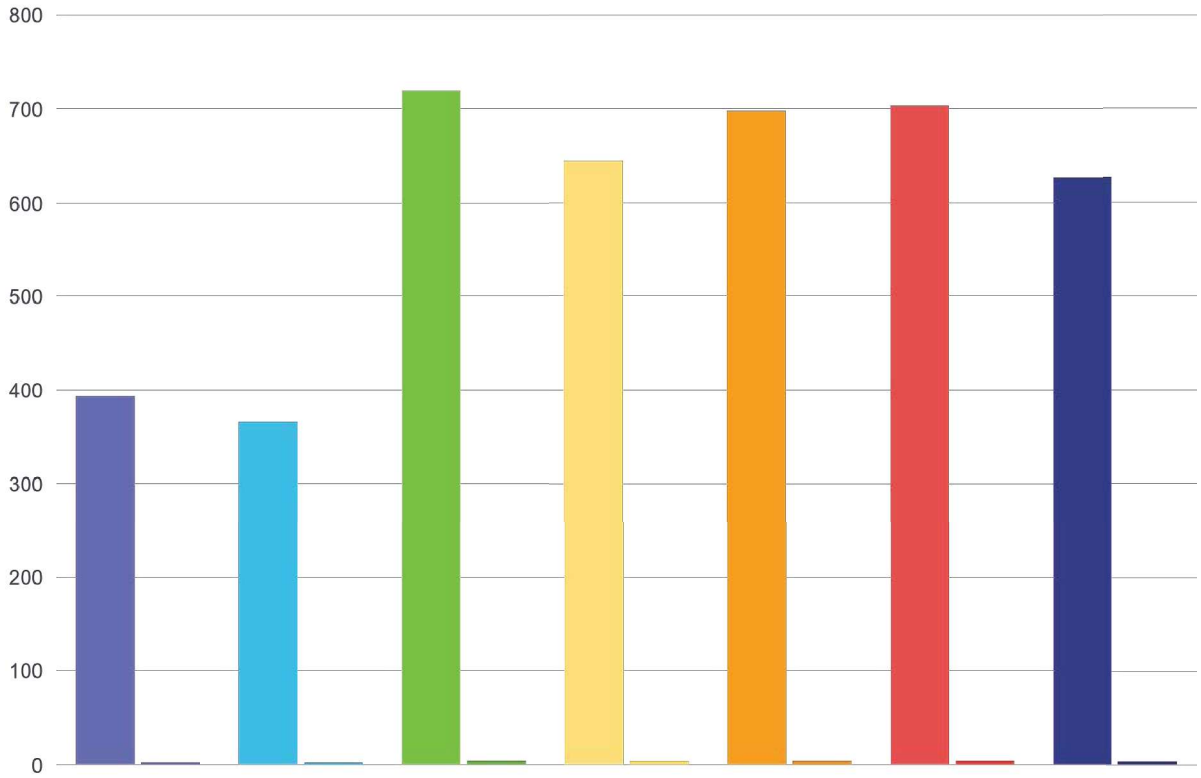
1 - Negligible: less than 5%

2 - Limited: 5% - 10%

3 - Significant: 10% - 25%

4 - Critical: 25-50%

5 - Catastrophic: More than 50%



Answered: 175 **Unanswered:** 0

Choice	Score	Average
Flood	393	2.25
Landslide	366	2.09
Winter Storm	719	4.11
Thunderstorm	645	3.69
Wildfire	698	3.99
Windstorm	703	4.02

Choice	Score	Average
Extreme Temperature	627	3.58

Q15 Rate the amount of Population Exposed to each technological hazard **in Kootenai County**:*

Percent of People and Property Affected:

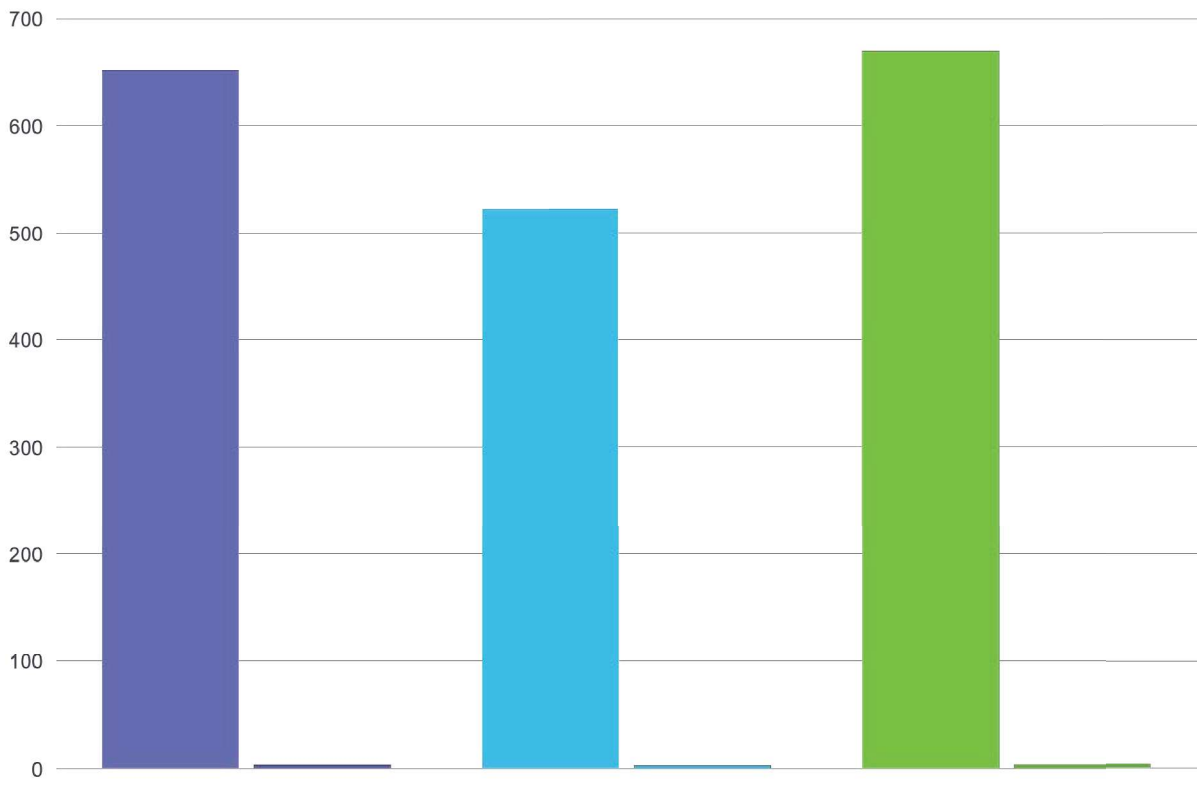
1 - Negligible: less than 5%

2 - Limited: 5% - 10%

3 - Significant: 10% - 25%

4 - Critical: 25-50%

5 - Catastrophic: More than 50%



Answered: 175 **Unanswered:** 0

Choice	Score	Average
Cybersecurity	652	3.73
Hazardous Material	522	2.98
Infrastructure & Utility Failure	670	3.83

Q16 Rate the amount of Population Exposed to this human-caused hazard **in Kootenai County**:*

Percent of People and Property Affected:

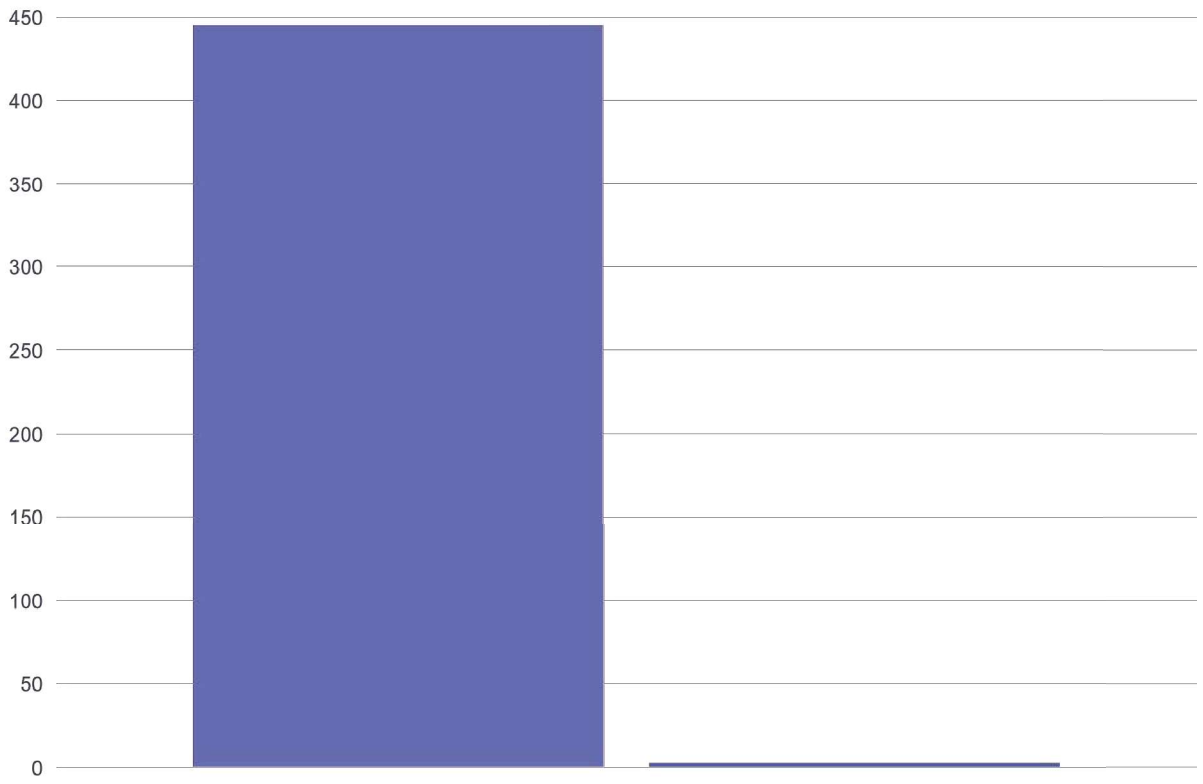
1 - Negligible: less than 5%

2 - Limited: 5% - 10%

3 - Significant: 10% - 25%

4 - Critical: 25-50%

5 - Catastrophic: More than 50%



Answered: 175 **Unanswered:** 0

Choice	Score	Average
Active Shooter / Active Threat	445	2.54

Location: 1662 W. Wyoming Hayden, ID
Date: April 2nd
Time: 2PM – 4PM

Kootenai County
AHMP Multi-Jurisdictional Meeting #1

1. **Welcome**

2. **Defining Hazard Mitigation**
    a. Review Previous Update

3. **Jurisdiction Goals & Objectives**
    a. Risk Assessment
    b. Hazard Survey

4. **Community Lifelines**
    a. Critical Infrastructure
    b. Assets
    c. Challenges

5. **Hazard Profile**

6. **Historic Hazards**

7. **Next Steps:**
    a. Next Meeting: May 22nd / June 3rd
    b. Location: OEM – 1662 W. Wyoming Ave, Hayden

Location: 1662 W. Wyoming Hayden, ID
Date: April 3rd
Time: 9AM – 11AM

Kootenai County
AHMP Multi-Jurisdictional Meeting #1

1. **Welcome**

2. **Defining Hazard Mitigation**
    a. Review Previous Update

3. **Jurisdiction Goals & Objectives**
    a. Risk Assessment
    b. Hazard Survey

4. **Community Lifelines**
    a. Critical Infrastructure
    b. Assets
    c. Challenges

5. **Hazard Profile**

6. **Historic Hazards**

7. **Next Steps:**
    a. Next Meeting: May 22nd / June 3rd
    b. Location: OEM – 1662 W. Wyoming Ave, Hayden

Location: 1662 W. Wyoming Hayden, ID
Date: May 22nd
Time: 9AM-11AM

Kootenai County
AHMP Multi-Jurisdictional Meeting #2

1. **Welcome**

2. **Planning Recap**
    a. Review Previous Meeting and Planning Updates so far
    b. Timeline

3. **Jurisdictional Annex – Draft Layout Review**
4. **Mitigation Planning Review**
    a. What it is
    b. Why it is important
5. **Mitigation Strategy**
    a. Goals
    b. Process
6. **Mitigation Action Development - Activity**

7. **Next Steps**

Location: 1662 W. Wyoming Hayden, ID
Date: June 3
Time: 2PM – 4PM

Kootenai County
AHMP Multi-Jurisdictional Meeting #2

1. **Welcome**

2. **Planning Recap**
    a. Review Previous Meeting and Planning Updates so far

    b. Timeline

3. **Jurisdictional Annex – Draft Layout Review**
4. **Mitigation Planning Review**
    a. What it is
    b. Why it is important
5. **Mitigation Strategy**
    a. Goals
    b. Process
6. **Mitigation Action Development - Activity**

7. **Next Steps**

APPENDIX 1-C: PLAN ADOPTION STATUS FOR PARTICIPATING JURISDICTIONS

Visit Appendix 2-D in Volume 2 for a copy of the resolutions for each participating jurisdiction.
This chart will continue to be updated as resolutions are received.

JURISDICTION NAME/ PARTICIPANT NAME	REQUIREMENTS MET (Y/N)					
	A. PLANNING PROCESS	B. RISK ASSESSMENT	C. MITIGATION STRATEGY	D. PLAN MAINTENANCE	E. PLAN UPDATE	F. PLAN ADOPTION
Unincorporated Kootenai County	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	**Y**
City of Athol	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	**N**
City of Coeur d'Alene	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	**N**
City of Dalton Gardens	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	**N**
City of Fernan Lake Village	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	**N**
City of Harrison	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	**N**
City of Hauser	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	**N**
City of Hayden	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	**N**
City of Hayden Lake	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	**N**
City of Post Falls	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	**N**
City of Rathdrum	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	**N**
City of Spirit Lake	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	**N**
East Side Fire Protection District	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	**N**
Hauser Lake Fire Protection District	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	**N**
Kootenai County Emergency Medical Services System	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	**N**
Kootenai County Fire and Rescue	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	**N**
Mica Kidd Island Fire Protection District	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	**N**
Northern Lakes Fire District	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	**N**

JURISDICTION NAME/ PARTICIPANT NAME	REQUIREMENTS MET (Y/N)					
	A. PLANNING PROCESS	B. RISK ASSESSMENT	C. MITIGATION STRATEGY	D. PLAN MAINTENANCE	E. PLAN UPDATE	F. PLAN ADOPTION
Silver Valley Fire Rescue (formerly Shoshone County Fire District No. 2)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	**N**
Spirit Lake Fire Protection District	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	**N**
St. Maries Fire Protection District	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	**N**
Timberlake Fire Protection District	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	**N**
Worley Fire Protection District	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	**N**
Coeur d'Alene Public Schools (SD 271)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	**N**
Kootenai School District (SD 274)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	**N**
Lakeland Joint School District (SD 272)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	**N**
Post Falls School District (SD 273)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	**N**
East Side Highway District	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	**N**
Lakes Highway District	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	**N**
Post Falls Highway District	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	**N**
Worley Highway District	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	**N**
Kootenai Health	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	**N**
Panhandle Health District	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	**N**

APPENDIX 1-D: PROGRESS REPORT TEMPLATE

JURISDICTION NAME

Return Completed form by _____
To: slong@kcgov.us

Reporting Period: *September 1, 2025– August 31, 2026*

Background: Kootenai County, participating municipalities and special purpose districts in the county developed a multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plan to reduce risk from all hazards by identifying resources, information, and strategies for risk reduction. The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 provides the legal basis for FEMA mitigation planning requirements for State, Local and Indian Tribal governments as a condition of mitigation grant assistance. The new requirements emphasize the need for State, Local and Indian Tribal entities to closely coordinate mitigation planning and implementation efforts. To prepare the plan, the participating partners organized resources, assessed risks from natural hazards within the county, developed planning goals and objectives, reviewed mitigation alternatives, and developed an action plan to address probable impacts from natural hazards. By completing this process, these jurisdictions maintained compliance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 and achieved eligibility for mitigation grant assistance opportunities afforded under the Robert T. Stafford Act.
The plan can be viewed on-line: https://www.kcsheriff.com/192/Hazard-Mitigation-Planning.

Summary Overview of the Plan's Progress: The performance period for the Hazard Mitigation Plan became effective February 12th, 2026, with the final approval of the plan by FEMA. The initial performance period for this plan will be 5 years, with an anticipated update to the plan to occur before 2030.
Purpose: The purpose of this report is to provide an annual update for jurisdictions to report on the implementation of action items identified in the All Hazard Mitigation Plan. The objective is to ensure there will be a continuing and responsive planning process that will keep the Hazard Mitigation Plan dynamic and responsive to the needs and capabilities of the partner jurisdictions. This report discusses the following:

- Natural hazard events that have occurred within the last year
- Changes in risk exposure within the planning area (all of Kootenai County)
- Mitigation success stories
- Review of the action plan
- Changes in capabilities that could impact plan implementation
- Recommendations for changes/enhancement.

Review of the Action Plan: The following page includes the Action Plan table to report the status of each initiative. Address the following in the "status" column of the following table:

- *Was any element of the initiative carried out during the reporting period?*
- *If no action was completed, why?*
- *Is the timeline for implementation for the initiative still appropriate?*
- *If the initiative was completed, does it need to be changed or removed from the action plan?*

JURISDICTION NAME

A = Annual Work Completed / Ongoing Project
✓ = Project Completed
O = Project Currently in Progress
X = No progress At This Time

ACTION PLAN REVIEW

ACTION #

D - 1	*Details for the initiative name will go in this box.* **Status:** ☐A ☐✓ ☐ O ☐ X **Planned Completion Date:** _____ **Status: (Give detailed description of progress.)**
D - 2	*Details for the initiative name will go in this box.* **Status:** ☐A ☐✓ ☐ O ☐ X **Planned Completion Date:** _____ **Status: (Give detailed description of progress.)**
D - 3	*Details for the initiative name will go in this box.* **Status:** ☐A ☐✓ ☐ O ☐ X **Planned Completion Date:** _____ **Status: (Give detailed description of progress.)**
D - 4	*Details for the initiative name will go in this box.* **Status:** ☐A ☐✓ ☐ O ☐ X **Planned Completion Date:** _____ **Status: (Give detailed description of progress.)**

Action Plan Completed By:_____ **Date:**_____

For questions and form submissions, contact Sarah Long at slong@kcgov.us

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KOOTENAI COUNTY
OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

2026 KOOTENAI COUNTY
MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL ALL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

1662 W Wyoming Ave., Hayden, ID 83835

VOLUME 2
PLANNING PARTNER ANNEXES

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INTRODUCTION

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) encourages multi-jurisdictional planning for hazard mitigation. Such planning efforts require all participating jurisdictions to fully participate in the process and formally adopt the resulting planning document. Chapter 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations (44 CFR) states:

> "Multi-jurisdictional plans (e.g. watershed plans) may be accepted, as appropriate, as long as each jurisdiction has participated in the process and has officially adopted the Plan." (§201.6(a)(4)).

In the preparation of the Kootenai County Multi-Jurisdictional All Hazard Mitigation Plan, a Planning Partnership was formed to leverage resources and to meet requirements of the federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA) for as many eligible local governments in Kootenai County as possible. The DMA defines a local government as follows:

> "Any county, municipality, city, town, township, public authority, school district, special district, intrastate district, council of governments (regardless of whether the council of governments is incorporated as a nonprofit corporation under State law), regional or interstate government entity, or agency or instrumentality of a local government; any Indian tribe or authorized tribal organization, or Alaska Native village or organization; and any rural community, unincorporated town or village, or other public entity."

There are two types of Planning Partners in this process, with distinct needs and capabilities:

- Incorporated municipalities (cities and the County)
- Special-purpose districts.

LINKAGE PROCEDURE

Eligible local jurisdictions that did not participate in development of this Hazard Mitigation Plan update may comply with DMA requirements by linking to this Plan following the procedures outlined in Appendix 2-C.

ANNEX-PREPARATION PROCESS

Worksheets

Worksheets were created to help the Planning Partners prepare their jurisdiction-specific annexes. The worksheets were created so that all criteria of 44 CFR §201.6 would be met, based on the partners' capabilities and mode of operation. Each partner was asked to participate in a technical assistance workshop during which key elements of the worksheet were explained to a designated point of contact for each partner and a member of the planning team. The worksheets were set up to lead each partner through a series of steps that would generate the DMA-required elements that are specific for each partner. The worksheets and their instructions can be found in Appendix 2-B to this volume of the Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

PRIORITIZATION

44 CFR subsection 201.c.3.iii requires actions identified in the action plan to be prioritized. The planning team followed a methodology for prioritizing the action plans that meets the needs of the partnership and the requirements of 44 CFR. The actions were prioritized according to the following criteria:

High Priority: Project meets multiple plan objectives, benefits exceed cost, funding is secured under existing programs, or is grant eligible, and project can be completed in 1 to 5 years (i.e., short term project) once funded.

Medium Priority: Project meets at least 1 plan objective, benefits exceed costs, requires special funding authorization under existing programs, grant eligibility is questionable, and project can be completed in 1 to 5 years once funded.

Low Priority: Project will mitigate the risk of a hazard, benefits exceed costs, funding has not been secured, project is not grant eligible, and the timeline for completion is long term (5 to 10 years).

These priority definitions are dynamic and can change from one category to another based on changes to a parameter such as availability of funding. For example, a project might be assigned a medium priority because of the uncertainty of a funding source but be changed to high once a funding source has been identified. The prioritization schedule for this Plan will be reviewed and updated as needed annually through the Plan maintenance strategy.

While the preference is to provide definitive project completion dates, this is not possible for every mitigation strategy/action. Therefore, the parameters, as prefaced above, for the timeline are as follows:

- Short Term = to be completed in 1 to 5 years
- Long Term = to be completed in greater than 5 years
- Ongoing = currently being funded and implemented under existing programs, and/or is seeking funding and necessary approvals.

BENEFIT/COST REVIEW

44 CFR requires the prioritization of the action plan to emphasize a benefit/cost analysis of the proposed actions. A review of the apparent benefits versus the apparent cost of each project was performed. Parameters were established for assigning subjective ratings (high, medium, and low) to costs and benefits as follows:

Cost ratings:

High: Existing funding levels are not adequate to cover the costs of the proposed action; implementation would require an increase in revenue through an alternative source (for example, bonds, grants, and fee increases).

Medium: The action could be implemented with existing funding but would require a re- apportionment of the budget or a budget amendment, or the cost of the action would have to be spread over multiple years.

Low: The action could be funded under the existing budget. The action is part of or can be part of an existing, ongoing program.

Benefit ratings:

High: The action will have an immediate impact on the reduction of risk exposure to life and property.

Medium: The action will have a long-term impact on the reduction of risk exposure to life and property or will provide an immediate reduction in the risk exposure to property.

Low: Long-term benefits of the action are difficult to quantify in the short term.

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

It should be noted that for many of the strategies identified in this action plan, funding might be sought under FEMA's HMGP or PDM programs. Both of these programs require detailed benefit/cost analysis as part of the application process. These analyses will be performed on projects at the time of application preparation. The FEMA benefit-cost model will be used to perform this review. For projects not seeking financial assistance from grant programs that require this sort of analysis, the Partners reserve the right to define "benefits" according to parameters that meet their needs and the goals and objectives of this plan.

COMPATIBILITY WITH PREVIOUS HAZARD PLAN

Of the 33 committed planning partners, 32 were covered by the previous version of this Hazard Mitigation Plan and 1 new special-purpose district was added. The updated Annex for each of those jurisdictions included in this Volume identifies the status of that jurisdiction's previously developed hazard mitigation actions.

FINAL COVERAGE UNDER THE PLAN

Of the 33 committed planning partners, all are covered in the 2026 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update. All 33 partners attended at least one workshop and submitted completed templates. For multi-jurisdictional plans, each jurisdiction requesting approval must document that it has been formally adopted. Copies of the resolutions adopting this Plan for all planning partners, along with documentation of FEMA approval of the Plan, can be found in Appendix 2-D of this Volume of the Plan.

It should be noted that although there are mitigation actions categorized under the Unincorporated Kootenai County Annex, the majority of these actions serve to benefit all planning partners, as appropriate and applicable.

PLANNING PARTNER STATUS			
JURISDICTION	**ATTENDED WORKSHOP?**	**COMPLETED ANNEX?**	**COVERED BY THIS PLAN?**
Unincorporated Kootenai County	YES	YES	YES
City of Athol	YES	YES	YES
City of Coeur d'Alene	YES	YES	YES
City of Dalton Gardens	YES	YES	YES
City of Fernan Lake Village	YES	YES	YES
City of Harrison	YES	YES	YES
City of Hauser	YES	YES	YES
City of Hayden	YES	YES	YES
City of Hayden Lake	YES	YES	YES
City of Post Falls	YES	YES	YES
City of Rathdrum	YES	YES	YES
City of Spirit Lake	YES	YES	YES
City of Worley	NO	NO	NO
East Side Fire Protection District	YES	YES	YES
Hauser Lake Fire Protection District	YES	YES	YES
Kootenai County Emergency Medical Services System	YES	YES	YES
Kootenai County Fire and Rescue	YES	YES	YES
Mica Kidd Island Fire Protection District	YES	YES	YES
Northern Lakes Fire District	YES	YES	YES
Silver Valley Fire Rescue	YES	YES	YES
Spirit Lake Fire Protection District	YES	YES	YES
St. Maries Fire Protection District	YES	YES	YES
Timberlake Fire Protection District	YES	YES	YES
Worley Fire Protection District	YES	YES	YES
Coeur d'Alene Public Schools (SD 271)	YES	YES	YES
Kootenai School District (SD 274)	YES	YES	YES
Lakeland Joint School District (SD 272)	YES	YES	YES
Post Falls School District (SD 273)	YES	YES	YES
East Side Highway District	YES	YES	YES
Lakes Highway District	YES	YES	YES
Post Falls Highway District	YES	YES	YES
Worley Highway District	YES	YES	YES
Kootenai Health	YES	YES	YES
Panhandle Health District	YES	YES	YES

PART 4: JURISDICTIONAL HAZARD ANNEXES

MUNICIPALITIES

CHAPTER 23
UNINCORPORATED KOOTENAI COUNTY ANNEX

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN POINTS OF CONTACT

PRIMARY
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CHANGES SINCE THE 2020 AHMP

- A hazard risk summary has been added.
- Jurisdictional risk assessments have been updated.
- A jurisdiction summary chart has been added.

HAZARD RISK SUMMARY

The following chart displays the top 5 hazards for Unincorporated Kootenai County. For a more comprehensive explanation, see the **Hazard Risk Ranking** section at the end of this Annex.

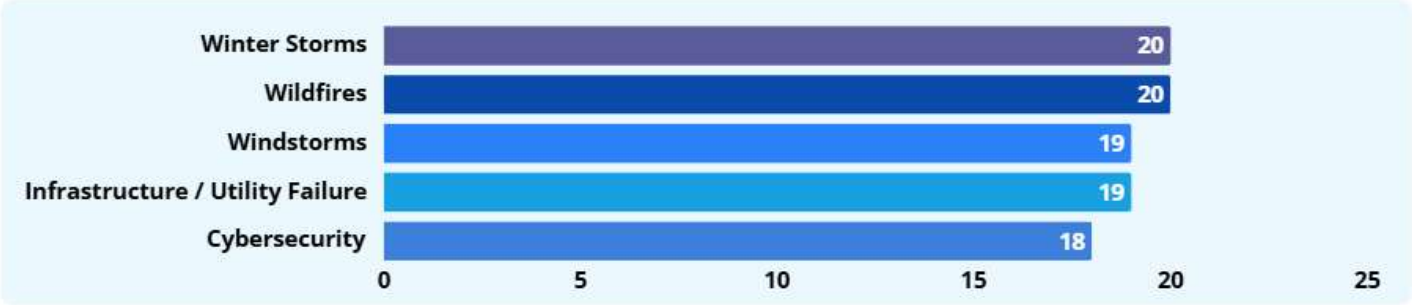

Figure 23-1: Hazard Risk Summary

JURISDICTION SUMMARY		TABLE 23-1
CURRENT POPULATION	DATE OF INCORPORATION	POPULATION GROWTH
47,296 (2023 U.S. Census estimate)	1864	Increased by approximately 8.0 percent since 2018 (U.S. Census estimate)

CRITICAL FACILITIES								TABLE 23-2
GOVT. FUNCTIONS	SCHOOLS	TRANSP.	MED. / HEALTH	FIRE	POLICE	EMERGENCY OPERATIONS	HAZMAT	TOTAL
1	0	2	0	4	0	0	8	**15**

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE					TABLE 23-3
BRIDGES	WATER SUPPLY	WASTEWATER	POWER	COMMUNICATIONS	TOTAL
2	389	1	0	6	**398**

OVERVIEW

Kootenai County is surrounded by mountains and eighteen (18) lakes with 56 miles of navigable water, and nearly 250,000 acres of Nation Forest Land. The County has a total area of approximately 1,316 square miles, of which 1,244 square miles is land and 71 square miles is water.

Located in the Northern Idaho Panhandle, it borders Bonner County to the north, Shoshone County to the east, Benewah County to the south, and Spokane County (Washington) to the west. There are fourteen (14) incorporated cities in the County and many unincorporated communities.

The land surface of Kootenai County consists primarily of forested, mountainous or hilly terrain that has comparatively narrow valleys opening to the west. Elevations vary from a low of 2,040 feet above sea level at the Washington-Idaho state line to mountain peaks in the southeastern sector of the county which surpass elevations of 6,000 feet.

Kootenai County is one of the largest boating communities in the State of Idaho with nearly 20,000 registered boaters and just over 44,000 navigable acres for boaters to enjoy. Lake Coeur d'Alene covers approximately 33,000 acres, is over 25 miles long, and has approximately 125 miles of shoreline.

The Coeur d'Alene River flows through a broad flood plain from east to west across the southeastern part of the County into Lake Coeur d'Alene. The lake's outlet is the Spokane River, which flows west into Spokane County, Washington.

Kootenai County has approximately 245,000 acres of federal timberland in the Coeur d'Alene National Forest. Remaining timberlands in the county are owned by private citizen tree farmers, timber companies, the State of Idaho, and other government entities.

The County is approximately 109 miles from the Canadian border, 35 miles from Spokane, Washington–and 335 miles from Seattle. The County is a recreational destination for an unprecedented number of individuals from across the Country.

BRIEF HISTORY

The history of the County is equally as important as the cultural treasures it now is entrusted to protect. Kootenai County, as currently configured, contains a significant portion of the center of the Coeur d'Alene Tribal Homeland as well as the primary east-west trail system for interior Salishan peoples traveling in both directions through the Bitterroot Mountains to the Great Plains and, ultimately, the Yellowstone area. The original inhabitants called themselves the Schitsu'umsh ("the ones who were discovered here") and were traditionally made up of three generally recognized bands, each of which was associated with a particular winter village region. The Coeur d'Alene Lake band comprised some sixteen villages consisting of families located on Hayden Lake, at the current cities of Coeur d'Alene and Post Falls, along the Spokane River near Green Acres, and on the shores of Liberty Lake. The Coeur d'Alene River band dwelled in at least 11 Lake Coeur d'Alene villages located along the Coeur d'Alene River, including sites near what would become the city of Harrison and the Cataldo Mission. The St. Joe River band made up the third grouping and inhabited at least six villages along the lower St. Joe River and at the site of what became St. Maries, with another village in the upper reaches of Hangman Creek. The larger winter villages usually comprised around 300 individuals. Each of the bands were made up of interrelated families who would typically winter in their band's general area, though families may not have wintered in the same village from year to year. During spring, summer, and fall, the families dispersed to their favored resource areas throughout the

Homeland and beyond for hunting, fishing, gathering, and ceremonial activities. The aboriginal landscape of the Schitsu'umsh encompassed much of what would become the Panhandle region of Idaho, extending into parts of eastern Washington and western Montana. Lake Pend Orielle marked the northern boundary, with the country beyond the home of the Kalispel and Pend Orielle peoples. With mountain passes up to 5,200 feet in elevation, the Bitterroot Range of Montana marked the easterly area of the Schitsu'umsh. The western reaches of the Schitsu'umsh landscape began just east of Spokane Falls (Plante's Ferry) along the Spokane River, extending south along the Hangman (Latah) and Pine creek drainages. The heart of the Schitsu'umsh landscape was Lake Coeur d'Alene. Its waters sprang from the slopes of the Bitterroot and Clearwater Mountains, gathered into the Coeur d'Alene and St. Joe rivers, fed into the lake itself, and then drained into the Spokane and eventually Columbia rivers. It was a landscape of nearly 5 million acres of white pine, fir, ponderosa, and cedar forested mountains, as well as freshwater rivers, lakes, marshlands, and rolling hills and prairies covered with perennial bunchgrass and fescues.

The Lewis and Clark expedition through central Idaho in 1805 was the first recorded exploration by people of European descent. By 1809 David Thompson established the Kullyspell House trading post on Lake Pend Oreille. The hunters, trappers, traders, and Iroquois guides who frequented the Kullyspell trading post reported that there were places in the far north and the east where people were teaching Christianity. In 1740, years before Lewis and Clark's arrival, Coeur d'Alene tribal leader Circling Raven had a vision and prophesied the coming of the Black Robes (priests). In 1842, Circling Raven's prophecy was fulfilled when Father DeSmet arrived. The first Jesuit mission was founded in near St. Maries and then moved a short time later to its present Cataldo location. The Mission of the Sacred Heart (Cataldo Mission), located on the Coeur d'Alene River, was completed in 1853 and is the oldest standing building in Idaho today. Shortly after the Cataldo Mission was established, the military arrived. Between 1858 and 1862 the Mullan Military Road was built, connecting Fort Benton, Montana, and Fort Walla Walla, Washington. Camp Coeur d'Alene (later changed to Fort Sherman) was established in 1878 at the point where Lake Coeur d'Alene flows into the Spokane River. The purpose of the Fort was to keep the Mullan Road open (built between 1858 and 1862 and connecting Fort Benton, Montana and Fort Walla Walla, Washington) and to keep peace between settlers and Native Americans. When the Fort was abandoned in 1901 there were 52 buildings, including a sawmill, hospital, blacksmith shop, carpentry shop, and chapel. The chapel, powder magazine, and one officer's quarters remain standing. A community developed around the Fort, but it was not until the discovery of gold in 1883-1884 on Prichard Creek, on the North Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River, that many settlers arrived. Mining activity created an economic basis for future developments in timber, transportation, and trade in Kootenai, Benewah, and Shoshone Counties. The lasting wealth was not in gold but in lead, silver, and zinc, all of which required a large capital investment to process and mine. In 1883 the Northern Pacific Transcontinental Railroad crossed North Idaho. Rathdrum developed as an agricultural center and supply point for the mining district and remained a railhead until 1886, when D.C. Corbin built a spur line from the Northern Pacific mainline, at Hauser Junction, connecting to Coeur d'Alene. From Coeur d'Alene, passengers traveled by steamboat up the Coeur d'Alene River to the Cataldo Mission, where they boarded the narrow-gauge railroad that carried them to the mining districts.

1889 marked the beginning of the steamboat era on Lake Coeur d'Alene when troops at Camp Coeur d'Alene built and launched the Amelia Wheaton. By the turn of the century the Inland Empire Railroad electric line train made several trips a day from downtown Spokane to Coeur d'Alene, where passengers boarded such steamers as the Boneta, Flyer, Georgie Oakes, Spokane, Colfax, and Idaho for St. Joe City, Harrison, and St. Maries. Sunday excursions on the shadowy St. Joe River were popular as were other recreational activities associated with the many lakes Amelia Wheaton (UW Libraries, Special Collections Division, TRA0331) and rivers of the area. After

1900, large lumber companies discovered the region's great stands of white pine. The waterways provided cheap and effective transportation for the logs. In the spring, logs were floated down swollen streams and rivers into sorting gaps on the lake and then on to the sawmills. Harrison, St. Maries, Rose Lake, Spirit Lake, Twin Lakes, Post Falls, and Coeur d'Alene each boasted a large milling industry. By the mid-1920s the lumber industry began to slow down and many of the smaller mill towns disappeared. World War II saw improvement in the lumber industry; but the days of accessible timber and cheap transportation were over. The 1970s saw surges in growth and development in Kootenai County. In the early 1980s an economic decline affected both the forestry and mining economies. Today the county's economy is more diversified and has seen much growth and prosperity.

GOVERNING BODY FORMAT

The Board of County Commissioners is the governing body of Kootenai County. Consisting of three elected officials, the Board serves as the taxing authority, the contracting body and the chief administrators of public funds. Among other duties, the Board enacts laws, ensure compliance of laws and secures professional services for the county. The Board of County Commissioners assumes responsibility for the adoption of this Plan; the Office of Emergency Management will oversee its implementation.

DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Since 2010, development in Kootenai County has nearly correlated with nationwide trends in the housing market. As can be seen in the figure below, the Community Development Department has issued increasing amounts of permits each year since 2011. Beginning in 2013, around the time the housing market rebounded, development increased significantly. Due to the Covid pandemic in 2020 and 2021, the County experienced unprecedented growth. However, since then development has begun to normalize. Geographically, residential development has generally been clustered around the waterfronts of the County's lakes and rivers. However, significant development has occurred between Highway 41 and Highway 95 north of Hayden. Several new subdivisions west of Bayview have contributed much of the increase in development. It is expected that these trends will continue and that as the lakes and rivers become increasingly more developed, future development will be focused in rural areas in the northern portion of the county.

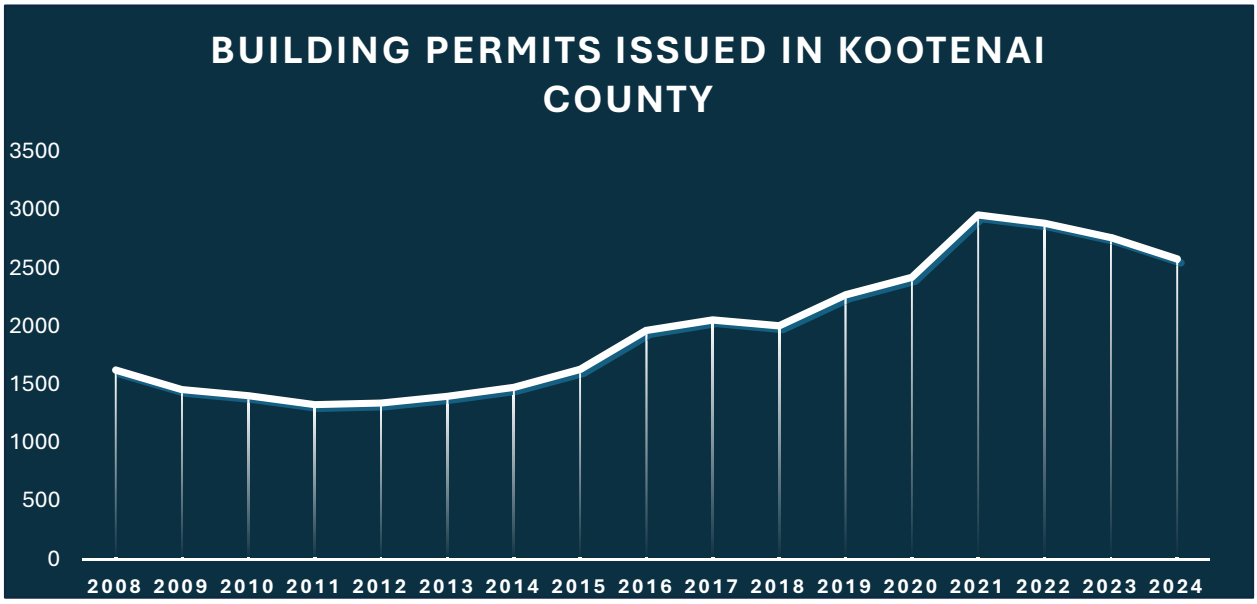

Figure 23-2 Development Trends

CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

An assessment of legal and regulatory capabilities is presented in Table 23-4. An assessment of fiscal capabilities is presented in Table 23-5. An assessment of administrative and technical capabilities is presented in Table 23-6. Information on National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) compliance is presented in Table 23-7. Classifications under various community mitigation programs are presented in Table 23-8.

LEGAL AND REGULATORY CAPABILITY		TABLE 23-4
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REQUIREMENTS	**COMMENTS:**	**LOCAL AUTHORITY?**
Building Code	County Code, Title 7, Ordinance #608 (1/25/2025)	YES
Zoning Code	County Code, Title 8, Ordinance #493 (6/9/2016)	YES
Subdivisions		
Stormwater Management		
Post-Disaster Recovery	None	
Real Estate Disclosure	None	
Growth Management	None	
Site Plan Review	Is covered by Title 8 Land Use and Development Code. Ordinance #493, as amended	YES
Public Health and Safety	County Code, Title 4 and Title 5, and 2018 Kootenai County Comprehensive Emergency Operations Plan	YES
Environmental Protection	County Code, Title 4, Chapter 3, and County Code, Title 8, Ordinance #493. *See also,* Solid Waste Dept. Policy 105	YES
PLANNING DOCUMENTS	**COMMENTS:**	**LOCAL AUTHORITY?**
General or Comprehensive Plan *Is the plan equipped to provide linkage to this mitigation plan?*	2024 Kootenai County Emergency Operations Plan	YES
Capital Improvement Plan *What types of capital facilities does the plan address?* *How often is the plan updated?*	County, KC EMSS, Highway Districts, Fire Protection Districts. 10 years Kootenai County Comprehensive Plan. Capital Improvements & Impact Fees Chapter 17 Adopted 12/30/2010	YES
Floodplain or Basin Plan	County Code, Title 8, Ordinance #493	YES
Stormwater Plan	County code, Title 8, Ordinance #493	YES
Habitat Conservation Plan	None	NO
Economic Development Plan	None – Cities do have one	NO
Shoreline Management Plan	Title 8 Land Use and Development Code, Ordinance 493 adopted 6/9/2016, as amended	YES
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	Updated 2026	YES

LEGAL AND REGULATORY CAPABILITY		TABLE 23-4
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING	**COMMENTS:**	**LOCAL AUTHORITY?**
Comprehensive Emergency Operations Plan	2024 Kootenai County Emergency Operations Plan	YES
Threat & Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment		NO
Terrorism Plan	Is an Incident Annex in the 2024 Emergency Operations Plan	YES
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	Is an Incident Annex in the 2024 Emergency Operations Plan	YES
Continuity of Operations Plan	2024 Kootenai County COOP / COG Plan	YES
Public Health Plan		YES

FISCAL CAPABILITY	TABLE 23-5
FINANCIAL RESOURCES	**ACCESSIBILE / ELIGIBLE TO USE?**
Community Development Block Grants	YES
Capital Improvements Project Funding	NO
Authority to Levy Taxes for Specific Purposes	YES
User Fees for Water, Sewer, Gas or Electric Service	NO
Incur Debt through General Obligation Bonds	NO
Incur Debt through Special Tax Bonds	YES
Incur Debt through Private Activity Bonds	NO
Withhold Public Expenditures in Hazard-Prone Areas	NO
State-Sponsored Grant Programs	YES
Development Impact Fees for Homebuyers or Developers	NO
Other	-

ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL CAPABILITY		TABLE 23-6
STAFF/PERSONNEL RESOURCES	**AVAILABLE?**	**DEPARTMENT/AGENCY/POSITION**
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	YES	Community Development
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	YES	Building Inspection, Building Inspector / Plan Review Analyst and Certified Building Official
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	YES	Community Development Director and Planning Staff
Staff with training in benefit/cost analysis	NO	
Surveyors	YES	Surveyor Department
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS applications	YES	GIS & Mapping Department
Scientist familiar with natural hazards in local area	NO	
Emergency manager	YES	Office of Emergency Management
Grant writers	YES	Contracted out

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM (NFIP) COMPLIANCE	TABLE 23-7
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Community Development
Who is your floodplain administrator? (department/position)	Community Development: Director
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	YES
What is the date of adoption of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	10/3/2019
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit or Community Assistance Contact?	11/15/16
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? – *If so, please state what they are.*	YES One structure needs flood venting installed in crawlspace
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? – *If no, please state why.*	YES N/A
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? – *If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?*	YES Yes, in order to maintain to certification for CRS and ongoing certifications
Does your jurisdiction participate in the Community Rating System (CRS)? – *If so, is your jurisdiction seeking to improve its CRS Classification?* – *If not, is your jurisdiction interested in joining the CRS program?*	YES – Class 7 YES N/A

COMMUNITY CLASSIFICATIONS			TABLE 23-8
	PARTICIPATING?	**CLASSIFICATION**	**DATE CLASSIFIED**
Community Rating System	YES	7	Entered CRS 10/01/1992
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule	NO	N/A	N/A
Public Protection - Fire Insurance Rating	YES		
Storm Ready			
Firewise	YES	3/8/9	

JURISDICTION-SPECIFIC NATURAL HAZARD EVENT HISTORY

Table 23-9 lists notable occurrences of natural hazards specifically recorded within the jurisdiction by the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration. Information regarding hazards incidents impacting the entire county can be found in Volume 1 of this Plan.

NATURAL HAZARD EVENTS			TABLE 23-9
TYPE OF EVENT	**EVENT DESCRIPTION / FEMA DISASTER #**	**DATE**	**PRELIMINARY DAMAGE ASSESSMENT**
Flood	DR-55	4/21/1956	-
Flood	DR-76	5/27/1957	-
Wildfires	DR-105	7/22/1960	-
Flood	DR-116	6/26/1961	-
Flood	DR-120	2/14/1962	-
Flood	DR-143	2/14/1963	-
Heavy rains & flooding	DR-186	12/31/1964	-
Forest fires	DR-231	8/30/1967	-
Severe storms, snowmelt & flooding	DR-415	1/25/1974	-
Volcanic eruption, Mt. St. Helens	DR-624	5/22/1980	-
Severe storms and flooding	DR-1102	2/6/1996	-
Severe storms, flooding, mud, and landslides	DR-1154	11/16/1996	-
Severe storms, snowmelt, land/mud slides, flooding	DR-1177	3/14/1997	-
Idaho Hurricane Katrina Evacuation	EM-3244	8/29/2005	-
Flooding	DR-1781	5/15/2008	-
Idaho Cape Horn Fire	FM-5088	7/6/2015	-
Idaho Severe Storm and Straight-line Winds	DR-4246	11/17/2015	-
Idaho Severe Winter Storms	DR-4252	12/16/2015	-
Idaho Severe Storms, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides	DR-4313	3/6/2017	-
Idaho Covid-19 Pandemic	DR-4534	1/20/2020	-
Windstorm	DR-4589	01/12/2021	-
2023 Fire Season	2023-70	08/2023	-
Flooding	2025-31	03/15/2025	-

Repetitive loss records are as follows:

Number of FEMA-identified Repetitive-Loss Properties	0
Number of FEMA-identified Severe-Repetitive-Loss Properties	0
Number of Repetitive-Loss Properties or Severe-Repetitive-Loss Properties that have been mitigated	0

LOCAL HAZARD CONCERNS

The following include narratives about specific hazards within the jurisdiction that are of particular concern in local areas:

General: Extreme fatalities from any hazard event would overwhelm the system, as there is no autopsy/ forensic lab in the County. There is also a need to identify aging and access/functional needs populations, as they can be disproportionately impacted by a wide range of hazards. In addition, generators need to be installed at critical facilities to ensure back-up power during power outages potentially caused by a wide variety of hazards. It should also be noted that damage to the Solid Waste Department's buildings or equipment from many hazards could cause air quality concerns, including surface emissions issues with landfill gas. Similarly, several hazards could impact regional transportation abilities.

A general concern expressed by the public regards the elderly with fixed income who may not be able to financially withstand the impact of disasters, especially people with no immediate family support structure.

Drought: The public has expressed a desire for the County to further develop back-up plans for both irrigation and domestic water.

Extreme Temperatures: Power failures during instances of extreme temperatures could disproportionately impact the aging population and overwhelm the system.

Thunderstorm: There is a need to increase the emergency debris and material storage and handling capability at the Solid Waste Department.

Tornadoes and High Winds: Access to calls for service is a big challenge that may be faced during tornado or high wind events.

Riverine Flooding: There is a risk of advance warning not getting to property owners in Harbor Island in time. Extreme fatalities would overwhelm the system, as there is no autopsy/forensic lab in the County.

Earthquake: There may be a couple hundred people in the Administration building at once. It should be noted that the building is over thirty years old. As previously mentioned, there is a need to increase the emergency debris and material storage and handling capability at the Solid Waste Department.

Volcano/Ash Fall: A big concern during a volcano/ash fall event is personal protective equipment for first responders and the ability to drive around the County and handle calls, as vehicle maintenance may be difficult. This would also impact regional transportation networks.

Wildfire: Wildfire can damage or destroy electrical power lines. Winds can also cause trees to fall into lines and spark fires. Conversion to underground lines where feasible is preferred. Wildfire could also overtake other critical facilities located in rural areas of Kootenai County. Particular areas of concern include Spirit Lake East Subdivision, Farragut State Park and Bayview Community, the eastern side of Hayden Lake, and the western side of Lake Coeur d'Alene. The public is also concerned that the smoke generated from wildfires can affect air quality and breathing throughout the County.

Structural Fire: There could be over twenty-five people on the third floor of the BOCC.

Severe Winter Storm: Snow loads on the roofs of critical facilities could cause communication disruptions. The public has also expressed a concern about the electric disruptions that severe winter storms can cause.

Avalanche: During an avalanche there may be loss of access to remote communication sites to complete critical facility repairs.

Pandemic*:* A pandemic or public health emergency could cause panic or unrest throughout the county, particularly within the jail system. Within the jail specifically, more negative air flow cells are needed. The public has also expressed a need for education regarding the importance of having enough food stored for at least two weeks of survival in quarantine.

Invasive Species*:* Invasive species can damage vegetation, causing an increased risk for wildfires. Members of the public expressed concern specifically about the algae bloom on the lakes (Fernan).

Cyberattack: Utilities rely on SCADA to monitor and control critical utility infrastructure. Installing fiber to the substation such that this equipment can be segregated on its own network and that communications path is fast and reliable is important. All systems used by 911 and public safety communications are potentially exposed to a cyberattack.

Active Shooter and Terrorism*:* Radio jamming could occur at any critical facility, but the 911 center may become a specific target of a physical attack. Local agencies are prepared to deal with an active shooter event but need to continue training and exercising their skills. The public is also concerned about churches within the community potentially becoming targets as well.

Civil Disorder/Riot*:* To avoid overcrowding within the County jail system, there is a need for MOU's to establish alternative housing sites and supply sources.

Utility/Power Failure*:* A power failure would have wide-reaching impacts, including making households more susceptible to hazards (ex. extreme cold), but also impacting regional transportation systems which rely on electronic access to data to locate passengers. In addition, electrical back-feeds and contingent paths of power are limited in the rural parts of the County. The public has indicated that lack of power is a key reason for not evacuating or planning. Mitigating this through distribution automation and additional paths of power are potential remedies.

Infrastructure Failure*:* Harbor Island only has one way in and out. If a bridge failure were to occur, access would be severely restricted. There are also concerns about potential train derailments within the county. The Solid Waste Department's landfill leachate pumps and gas systems are also not operating properly.

Hazardous Materials and Pipeline Failure: The public has expressed concern that the pipelines and rail lines running through the County may cause certain locations to be at a higher risk of a hazardous materials incident.

COMMUNITY CHALLENGES

- Population Increase
- Strain on Systems Due to Growth
- Outdated Systems and Infrastructure
- Demand for Increased Services

HAZARD RISK RANKING

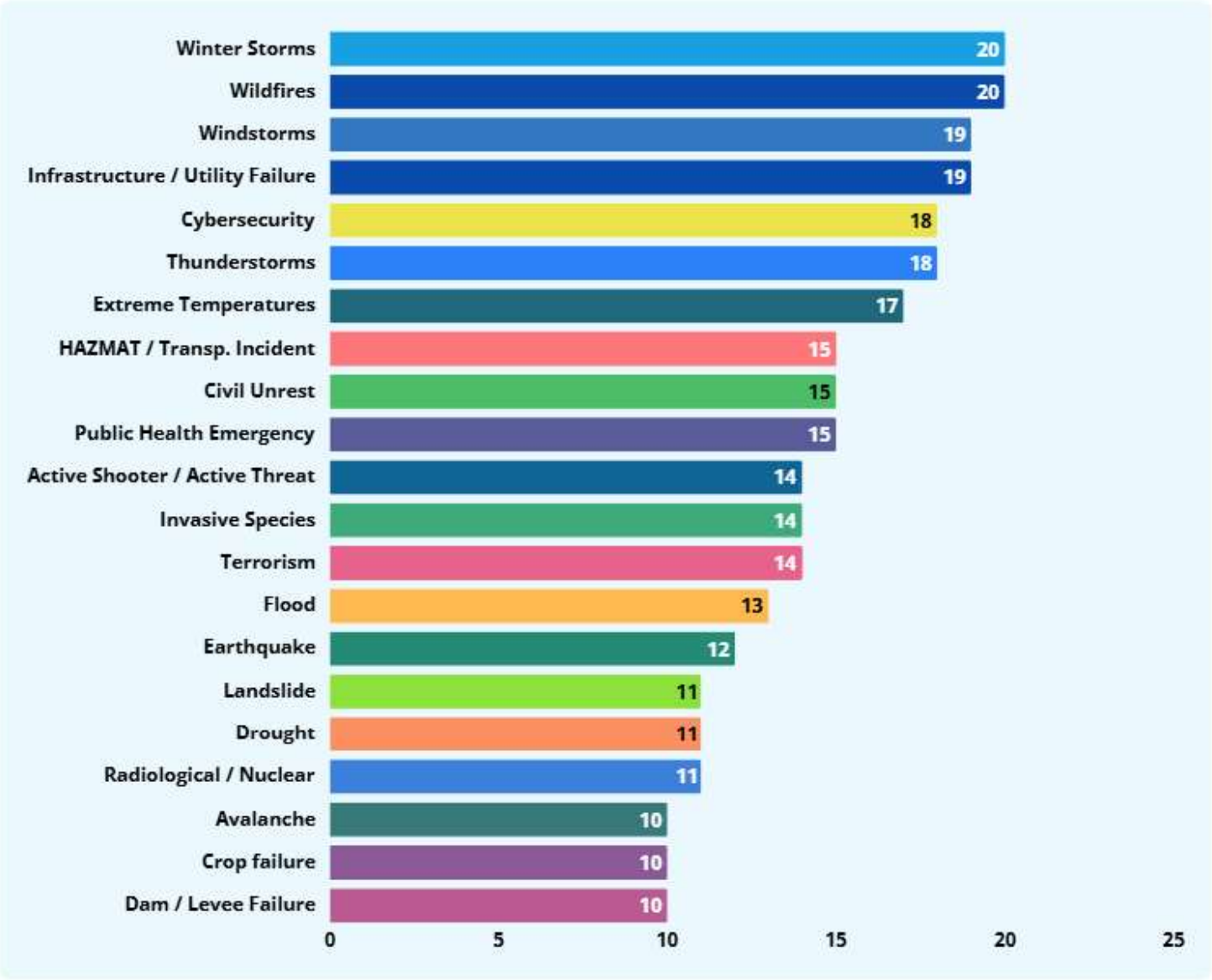

Figure 23-3 Hazard Risk Ranking Chart for Kootenai County

MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

Table 23-10 summarizes the initiatives that were recommended in the previous version of the Hazard Mitigation Plan and their implementation status at the time this update was prepared.

PREVIOUS ACTION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION STATUS **TABLE 23-10**

ACTION #	COMPLETED	KEEP IN PLAN UPDATE	REMOVED	COMMENTS
KC - 2		X		
KC - 3		X		National Weather Service twice per year to give flood & fire outlooks.
KC - 4		X		Current Plan & Updates posted on OEM website
KC - 5		X		Promotion of Alert! Kootenai through social media and at in-person events and outreach
KC - 6		X		Promotion of Alert! Kootenai through social media and at in-person events and outreach, preparedness events
KC - 7		X		
KC - 8		X		
KC - 9		X		
KC - 10		X		Grants / mailers & newsletters / educational public meetings
KC - 11		X		
KC - 12		X		
KC - 13		X		
KC - 14	X			Completed installation of a 500' ft. long ice protection log boom at the recently constructed Harrison Breakwater. Other protection devices are still needed at Spokane Point on Lake Coeur d'Alene, along with other waterway facilities on other lakes within the County. Funding availability will determine additional installation of ice protection devices at other County owned facilities.
KC - 15		X		
KC - 16	X			Fire Drill Completed w/ Evac
KC - 17	X			Nomad Vehicle combined MCC and MCU as it also replaces the Mobile Communications trailer.
KC - 18		X		
KC - 19				Kootenai County has acquired LiDAR data along the boundaries of the Coeur d'Alene River basin and Fernan Lake/Blue Creek areas. We are continuing to pursue this data, as it becomes available
KC - 20		X		
KC - 21		X		If court can't be held at the Court House or Justice Building, it could be moved to the JJC Building or the other way around. It could also be held in the Administration Building in Meeting Rooms 1A & 1B. Also, the Fairgrounds in an option.
KC - 22		X		We need to acquire funds to replace the generator at the Administration Building and to put on at the Court House. They are supposed to add onto the Justice Building and when that happens, a generator is going to be installed.

PREVIOUS ACTION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION STATUS				TABLE 23-10
KC - 23		X		The entire building has a pitched roof. The only flat area is the sally-port.
KC - 24		X		
KC - 25				We will be updating our older handout as needed.
KC - 26	-	-	-	-
KC - 27		X		We plan to educate our staff as needed to handle any special wastes at the time of an event/disaster. All staff does go through hazardous materials training with in their 1st year of being hired.
KC - 28		X		Completed during the 5 year update of AHMP in 2026
KC - 29		X		
KC - 30		X		Working with all fire agencies to locate areas and promote wildfire mitigation education
KC - 31		X		Continue to engage with public in 1-on-1 and conference style formats.
KC - 32		X		
KC - 33	X			Remodeled building with grant funding in 2020-2021 to house EOC and OEM staff.
KC - 34		X		
KC - 35	X			Recovery annex of 2024 Emergency Operations Plan
KC - 36		X		Coroner's office has an MOU for autopsy services. A morgue cooling trailer has been purchased. PHD is handling other aspects
KC - 37	-	-	-	-
KC - 38		X		
KC - 39		X		Kootenai County continues to meet the application and self-recertification requirements under the CRS program.
KC - 40		X		
KC - 41		X		
KC - 42		X		
KC - 43		X		
KC - 44	-	-	-	-
KC - 45		X		
KC - 46	X			
KC - 47		X		This initiative was added since the last update in 2020

Table 23-11 lists the initiatives that make up the Kootenai County hazard mitigation action plan, including new mitigation initiatives (*New initiatives will have * next to the action number)*. Table 23-12 identifies the priority for each initiative.

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN MATRIX						TABLE 23-11
ACTION #	HAZARDS MITIGATED	OBJECTIVES	LEAD AGENCY	EST. COST	FUNDING SOURCE	TIMELINE
KC – 1*	**NEW* Public Safety will identify the necessary build for a duplicate / backup 911 Center to maintain public safety.*					
	All Hazards	1, 3, 4, 5, 6	KC 911	$5,000,000	LOCAL, E911 FUNDS	MEDIUM TERM
KC - 2	*Update County Plans: Comprehensive Emergency Operations Plan, Emergency Operations Plan, All-Hazards Mitigation Plan, Public Health Plan, County Campus Plan, Evacuation Plan, Mass Casualty Plan, Continuity of Operations Plan, and Continuity of Government Plans.*					
	All Hazards	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8	KC OEM	LOW	GRANTS	ONGOING
KC - 3	*Host meetings with hazard specific Subject Matter Experts to gain additional knowledge in better defining and mitigating against natural and human caused hazards*					
	All Hazards	1, 3, 5, 6	KC OEM	LOW	LOCAL	ONGOING
KC – 4	*Maintain a Hazard Mitigation Plan website where this final plan will be housed and planning partners as well as members of the public will be able to monitor plan implementation.*					
	All Hazards	1, 3, 5, 6	KC OEM	LOW	GRANTS	ONGOING
KC – 5	*Continue to support the use, development and enhancement of county-wide citizen notification System.*					
	All Hazards	1, 3, 5, 6	KC OEM	LOW	LOCAL, GRANTS	ONGOING
KC - 6	*Continue to leverage ongoing public education and awareness programs as a method to inform the public on preparedness, risk and community resilience.*					
	All Hazards	1, 3, 5	KC OEM	LOW	GRANTS	ONGOING
KC – 7	*Strive to capture and provide to OEM, perishable data following hazard events such as: high water marks and landslides, the extent and location of the hazard, and loss information to support future updates to the risk assessment*					
	All Hazards	1, 3, 4, 5, 6	PLANNING PARTNERS	LOW	LOCAL, GRANTS	ONGOING
KC – 8	*Continue the use and maintenance of the HAZUS-MH model that was developed to support this plan update. Maintenance includes periodic updates of inventory, and hazard data. Use of this tool will be available to all planning partners.*					
	All Hazards	1, 3, 5, 6, 8	KC OEM / GIS	LOW	LOCAL, GRANTS	ONGOING
KC – 9	*Purchase and install a level monitoring gauge for Lake Pend Oreille at Bayview.*					
	Flood	3, 4, 5, 6	KC OEM	LOW	LOCAL, GRANTS	SHORT TERM
KC – 10	*Research and take action to promote FireSmart Communities.*					
	Wildfire	1, 3, 5	KC OEM	MEDIUM	GRANTS	ONGOING
KC – 11	*Provide training in the use of Web EOC county-wide to emergency response and support partner agencies.*					
	All Hazards	1, 3, 5, 6	KC OEM, PLANNING PARTNERS	LOW	GRANTS	ONGOING
KC – 12	*Divert snow and rain runoff away from homes along Heavenly View Drive and Rainbow Street to prevent flooding and to avert manning pumping operations 24 Hours/ Day.*					
	Severe Weather	3, 4, 6	KC OEM	LOW	LOCAL, GRANTS	SHORT TERM

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN MATRIX						TABLE 23-11
ACTION #	HAZARDS MITIGATED	OBJECTIVES	LEAD AGENCY	EST. COST	FUNDING SOURCE	TIMELINE
KC – 13	*County should assist all fire districts in developing access and functional needs lists or mapping.*					
	All Hazards	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8	KC OEM, FIRE DISTRICTS	LOW	LOCAL, GRANTS	SHORT TERM
KC – 14*	**NEW* Coordinate with Kootenai Electric Cooperative (KEC) Public Safety Partners for annual Review of the Wildfire Mitigation Plan.*					
	Wildfire	1, 3, 5, 6	KEC	LOW	LOCAL	ONGOING
KC – 15	*Acquire generator to provide power to the RTC Building and ITS system during a power failure.*					
	All Hazards	3, 5, 6	TRANSIT CTR.	MEDIUM	LOCAL, GRANTS	SHORT TERM
KC – 16*	**NEW* Create a database with identified local warming / cooling shelters.*					
	Severe Weather	1, 2, 3, 6	KC OEM	LOW	LOCAL	SHORT TERM
KC – 17*	**NEW* Provide educational material for Ready, Set, Go! and Alert! Kootenai such as interactive evacuation mapping and educational videos.*					
	All Hazards	1, 3, 5, 6	KCOEM	LOW	GRANTS	SHORT TERM
KC – 18	*identify and purchase data storage units to retain video surveillance in the Jail, SO Campus and Dispatch Center for two years*					
	Active Threat	3, 5, 6	KCSO	HIGH	UNKNOWN	SHORT TERM
KC – 19	*Continue to acquire LIDAR data such that the county can apply for map revisions to more accurately map the flood hazard boundaries of the major lakes.*					
	Flood	3, 5, 6, 7, 8	COMMUNITY DEV.	LOW	LOCAL	SHORT TERM
KC – 20	*Revise Flood Insurance Rate Maps for the major lakes.*					
	Flood	3, 6, 7, 8	COMMUNITY DEV.	LOW	LOCAL	SHORT TERM
KC – 21	*District Court Building, JJC, Justice Building – must operate during severe weather. Need alternative location to hold court in the event it can't be held at the District Court Building. Need MOU for alternative locations. The Kootenai County Fairgrounds may also be an option.*					
	Severe Weather	3, 5, 6	BG	LOW	LOCAL	SHORT TERM
KC – 22	*The Administration Building, Justice Building, and Courthouse do not have backup power. Need to replace the Admin. Generator to support the entire building and servers. Need to reinstall one at the Justice Building and purchase a new generator for the Courthouse.*					
	All Hazards	3, 5, 6	BG	HIGH	LOCAL, GRANTS	SHORT TERM
KC – 23	*Juvenile Detention Center has a flat roof. When there are heavy snow loads and need a plan to remove the weight. Evacuating the building may be required.*					
	Severe Weather	3, 5, 6	BG	LOW	LOCAL	SHORT TERM
KC – 24	*Relocation of overhead powerlines constructed in heavily wooded and difficult to access areas. Relocating such lines to roadside easements would significantly reduce susceptibility to storm damage, would be substantially easier to patrol when damages do occur and allow power to be restored to critical loads more quickly. When relocation to a road-side easement is not feasible, conversion of the overhead line to underground construction would be pursued.*					

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN MATRIX						TABLE 23-11
ACTION #	HAZARDS MITIGATED	OBJECTIVES	LEAD AGENCY	EST. COST	FUNDING SOURCE	TIMELINE
	Severe Weather	3,4, 5, 6	UTILITY COMPANIES	HIGH	GRANTS	ONGOING
KC – 25	*Public Education handouts for household hazardous waste for distribution through the Solid Waste Program.*					
	HAZMAT	1, 3, 5, 6	SOLID WASTE	LOW	LOCAL	SHORT TERM
KC – 26	*Generators and electrical improvements at the Ramsey and Prairie Transfer Sites to enable continued operations during power outages.*					
	Severe Weather	3, 4, 5, 6	SOLID WASTE	MEDIUM	LOCAL	SHORT TERM
KC – 27	*Expand staff training for handling special and hazardous materials delivered to solid waste facilities in the event of an event/disaster.*					
	HAZMAT	1, 3, 5, 6	SOLID WASTE	LOW	LOCAL	SHORT TERM
KC – 28	*Continue to update the Kootenai County Risk Assessment.*					
	All Hazards	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8	KC OEM	LOW	GRANTS	ONGOING
KC – 29	*Explore the feasibility of grading the far end of E. Howard Rd., building an ingress/egress to enable an evacuation route in case of fire or hazardous chemical spill in case of train derailment or blockage of Howard Rd. at the other end.*					
	Wildfire	3, 4, 5, 6	HIGHWAY DISTRICTS	MEDIUM	LOCAL	SHORT TERM
KC – 30	*Identify high risk areas, promote public awareness and then seek to reduce fuel loads on public lands working with appropriate Local, Federal and State agencies.*					
	Wildfire	4, 6, 7, 8	KC OEM, FIRE	MEDIUM	GOOD	SHORT TERM
KC – 31	*Determine new and improved ways of educating citizens on what a Flood Way and Flood Plain are; the risks associated with building in a Flood Way or Flood Plain and how to possibly reduce the risks through mitigation.*					
	Flood	1, 3, 5, 6	COMMUNITY DEV.	LOW	LOCAL	SHORT TERM
KC – 32	*Coordinate with ITD to clean the culverts under I-90 and the On Ramps from Cataldo to improve backwater drainage and improve water levels in the Cataldo Area during high water events.*					
	Flood	1, 3, 4, 6	ITD, SCFPD	LOW	LOCAL	SHORT TERM
KC – 33	-					
	-	-	-	-	-	-
KC – 34	*Acquire easements for and facilitate cleaning of catch basins in Latour Creek.*					
	Flood	3, 6	ESHD	LOW	LOCAL	SHORT TERM
KC – 35	-					
	-	-	-	-	-	-
KC – 36	*Partner with Panhandle Health District Region 1 to update the Kootenai County Mass Fatality Plan. Include such items as MOU's for autopsy services, pumper truck for hauling and disposing of bio-hazard materials, alternative morgue with capacity for over 20 bodies, PPE equipment & supplies for radioactive waste events.*					
	All Hazards	1, 2, 6	CORONER	LOW	LOCAL, GRANTS	SHORT TERM
KC – 37	*Work with the five northern counties to purchase a portable dental x-ray machine to be used for dental record identification during a mass fatality event.*					

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN MATRIX						TABLE 23-11
ACTION #	HAZARDS MITIGATED	OBJECTIVES	LEAD AGENCY	EST. COST	FUNDING SOURCE	TIMELINE
	All Hazards	1, 2, 5, 6	CORONER	$30,000	LOCAL, GRANTS	SHORT TERM
KC – 38	*Continue to maintain the County's compliance and good standing under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). This will be accomplished through the implementation of floodplain management programs that, at a minimum, will meet the minimum requirements of the NFIP, which include the following:* *- Enforcement of the adopted flood damage prevention ordinance* *- Participating in floodplain identification and mapping updates* *- Providing public assistance/information on floodplain requirements and impacts.*					
	Flood	3, 4, 5, 6	COMMUNITY DEV.	LOW	LOCAL	ONGOING
KC – 39	*Continue to maintain or enhance the County's classification under the Community Rating System (CRS) program.*					
	Flood	5, 6, 9	COMMUNITY DEV.	LOW	LOCAL	ONGOING
KC – 40	*Convert overhead power lines routed through (or adjacent to) forest areas with a heightened risk for forest fire to underground lines, when economically feasible.*					
	Wildfire, Severe Weather	3, 4, 5, 6	KEC	LOW	GRANTS	ONGOING
KC – 41	*Develop advance warning system to include consideration of the age of property owners, need of warning, and back up contacts.*					
	All Hazards	1, 5, 6	HARBOR ISLAND	LOW	LOCAL	SHORT TERM
KC – 42	*Develop a master plan for organizing the distribution of sandbags.*					
	Flood	1, 6	HARBOR ISLAND	LOW	LOCAL	SHORT TERM
KC – 43	*Remodel County space for autopsy/pathology lab facility, including HVAC, radiology, and diagnostic equipment.*					
	All Hazards	1, 5, 6	CORONER	MEDIUM	LOCAL, GRANTS	SHORT TERM
KC – 44	*Purchase radiology diagnostic equipment.*					
	All Hazards	1, 5, 6	CORONER	LOW	LOCAL	SHORT TERM
KC – 45	*Convert overhead power lines routed through (or adjacent to) forest areas with a heightened risk for forest fire to underground lines, when economically feasible.*					
	Utility Failure	1, 3, 4, 5, 6	KEC	LOW	LOCAL	ONGOING
KC – 46	*Install backup generator serving North Kootenai Water District headquarters to fully support critical operations during emergency events (was KC- 47)*					
	All Hazards	3, 5, 6	NORTH KOOTENAI WATER DIST.	HIGH	GRANTS	SHORT TERM

MITIGATION STRATEGY PRIORITY SCHEDULE					TABLE 23-12
ACTION #	**PRIORITY**	**# OF OBJECTIVES MET**	**COST**	**BENEFIT**	**BENEFITS EQUAL OR EXCEED COSTS?**
KC – 1*	**Medium**	5	High	High	Equals
KC - 2	**Medium**	8	Low	Medium	Exceeds
KC - 3	**Medium**	4	Low	Medium	Exceeds
KC - 4	**Low**	4	Low	Low	Equals
KC - 5	**Low**	4	Low	Low	Equals
KC - 6	**Low**	3	Low	Low	Equals
KC - 7	**Low**	5	Low	Low	Equals
KC - 8	**Low**	5	Low	Medium	Exceeds
KC - 9	**Medium**	4	Low	Low	Equals
KC - 10	**Low**	3	Medium	High	Exceeds
KC - 11	**High**	4	Low	Medium	Exceeds
KC - 12	**Medium**	3	Low	Medium	Exceeds
KC - 13	**Medium**	6	Low	High	Exceeds
KC – 14*	**Medium**	4	Low	High	Exceeds
KC - 15	**Medium**	3	Medium	High	Exceeds
KC – 16*	**Medium**	4	Low	Low	Equals
KC – 17*	**Medium**	4	Low	High	Exceeds
KC - 18	**Medium**	3	Low	Medium	Exceeds
KC - 19	**Medium**	5	Low	High	Exceeds
KC - 20	**High**	4	Low	Medium	Exceeds
KC - 21	**Medium**	3	Low	Medium	Exceeds
KC - 22	**Medium**	3	High	High	Equals
KC - 23	**High**	3	Low	Low	Equals
KC - 24	**Low**	4	High	Medium	-
KC - 25	**Medium**	4	Low	Low	Equals
KC - 26	**Medium**	4	Medium	Medium	Equals
KC - 27	**Medium**	4	Low	Medium	Exceeds
KC - 28	**Medium**	7	Low	Medium	Exceeds
KC - 29	**Medium**	4	Medium	High	Exceeds
KC - 30	**Medium**	4	Medium	High	Exceeds
KC - 31	**High**	4	Low	Low	Exceeds
KC - 32	**Low**	4	Low	Medium	Exceeds
KC - 33	**-**	-	-	-	-
KC - 34	**High**	2	Low	Medium	Exceeds
KC - 35	**-**	-	-	-	-
KC - 36	**Low**	3	Low	High	Exceeds
KC - 37	**Medium**	4	Medium	High	Exceeds
KC - 38	**Medium**	4	Low	Medium	Exceeds
KC - 39	**High**	3	Low	Medium	Exceeds
KC - 40	**High**	4	Low	High	Exceeds
KC - 41	**High**	3	Low	Medium	Exceeds

KC - 42	**Medium**	2	Low	Medium	Exceeds
KC - 43	**Medium**	3	Medium	Medium	Equals
KC - 44	**High**	3	Low	Medium	Exceeds
KC - 45	**Medium**	5	Low	High	Exceeds
KC - 46	**High**	3	High	High	Equals

See the introduction to this Volume for explanation of priorities.

CHAPTER 24
CITY OF ATHOL ANNEX

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN POINTS OF CONTACT

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CHANGES SINCE THE 2020 AHMP

- A hazard risk summary has been added.
- Jurisdictional risk assessments have been updated.
- A jurisdiction summary chart has been added.

HAZARD RISK SUMMARY

The following chart displays the top 5 hazards for the City of Athol. For a more comprehensive explanation, see the **Hazard Risk Ranking** section at the end of this Annex.

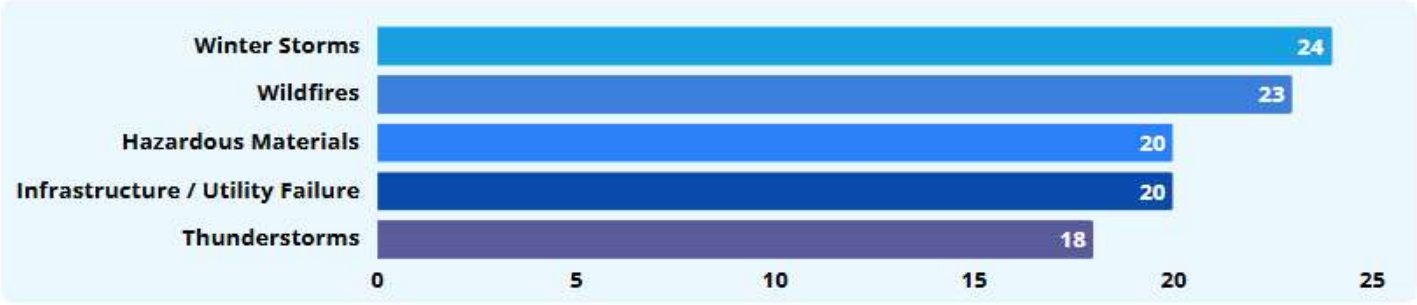

Figure 24-1: Hazard Risk Summary

JURISDICTION SUMMARY		TABLE 24-1
CURRENT POPULATION	**DATE OF INCORPORATION**	**POPULATION GROWTH**
800 (Average age of 40.7) (2022 U.S. Census estimate)	1909	Increased by approximately 10.1% between 2010 and 2022 (2022 U.S. Census estimate)

CRITICAL FACILITIES								TABLE 24-2
GOVT. FUNCTIONS	SCHOOLS	TRANSP.	MED. / HEALTH	FIRE	POLICE	EMERGENCY OPERATIONS	HAZMAT	TOTAL
2	1	6	0	4	0	0	0	**13**

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE					TABLE 24-3
BRIDGES	WATER SUPPLY	WASTEWATER	POWER	COMMUNICATIONS	TOTAL
1	2	0	0	0	**3**

OVERVIEW

The City of Athol is located in northern Kootenai County, Idaho. The Silverwood theme park is located in close proximity. Farragut State Park is located several miles east of town at the southern end of the Lake Pend Oreille.

BRIEF HISTORY

A Northern Pacific Railroad station was built in Athol in 1882, and settlers hoped for a vast agricultural paradise. The jack pine forest first attracted early settlers to Athol, and logging, milling, and agriculture created prosperity. By 1903 there were many businesses opened, including the Pacific Hotel, a drugstore, a smithy, a jewelry store, restaurants, a mercantile company, and a saloon. The depression reduced Athol's importance, and the community declined until the 1940s when Farragut Naval Training Station opened.

Athol was first known as Colton, the town was renamed Athol by a settler who came from Athol, Massachusetts. The Massachusetts Athol was named after a town in Scotland named for the Duke of Athol.

GOVERNING BODY FORMAT

The City is governed by a mayoral/council form of government with 4 City Council Members and a Mayor, all of which are elected to 4-year terms. This body will assume responsibility for the implementation and adoption of this plan. The Mayor oversees the day-to-day operations of the City. Services provided by the City include Public Services including Public Works, Cemetery, Road Maintenance, and Water.

DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Athol has maintained a consistent level of growth over the past few years. The Crossings commercial development, anchored with Super 1 Foods, is now nearly three quarters developed. This has led to more than a 50% growth in new businesses in Athol. Athol's residential housing market has also experienced some growth and development. The first subdivision in 30 years brought 25 new homes and the development of 2 additional streets being built has brought an additional 10 homes all within the last two years. Athol is also beginning to feel more impacts because of the residential growth happening just outside of the city limits.

Forecasted projects that will impact the City include:

- Continued Commercial development around Super One at Highway 54 and Roberts Rd
- Permanent Public Park Restrooms – (Approximately $250,000)
- Projected new City Hall building – Unclear cost at this time
- Cemetery development – Unclear cost at this time
    - Issues arising from past and forecasted development include:
- Increased demand for services Fire, Police, Streets, Parks
- Increased call volume for First Responders (Fire/Police)
- Increased sewer volume needing to be addressed- The city did conduct a facility plan but research showed it does not financially work for a city our size at this time. Development of a regional sewer treatment facility may make more sense to address future needs
- Increased demand for recreation facilities, which places a major responsibility on a City Parks and Recreation program to be developed
- Increased demand for trash and recycling

With the increase in residential homes both in and around the city as well as the growth in new business, Athol's population is sure to continue to rise. This can already be seen by the increase in traffic along Highway 54 and 95 corridors. The need of infrastructure resources has increased without an increase in employees, which puts more burden on the existing

employees and creates delays in action which are scrutinized by the public. The continued increase in demand for fire/police/and city services could create a potential hazard during a crisis or event.

CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

An assessment of legal and regulatory capabilities is presented in Table 24-4. An assessment of fiscal capabilities is presented in Table 24-5. An assessment of administrative and technical capabilities is presented in Table 24-6. Information on National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) compliance is presented in Table 24-7. Classifications under various community mitigation programs are presented in Table 24-8.

LEGAL AND REGULATORY CAPABILITY		TABLE 24-4
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REQUIREMENTS	**COMMENTS:**	**LOCAL AUTHORITY?**
Building Code		NO
Zoning Code	Planning and Zoning, Ordinance #263 (7-12-2005)	YES
Subdivisions	General provisions. Subdivisions Ordinance # 442 (2023)	YES
Stormwater Management	Commercial Zones Ordinance #445 (5-21-2024)	YES
Post-Disaster Recovery		NO
Real Estate Disclosure		NO
Growth Management		NO
Site Plan Review	Site Permits/Lot coverage, Ordinance #416 (3-21-2018); Ordinance #416 (3-21-2018); Ordinance #430 (11-17-2020); Ordinance # 445 (5-21-2024)	YES
Public Health and Safety	Law Enforcement, minors, animals. Nuisance Ordinance # 265 (5-2-2006), Curfew Ordinance #251 (12-3-2002), Livestock Ordinance # 246 (1-2-2001)	NO
Environmental Protection	Health and sanitation. Nuisance Ordinance # 271 (7-1-2008)	YES
PLANNING DOCUMENTS	**COMMENTS:**	**LOCAL AUTHORITY?**
General or Comprehensive Plan *Is the plan equipped to provide linkage to this mitigation plan?*	Plan is 2022	YES
Capital Improvement Plan *What types of capital facilities does the plan address?* *How often is the plan updated?*	Water and streets; $4,000,000 project 5-10 years as needed	YES
Floodplain or Basin Plan		NO
Stormwater Plan	Commercial Zones Ordinance # 445 (5-21-2024)	NO
Habitat Conservation Plan		NO
Economic Development Plan		NO
Shoreline Management Plan		NO
Community Wildfire Protection Plan		NO

LEGAL AND REGULATORY CAPABILITY		TABLE 24-4
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING	**COMMENTS:**	**LOCAL AUTHORITY?**
Comprehensive Emergency Operations Plan	2024 Kootenai County Emergency Operations Plan	YES
Threat & Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment	In Progress	YES
Terrorism Plan		NO
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan		NO
Continuity of Operations Plan		NO
Public Health Plan		NO

FISCAL CAPABILITY	TABLE 24-5
FINANCIAL RESOURCES	**ACCESSIBLE / ELIGIBLE TO USE?**
Community Development Block Grants	YES
Capital Improvements Project Funding	YES
Authority to Levy Taxes for Specific Purposes	YES
User Fees for Water, Sewer, Gas or Electric Service	YES
Incur Debt through General Obligation Bonds	YES
Incur Debt through Special Tax Bonds	NO
Incur Debt through Private Activity Bonds	NO
Withhold Public Expenditures in Hazard-Prone Areas	NO
State-Sponsored Grant Programs	YES
Development Impact Fees for Homebuyers or Developers	YES
Other	-

ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL CAPABILITY		TABLE 24-6
STAFF/PERSONNEL RESOURCES	**AVAILABLE?**	**DEPARTMENT/AGENCY/POSITION**
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	YES	Contracted out
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	YES	Contracted Out
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	YES	Contracted out
Staff with training in benefit/cost analysis	YES	Contracted out
Surveyors	YES	Contracted as needed
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS applications	YES	Contracted out
Scientist familiar with natural hazards in local area	NO	Contracted out
Emergency manager	YES	Local fire department
Grant writers	YES	Contracted out

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM (NFIP) COMPLIANCE	TABLE 24-7
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	N/A
Who is your floodplain administrator? (department/position)	N/A
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	N/A
What is the date of adoption of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	N/A
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit or Community Assistance Contact?	N/A
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? – *If so, please state what they are.*	N/A
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? – *If no, please state why.*	
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? – *If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?*	N/A
Does your jurisdiction participate in the Community Rating System (CRS)? – *If so, is your jurisdiction seeking to improve its CRS Classification?* – *If not, is your jurisdiction interested in joining the CRS program?*	N/A

The City of Athol does not contain any mapped Special Flood Hazard Areas. As a result, the City is not required to participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The City may consider joining the NFIP in the future, and if so, will follow all necessary program requirements.

COMMUNITY CLASSIFICATIONS			TABLE 24-8
	PARTICIPATING?	CLASSIFICATION	DATE CLASSIFIED
Community Rating System	NO	N/A	N/A
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule	NO	10/10	N/A
Public Protection - Fire Insurance Rating	YES	3	2010
Storm Ready	NO	N/A	N/A
Firewise	NO	N/A	N/A

JURISDICTION-SPECIFIC NATURAL HAZARD EVENT HISTORY

Table 24-9 lists notable occurrences of natural hazards specifically recorded within the jurisdiction by the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration. Information regarding hazards incidents impacting the entire county can be found in Volume 1 of this Plan.

NATURAL HAZARD EVENTS **TABLE 24-9**

TYPE OF EVENT	EVENT DESCRIPTION / FEMA DISASTER #	DATE	PRELIMINARY DAMAGE ASSESSMENT
Tornado	An NWS survey team concluded f2 tornado touched down and caused damage to old growth trees	5/31/1997	$50,000 in property damage
Thunderstorm	Strong winds associated with a thunderstorm produced estimated wind gusts near 60 MPH.	7/12/2006	-

Repetitive loss records are as follows:

Number of FEMA-identified Repetitive-Loss Properties	0
Number of FEMA-identified Severe-Repetitive-Loss Properties	0
Number of Repetitive-Loss Properties or Severe-Repetitive-Loss Properties that have been mitigated	0

LOCAL HAZARD CONCERNS

The following include narratives about specific hazards within the jurisdiction that are of particular concern in local areas:

Hazardous Materials: The City is concerned about the potential of a pipeline failure or a hazardous materials incident during transportation via tractor trailer on US95 or railcar on BNSF or Union Pacific tracks which both run through the west end of town.

Cyber Security: The City intends to invest in education regarding cyber-security threats that could impact the jurisdiction.

COMMUNITY CHALLENGES

- Lack of Health & Medical Services
- Safety & Security force
- Public Health
- Patient Transportation
- No City Sewer, only Septic
- Outdated Infrastructure
- Wildfire Risk
- Low staffing Due to Tax Base
- Lack of Funding

HAZARD RISK RANKING

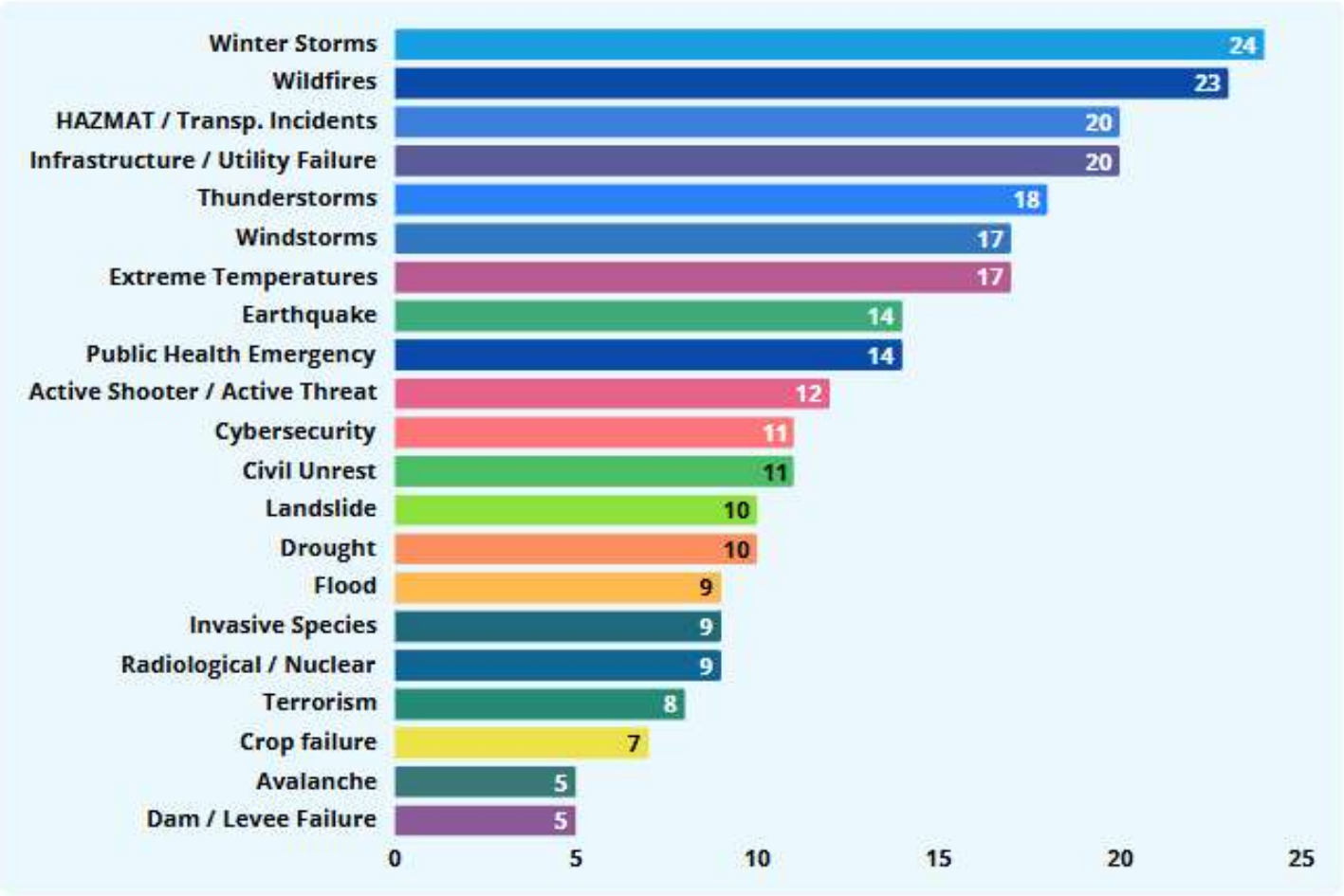

Figure 24-2 Hazard Risk Ranking Chart for City of Athol

MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

Table 24-10 summarizes the initiatives that were recommended in the previous version of the Hazard Mitigation Plan and their implementation status at the time this update was prepared.

PREVIOUS ACTION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION STATUS **TABLE 24-10**

ACTION #	COMPLETED	KEEP IN PLAN UPDATE	REMOVED	COMMENTS
A - 1		X		Working with city personnel to develop plan.
A - 2	X			Available, situationally dependent
A - 3	X			Amateur Radio set has been donated to City, Public Works director is a licensed operator
A - 4		X		Encourage citizens to coordinate with KCOEM and their website for information
A - 5		X		Ongoing conversation until funding is identified
A - 6		X		Coordinate with KCOEM, referring people to KCOEM website for education
A - 7		X		Ongoing
A - 8			X	Not located in flood zone
A - 9		X		Working on fortifying communications in the building

Table 24-11 lists the initiatives that make up the City of Athol hazard mitigation action plan, including new mitigation initiatives (*New initiatives will have * next to the action number)*. Table 24-12 identifies the priority for each initiative.

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN MATRIX **TABLE 24-11**

ACTION #	HAZARDS MITIGATED	OBJECTIVES	LEAD AGENCY	EST. COST	FUNDING SOURCE	TIMELINE
A – 1	*Create a Continuity of Operations Plan for the City of Athol.*					
	All Hazards	**1, 3, 5**	**CITY OF ATHOL**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**
A - 2*	**NEW* Public Works will work to identify the necessary capacity for a generator to power the facility.*					
	All Hazards	**3, 5, 6**	**CITY OF ATHOL**	**UNKNOWN**	**UNKNOWN**	**SHORT TERM**
A - 3	*Enable the City Community center to be used as a disaster relief headquarters. (Was A-9)*					
	All Hazards	**1, 2, 3, 5, 6**	**CITY OF ATHOL**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**
A - 4	*Increase public awareness of all hazard events that may impact the City and develop a public awareness brochure.*					
	All Hazards	**1**	**CITY OF ATHOL**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**ONGOING**
A - 5	*Obtain a backup generator to support the City Hall building, which will be used during emergency conditions where supplied electrical power service is unavailable.*					
	All Hazards	**1, 2, 3, 5, 6**	**CITY OF ATHOL**	**UNKNOWN**	**LOCAL, GRANTS**	**SHORT TERM**
A - 6	*Add a page/link on the City Website recommending actions to prevent wildfire and list evacuation instructions (persons & animals). Include Shelter in Place instructions.*					
	All Hazards	**1**	**CITY OF ATHOL**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**ONGOING**
A - 7	*Continue to participate in the Kootenai County Multi-Jurisdictional All Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Process for the next five years.*					
	All Hazards	**1, 3, 4, 5, 6**	**CITY OF ATHOL**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**ONGOING**

MITIGATION STRATEGY PRIORITY SCHEDULE **TABLE 24-12**

ACTION #	PRIORITY	# OF OBJECTIVES MET	COST	BENEFIT	BENEFITS EQUAL OR EXCEED COSTS?
A - 1	**High**	3	Low	Medium	Exceeds
A – 2*	**Medium**	3	-	High	Equals
A - 3	**Medium**	5	Low	Medium	Exceeds
A - 4	**High**	1	Low	Low	Equals
A - 5	**Low**	5	-	High	Exceeds
A - 6	**High**	1	Low	Low	Equals
A - 7	**Medium**	5	Low	Low	Equals

See the introduction to this Volume for explanation of priorities.

CHAPTER 25
CITY OF COEUR D' ALENE ANNEX

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN POINTS OF CONTACT

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CHANGES SINCE THE 2020 AHMP

- A hazard risk summary has been added.
- Jurisdictional risk assessments have been updated.
- A jurisdiction summary chart has been added.

HAZARD RISK SUMMARY

The following chart displays the top 5 hazards for the City of Coeur d' Alene. For a more comprehensive explanation, see the **Hazard Risk Ranking** section at the end of this Annex.

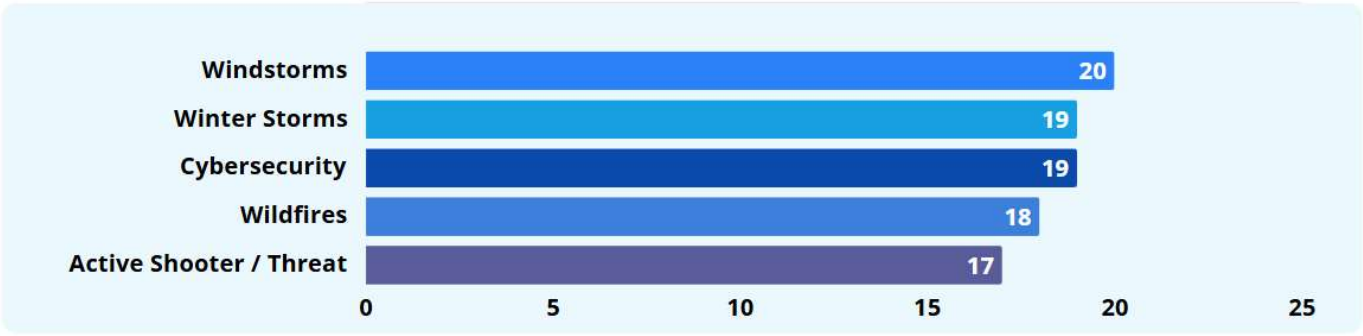

Figure 25-1: Hazard Risk Summary

JURISDICTION SUMMARY		TABLE 25-1
CURRENT POPULATION	DATE OF INCORPORATION	POPULATION GROWTH
56,894 (2023 U.S. Census estimate)	1887	Increased by approximately 4.1% between 2020 and 2023 (2023 U.S. Census estimate)

CRITICAL FACILITIES								TABLE 25-2
GOVT. FUNCTIONS	SCHOOLS	TRANSP.	MED. / HEALTH	FIRE	POLICE	EMERGENCY OPERATIONS	HAZMAT	TOTAL
28	48	33	2	12	8	1	11	**143**

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE					TABLE 25-3
BRIDGES	WATER SUPPLY	WASTEWATER	POWER	COMMUNICATIONS	TOTAL
26	11	22	0	8	**67**

OVERVIEW

The City of Coeur d'Alene is located on the northern end of Lake Coeur d'Alene. The lake is fed principally by the St. Joe and Coeur d'Alene Rivers and is drained by the Spokane River. The domestic water is obtained from deep wells in the Spokane Valley-Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer, a huge underground reservoir of high quality, known for its abundant quantity of water. The foothills of the Bitterroot Mountain Range lie to the east of the city. Coeur d'Alene National Forest land lies to the east and south of the city and are visible from most areas. The city itself has been designated a "Tree City USA" as a result of the management of our urban forest. Year-round outdoor recreational opportunities that utilize our natural surroundings are available regionally and locally. Scenic views and vistas are an abundant, important asset to the community and are highly prized by residents and tourists alike.

The City of Coeur d'Alene is Kootenai County's largest city, with approximately 57,000 residents. It is the County seat. The city has a wide variety of geographic features, including neighborhoods on the Rathdrum Prairie, adjacent hillsides, and lake and riverfront properties.

The City has forested areas within the wildland urban interface (WUI) area that are actively managed to help reduce fuel and educate property owners on fire safe practices. These include Tubbs Hill, Cherry Hill, Stanley Hill, Fernan Hill, and Canfield Mountain.

The City of Coeur d'Alene's Fire Department provides firefighting and emergency medical services, hazardous materials incident response and water rescue services to an area encompassing 16 square miles and approximately 57,000 residents in the City of Coeur d'Alene. The Coeur d'Alene Fire Department is bounded on the north by Northern Lakes Fire District, to the south by Mica Kidd Island Fire District, and to the east and west by the Kootenai County Fire and Rescue. The district serves the City of Coeur d'Alene and North Idaho College, located within its boundaries. The Coeur d'Alene Fire Department is staffed by 70 full-time firefighters/Emergency Medical Technicians.

BRIEF HISTORY

The French name Coeur d'Alene can be traced back to the early 1800s when David Thompson of the North West Trading Company, encountered French-speaking Iroquois already living in the area. Since the Iroquois were familiar with the area, he hired them as guides and scouts. The words, Coeur d'Alene (meaning the "heart of an awl") may have been the Iroquois' attempt to describe the sharp trading practices of the local Schitsu'umsh people who were native to the area.

Kootenai County's original boundaries were established on December 22, 1884. The first county seat was Sin-na-ac-qua-teen, a trading post located on the Clark Fork River (it was later relocated to Rathdrum and again later, to Coeur d'Alene). Fort Coeur d'Alene was established in 1878, and later became Fort Sherman, named after the famous Civil War general. The City of Coeur d'Alene developed near the edge of the fort and within a few years had become a supply point and navigation hub for the mining and timber industry.

In 1910, Coeur d'Alene's population was 8,000. Six large lumber mills were located in and near Coeur d'Alene. The City boasted 4 banks, 5 hotels, 9 churches, 4 grade schools and a high school, a movie theater, and 2 telephone systems. Four railroads served the city: the Northern Pacific; the Inland Empire Railroad electric line; the Milwaukee Road; and the Spokane International. The city's major industries were timber, tourism, and agriculture. By the early 1930s Coeur d'Alene was established as Kootenai County's economic and social center.

GOVERNING BODY FORMAT

The City is governed by a mayoral/council form of government with 6 City Council Members and a Mayor, all of which are elected to 4-year terms. This body will assume responsibility for the implementation and adoption of this plan. A City Administrator oversees the day-to-day operations of the City. Services provided by the City include Police, Fire, Public Services including Public Works, Planning and Parks and Recreation, Water and Wastewater and a public library system.

DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Coeur d'Alene contains a mixture of century-old residential neighborhoods near the downtown core and newly constructed neighborhoods in the northern portions of the city. Increased property values near Lake Coeur d'Alene have intensified the pressure for infill, redevelopment, and reuse in the areas surrounding the downtown. Commercial uses thrive along transportation corridors. The two major auto-oriented transportation routes in Coeur d'Alene are Interstate-90 (east/west) and US-95 (north/south).

Downtown Coeur d'Alene has the highest intensity uses for retail, office, residences, and hotels contained within low-rise, mid-rise and high-rise buildings. The Education Corridor is made up of multiple institutions of higher learning and is being master planned for expansion. The residual shorelines will see expanded pressure for higher density lower stature mixed use development. The Rathdrum Prairie will remain primarily lower density residential development with pockets of increased density. Hillsides present many hurdles for development; public sentiment, utilities, ingress/egress, slope/runoff, view shed, and protection from wildfire are just a few of the difficulties regarding growth in such areas. Commercial areas along transportation corridors are expected to increase in density exclusive of expanding much in area due to logistical restraints.

The City has close to 4,600 assets. Of these, the following assets are of critical importance:

- 88 City-owned buildings
- 46 wells
- 17 water tanks
- Wastewater facility
- Two (2) bridges
- 2,000 fire hydrants
- Five (5) docks
- 24 ITD intersections, 57 City intersections with signals

The City has four Fire Stations and a fire boat house at the 3rd Street Marina.

The Police Department is undergoing an expansion project at the Police Headquarters and a new Support Services Building is being constructed.

City-owned infrastructure and assets that would be important to protect in a hazard situation, would be the buildings, the wastewater treatment facility, the wells, water tanks and pumping infrastructure, fire hydrants, fiber network, communication systems, servers, bridges, and traffic signals.

There are three towers being constructed in Downtown Coeur d'Alene – the Thomas George condo building, a Marriott Hotel, and The Sherman Tower which is a hotel tower for the Coeur d'Alene Resort. These towers are being constructed without the FARS standpipe infrastructure, as they were approved prior to the new City Code requiring the FARS system was adopted.

As the City continues to grow, departments continue to experience: Increased demand for services Fire, Police, Streets, Parks, Legal, IT;

- Increased call volume for First Responders (Fire/Police)
- Increased sewer volume requires ongoing upgrades at the treatment facility.
- Increased water demand, thus new water tower facilities and wells
- Increased demand for recreation facilities puts added responsibility on Parks and Recreation.
- Increased demand for trash and recycling

CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

An assessment of legal and regulatory capabilities is presented in Table 25-4. An assessment of fiscal capabilities is presented in Table 25-5. An assessment of administrative and technical capabilities is presented in Table 25-6. Information on National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) compliance is presented in Table 25-7. Classifications under various community mitigation programs are presented in Table 25-8.

LEGAL AND REGULATORY CAPABILITY		TABLE 25-4
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REQUIREMENTS	**COMMENTS:**	**LOCAL AUTHORITY?**
Building Code	International Building Code	YES
Zoning Code		YES
Subdivisions		YES
Stormwater Management		YES
Post-Disaster Recovery		NO
Real Estate Disclosure		NO
Growth Management	Area of Impact	YES
Site Plan Review	Planning, Engineering, Water, Wastewater, Fire, Building	YES
Public Health and Safety	Panhandle Health District	NO
Environmental Protection	Coeur d'Alene Municipal Code sections 17.08.1, 17.08.9, and 17.98.2 (Floodplain, hillside, shoreline)	YES
PLANNING DOCUMENTS	**COMMENTS:**	**LOCAL AUTHORITY?**
General or Comprehensive Plan *Is the plan equipped to provide linkage to this mitigation plan?*	The 2022-2042 Comprehensive Plan contains a section on Natural Resources and Hazardous Areas under Part 4 (Special Areas). It includes the Wildland Urban Interface, Floodplain, and Hillsides. The plan is equipped to be able to link to current mitigation plans as a document adopted by reference.	YES
Capital Improvement Plan *What types of capital facilities does the plan address?* *How often is the plan updated?*	Streets, parks, public safety, wastewater-plant and collection systems, water. Police, Fire and Transportation CIPs were done as part of the Impact Fee Update that was adopted in July 2024. Every 5 years for wastewater, every 6-10 for water	YES
Floodplain or Basin Plan	Coeur d'Alene Municipal Code 17.08.100 2010 Revised	YES
Stormwater Plan	Coeur d'Alene Municipal Code 13.30 - 1994	YES
Habitat Conservation Plan		NO
Economic Development Plan	Region 1 Comprehensive Economics Development Strategy (CEDS) 9-25-142024	YES
Shoreline Management Plan	Shoreline Ordinance	YES
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	Standard Operating Procedure	YES

LEGAL AND REGULATORY CAPABILITY		TABLE 25-4
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING	**COMMENTS:**	**LOCAL AUTHORITY?**
Comprehensive Emergency Operations Plan	2024 Kootenai County Emergency Operations Plan	YES
Threat & Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment	EPA Mandated for Wastewater -2013	YES
Terrorism Plan	Fire and law standard operating procedures; IT with document recovery plan	YES
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan		YES
Continuity of Operations Plan		YES
Public Health Plan	Panhandle Health District	YES

FISCAL CAPABILITY	TABLE 25-5
FINANCIAL RESOURCES	**ACCESSIBLE / ELIGIBLE TO USE?**
Community Development Block Grants	YES
Capital Improvements Project Funding	YES
Authority to Levy Taxes for Specific Purposes	YES
User Fees for Water, Sewer, Gas or Electric Service	YES
Incur Debt through General Obligation Bonds	YES
Incur Debt through Special Tax Bonds	NO
Incur Debt through Private Activity Bonds	NO
Withhold Public Expenditures in Hazard-Prone Areas	NO
State-Sponsored Grant Programs	YES
Development Impact Fees for Homebuyers or Developers	YES
Other	Tax Increment Financing

ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL CAPABILITY		TABLE 25-6
STAFF/PERSONNEL RESOURCES	**AVAILABLE?**	**DEPARTMENT/AGENCY/POSITION**
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	YES	Planning/Engineering
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	YES	Engineering
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	YES	Planning/Engineering
Staff with training in benefit/cost analysis	YES	Finance
Surveyors	NO	Contract out for surveying needs
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS applications	YES	IT/GIS Coordinator/Planning
Scientist familiar with natural hazards in local area	NO	Not on Staff
Emergency manager	YES	Fire
Grant writers	YES	Parks/Planning/Fire/Police/ Municipal Services

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM (NFIP) COMPLIANCE	TABLE 25-7
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Engineering
Who is your floodplain administrator? (department/position)	City Engineer
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	YES
What is the date of adoption of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Revised 2010
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit or Community Assistance Contact?	N/A
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? – *If so, please state what they are.*	NO
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? – *If no, please state why.*	YES
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? – *If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?*	NO
Does your jurisdiction participate in the Community Rating System (CRS)? – *If so, is your jurisdiction seeking to improve its CRS Classification?* – *If not, is your jurisdiction interested in joining the CRS program?*	NO

COMMUNITY CLASSIFICATIONS			TABLE 25-8
	PARTICIPATING?	CLASSIFICATION	DATE CLASSIFIED
Community Rating System	NO	N/A	N/A
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule	YES	4/4	2012
Public Protection - Fire Insurance Rating	YES	3	9/2014
Storm Ready	NO	N/A	N/A
Firewise	YES	-	2018

JURISDICTION-SPECIFIC NATURAL HAZARD EVENT HISTORY

Table 25-9 lists notable occurrences of natural hazards specifically recorded within the jurisdiction by the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration. Information regarding hazards incidents impacting the entire county can be found in Volume 1 of this Plan.

NATURAL HAZARD EVENTS			TABLE 25-9
TYPE OF EVENT	EVENT DESCRIPTION / FEMA DISASTER #	DATE	PRELIMINARY DAMAGE ASSESSMENT
Thunderstorm Wind	A tree fell into a house, due to the wind	5/31/1997	$10,000

NATURAL HAZARD EVENTS			TABLE 25-9
Hail and Heavy Rain	There were ¾ inch hail and 4-6 inches of rain overnight.	8/7/1999	One boat sank from accumulated rainwater.
Thunderstorm Wind	A thunderstorm moved across Kootenai County during the evening of August 2nd bringing winds of 50 mph. These winds injured two people from flying debris and damaged a home with a blown down tree.	8/2/2004	$5,000
Heavy Rain	Heavy rain contributed to seven car accidents involving 13 vehicles along I-90 near Coeur d'Alene.	3/30/2006	Two minor indirect injuries resulted from the accidents.
Lightning	Lightning damaged two buildings at Coeur d'Alene Industrial Park.	7/5/2006	The property damage from this event is estimated at $15,000.
Lightning	A 27-foot sailboat sank near Blackwell Island in Coeur D'Alene after lightning struck the sailboat. An electrical charge from the lightning also traveled up power lines to a home and blew out two TV's and damaged several electrical sockets. Other homes and businesses received minor damage. Lightning struck a business putting a hole in a concrete wall. About 2,000 power outages resulted from the storm.	6/4/2007	$30,000
Thunderstorm Wind	A line of severe thunderstorms tracked through north Idaho causing extensive damage from Kootenai county north to the United States and Canadian border. Numerous trees were blown down with power outages common due to winds between 60-70 MPH. Over 100 power poles had to be replaced, including at least 70 that snapped near Priest Lake. At least 15,000 homes in Kootenai, Bonner, and Boundary counties lost power. Every home in Boundary county lost power. Trees fell onto several homes, cars, and roadways, including highway 95 which was blocked north of Bonners Ferry and between Bonners Ferry and Sandpoint. The Army National Guard responded to provide additional aid to emergency personnel. The port of entry into Canada briefly closed due to the storm.	6/29/2007	$81,000
Thunderstorm Wind	A severe thunderstorm uprooted a tree in Coeur D'Alene.	7/19/2007	-
Thunderstorm Wind	A severe thunderstorm resulted in wind damage in the Coeur D'Alene area, as well as Kootenai and Sandpoint where several trees and power lines were blown down.	8/31/2007	$2,000
Heavy Rain	Brief heavy rain led to urban flooding in the city of Coeur D'Alene. Some stormwater manhole covers were lifted up from the street with torrents of water gushing up from underneath. Some properties had flooding with water close to homes.	6/4/2010	-
Lightning	An upper-level low sagging down the Pacific Northwest Coastline was responsible for drawing moist, unstable air northward into Northern Idaho. Shortwave energy ejecting from the low triggered thunderstorms over Northern Idaho during the afternoon and evening of July 16th. As the thunderstorms tracked over the Coeur D'Alene area, lightning struck a reservoir tank on Tubbs Hill damaging a sensor.	7/16/2012	$1,000
Heavy Rain	A trof of low pressure sweeping around the edge of a low-pressure system moving north along the Oregon and Washington Coast produced numerous thunderstorms that moved across Eastern Washington and Northern Idaho.	6/1/2015	-
Lightning	A thunderstorm near Coeur D'Alene during the evening of June 28th produced a lightning bolt that struck a house and set it on fire. Quick response by the fire department saved most of the house, but damage to the home was estimated at 50 thousand dollars.	6/28/2017	$50,000

NATURAL HAZARD EVENTS			TABLE 25-9
Hail	The weather pattern on August 10th featured a very moist and unstable air mass with a passing upper level low pressure. These elements promoted widespread afternoon and evening thunderstorms with heavy rain across north Idaho with scattered reports of large hail and damaging downburst winds.	8/10/2019	-
Windstorm	Windstorm blew tree on WWT Shop building and fence	11/27/2019	$39,297
Windstorm	Windstorm blew down tree in Forest Cemetery damaging fence and angel	2/1/2020	$12,253.82
Snowstorm	Heavy snow and wind lost several trees and limbs of trees.	10/23/2020	$34,760.00
Windstorm	FEMA-4589-DR Severe winds causing loss of 166 trees, and debris cleanup all over the City. There was damage to docks, damage to fences, damage to Jewett house garage and roof flashing at Fire Station. Power surge damaged some electrical equipment.	1/13/2021	$750,000.00
Windstorm	Wind blew of part of the roof of the Harbor Center and damaged skylight	11/15/2021	$161,424

Repetitive loss records are as follows:

Number of FEMA-identified Repetitive-Loss Properties	0
Number of FEMA-identified Severe-Repetitive-Loss Properties	0
Number of Repetitive-Loss Properties or Severe-Repetitive-Loss Properties that have been mitigated	0

LOCAL HAZARD CONCERNS

The following include narratives

about specific hazards within the jurisdiction that are of particular concern in local areas:

- Cyber Attack
- Wildfire
- Terrorism Attack – damage to critical infrastructure/water supply/communications
- Hazard Spill
- Civil Unrest

COMMUNITY CHALLENGES

- Lack of Funding
- Fire Equipment
- Communications
- Supply Chain Issues
- Affordable Housing
- Population Growth
- Lack of Resources
- Continuity of Government

HAZARD RISK RANKING

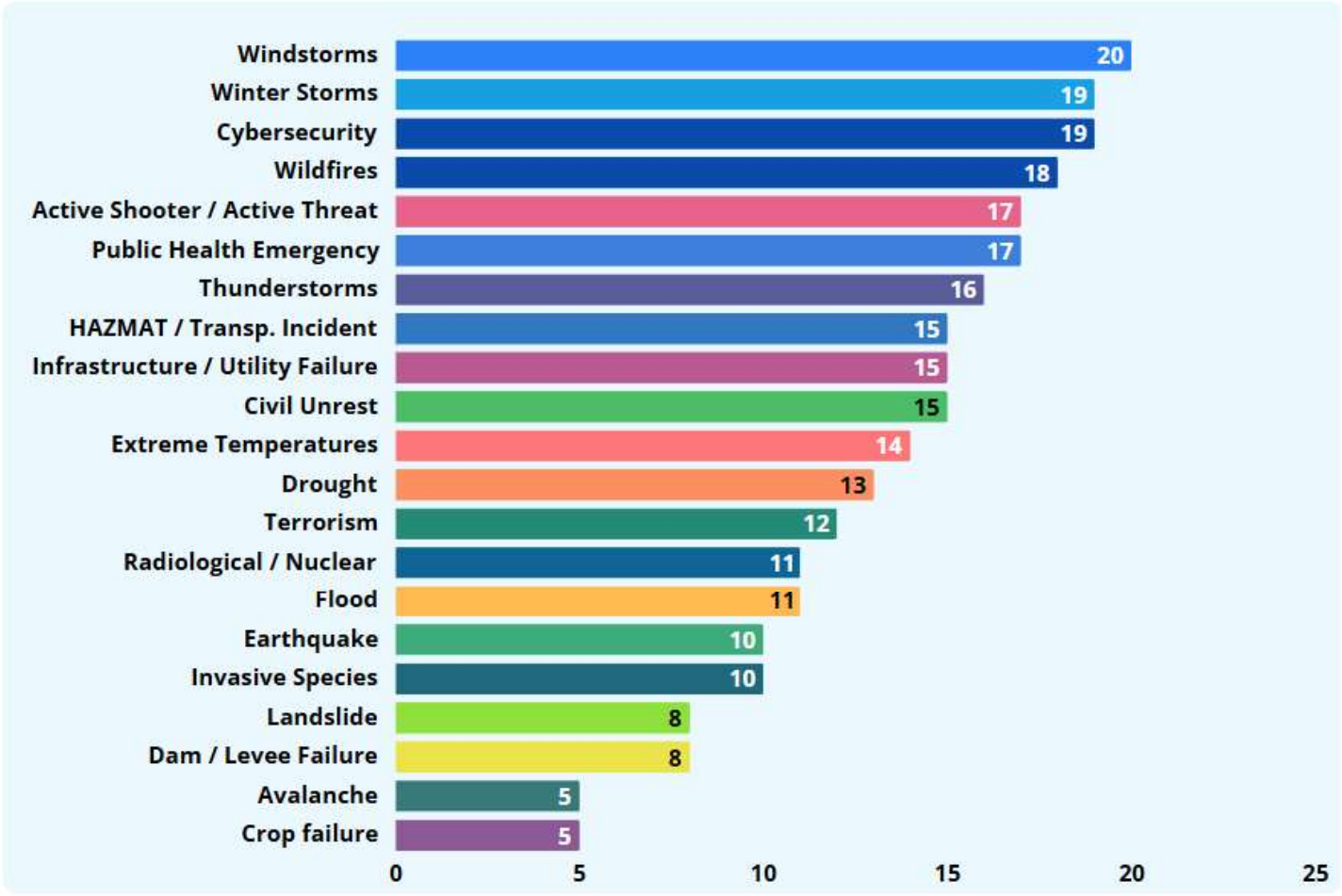

Figure 25-2 Hazard Risk Ranking Chart for City of Coeur d'Alene

MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

Table 25-10 summarizes the initiatives that were recommended in the previous version of the Hazard Mitigation Plan and their implementation status at the time this update was prepared.

PREVIOUS ACTION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION STATUS **TABLE 25-10**

ACTION #	COMPLETED	KEEP IN PLAN UPDATE	REMOVED	COMMENTS
CdA-1		X		Ongoing project currently out to bid
CdA-2		X		Ongoing project currently out to bid
CdA-3		X		Ongoing
CdA-4		X		Need staff resources and funding to continue projects
CdA-5		X		Work with DEQ, KCSO to purchase more containment supplies, dock boxes, signage, etc…
CdA-6		X		Software upgrades, training for succession
CdA-7		X		Source grant funding, change standard drawings to require new install, code changes
CdA-8		X		More snow plows and operators
CdA-9	X			Last project currently happening
CdA-10	X			Coordinator has completed training
CdA-11		X		Code change, grant funds, training for evaluators, public education
CdA-12		X		Ongoing, urban forestry

Table 25-11 lists the initiatives that make up the City of Coeur d'Alene hazard mitigation action plan, including new mitigation initiatives (New initiatives will h*ave * next to the action number)*. Table 25-12 identifies the priority for each initiative.

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN MATRIX **TABLE 25-11**

ACTION #	HAZARDS MITIGATED	OBJECTIVES	LEAD AGENCY	EST. COST	FUNDING SOURCE	TIMELINE
CdA - 1	*Identify and then seek to reduce fuel loads on targeted public lands working with appropriate federal, state and local agencies.*					
	Wildfire	**1, 3, 5, 6**	**CDA**	**$50,000**	**PDM, FMAP, WUI**	**SHORT TERM**
CdA - 2	*Reduce the wild land fuel in public lands including Tubbs Hill and city parks.*					
	Wildfire	**1, 3, 5, 6**	**CDA**	**$50,000**	**PDM, FMAP, WUI**	**SHORT TERM**
CdA - 3	*Engage in localized public education and awareness of wild land fires and dry conditions for incoming tourists and campers.*					
	Wildfire	**1, 3, 5**	**CDA**	**$0**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**
CdA - 4	*If feasible, institute pre-storm mitigation on large tree canopy areas. Prune large canopy areas to reduce wind sails and remove hazard limbs and codominant stems.*					
	Utility Failure	**3, 4, 5, 6**	**CDA**	**Unknown**	**GRANT**	**SHORT TERM**
CdA – 5	*Partner with the Idaho Department of Lands to develop spill control requirements for all new marinas on Lake Coeur d'Alene.*					
	HAZMAT / Transportation	**1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9**	**CDA**	**$0**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN MATRIX						TABLE 25-11
ACTION #	**HAZARDS MITIGATED**	**OBJECTIVES**	**LEAD AGENCY**	**EST. COST**	**FUNDING SOURCE**	**TIMELINE**
CdA - 6	*Continue to maintain compliance and good standing under the National Flood Insurance Program. This will be accomplished through the implementation of floodplain management programs that, at a minimum, will meet the minimum requirements of the NFIP, which include the following:* *- Enforcement of the adopted flood damage prevention ordinance* *- Participating in floodplain identification and mapping updates* *- Providing public assistance/information on floodplain requirements and impacts.*					
	Flood	**3, 4, 5, 9**	**CDA**	**LOW**	**GENERAL FUND**	**ON GOING**
CdA – 7	*Promote the flagging of fire hydrants for identification in heavy snows.*					
	Winter Storm	**5, 6**	**CDA**	**$0**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**
CdA – 8	*Coordinate with local agencies to maintain public boat launch, docks, and routes of emergency access/egress clear of snow.*					
	Winter Storm	**5, 6**	**CDA**	**$0**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**
***CdA – 9**	**NEW* Assess need for back up generators at City Buildings.*					
	All Hazards	**3, 6**	**CDA**	**$800,000**	**LOCAL, HMGP, STATE GRANTS**	**LONG TERM**
***CdA – 10**	**NEW* Hire evaluators and arborists to evaluate the health of the tree canopy and urban forest.*					
	All Hazards	**3, 5, 6, 8**	**CDA**	**$5,000,000**	**LOCAL, HMGP, STATE GRANTS**	**ONGOING**
CdA – 11	*Get more WUI areas/neighborhoods within the City to become nationally recognized as FireWise Communities and benefit from the FireWise and FireSmart models.*					
	Wildfire	**1, 3, 4,5**	**CDA**	**$0**	**LOCAL**	**ONGOING**
CdA – 12	*If possible, treat natural areas and WUI areas within CDA incorporated limits for Root Rot Disease, Bark Beetle infestations, and other invasive species/disease affecting these areas and creating high risk areas for fire.*					
	Wildfire	**3, 5, 7**	**CDA**	**UNKNOWN**	**GRANT 404 MITIGATION**	**LONG TERM**
***CdA – 13**	**NEW* Increase backup storage and security of City IT hardware and software.*					
	Cybersecurity, Utility Failure, Civil Unrest, Terrorism	**3, 6, 8**	**CDA**	**$2,000,000**	**LOCAL, STATE GRANTS**	**ONGOING / SHORT TERM**
***CdA - 14**	**NEW* Replace aging Opti-com system, including personnel for support and installation.*					
	All Hazards	**1**	**CDA**	**$2,000,000**	**LOCAL, HMGP, STATE GRANTS**	**MEDIUM TERM**
***CdA - 15**	**NEW* Purchase new riot gear and RTF needed equipment, replace old equipment as it expires.*					
	Active Threat, Civil Unrest, Terrorism	**3, 8**	**CDA**	**$500,000**	**LOCAL, STATE GRANTS, DEPT. OF JUSTICE**	**ONGOING**

MITIGATION STRATEGY PRIORITY SCHEDULE **TABLE 25-12**

ACTION #	PRIORITY	# OF OBJECTIVES MET	COST	BENEFIT	BENEFITS EQUAL OR EXCEED COSTS?
CdA-1	**High**	4	Medium	High	Exceeds
CdA-2	**High**	4	Medium	High	Exceeds
CdA-3	**High**	3	Low	High	Exceeds
CdA-4	**Low**	4	-	Low	Equals
CdA-5	**Medium**	6	Low	High	Exceeds
CdA-6	**High**	4	Low	Medium	Exceeds
CdA-7	**Low**	2	Low	High	Exceeds
CdA-8	**Low**	2	Low	High	Exceeds
CdA-9*	**Medium**	2	High	High	Equals
CdA-10*	**High**	4	High	Medium	Equals
CdA-11	**High**	4	Low	High	Exceeds
CdA-12	**Medium**	3	-	Medium	Equals
CdA-13*	**High**	3	High	High	Equals
CdA-14*	**Medium**	1	High	Medium	Equals
CdA-15*	**High**	2	High	Medium	Equals

See the introduction to this Volume for explanation of priorities.

CHAPTER 26
CITY OF DALTON GARDENS ANNEX

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN POINTS OF CONTACT

PRIMARY
Curt Jernigan
6360 N 4th St
Dalton Gardens, ID 83815
Telephone: 208-772-3698
mayor@daltongardens.com

ALTERNATE
Sandy McFarland
6360 N 4th St
Dalton Gardens, ID 83815
Telephone: 208-772-3698
clerk@daltongardens.com

CHANGES SINCE THE 2020 AHMP

- A hazard risk summary has been added.
- Jurisdictional risk assessments have been updated.
- A jurisdiction summary chart has been added.

HAZARD RISK SUMMARY

The following chart displays the top 5 hazards for the City of Dalton Gardens. For a more comprehensive explanation, see the **Hazard Risk Ranking** section at the end of this Annex.

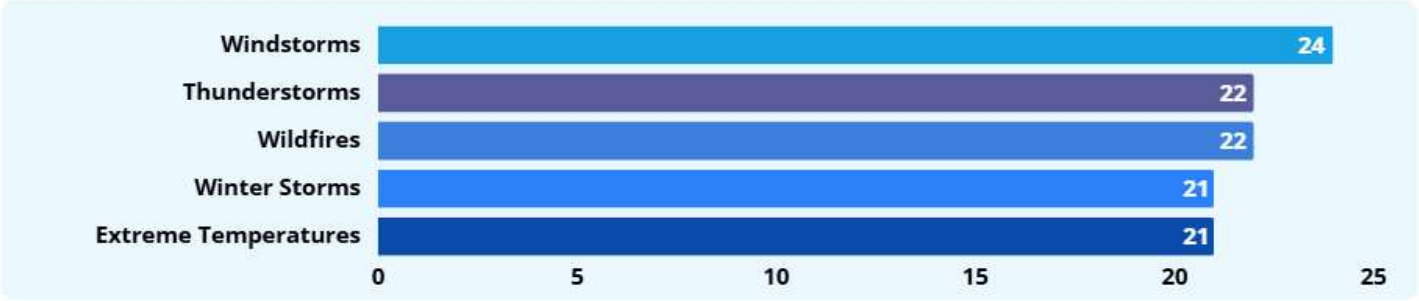

Figure 26-1: Hazard Risk Summary

JURISDICTION SUMMARY		TABLE 26-1
CURRENT POPULATION	**DATE OF INCORPORATION**	**POPULATION GROWTH**
2,537 (2020 U.S. Census estimate)	1960	Increased by approximately 8.65% between 2020 and 2025

CRITICAL FACILITIES								TABLE 26-2
GOVT. FUNCTIONS	SCHOOLS	TRANSP.	MED. / HEALTH	FIRE	POLICE	EMERGENCY OPERATIONS	HAZMAT	TOTAL
1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	**4**

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE					TABLE 26-3
BRIDGES	WATER SUPPLY	WASTEWATER	POWER	COMMUNICATIONS	TOTAL
0	0	0	0	0	**0**

OVERVIEW

The City of Dalton Gardens is surrounded by the City of Coeur d'Alene to the south and west, the City of Hayden to the north, and Canfield Mountain to the east. It includes the area from Prairie Avenue south to Dalton Avenue and from Government Way to 18th Street.

BRIEF HISTORY

The name and settlement of Dalton Gardens date back to 1878 and the time of Fort Sherman, when Oscar F. Canfield settled in the area. The origin of the name Dalton is unknown. Dalton Gardens and Hayden Lake were known for its orchards and produce. In 1907 the Spokane and Inland Empire Railroad, an electric rail line, built a small depot at 4th Street and Hanley Avenue to provide freight and passenger service to the area. In the 1920s a large packing plant was built to process produce grown in the Dalton Gardens/Hayden Lake area while the electric line railroad provided freight service. A severe freeze, beginning October 31, 1935, killed all the cherry and many of the apple and pear trees in the area. Only a few farmers managed to survive.

GOVERNING BODY FORMAT

Dalton Gardens is governed by Mayor-Council form of government. The City Council assumes responsibility for the adoption of this plan – Jill Ainsworth will oversee its implementation.

DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

The city sees several building permits each year for new residences. There have been 2 new lots created by subdivision in the last 3 years. There are no large subdivisions currently planned or in the forecast for the City of Dalton Gardens. Municipal sewer has recently been constructed in the Commercial zoning district of Dalton Gardens. Future growth will be primarily infill development with small subdivisions of four lots or less. The City adopted a new Comprehensive Plan in 2019.

CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

An assessment of legal and regulatory capabilities is presented in Table 26-4. An assessment of fiscal capabilities is presented in Table 26-5. An assessment of administrative and technical capabilities is presented in Table 26-6. Information on National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) compliance is presented in Table 26-7. Classifications under various community mitigation programs are presented in Table 26-8.

LEGAL AND REGULATORY CAPABILITY — **TABLE 26-4**

CODES, ORDINANCES, & REQUIREMENTS	COMMENTS:	LOCAL AUTHORITY?
Building Code	2012 International Building Code and subsequent amendments	YES
Zoning Code	The Zoning Code is part of an overall Municipal Code. Amended at least annually.	YES
Subdivisions	The Subdivision Ordinance is part of an overall Municipal Code Ordinance #226 (2013)	YES
Stormwater Management	Part of an overall Municipal Code Ordinance (2018)	YES
Post-Disaster Recovery		NO
Real Estate Disclosure		NO
Growth Management		NO
Site Plan Review	Zoning Code Ordinance # 192 (2012)	YES
Public Health and Safety	Wildfire Protection Plan follows Kootenai County Community Wildfire Protection Plan	YES
Environmental Protection	Hillside Ordinance #166 (2012)	YES

LEGAL AND REGULATORY CAPABILITY		TABLE 26-4
PLANNING DOCUMENTS	**COMMENTS:**	**LOCAL AUTHORITY?**
General or Comprehensive Plan *Is the plan equipped to provide linkage to this mitigation plan?*	Comprehensive Plan – 2019 Plan mentions this mitigation plan	YES
Capital Improvement Plan *What types of capital facilities does the plan address?* *How often is the plan updated?*	Roads. Capital Improvements Plan for Road Improvements (2014)	YES
Floodplain or Basin Plan	No flood plains in jurisdiction	NO
Stormwater Plan	City Code requirements (2018)	YES
Habitat Conservation Plan		NO
Economic Development Plan		NO
Shoreline Management Plan	No Shoreline	NO
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	Follows Kootenai County Community Wildfire Protection Plan	YES
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING	**COMMENTS:**	**LOCAL AUTHORITY?**
Comprehensive Emergency Operations Plan	2024 Kootenai County Emergency Operations Plan	YES
Threat & Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment	Follow Kootenai County Model	YES
Terrorism Plan	Will Follow Kootenai County Sheriff and OEM	YES
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	Will follow Kootenai County OEM	YES
Continuity of Operations Plan	Will follow Kootenai County OEM	YES
Public Health Plan	Will follow Kootenai County OEM and Panhandle Health District	NO

FISCAL CAPABILITY	TABLE 26-5
FINANCIAL RESOURCES	**ACCESSIBLE / ELIGIBLE TO USE?**
Community Development Block Grants	YES
Capital Improvements Project Funding	YES
Authority to Levy Taxes for Specific Purposes	YES
User Fees for Water, Sewer, Gas or Electric Service	NO
Incur Debt through General Obligation Bonds	YES
Incur Debt through Special Tax Bonds	NO
Incur Debt through Private Activity Bonds	NO
Withhold Public Expenditures in Hazard-Prone Areas	NO
State-Sponsored Grant Programs	YES
Development Impact Fees for Homebuyers or Developers	NO
Other	-

ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL CAPABILITY		TABLE 26-6
STAFF/PERSONNEL RESOURCES	**AVAILABLE?**	**DEPARTMENT/AGENCY/POSITION**
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	YES	Contract Planners and Engineers with experience
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	YES	Contract Engineers and Building Inspectors with experience
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	YES	Contract Planners and Engineers with experience
Staff with training in benefit/cost analysis	YES	City Employees and Contractors
Surveyors	YES	Contract Surveyor with experience
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS applications	YES	Contract Engineers with experience
Scientist familiar with natural hazards in local area	YES	Contract Engineers with experience or hire out
Emergency manager	NO	Will utilize Kootenai County OEM
Grant writers	YES	Contractors with experience

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM (NFIP) COMPLIANCE	TABLE 26-7
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Contract Planner
Who is your floodplain administrator? (department/position)	None
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
What is the date of adoption of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	None
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit or Community Assistance Contact?	None
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? – *If so, please state what they are.*	N/A
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? – *If no, please state why.*	
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? – *If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?*	Zone X
Does your jurisdiction participate in the Community Rating System (CRS)? – *If so, is your jurisdiction seeking to improve its CRS Classification?* – *If not, is your jurisdiction interested in joining the CRS program?*	

The City of Dalton Gardens is a participating community in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The City does not currently contain mapped Special Flood Hazard Areas; therefore, active floodplain regulation is not required at this time. In the event floodplain areas are identified in the future, floodplain management would be implemented in coordination with Kootenai County using NFIP-compliant standards. This approach ensures NFIP participation while avoiding unnecessary regulatory administration in the absence of mapped floodplains.

COMMUNITY CLASSIFICATIONS			TABLE 26-8
	PARTICIPATING?	CLASSIFICATION	DATE CLASSIFIED
Community Rating System	NO	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule	NO	-	-
Public Protection - Fire Insurance Rating	YES	3	March 2011
Storm Ready	NO	-	-
Firewise	NO	-	-

JURISDICTION-SPECIFIC NATURAL HAZARD EVENT HISTORY

Table 25-9 lists notable occurrences of natural hazards specifically recorded within the jurisdiction by the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration. Information regarding hazards incidents impacting the entire county can be found in Volume 1 of this Plan.

NATURAL HAZARD EVENTS			TABLE 26-9
TYPE OF EVENT	EVENT DESCRIPTION / FEMA DISASTER #	DATE	PRELIMINARY DAMAGE ASSESSMENT
Volcanic Ash Fall	-	5/22/1980	-
Ice Storm 1996	-	1996	-
2008-2009 winter	-	2009	-

Repetitive loss records are as follows:

Number of FEMA-identified Repetitive-Loss Properties	0
Number of FEMA-identified Severe-Repetitive-Loss Properties	0
Number of Repetitive-Loss Properties or Severe-Repetitive-Loss Properties that have been mitigated	0

COMMUNITY CHALLENGES

- Risk of Wildfire on Canfield
- Water Supply Interruption
- Prolonged Power Outage
- Interruption of Fuel Sources
- Funding
- Staff
- Equipment

HAZARD RISK RANKING

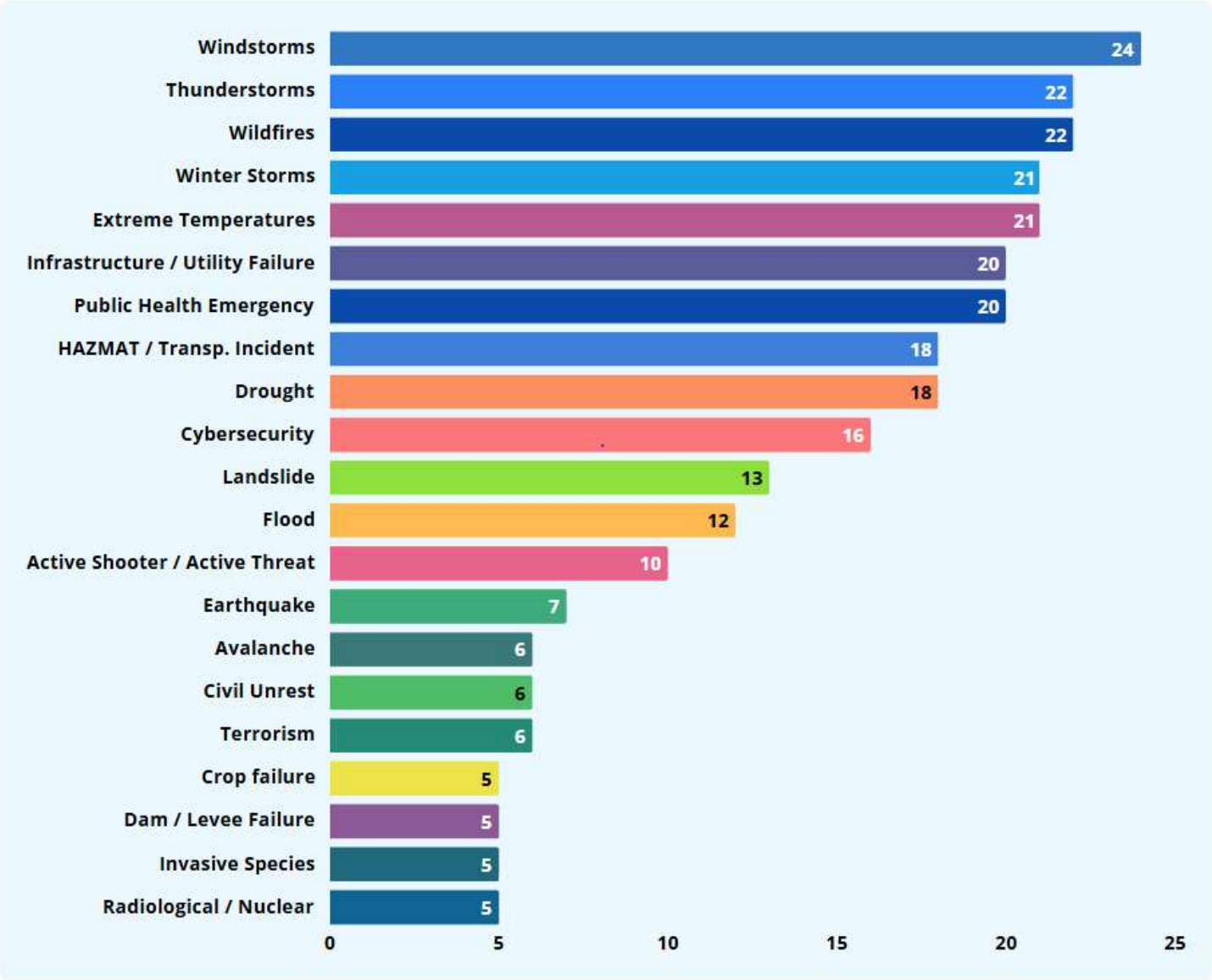

Figure 26-2 Hazard Risk Ranking Chart for City of Dalton Gardens

MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

Table 26-10 summarizes the initiatives that were recommended in the previous version of the Hazard Mitigation Plan and their implementation status at the time this update was prepared.

PREVIOUS ACTION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION STATUS **TABLE 26-10**

ACTION #	COMPLETED	KEEP IN PLAN UPDATE	REMOVED	COMMENTS
D – 1		X		Ongoing, will create dedicated page on City Website with details
D – 2		X		Ongoing, coordinating with schools and residents
D – 3		X		Ensure all hydrants have an attached location flag
D – 4		X		Inform residents of fuel management and safe practices for storage and use
D – 5		X		Work with KCFR to update website
D – 6		X		Continue to update website devoted to topic
D – 7		X		Develop Plan and have approved by council, publish on website

Table 26-11 lists the initiatives that make up the City of Dalton Gardens hazard mitigation action plan, including new mitigation initiatives (*New initiatives will have * next to the action number)*. Table 26-12 identifies the priority for each initiative.

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN MATRIX **TABLE 26-11**

ACTION #	HAZARDS MITIGATED	OBJECTIVES	LEAD AGENCY	EST. COST	FUNDING SOURCE	TIMELINE
D - 1	*Create a web page on the City website providing information to residents on procedures to shelter-in-place.*					
	HAZMAT / Transportation	**1, 3**	**CITY**	**$1000**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**
D – 2	*Promote disaster preparedness by citizens of your municipality.*					
	All Hazards	**1, 3**	**CITY**	**$0**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**
D – 3	*Promote the flagging of fire hydrants for quick location in heavy snow*					
	Severe Weather	**3, 5**	**CITY**	**$0**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**
D – 4	*Promote the reduction of hazardous fuel loads on both public and privately owned lands.*					
	Wildfire	**1, 3**	**CITY**	**$0**	**LOCAL, WSFG, CWPP, GRANT, FMAP**	**SHORT TERM**
D - 5	*Create a web page on the City web site regarding recommended actions to prevent wildfire and list evacuation instructions (persons and animals).*					
	Wildfire	**1, 3, 4, 5**	**CITY**	**$1000**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**
D - 6	*Post a web page on the City's web site regarding the dangers and recommended actions to take in the event of a volcanic ash fall.*					
	Earthquake, Ash Fall	**1, 3**	**CITY**	**$0**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN MATRIX						TABLE 26-11
ACTION #	HAZARDS MITIGATED	OBJECTIVES	LEAD AGENCY	EST. COST	FUNDING SOURCE	TIMELINE
D – 7	*Create Continuity of Operations Plans (COOP) to provide continued government services during and following disasters.*					
	All Hazards	**1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7**	**CITY**	**$500**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**
D – 8*	**NEW* Work with Local Fire Districts to educate residents about the importance of fuel breaks and hazards from Canfield Mountain.*					
	Wildfire	**1, 3, 4, 5**	**CITY**	**LOW**	**LOCAL, HMGP, STATE GRANTS**	**MEDIUM TERM**
D – 9*	**NEW* Acquire equipment, supplies, and staff to respond to and recover from Thunderstorms and improve communications.*					
	Thunderstorm	**1, 3, 5, 6**	**CITY**	**$75,000**	**LOCAL, HMGP, STATE GRANTS**	**MEDIUM TERM**
D – 10*	**NEW* Improve infrastructure to be more resilient in a windstorm. Educate the public on windstorm preparedness*					
	Windstorm	**1, 3, 4, 5**	**CITY**	**$75,000**	**LOCAL, HMGP, STATE GRANTS**	**MEDIUM TERM**
D – 11*	**NEW* Identify cooling / warming shelters for vulnerable populations,*					
	Extreme Temperature	**1, 2, 5**	**CITY**	**LOW**	**LOCAL, HMGP, STATE GRANTS**	**MEDIUM TERM**
D – 12*	**NEW* Harden infrastructure, grid resilience, and public communications in the event of utility failure.*					
	Utility Failure	**1, 3, 4, 5, 6**	**CITY**	**$150,000**	**LOCAL, HMGP, STATE GRANTS**	**MEDIUM TERM**

MITIGATION STRATEGY PRIORITY SCHEDULE					TABLE 26-12
ACTION #	PRIORITY	# OF OBJECTIVES MET	COST	BENEFIT	BENEFITS EQUAL OR EXCEED COSTS?
D – 1	**Medium**	2	Low	Medium	Exceeds
D – 2	**Medium**	2	Low	Medium	Exceeds
D – 3	**High**	2	Low	High	Exceeds
D – 4	**Medium**	2	Low	Medium	Equals
D – 5	**Medium**	4	Low	Medium	Exceeds
D – 6	**Medium**	2	Low	Medium	Exceeds
D – 7	**Medium**	6	Low	Low	Equals
D – 8*	**High**	4	Low	Medium	Exceeds
D – 9 *	**High**	4	High	High	Equals
D – 10*	**High**	4	High	High	Equals
D – 11*	**High**	3	Low	Medium	Exceeds
D – 12*	**High**	5	High	High	Equals

See the introduction to this Volume for explanation of priorities.

CHAPTER 27
CITY OF FERNAN LAKE VILLAGE ANNEX

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN POINTS OF CONTACT

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CHANGES SINCE THE 2020 AHMP

- A hazard risk summary has been added.
- Jurisdictional risk assessments have been updated.
- A jurisdiction summary chart has been added.

HAZARD RISK SUMMARY

The following chart displays the top 5 hazards for the City of Fernan Lake Village. For a more comprehensive explanation, see the **Hazard Risk Ranking** section at the end of this Annex.

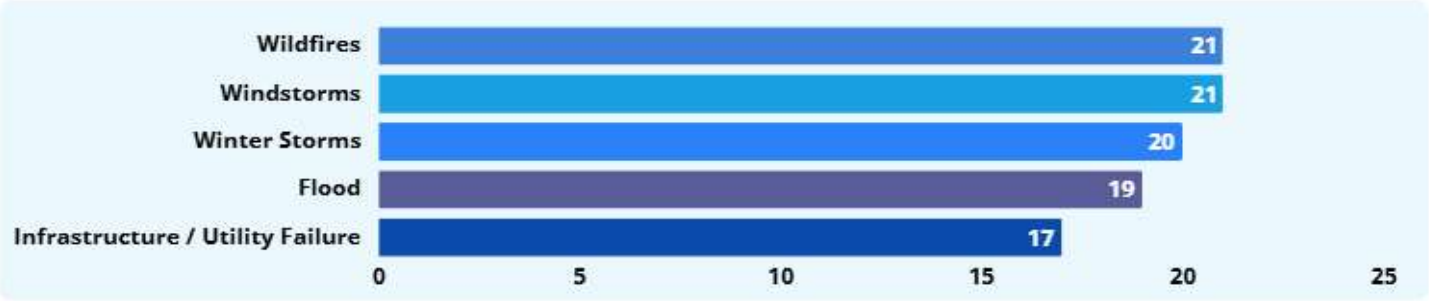

Figure 27-1: Hazard Risk Summary

JURISDICTION SUMMARY		TABLE 27-1
CURRENT POPULATION	**DATE OF INCORPORATION**	**POPULATION GROWTH**
162 (2023 U.S. Census estimate)	1957	The population of Fernan Lake Village remains relatively constant.

CRITICAL FACILITIES								TABLE 27-2
GOVT. FUNCTIONS	SCHOOLS	TRANSP.	MED. / HEALTH	FIRE	POLICE	EMERGENCY OPERATIONS	HAZMAT	TOTAL
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE					TABLE 27-3
BRIDGES	WATER SUPPLY	WASTEWATER	POWER	COMMUNICATIONS	TOTAL
0	0	0	0	0	**0**

OVERVIEW

The City of Fernan Lake Village is located in Kootenai County on the northwest shores of Fernan Lake. The topography of the City of Fernan Lake Village is generally flat, with some sloping grades near the shoreline. The area afforded good building sites and few natural hazards for development. The southwestern portion of Fernan Addition near Interstate 90 and the County dock is the only area where ground contours vary more than several feet and mild slopes are present. A small nob or hill rises from the lake in this area and an irregular and bumpy topography is evident.

The Fernan Lake quadrangle is located at the edge of the Rathdrum Prairie and the Coeur d'Alene Mountains. Elevations range from 2,238 feet at the average pool of Coeur d'Alene Lake to over 4,000 feet in the Coeur d'Alene Mountains. Both Fernan and Coeur d'Alene lakes are dammed by glacial flood gravels and provide substantial subsurface recharge to the Rathdrum aquifer. The mountains surrounding the lake on the north and east are composed of Precambrian Belt Super group siltites, argillites, and quartzites. The Osburn fault trends northwest through the quadrangle. It is the local extension of the western end of the Lewis Clark Line, a major crustal fault zone. The plateau west of the lake is underlain by Miocene lavas of the Columbian River Basalt Group. Most of the plateau is covered by ancient soils preserved since the Miocene and exhumed by erosion mainly from the catastrophic Pleistocene flood from glacial Lake Missoula (Surficial Geological Map of the Fernan Lake Quadrangle).

BRIEF HISTORY

"The Fernan Lake Village area was homesteaded by John Fernan, one of the first soldiers to be stationed at Fort Sherman." Sometime in the late 1930s, Sam Theis bought the property, "Mr. and Mrs. Theis occupied the former Fernan Lake Village home for some time and after selling it, converted the former stable into a comfortable residence" where Mr. Theis had his saddle shop. He also rented boats on the lake, raised a few horses, and during World War II, he had a huge "Victory garden" in rich soil. "When Theis filled his first Plat (Block 1) he included only 15 lots along the lakeshore." In December of 1954 he filed a new plat to include 40 adjoining lots.

The plat is titled "Theis Subdivision- Block – 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6," and bears a dedication, signed by Mr. and Mrs. Theis on December 1, 1954; a Certificate and Acknowledgement, signed and dated December 4, 1954; a Certificate of Approval, signed by Mr. Lunden, Board of County Commissioners for Kootenai County, dated December 4, 1954; and a Certificate of Approval –City Council, City of Coeur d'Alene, signed December 6, 1954 by Elmer Soniville, City Engineer and J.R. Wilcox, City Clerk. When Mr. Theis took his approved plat to the Coeur d'Alene City Council in 1955, asking that the area be annexed by the city, annexation did not occur. Several times between 1955 and 1957, Mr. Theis tried to have the area annexed.

By 1957 there were several homes built in the Fernan Lake Village area, and on May 20, 1957, 32 residents petitioned the Board of County Commissioners for incorporation of the "Village of Fernan Lake." The City of Coeur d'Alene questioned validity of the Commissioners' actions; an appeal to the district court was dismissed; and the dismissal later was upheld by the Idaho Supreme Court. The order creating Fernan Lake Village by the commissioners was signed on July 15, 1957.

GOVERNING BODY FORMAT

Fernan Lake Village is governed by a Council-Mayor form of government. The City Council assumes responsibility for the adoption and implementation of this plan.

Fire protection is provided by a mutual aid agreement with Kootenai Fire and Rescue. City water is purchased on an individual subscriber basis from the City of Coeur d'Alene. City Sewer System is owned by the City of Fernan Lake Village. There is a negotiated agreement with the City of Coeur d'Alene for wastewater treatment and disposal. Children living in Fernan Lake Village attend Coeur d'Alene Public Schools.

DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

The City of Fernan Lake Village is a small community with limited land uses. Land use is primarily single family residential with four commercial lots facing Coeur d'Alene Lake Drive. Two of these are empty and two have motels on them. Any new development in the City is likely to occur in a manner that preserves and maintains the suburban residential tranquility of the area.

CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

An assessment of legal and regulatory capabilities is presented in Table 27-4. An assessment of fiscal capabilities is presented in Table 27-5. An assessment of administrative and technical capabilities is presented in Table 27-6. Information on National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) compliance is presented in Table 27-7. Classifications under various community mitigation programs are presented in Table 27-8.

LEGAL AND REGULATORY CAPABILITY		TABLE 27-4
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REQUIREMENTS	**COMMENTS:**	**LOCAL AUTHORITY?**
Building Code	Ordinance#142 (10/6/2003) IBC and Ordinance# 139	YES
Zoning Code	City of Fernan Lake Village Comprehensive Plan (2012)	YES
Subdivisions	Theis Subdivision	YES
Stormwater Management	Fernan Lake Village City Ordinance #137, development code and building codes; Fernan Lake Village City Com Plan, Chap 9 Public Utilities	YES
Post-Disaster Recovery		NO
Real Estate Disclosure	Required by Title 55, Chap 25 Idaho Code by seller upon sale of their residential property	NO
Growth Management	City built out with the exception of 1 residential lot; growth very limited with negligible impact	YES
Site Plan Review	Chapter 13 City of Fernan Lake Village Comprehensive Plan (2012)	YES
Public Health and Safety		NO
Environmental Protection	Chapter 7 Natural Resources City of Fernan Lake Village Comprehensive Plan (2012); Provides basic guidelines on developing plans and programs pertaining to Environmental protection within the City	YES

PLANNING DOCUMENTS	**COMMENTS:**	**LOCAL AUTHORITY?**
General or Comprehensive Plan *Is the plan equipped to provide linkage to this mitigation plan?*	City of Fernan Lake Village Comprehensive Plan (2012); Provides basic guidelines on developing plans and programs to address possible impact of hazardous conditions (e.g., flooding)	YES
Capital Improvement Plan *What types of capital facilities does the plan address?* *How often is the plan updated?*	N/A.	NO
Floodplain or Basin Plan	Ordinance #65, Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (4/5/2010); NFIP #160079 (2/7/1982)	YES
Stormwater Plan	Fernan Lake Village City Ordinance #137, development code and building codes; Streets have dry wells for storm runoff and ordinance states any new building to follow county codes.	YES

LEGAL AND REGULATORY CAPABILITY		TABLE 27-4
Habitat Conservation Plan	Chapter 7 City of Fernan Lake Village Comprehensive Plan, (2012); Provides basic guidelines on developing plans and programs pertaining to wildlife issues within the City.	YES
Economic Development Plan	Chapter 5 City of Fernan Lake Village Comprehensive Plan, (2012); Provides basic guidelines on developing plans and programs pertaining to economic conditions and development within the City	YES
Shoreline Management Plan		NO
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	To be developed based on future Smart Fire assessment; City Comp Plan Chapter 8 Hazard areas and Sites.	NO
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING	**COMMENTS:**	**LOCAL AUTHORITY?**
Comprehensive Emergency Operations Plan		NO
Threat & Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment	Included in this plan as this is our first attempt to make this assessment; Chapter 8 City of Fernan Lake Village Comprehensive Plan (2012) also Provides basic guidelines on developing plans and programs pertaining to Hazardous areas within the City	YES
Terrorism Plan		NO
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan		NO
Continuity of Operations Plan		NO
Public Health Plan		NO

FISCAL CAPABILITY	TABLE 27-5
FINANCIAL RESOURCES	**ACCESSIBILE / ELIGIBLE TO USE?**
Community Development Block Grants	NO
Capital Improvements Project Funding	NO
Authority to Levy Taxes for Specific Purposes	YES
User Fees for Water, Sewer, Gas or Electric Service	Yes, shared funding with the City of Coeur d'Alene
Incur Debt through General Obligation Bonds	NO
Incur Debt through Special Tax Bonds	NO
Incur Debt through Private Activity Bonds	NO
Withhold Public Expenditures in Hazard-Prone Areas	NO
State-Sponsored Grant Programs	NO
Development Impact Fees for Homebuyers or Developers	NO
Other	-

ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL CAPABILITY		TABLE 27-6
STAFF/PERSONNEL RESOURCES	**AVAILABLE?**	**DEPARTMENT/AGENCY/POSITION**
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	YES	Hire local company as needed
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	YES	Contract city engineer
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	YES	Contract city engineer
Staff with training in benefit/cost analysis	NO	Coordination with appropriate county agencies
Surveyors	NO	Hire local company as needed
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS applications	NO	Hire local company as needed
Scientist familiar with natural hazards in local area	NO	Coordination with county officials and city engineer
Emergency manager	NO	To be assigned in conjunction with city engineer
Grant writers	NO	Contract with outside agencies as needed.

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM (NFIP) COMPLIANCE	TABLE 27-7
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Contract Planner
Who is your floodplain administrator? (department/position)	City engineer
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	City engineer
What is the date of adoption of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	NO
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit or Community Assistance Contact?	NFIP # 160079 (2/7/1982), Ordinance #165 (4/5/2010)
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? – *If so, please state what they are.*	None
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? – *If no, please state why.*	NO
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? – *If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?*	N/A
Does your jurisdiction participate in the Community Rating System (CRS)? – *If so, is your jurisdiction seeking to improve its CRS Classification?* – *If not, is your jurisdiction interested in joining the CRS program?*	YES

COMMUNITY CLASSIFICATIONS			TABLE 27-8
	PARTICIPATING?	CLASSIFICATION	DATE CLASSIFIED
Community Rating System	NO	Unknown	N/A
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule	NO	Unknown	N/A
Public Protection - Fire Insurance Rating	NO	Unknown	N/A
Storm Ready	NO	Unknown	N/A
Firewise	NO	Unknown	N/A

JURISDICTION-SPECIFIC NATURAL HAZARD EVENT HISTORY

Table 27-9 lists notable occurrences of natural hazards specifically recorded within the jurisdiction by the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration. Information regarding hazards incidents impacting the entire county can be found in Volume 1 of this Plan.

NATURAL HAZARD EVENTS			TABLE 27-9
TYPE OF EVENT	EVENT DESCRIPTION / FEMA DISASTER #	DATE	PRELIMINARY DAMAGE ASSESSMENT
Volcanic ash fallout	N/A	May 1980	Unknown
Flood	N/A	1982	Unknown
Ice Storm	N/A	1996	Unknown
Flood	N/A	Mar 2011	Unknown
Wind	N/A	Jul 2014	Unknown

Repetitive loss records are as follows:

Number of FEMA-identified Repetitive-Loss Properties	0
Number of FEMA-identified Severe-Repetitive-Loss Properties	0
Number of Repetitive-Loss Properties or Severe-Repetitive-Loss Properties that have been mitigated	0

COMMUNITY CHALLENGES

- Lack of Funding for Capital Improvements

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

The City is dependent upon the resources provided and available through Kootenai County agencies, County Fire District and East Side Highway District of Kootenai County. Services in support of water and sewer are dependent upon the City of Coeur d'Alene. We assume the hazard "Dam Failure" pertains to the dams on the Spokane River. Any failures should have no direct impact on the City of Fernan Lake Village. The hazard "Avalanche" is also noted but the topography of the city does not lend itself to an avalanche situation. Additional ordinances and procedures based on applicability to the situation may need to be developed or existing documents refined to address specific objectives for this mitigation plan. Progress will be reported in the required updates as appropriate.

HAZARD RISK RANKING

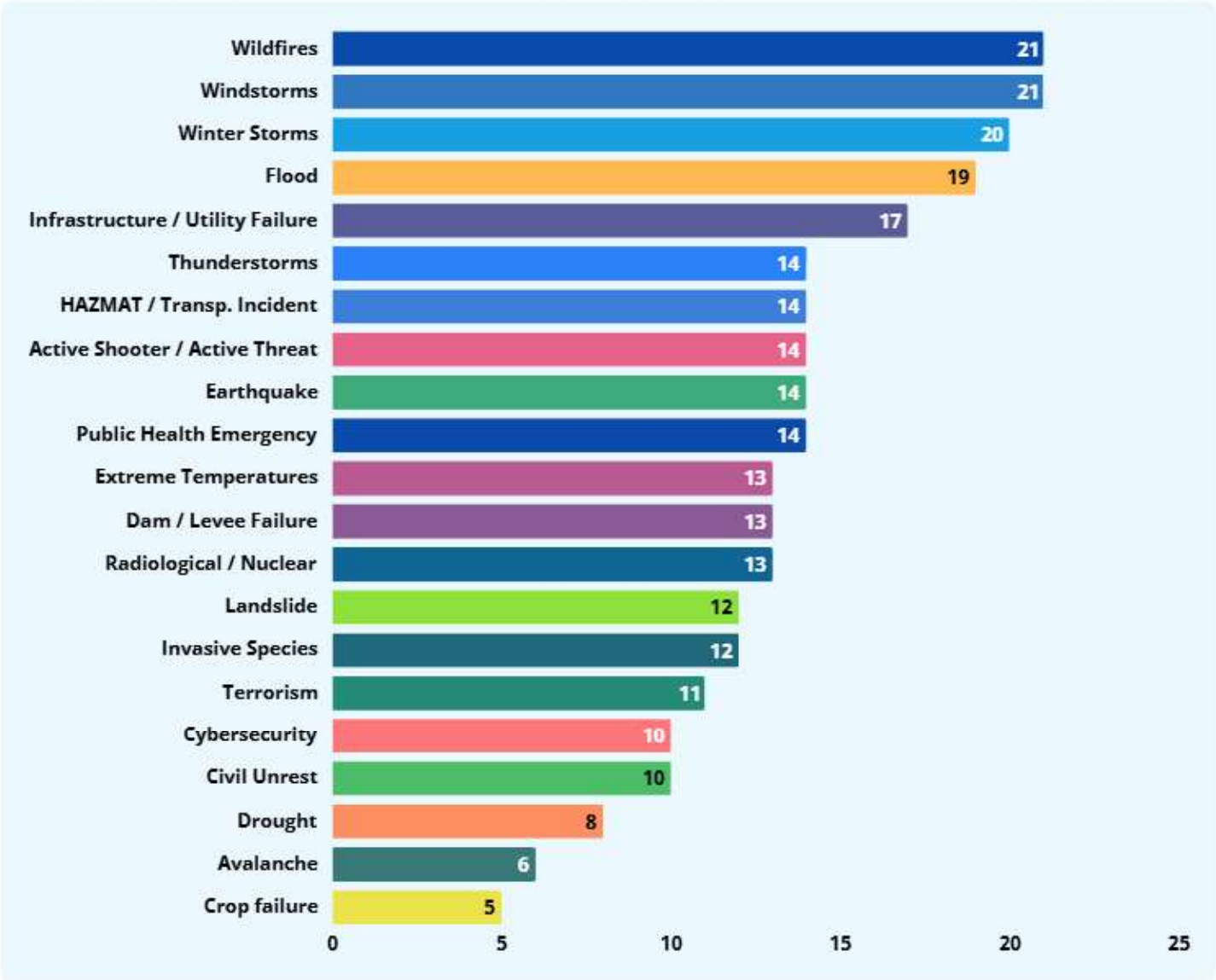

Figure 27-2 Hazard Risk Ranking Chart for City of Fernan Lake Village

MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

Table 27-10 summarizes the initiatives that were recommended in the previous version of the Hazard Mitigation Plan and their implementation status at the time this update was prepared.

PREVIOUS ACTION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION STATUS **TABLE 27-10**

ACTION #	COMPLETED	KEEP IN PLAN UPDATE	REMOVED	COMMENTS
FV-1		X		Currently in the process of development with Council
FV-2		X		Planned for development this fall
FV-3		X		Planned for development next spring
FV-4		X		Assessing scope and budget
FV-5		X		Planned for review this winter
FV-6		X		Need to review requirements and how we should proceed
FV-7		X		Plan to develop this fall and winter
FV-8		X		Will address in the future
FV-9		X		Plan to develop next spring
FV-10		X		Need to review requirement and what is needed to proceed
FV-11		X		Need to review requirements to confirm we are in compliance

Table 27-11 lists the initiatives that make up the City of Fernan Lake Village hazard mitigation action plan, including new mitigation initiatives (*New initiatives will have * next to the action number)*. Table 27-12 identifies the priority for each initiative.

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN MATRIX **TABLE 27-11**

ACTION #	HAZARDS MITIGATED	OBJECTIVES	LEAD AGENCY	EST. COST	FUNDING SOURCE	TIMELINE
FV - 1	*Develop plans and ordinances to identify actions to be taken during severe storm situations to include rain, snow and wind.*					
	Severe Storms	**1, 3, 5**	**CITY**	**LOW**	**PDM, LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**
FV – 2	*Promote disaster preparedness by citizens within the residential and commercial zones of the city. Consider participation in the Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule.*					
	Earthquake, Flood, Wildfire, Severe Weather	**1, 3**	**CITY**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**
FV – 3	*Create continuity of operations plans (COOP) to provide continued government services and coordination during disaster situations.*					
	All Hazards	**1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6**	**CITY**	**LOW**	**PDM**	**SHORT TERM**
FV - 4	*Develop a mitigation plan for floods that occur as a result of winter runoff to include emergency septic system operation and check-dam operation.*					
	Flood	**1, 3, 5**	**CITY**	**LOW**	**PDM**	**SHORT TERM**

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN MATRIX						TABLE 27-11
ACTION #	HAZARDS MITIGATED	OBJECTIVES	LEAD AGENCY	EST. COST	FUNDING SOURCE	TIMELINE
FV - 5	*Review and take appropriate actions to ensure compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program.*					
	Flood	**3, 4**	**CITY**	**LOW**	**PDM**	**SHORT TERM**
FV - 6	*Assess the danger of wildfire within the city and Fire Smart actions that could be taken. Consider obtaining a Fire Insurance Rating.*					
	Wildfire	**3, 5, 6**	**CITY**	**LOW**	**PDM, WUI, FMAP**	**SHORT TERM**
FV – 7	*Provide public education regarding a) recommended actions to prevent wildfire, b) emergency procedures, and c) evacuation instructions*					
	Wildfire	**1, 3**	**CITY**	**LOW**	**PDM**	**SHORT TERM**
FV – 8	*Develop plans and procedures for conservation of resources during drought conditions.*					
	Drought	**1, 3, 5**	**CITY**	**LOW**	**PDM**	**SHORT TERM**
FV – 9	*Provide information on the city web site pertaining disaster situation and mitigation procedures.*					
	All Hazards	**1, 3**	**CITY**	**LOW**	**PDM**	**SHORT TERM**
FV – 10	*Increase public awareness of natural hazards and improve appropriate preparation for and response to such hazards. Consider identifying categories and participating in the Community Classification process during the next plan cycle.*					
	All Hazards	**1, 3**	**CITY**	**LOW**	**PDM**	**SHORT TERM**
FV – 11	*Continue to maintain compliance and good standing under the National Flood Insurance Program. This will be accomplished through the implementation of floodplain management programs that, at a minimum, will meet the minimum requirements of the NFIP, which include the following:* *- Enforcement of the adopted flood damage prevention ordinance* *- Participating in floodplain identification and mapping updates* *- Providing public assistance/information on floodplain requirements and impacts.*					
	Flood	**3, 4, 5, 6**	**CITY**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**
FV – 12*	**NEW* Provide a portable generator connection to each Wastewater Lift Station.*					
	All Hazards	**3, 5, 6**	**CITY**	**$50,000**	**UNKNOWN**	**MEDIUM TERM**
FV – 13*	**NEW* Replace heavy steel hardware with aluminum hardware at the dam to allow easier operation and permit quicker changes in the event of an unexpected flood.*					
	Flood, Winter Weather, Dam / Levee Failure	**3, 6**	**CITY**	**$7,500**	**LOCAL, UNKNOWN**	**SHORT TERM**
FV – 14*	**NEW* Develop educational material for the community and resident raising awareness for fire storms, floods, and severe storms.*					
	Wildfire, Severe Storms, Flood	**1, 3, 5**	**CITY**	**$2,000**	**LOCAL, UNKNOWN**	**SHORT TERM**
FV – 15*	**NEW* Develop a plan / ordinance to address emergency procedures and notification.*					
	All Hazards	**1, 3, 4**	**CITY**	**$3,000**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**
FV – 16*	**NEW* Purchase a generator to establish back up power for emergency operations.*					
	All Hazards	**3, 5, 6**	**CITY**	**$6,000**	**LOCAL, STATE GRANTS, UNKNOWN**	**MEDIUM TERM**

MITIGATION STRATEGY PRIORITY SCHEDULE **TABLE 27-12**

ACTION #	PRIORITY	# OF OBJECTIVES MET	COST	BENEFIT	BENEFITS EQUAL OR EXCEED COSTS?
FV-1	**High**	3	Low	Medium	Exceeds
FV-2	**High**	2	Low	Low	Equals
FV-3	**High**	6	Low	Medium	Exceeds
FV-4	**Medium**	3	Medium	Medium	Equals
FV-5	**High**	2	Low	Low	Equals
FV-6	**High**	3	Low	Low	Equals
FV-7	**High**	2	Low	Medium	Exceeds
FV-8	**Medium**	3	Low	Medium	Exceeds
FV-9	**High**	2	Low	Low	Equals
FV-10	**Medium**	2	Low	Low	Equals
FV-11	**High**	4	Low	Medium	Exceeds
FV-12*	**High**	3	High	High	Equals
FV-13*	**High**	2	Medium	Medium	Equals
FV-14*	**Medium**	3	Low	Low	Equals
FV-15*	**High**	3	Low	Medium	Exceeds
FV-16*	**High**	3	Low	High	Exceeds

See the introduction to this Volume for explanation of priorities.

CHAPTER 28
CITY OF HARRISON ANNEX

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN POINTS OF CONTACT

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CHANGES SINCE THE 2020 AHMP

- A hazard risk summary has been added.
- Jurisdictional risk assessments have been updated.
- A jurisdiction summary chart has been added.

HAZARD RISK SUMMARY

The following chart displays the top 5 hazards for the City of Harrison. For a more comprehensive explanation, see the **Hazard Risk Ranking** section at the end of this Annex.

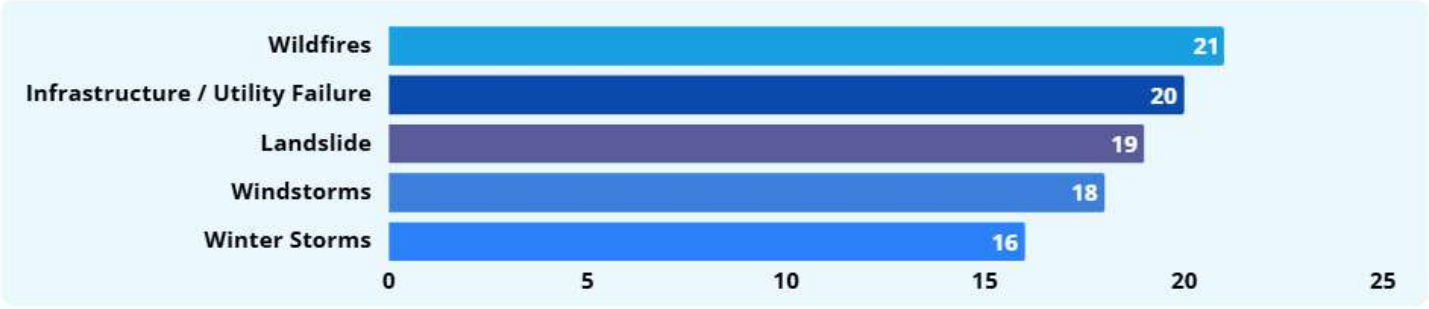

Figure 28-1: Hazard Risk Summary

JURISDICTION SUMMARY		TABLE 28-1
CURRENT POPULATION	**DATE OF INCORPORATION**	**POPULATION GROWTH**
243 (2023 U.S. Census estimate)	1899	Decreased by approximately -0.9% percent from 2020 to 2025 (U.S. Census estimate)

CRITICAL FACILITIES								TABLE 28-2
GOVT. FUNCTIONS	**SCHOOLS**	**TRANSP.**	**MED. / HEALTH**	**FIRE**	**POLICE**	**EMERGENCY OPERATIONS**	**HAZMAT**	**TOTAL**
1	0	5	0	6	0	0	0	**12**

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE					TABLE 28-3
BRIDGES	**WATER SUPPLY**	**WASTEWATER**	**POWER**	**COMMUNICATIONS**	**TOTAL**
0	6	3	0	0	**9**

OVERVIEW

The City of Harrison is a community of approximately 300 citizens and is located in the southeast portion of Kootenai County. Harrison is a lake front community with a mix of commercial and residential uses. It is bisected by Highway 97 and a portion of the residential district is "stepped" into the hillside to the east. Slopes are relatively steep. The primary aspect of the area is timbered; however, closer to Highway 3, there are plateaus (Harrison Flats) and rolling hills of grazing lands and small pockets of hay production.

According to the United States Census Bureau, the city has a total area of 0.76 square miles (1.97 square kilometers), of which 0.69 square miles (1.79 square kilometers) is land and 0.07 square miles (0.18 square kilometers) is water. Harrison is located 28 miles (45 km) south of Interstate 90 on the Lake Coeur d'Alene Scenic Byway, Highway 97. The Coeur d'Alene River flows into Lake Coeur d'Alene on Harrison's northern edge. The lower reaches of the river's valley are filled with smaller lakes, and as such water dominates much of the local geography. The Saint Joe Mountains of the Bitterroot Range rise high above the flat lakes around Harrison.

BRIEF HISTORY

The Crane family first settled in Harrison in 1890. Incorporated in 1899, Harrison is located on a one-mile strip carved out of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe's Reservation by a bill signed by President Harrison on the night of March 4th, 1891.

Passengers arrived on the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company railroad and by steamboat. Harrison prospered as a gateway to the Coeur d'Alene mining district and the development of timber and farming interests up the St. Joe's and St. Maries rivers. The 1911 city directory reported a population of 1,250; named lumber, farming, and mining as its main industries; and listed four churches, numerous fraternal organizations, two hotels, a weekly newspaper, and both a high school and grade school. Numerous sawmills lined the waterfront where they turned out lumber, shingles, and material for boxes.

On the morning of Saturday, July 24th 1917, a fire broke out at the Grant Lumber Company. Driven by high winds, the fire burned for two days and destroyed nearly 30 residences, sawmills and the business district. Much of the town was never rebuilt.

GOVERNING BODY FORMAT

The City is governed by a mayoral/council form of government with 6 City Council Members and a Mayor all of which are elected to 4 year terms. This body will assume the responsibility for the implementation and adoption of this plan. Services provided by the City include: Planning and Zoning, Parks and Recreation and Urban Renewal.

DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

In the last five years, the City of Harrison has annexed three major areas into the city limits. The areas are undeveloped for now, but one day may hold upwards of 300 homes. The City's need for infrastructure will increase as these areas become populated.

CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

An assessment of legal and regulatory capabilities is presented in Table 28-4. An assessment of fiscal capabilities is presented in Table 28-5. An assessment of administrative and technical capabilities is presented in Table 28-6. Information on National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) compliance is presented in Table 28-7. Classifications under various community mitigation programs are presented in Table 28-8.

LEGAL AND REGULATORY CAPABILITY		TABLE 28-4
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REQUIREMENTS	**COMMENTS:**	**LOCAL AUTHORITY?**
Building Code	International Building Code (2018), Ordinance #488, 44; Harrison City Code 8-1-2	YES
Zoning Code	Ordinance #341 (9/10/96); Harrison City Code 9-2-2	YES
Subdivisions	Idaho Code 67-65 Ordinance #381 (8/29/02)	YES
Stormwater Management	City code 1983, 13-32	YES
Post-Disaster Recovery		NO
Real Estate Disclosure	City Code 9-6-5B	YES
Growth Management	Ordinance #44 (12/7/10)	YES
Site Plan Review	Ordinance #409; Harrison City Code 8-4	YES
Public Health and Safety	Harrison City Code 3-1-2	YES
Environmental Protection	Idaho Department of Environmental Quality has oversight	YES
PLANNING DOCUMENTS	**COMMENTS:**	**LOCAL AUTHORITY?**
General or Comprehensive Plan *Is the plan equipped to provide linkage to this mitigation plan?*	City of Harrison Comprehensive Plan (2025)	YES
Capital Improvement Plan *What types of capital facilities does the plan address?* *How often is the plan updated?*	The Harrison City Plan is more than 5 years old and we plan to write a new one as part of or mitigation items The City of Harrison Transportation Plan was adopted in 2012/ City received Grant in 2024 and its currently being updated	YES
Floodplain or Basin Plan	Ordinance #435 (5/3/2010) also NFIP # 160080 8/3/84	YES
Stormwater Plan		NO
Habitat Conservation Plan		NO
Economic Development Plan	The city of Harrison has an economic development committee, Urban Renewal Plan Ordinance #440 which entails economic development adopted in 2022	YES
Shoreline Management Plan	Planning and Zoning and flood Damage prevention Ordinance (5/3/2010)	YES
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	The City of Harrison works with St. Maries Fire District in developing a Firewise community	YES
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING	**COMMENTS:**	**LOCAL AUTHORITY?**
Comprehensive Emergency Operations Plan	Partner of Kootenai County plan	YES
Threat & Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment	Partner of Kootenai County plan	YES
Terrorism Plan	Partner of Kootenai County plan	YES
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	Partner of Kootenai County plan	YES
Continuity of Operations Plan		NO
Public Health Plan	Public Health concerning water and sewer are overseen by the city ordinances	YES

FISCAL CAPABILITY	TABLE 28-5
FINANCIAL RESOURCES	**ACCESSIBLE / ELIGIBLE TO USE?**
Community Development Block Grants	YES
Capital Improvements Project Funding	NO
Authority to Levy Taxes for Specific Purposes	YES
User Fees for Water, Sewer, Gas or Electric Service	YES
Incur Debt through General Obligation Bonds	YES
Incur Debt through Special Tax Bonds	YES
Incur Debt through Private Activity Bonds	NO
Withhold Public Expenditures in Hazard-Prone Areas	YES
State-Sponsored Grant Programs	YES
Development Impact Fees for Homebuyers or Developers	YES
Other	YES

ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL CAPABILITY		TABLE 28-6
STAFF/PERSONNEL RESOURCES	**AVAILABLE?**	**DEPARTMENT/AGENCY/POSITION**
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	YES	Planning and zoning Committee
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	YES	Contract Building Inspector
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	YES	City Engineer/HMH Engineering Planning and Zoning Committee
Staff with training in benefit/cost analysis	YES	Public Works Department
Surveyors	YES	City Engineer/ HMH Engineering
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS applications	YES	City Engineer/ HMH Engineering
Scientist familiar with natural hazards in local area	NO	
Emergency manager	YES	Public Works/St Maries Fire Chief
Grant writers	YES	City Engineer/ HMH Engineering

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM (NFIP) COMPLIANCE	TABLE 28-7
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Building Official
Who is your floodplain administrator? (department/position)	Building Official
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	Building Official
What is the date of adoption of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Ordinance #435 (5/3/2010)
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit or Community Assistance Contact?	Unknown
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed?	NO
– *If so, please state what they are.*	N/A

Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction?	YES
– *If no, please state why.*	N/A
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program?	YES
– *If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?*	Sand and Sandbags
Does your jurisdiction participate in the Community Rating System (CRS)?	NO
– *If so, is your jurisdiction seeking to improve its CRS Classification?*	N/A
– *If not, is your jurisdiction interested in joining the CRS program?*	Not at this time

COMMUNITY CLASSIFICATIONS — **TABLE 28-8**

	PARTICIPATING?	CLASSIFICATION	DATE CLASSIFIED
Community Rating System	NO	N/A	N/A
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule	NO	10/10	N/A
Public Protection - Fire Insurance Rating	YES	5/8	6/2014
Storm Ready	NO	N/A	N/A
Firewise	YES	N/A	N/A

JURISDICTION-SPECIFIC NATURAL HAZARD EVENT HISTORY

Table 28-9 lists notable occurrences of natural hazards specifically recorded within the jurisdiction by the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration. Information regarding hazards incidents impacting the entire county can be found in Volume 1 of this Plan.

NATURAL HAZARD EVENTS — **TABLE 28-9**

TYPE OF EVENT	EVENT DESCRIPTION / FEMA DISASTER #	DATE	PRELIMINARY DAMAGE ASSESSMENT
Heavy Rain and flooding	DR-186	12/31/1964	-
Severe Storms, Snowmelt, Flooding	DR-415	01/25/1974	-
Volcanic Eruption Mt. St Helens	DR-624	05/22/1980	-
Storms Flooding	DR-1102	02/11/1996	-
Severe Storms, Flooding	DR-1154	02/2021	-
Flood	DR-1177	06/13/1997	-
Flooding	DR-1987	07/23/2008	-
Landslide	-	04/2008	$5,000
Winter Weather	-	2008	-

NATURAL HAZARD EVENTS			TABLE 28-9
Winter Weather/ Flooding, Landslide	-	2009	-
Flooding	-	2010	-
Landslide	-	2010	-
Winter Weather	-	2010	-
Landslide	-	2011	-
Heavy Snow	7 in. of snow overnight	12/19/2016	-

Repetitive loss records are as follows:

Number of FEMA-identified Repetitive-Loss Properties	0
Number of FEMA-identified Severe-Repetitive-Loss Properties	0
Number of Repetitive-Loss Properties or Severe-Repetitive-Loss Properties that have been mitigated	0

LOCAL HAZARD CONCERNS

The following include narratives about specific hazards within the jurisdiction that are of particular concern in local areas:

Wildfire, Pandemics: There is a need within the City for education regarding these hazards.

Landslides: There have been several landslides within the jurisdiction.

Infrastructure Failure: The water and wastewater systems within the City are old and may be at risk.

COMMUNITY CHALLENGES

- Backup Power for Water Supply
- Affordable Housing
- Portable Backup Power

HAZARD RISK RANKING

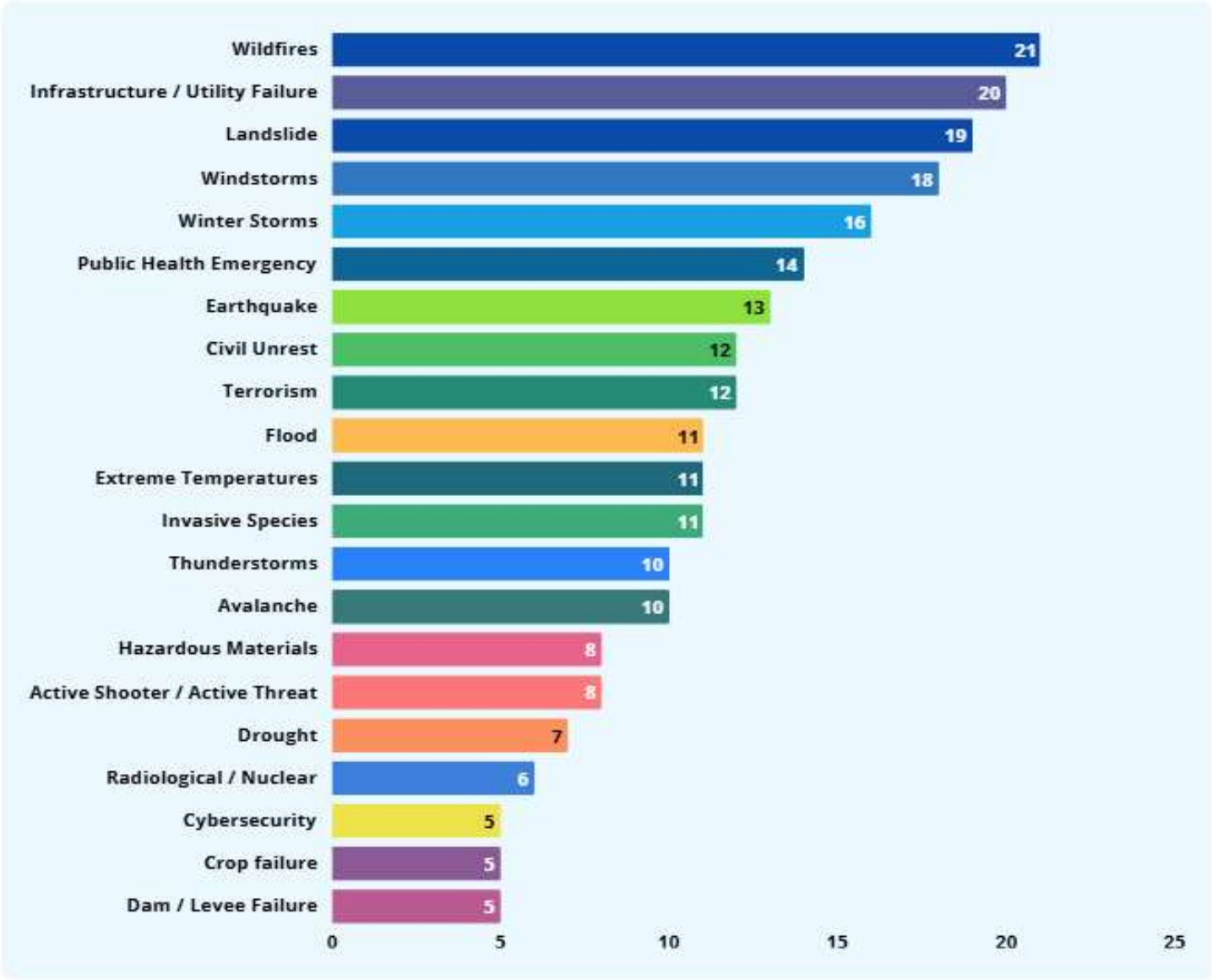

Figure 28-2 Hazard Risk Ranking Chart for City of Harrison

MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

Table 28-10 summarizes the initiatives that were recommended in the previous version of the Hazard Mitigation Plan and their implementation status at the time this update was prepared.

PREVIOUS ACTION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION STATUS **TABLE 28-10**

ACTION #	COMPLETED	KEEP IN PLAN UPDATE	REMOVED	COMMENTS
HR-1		X		
HR-2		X		
HR-3		X		
HR-4		X		
HR-5		X		
HR-6		X		
HR-7		X		
HR-8		X		
HR-9		X		
HR-10		X		
HR-11		X		
HR-12		X		
HR-13		X		
HR-14		X		
HR-15		X		
HR-16		X		
HR-17		X		
HR-18		X		
HR-19		X		
HR-20		X		

Table 28-11 lists the initiatives that make up the City of Harrison hazard mitigation action plan, including new mitigation initiatives *(New initiatives will have * next to the action number)*. Table 28-12 identifies the priority for each initiative.

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN MATRIX **TABLE 28-11**

ACTION #	HAZARDS MITIGATED	OBJECTIVES	LEAD AGENCY	EST. COST	FUNDING SOURCE	TIMELINE
HR – 1	*Create web page and quarterly mailer to increase public knowledge regarding safety and where buildings are in fire prone areas to become a Firewise community. Web Page and mailers will also address any water and sewer issues addressing health, safety, and conservation during droughts.*					
	Wildfire	**1, 3, 5**	**CITY**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**
HR - 2	*Continue to cut back brush and control grasses by weed eating and weed control on City owned right of ways and city owed land to control combustible fuel that has potential to start fires.*					
	Wildfire	**4, 6**	**CITY**	**$6000 /YR**	**LOCAL, GRANTS**	**SHORT TERM**
HR – 3	*Develop Plans and engage in Memorandums of Understanding for waterborne access for evacuation from the City during emergencies.*					

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN MATRIX						TABLE 28-11
ACTION #	HAZARDS MITIGATED	OBJECTIVES	LEAD AGENCY	EST. COST	FUNDING SOURCE	TIMELINE
	Wildfire	**1, 2, 3, 5, 6**	**CITY**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**
HR – 4	*Identify lake collection debris sites on Lake Coeur d'Alene. Support pre flood cleanup of Lake's debris. Remove debris in area of the City's jurisdiction.*					
	Flooding	**3, 4, 6, 8, 9**	**CITY**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**
HR – 5	*Require rapid damage assessment training to be completed by County and municipal building inspectors.*					
	Flooding	**6**	**CITY**	**UNKNOWN**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**
HR – 6	*Develop plan for drainage control city wide, look for funding resources and grants. Identify areas of need and install catch basins, oil water separators, and water control systems.*					
	Flooding, Landslide	**1, 3, 4, 6, 8**	**CITY**	**UNKNOWN**	**LOCAL**	**LONG TERM**
HR – 7	*Encourage/support construction of guard rails along Highway 97.*					
	Winter Storms	**3, 4, 5, 6**	**CITY**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**
HR – 8	*Support the widening of Highway 97 and the installation of guard rails on the curve just south of the City.*					
	Winter Storms	**3, 4, 5, 6**	**CITY**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**
HR – 9	*Retrofit shelters and identifies the critical designated facilities in need of generators to be able to switch to generator power during prolonged power outages and emergencies. Look for funding resources, grants and cost share grants.*					
	All Hazards	**3, 6**	**CITY**	**UNKNOWN**	**PDM**	**LONG TERM**
HR – 10	*Inspect public facilities to ensure that they are built to withstand snow loads and winds identify those building that would require snow removal, remove snow when needed.*					
	Winter Storms	**4, 5, 6, 9**	**CITY**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**
HR – 11	*Create a web page on the City web site to provide instructions to Shelter-in-Place.*					
	HAZMAT	**1, 3, 5**	**CITY**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**
HR – 12	*Document all landslides, bank failures, washouts, and manmade embankment failures.*					
	Landslides	**7, 8**	**CITY**	**$1000**	**PDM**	**SHORT TERM**
HR – 13	*Restrict development in landslide-prone areas, Inspect any adjacent new Construction Impact on Landslide prone areas.*					
	Landslides	**3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9**	**CITY**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**
HR – 14	*Request State of Idaho Landslide Study in new subdivisions of the areas recently annexed.*					
	Landslides	**3, 4, 5, 6**	**CITY**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**
HR – 15	*Create a web page on the City web site providing information to the public on the impact and recommended actions in response to an earthquake and or volcanic ash fall.*					
	Earthquake	**1, 3, 5**	**CITY**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**
HR – 16	*Examine existing concrete water storage facilities and distribution systems for any likelihood of damage during an earthquake. Install appropriate valves to be able to isolate any likely affected areas.*					

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN MATRIX						TABLE 28-11
ACTION #	HAZARDS MITIGATED	OBJECTIVES	LEAD AGENCY	EST. COST	FUNDING SOURCE	TIMELINE
	Earthquake	**3, 6, 8**	**CITY**	**UNKNOWN**	**PDM**	**LONG TERM**
HR – 17	*Create Continuity of Operations Plans (COOP) to provide continued government services during and following a disaster.*					
	All Hazards	**1, 3, 4**	**CITY**	**$1000**	**PDM**	**SHORT TERM**
HR – 18	*Continue to maintain compliance and good standing under the National Flood Insurance Program. This will be accomplished through the implementation of floodplain management programs that, at a minimum, will meet the minimum requirements of the NFIP, which include the following:* *- Enforcement of the adopted flood damage prevention ordinance* *- Participating in floodplain identification and mapping updates* *- Providing public assistance/information on floodplain requirements and impacts.*					
	Flooding	**3, 4, 5, 6**	**CITY**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**ONGOING**
HR – 19	*Identify two American Red Cross representatives in the community. Make community aware through disbursement of mailings and updates to the City's website.*					
	All Hazards	**1, 2, 5**	**CITY**	**$1000**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**
HR – 20	*Repair & Mitigate Sunset Terrace in the area within City limits to alleviate damage from landslides and mudslides.*					
	Landslides	**3, 4, 6, 9**	**CITY**	**MEDIUM**	**LOCAL, GRANTS**	**SHORT TERM**
HR – 21*	**NEW* Obtain portable back up power as needed (upgrades).*					
	All Hazards	**3, 5, 6**	**CITY**	**$45,000**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**
HR – 22*	**NEW* Work on roads, maintain and repair roads, identify additional ingress and egress routes such as use of boats on the lake. Work with dock builders and fire districts.*					
	Wildfire	**2, 3, 4, 5, 6**	**CITY**	**$30,000**	**LOCAL, GRANTS**	**SHORT TERM**
HR – 23*	**NEW* Identify and improve additional methods of notification and communication in the event of a disaster. Utilize town meetings and website for education.*					
	All Hazards	**1, 3, 5, 6**	**CITY**	**UNKNOWN**	**LOCAL, GRANTS**	**ONGOING**
HR – 24*	**NEW* Work with ITD to upgrade building code that limits building in areas that could impact Highway 97.*					
	Winter Storms	**3, 4, 5, 6, 9**	**CITY**	**UNKNOWN**	**UNKNOWN**	**SHORT TERM**
HR – 25*	**NEW* Improve the City's website to provide relevant and updated information, including updating contact information,*					
	All Hazards	**1, 3, 5**	**CITY**	**UNKNOWN**	**LOCAL**	**ONGOING**

MITIGATION STRATEGY PRIORITY SCHEDULE					TABLE 28-12
ACTION #	**PRIORITY**	**# OF OBJECTIVES MET**	**COST**	**BENEFIT**	**BENEFITS EQUAL OR EXCEED COSTS?**
HR-1	**High**	3	Low	High	Exceeds
HR-2	**High**	2	Medium	High	Exceeds
HR-3	**Medium**	5	Low	High	Exceeds
HR-4	**Medium**	5	Low	Medium	Exceeds
HR-5	**Medium**	1	Unknown	High	-
HR-6	**Medium**	5	Unknown	High	-
HR-7	**Medium**	4	Low	High	Exceeds
HR-8	**Medium**	4	Low	High	Exceeds
HR-9	**High**	2	Unknown	High	-
HR-10	**High**	4	Low	High	Exceeds
HR-11	**Medium**	3	Low	High	Exceeds
HR-12	**High**	2	Low	Medium	Exceeds
HR-13	**Medium**	6	Low	Medium	Exceeds
HR-14	**Low**	4	Low	Medium	Exceeds
HR-15	**Medium**	3	Low	High	Exceeds
HR-16	**High**	3	Unknown	High	-
HR-17	**High**	3	Low	High	Exceeds
HR-18	**High**	4	Low	Medium	Exceeds
HR-19	**Low**	3	Low	Low	Equals
HR-20	**High**	4	Medium	High	Exceeds
HR-21*	**High**	3	High	High	Equals
HR-22*	**High**	5	High	Medium	-
HR-23*	**High**	4	Unknown	Medium	-
HR-24*	**High**	5	Unknown	Medium	-
HR-25*	**High**	3	Unknown	Medium	-

See the introduction to this Volume for explanation of priorities.

CHAPTER 29
CITY OF HAUSER ANNEX

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN POINTS OF CONTACT

PRIMARY
Bill Ray, Mayor
11837 N. Hauser Lake Rd.
Hauser, ID 83854
Telephone: (208) 777-9315
mayor@cityofhauser.us

ALTERNATE
Kristin Sauter, Clerk
11837 N. Hauser Lake Rd.
Hauser, ID 83854
Telephone: (208) 777-9315
cityclerk@cityofhauser.us

CHANGES SINCE THE 2020 AHMP

- A hazard risk summary has been added.
- Jurisdictional risk assessments have been updated.
- A jurisdiction summary chart has been added.

HAZARD RISK SUMMARY

The following chart displays the top 5 hazards for the City of Hauser. For a more comprehensive explanation, see the **Hazard Risk Ranking** section at the end of this Annex.

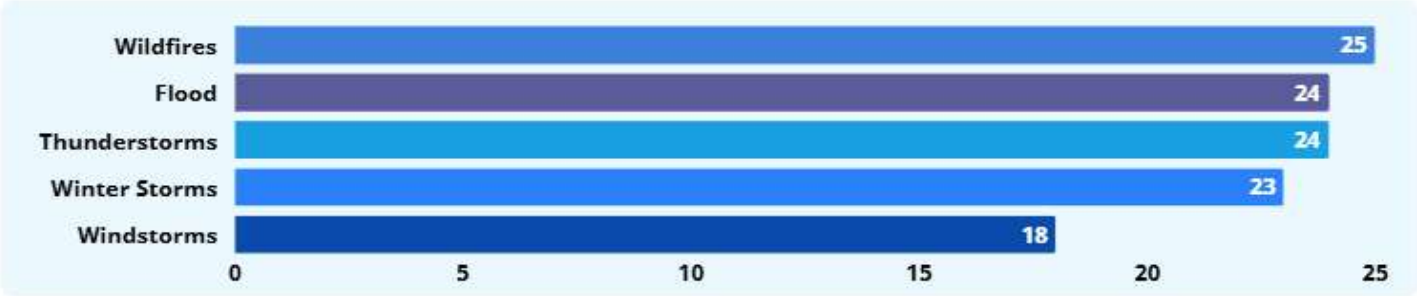

Figure 29-1: Hazard Risk Summary

JURISDICTION SUMMARY		TABLE 29-1
CURRENT POPULATION	**DATE OF INCORPORATION**	**POPULATION GROWTH**
761 (2020 U.S. Census estimate)	1947	12.2% increase between 2010 and 2020 (2020 U.S. Census Estimate)

CRITICAL FACILITIES								TABLE 29-2
GOVT. FUNCTIONS	SCHOOLS	TRANSP.	MED. / HEALTH	FIRE	POLICE	EMERGENCY OPERATIONS	HAZMAT	TOTAL
1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	**2**

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE					TABLE 29-3
BRIDGES	WATER SUPPLY	WASTEWATER	POWER	COMMUNICATIONS	TOTAL
0	6	0	0	2	**8**

OVERVIEW

The City of Hauser is a community located on Kootenai County's western border, directly adjacent to the State of Washington. According to the United States Census Bureau, the city has a total area of 0.94 square miles (2.43 square kilometers), all land. The average age of city residents is 51 years old with an average median household income of $54,875.

BRIEF HISTORY

The City of Hauser is named after Samuel Thomas Hauser, born January 10, 1833. He was appointed Governor of the Montana Territory in 1885 by then President Grover Cleveland. It was at Hauser's request that, following the gold and silver strikes in North Idaho, Daniel Chase Corbin came to the North Idaho area to look into the possibility of building a railroad into the Coeur d'Alene mining district.

Corbin built a branch line on the Northern Pacific Railroad, which is now Hauser junction. The line went through what is now Post Falls and on to the steamboat docks in Coeur d'Alene.

Completed in 1886, it was approximately 13.5 miles long and was called Spokane Falls and Idaho Railroad. It is believed Corbin named the location Hauser Junction, after his friend at the time the branch was completed. The lake and the village that developed there were later named Hauser.

Incorporated on May 12, 1947, Hauser Lake Village was the fifth new village in Kootenai County after Idaho enacted new laws governing slot machine operations and regulating liquor by-the-drink. It was re-designated as the City of Hauser by directive of the State of Idaho.

GOVERNING BODY FORMAT

The City is governed by a mayoral/council form of government with four City Council Members and a Mayor, all of which are elected to 4-year terms. This body will assume the responsibility for the implementation and adoption of this plan. Services provided by the City include: Public Works and Planning.

DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

During the last five years, the City of Hauser has approved the development of six subdivisions to construct a total of 104 new homes. These subdivisions are Edgewood (14 single family homes), The Ridge (78 single family homes), Hoerner (2 single family homes), Epic Storage (2 commercial lots), Underdahl (4 single family homes), and Egdahl (4 single family homes).

According to the area of city impact for the City of Hauser, future development will occur both in the mountainous areas to the north and west. These future growth patterns will encroach into the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI). Flood zones are located in the drainages to the north and in pockets around Hauser Lake.

CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

An assessment of legal and regulatory capabilities is presented in Table 29-4. An assessment of fiscal capabilities is presented in Table 29-5. An assessment of administrative and technical capabilities is presented in Table 29-6. Information on National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) compliance is presented in Table 29-7. Classifications under various community mitigation programs are presented in Table 29-8.

LEGAL AND REGULATORY CAPABILITY		TABLE 29-4
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REQUIREMENTS	**COMMENTS:**	**LOCAL AUTHORITY?**
Building Code	Hauser City Code Title 7. Ordinance #177, adopted (4/10/2013); Includes International Building Code 2009 Edition, International Residential Code 2009 Edition, International Mechanical Code 2009 Edition, NFPA 501A and 1194, International Fire Code, International Fuel Gas Code 2009, NFPA 101, Abatement of Dangerous Buildings, Adopted versions superseded by successive versions as adopted or approved by the State of Idaho	YES
Zoning Code	Hauser City Code Title 8. Ordinance #97 (7/26/1993)	YES
Subdivisions	Hauser City Code Title 8, Chapter 9. Ordinance #153 (5/27/2009)	YES
Stormwater Management	Refer to Building code	YES
Post-Disaster Recovery	-	NO
Real Estate Disclosure	-	NO
Growth Management	None, some provision in development code	NO
Site Plan Review	Hauser City Code Title 7 Chapter 1. Ordinance #177 (4/10/2013)	YES
Public Health and Safety	Hauser City Code Title 3. Title 3 addresses Nuisances	YES
Environmental Protection	-	NO

PLANNING DOCUMENTS	COMMENTS:	LOCAL AUTHORITY?
General or Comprehensive Plan *Is the plan equipped to provide linkage to this mitigation plan?*	Hauser Lake Comprehensive Plan, Adoption Date 1993	YES
Capital Improvement Plan *What types of capital facilities does the plan address?* *How often is the plan updated?*	None	NO
Floodplain or Basin Plan	None	YES
Stormwater Plan	None	YES
Habitat Conservation Plan	None	YES
Economic Development Plan	None	YES
Shoreline Management Plan	None	NO
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	None	NO

LEGAL AND REGULATORY CAPABILITY		TABLE 29-4
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING	**COMMENTS:**	**LOCAL AUTHORITY?**
Comprehensive Emergency Operations Plan	2024 Kootenai County Emergency Operations Plan	NO
Threat & Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment	Follow Kootenai County model	NO
Terrorism Plan	-	NO
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	-	NO
Continuity of Operations Plan	-	NO
Public Health Plan	-	NO

FISCAL CAPABILITY	TABLE 29-5
FINANCIAL RESOURCES	**ACCESSIBLE / ELIGIBLE TO USE?**
Community Development Block Grants	YES
Capital Improvements Project Funding	YES
Authority to Levy Taxes for Specific Purposes	YES
User Fees for Water, Sewer, Gas or Electric Service	NO
Incur Debt through General Obligation Bonds	YES
Incur Debt through Special Tax Bonds	YES
Incur Debt through Private Activity Bonds	NO
Withhold Public Expenditures in Hazard-Prone Areas	NO
State-Sponsored Grant Programs	YES
Development Impact Fees for Homebuyers or Developers	NO
Other	YES

ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL CAPABILITY		TABLE 29-6
STAFF/PERSONNEL RESOURCES	**AVAILABLE?**	**DEPARTMENT/AGENCY/POSITION**
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	YES	Planning and Zoning Commission
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	YES	Contracted building inspector
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	YES	Planning and Zoning Commission, Coleman Engineering
Staff with training in benefit/cost analysis	NO	
Surveyors	NO	
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS applications	NO	
Scientist familiar with natural hazards in local area	NO	
Emergency manager	NO	
Grant writers	NO	

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM (NFIP) COMPLIANCE	TABLE 29-7
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Planning and Zoning
Who is your floodplain administrator? (department/position)	Code Administration
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
What is the date of adoption of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	02/13/2013
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit or Community Assistance Contact?	01/15/2015
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? – *If so, please state what they are.*	No
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? – *If no, please state why.*	No No detailed maps available
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? – *If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?*	Yes Need more staff
Does your jurisdiction participate in the Community Rating System (CRS)? – *If so, is your jurisdiction seeking to improve its CRS Classification?* – *If not, is your jurisdiction interested in joining the CRS program?*	No N/A Yes

The City contains mapped floodplain areas and has adopted local floodplain management ordinances. The City does not currently participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) due to local policy considerations and administrative capacity. Flood risk is addressed through locally adopted regulations, and NFIP participation will be reevaluated as conditions or resources change.

COMMUNITY CLASSIFICATIONS			TABLE 29-8
	PARTICIPATING?	CLASSIFICATION	DATE CLASSIFIED
Community Rating System	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule	No	10/10	Not
Public Protection - Fire Insurance Rating	-	-	-
Storm Ready	No	-	-
Firewise	No	-	-

JURISDICTION-SPECIFIC NATURAL HAZARD EVENT HISTORY

Table 29-9 lists notable occurrences of natural hazards specifically recorded within the jurisdiction by the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration. Information regarding hazards incidents impacting the entire county can be found in Volume 1 of this Plan.

NATURAL HAZARD EVENTS			TABLE 29-9
TYPE OF EVENT	**EVENT DESCRIPTION / FEMA DISASTER #**	**DATE**	**PRELIMINARY DAMAGE ASSESSMENT**
Heavy Rains & Flooding	-	12/31/1964	-
Forest fires	-	08/30/1967	$2,255,455
Severe Storms, Snowmelt, Flooding	-	01/25/1974	$1,785,744
Volcanic Eruption, Mt. St. Helens	-	05/18/1980	-
Wildfire, Firestorm 91	-	10/19/1991	-
Storms/flooding	-	02/11/1996	$7,333,333
Flood	-	06/13/1997	-
Thunderstorm Wind	-	6/13/2006	-
Flooding	-	07/31/2008	$666,667

Repetitive loss records are as follows:

Number of FEMA-identified Repetitive-Loss Properties	0
Number of FEMA-identified Severe-Repetitive-Loss Properties	0
Number of Repetitive-Loss Properties or Severe-Repetitive-Loss Properties that have been mitigated	0

LOCAL HAZARD CONCERNS

The following include narratives about specific hazards within the jurisdiction that are of particular concern in local areas:

Severe Winter Storm: Due to the narrow roadways in some areas of the city, severe winter storms can make transportation difficult.

Wildfire and Structural Fire: The entire city is in the WUI area and certain locations have limited egress. The limited egress, narrow roadways, and close proximity between structures increases the potential for the spread of fire and the damage it can cause.

Utility Failures: Currently there are no backup generators for government or critical facilities, making the city vulnerable to utility failure.

COMMUNITY CHALLENGES

- Wildfires
- Flooding
- Winter storms

HAZARD RISK RANKING

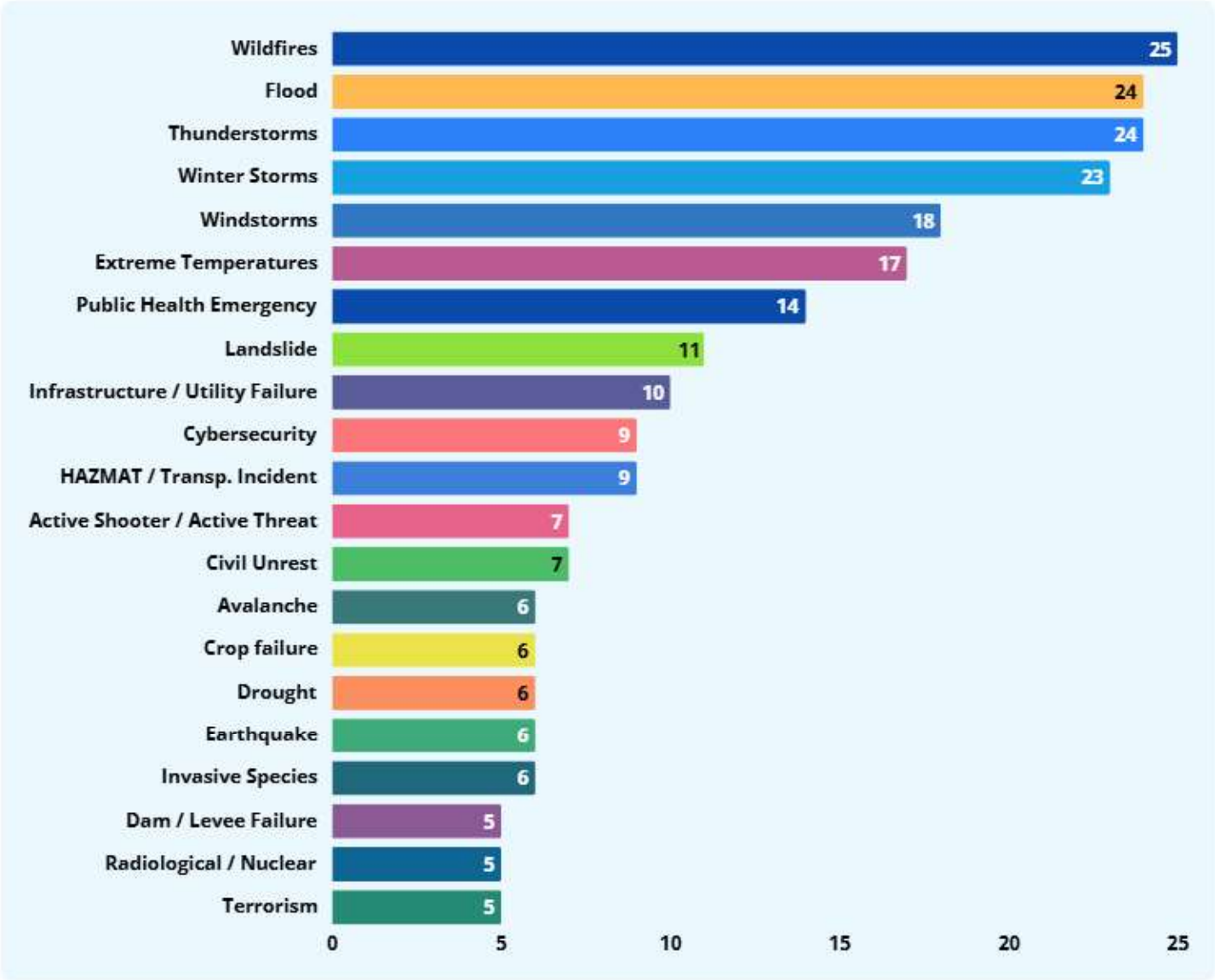

Figure 29-2 Hazard Risk Ranking Chart for City of Hauser

MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

Table 29-10 summarizes the initiatives that were recommended in the previous version of the Hazard Mitigation Plan and their implementation status at the time this update was prepared.

PREVIOUS ACTION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION STATUS — **TABLE 29-10**

ACTION #	COMPLETED	KEEP IN PLAN UPDATE	REMOVED	COMMENTS
H-1		X		In process of updating new website
H-2		X		
H-3		X		
H-4		X		
H-5		X		

Table 29-11 lists the initiatives that make up the City of Hauser hazard mitigation action plan, including new mitigation initiatives (New initiatives will have * next to the action number). Table 29-12 identifies the priority for each initiative.

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN MATRIX — **TABLE 29-11**

ACTION #	HAZARDS MITIGATED	OBJECTIVES	LEAD AGENCY	EST. COST	FUNDING SOURCE	TIMELINE
H - 1	*Create a web page on the City web site regarding recommended actions to prevent wildfire and list evacuation instructions (persons and animals).*					
	Wildfire	**1, 3**	**CITY**	**$0**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**
H – 2	*Create Continuity of Operations Plans (COOP) to provide continued government services during and following disasters*					
	All Hazards	**1, 3, 5**	**CITY**	**$1000**	**PDM**	**SHORT TERM**
H – 3	*Continue to maintain compliance and good standing under the National Flood Insurance Program. This will be accomplished through the implementation of floodplain management programs that, at a minimum, will meet the minimum requirements of the NFIP, which include the following:* *- Enforcement of the adopted flood damage prevention ordinance* *- Participating in floodplain identification and mapping updates* *- Providing public assistance/information on floodplain requirements and impacts.*					
	Flood	**3, 4, 5, 6**	**PLANNING & ZONING**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**ONGOING**
H – 4	*Repair or replace failing culvert and crossing on Hauser creek south of Hauser Lake. Waterflow is the only outlet for Hauser Lake and failure would result in upstream flooding along the creek and possible flooding around lake shore. This outlet is also a part of the Rathdrum Aquifer recharge*					
	Flood	**3, 4, 5, 6**	**CITY**	**UNKNOWN**	**LOCAL, GRANTS**	**SHORT TERM**
H - 5	*Install backup generators*					
	All Hazards	**3, 5, 6**	**CITY**	**LOW**	**PDM**	**SHORT TERM**
H-6*	**NEW* Coordinate with residents with issues that arise in the community, educate them on disaster preparedness.*					
	All Hazards	**3, 5, 6**	**CITY**	**UNKNOWN**	**UNKNOWN**	**SHORT TERM**

MITIGATION STRATEGY PRIORITY SCHEDULE **TABLE 29-12**

ACTION #	PRIORITY	# OF OBJECTIVES MET	COST	BENEFIT	BENEFITS EQUAL OR EXCEED COSTS?
H-1	**Medium**	2	Low	Medium	Exceeds
H-2	**Medium**	3	Low	Medium	Exceeds
H-3	**High**	4	Low	Medium	Exceeds
H-4	**Medium**	4	Medium	High	Exceeds
H-5	**Medium**	3	Medium	High	Exceeds
H-6*	**Low**	3	-	Low	Equals

See the introduction to this Volume for explanation of priorities.

CHAPTER 30
CITY OF HAYDEN ANNEX

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN POINTS OF CONTACT

PRIMARY
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CHANGES SINCE THE 2020 AHMP

- A hazard risk summary has been added.
- Jurisdictional risk assessments have been updated.
- A jurisdiction summary chart has been added.

HAZARD RISK SUMMARY

The following chart displays the top 5 hazards for the City of Hayden. For a more comprehensive explanation, see the **Hazard Risk Ranking** section at the end of this Annex.

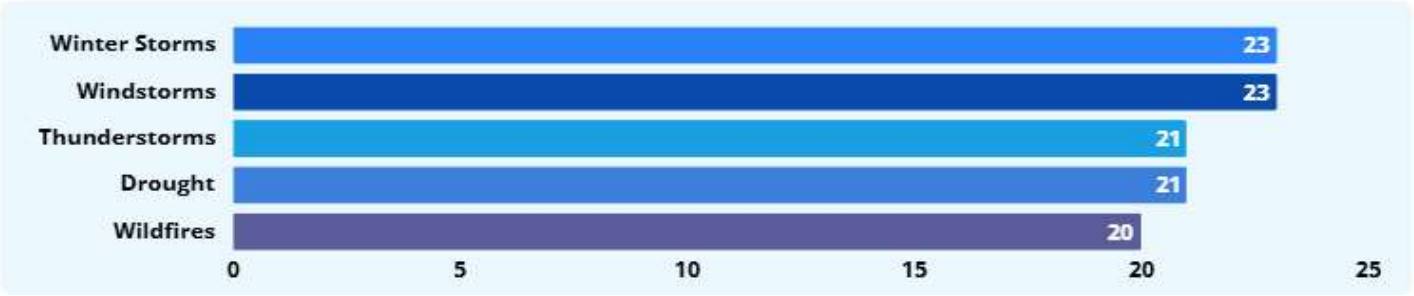

Figure 30-1: Hazard Risk Summary

JURISDICTION SUMMARY		TABLE 30-1
CURRENT POPULATION	**DATE OF INCORPORATION**	**POPULATION GROWTH**
16,422 (2023 U.S. Census estimate)	1955	Increased by approximately 12.3% between 2010 and 2018 (2018 U.S. Census estimate)

CRITICAL FACILITIES								TABLE 30-2
GOVT. FUNCTIONS	SCHOOLS	TRANSP.	MED. / HEALTH	FIRE	POLICE	EMERGENCY OPERATIONS	HAZMAT	TOTAL
2	0	6	0	4	1	0	2	**15**

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE					TABLE 30-3
BRIDGES	WATER SUPPLY	WASTEWATER	POWER	COMMUNICATIONS	TOTAL
0	0	12	0	1	**13**

OVERVIEW

The City of Hayden encompasses approximately 10 square miles or 6,800 acres. The city limits of Hayden as identified by roadways are Prairie Avenue at the south; Strahorn Road to the east; Huetter Road to the west; and at the north end the city extends to Boekel Road east of Government Way and primarily Lancaster Road west of Government Way.

The City of Hayden shares its boundary with the Cities of Dalton Gardens and Coeur d'Alene to the south; the City of Hayden Lake along a portion to the east; and the remaining adjacent areas to the north, west and east are unincorporated areas of Kootenai County.

The average age of city residents is 43 years old with an average median household income of $77,534. An estimated 7.6% of the population lives below the poverty line. (United States Census Bureau)

BRIEF HISTORY

The area west of Hayden Lake was originally settled by homesteaders in the late 1800s. By the early 1900s the area grew into a thriving community based on local agriculture and logging-related activities around Hayden Lake. In the early 1900s, summer resorts along the southwest side of the lake were developed, providing a robust recreational economy in the local area. An electric rail line serviced these resorts from 1906 through 1929, providing convenient and direct access to Spokane and Coeur d'Alene. These resorts were located on the southwest shores of Hayden Lake where the Hayden Country Club, the Clarke House and the Avondale golf course are now located.

By the early 1920s, fruit orchards were abundant in the area, warranting the expansion of packing plants to process the crops. Dairy and poultry farms, cattle ranches and other agricultural endeavors were also in operation throughout the area. In the late 1920s many people moved to the area from the Midwest and elsewhere, developing more agricultural land under the Homestead Act, while also working in the logging, milling and recreational industries centered around the lake.

The general area began to extend west from the summer resorts to just west of what is now known as Highway 95, and north and south between Miles and Honeysuckle Avenues. In the 1950s some commercial development was located along Highway 95 servicing the local community and highway traffic traveling along this State Highway, located on what is now known as Government Way. The City of Hayden was incorporated in 1955, with its initial boundaries generally covering 440 acres of the area known as "Hayden Village."

Commercial development along Government Way continued to grow to take advantage of the visibility that the highway provided, and the growing community.

The capacity of Highway 95 (now Government Way) to adequately service highway traffic became an issue. State Highway 95 was relocated to its current location to the west of Government Way in 1972. Commercial development has since developed along Highway 95, Hayden Avenue, and along the major collectors and arterials to service the growing local community and area.

The original residential area of "Hayden Village" remains much the same, though many of the original large lots have been subdivided into smaller residential. Major residential developments consisting of smaller lots have occurred throughout the City. The original estimated population for "Hayden Village" of 718 people in 1950 has grown to approximately 16,422 in 2023 due to the increasing geographic size of the City and ongoing development.

GOVERNING BODY FORMAT

The City is governed by a mayor/council form of government with four City Council Members and a Mayor all of which are elected to 4-year terms. This body will assume responsibility for the adoption of this plan. A City Administrator oversees the day-to-day operations of the city.

The City provides services for 16,422 residents with a full-time staff of 37. City services include the following departments:

- City Administration Departments include a City Clerk, Finance Director, Human Resources and a City Administrator.
- City Public Works Department includes Wastewater Collection and Treatment, Streets and Parks Departments.
- City Community Development Department includes Planning, Building, and Code Enforcement.
- City Recreation Department includes a Recreation Division and an Events Division.
- Law Enforcement Services are contracted through Kootenai County.
- Fire and Emergency Services coverage is provided by Northern Lakes Fire Protection District and Kootenai County Fire and Rescue.
- Water Services are provided by Hayden Lake Irrigation District, Avondale Irrigation District, and Kootenai North Water District, and systems to serve private development.

DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

The economy of the Country and of Kootenai County continues to be strong along with continuation of historic growth in the area. The City of Hayden is experiencing sustained growth, with persistent demand for new housing development. The City of Hayden operated on an approved budget of $49,100,049 for Fiscal year 2025. The City of Hayden is the 17th largest City in Idaho and has one of the lowest tax levy rates in Idaho for a city of its size. As its population increases and its boundaries expand, Hayden has been challenged to balance the budget and been forced to maintain a limited staff with increasing demands for services from the community.

Within the last decade, there has been significant development within Hayden. Hayden's area provides for expansion to the north and west onto the Rathdrum Prairie. Growth is predominantly residential with some commercial along the major transportation corridors and industrial development around the Coeur d'Alene Airport, which occupies the north central portion of the city and area of city impact. Growth will continue to encroach into the wildland/urban interface but will become exempt from that status as regional water systems are extended and an urbanized development pattern occurs. Future growth near the Coeur d'Alene Airport and Boekel and Highway 95 will interface with hazardous materials protection areas.

The City of Hayden is currently constructing the extension of Ramsey Road from Wyoming Avenue to Lancaster Road. This project will relieve some pressure on Highway 95 and other north/south connections and invite development along its path.

Forecasted development projects that will impact the City include:

- Trail Creek – *Near Ramsey Road and Dakota Avenue*
- Battleground Phased Subdivision - *West Hayden Avenue and Carrington Street*
- Hayden Canyon Phases 1B-1D – *North and East of Government Way and Lancaster Road*
- Hayden Canyon Phase 3 – *East of Government Way and Lancaster Road*

- Hazelnut Glen Subdivision – *Near Prairie Road and Carrington Street*
- Northwinds Subdivision – *Near Honeysuckle Avenue and Huetter Road*
- Hayden Sky Planned Unit Development – *Near Huetter Road North of Hayden Avenue and West of Carrington Street*
- Marks Ranch 1st Addition – *Lancaster Road east of Government Way*
- Trail Ridge 3rd Addition (Phase 4) – *North of Wyoming, East of Maple*

CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

An assessment of legal and regulatory capabilities is presented in Table 30-4. An assessment of fiscal capabilities is presented in Table 30-5. An assessment of administrative and technical capabilities is presented in Table 30-6. Information on National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) compliance is presented in Table 30-7. Classifications under various community mitigation programs are presented in Table 30-8.

LEGAL AND REGULATORY CAPABILITY		TABLE 30-4
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REQUIREMENTS	**COMMENTS:**	**LOCAL AUTHORITY?**
Building Code	Version/year: IBC 2018, IRC 2018, Energy Code 2018, IFG 2009, IMC 2012, IFC 2015, ANSI 2003, Abatement of Dangerous Buildings 1997 Ordinance #577 (1/9/2018)	YES
Zoning Code	Hayden City Code Title 11, as amended by Ordinance #619 (4/13/21)	YES
Subdivisions	Hayden City Code Title 12, updated and as amended by Ordinance #578 (1/9/2018)	YES
Stormwater Management	Title 8 Chapter 2 as amended by Ordinance #542 (1/27/2015); amd Ordinance # 596 (5/24/2019)	YES
Post-Disaster Recovery		NO
Real Estate Disclosure		NO
Growth Management		NO
Site Plan Review	Hayden City Code Title 11-4-7; as amended Ordinance #619, (4/13/2021)	YES
Public Health and Safety	Hayden City Code Title 4 as amended by Ordinance #572 (6/13/2017); amd. Ordinance #578 (1/9/2018); Ordinance #619, 4-13-2021; Ordinance #624 (10/12/2021)	YES
Environmental Protection	N/A	YES

PLANNING DOCUMENTS	**COMMENTS:**	**LOCAL AUTHORITY?**
General or Comprehensive Plan *Is the plan equipped to provide linkage to this mitigation plan?*	City of Hayden 2040 Comprehensive Plan Update	YES
Capital Improvement Plan *What types of capital facilities does the plan address?* *How often is the plan updated?*	Transportation improvement projects, parks & recreation facility acquisition and improvements, sewer & water infrastructure projects, facilities projects (both acquisition and renovation projects), planning in support of these projects, and other capital projects as may be identified by City Council. Annually	YES

LEGAL AND REGULATORY CAPABILITY		TABLE 30-4
	City of Hayden Capital Improvement Plan, adopted annually in August, tied to fiscal year budget adoption.	
Floodplain or Basin Plan	Flood Damage Protection Plan Ordinance #564 (10/25/2016)	YES
Stormwater Plan	Stormwater is addressed by Hayden City Code Title 8 Chapter 3.	YES
Habitat Conservation Plan	N/A	NO
Economic Development Plan	N/A	NO
Shoreline Management Plan	N/A	NO
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	N/A	NO
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING	**COMMENTS:**	**LOCAL AUTHORITY?**
Comprehensive Emergency Operations Plan	Northern Lakes Fire Department and the Kootenai Emergency Operations Plan 2024 The City of Hayden operates in an assistance capacity.	YES
Threat & Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment	N/A	NO
Terrorism Plan	N/A	NO
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	N/A	NO
Continuity of Operations Plan	N/A	NO
Public Health Plan	N/A	NO

FISCAL CAPABILITY	TABLE 30-5
FINANCIAL RESOURCES	**ACCESSIBLE / ELIGIBLE TO USE?**
Community Development Block Grants	NO
Capital Improvements Project Funding	YES
Authority to Levy Taxes for Specific Purposes	NO
User Fees for Water, Sewer, Gas or Electric Service	Yes, sewer O&M is collected bi-monthly
Incur Debt through General Obligation Bonds	YES
Incur Debt through Special Tax Bonds	YES
Incur Debt through Private Activity Bonds	NO
Withhold Public Expenditures in Hazard-Prone Areas	NO
State-Sponsored Grant Programs	YES
Development Impact Fees for Homebuyers or Developers	YES
Other	-

ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL CAPABILITY		TABLE 30-6
STAFF/PERSONNEL RESOURCES	**AVAILABLE?**	**DEPARTMENT/AGENCY/POSITION**
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	YES	Community Development Public Works Director and Technical Staff
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	YES	Community Development Director, Building Inspector, Public Works Director and City Engineer
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	YES	Community Development, Building Inspector, Public Works Director and City Engineer
Staff with training in benefit/cost analysis	YES	Community Development Director, Public Works Director & Staff
Surveyors	NO	N/A
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS applications	YES	Community Development Staff
Scientist familiar with natural hazards in local area	NO	N/A
Emergency manager	YES	Kootenai County Office of Emergency Management
Grant writers	YES	Community Development Director & Public Works Director & Staff

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM (NFIP) COMPLIANCE	TABLE 30-7
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Community Development
Who is your floodplain administrator? (department/position)	Community Development
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	NO
What is the date of adoption of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	10/2016
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit or Community Assistance Contact?	None
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? – *If so, please state what they are.*	NO
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? – *If no, please state why.*	N/A
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? – *If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?*	YES
Does your jurisdiction participate in the Community Rating System (CRS)? – *If so, is your jurisdiction seeking to improve its CRS Classification?* – *If not, is your jurisdiction interested in joining the CRS program?*	N/A

COMMUNITY CLASSIFICATIONS			TABLE 30-8
	PARTICIPATING?	CLASSIFICATION	DATE CLASSIFIED
Community Rating System	NO	N/A	N/A
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule	YES	10/10	2007
Public Protection - Fire Insurance Rating	YES	4/5	2012
Storm Ready	YES	N/A	5/2013
Firewise	NO	N/A	N/A

JURISDICTION-SPECIFIC NATURAL HAZARD EVENT HISTORY

Table 30-9 lists notable occurrences of natural hazards specifically recorded within the jurisdiction by the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration. Information regarding hazards incidents impacting the entire county can be found in Volume 1 of this Plan.

NATURAL HAZARD EVENTS			TABLE 30-9
TYPE OF EVENT	EVENT DESCRIPTION / FEMA DISASTER #	DATE	PRELIMINARY DAMAGE ASSESSMENT
Thunderstorm Wind	60 mph gusts were recorded	5/31/1997	-
Thunderstorm Wind	Strong winds blew down several trees and many larger tree limbs in the Hayden area. Several dozen power customers were without power when trees either blew into power lines or power lines were simply blown down.	3/13/2001	$25,000
Lightning	Lightning struck the roof of a house in Hayden. The lightning struck the attic and started a fire. The home didn't suffer any smoke damage, but some water damage along with replacement of trusses in the roof lead to an estimated property damage of $10,000.	5/19/2006	$10,000
Lightning	Four cows and one calf were killed by a lightning strike in Hayden, ID.	7/23/2014	$4,500
Heavy Rain	A trough of low-pressure sweeping around the edge of a low-pressure system moving north along the Oregon and Washington Coast produced numerous thunderstorms that moved across Eastern Washington and Northern Idaho. A member of the public measured 4.75 inches of rain in their rain gauge at Hayden, Idaho.	6/1/2015	-
High Wind	Winds reaching 40-55 mph with gusts to 65 mph downed a large tree onto power lines near Hayden City Hall. A power outage affected 5,000 customers in Post Falls, Hayden, and Coeur d'Alene.	02.01.2020	$30,000
Heavy Snow	7.9 inches of snow accumulation was reported in Hayden	12.30.2021	$0
High Wind	Kootenai County Board of Commissioners declared an emergency due to severe winds that yielded widespread fallen trees, and 30,000 customers without power, with the majority in the Coeur d'Alene, Hayden, and Hayden Lake areas.	01.13.2021	$5 million (county-wide)

NATURAL HAZARD EVENTS			TABLE 30-9
High Wind	Wind gusts of 50-65 mph downed multiple large trees, generating road hazards in Hayden.	03.28.21	$100,000 (county wide)
High Wind	Wind gusts in the range of 40-60 mph recorded across the region generating fallen trees and property damage.	04.18.2021	$25,000 (county wide)
Excessive Heat	A four-day heat wave generated record temperatures for maximum high and maximum low temperatures across the region.	06.26.2021 through 06.30.2021	--
High Winds	Wind gusts estimated at 40 to 60 mph resulted in nearly 40,000 Avista and Kootenai Electric customers being without power in the region.	11.15.2021	$50,000 (county wide)
Heavy Snow	7 to 11 inches of new snow was reported in Hayden.	04.15.2022	$0
Heavy Snow	7 inches of new snow reported in Hayden.	02.27.2023	$0
Funnel Cloud	Funnel clouds were reported near Hayden on three occasions with no damage or injuries reported.	06.09.2020	
Extreme Cold	Extreme cold weather over a five-day period generated high temperatures in the single digits and lows in the negative teens, resulting in bursting pipes, and challenges for vulnerable populations staying warm.	01.11.2024 through 01.16.2024	$600,000 (county wide)

Repetitive loss records are as follows:

Number of FEMA-identified Repetitive-Loss Properties	0
Number of FEMA-identified Severe-Repetitive-Loss Properties	0
Number of Repetitive-Loss Properties or Severe-Repetitive-Loss Properties that have been mitigated	0

LOCAL HAZARD CONCERNS

The following include narratives about specific hazards within the jurisdiction that are of particular concern in local areas.

Severe Winter Storm: Severe winter storm incidents could occur between the months of November – March, generally. Winter storms have the potential to disrupt power, inflict property damage, and seriously limit the transportation ability of residents. Loss of power can severely restrict our most vulnerable residents, such as seniors and other individuals who need access to medical devices and services. A severe winter storm could prevent emergency services from being able to access our most vulnerable citizens.

Additionally, concerns with older buildings could lead to loss or property damage throughout the city. Older housing stock as well as manufactured homes are most vulnerable to this threat.

Extreme Heat Events - Access to climate-controlled facilities during extreme heat or cold events has life safety implications for vulnerable populations who lack access to such facilities.

Tornado and High Wind: There are manufactured homes in the city that could be at greater risk during a tornado or high wind event.

Flooding: There are several areas of concern regarding flash flooding in Hayden, including much of Northeast Hayden. Areas of concern include Miles Avenue and Hillview Drive, Ramsey Road and Hayden Avenue, Ash Street, Miles Avenue and Government Way, Maple Street and Honeysuckle Avenue.

Dam/Levee Failure: There is a risk near Honeysuckle Beach. If there is a dam failure, the subsequent flood hazard could threaten the nearby lift station and private property.

Landslide: Areas of elevation to the north and east have potential risk for landslide impacts. For example, but not limited to, on 4th Street, there is a retaining wall adjacent to a hill that has issues and could potentially fail.

Wildfire: There is a high risk of wildfire on the prairie and east of Highway 95, and near the eastern boundary of the City. There is a city-wide risk with various fuel loads.

Hazardous Materials Incidents: There is a risk of hazardous materials incidents at Highway 95, Government Way, Miles Avenue, and the railroad.

Active Shooter: The City Hall of Hayden could be the target of an active shooter.

Cyber-attack: The City of Hayden could be the target of a cyber-attack. There is the potential for insufficient resources to respond to a cyber-attack.

Invasive Species: The timbered areas east of Highway 95 could be at risk of invasive species damage, as well as those neighborhoods with limited varieties of tree species.

Large Transmission Powerlines: The City has a large three phased power line that runs north to south located along Huetter Road. These lines could lead to potential risks associated with large scale wildfire issues for the community.

Community Utility Failure - Drinking Water, Electricity, and Sewer treatment system failures of varying degrees have potential for widespread community impacts.

Drought – Prolonged drought conditions could impact the recharge of the Rathdrum/Spokane Aquifer, generating local needs for curtailment and other water shortage impacts.

COMMUNITY CHALLENGES

- Limited Control over essential services: water/ sewer/ public safety
- Population growth
- Limited capacity for infrastructure expansion
- Limited control to fund / build infrastructure

HAZARD RISK RANKING

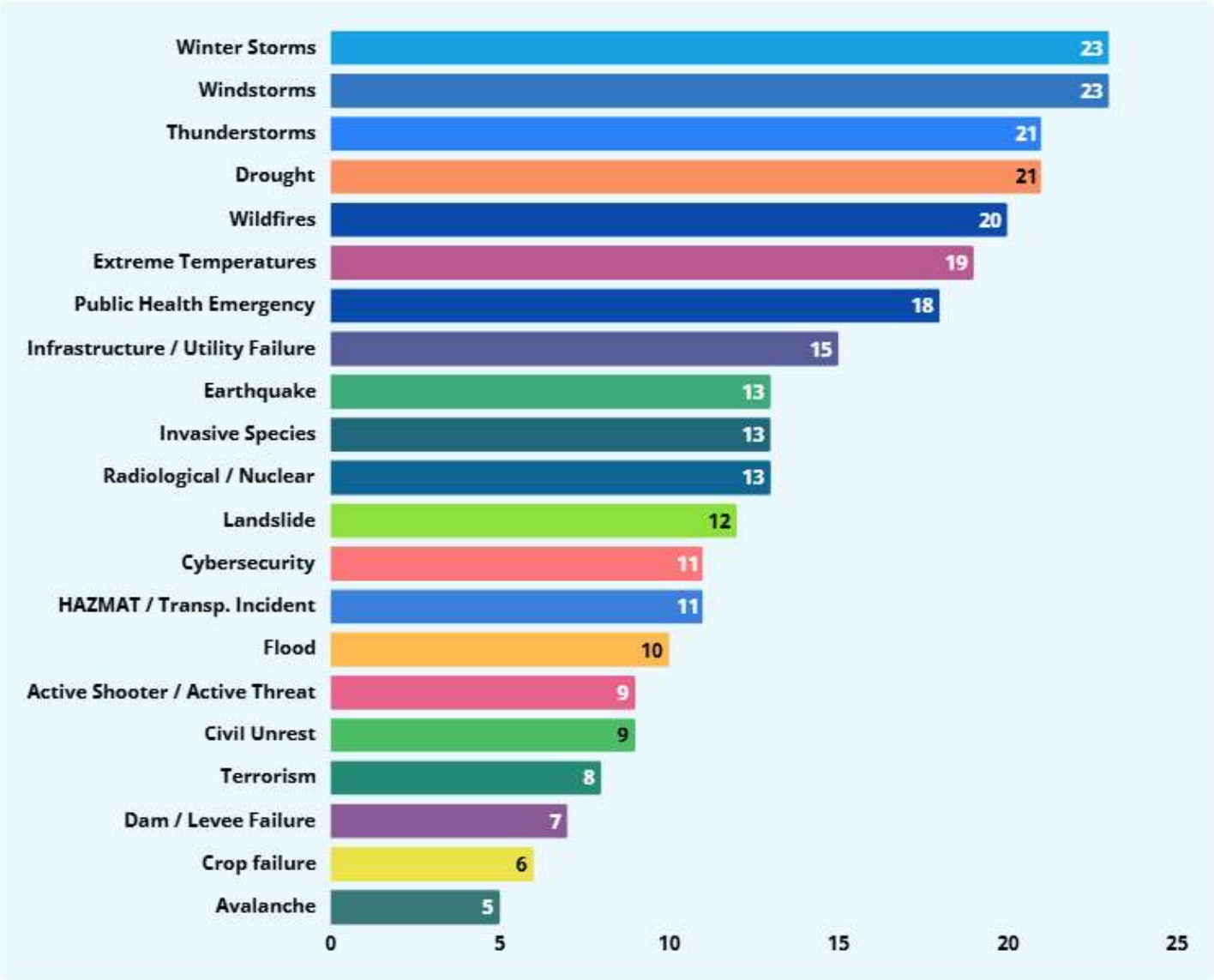

Figure 30-2 Hazard Risk Ranking Chart for City of Hayden

MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

Table 30-10 summarizes the initiatives that were recommended in the previous version of the Hazard Mitigation Plan and their implementation status at the time this update was prepared.

PREVIOUS ACTION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION STATUS **TABLE 30-10**

ACTION #	COMPLETED	KEEP IN PLAN UPDATE	REMOVED	COMMENTS
Hay-1	X			Facility no longer in use, generator was installed
Hay-2	X			
Hay-3		X		Yet to begin this process
Hay-4		X		Limited flood risk but compliance is important
Hay-5		X		Proactive messaging should be more frequent
Hay-6		X		We have established monthly emergency committee and periodically conduct trainings
Hay-7		X		Expected installation Fall 2025
Hay-8		X		In project queue
Hay-9		X		Remove development aspect of this initiative. Building code promotes this City can affect Rights of Way and educate.
Hay-10			X	Remove, not applicable
Hay-11		X		Facilities need to be identified and communicated

Table 30-11 lists the initiatives that make up the City of Hayden hazard mitigation action plan, including new mitigation initiatives (*New initiatives will have * next to the action number)*. Table 30-12 identifies the priority for each initiative.

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN MATRIX **TABLE 30-11**

ACTION #	HAZARDS MITIGATED	OBJECTIVES	LEAD AGENCY	EST. COST	FUNDING SOURCE	TIMELINE
Hay – 1*	**NEW* Develop warming / cooling plan, locations, and communications*					
	Extreme Temperatures	**1, 3, 5, 6**	**CITY**	**$10,000**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**
Hay – 2*	**NEW* Install backup generators at all critical facilities and infrastructure to ensure continuity of operations*					
	All Hazards	**3, 5, 6**	**CITY**	**$200,000**	**LOCAL**	**MEDIUM TERM**
Hay – 3	*Develop a Continuity of Operations Plan for the City *that incorporates best practices for municipal emergency management and response*					
	All Hazards	**1, 3, 5, 6**	**CITY**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**
Hay - 4	*Continue to maintain compliance and good standing under the National Flood Insurance Program. This will be accomplished through the implementation of floodplain management programs that, at a minimum, will meet the minimum requirements of the NFIP, which include the following:* – *Enforcement of the adopted flood damage prevention ordinance* – *Participating in floodplain identification and mapping updates* – *Providing public assistance/information on floodplain requirements and impacts.*					
	Flood	**3, 4, 5, 6**	**CITY**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**ONGOING**

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN MATRIX						TABLE 30-11
ACTION #	HAZARDS MITIGATED	OBJECTIVES	LEAD AGENCY	EST. COST	FUNDING SOURCE	TIMELINE
Hay – 5	*Promote disaster preparedness for community residents. Status: Use Facebook, Newsletter, and Booth at Hayden Days to highlight*					
	All Hazards	**1, 3, 5**	**CITY**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**ONGOING**
Hay – 6	*Convene monthly Emergency Committee meetings and conduct training and prepare for emergencies*					
	All Hazards	**1, 3, 5**	**CITY**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**ONGOING**
Hay – 7	*Obtain a Generator for City Hall Offices to assist with Continuity of Operations.*					
	All Hazards	**3, 5, 6**	**CITY**	**MEDIUM**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**
Hay – 8	*Upgrade communications systems to include interoperability when needed*					
	All Hazards	**3, 6**	**CITY**	**MEDIUM**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**
Hay – 9	*Provide for public education forums to teach residents how to build "eye-pleasing" defensible space into their property*					
	Wildfire	**1, 3, 5**	**CITY**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**
Hay – 10*	**NEW* Evaluate and mitigate city controlled spaces to limit fire fuel availability on a regular basis*					
	Wildfire	**3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9**	**CITY**	**$10,000 /yr**	**LOCAL**	**MEDIUM TERM**
Hay - 11	*Identify cooling / warming shelters for vulnerable populations*					
	Extreme Temperature	**1, 2, 5**	**CITY**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**ONGOING**
Hay – 12*	**NEW* Enhance security of public wastewater management systems by consolidating Hayden's collection system and treatment system.*					
	Utility Failure, Public Health	**3, 4, 6**	**CITY**	**UNKNOWN**	**LOCAL**	**ONGOING**
Hay – 13*	** NEW* Invest in wastewater treatment and collection capacity and resiliency. – Develop, fund and execute a five-year capital improvement plan based on best management practices for wastewater treatment and collection to ensure necessary capacity and community resiliency.*					
	Utility Failure, Public Health	**3, 4, 6**	**CITY, HARSB**	**MEDIUM**	**LOCAL**	**LONG TERM / ONGOING**

MITIGATION STRATEGY PRIORITY SCHEDULE					TABLE 30-12
ACTION #	**PRIORITY**	**# OF OBJECTIVES MET**	**COST**	**BENEFIT**	**BENEFITS EQUAL OR EXCEED COSTS?**
Hay-1*	**Medium**	4	Low	Medium	Exceeds
Hay-2*	**High**	3	High	High	Equals
Hay-3	**Low**	4	Low	Medium	Exceeds
Hay-4	**Medium**	4	Low	Medium	Exceeds
Hay-5	**Medium**	3	Low	Medium	Exceeds
Hay-6	**Medium**	3	Low	Medium	Exceeds
Hay-7	**Medium**	6	Low	High	Exceeds
Hay-8	**Medium**	2	Low	Medium	Exceeds
Hay-9	**Medium**	3	Low	Medium	Exceeds
Hay-10*	**Medium**	6	Medium	Medium	Equals
Hay-11	**Medium**	3	Low	Medium	Exceeds
Hay-12*	**Medium**	3	-	Medium	-
Hay-13*	**Medium**	3	Medium	Medium	Equals

See the introduction to this Volume for explanation of priorities.

CHAPTER 31
CITY OF HAYDEN LAKE ANNEX

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN POINTS OF CONTACT

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CHANGES SINCE THE 2020 AHMP

- A hazard risk summary has been added.
- Jurisdictional risk assessments have been updated.
- A jurisdiction summary chart has been added.

HAZARD RISK SUMMARY

The following chart displays the top 5 hazards for the City of Hayden Lake. For a more comprehensive explanation, see the **Hazard Risk Ranking** section at the end of this Annex.

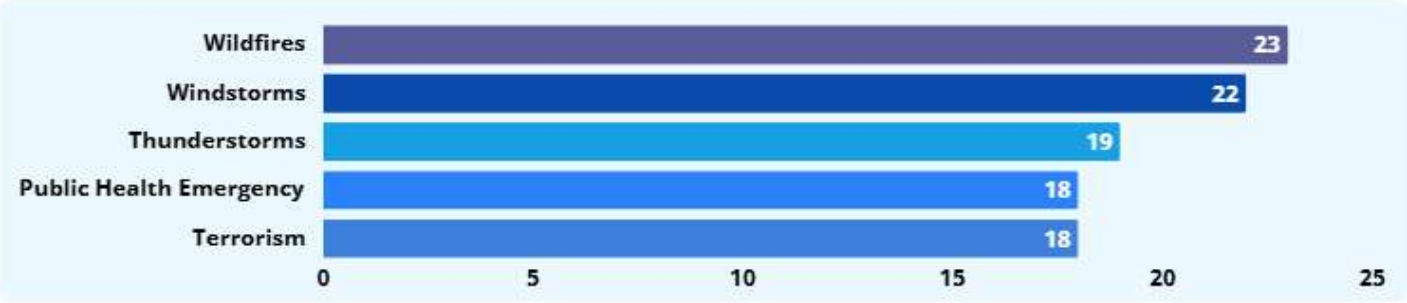

Figure 31-1: Hazard Risk Summary

JURISDICTION SUMMARY		TABLE 31-1
CURRENT POPULATION	**DATE OF INCORPORATION**	**POPULATION GROWTH**
770 (2022 U.S. Census estimate)	1947	Increased by approximately 27.9% between 2018 and 2022 (U.S. Census estimate)

CRITICAL FACILITIES								TABLE 31-2
GOVT. FUNCTIONS	SCHOOLS	TRANSP.	MED. / HEALTH	FIRE	POLICE	EMERGENCY OPERATIONS	HAZMAT	TOTAL
1	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	**5**

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE					TABLE 31-3
BRIDGES	WATER SUPPLY	WASTEWATER	POWER	COMMUNICATIONS	TOTAL
0	0	0	0	0	**0**

OVERVIEW

Hayden Lake is located adjacent to Hayden Lake, the third-largest lake in Kootenai County. The area of City Impact agreement was adopted in 1995. City boundaries stretch north to Lancaster Road, west to the City of Hayden, and borders on Hayden Lake to the south and east. The average age of city residents is 54.4 years old with an average median household income of $111,094. An estimated 7.4% of the population lives below the poverty line. (2022 American Community Survey) The average age of city residents is 43 years old with an average median household income of $77,534. An estimated 7.6% of the population lives below the poverty line. (United States Census Bureau)

BRIEF HISTORY

The City of Hayden Lake was incorporated in March of 1947. Largely a residential community, Hayden Lake is the home of the Hayden Lake Country Club and the first 18-hole golf course in Idaho, built by the railroad.

GOVERNING BODY FORMAT

The City of Hayden Lake has a Mayor-Council form of government. The City Council assumes responsibility for the adoption of this plan; the City Clerk will oversee its implementation.

DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Hayden Lake has low levels of development at this time.

CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

An assessment of legal and regulatory capabilities is presented in Table 31-4. An assessment of fiscal capabilities is presented in Table 31-5. An assessment of administrative and technical capabilities is presented in Table 31-6. Information on National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) compliance is presented in Table 31-7. Classifications under various community mitigation programs are presented in Table 31-8.

LEGAL AND REGULATORY CAPABILITY		TABLE 31-4
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REQUIREMENTS	**COMMENTS:**	**LOCAL AUTHORITY?**
Building Code	International Bldg. Code (2018)	YES
Zoning Code	Ordinance #150 (7/7/1998)	YES
Subdivisions	Ordinance #119, (5/3/1994)	YES
Stormwater Management	Ordinance #117, (6/24/1993)	YES
Post-Disaster Recovery		NO
Real Estate Disclosure		NO
Growth Management		NO
Site Plan Review		NO
Public Health and Safety	Ordinance #315, (11/7/2024)	YES
Environmental Protection		NO
PLANNING DOCUMENTS	**COMMENTS:**	**LOCAL AUTHORITY?**
General or Comprehensive Plan *Is the plan equipped to provide linkage to this mitigation plan?*	No. Comprehensive Plan adopted (8/3/94), Ordinance #127 Updated 2024	YES
Capital Improvement Plan *What types of capital facilities does the plan address?*	Streets.	YES
How often is the plan updated?	Done in 2022 and is revised every five years.	

LEGAL AND REGULATORY CAPABILITY		TABLE 31-4
Floodplain or Basin Plan		NO
Stormwater Plan		NO
Habitat Conservation Plan		NO
Economic Development Plan		NO
Shoreline Management Plan		NO
Community Wildfire Protection Plan		NO
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING	**COMMENTS:**	**LOCAL AUTHORITY?**
Comprehensive Emergency Operations Plan	Kootenai Emergency Operations Plan 2024	YES
Threat & Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment	N/A	NO
Terrorism Plan	N/A	NO
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	N/A	NO
Continuity of Operations Plan	N/A	NO
Public Health Plan	N/A	NO

FISCAL CAPABILITY	TABLE 31-5
FINANCIAL RESOURCES	**ACCESSIBLE / ELIGIBLE TO USE?**
Community Development Block Grants	NO
Capital Improvements Project Funding	NO
Authority to Levy Taxes for Specific Purposes	NO
User Fees for Water, Sewer, Gas or Electric Service	NO
Incur Debt through General Obligation Bonds	NO
Incur Debt through Special Tax Bonds	NO
Incur Debt through Private Activity Bonds	NO
Withhold Public Expenditures in Hazard-Prone Areas	NO
State-Sponsored Grant Programs	NO
Development Impact Fees for Homebuyers or Developers	NO
Other	-

ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL CAPABILITY		TABLE 31-6
STAFF/PERSONNEL RESOURCES	**AVAILABLE?**	**DEPARTMENT/AGENCY/POSITION**
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	YES	Contract with Welch Comer Engineers
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	NO	
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	NO	
Staff with training in benefit/cost analysis	NO	
Surveyors	NO	

Personnel skilled or trained in GIS applications	NO
Scientist familiar with natural hazards in local area	NO
Emergency manager	NO
Grant writers	NO

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM (NFIP) COMPLIANCE	TABLE 31-7
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Code Enforcement
Who is your floodplain administrator? (department/position)	Code Enforcement Officer
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	Yes. Welch Comer is contracted as our Floodplain Administrator
What is the date of adoption of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	1/19/2021
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit or Community Assistance Contact?	Unknown
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? – *If so, please state what they are.*	NO
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? – *If no, please state why.*	NO Not in possession of maps
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? – *If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?*	Not at this time N/A
Does your jurisdiction participate in the Community Rating System (CRS)? – *If so, is your jurisdiction seeking to improve its CRS Classification?* – *If not, is your jurisdiction interested in joining the CRS program?*	NO N/A YES

COMMUNITY CLASSIFICATIONS			TABLE 31-8
	PARTICIPATING?	**CLASSIFICATION**	**DATE CLASSIFIED**
Community Rating System	NO	N/A	N/A
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule	YES	10/10	2003
Public Protection - Fire Insurance Rating	YES	4/8	2009
Storm Ready	NO	-	-
Firewise	NO	-	-

JURISDICTION-SPECIFIC NATURAL HAZARD EVENT HISTORY

Table 31-9 lists notable occurrences of natural hazards specifically recorded within the jurisdiction by the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration. Information regarding hazards incidents impacting the entire county can be found in Volume 1 of this Plan.

NATURAL HAZARD EVENTS			TABLE 31-9
TYPE OF EVENT	**EVENT DESCRIPTION / FEMA DISASTER #**	**DATE**	**PRELIMINARY DAMAGE ASSESSMENT**
Nothing significant in last 5 years.	DR-4589-ID	1-13-2021	$115,101.00

Repetitive loss records are as follows:

Number of FEMA-identified Repetitive-Loss Properties	0
Number of FEMA-identified Severe-Repetitive-Loss Properties	0
Number of Repetitive-Loss Properties or Severe-Repetitive-Loss Properties that have been mitigated	0

COMMUNITY CHALLENGES

- Congestion
- Fire & Winds
- Lack of Transportation

HAZARD RISK RANKING

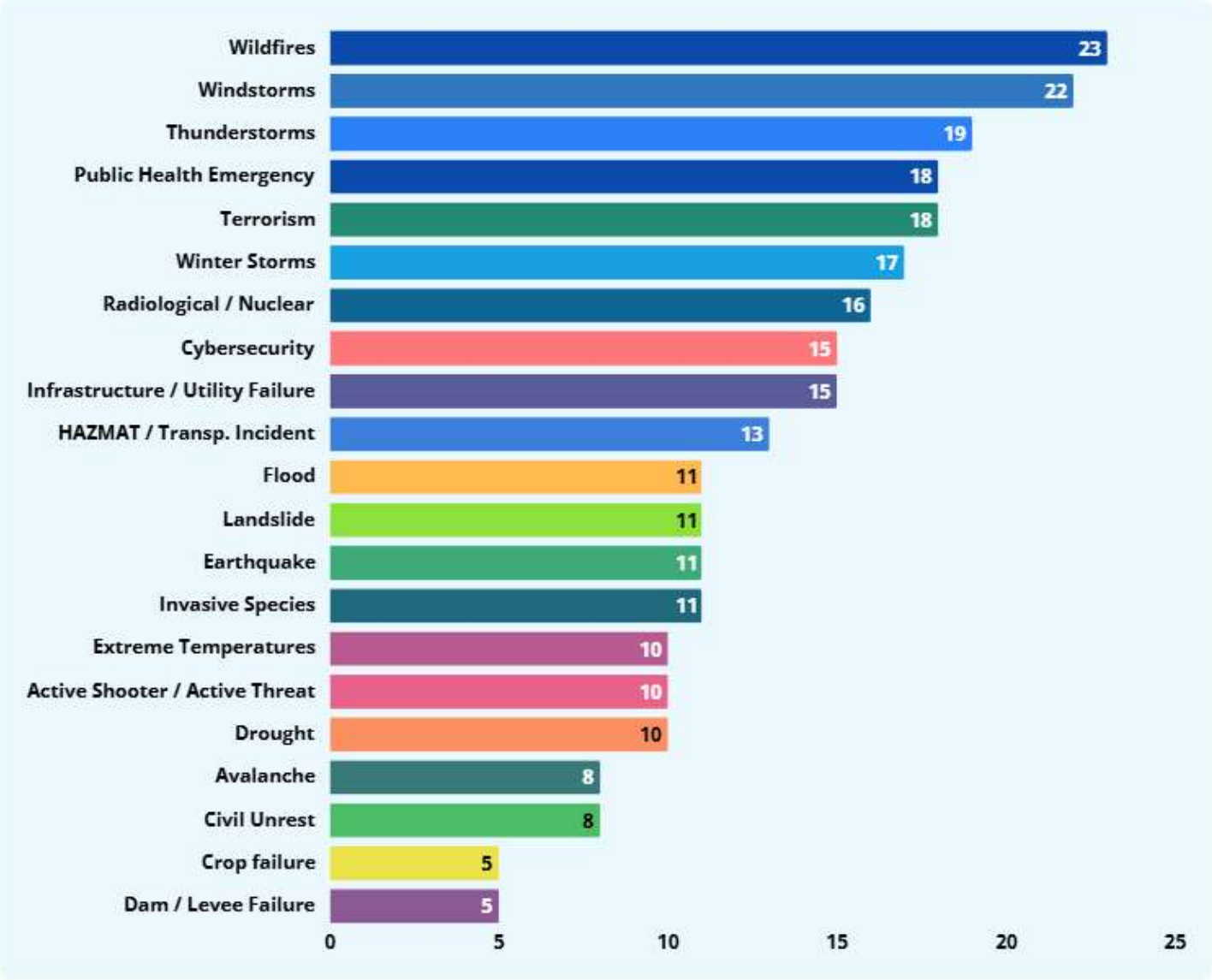

Figure 31-2 Hazard Risk Ranking Chart for City of Hayden Lake

MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

Table 31-10 summarizes the initiatives that were recommended in the previous version of the Hazard Mitigation Plan and their implementation status at the time this update was prepared.

PREVIOUS ACTION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION STATUS — **TABLE 31-10**

ACTION #	COMPLETED	KEEP IN PLAN UPDATE	REMOVED	COMMENTS
HL-1			X	
HL-2		X		Need generator to accomplish. New website with ways to notify public, added cloud software that can be used anywhere. (FY 2026?)
HL-3		X		Goes with HL – 2 (FY 2026?)
HL-4		X		Any work done gets evaluated for stormwater & lake protection.

Table 31-11 lists the initiatives that make up the City of Hayden Lake hazard mitigation action plan, including new mitigation initiatives (New initiatives will have * next to the Action number). Table 31-12 identifies the priority for each initiative.

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN MATRIX — **TABLE 31-12**

ACTION #	HAZARDS MITIGATED	OBJECTIVES	LEAD AGENCY	EST. COST	FUNDING SOURCE	TIMELINE
HL – 1	*Create a Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) to provide continued government services during and following a disaster. (Was HL – 2)*					
	All Hazards	**1, 3, 5, 6**	**CITY**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**
HL - 2	*Discuss with City Council the addition of a generator to support City Hall in the event of a disaster. (Was HL – 3)*					
	All Hazards	**3, 5, 6**	**CITY**	**MEDIUM**	**LOCAL, GRANTS**	**SHORT TERM**
HL – 3	*Continue to maintain compliance and good standing under the National Flood Insurance Program. This will be accomplished through the implementation of floodplain management programs that, at a minimum, will meet the minimum requirements of the NFIP, which include the following:* *- Enforcement of the adopted flood damage prevention ordinance* *- Participating in floodplain identification and mapping updates* *- Providing public assistance/information on floodplain requirements and impacts. (Was HL – 4)*					
	Flood	**3, 4, 5, 6**	**CITY**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**ONGOING**
HL – 4*	**NEW* Removal of hazardous trees.*					
	Wildfire, Windstorms, Severe Weather, Invasive Species	**3, 6**	**CITY**	**$300 / TREE**	**LOCAL**	**ONGOING**
HL – 5*	**NEW* Maintenance and/or removal of hazardous fuels on undeveloped property.*					
	Wildfire	**3, 6**	**CITY**	**$500 +**	**LOCAL**	**ONGOING**
HL – 6*	**NEW* Flood plain management.*					
	Flood	**3, 5**	**CITY**	**UNKNOWN**	**LOCAL**	**ONGOING**

MITIGATION STRATEGY PRIORITY SCHEDULE					TABLE 31-12
ACTION #	**PRIORITY**	**# OF OBJECTIVES MET**	**COST**	**BENEFIT**	**BENEFITS EQUAL OR EXCEED COSTS?**
HL-1	**Medium**	4	Low	Medium	Exceeds
HL-2	**Medium**	3	Medium	High	Exceeds
HL-3	**High**	4	Low	Medium	Exceeds
HL-4*	**High**	2	Medium	Medium	Equals
HL-5*	**Medium**	2	Low	Medium	Exceeds
HL-6*	**Medium**	2	-	Low	-

See the introduction to this Volume for explanation of priorities.

CHAPTER 32
CITY OF POST FALLS ANNEX

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN POINTS OF CONTACT

PRIMARY
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Post Falls, ID City, 83854
Telephone: 208-457-3314
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ALTERNATE
Jon Manley, Planning Manager
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Telephone: 208-457-3344
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CHANGES SINCE THE 2020 AHMP

- A hazard risk summary has been added.
- Jurisdictional risk assessments have been updated.
- A jurisdiction summary chart has been added.

HAZARD RISK SUMMARY

The following chart displays the top 5 hazards for the City of Post Falls. For a more comprehensive explanation, see the **Hazard Risk Ranking** section at the end of this Annex.

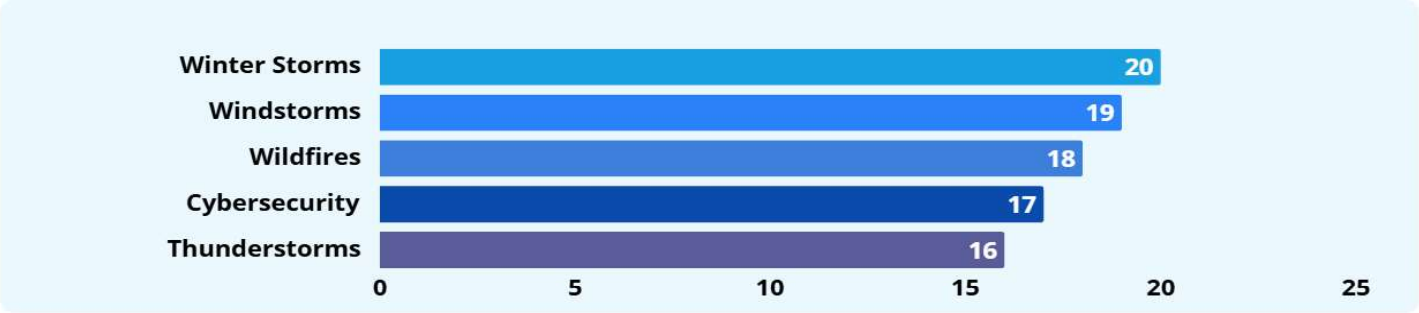

Figure 32-1: Hazard Risk Summary

JURISDICTION SUMMARY		TABLE 32-1
CURRENT POPULATION	**DATE OF INCORPORATION**	**POPULATION GROWTH**
44,798 (2023 U.S. Census estimate)	1891	Increased by approximately 29.1% between 2018 and 2023 (U.S. Census estimate)

CRITICAL FACILITIES								TABLE 32-2
GOVT. FUNCTIONS	SCHOOLS	TRANSP.	MED. / HEALTH	FIRE	POLICE	EMERGENCY OPERATIONS	HAZMAT	TOTAL
0	11	9	3	3	2	1	16	**45**

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE					TABLE 32-3
BRIDGES	WATER SUPPLY	WASTEWATER	POWER	COMMUNICATIONS	TOTAL
15	5	48	1	0	**69**

OVERVIEW

Post Falls is located east of the Washington-Idaho border and bounded by Coeur d'Alene, ID to the east, the State of Washington to the west, the Spokane River to the south, and the Rathdrum Prairie to the north. According to the United States Census Bureau, the city has a total area of 12,289-acres (19.20 square miles), of which approximately 12,276.5-acres (19.18 square miles) is land and approximately 12.5-acres (0.02 square miles) is water. The median age of city residents is 34 years old with a median household income of $73,313 (2023 U.S. Census Bureau). An estimated 13.0% of the population lives below the poverty line (2023 U.S. Census Bureau). Approximately, 11.6% of the population does not have health insurance and 11.2% under 65 live with a disability (2023 U.S. Census Bureau).

BRIEF HISTORY

Post Falls was once the site of the Coeur d'Alene Village Q'emiln ("throat of the river"). The town of Post Falls grew from the early commercial lumbering efforts of German immigrant, Frederick Post. Post came to the area from Illinois in 1871 and set up businesses in Rathdrum, Spokane and Post Falls. He built the area's first grist mill at Spokane Falls in 1876. He returned to the "Little Falls" (Post Falls) and used the falls to power the area's first commercial lumber mill. Several lumber mills operated in Post Falls over the years. Logs arrived by horse, water and later by rail and highway.

In addition to the lumber industry, agricultural activities were also important to the Post Falls economy. In recent years, the natural resource-based economy has gradually changed to that of manufacturing, service and medical.

GOVERNING BODY FORMAT

The City is governed by a mayoral/council form of government with 6 City Council Members and a Mayor all of which are elected to 4 year terms. This body will assume the responsibility for the implementation and adoption of this plan. Services provided by the City include: Public Services including Public Works and Community Development, Parks and Recreation and Police.

DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Post Falls has historically been a bedroom community for Coeur d'Alene and the greater Spokane, WA area. In recent years, the City has seen significant residential growth along with new commercial development. Due to current economic trends and the shortage of housing, similar growth is expected over the next five years as previously approved projects build out. Expansion will continue north and west onto the Rathdrum Prairie, with new development encroaching into the wildland urban interface (WUI). Grass fires are common but pose less risk than wooded areas. While grass burning on the prairie was once widespread, it is now limited.

Flood hazards are minimal despite proximity to the Spokane River, and few new developments are expected along it. Commercial, industrial, and retail growth has concentrated along I-90, Seltice Way, and Highway 41 and is likely to expand further, particularly around the Beck Road Interchange.

Of other risks, hazardous materials present the greatest concern, especially along the I-90 corridor and the BNSF Railway near Highway 53, where facilities store and transport them. The primary growth sector to the north is planned for mixed-use communities with limited exposure to mapped hazards.

Over the next five years, projects such as expansion of the water reclamation plant are anticipated. Continued growth will increase demand on public infrastructure, requiring upgrades to city facilities, especially in water reclamation and transportation.

Forecasted projects that will impact the City include:

- Widening of Prairie Ave between HW41 and Meyer Rd

CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

An assessment of legal and regulatory capabilities is presented in Table 32-4. An assessment of fiscal capabilities is presented in Table 32-5. An assessment of administrative and technical capabilities is presented in Table 32-6. Information on National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) compliance is presented in Table 32-7. Classifications under various community mitigation programs are presented in Table 32-8.

LEGAL AND REGULATORY CAPABILITY		TABLE 32-4
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REQUIREMENTS	**COMMENTS:**	**LOCAL AUTHORITY?**
Building Code	International Building Code 2018, International Residential Code 2018, Ordinance #1405 (12/2020)	YES
Zoning Code	Fire reduction, construction outside of the floodplain, and separation of uses. Title 18, Ordinance #1065 (02/2005) and Title 18A, Ordinance #1200 (10/2010) with continuing amendments to original title	YES
Subdivisions	Title 17, Ordinance #937 (05/1999) with continuing amendments to original title	YES
Stormwater Management	Ordinance #1188 §2 (2010)	YES
Post-Disaster Recovery		NO
Real Estate Disclosure		NO
Growth Management	Idaho Statutes – Chapter 227, §2, page 796: Establishing an area of impact	NO
Site Plan Review	Title 18, Ordinance #1065 (02/2005) with continuing amendments to original title	YES
Public Health and Safety	City of Post Falls Code – Title 8, Ordinance #589 (01/1990) with continuing amendments to original title	YES
Environmental Protection	Ordinance #1251 (07/2013) – Amendments to the water reclamation code, Title 13.24	YES

PLANNING DOCUMENTS	**COMMENTS:**	**LOCAL AUTHORITY?**
General or Comprehensive Plan *Is the plan equipped to provide linkage to this mitigation plan?*	City of Post Falls Comprehensive Plan, 2020 Yes	YES
Capital Improvement Plan *What types of capital facilities does the plan address?* *How often is the plan updated?*	Parks & Recreation, Transportation, Emergency Services; Water reclamation, Storm water, Domestic Water 5-years Collections System Master Plan – 2019; Water System Master Plan – 2018; (Parks & Recreation, Transportation and Emergency Services - Capital Improvement Plans and Development Impact Fees – Adopted 9-29-2011), Transportation Master Plan 2017	YES
Floodplain or Basin Plan		NO
Stormwater Plan	Stormwater Management Plan, 2012; Addresses direct discharge to the Spokane River	YES
Habitat Conservation Plan		NO
Economic Development Plan	Strategic Plan, 2013 and Economic Development Plan, 1981	YES
Shoreline Management Plan		NO
Community Wildfire Protection Plan		NO

LEGAL AND REGULATORY CAPABILITY		TABLE 32-4
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING	**COMMENTS:**	**LOCAL AUTHORITY?**
Comprehensive Emergency Operations Plan	Kootenai Emergency Operations Plan 2024, Avista's Emergency Action Plan for the Post Falls Hydro Electric Development, Williams Gas Line Response Plan	YES
Threat & Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment		NO
Terrorism Plan		NO
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan		NO
Continuity of Operations Plan		NO
Public Health Plan		NO

FISCAL CAPABILITY	TABLE 32-5
FINANCIAL RESOURCES	**ACCESSIBLE / ELIGIBLE TO USE?**
Community Development Block Grants	No, could be eligible before next update
Capital Improvements Project Funding	YES
Authority to Levy Taxes for Specific Purposes	YES
User Fees for Water, Sewer, Gas or Electric Service	YES
Incur Debt through General Obligation Bonds	YES
Incur Debt through Special Tax Bonds	YES
Incur Debt through Private Activity Bonds	NO
Withhold Public Expenditures in Hazard-Prone Areas	YES
State-Sponsored Grant Programs	YES
Development Impact Fees for Homebuyers or Developers	Maybe, but only to mitigate the impacts of new growth
Other	-

ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL CAPABILITY		TABLE 32-6
STAFF/PERSONNEL RESOURCES	**AVAILABLE?**	**DEPARTMENT/AGENCY/POSITION**
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	YES	Community Development – Planning Manager Community Development – Associate Planner Community Development – Planner 1 Community Development – City Engineer Community Development – Senior Staff Engineer Community Development – Staff Engineer
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	YES	Community Development – City Engineer Community Development – Senior Staff Engineer Community Development – Staff Engineer Community Development – Building Division Team Supervisor Community Development – Building Division Building Inspector

Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	YES	Community Development – Planning Manager Community Development – Associate Planner Community Development – Planner 1 Community Development – City Engineer Community Development – Senior Staff Engineer Community Development – Staff Engineer
Staff with training in benefit/cost analysis	YES	Community Development – Planning Manager Community Development – Associate Planner Community Development – Planner 1 Community Development – City Engineer Community Development – Senior Staff Engineer Community Development – Staff Engineer City Administration – City Administrator Finance Department - Director
Surveyors	YES	Community Development – City Engineer (not licensed in Idaho)
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS applications	YES	Community Development – GIS Coordinator Community Development – GIS Technician Community Development – Associate Planner Community Development – Planner 1 Community Development – Senior Engineering Tech
Scientist familiar with natural hazards in local area	NO	
Emergency manager	YES	City Administrator
Grant writers	YES	Post Falls Police Department Community Development – Planning Manager Community Development – Associate Planner Community Development – Planner 1 Community Development – City Engineer Community Development – Staff Engineer City Administration – City Administrator Finance Department - Director

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM (NFIP) COMPLIANCE	**TABLE 32-7**
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Public Services Department, Community Development
Who is your floodplain administrator? (department/position)	Public Services, Community Development - Zoning Administrator / Director
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	NO
What is the date of adoption of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	09/2023 Ord. 1494; City Code 15.44
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit or Community Assistance Contact?	Unknown
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? – *If so, please state what they are.*	NO N/A

Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? – *If no, please state why.*	NO Accuracy of FIRM maps
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? – *If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?*	NO
Does your jurisdiction participate in the Community Rating System (CRS)? – *If so, is your jurisdiction seeking to improve its CRS Classification?* – *If not, is your jurisdiction interested in joining the CRS program?*	NO N/A NO

COMMUNITY CLASSIFICATIONS — **TABLE 32-8**

	PARTICIPATING?	CLASSIFICATION	DATE CLASSIFIED
Community Rating System	NO	N/A	N/A
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule	YES	Com-4, Res-4	2011
Public Protection - Fire Insurance Rating	YES	3 within City limits	05/05/2020
Storm Ready	NO	N/A	N/A
Firewise	NO	N/A	N/A

JURISDICTION-SPECIFIC NATURAL HAZARD EVENT HISTORY

Table 32-9 lists notable occurrences of natural hazards specifically recorded within the jurisdiction by the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration. Information regarding hazards incidents impacting the entire county can be found in Volume 1 of this Plan.

NATURAL HAZARD EVENTS — **TABLE 32-9**

TYPE OF EVENT	EVENT DESCRIPTION / FEMA DISASTER #	DATE	PRELIMINARY DAMAGE ASSESSMENT
Volcanic Eruption (Mt. St. Helens)	DR-624	05/22/1980	-
Hail	-	5/7/1996	-
Severe Weather – Ice Storm	DR-1154	01/04/1997	
Thunderstorm Wind	Strong gradient winds of 20-30 mph persisted for much of the day. Instability thunderstorms developed in the afternoon. Though the thunderstorms did not appear to be severe, the combination of the gradient wind and outflow from the thunderstorms produced severe winds.	4/4/2000	$15,000 in property damage
Hail	Spotters in Kootenai Counties reported hail diameters ranging from 3/4 of an inch to one inch. Gusty downburst winds also accompanied some of these	6/10/2003	-

NATURAL HAZARD EVENTS			TABLE 32-9
	storms with a report of a tree being blown down near Sandpoint and power lines downed near Priest River.		
Thunderstorm Wind	On the evening of the 21st, a severe thunderstorm gust front moved across Kootenai County at around 715pm to about 815pm PST. The hardest hit towns were Post Falls and Rathdrum. In the town of Post Falls, many large trees were down along with about 10,000 homes without power. There were a few homes damaged by the winds. The town of Rathdrum had about 200 homes without power and trees down.	6/21/2005	-
Hail	During the morning of June 13th, a severe thunderstorm tracked out of southeast Washington into north Idaho. In Kootenai county, hail as large as golf ball size was observed in Post Falls. In addition, winds from this storm knocked down a row of tall pine trees near the intersection of highway 53 and Hauser Lake Road.	6/13/2006	-
Hail	A severe thunderstorm dumped nickel sized hail in Post Falls.	8/8/2008	-
Flood	Corbin Park flooded, unsafe conditions for park visitors.	4/ 2017	
Funnel Cloud	During the afternoon of June 9th scattered convective showers developed over north Idaho. A weak and short-lived funnel cloud formed near Rathdrum. Radar indicated some minor convective showers in the area but no rotational signatures.	6/9/2018	-
Wind or Snow Storm	Weather events resulted in property damage (including ROW obstruction) requiring Urban Forestry Staff to respond outside of normal working hours.	2/2019, 2/2020, 9/2020, 10/2020, 01/2021, 11/2022, 12/2024	-
Wildfire / Forest Fire	The 2023 Parkway Fire burned roughly 80-acres of the Post Falls Community Forest. The fire was caused by an unattended campfire.	8/4/2023	-

Repetitive loss records are as follows:

Number of FEMA-identified Repetitive-Loss Properties	0
Number of FEMA-identified Severe-Repetitive-Loss Properties	0
Number of Repetitive-Loss Properties or Severe-Repetitive-Loss Properties that have been mitigated	0

COMMUNITY CHALLENGES

- Population growth
- Underdeveloped Wastewater infrastructure
- Workforce Challenges
- Development
- Regional response for fires
- Public improvements are development driven

LOCAL HAZARD CONCERNS

The following include narratives about specific hazards within the jurisdiction that are of particular concern in local areas.

Severe Drought: South of I-90 and throughout town, mature trees stand prone to wildfire risk during droughts. Citywide grassland areas abutting residential neighborhoods are also prone to wildfire risk.

Wildfire: South of I-90 there are native forests prone to wildfire. These could also be prone to damage from invasive species, further increasing wildfire risk. There is also a city-owned radio repeater located on a hilltop south of Post Falls. Competing fires in the region may limit local response capacity. Areas south of the Spokane River have limited wildfire response access due to limited bridge crossings. The Spokane River designation as a navigable waterway limits the ability to construct additional bridges.

Extreme Temperatures: A long term cold snap poses risk to freezing pipes (4.5' depth to mains). The City also has a need for emergency response shelters, in the absence of which the City must coordinate with local groups in extreme cold conditions. Urban tree loss due to ice or snow events is a concern. As we become a more aged community there may be increased concerns over cold exposure to individual City residents.

High Winds: Throughout the City there are certain neighborhoods prone to trees falling due to high winds. Paired with drought/wildfire high winds lead to increased damage risk. High winds during construction may pose risks due to unfinished structures.

Landslide: There is a hillside along the Highlands neighborhood that is a landslide concern. Sections of land along the Spokane riverbank are dynamic and prone to washing out with time or high rain events.

Pandemic: There is the potential for a lack of staffing resources to provide adequate levels of service during a pandemic event. Increased demand on healthcare and emergency facilities and services is a concern, as well as increased demand for basic supplies which may lead to shortages of necessities. Increased demand on park usage is also a concern during a pandemic.

Hazardous Materials/Pipeline Failure: High-pressure petroleum lines run through Post Falls, running a risk of potential aquifer contamination. Freight vehicles and trains carrying hazardous materials on I-90 and the railroad pose a risk of spills. Proximity of residential neighborhoods to pipelines, the railroad, and I-90 pose a risk.

Terrorism: There are 4 water towers and multiple city wells that provide potable water that could be a target for terrorism. Cyber attacks are a threat to public security. Social unrest and riots may place increased demand on police services. Threat of terror attacks with weapons or vehicles at community events as well as schools, healthcare facilities, and public buildings is a possibility. Intentional forest fires are also a concern.

Seismic Event: Storage of citric acid and sodium hypo chloride at the wastewater treatment plant would be at risk of spills during an earthquake or explosive event. Water storage structures are also at risk due to seismic events. The City is built and designed around a low-seismic threshold which increases the vulnerability to damage during seismic events.

HAZARD RISK RANKING

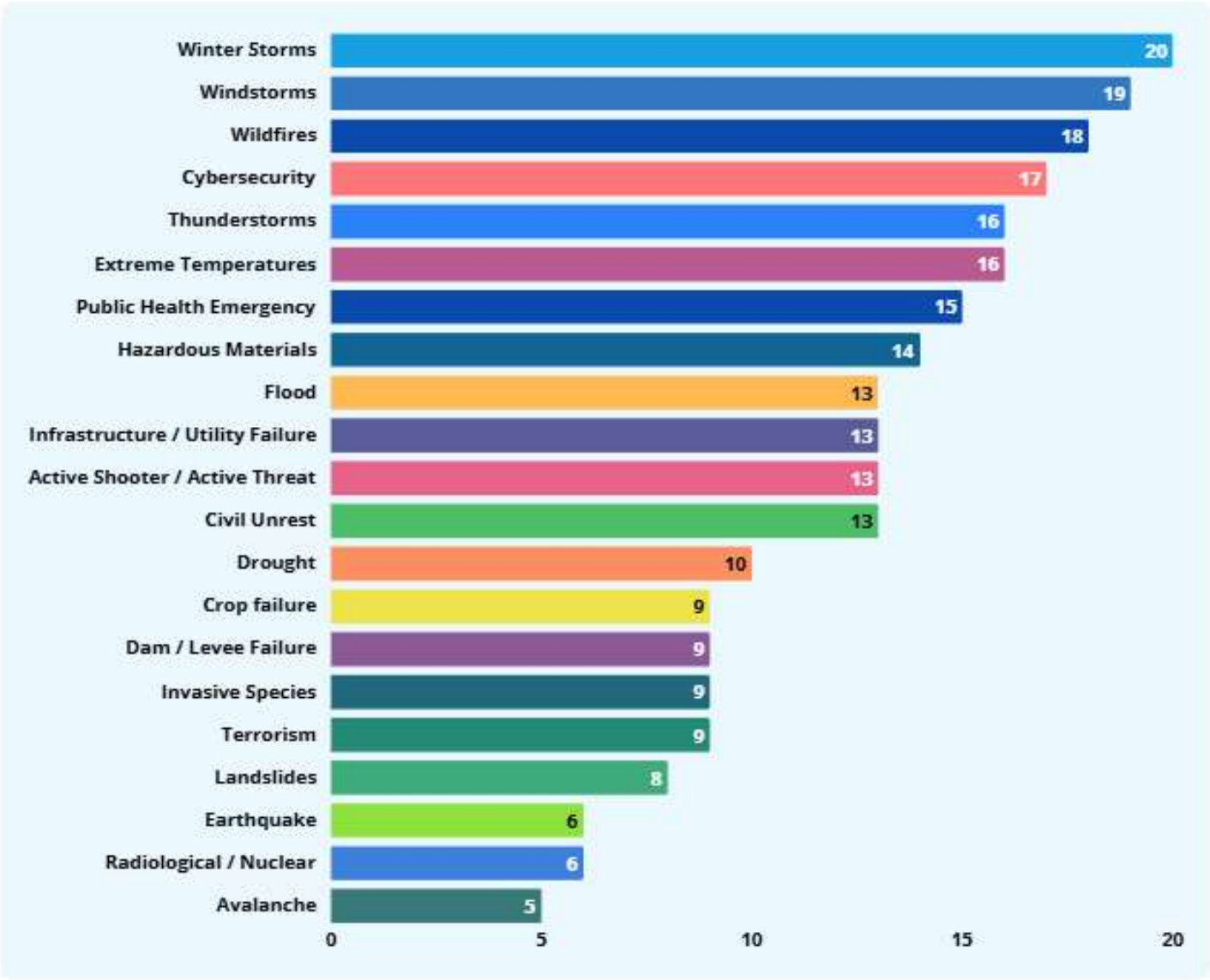

Figure 32-2 Hazard Risk Ranking Chart for City of Post Falls

MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

Table 32-10 summarizes the initiatives that were recommended in the previous version of the Hazard Mitigation Plan and their implementation status at the time this update was prepared.

PREVIOUS ACTION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION STATUS **TABLE 32-10**

ACTION #	COMPLETED	KEEP IN PLAN UPDATE	REMOVED	COMMENTS
PF-1		X		Department heads have yet to discuss these issues.
PF-2	X			Brochure completed and provided to applicants
PF-3		X		Community Development has worked hard to keep this up to date.
PF-4		X		
PF-5		X		Community Development and Code Enforcement work on this regularly.
PF-6		X		ICRMP will not allow Police Department to use chainsaws. City is looking into purchasing more chainsaws for qualified staff.
PF-7		X		This was completed in the "Community Forest" in 2024, after a wildfire occurred.
PF-8		X		
PF-9		X		Expected completion end of June 2025

Table 32-11 lists the initiatives that make up the City of Post Falls hazard mitigation action plan, including new mitigation initiatives (*New initiatives will have * next to the action number)*. Table 32-12 identifies the priority for each initiative.

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN MATRIX **TABLE 32-11**

ACTION #	HAZARDS MITIGATED	OBJECTIVES	LEAD AGENCY	EST. COST	FUNDING SOURCE	TIMELINE
PF – 1	*Evaluate the redundancy of critical infrastructure and the ability of critical infrastructure to continue performing operations during hazard event.*					
	All Hazards	**3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9**	**CITY**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**
PF – 2*	**NEW* Purchase additional road clearing equipment / de-icer in the event of severe winter weather*					
	Winter Storms	**3, 6**	**CITY**	**150K -500K$**	**LOCAL, GRANTS**	**SHORT TERM**
PF – 3	*Continue to maintain compliance and good standing under the National Flood Insurance Program. This will be accomplished through the implementation of floodplain management programs that, at a minimum, will meet the minimum requirements of the NFIP, which include the following:* *- Enforcement of the adopted flood damage prevention ordinance* *- Participating in floodplain identification and mapping updates* *- Providing public assistance/information on floodplain requirements and impacts.*					
	Flood	**3, 4, 5, 6**	**CITY**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**ONGOING**
PF - 4	*Identify on cable TV and City web site public educational information. Would include public service announcement such as raising awareness of potential risks and threats. City will continue to incorporate current technology platforms (cable TV, Facebook, web site, etc.). To communicate efficiently to the local area.*					
	All Hazards	**1, 3, 4, 6**	**CITY**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**ONGOING**
PF – 5	*Address stream bank erosion to protect city property, infrastructure, roads, and trails.*					

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN MATRIX						TABLE 32-11
ACTION #	**HAZARDS MITIGATED**	**OBJECTIVES**	**LEAD AGENCY**	**EST. COST**	**FUNDING SOURCE**	**TIMELINE**
	Flood, Landslide	**3, 4, 6**	**CITY**	**MEDIUM**	**LOCAL**	**ONGOING**
PF – 6	*Purchase chainsaws for departments which must travel during windstorms. Expected departments are Public Services, Parks, and Police.*					
	Windstorms	**3, 6**	**CITY**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**
PF – 7	*Remove fuel load and install fire breaks in existing and newly purchased City-owned timbered properties.*					
	Wildfire	**3, 4, 5, 6**	**CITY**	**MEDIUM**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**
PF – 8	*Educate members of the public concerning fire ecology and the need for fuels management.*					
	Wildfire	**1, 3, 5**	**CITY**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**ONGOING**
PF – 9	*Develop emergency shelter facilities in case of natural disaster or pandemic.*					
	All Hazards	**1, 4, 6**	**CITY**	**LOW**	**UNKNOWN**	**LONG TERM**
PF – 10*	**NEW* Improve firewalls and use disaster recovery sites, train users to prevent phishing scams and unauthorized access.*					
	Cybersecurity	**1, 3, 4, 6**	**CITY**	**$150,000**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**
PF – 11*	**NEW* City Arborist to work with Avista and educate homeowners to mitigate the risk of fallen trees*					
	Windstorms	**3, 6**	**CITY**	**$150,000**	**LOCAL**	**MEDIUM TERM**
PF – 12*	**NEW* Educate homeowners about wildfire risks and provide resources to reduce risks.*					
	Wildfires	**1, 3, 5**	**CITY**	**$200,000**	**LOCAL, GRANTS**	**MEDIUM TERM**
PF – 13*	**NEW* Educate staff and Community on how to reduce risk, prepare for response, and work on reunification.*					
	Active Threat	**1, 3, 5**	**CITY**	**$50,000**	**LOCAL, GRANTS**	**SHORT TERM**

MITIGATION STRATEGY PRIORITY SCHEDULE					TABLE 32-12
ACTION #	**PRIORITY**	**# OF OBJECTIVES MET**	**COST**	**BENEFIT**	**BENEFITS EQUAL OR EXCEED COSTS?**
PF-1	**High**	6	Low	Medium	Exceeds
PF -2*	**High**	2	High	High	Equals
PF -3	**Low**	4	Low	Low	Equals
PF -4	**Low**	4	Medium	Low	No
PF -5	**Low**	3	Medium	Medium	Equals
PF -6	**Medium**	2	Low	Medium	Exceeds
PF -7	**Medium**	4	Medium	High	Exceeds
PF -8	**Medium**	3	Low	Medium	Exceeds
PF -9	**Medium**	3	Low	Medium	Exceeds
PF -10*	**High**	4	Medium	High	Exceeds
PF -11*	**High**	2	Medium	Medium	Equals
PF -12*	**Medium**	3	Medium	Medium	Equals
PF -13*	**Medium**	3	Low	Medium	Exceeds

See the introduction to this Volume for explanation of priorities.

CHAPTER 33
CITY OF RATHDRUM ANNEX

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN POINTS OF CONTACT

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CHANGES SINCE THE 2020 AHMP

- A hazard risk summary has been added.
- Jurisdictional risk assessments have been updated.
- A jurisdiction summary chart has been added.

HAZARD RISK SUMMARY

The following chart displays the top 5 hazards for the City of Rathdrum. For a more comprehensive explanation, see the **Hazard Risk Ranking** section at the end of this Annex.

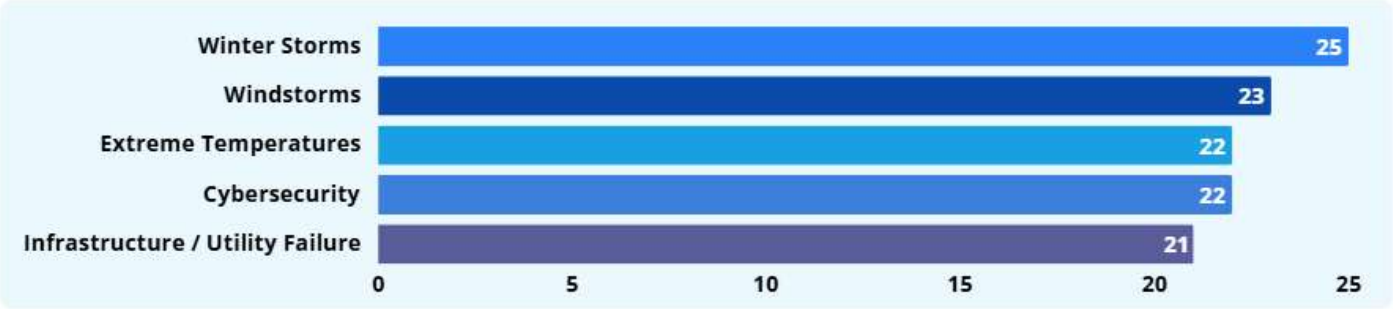

Figure 33-1: Hazard Risk Summary

JURISDICTION SUMMARY — **TABLE 33-1**

CURRENT POPULATION	DATE OF INCORPORATION	POPULATION GROWTH
11,580 (2023 U.S. Census estimate) (approximately 12,343 in 2024)	1881	Increased by approximately 25.7% between 2020 and 2023 (2023 U.S. Census estimate)

CRITICAL FACILITIES — **TABLE 33-2**

GOVT. FUNCTIONS	SCHOOLS	TRANSP.	MED. / HEALTH	FIRE	POLICE	EMERGENCY OPERATIONS	HAZMAT	TOTAL
4	6	0	0	5	1	0	4	**20**

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE — **TABLE 33-3**

BRIDGES	WATER SUPPLY	WASTEWATER	POWER	COMMUNICATIONS	TOTAL
1	5	4	2	0	**12**

OVERVIEW

The City of Rathdrum is located at the intersection of Idaho State Highways 53 and 41 on the western edge of the Idaho Panhandle. Beautiful, forested mountains outline the city's northern and western skies. To the south lies the Rathdrum Prairie. The city is administered through a strong mayor form of government, made up of a four-member city council with the mayor separately elected and acting as administrative officer. The average age of city residents is 35.8 years old with an average median household income of $86,431 in 2023 dollars. An estimated 9.9% of the population lives below the poverty line (2023 U.S. Census Bureau). Approximately 16.9% of the population under 65 does not have health insurance and 8.3% under 65 live with a disability. (2023 U.S. Census Bureau) Approximately, 11.6% of the population does not have health insurance and 11.2% under 65 live with a disability (2023 U.S. Census Bureau).

BRIEF HISTORY

Being one of the oldest towns in the Idaho Panhandle and the original county seat of Kootenai County, Rathdrum is rich in its social and cultural significance. Over a hundred years ago, Rathdrum served as a crossroads, joining a wagon road from the Coeur d'Alene mining district to rail traffic on the transcontinental Northern Pacific charter line. Before the railroad, Rathdrum had been the site of the first pony express mail rest station west of Steamboat Landing on Lake Pend Oreille. The earliest inhabitants to the area consisted of members from various Native American tribes. The area had been known to the Indians as the place where the southern extension of the "Great Road of the Flatheads" turned west across the Prairie and on toward the falls of the Spokane River.

Rathdrum was originally named "Westwood" after Charles Wesley Wood, local pony express rider, rancher and land developer. In the late 1860s, a pony express relay station was established in Rathdrum. The early 1880s was also a time when the city's economy surged. M.D. Wright got the contract to build railroad ties for the Hauser to Coeur d'Alene spur. The lead, zinc and silver mines of the Silver Valley, east of Coeur d'Alene were developing. Many of those traveling to the Silver Valley stopped at Rathdrum for supplies. The city had grocery and general merchandise stores, saloons, hotels, restaurants, blacksmiths, liveries, a justice of the peace, a post office, two banks, a creamery, a newspaper called The Rathdrum Courier, churches, schools and a fraternal hall.

The 1881 construction of the railroad and designation of Rathdrum as Kootenai County's seat were pivotal for the city's growth and vitality. Around the time of its incorporation that year, Rathdrum thrived as a tourist town, with up to five passenger trains daily and nearby lakes—Hauser, Twin, and Spirit—drawing visitors. Brick became the favored building material, exemplified by St. Stanislaus Roman Catholic Church, the oldest brick church in Idaho.

In 1883, Frederick Post built a mountain water system later sold to stockholders led by Henry Reininger. With a population of about 1,000, Rathdrum even outpaced Spokane Falls (now Spokane). Growth stalled after a devastating 1884 fire destroyed fifty-five buildings and six city blocks, but demand for goods following a major ore discovery soon spurred reconstruction.

In 1886 the railroad to Coeur d'Alene was completed and Rathdrum began competing with Coeur d'Alene for business. Rathdrum started losing population to Coeur d'Alene. In 1908 the county seat was moved to Coeur d'Alene and Rathdrum's political influence dissipated and many County employees moved to Coeur d'Alene. In 1924, another fire started in town. It burned most of the businesses on the south side of Main Street where there was less water from the railroad supply. After the fire, only a few businesses rebuilt. The town maintained a small- town atmosphere thereafter and in 1970 had a population of 741.

In 1980 the city had grown to 1,389 and in 1990, 2,000. The city has since experienced significant growth with the current population estimated to be 7,650. Part of this growth has come from the spillover effect of rapid growth in neighboring cities. This includes younger families who commute to other cities for work but are looking for more affordable housing. It also includes an increasing number of retirees looking for their dream home near public forests but close to urban amenities.

GOVERNING BODY FORMAT

The City is governed by a mayoral/council form of government with 4 City Council Members and a Mayor all of which are elected to 4-year terms. This body will assume responsibility for the implementation and adoption of this plan. The City Council is the legislative and policy making body for the City of Rathdrum. They are each elected to a four-year term. It is the council's responsibility to make and pass laws, including the budget, for the city. The Mayor and Councilors are a dedicated group who are committed to serving the citizens of Rathdrum. Services provided by the City include: Public Services including Public Works. Community Development, Parks and Recreation, and Police.

DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

The developed city extends from the area north of Highway 53, south along both sides of Highway 41 to Wyoming Road and east to almost Huetter Road. The residential makeup of the community is primarily single-family homes with a mix of multi-family units.

There are two commercial centers located in the northerly portion of town, commercial corridors along Highway 53 and traveling south along Highway 41, and a commercial downtown district area. The City is planning to revitalize the downtown area located along Main Street between Coeur d'Alene and Grey Streets.

The main line of the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad runs through town creating a transportation barrier due to the provision of only three crossings located at Greensferry Road, Mill Street and Highways 53/41. The Bonneville Power Administration line and Pacific Gas Transmission lines run from the northeast to the southwest parts of town creating a challenge for future development as well as concerns for public safety and evacuations in those areas.

Numerous subdivisions have been developed and continue to develop, providing, and continuing to provide, a range of opportunities for residential growth. Currently, approximately 30% of the city is zoned Industrial or Commercial.

Sewer and water master planning and infrastructure is in place to support current activity and short-term future development. Public water system capacities and structures are in place to continue to provide service to new growth, with a new well needed to meet demand in the next five 5 years. A major sewer lift station (Lift Station #4) has been constructed to provide service for future development.

At this time, a couple of new subdivisions or phases of existing subdivisions are currently being developed. The city also has received confirmation of several new commercial businesses that are working on development plans in the city. In the past year, the city has approved two annexations. There have been recent inquiries as to additional annexations into the city that we may see in the near future. Most of these inquiries are for infill properties, but there are a couple that would extend the boundaries of the city if approved.

CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

An assessment of legal and regulatory capabilities is presented in Table 33-4. An assessment of fiscal capabilities is presented in Table 33-5. An assessment of administrative and technical capabilities is presented in Table 33-6. Information on National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) compliance is presented in Table 33-7. Classifications under various community mitigation programs are presented in Table 33-8.

LEGAL AND REGULATORY CAPABILITY		TABLE 33-4
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REQUIREMENTS	**COMMENTS:**	**LOCAL AUTHORITY?**
Building Code	International Residential Code 2018 Edition Section R403.1.3.1, (12/2020)	YES
Zoning Code	TITLE 15: Zoning and Permitted Uses Ordinance, (2/2025)	YES
Subdivisions	TITLE 12: Subdivision Ordinance, (3/2025)	YES
Stormwater Management	Rathdrum City Code Section 15-6-1(C), (12/2023)	YES
Post-Disaster Recovery	All Hazardous Mitigation Plan, (2021)	NO
Real Estate Disclosure	None	NO
Growth Management	None	NO
Site Plan Review	Rathdrum City Code Section 15-5-13, (12/2023)	YES
Public Health and Safety	Rathdrum City Code Title 4, (2020)	YES
Environmental Protection	None	NO

PLANNING DOCUMENTS	**COMMENTS:**	**LOCAL AUTHORITY?**
General or Comprehensive Plan *Is the plan equipped to provide linkage to this mitigation plan?*	Update adopted in 2021	YES
Capital Improvement Plan *What types of capital facilities does the plan address?* *How often is the plan updated?*	Roads, water, sewer 5-years Capital Improvement Plan- streets,(2023), Capital Improvement Plan- water/sewer- (2025)	YES
Floodplain or Basin Plan	Flood Damage Prevention Plan, updated (4/13/2010)	YES
Stormwater Plan		NO
Habitat Conservation Plan		NO
Economic Development Plan		NO
Shoreline Management Plan		NO
Community Wildfire Protection Plan		NO

RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING	**COMMENTS:**	**LOCAL AUTHORITY?**
Comprehensive Emergency Operations Plan	Emergency Operation Plan, update planned for 2025	YES
Threat & Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment	Emergency Operation Plan, update planned for 2025	YES
Terrorism Plan		NO
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan		NO
Continuity of Operations Plan	All Hazardous Mitigation Plan 2021 and Emergency Operation Plan	YES
Public Health Plan		NO

FISCAL CAPABILITY	TABLE 33-5
FINANCIAL RESOURCES	**ACCESSIBLE / ELIGIBLE TO USE?**
Community Development Block Grants	YES
Capital Improvements Project Funding	YES
Authority to Levy Taxes for Specific Purposes	YES
User Fees for Water, Sewer, Gas or Electric Service	YES
Incur Debt through General Obligation Bonds	YES
Incur Debt through Special Tax Bonds	YES
Incur Debt through Private Activity Bonds	YES
Withhold Public Expenditures in Hazard-Prone Areas	NO
State-Sponsored Grant Programs	YES
Development Impact Fees for Homebuyers or Developers	YES
Other	YES

ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL CAPABILITY		TABLE 33-6
STAFF/PERSONNEL RESOURCES	**AVAILABLE?**	**DEPARTMENT/AGENCY/POSITION**
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Yes	Community Development/City Engineer Community Development/City Planner
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	YES	Community Development/City Building Official Community Development /City Engineer
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	YES	Community Development /City Engineer Community Development /City Building Official Community Development /City Planner Public Works/Public Works Director
Staff with training in benefit/cost analysis	YES	City Treasurer/City Administrator
Surveyors	YES	Contracted out
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS applications	YES	Community Development/City Planner Community Development/Associate Planner
Scientist familiar with natural hazards in local area	YES	Northern Lakes Fire Protection District
Emergency manager	YES	City Administrator/City Police Chief
Grant writers	YES	City Staff/Contracted out

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM (NFIP) COMPLIANCE	TABLE 33-7
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Community Development
Who is your floodplain administrator? (department/position)	Community Development/City Planner
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	Yes
What is the date of adoption of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	May 3, 2010
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit or Community Assistance Contact?	N/A
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? – *If so, please state what they are.*	NO
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? – *If no, please state why.*	YES
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? – *If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?*	NO
Does your jurisdiction participate in the Community Rating System (CRS)? – *If so, is your jurisdiction seeking to improve its CRS Classification?* – *If not, is your jurisdiction interested in joining the CRS program?*	NO N/A NO

COMMUNITY CLASSIFICATIONS			TABLE 33-8
	PARTICIPATING?	CLASSIFICATION	DATE CLASSIFIED
Community Rating System	NO	N/A	N/A
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule	NO	10/10	N/A
Public Protection - Fire Insurance Rating	YES	4	2009
Storm Ready	NO	N/A	N/A
Firewise	NO	N/A	N/A

JURISDICTION-SPECIFIC NATURAL HAZARD EVENT HISTORY

Table 33-9 lists notable occurrences of natural hazards specifically recorded within the jurisdiction by the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration. Information regarding hazards incidents impacting the entire county can be found in Volume 1 of this Plan.

NATURAL HAZARD EVENTS			TABLE 33-9
TYPE OF EVENT	**EVENT DESCRIPTION / FEMA DISASTER #**	**DATE**	**PRELIMINARY DAMAGE ASSESSMENT**
Floods	The city has experienced several small-scale floods on public and private lands.	February-March 2025 (every spring)	$1,000 in property damage
Wind	A windstorm caused a tree branch to fall across the street, causing an obstruction that required immediate removal by city staff.	Summer 2024	$500
Winter Storms/ Extreme Weather	The city has experienced several extreme drops and spikes in temperature throughout the past several years, including many large snow falls requiring mobilization of our staff for snow removal in order to allow for emergency services to continue operation and citizens will unobstructed travel lanes.	2020-2025	$50,000 per year for snow removal
Man-made Hazards: Cybersecurity Active Shooter	The city has had several cybersecurity threats that it has been able to deal with without further issues. Lakeland High School, a public school located within Rathdrum, has experienced a couple of active shooter threats that required it be shut down and our police department to respond.	2020-2025	NA

Repetitive loss records are as follows:

Number of FEMA-identified Repetitive-Loss Properties	0
Number of FEMA-identified Severe-Repetitive-Loss Properties	0
Number of Repetitive-Loss Properties or Severe-Repetitive-Loss Properties that have been mitigated	0

COMMUNITY CHALLENGES

- Communication
- Population growth
- Resilient Infrastructure

LOCAL HAZARD CONCERNS

The following include narratives about specific hazards within the jurisdiction that are of particular concern in local areas.

Dam Failure/Flooding: There are certain areas of Rathdrum that the City is aware of concerning potential dam and levee failure vulnerability: Elmore Street, Post and Gray, Willow Creek Subdivision, Boekel Rd. to the east of Meyer, and City Park off of Highway 53 and Rathdrum Creek. Furthermore, there are several vulnerable areas, including around the creek, within the Floodplain and Floodway, and the subdivisions located at the base of Rathdrum Mountain in which localized spring snow melt flooding occurs regularly and larger flooding issues are a concern, as well as the Rathdrum City Hall and Police Department which due to those public facilities' location near the Floodplain makes them vulnerable to possible larger-scale floods.

Infrastructure Failure: There is a sewer pipeline running through town and towards the Post Falls Sewer Treatment Plant.

Utility/Power Failure: Power in Rathdrum could be impacted by a failure at the Rathdrum Power Plant and Avista substation.

Hazardous Materials: There is infrastructure throughout the city that could pose a risk for hazardous materials incidents, including the Trans-Canada Pipeline that runs through town, the BNSF Railroad with double tracks and a fueling station, the Union Pacific Railroad on the south-east side of town, and the Rathdrum Power Plan and Avista Substation. There is also a very active rail line (60 trains per day) that run adjacent to the Police Department and Rathdrum City Hall.

Active Shooter: The following schools within Rathdrum could be a target for active shooter events: Betty Kiefer Elementary, John Brown Elementary, Lakeland Jr. High, Lakeland High School, Mountain View Alternative School, STEM Charter Academy, KTEC Technical High School, and NIC's Parker Technical Campus. The following public buildings could be a target for active shooter events: Rathdrum City Hall, Rathdrum Parks and Recreation, and Rathdrum Police Department. These buildings are old and lack the protective elements needed to efficiently stop an active shooter attack from causing significant damage. Should any of these buildings or the people in them take damage, certain necessary city services could be shut down.

Wildfire: The City limits run adjacent to a densely forested area known as Rathdrum Mountain. A large part of the adjacent mountain property is owned and maintained by the City. There has not been a tree harvest in approximately a decade. This means that there is quite a bit of overgrowth and dead trees present, increasing the chance for a wildfire. In the event of a wildfire on the mountain, it could easily burn through the older side of the City, north of Highway 53. The Rathdrum City Hall and Police Department are located adjacent to the older side of the City. These public buildings are at risk should wildfire burn through the older side of the city.

Windstorms: Wind events have been prevalent across the Rathdrum Prairie for decades and can cause devastating results. The City contains many older trees that are vulnerable to windstorms, which if affected, can cause damage to streets and other public infrastructure, potentially cutting off evacuation and emergency services routes. There are also concerns regarding power failures and wildfires in windstorms.

Extreme Weather/Snow Events: The City of Rathdrum, being adjacent to a mountain and next to a snow belt, receives quite a bit more snow than some of its neighboring cities. The City also has a somewhat vulnerable older population, with the average age of citizens being in the mid to late 50s. Because of this, extreme weather, including snow events, can cause concern over utility failure, power failure, street blockages, availability of adequate domestic water, and clear routes for evacuations and emergency services. The Rathdrum Police department is located in a small facility on Main Street where officer access to the facility takes place in a small back alley. During snowstorms, this access to and from the facility can become limited, which creates a concern as to response time.

Cyberattack: An issue that has become more prevalent in recent years is the City's vulnerability to cyberattacks. Neighboring cities have already been compromised several times, which shows that cities are vulnerable. In the event of a cyberattack, attackers typically shut down the city's systems until paid off. This could cause utility failure, city services failure, and a failure of providing emergency services if the police department was compromised.

Communications Failure: The Rathdrum City Hall, Police Department, and Parks and Recreation Department are all located in separate old buildings lacking in new-age technological infrastructure. There is a concern that in times of emergencies, the staff located in these different buildings would struggle to communicate with each other as well as outside needed sources. This hazard creates a lack of efficiency and effectiveness in providing a response to an emergency. The City has no central location that has the capabilities to act as an operations and communication center that could be used in the event of an emergency.

HAZARD RISK RANKING

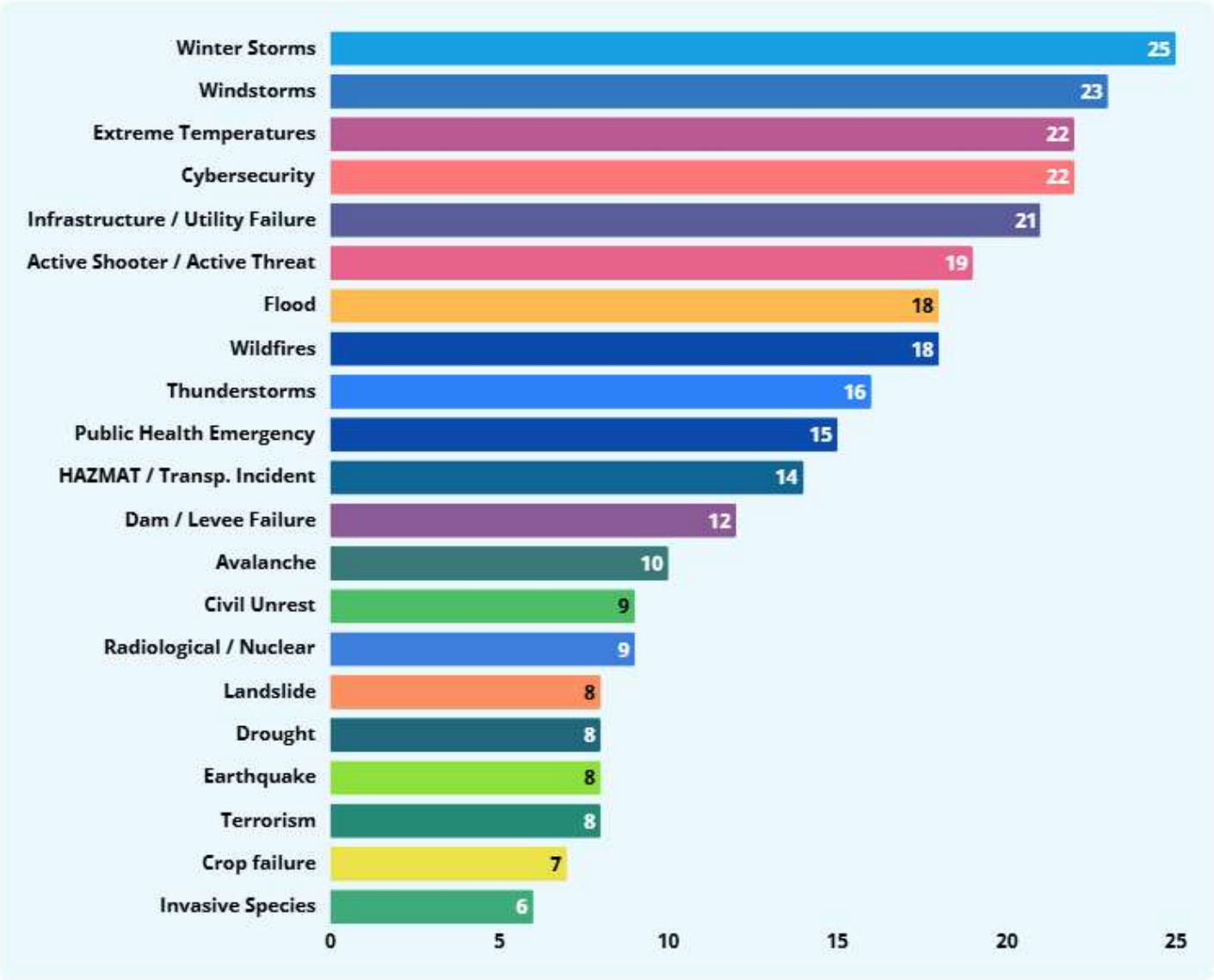

Figure 33-2 Hazard Risk Ranking Chart for City of Rathdrum

MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

Table 33-10 summarizes the initiatives that were recommended in the previous version of the Hazard Mitigation Plan and their implementation status at the time this update was prepared.

PREVIOUS ACTION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION STATUS **TABLE 33-10**

ACTION #	COMPLETED	KEEP IN PLAN UPDATE	REMOVED	COMMENTS
R-1		X		Annual reduction actions & education actions
R-2			X	
R-3	X			
R-4		X		Annual educational action
R-5		X		Ongoing
R-6		X		Ongoing
R-7		X		Ongoing
R-8		X		Ongoing
R-9		X		Ongoing
R-10		X		Ongoing
R-11		X		Ongoing
R-12		X		Ongoing
R-13		X		Ongoing
R-14		X		Ongoing
R-15		X		Ongoing
R-16		X		Ongoing
R-17			X	

Table 33-11 lists the initiatives that make up the City of Rathdrum hazard mitigation action plan, including new mitigation initiatives (New initiatives will have * next to the action number). Table 33-12 identifies the priority for each initiative.

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN MATRIX **TABLE 33-11**

ACTION #	HAZARDS MITIGATED	OBJECTIVES	LEAD AGENCY	EST. COST	FUNDING SOURCE	TIMELINE
R – 1	*Revised 2026: Complete a survey of the forested area on Rathdrum Mountain and participate in a selective harvest to reduce wildfire fuel; invest in ongoing forest management of Rathdrum Mountain. Implementation of fire breaks between the Mountain and city communities*					
	Wildfire	**1, 3, 4, 5, 6**	**CITY**	**LOW**	**LOCAL, WUI, FMAP**	**SHORT TERM**
R – 2*	**NEW* Invest in improved equipment and staff for efficient and effective snow removal; invest in resilient infrastructure to provide backup systems in times of need. Invest in backup generator at City Hall to run utility, communications, and emergency systems if power goes out from weather.*					
	Winter Storms, Extreme Temperatures	**3, 4, 5, 6**	**CITY**	**$250,000**	**LOCAL**	**LONG TERM / ONGOING**
R – 3*	**NEW* Assess old trees and other hazards within the city that pose dangers to infrastructure in windstorms and remove or reinforce as necessary.*					
	Windstorms	**4, 5, 6**	**CITY**	**$50,000**	**LOCAL**	**LONG TERM /ONGOING**

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN MATRIX						TABLE 33-11
ACTION #	HAZARDS MITIGATED	OBJECTIVES	LEAD AGENCY	EST. COST	FUNDING SOURCE	TIMELINE
R - 4	*Provide public education regarding; a) recommended actions to prevent wildfire, b) emergency procedures and c) evacuation instructions.*					
	Wildfire, Flood, Severe Weather Earthquake	**1, 3, 5**	**CITY**	**LOW**	**LOCAL, WUI, FMAP**	**SHORT TERM**
R – 5	*Provide information on the city web page regarding recommended actions in the event of a wildfire.*					
	Wildfire	**1, 3, 5**	**CITY**	**LOW**	**LOCAL, WUI, FMAP**	**SHORT TERM**
R – 6	*Continue to monitor and remove snow from roofs of public buildings and critical facilities as necessary.*					
	Severe Weather	**3, 6**	**CITY**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**
R – 7	*Promote the flagging of fire hydrants for quick location in heavy snow.*					
	Severe Weather	**3, 6**	**CITY**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**
R – 8	*Maintain the International Building Code in the building review/permitting process.*					
	All Hazards	**4, 5, 9**	**CITY**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**
R – 9	*Work with private industry to improve storage and containment of hazardous materials.*					
	HAZMAT	**1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9**	**CITY**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**
R - 10	*Maintain communication with other agencies involved with emergency services addressing hazardous materials and coordinate appropriate actions.*					
	HAZMAT	**1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9**	**CITY**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**
R - 11	*Maintain and/or retrofit lift stations located in low-lying areas or whose entry hatches are flush with ground level to address potential flood concerns.*					
	Flood / Severe Weather	**3, 4, 5, 6, 9**	**CITY**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**
R – 12	*Map locations of storm drains, catch basins and dry wells so that they may be located and cleared after heavy snowfalls to prevent localized flooding.*					
	Flood / Severe Weather	**1, 3, 4**	**CITY**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**
R - 13	*<u>Revised 2026:</u> Provide information on the city web page regarding recommended cautions in the event of a flood, including actions citizens can take to mitigate flood risks on private property.*					
	Flood	**1, 3, 5**	**CITY**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**
R – 14	*Review and updated the City's Flood Management Ordinance to ensure compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program.*					
	Flood	**4, 9**	**CITY**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**
R – 15	*Continue to maintain compliance and good standing under the National Flood Insurance Program. This will be accomplished through the implementation of floodplain management programs that, at a minimum, will meet the minimum requirements of the NFIP, which include the following:* *- Enforcement of the adopted flood damage prevention ordinance* *- Participating in floodplain identification and mapping updates* *- Providing public assistance/information on floodplain requirements and impacts.*					

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN MATRIX						TABLE 33-11
ACTION #	**HAZARDS MITIGATED**	**OBJECTIVES**	**LEAD AGENCY**	**EST. COST**	**FUNDING SOURCE**	**TIMELINE**
	Flood	**3, 4, 5, 6**	**CITY**	**LOW**	**GENERAL FUND**	**ONGOING**
R - 16	*Revised 2026: Relocation of City Hall, the Police Department, and the Parks and Recreation Department to a location that can be fortified and protected against flood, wildfire, and extreme weather risks, as well as can be outfitted with technology and protective infrastructure/architecture to protect against cyberattacks and active shooter.*					
	All Hazards	**1, 3, 4, 6**	**CITY**	**$15 Million**	**GENERAL FUND**	**SHORT TERM**
R – 17*	**NEW* Invest in resilient technological infrastructure and backup systems as needed. Implement staff training and practice; implement procedures in case of attack and systems shut down*					
	Cybersecurity	**3, 4, 6**	**CITY**	**$200,000**	**LOCAL**	**LONG TERM / ONGOING**
R – 18*	**NEW* Acquire/build a new Emergency Operations Center in Rathdrum in a central and accessible location near the police department to coordinate communications for the city and areas to the north; implement dedicate phone and internet lines to use in emergency situations; implement methods of communication that can be used between staff in emergencies such as radios; ensure updated phone number lists are distributed to staff; create and implement procedures for emergency communication; invest in backup generator at City Hall to run utility, communications, and emergency systems if power goes out in an emergency situation.*					
	Utility Failure	**1, 3, 5, 6**	**CITY**	**HIGH**	**LOCAL / GRANT**	**SHORT TERM**

MITIGATION STRATEGY PRIORITY SCHEDULE					TABLE 33-12
ACTION #	**PRIORITY**	**# OF OBJECTIVES MET**	**COST**	**BENEFIT**	**BENEFITS EQUAL OR EXCEED COSTS?**
R-1	**Medium**	5	Low	Medium	Exceeds
R-2*	**High**	4	High	High	Equals
R-3*	**Low**	3	Medium	Medium	Equals
R-4	**Medium**	3	Low	Medium	Exceeds
R-5	**Medium**	3	Low	Low	Equals
R-6	**Medium**	2	Low	High	Exceeds
R-7	**Medium**	2	Medium	High	Exceeds
R-8	**Medium**	3	Low	High	Exceeds
R-9	**Medium**	6	Medium	High	Exceeds
R-10	**Medium**	6	Low	Medium	Exceeds
R-11	**High**	5	High	High	Equals
R-12	**High**	3	High	High	Equals
R-13	**Medium**	3	Low	High	Exceeds
R-14	**Medium**	2	Low	Medium	Exceeds
R-15	**High**	4	Low	Medium	Exceeds
R-16	**High**	4	Medium	High	Exceeds
R-17*	**Medium**	3	High	High	Equals
R-18*	**High**	4	High	High	Equals

See the introduction to this Volume for explanation of priorities.

CHAPTER 34
CITY OF SPIRIT LAKE ANNEX

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN POINTS OF CONTACT

PRIMARY
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CHANGES SINCE THE 2020 AHMP

- A hazard risk summary has been added.
- Jurisdictional risk assessments have been updated.
- A jurisdiction summary chart has been added.

HAZARD RISK SUMMARY

The following chart displays the top 5 hazards for the City of Spirit Lake. For a more comprehensive explanation, see the **Hazard Risk Ranking** section at the end of this Annex.

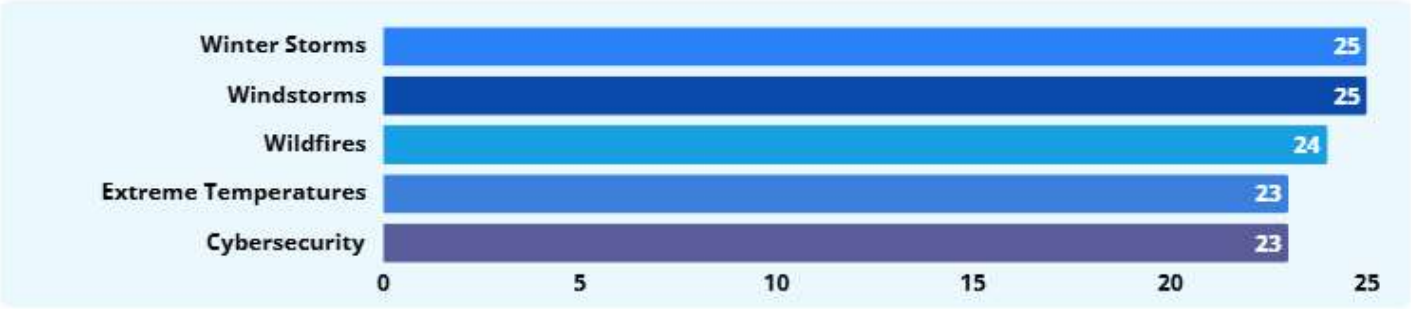

Figure 34-1: Hazard Risk Summary

JURISDICTION SUMMARY		TABLE 34-1
CURRENT POPULATION	**DATE OF INCORPORATION**	**POPULATION GROWTH**
2,479 (2023 U.S. Census estimate)	1908	Increased by approximately 21.5% between 2010 and 2023 (U.S. Census estimate)

CRITICAL FACILITIES								TABLE 34-2
GOVT. FUNCTIONS	SCHOOLS	TRANSP.	MED. / HEALTH	FIRE	POLICE	EMERGENCY OPERATIONS	HAZMAT	TOTAL
1	3	4	0	2	1	0	0	**11**

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE					TABLE 34-3
BRIDGES	WATER SUPPLY	WASTEWATER	POWER	COMMUNICATIONS	TOTAL
1	0	3	0	2	**6**

OVERVIEW

The City of Spirit Lake is located in the northwest corner of Kootenai County and within one mile of its border with Bonner County. Spirit Lake is bordered by Highway 54, Highway 41 and Spirit Lake. The community has a small downtown core with a historic district. The Spirit Lake area is heavily wooded with varying grades and slopes. This community and the surrounding area are partially located over the Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer. Spirit Lake, the water feature from which the city derives its name, is a very shallow lake and has had water quality issues in the past several years. The City of Spirit Lake has an average resident age of 36.9 years.

BRIEF HISTORY

The name "Spirit Lake" is derived from a Native American legend that explains the Salish name Tesemini ("Lake of the Spirits"). In the legend, a young brave and an Indian chief's daughter eloped. When pursued, the brave took the girl into his arms and jumped into the lake. Their bodies were never found.

The City of Spirit Lake was formed through the development of the Panhandle Lumber Company by Frederick Blackwell and Associates. In 1907, the Spirit Lake Land Company formed to sell lots. Within two years, the town had a business district, a grade school, a high school, organized sports, churches, and fraternal organization. The town's infrastructure was replete with electric lights, concrete walks and telephones.

GOVERNING BODY FORMAT

The City of Spirit Lake has a Mayor-Council form of government with 4 City Council Members and a Mayor, all of which are elected to 4-year terms. This body will assume responsibility for the implementation and adoption of this plan.

DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Spirit Lake has adopted a large area of city impact, extending to the county border to the north and approximately 5 miles to the west, surrounding Spirit Lake. Once sewer and water systems are expanded there will be greater potential for new development in all directions. Vulnerability of new and future development is primarily from wildfire, as the city is surrounded by heavily wooded areas within the wildland urban interface. Flood zones are present around Spirit Lake and north of the city limits. Future development on the shoreline and at the west and north end of Spirit Lake are vulnerable to flooding. Spirit Lake participates in the NFIP. There are no known hazardous material storage sites in Spirit Lake but Highway 41 runs through the center of the city and Highway 54 intersects at the south limits to the city.

CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

An assessment of legal and regulatory capabilities is presented in Table 34-4. An assessment of fiscal capabilities is presented in Table 34-5. An assessment of administrative and technical capabilities is presented in Table 34-6. Information on National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) compliance is presented in Table 34-7. Classifications under various community mitigation programs are presented in Table 34-8.

LEGAL AND REGULATORY CAPABILITY		TABLE 34-4
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REQUIREMENTS	**COMMENTS:**	**LOCAL AUTHORITY?**
Building Code	IBC 2018, IRC 2018 – Ordinance #619 (12/29/2020)	YES
Zoning Code	Ordinance #619, (12/29/2020)	YES
Subdivisions	Ordinance #427, (07/30/1998)	YES
Stormwater Management	Ordinance #380, (05/02/1994)	YES
Post-Disaster Recovery		NO
Real Estate Disclosure		NO
Growth Management	Ordinance #396, (04/03/1995)	YES
Site Plan Review	Ordinance #604, (10/16/2019)	YES
Public Health and Safety	City of Spirit Lake Code – Title 4 Ordinance #520, (8/12/2008)	YES
Environmental Protection	Ordinance #348, (6/16/1990)	YES

PLANNING DOCUMENTS	**COMMENTS:**	**LOCAL AUTHORITY?**
General or Comprehensive Plan *Is the plan equipped to provide linkage to this mitigation plan?*	City of Spirit Lake Comprehensive Plan Update, 2007 Yes	YES
Capital Improvement Plan *What types of capital facilities does the plan address?* *How often is the plan updated?*	Parks, Police, Water Supply & Storage, Wastewater Treatment, Pathway Circulation 5-years Development Impact Fee Program/Capital Improvement Plan	YES
Floodplain or Basin Plan	Ordinance 537, Adopted 4/13/2010 eff. 5/3/2010	YES
Stormwater Plan	Ordinance 380, Adopted 05/02/1994	YES
Habitat Conservation Plan		NO
Economic Development Plan		NO
Shoreline Management Plan		NO
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	Kootenai County Community Wildfire Protection Plan	NO

RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING	**COMMENTS:**	**LOCAL AUTHORITY?**
Comprehensive Emergency Operations Plan	2024 Kootenai County Emergency Operation Plan	YES
Threat & Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment		YES
Terrorism Plan		YES
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan		YES
Continuity of Operations Plan		YES
Public Health Plan		YES

FISCAL CAPABILITY	TABLE 34-5
FINANCIAL RESOURCES	**ACCESSIBLE / ELIGIBLE TO USE?**
Community Development Block Grants	YES
Capital Improvements Project Funding	YES
Authority to Levy Taxes for Specific Purposes	YES
User Fees for Water, Sewer, Gas or Electric Service	YES
Incur Debt through General Obligation Bonds	YES
Incur Debt through Special Tax Bonds	YES
Incur Debt through Private Activity Bonds	NO
Withhold Public Expenditures in Hazard-Prone Areas	YES
State-Sponsored Grant Programs	YES
Development Impact Fees for Homebuyers or Developers	YES
Other	YES

ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL CAPABILITY		TABLE 34-6
STAFF/PERSONNEL RESOURCES	**AVAILABLE?**	**DEPARTMENT/AGENCY/POSITION**
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	YES	JA Sewell & Associates
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	YES	JA Sewell & Associates
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	YES	JA Sewell & Associates
Staff with training in benefit/cost analysis	NO	-
Surveyors	NO	-
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS applications	NO	-
Scientist familiar with natural hazards in local area	NO	-
Emergency manager	NO	-
Grant writers	YES	-Panhandle Area Council

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM (NFIP) COMPLIANCE	TABLE 34-7
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	City Clerk
Who is your floodplain administrator? (department/position)	City Clerk
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	NO
What is the date of adoption of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	4/13/2010
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit or Community Assistance Contact?	Unknown
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? – *If so, please state what they are.*	Not that I'm aware of
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction?	YES

– *If no, please state why.*	
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? – *If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?*	YES Any Available – new to position
Does your jurisdiction participate in the Community Rating System (CRS)? – *If so, is your jurisdiction seeking to improve its CRS Classification?* – *If not, is your jurisdiction interested in joining the CRS program?*	NO N/A NO

COMMUNITY CLASSIFICATIONS — **TABLE 34-8**

	PARTICIPATING?	CLASSIFICATION	DATE CLASSIFIED
Community Rating System	NO	N/A	N/A
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule	NO	10/10	N/A
Public Protection - Fire Insurance Rating	YES	4	2025
Storm Ready	YES	Active	2025
Firewise	NO	N/A	N/A

JURISDICTION-SPECIFIC NATURAL HAZARD EVENT HISTORY

Table 34-9 lists notable occurrences of natural hazards specifically recorded within the jurisdiction by the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration. Information regarding hazards incidents impacting the entire county can be found in Volume 1 of this Plan.

NATURAL HAZARD EVENTS — **TABLE 34-9**

TYPE OF EVENT	EVENT DESCRIPTION / FEMA DISASTER #	DATE	PRELIMINARY DAMAGE ASSESSMENT
Heavy Rain	Approximately 0.3 inches of rain in 15 minutes	6/22/1998	-
Thunderstorm Wind	A small fire started from trees blowing onto power lines.	7/9/1998	$10,000
Hail	Surface based convection began to fire over the Idaho Panhandle around noon PST in an unstable atmosphere with a moist boundary layer and a weak to moderate shear environment. Strongest shear was located across the Camas Prairie where a thunderstorm did become more organized eventually growing severe over northwestern Lewis County. The severe thunderstorm tracked eastward off the northeast Blue Mountains in southeastern Washington. Half dollar size hail was observed six miles south of Culdesac before weakening as it crossed State Route 95 to the southeast.	6/12/2012	-

Repetitive loss records are as follows:

Number of FEMA-identified Repetitive-Loss Properties	0
Number of FEMA-identified Severe-Repetitive-Loss Properties	0
Number of Repetitive-Loss Properties or Severe-Repetitive-Loss Properties that have been mitigated	0

COMMUNITY CHALLENGES

- Funding
- Population
- Water
- Power
- Infrastructure

LOCAL HAZARD CONCERNS

The following include narratives about specific hazards within the jurisdiction that are of particular concern in local areas.

Extreme Heat and Severe Drought: If an extreme heat or drought event occurred, it could increase water usage and strain the City's water supply.

Flooding: Spring run-offs could cause swelling of the lake, resulting in potential for flooding in the Spirit Shores housing area. Flooding has previously impacted residents in Bonner County near the City's border.

Landslide: There is the potential for rockslides on lake roads – specifically Spirit Lake Road on the other side of Lake Bridge.

Wildfire and Structural Fire: Due to the fact that much of the area around Spirit Lake is heavily wooded, a wildfire could potentially impact the entire city. The fact that many houses are built close together also increases risk.

Infrastructure Failure: Many of the building in Spirit Lake (mostly on Maine Street) date back to the early 20th century and could be at risk of infrastructure failure.

Active Shooter, Terrorism, and Cyber Attack: There are 4 schools and 6 churches in the City which could potentially be at risk to an active shooter event. In addition, there is low security in the City regarding water supply locations. The City computers also have the potential to be the target of a cyberattack.

Hazardous Materials Incident: Although a sewer plant and chlorine storage are actually located in nearby Bonner County, an incident involving these facilities could potentially impact the City of Spirit Lake.

Invasive Species: There is a Milfoil problem in Spirit Lake that the City is aware of.

HAZARD RISK RANKING

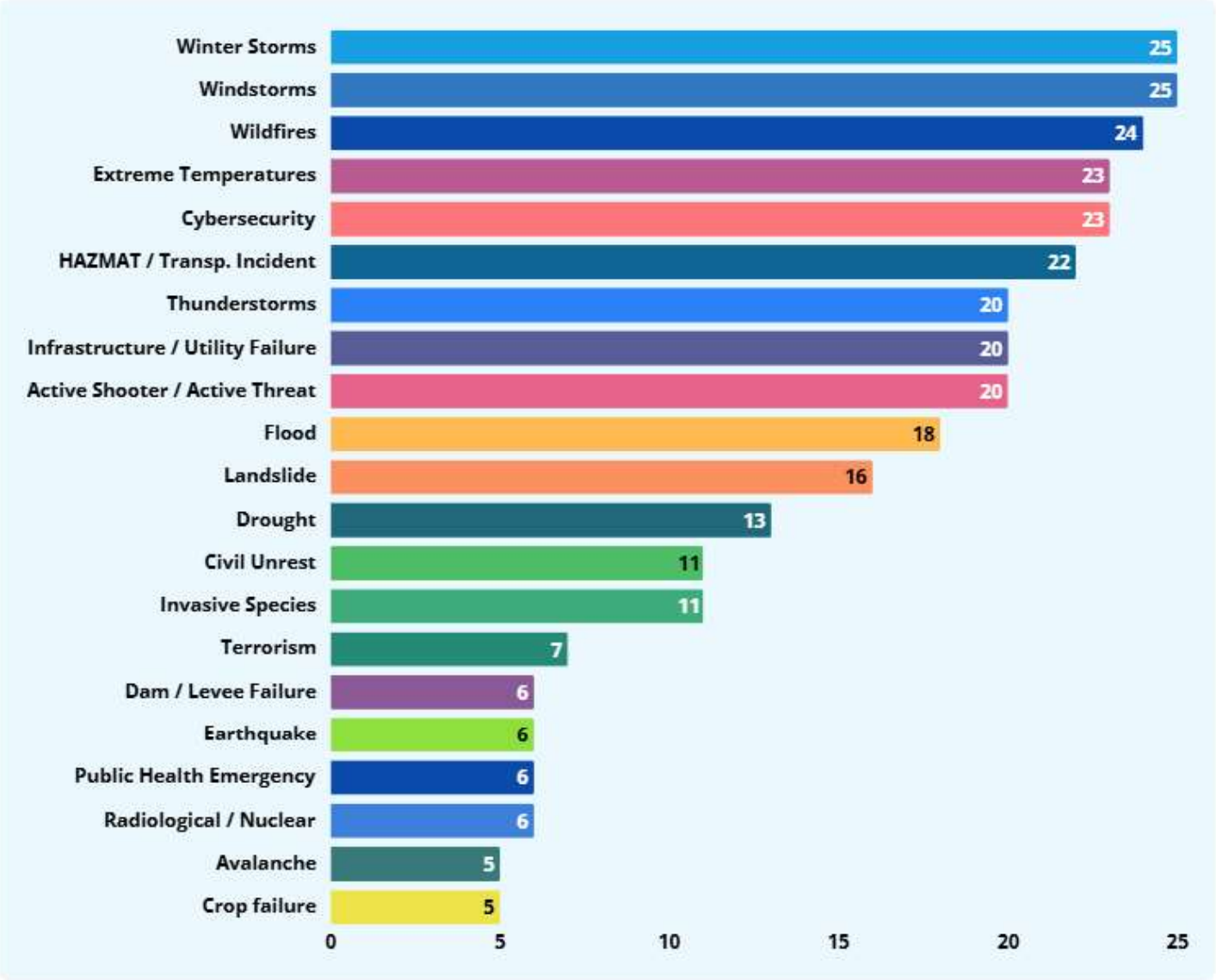

Figure 34-2 Hazard Risk Ranking Chart for City of Spirit Lake

MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

Table 34-10 summarizes the initiatives that were recommended in the previous version of the Hazard Mitigation Plan and their implementation status at the time this update was prepared.

PREVIOUS ACTION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION STATUS **TABLE 34-10**

ACTION #	COMPLETED	KEEP IN PLAN UPDATE	REMOVED	COMMENTS
SL-1		X		
SL-2		X		
SL-3		X		
SL-4		X		
SL-5		X		
SL-6		X		

Table 34-11 lists the initiatives that make up the City of Spirit Lake hazard mitigation action plan, including new mitigation initiatives (New initiatives will have * next to the action number). Table 34-12 identifies the priority for each initiative.

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN MATRIX **TABLE 34-11**

ACTION #	HAZARDS MITIGATED	OBJECTIVES	LEAD AGENCY	EST. COST	FUNDING SOURCE	TIMELINE
SL – 1	*Develop an inventory of unreinforced masonry buildings.*					
	Earthquake, Severe Weather	**1, 6, 9**	**CITY**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**
SL – 2	*Continue to maintain compliance and good standing under the National Flood Insurance Program. This will be accomplished through the implementation of floodplain management programs that, at a minimum, will meet the minimum requirements of the NFIP, which include the following:- Enforcement of the adopted flood damage prevention ordinance - Participating in floodplain identification and mapping updates - Providing public assistance/information on floodplain requirements and impacts.*					
	Flood	**3, 4, 5, 6**	**CITY**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**ONGOING**
SL - 3	*Continue to support the countywide actions identified in this plan.*					
	All Hazards	**1, 5, 6**	**CITY**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**ONGOING**
SL - 4	*Actively participate in the plan maintenance strategy identified in this plan.*					
	All Hazards	**1, 5, 6**	**CITY**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**ONGOING**
SL - 5	*Obtain a generator for sewer plant and lift station.*					
	All Hazards	**3, 5, 6**	**CITY**	**MEDIUM**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**
SL - 6	*Replace the aging dam on the lake.*					
	Dam Failure, Flood, Infrastructure Failure	**3, 4, 6**	**CITY**	**MEDIUM**	**GRANTS, SPIRIT LAKE HOA, LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN MATRIX						TABLE 34-11
ACTION #	**HAZARDS MITIGATED**	**OBJECTIVES**	**LEAD AGENCY**	**EST. COST**	**FUNDING SOURCE**	**TIMELINE**
SL – 7*	**NEW* Acquire additional equipment needed to remove snow / trees/ or other hazards.*					
	Severe Weather, Windstorm	**3, 4, 6**	**CITY**	**UNKNOWN**	**UNKNOWN**	**MEDIUM TERM**
SL – 8*	**NEW* Obtain a larger fuel tank for generator at Well #5 which is the primary water source and communication center for all water services.*					
	All Hazards	**3, 5, 6**	**CITY**	**UNKNOWN**	**UNKNOWN**	**SHORT TERM**
SL – 9*	**NEW* Obtain a generator for City Hall, which is identified as an alternate location for a warming/cooling center.*					
	All Hazards	**3, 5, 6**	**CITY**	**UNKNOWN**	**LOCAL, UNKNOWN**	**MEDIUM TERM**

MITIGATION STRATEGY PRIORITY SCHEDULE					TABLE 34-12
ACTION #	**PRIORITY**	**# OF OBJECTIVES MET**	**COST**	**BENEFIT**	**BENEFITS EQUAL OR EXCEED COSTS?**
SL-1	**Medium**	3	Low	Low	Equals
SL-2	**High**	4	Low	Medium	Exceeds
SL-3	**Medium**	3	Low	Medium	Exceeds
SL-4	**Medium**	3	Low	Medium	Exceeds
SL-5	**Medium**	3	Medium	Medium	Equals
SL-6	**High**	3	Medium	High	Exceeds
SL-7*	**Medium**	3	Unknown	High	-
SL-8*	**High**	3	Unknown	High	-
SL-9*	**High**	3	Unknown	High	-

See the introduction to this Volume for explanation of priorities.

SPECIAL PURPOSE DISTRICTS: FIRE / EMS

CHAPTER 35
EAST SIDE FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT ANNEX

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN POINTS OF CONTACT

PRIMARY
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CHANGES SINCE THE 2020 AHMP

- A hazard risk summary has been added.
- Jurisdictional risk assessments have been updated.
- A jurisdiction summary chart has been added.

HAZARD RISK SUMMARY

The following chart displays the top 5 hazards for East Side Fire Protection District. For a more comprehensive explanation, see the **Hazard Risk Ranking** section at the end of this Annex.

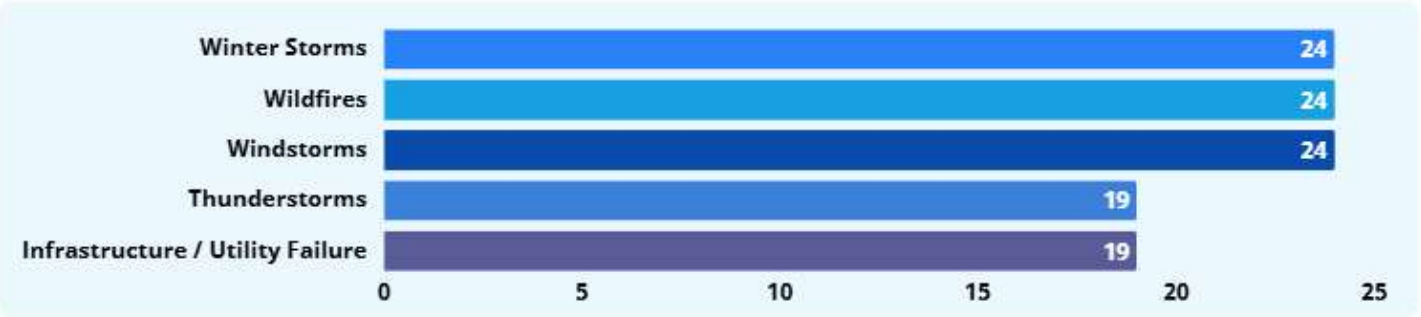

Figure 35-1: Hazard Risk Summary

JURISDICTION SUMMARY		TABLE 35-1
POPULATION SERVED	**SERVICE AREA**	**RISK VALUE**
1,200 full time. Over 10,000 in summer	90 sq. miles of forest, 30 miles of lake	$1,833,093,000

OVERVIEW

The East Side Fire Protection District (ESFD), established in 1994 by the State of Idaho, provides firefighting, emergency medical services, hazardous material incident response and water rescue services. The ESFD is funded primarily through property taxes. The service area is bounded on the north by Kootenai County Fire & Rescue, to the south by St. Maries Fire Department and on the west side of the lake by Mica Kidd Island Fire and by Worley Fire. The Idaho Department of lands, federal Bureau of Land Management and US Forest Service to our east.

ESFD is staffed by 36 volunteer firefighters and 14 EMTs at three fire stations. The district has two on-call paid Fire Chief and Deputy Chief. The district is overseen by a 3-member elected board of commissioners. The board of commissioners assures responsibility for the adoption of this plan. The county office of Emergency Management will oversee its implementation.

SERVICE AREA AND TRENDS

Development of homes and condos continue with an anticipated growth in Gozzer Ranch, Neachen Bay, and Gotham Bay Estates. Another 10 to 20 private homes are expected per year. There are two proposed major sub-divisions that would be an additional 42 structures.

ASSETS

The following table summarizes the critical assets of the District and their value:

DISTRICT ASSETS	TABLE 35-2
ASSET	**VALUE**
PROPERTY	
2 acres of land	$1,000,000
CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND EQUIPMENT	
3 Fire Engines	$433,000
3 Tender Pumpers	$451,351
3 Brush Trucks	$203,000
Rescue Truck	$67,736
Fire Boat	$395,000
2 Quick-Response Unit Medical	$65,000
2 Command Vehicles	$80,000
Fire Inspector Vehicle	$23,000
	TOTAL: $2,718,087
CRITICAL FACILITIES	
ESFD Station #1	$370,000
ESFD Station #1 – Annex Building	$400,000
ESFD Station #2 -Admin Building and Firehouse	$1,200,000
ESFD Station #3	$300,000
ESFD Station #4 – Boat House	$500,000
ESFD Station #5 – EMS Building (Joint operations with Kootenai County Fire & Rescue)	$650,000
	TOTAL: $3,420,000

REGULATIONS AND PLANS

The following existing codes, ordinances, policies or plans are applicable to this Hazard Mitigation Plan:

- N/A

CLASSIFICATION IN HAZARD MITIGATION PROGRAMS

The following table presents the jurisdiction's classifications under various hazard mitigation programs.

COMMUNITY CLASSIFICATIONS — **TABLE 35-3**

	PARTICIPATING?	CLASSIFICATION	DATE CLASSIFIED
Community Rating System	YES	8	N/A
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Protection	YES	5/8	9/20/11
StormReady	YES	Blue	2020
FireSmart	YES	N/A	N/A

JURISDICTION SPECIFIC NATURAL HAZARD EVENT HISTORY

The following table lists all past occurrences of natural hazards within the jurisdiction.

NATURAL HAZARD EVENTS — **TABLE 35-4**

TYPE OF EVENT	FEMA DISASTER # (if applicable)	DATE	PRELIMINARY DAMAGE ASSESSMENT
Ice Storm	-	Nov. 1997	-
Landslide	-	Jan. 2015	-
Windstorm – 45mph winds	-	June 2023	-
Ice Storm	-	Jan. 2024	-

LOCAL HAZARD CONCERNS

The following include narratives about specific hazards within the jurisdiction that are of particular concern in local areas.

Severe Drought: There is significant potential for wildfire due to severe drought across the entire coverage area of the jurisdiction.

Severe Winter Storm: There are access/egress impacts due to limited roadway infrastructure within the jurisdiction.

High Winds: There has been a high incident of downed trees blocking main roadways, as well as power grid interruptions, due to high wind events.

Landslide: The main roadway is at high risk for blockage from a landslide, with limited alternate routes.

Wildfire: There is a significant amount of urban interface, making much of the jurisdiction at a high risk for wildfire cross-over to structures.

Infrastructure Failure: The main highway (97) is at a high risk for a major failure.

COMMUNITY CHALLENGES

- Single Egress / Ingress HWY 97
- Power Failures
- Evacuation Communication / Preplanning

HAZARD RISK RANKING

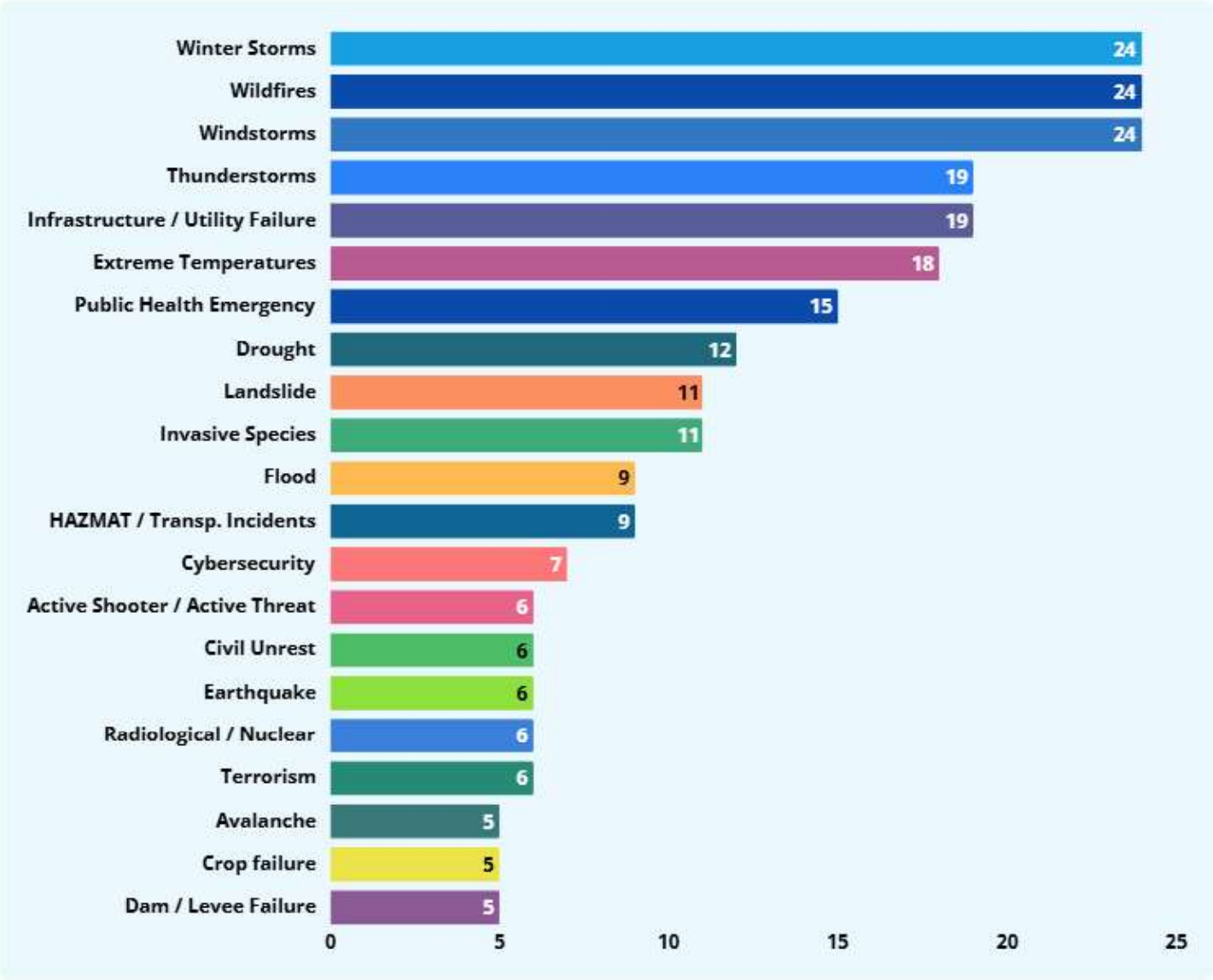

Figure 35-2 Hazard Risk Ranking Chart for East Side Fire District

MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

Table 35-6 summarizes the initiatives that were recommended in the previous version of the Hazard Mitigation Plan and their implementation status at the time this update was prepared.

PREVIOUS ACTION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION STATUS **TABLE 35-6**

ACTION #	COMPLETED	KEEP IN PLAN UPDATE	REMOVED	COMMENTS
ESF-1		X		Information included in mailers and social media to educate the community
ESF-4		X		The boat has been used for mutual aid for other districts. Helped reduce insurance ratings for lake residents.
ESF-5		X		Developed new website and mailer to community 2 times per year. Created a large social media presence.

Table 35-7 lists the initiatives that make up the East Side Fire Protection District hazard mitigation action plan, including new mitigation initiatives (New initiatives will have * next to the action number). Table 35-8 identifies the priority for each initiative.

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN MATRIX **TABLE 35-7**

ACTION #	HAZARDS MITIGATED	OBJECTIVES	LEAD AGENCY	EST. COST	FUNDING SOURCE	TIMELINE
ESF - 1	*Promote the creation of defensible space and reduction of fuel loads by private landowners.*					
	Wildfire	**1, 3, 5**	**ESFD**	**UNKNOWN**	**WUI**	**SHORT TERM**
ESF – 2*	**NEW* Utilize social media, website, contact lists, and monthly mailer to educate the community on "Ready, Set, Go" Evacuation information and deliver maps with evacuation routes highlighted.*					
	Wildfire, Severe Weather	**1, 3, 5**	**ESFD**	**$1,000**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**
ESF – 3*	**NEW* Ensure properties have adequate addressing through promotion on social media, provide signage.*					
	All Hazards	**1, 3, 4,6**	**ESFD**	**$1,000**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**
ESF – 4	*Further develop water-based emergency response (fireboat) capabilities to be a countywide resource that will support life safety and the protection of property.*					
	All Hazards	**1, 2, 3, 6**	**ESFD**	**MEDIUM**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**
ESF – 5	*Further develop and improve public communications through improved content and frequency of information flows through social media platforms. This will include informing property owners of mitigation actions they can take.*					
	All Hazards	**1, 4, 6**	**ESFD**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**
ESF – 6*	**NEW* Community training on mitigation strategies. Utilize online software to assist residents in determining risk.*					
	Wildfire	**1, 3, 5**	**ESFD**	**$1,000**	**LOCAL**	**MEDIUM TERM**
ESF – 7*	**NEW* Interface with FirstNet to add towers which would improve communication. Provide space for tower trucks during an incident.*					
	All Hazards	**1, 3, 4, 5, 6**	**ESFD**	**HIGH**	**UNKNOWN**	**LONG TERM**
ESF – 8*	**NEW* Work with camp directors to determine strengths & weaknesses, and develop plans.*					
	All Hazards	**1, 3, 4, 5, 6**	**ESFD**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**

MITIGATION STRATEGY PRIORITY SCHEDULE					TABLE 35-8
ACTION #	**PRIORITY**	**# OF OBJECTIVES MET**	**COST**	**BENEFIT**	**BENEFITS EQUAL OR EXCEED COSTS?**
ESF - 1	**High**	3	Unknown	Medium	-
ESF – 2*	**Medium**	3	Medium	Medium	Equals
ESF – 3*	**High**	4	Medium	Medium	Equals
ESF – 4	**Medium**	4	Medium	Medium	Equals
ESF – 5	**High**	3	Low	Medium	Exceeds
ESF – 6*	**High**	3	Medium	Medium	Equals
ESF – 7*	**Low**	5	High	High	Equals
ESF – 8*	**Medium**	5	Low	Medium	Exceeds

See the introduction to this Volume for explanation of priorities.

CHAPTER 36
HAUSER LAKE FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT ANNEX

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN POINTS OF CONTACT

PRIMARY
James Neils, Chief
10728 North Hauser Lake Road
Hauser, ID 83854
Telephone: 208-640-3911
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ALTERNATE
Thomas Maddalone, Deputy Chief
10728 N Hauser Lake Rd
Hauser, ID 83854
Telephone: 970-230-0453
tmaddalone@kec.com

CHANGES SINCE THE 2020 AHMP

- A hazard risk summary has been added.
- Jurisdictional risk assessments have been updated.
- A jurisdiction summary chart has been added.

HAZARD RISK SUMMARY

The following chart displays the top 5 hazards for Hauser Lake Fire Protection District. For a more comprehensive explanation, see the **Hazard Risk Ranking** section at the end of this Annex.

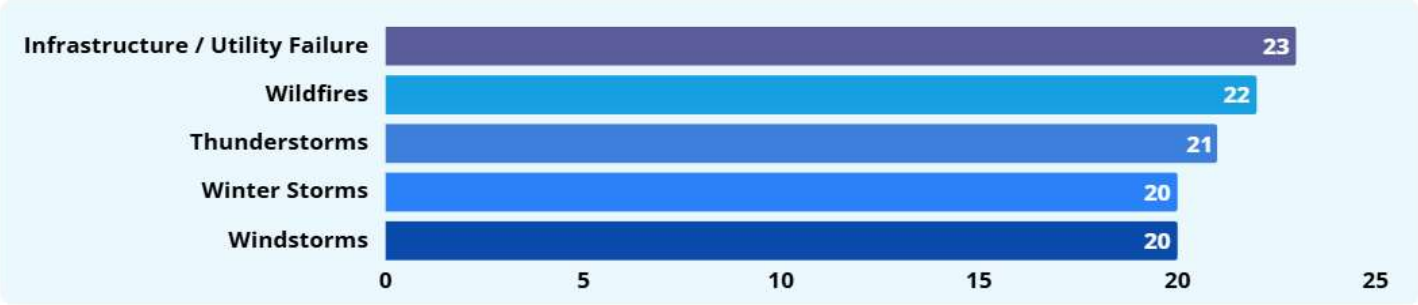

Figure 36-1: Hazard Risk Summary

JURISDICTION SUMMARY		TABLE 36-1
POPULATION SERVED	**SERVICE AREA**	**RISK VALUE**
2100 residents	12 sq. miles	$113,526,937

OVERVIEW

The Hauser Lake Fire Protection District provides firefighting and emergency medical services, hazardous materials incident response and water rescue services. The District is bounded on the north by the Idaho Department of Lands, to the south by Kootenai County Fire and Rescue, to the east by Northern Lakes Fire Protection District and on the west by Spokane County Fire District 13, (State of Washington). The District serves the communities of Hauser Lake and unincorporated County area within its boundaries. The District is divided into 3 Subdistricts: Subdistrict 1 is the L shaped area which includes Ember, Subdistrict 3 is the block furthest south, along Highway 53, which includes commercial properties, Subdistrict 3 includes the area to the north and west and the city of Hauser.

The Hauser Lake Fire Department was organized in 1952 by residents within the community to provide some means of fire protection for the area. The District is staffed by one (1) full-time firefighter/Emergency Medical Technician and 24 volunteer firefighters of whom 18 are Emergency Medical Technicians and an additional 1 volunteer Emergency Medical First Responders at its one fire station. The District is overseen by a Board of Commissioners. This Board assumes responsibility for the adoption of this plan; the Fire Chief will oversee its implementation.

Fire District Commissioners are elected by Hauser Lake voters district-wide, but each must reside within his or her respective sub-district.

Commissioners are elected to four-year terms. The current Hauser Lake Fire Protection District Board of Commissioners includes:

- Bruce Van Hoorn, eastern sub-district 1, current term ends 2027.
- Marc Kalbaugh, southern sub-district 2, current term ends 2027.
- Shane Kamps, Board President northwest sub-district 3, current term ends 2025.

The District maintains the following equipment:

- (1) Type 1 Engine
- (1) Type 3 Engine
- (1) Ambulance
- (2) Type 1 Tender/Pumper
- (1) Fire boat
- (1) Command Vehicle
- (1) Support Vehicle

SERVICE AREA AND TRENDS

The Hauser Lake Fire Protection District continues to experience single family home construction in the areas it services, both in individual parcels and in subdivisions ranging from 5 to 76 parcels.

The following table summarizes the critical assets of the District and their value:

DISTRICT ASSETS	TABLE 36-2
ASSET	**VALUE**
PROPERTY	
0.749 acres of land	$100,000
CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND EQUIPMENT	
Type 1 Engine	$300,000
Type 3 Engine	$150,000
Ambulance	$80,000
Type 1 Tender/Pumper	$300,000
Fire boat	$50,000
Type 1 Tender/Pumper	$200,000
Command Vehicle	$40,000
Support Vehicle	$20,000
	TOTAL: $1,160,000
CRITICAL FACILITIES	
Fire Station	$400,000

REGULATIONS AND PLANS

The following existing codes, ordinances, policies or plans are applicable to this Hazard Mitigation Plan:

- Local Emergency Operations Plan: Kootenai County Emergency Operations Plan
- Fire department ISO Rating: 4 & 8
- Warning systems/services: County 911 system
- Grant writing, Successful experience
- International Fire Code
- International Building Code

CLASSIFICATION IN HAZARD MITIGATION PROGRAMS

The following table presents the jurisdiction's classifications under various hazard mitigation programs.

COMMUNITY CLASSIFICATIONS — **TABLE 36-3**

	PARTICIPATING?	CLASSIFICATION	DATE CLASSIFIED
Community Rating System	N/A	N/A	N/A
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Protection	YES	4 & 8	07/02/2025
StormReady	N/A	N/A	N/A
FireSmart	N/A	N/A	N/A

JURISDICTION SPECIFIC NATURAL HAZARD EVENT HISTORY

The following table lists all past occurrences of natural hazards within the jurisdiction.

NATURAL HAZARD EVENTS — **TABLE 36-4**

TYPE OF EVENT	FEMA DISASTER # (if applicable)	DATE	PRELIMINARY DAMAGE ASSESSMENT
Wildfire (Firestorm 91)	-	10/19/1991	$100,000
Volcano ash fall	-	1980	-
Severe Weather	Several historical events	-	-
Lightning	Several historical events	-	-
Flooding	Several events	-	-
Wildfire	Minor event every year	-	-

LOCAL HAZARD CONCERNS

The following include narratives about specific hazards within the jurisdiction that are of particular concern in local areas.

Severe Winter Storm: The jurisdiction is concerned about access to some areas due to road blockages during severe winter storms.

Wildfire: There are areas within the jurisdiction with limited egress.

Structural Fire: Approximately 15% of the structures within the jurisdiction were built prior to current building codes.

Hazardous Materials: Increased rail and highway traffic is anticipated due to population growth, increasing the likelihood of hazardous materials accidents.

HAZARD RISK RANKING

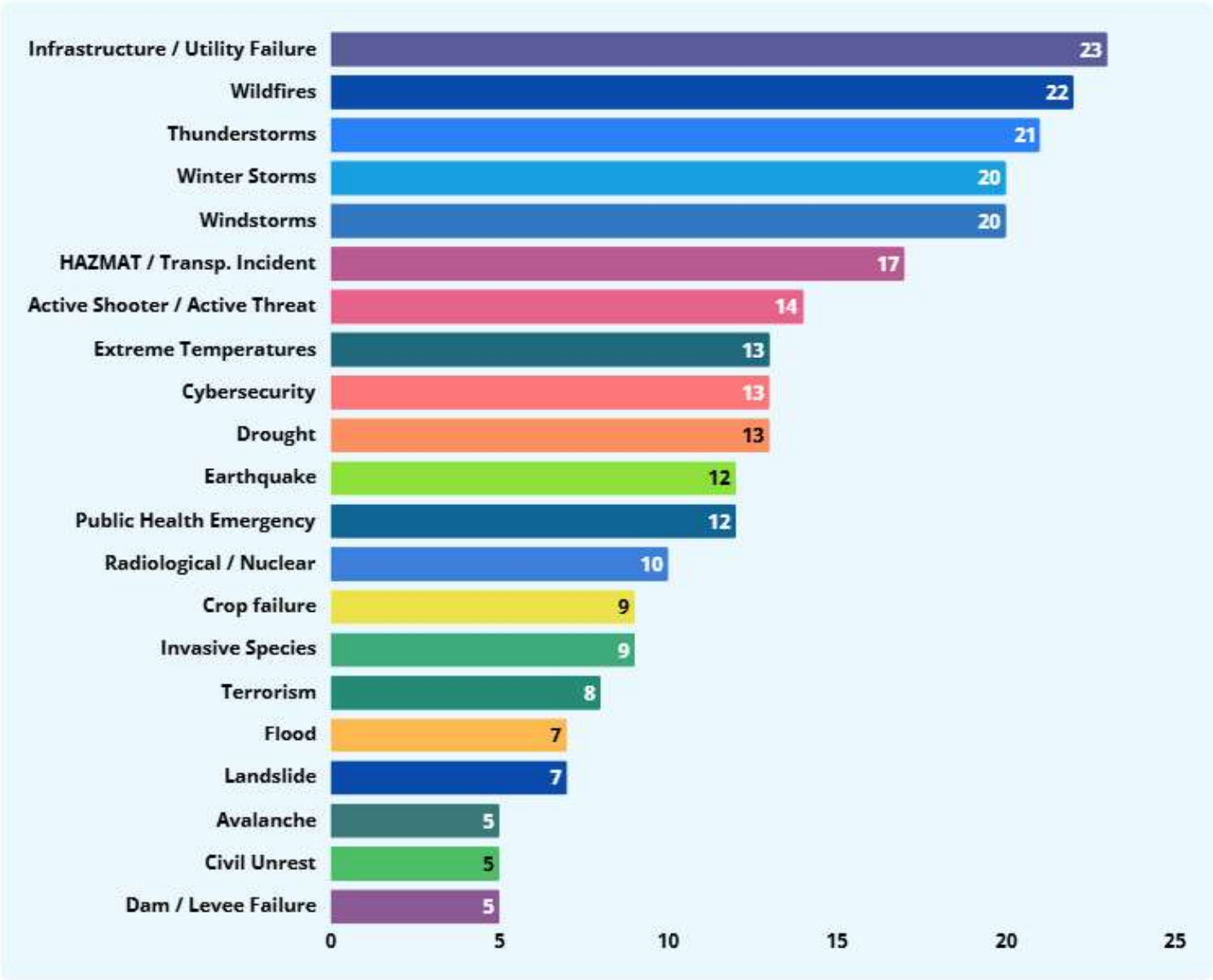

Figure 36-2 Hazard Risk Ranking Chart for Hauser Lake Fire Protection District

MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

Table 36-5 summarizes the initiatives that were recommended in the previous version of the Hazard Mitigation Plan and their implementation status at the time this update was prepared.

PREVIOUS ACTION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION STATUS — **TABLE 36-5**

ACTION #	COMPLETED	KEEP IN PLAN UPDATE	REMOVED	COMMENTS
HLF-1		X		
HLF-2		X		
HLF-3		X		
HLF-4		X		

Table 36-6 lists the initiatives that make up the Hauser Lake Fire Protection District hazard mitigation action plan, including new mitigation initiatives (New initiatives will have * next to the action number). Table 36-7 identifies the priority for each initiative.

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN MATRIX — **TABLE 36-6**

ACTION #	HAZARDS MITIGATED	OBJECTIVES	LEAD AGENCY	EST. COST	FUNDING SOURCE	TIMELINE
HLF - 1	*Develop formal wildfire mitigation education program.*					
	Wildfire	**1, 3, 5**	**HLFD**	**UNKNOWN**	**RFA**	**SHORT TERM**
HLF – 2	*Develop enhanced interagency communications.*					
	All Hazards	**1, 3, 5, 9**	**HLFD**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**ONGOING**
HLF - 3	*Develop a formal Continuity of Operations Plan.*					
	All Hazards	**1, 3, 5, 6**	**HLFD**	**UNKNOWN**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**
HLF - 4	*Develop delivery of Public Education Program for wildfire and disaster preparedness.*					
	Wildfire	**1, 3, 5**	**HLFD**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**
HLF – 5*	**NEW* Educate residents about the single route of ingress/egress. Build and maintain alternate routes, educate for shelter in place if routes are blocked.*					
	All Hazards	**1, 3, 5**	**HLFD**	**$100,000**	**LOCAL, GRANTS, HMGP**	**ONGOING**
HLF – 6*	**NEW* Educate about defensible space, hazard mitigation around houses (FireWise).*					
	Wildfire	**1, 3, 5**	**HLFD**	**$1,000,000**	**LOCAL, GRANTS, HMGP**	**ONGOING**
HLF – 7*	**NEW* Create and use available materials for "Ready, Set, GO" and other programs used county wide including local evacuation routes and when to shelter in place.*					
	All Hazards	**1, 3, 5**	**HLFD**	**$10,000**	**LOCAL**	**ONGOING**
HLF – 8*	**NEW* Educate residents on extreme weather events and what to do in the community.*					
	Extreme Weather	**1, 3, 5**	**HLFD**	**$10,000**	**LOCAL, GRANTS**	**ONGOING**

MITIGATION STRATEGY PRIORITY SCHEDULE					TABLE 36-7
ACTION #	**PRIORITY**	**# OF OBJECTIVES MET**	**COST**	**BENEFIT**	**BENEFITS EQUAL OR EXCEED COSTS?**
HLF-1	**Medium**	3	Unknown	Medium	Equals
HLF-2	**High**	4	Low	High	Exceeds
HLF-3	**Medium**	4	Unknown	Medium	Equals
HLF-4	**Medium**	3	Low	Medium	Exceeds
HLF-5*	**High**	3	High	Medium	-
HLF-6*	**High**	3	High	Medium	-
HLF-7*	**Medium**	3	Medium	Medium	Equals
HLF-8*	**Medium**	3	Medium	Medium	Equals

See the introduction to this Volume for explanation of priorities.

CHAPTER 37
KOOTENAI COUNTY EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES SYSTEM ANNEX

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN POINTS OF CONTACT

PRIMARY
Jay Wojnowski, Chief
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Coeur d'Alene ID, 83814
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ALTERNATE
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Coeur d'Alene, ID 83814
Telephone: 208-930-4224
rodneyg@kcemss.org

CHANGES SINCE THE 2020 AHMP

- A hazard risk summary has been added.
- Jurisdictional risk assessments have been updated.
- A jurisdiction summary chart has been added.

HAZARD RISK SUMMARY

The following chart displays the top 5 hazards for the Kootenai County Emergency Medical Services System (KCEMSS). For a more comprehensive explanation, see the **Hazard Risk Ranking** section at the end of this Annex.

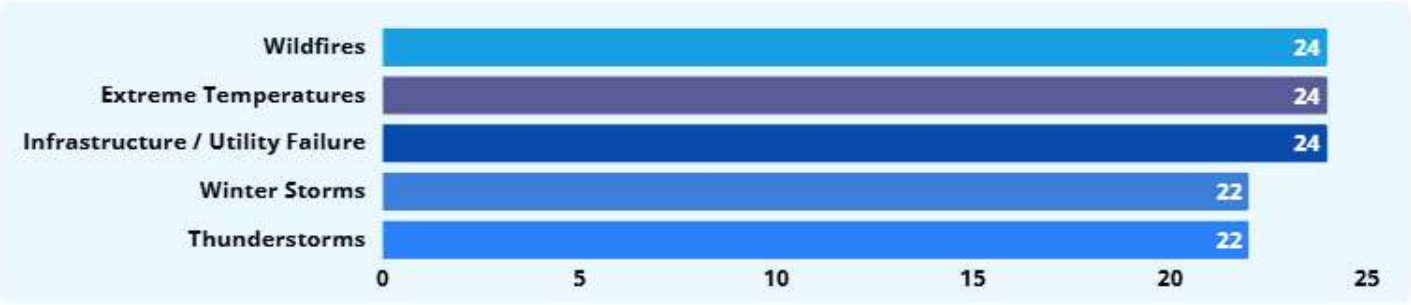

Figure 37-1: Hazard Risk Summary

JURISDICTION SUMMARY		TABLE 37-1
POPULATION SERVED	**SERVICE AREA**	**RISK VALUE**
188,450	1310 sq. miles	$45,171,921,928.

OVERVIEW

KCEMSS is a fire-based ambulance service providing 9-1-1 emergency care and facility to facility transfers throughout Kootenai County. We operate through a network of agencies including all the fire departments within Kootenai County and one non-profit ambulance organization. We also offer Critical Care Transport services to the hospitals within Kootenai County as well as hospitals in the surrounding counties of North Idaho.

KCEMSS is comprised of a governing board called "The Joint Powers Board," a Chief Officer, a Division Chief, a Finance Director, a Medical Director, and administrative staff. The Joint Powers Board assumes responsibility for the adoption of this plan; KCEMSS Chief will oversee its implementation. All EMTs and Paramedics in the field are employees of the Fire Departments and Non-Profit Ambulance organizations. The System provides the Fire Departments with ambulances, medical equipment and the medical supplies needed to operate.

SERVICE AREA AND TRENDS

Since 2008, when KCEMSS, experienced a dip in call volume for the first time in several years, KCEMSS has been increasing in calls for service. For 2024 KCEMSS call volume grew to 18,187 or nearly 50 EMS calls per day. KCEMSS has added equipment and personnel to meet the growing demand. Kootenai County has experienced a large and continuous growth spurt post Covid-19 as people move farther away from city centers. This trend is expected to continue.

ASSETS

The following table summarizes the critical assets of the District and their value:

DISTRICT ASSETS	TABLE 37-2
ASSET	**VALUE**
PROPERTY	
5 acres of land and 15,000 SQFT Administration Building	$3,500,000
CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND EQUIPMENT	
2024 Remounted Ambulance & Equipment	$422,750
2023 Remounted Ambulance & Equipment	$422,750
2022 Remounted Ambulance & Equipment	$422,750
2022 Ambulance & Equipment	$425,000
2022 Ambulance & Equipment	$425,000
2022 Ambulance & Equipment	$425,000
2022 Ambulance & Equipment	$425,000
2019 Ambulance and Equipment	$365,000
2015 Ambulance and Equipment	$308,000
2015 Ambulance and Equipment	$308,000
2015 Ambulance and Equipment	$308,000
2015 Ambulance and Equipment	$308,000
2015 Ambulance and Equipment	$308,000
2015 Ambulance and Equipment	$308,000
2015 Ambulance and Equipment	$308,000
2015 Ambulance and Equipment	$308,000
2015 Ambulance and Equipment	$308,000
2015 Ambulance and Equipment	$308,000
2015 Ambulance and Equipment	$308,000
2015 Ambulance and Equipment	$308,000
2020 F150 Ford 4X4 Command Vehicle & Equipment	$70,000
2017 Ford Explorer Command Vehicle and Equipment	$63,000
2015 Tahoe Command Vehicle and Equipment	$62,500
EMS Equipment Trailer	$16,000
MCI Trailer and Equipment	$14,525
MCI Trailer and Equipment	$14,525
2007 MCI Truck and Equipment	$143,000
2 Oxygen Generators	$122,000
	TOTAL: $7,534,800

REGULATIONS AND PLANS

The following existing codes, ordinances, policies or plans are applicable to this Hazard Mitigation Plan:

- County's Local Emergency Operations Plan
- Continuity of Operations Plan
- Community Wildfire Protection Plan
- Kootenai County MCI Plan

CLASSIFICATION IN HAZARD MITIGATION PROGRAMS

The following table presents the jurisdiction's classifications under various hazard mitigation programs.

COMMUNITY CLASSIFICATIONS — **TABLE 37-3**

	PARTICIPATING?	CLASSIFICATION	DATE CLASSIFIED
Community Rating System	N/A	N/A	N/A
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Protection	N/A	N/A	N/A
StormReady	N/A	N/A	N/A
FireSmart	N/A	N/A	N/A

JURISDICTION SPECIFIC NATURAL HAZARD EVENT HISTORY

The following table lists all past occurrences of natural hazards within the jurisdiction.

NATURAL HAZARD EVENTS — **TABLE 37-4**

TYPE OF EVENT	FEMA DISASTER # (if applicable)	DATE	PRELIMINARY DAMAGE ASSESSMENT
Same as general Kootenai County	-	-	-

LOCAL HAZARD CONCERNS

The following include narratives about specific hazards within the jurisdiction that are of particular concern in local areas.

Extreme Temperatures: The young, old, homeless, or chronically ill populations are very vulnerable to health-related issues during extreme temperature events.

Pandemic: The entire population is vulnerable to a pandemic. System resources could be impacted based on numbers of infected public.

COMMUNITY CHALLENGES

- Population Growth
- Communications
- Lack of Hospital Options
- Increase in 911 Calls
- Understaffed Dispatch Center

HAZARD RISK RANKING

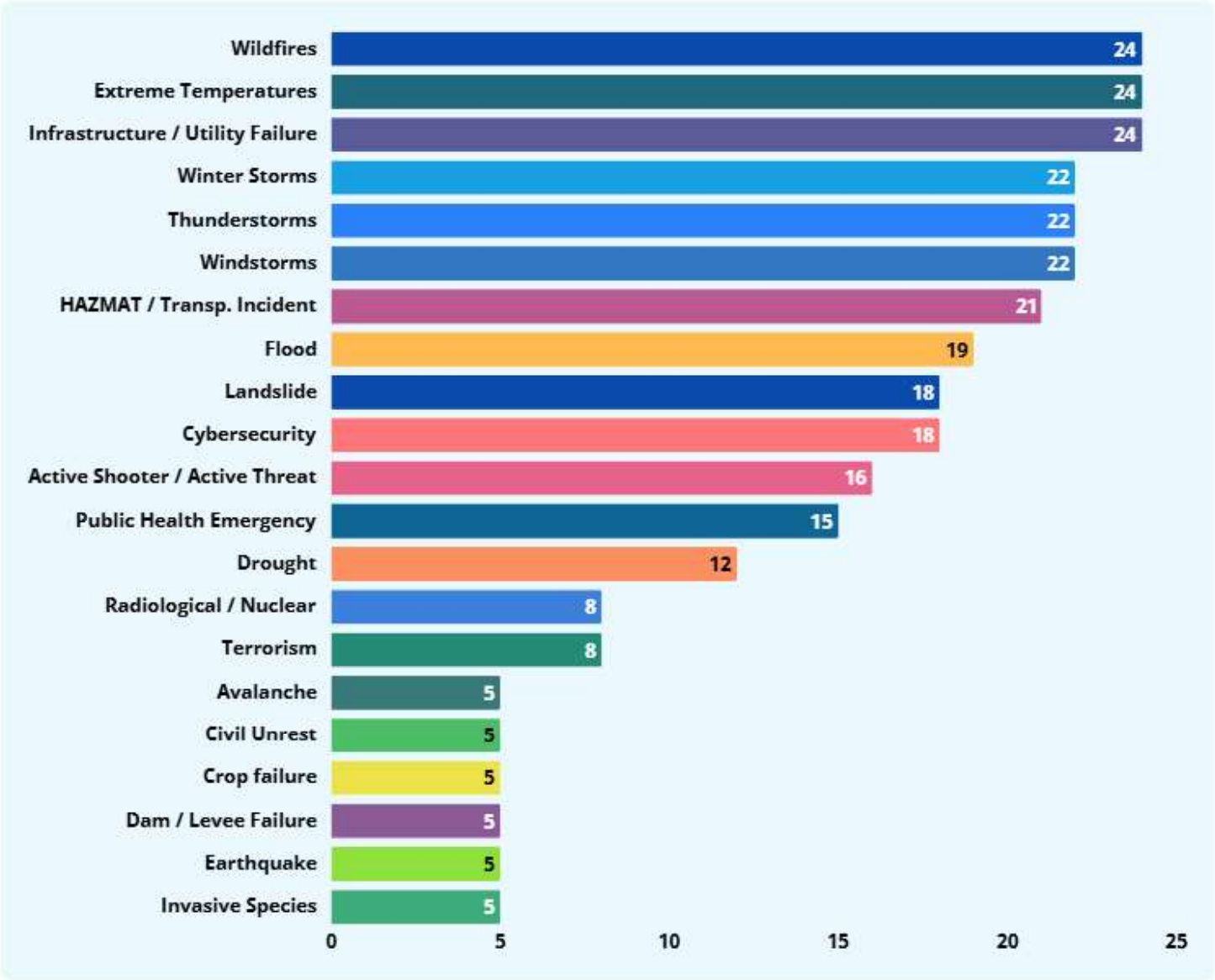

Figure 37-2 Hazard Risk Ranking Chart for Kootenai County Emergency Medical Services System

MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

Table 37-5 summarizes the initiatives that were recommended in the previous version of the Hazard Mitigation Plan and their implementation status at the time this update was prepared.

PREVIOUS ACTION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION STATUS — **TABLE 37-5**

ACTION #	COMPLETED	KEEP IN PLAN UPDATE	REMOVED	COMMENTS
EMS-1			X	The health facilities in various cities in Kootenai County are the responsibility of those Fire Departments
EMS-2			X	Each Fire Department is responsible for their own employee certifications
EMS-2			X	Sheriff's Office responsibility

Table 37-6 lists the initiatives that make up the KCEMSS hazard mitigation action plan, including new mitigation initiatives (New initiatives will have * next to the action number). Table 37-7 identifies the priority for each initiative.

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN MATRIX — **TABLE 37-6**

ACTION #	HAZARDS MITIGATED	OBJECTIVES	LEAD AGENCY	EST. COST	FUNDING SOURCE	TIMELINE
EMS – 1*	**NEW* KCEMSS will continue to serve as a countywide EMS planning partner by coordinating mitigation planning, operational readiness discussions, and interagency collaboration with fire districts, dispatch centers, hospitals, and emergency management*					
	All Hazards	**1, 3, 6**	**KCEMSS**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**ONGOING**
EMS – 2*	**NEW* KCEMSS will support fire districts and EMS partners by assisting with the planning, coordination, and evaluation of interoperable EMS communications, including redundancy planning and participation in countywide communication mitigation initiatives.*					
	All Hazards	**1, 3, 5, 7**	**KCEMSS**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**
EMS – 3*	**NEW* KCEMSS will coordinate with fire districts to ensure ambulances, medical equipment, and respiratory protection supplies are planned and staged to support increased EMS demand during wildfire and smoke events.*					
	Wildfire	**1, 3**	**KCEMSS**	**MEDIUM**	**LOCAL**	**MEDIUM TERM**
EMS – 4*	**NEW* KCEMSS will continue to maintain and support countywide MCI equipment, planning, and coordination with fire districts to mitigate impacts of large-scale incidents.*					
	Mass Casualty / Transportation	**1, 3, 6**	**KCEMSS**	**MEDIUM**	**LOCAL**	**ONGOING**
EMS – 5*	**NEW* KCEMSS will maintain and update EMS system continuity and surge planning to support fire departments and ambulance partners during pandemics, including staffing impact planning.*					
	Infectious Disease	**1, 3**	**KCEMSS**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**ONGOIN**

MITIGATION STRATEGY PRIORITY SCHEDULE — **TABLE 37-7**

ACTION #	PRIORITY	# OF OBJECTIVES MET	COST	BENEFIT	BENEFITS EQUAL OR EXCEED COSTS?
EMS – 1*	**High**	3	Low	Medium	Exceeds
EMS – 2*	**Medium**	4	Low	Medium	Exceeds
EMS – 3*	**High**	2	Medium	Medium	Equals
EMS – 4*	**Medium**	3	Medium	Medium	Equals
EMS – 5*	**Medium**	2	Low	Medium	Equals

See the introduction to this Volume for explanation of priorities.

CHAPTER 38
KOOTENAI COUNTY FIRE AND RESCUE ANNEX

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN POINTS OF CONTACT

PRIMARY
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Telephone: 208-777-8500
Jarcher@kootenaifire.com

ALTERNATE
Pete Holley, Deputy Chief of Operations
2571 E. Seltice Way
Post Falls, ID 83854
Telephone: 208-777-8500
pholley@kootenaifire.com

CHANGES SINCE THE 2020 AHMP

- A hazard risk summary has been added.
- Jurisdictional risk assessments have been updated.
- A jurisdiction summary chart has been added.

HAZARD RISK SUMMARY

The following chart displays the top 5 hazards for Kootenai County Fire and Rescue. For a more comprehensive explanation, see the **Hazard Risk Ranking** section at the end of this Annex.

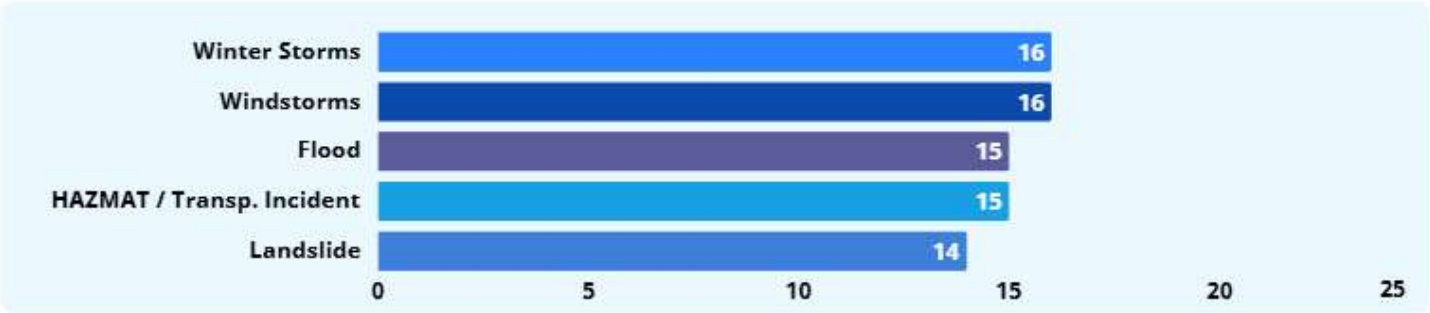

Figure 38-1: Hazard Risk Summary

JURISDICTION SUMMARY		TABLE 38-1
POPULATION SERVED	**SERVICE AREA**	**RISK VALUE**
50,000	113 sq. miles	$5,000,000,000

OVERVIEW

Kootenai County Fire and Rescue provides firefighting and emergency medical services at the ALS level, hazardous materials incident response and water rescue services to an area encompassing 113 square miles and approximately 50,000 residents in Kootenai County. Kootenai County Fire and Rescue is bounded on the north by Northern Lakes Fire District, to the south by Mica/Kidd Island Fire District, to the east by State/United States Forest Service lands and on the west by the Spokane Valley Fire Department. The district serves the communities of Post Falls, Dalton Gardens, Fernan, Huetter and Stateline and unincorporated County lands within its boundaries.

Kootenai County Fire and Rescue is staffed by 76 full-time firefighters/paramedics and EMT's at five fire stations. The district responds with a total of four Type 1 engines, one ladder truck, three Type 6 engines, three Tenders, one rescue/fire boat, three ambulances, one heavy rescue truck, and the Regional Hazmat Response Team while maintaining a strong reserve fleet of backup apparatus.

A five-member elected Board of Commissioners governs the district. The Board assumes responsibility for the adoption of this plan and the Fire Chief will oversee its implementation.

SERVICE AREA AND TRENDS

Several major projects and changes in the past five years have affected the District's service area: Expansion of the city limits of Post Falls including several large residential subdivisions; Development on the west side of Post Falls including three shipping & distribution centers; the continued Increase of multi-family dwellings; addition of an Elementary School and an increase in buildings that are four stories or more.

Forecasted projects and changes that may impact the service area include: the economy driven build out of residential subdivisions; infill development at Riverbend Commerce Park and Expo; increased railroad traffic; and increased vehicle traffic. Potential issues may arise from continued growth in west Post Falls, which will at some point demand the staffing of a Fire Station 6.

ASSETS

The following table summarizes the critical assets of the District and their value:

DISTRICT ASSETS	TABLE 38-2
ASSET	**VALUE**
PROPERTY	
16.93 acres of land	$33,860,000
CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND EQUIPMENT	
Four Engines and Contents	$4,000,000
Two Ladder Trucks and Contents	$4,000,000
Three Tenders and Contents	$2,400,000
One Heavy Rescue	$1,000,000
Three Brush Trucks	$450,000
One Fire/Rescue Boats	$450,000
One Rems Unit	$210,000
	TOTAL: $12,510,000
CRITICAL FACILITIES	
FS #1, 404 N. Idaho	$5,000,000
FS #2, 4320 W. Seltice Way	$4,300,000
FS #3, 4503 N Charleville Rd.	$4,900,000
FS #4, 367 E Kathleen	$4,300,000
FS#5, 5271 E Seltice Way	$4,900,000
FS #8, 20338 S. Hwy 97	$700,000
Headquarters, 5271 E. Seltice Way	$10,000,000
	TOTAL: $34,100,000

REGULATIONS AND PLANS

The following existing codes, ordinances, policies or plans are applicable to this Hazard Mitigation Plan:

- County's Local Emergency Operations Plan
- Continuity of Operations Plan
- Community Wildfire Protection Plan
- Fire department ISO rating: Codes enforced within City limits & within 1,000' hydrant, 3= < 5 miles, 9= > 5 miles, 10= >10 miles

CLASSIFICATION IN HAZARD MITIGATION PROGRAMS

The following table presents the jurisdiction's classifications under various hazard mitigation programs.

COMMUNITY CLASSIFICATIONS — **TABLE 38-3**

	PARTICIPATING?	CLASSIFICATION	DATE CLASSIFIED
Community Rating System	N/A	N/A	N/A
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Protection	Yes	3, 8, 9	3/30/2011
StormReady	N/A	N/A	N/A
FireSmart	N/A	N/A	N/A

JURISDICTION SPECIFIC NATURAL HAZARD EVENT HISTORY

The following table lists all past occurrences of natural hazards within the jurisdiction.

NATURAL HAZARD EVENTS — **TABLE 38-4**

TYPE OF EVENT	FEMA DISASTER # (if applicable)	DATE	PRELIMINARY DAMAGE ASSESSMENT
Volcanic ash fall	-	May 18, 1980	-
Wildfire	-	Oct 1991	-
Flood	-	1995	-
Ice Storm	-	1996	-
Flood	-	1997	-
Winter Storm	-	2008/2009	-
Lighting Strike/severe weather	-	2013	-
High Wind	-	2017	-
High Wind	-	2020	57 residents impacted by trees

LOCAL HAZARD CONCERNS

The following include narratives about specific hazards within the jurisdiction that are of particular concern in local areas.

Severe Winter Storm: There are access challenges due to steep grades on the South side of the Spokane River.

Wildfire: Cougar Gulch – The Cougar Lane area has limited egress. There is also a lack of water supply on the South side of the Spokane River.

Pipeline Failure: There is a pipeline that runs through the South property lines of Post Falls High School and Prairie View Elementary.

COMMUNITY CHALLENGES

- Population Growth
- Transportation Infrastructure
- Legislative Impacts

HAZARD RISK RANKING

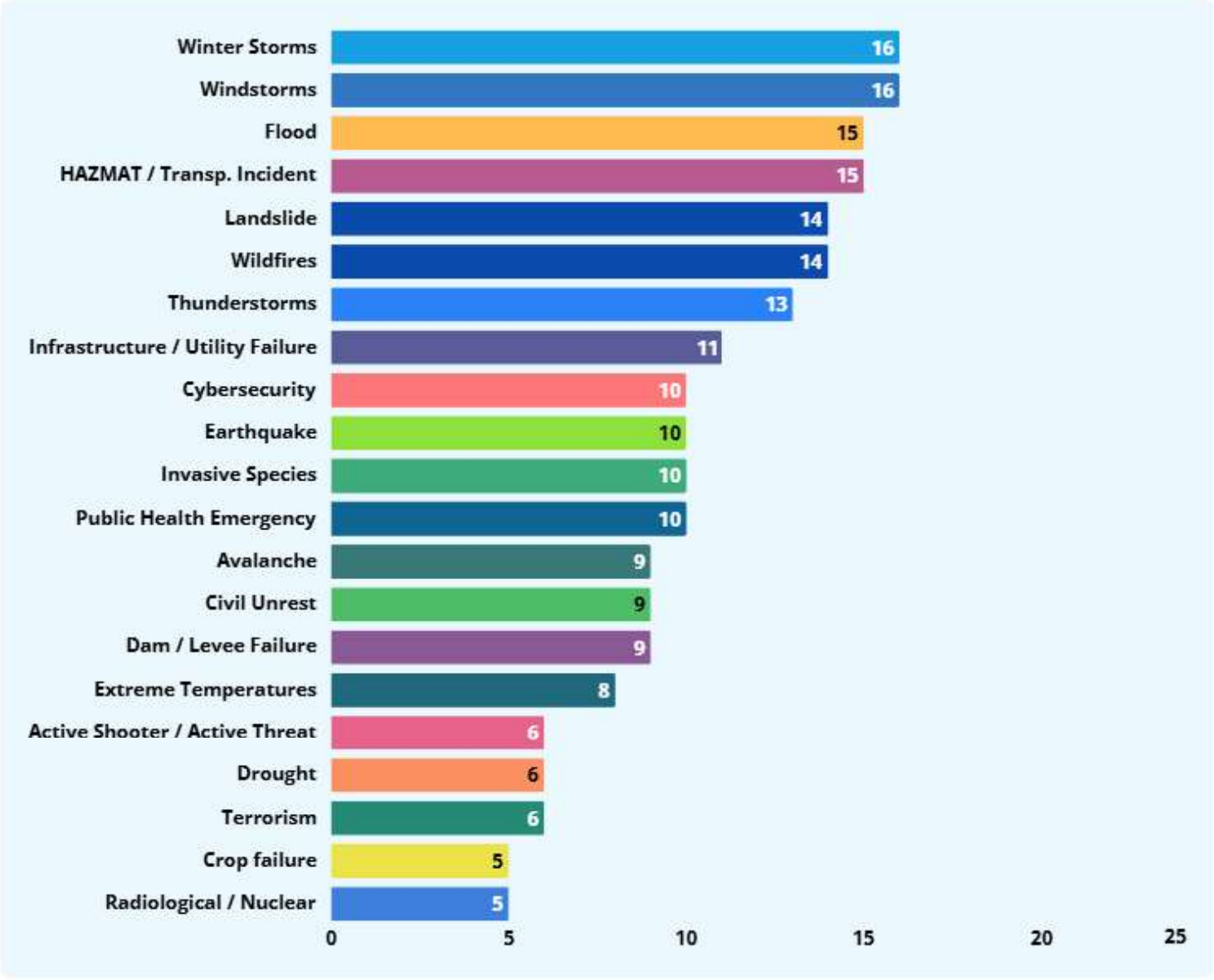

Figure 38-2 Hazard Risk Ranking Chart for Kootenai County Fire and Rescue

MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

Table 38-5 summarizes the initiatives that were recommended in the previous version of the Hazard Mitigation Plan and their implementation status at the time this update was prepared.

PREVIOUS ACTION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION STATUS **TABLE 38-5**

ACTION #	COMPLETED	KEEP IN PLAN UPDATE	REMOVED	COMMENTS
KCFR-1		X		
KCFR-2		X		Ongoing
KCFR-3		X		Annual work completed
KCFR-4		X		Annual work completed
KCFR-5		X		Annual work completed
KCFR-6		X		Ongoing
KCFR-7		X		Not yet planned
KCFR-8		X		Annual work completed

Table 38-6 lists the initiatives that make up the Kootenai Couty Fire and Rescue hazard mitigation action plan, including new mitigation initiatives (New initiatives will have * next to the action number). Table 38-7 identifies the priority for each initiative.

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN MATRIX **TABLE 38-6**

ACTION #	HAZARDS MITIGATED	OBJECTIVES	LEAD AGENCY	EST. COST	FUNDING SOURCE	TIMELINE
KCFR - 1	*Private road design, review and approvals in the rural areas.*					
	Wildfire, Winter Storms	**1, 3, 4, 5, 6**	**KCFR**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**
KCFR – 2	*Promote public education for homeowner in the WUI.*					
	Wildfire	**1, 3, 5**	**KCFR**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**
KCFR - 3	*Educate rural homeowners about winter access issues for responders.*					
	Winter Storms	**1, 3, 5**	**KCFR**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**LONG TERM**
KCFR – 4	*Maintain relationships with wildland agencies to include radio interoperability.*					
	Wildfire	**1, 3, 4, 5**	**KCFR**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**LONG TERM**
KCFR – 5	*Continue support for AED program with PFPD and PFSD. Joint training for incidents in the schools, i.e.: active shooter.*					
	Active Threat / Terrorism	**1, 2, 3, 5**	**KCFR**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**
KCFR – 6	*Continue to take advantage of training opportunities between agencies, industry, and Regional Hazmat Team.*					
	HAZMAT	**1, 2, 3, 5**	**KCFR**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**LONG TERM**
KCFR – 7	*There is a pipeline on the southern boundary of Post Falls High School and Prairie View Elementary. Conduct a joint planning session for response and update responder training with pipeline operators and law enforcement.*					
	HAZMAT	**1, 3, 5, 6**	**KCFR**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN MATRIX						TABLE 38-6
ACTION #	HAZARDS MITIGATED	OBJECTIVES	LEAD AGENCY	EST. COST	FUNDING SOURCE	TIMELINE
KCFR – 8	*Pre-plan responses in urban interface areas within the District.*					
	All Hazards	**1, 3, 4, 5**	**KCFR**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**LONG TERM**
KCFR – 9*	**NEW* Educate the community on alerts and warnings as well as ingress / egress routes.*					
	All Hazards	**1, 3, 5**	**KCFR**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**ONGOING**
KCFR – 10*	**NEW* Harden facilities and obtain back up power.*					
	All Hazards	**3, 5, 6**	**KCFR**	**UNKNOWN**	**LOCAL**	**ONGOING**
KCFR -11*	**NEW* Educate the community on storm mitigation practices. Manage hazard trees prior to severe weather.*					
	Severe Weather	**1, 3, 4, 5**	**KCFR**	**UNKNOWN**	**LOCAL, GRANTS**	**ONGOING**
KCFR – 12*	**NEW* Increased code enforcement and training for HAZMAT situations.*					
	HAZMAT / Transportation	**1, 3, 5, 6, 8**	**KCFR**	**UNKNOWN**	**LOCAL**	**LONG TERM**

MITIGATION STRATEGY PRIORITY SCHEDULE					TABLE 38-7
ACTION #	PRIORITY	# OF OBJECTIVES MET	COST	BENEFIT	BENEFITS EQUAL OR EXCEED COSTS?
KCFR-1	**High**	5	Low	High	Exceeds
KCFR-2	**High**	3	Low	High	Exceeds
KCFR-3	**High**	3	Low	High	Exceeds
KCFR-4	**High**	4	Low	Medium	Exceeds
KCFR-5	**Medium**	4	Low	Medium	Exceeds
KCFR-6	**High**	4	Low	Medium	Exceeds
KCFR-7	**Medium**	4	Low	Medium	Exceeds
KCFR-8	**High**	4	Low	Medium	Exceeds
KCFR-9*	**Medium**	3	Low	Medium	Exceeds
KCFR-10*	**Medium**	3	Unknown	High	-
KCFR-11*	**Medium**	4	Unknown	Medium	-
KCFR-12*	**Medium**	5	Unknown	Medium	-

See the introduction to this Volume for explanation of priorities.

CHAPTER 39
MICA KIDD ISLAND FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT ANNEX

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN POINTS OF CONTACT

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CHANGES SINCE THE 2020 AHMP

- A hazard risk summary has been added.
- Jurisdictional risk assessments have been updated.
- A jurisdiction summary chart has been added.

HAZARD RISK SUMMARY

The following chart displays the top 5 hazards for Mica Kidd Island Fire Protection District. For a more comprehensive explanation, see the **Hazard Risk Ranking** section at the end of this Annex.

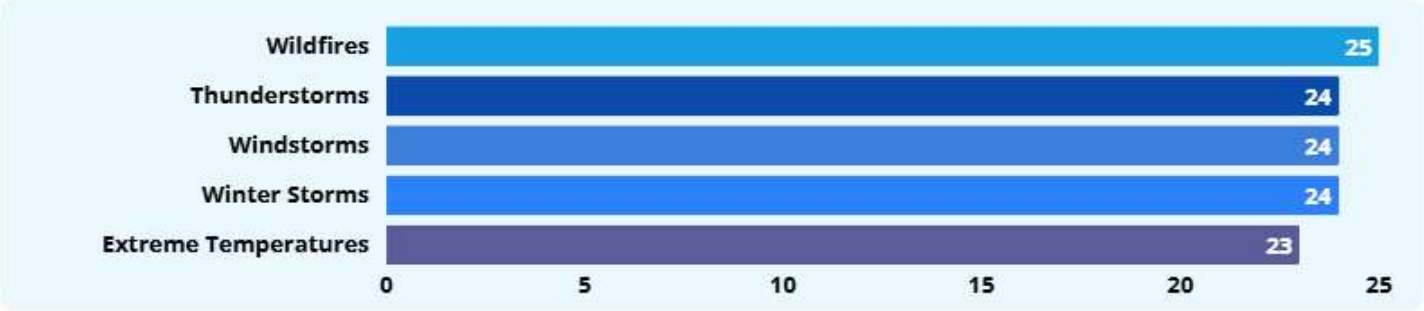

Figure 39-1: Hazard Risk Summary

JURISDICTION SUMMARY		TABLE 39-1
POPULATION SERVED	**SERVICE AREA**	**RISK VALUE**
2,100 full time. Appx. 4,000 in summer	39 sq. miles	$1,468,448,788.

OVERVIEW

The Mica Kidd Island Fire Protection District was established in 2000 and provides firefighting, emergency incident response, hazardous materials response, emergency medical services, marine firefighting, and water rescue to an area encompassing 39 square miles and approximately 2,100 residents in southwest Kootenai County.

The Mica Kidd Island Fire Protection District is bounded on the north by Kootenai County Fire and Rescue Fire District, to the south by Worley Fire District, to the east by Coeur d'Alene Lake and on the west by the Idaho Department of Lands. The District serves citizens and guests in the unincorporated areas of Kootenai County found within its boundaries.

The Mica Kidd Island Fire Protection District is staffed currently by 1 Full-Time Chief, (3) three full-time paid firefighter/AEMT's 48/96 schedule, 1 resident firefighter/EMT and 18 volunteer firefighters operating from a single fire station located at 6891 W. Kidd Island Rd. The District entered a Management Contract with the Worley Fire Protection District on October 1, 2019 to provide management oversite, direct the operations of the District and provide experienced Chief Officers on incidents as needed. The District is overseen by a three-member Board of Fire Commissioners that assumes responsibility for the adoption of this plan. The Fire Chief/Deputy Chief will oversee its implementation.

SERVICE AREA AND TRENDS

Over the last five years several projects and changes have impacted the District's service area: Blackstone Estates subdivision, Quaking Aspen subdivision, Solitude Acres subdivision, multiple million-dollar single family residence, and boat ramp improvements in Mica Bay. The Ironman event would not be classified in the above categories, however for one day every year our services are significantly impacted by the bike race portion of this event.

The following projects and changes are forecasted to have impacts in the District over the next five years: the addition of living quarters for personnel at Mica Kidd Island's Fire Station, potential of two new subdivisions, continued build-out of existing subdivisions and private lots, significant remodels of existing recreational properties and summer camps.

Potential issues from past and future projects and changes include: Past development in much of the District was erratic and poorly managed. Many single-family residences and recreational properties lack adequate roadways, defensible space, water supply, and emergency apparatus turnarounds. New developments and homes are being built in areas with limited access due to private roads. Recreational properties are increasingly being converted to year-round residences. Pressurized water supplies for fire suppression are sparse and cover only a small portion of the District, while access to Coeur d'Alene Lake water sources is very limited. The area's demographics are shifting from agriculture/rural to recreational/retirement. Proximity to Coeur d'Alene and short commutes make the District likely to grow significantly over the next decade, increasing demands for Fire/EMS services.

ASSETS

The following table summarizes the critical assets of the District and their value:

DISTRICT ASSETS	TABLE 39-2
ASSET	**VALUE**
PROPERTY	
0.967 acres of land	$100,000
CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND EQUIPMENT	
Structure Engine (3)	$2,800,000
Tenders (2)	$800,000
Brush trucks (1)	$300,000
Fire Boats (1)	$550,000
Command/Utility Vehicles (1)	$50,000
Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (18) @$10,500.00 ea.	$189,000
B/U Generator (1)	$45,000
	TOTAL: $4,834,000
CRITICAL FACILITIES	
Fire Station	$500,000
	TOTAL: $500,000

REGULATIONS AND PLANS

The following existing codes, ordinances, policies or plans are applicable to this Hazard Mitigation Plan:

- 2018 International Fire Code as adopted by the State Fire Marshal
- Idaho Administrative Procedure Act 18.01.50
- Kootenai County Ordinance 472

CLASSIFICATION IN HAZARD MITIGATION PROGRAMS

The following table presents the jurisdiction's classifications under various hazard mitigation programs.

COMMUNITY CLASSIFICATIONS — **TABLE 39-3**

	PARTICIPATING?	CLASSIFICATION	DATE CLASSIFIED
Community Rating System	N/A	N/A	N/A
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Protection	Yes	ISO 4/8/9/10	08/01/2025
StormReady	N/A	N/A	N/A
FireSmart	N/A	N/A	N/A

JURISDICTION SPECIFIC NATURAL HAZARD EVENT HISTORY

The following table lists all past occurrences of natural hazards within the jurisdiction.

NATURAL HAZARD EVENTS — **TABLE 39-4**

TYPE OF EVENT	FEMA DISASTER # (if applicable)	DATE	PRELIMINARY DAMAGE ASSESSMENT
Wildfire	N/A	8/16/2021	$25000
Wildfire	N/A	7/20/2022	$20,000
Flooding	N/A	5/2008	-
Severe Weather	N/A	1/2008	-
Severe Weather	N/A	12/2001	-
Flooding	N/A	5/1997	-
Severe Weather	N/A	11/1996	-
Flooding	N/A	2/1996	-

LOCAL HAZARD CONCERNS

The following include narratives about specific hazards within the jurisdiction that are of particular concern in local areas.

Flooding: There has been minor stream flooding in the jurisdiction

Landslide: There have been one or two mud slides along steep areas within the jurisdiction that have blocked roadways.

Wildfire: Most of the district is concerned about wildfires. Several residences live in the urban interface with limited access. There is also an awareness that drought or the presence of dead and dying trees can increase the risk of wildfires.

Hazardous Materials Incident: Due to the fact that Highway 95 runs through the District, the risk for a transportation-related hazardous material spill is elevated.

Active Shooter: There are three church camps along the lake with limited access, making them vulnerable.

COMMUNITY CHALLENGES

- Transportation
- Communications
- Safety & Security
- Energy
- Food & Shelter

HAZARD RISK RANKING

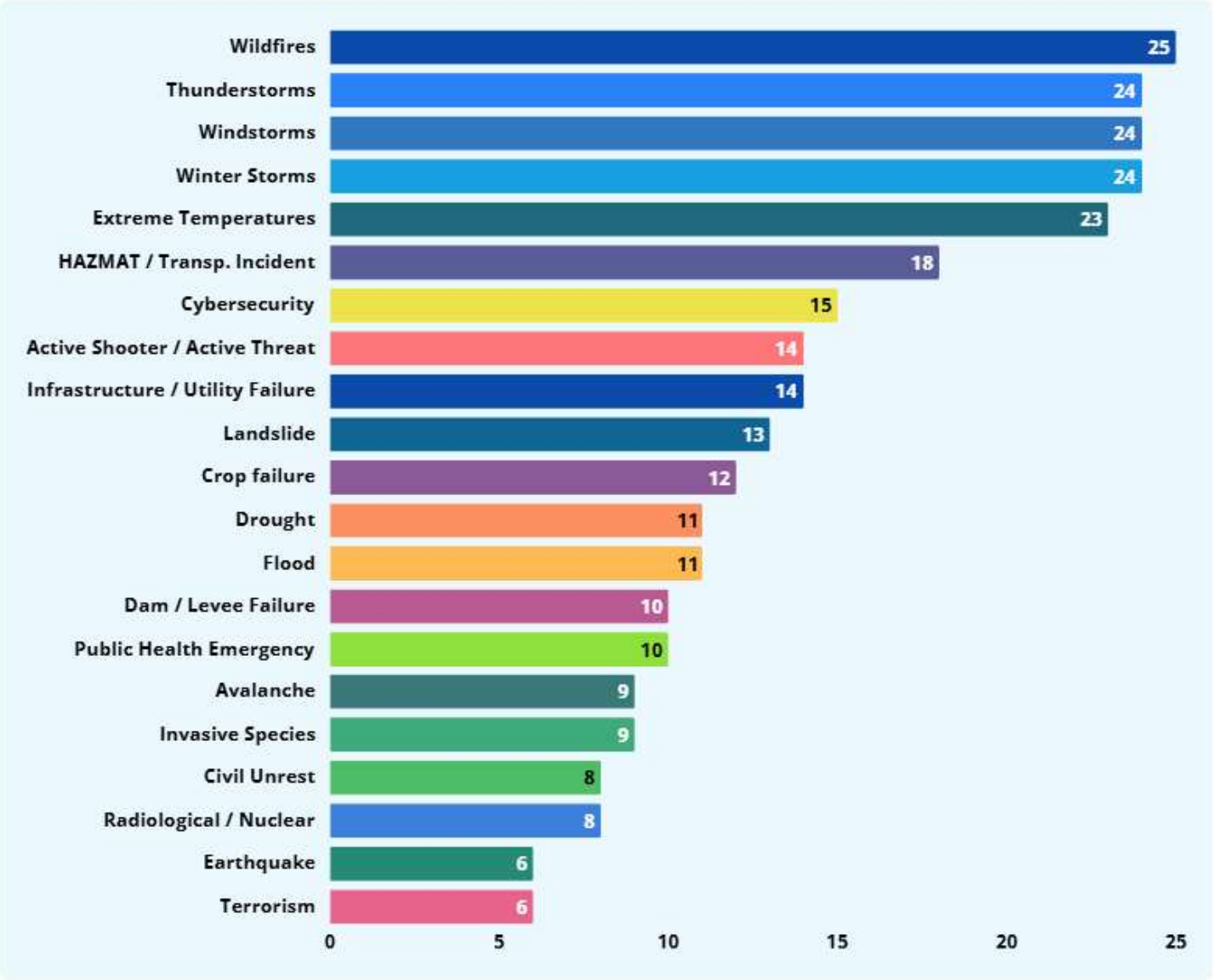

Figure 39-2 Hazard Risk Ranking Chart for Mica Kidd Island Fire Protection District

MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

Table 39-5 summarizes the initiatives that were recommended in the previous version of the Hazard Mitigation Plan and their implementation status at the time this update was prepared.

PREVIOUS ACTION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION STATUS **TABLE 39-5**

ACTION #	COMPLETED	KEEP IN PLAN UPDATE	REMOVED	COMMENTS
MKIF-1	X		X	New modular home station 2020/2021
MKIF-2		X		Ongoing
MKIF-3		X		Ongoing
MKIF-4		X		Ongoing
MKIF-5		X		Ongoing
MKIF-6		X		Ongoing
MKIF-7		X		Ongoing
MKIF-8	X			Living quarters / station built

Table 39-6 lists the initiatives that make up the Mica Kidd Island Fire Protection District hazard mitigation action plan, including new mitigation initiatives (New initiatives will have * next to the action number). Table 39-7 identifies the priority for each initiative.

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN MATRIX **TABLE 39-6**

ACTION #	HAZARDS MITIGATED	OBJECTIVES	LEAD AGENCY	EST. COST	FUNDING SOURCE	TIMELINE
MKIF – 1*	**NEW* Obtain a siren/alerting system to notify community.*					
	All Hazards	**1, 3, 5**	**MKIF**	**$60,000**	**LOCAL, GRANTS**	**MEDIUM TERM**
MKIF – 2	*Purchase land and construct second fire station at southern end of jurisdiction to protect critical equipment.*					
	All Hazards	**3, 4, 6**	**MKIF**	**HIGH**	**USDA COMMUNITY FACILITIES DIRECT LOAN & GRANT PROGRAM, PDM, LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**
MKIF – 3	*Secure access to lake property and construct boathouse for fire boat to protect critical equipment.*					
	All Hazards	**3, 4, 6**	**MKIF**	**HIGH**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**
MKIF – 4	*Replace outdated and obsolete critical equipment*					
	All Hazards	**3, 4, 6**	**MKIF**	**HIGH**	**ASSISTANCE TO FIREFIGHTERS GRANT PROGRAM, LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**
MKIF – 5	*Perform a study to identify all residence and structures for adequate identification and emergency response access.*					
	All Hazards	**3, 4, 6, 7, 8**	**MKIF**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN MATRIX						TABLE 39-6
ACTION #	HAZARDS MITIGATED	OBJECTIVES	LEAD AGENCY	EST. COST	FUNDING SOURCE	TIMELINE
MKIF – 6	*Identify hazardous fuel treatment areas to mitigate to reduce wildfire and flood risks.*					
	Wildfire, Flood	**3, 4, 6, 7, 8**	**MKIF**	**HIGH**	**ASSISTANCE TO FIREFIGHTERS GRANT PROGRAM, LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**
MKIF – 7	*Conduct and active shooter exercise with the three summer camps, fire and law enforcement.*					
	Active Shooter / Threat	**1, 3, 5, 6**	**MKIF**	**LOW**	**LOCAL, GRANTS**	**SHORT TERM**
MKIF – 8*	**NEW* Create an accessible road to Camp Cross.*					
	All Hazards	**4, 6**	**MKIF**	**$200,000**	**LOCAL, GRANTS**	**LONG TERM**
MKIF – 9*	**NEW* Educate the community on defensible space and how to harden their home.*					
	Wildfire	**1, 3, 5**	**MKIF**	**$3,000**	**LOCAL, GRANTS**	**SHORT TERM**
MKIF – 10*	**NEW* Offer an open house to offer public education.*					
	All Hazards	**1, 3, 5**	**MKIF**	**$1,000**	**LOCAL, GRANTS**	**SHORT TERM**
MKIF – 11*	**NEW* Pick one Saturday a year to teach people how to fill sandbags.*					
	Flood	**1, 3, 5**	**MKIF**	**$1,000**	**LOCAL, GRANTS**	**ONGOING**

MITIGATION STRATEGY PRIORITY SCHEDULE					TABLE 39-7
ACTION #	PRIORITY	# OF OBJECTIVES MET	COST	BENEFIT	BENEFITS EQUAL OR EXCEED COSTS?
MKIF-1*	**High**	3	High	High	Equals
MKIF-2	**High**	3	High	Medium	-
MKIF-3	**High**	3	High	Medium	-
MKIF-4	**High**	3	High	High	Equals
MKIF-5	**Medium**	5	Low	Medium	Exceeds
MKIF-6	**High**	5	High	Medium	-
MKIF-7	**High**	4	Low	Medium	Exceeds
MKIF-8*	**High**	2	High	High	Equals
MKIF-9*	**High**	3	Low	Medium	Exceeds
MKIF-10*	**High**	3	Low	Medium	Exceeds
MKIF-11*	**High**	3	Low	Medium	Exceeds

See the introduction to this Volume for explanation of priorities.

CHAPTER 40
NORTHERN LAKES FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT ANNEX

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN POINTS CONTACT OF

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CHANGES SINCE THE 2020 AHMP

- A hazard risk summary has been added.
- Jurisdictional risk assessments have been updated.
- A jurisdiction summary chart has been added.

HAZARD RISK SUMMARY

The following chart displays the top 5 hazards for Northern Lakes Fire Protection District. For a more comprehensive explanation, see the **Hazard Risk Ranking** section at the end of this Annex.

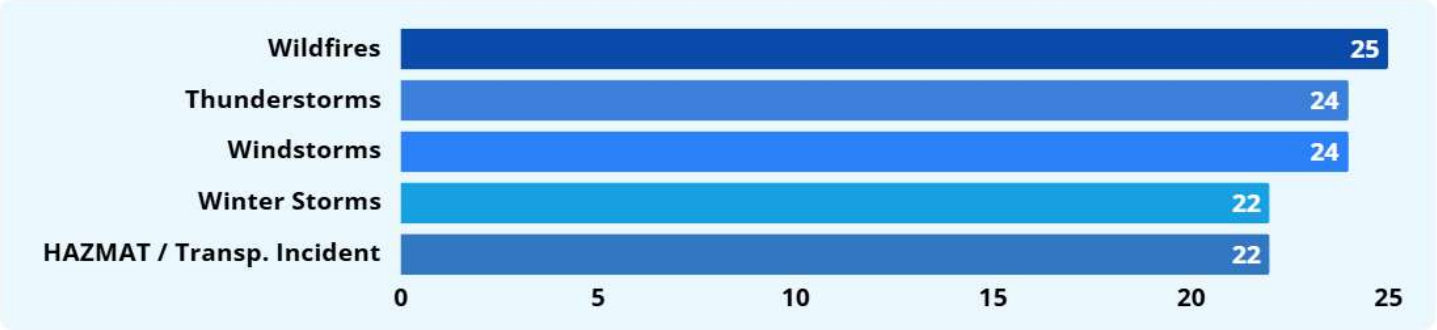

Figure 40-1: Hazard Risk Summary

JURISDICTION SUMMARY		TABLE 40-1
POPULATION SERVED	**SERVICE AREA**	**RISK VALUE**
44,000	108 Sq. Miles	$10,787,108,117

OVERVIEW

The Northern Lakes Fire Protection District provides firefighting and emergency medical services, hazardous materials incident response and water rescue services to an area encompassing 108 square miles containing approximately 44,000 residents in Kootenai County. The Northern Lakes Fire Protection District is funded from tax dollars collected from properties within the boundaries of the Fire District.

Northern Lakes is bounded on the north by Timberlake Fire Protection District, to the south by Coeur d'Alene Fire Department, to the east by the Idaho Department of Lands and US Forest Service and on the west by Hauser Fire Protection

District and Kootenai County Fire Rescue. The District serves the communities of Hayden, Hayden Lake, Garwood, Twin Lakes and Rathdrum.

The District is staffed by 53 full-time firefighters/Emergency Medical Technicians and 1 Volunteer Emergency Medical Technician for six fire stations. The District maintains a fleet of 6 fire engines, 3 tenders, 3 brush trucks and 3 ambulances. The District is governed by the Board of Fire Commissioners that serve for 4 years. The Board assumes responsibility for the adoption of this plan; Chief Pat Riley will oversee its implementation

SERVICE AREA AND TRENDS

Over the last five years several projects and changes have impacted the District's service area: Hayden Canyon Charter School, Kootenai Electric Cooperative Administrative Building, Hayden Surgery Center and expansion of the commercial district throughout the Fire District, the continued growth throughout the District with multiple new residential subdivisions and multi-family developments has had a major impact to our response call volume.

The following projects and changes are forecasted to have impacts in the District over the next five years: Hayden Canyon Subdivision, Battleground Subdivision, Hayden Sky Subdivision, Hazelnut Glen Subdivision, Marks Ranch Subdivision along with multiple other 25-70 lot subdivisions.

Potential issues arising from past and future projects and changes include: Increased call volume, increased wear on apparatus, and the need for more staffing with greater growth.

The following table summarizes the critical assets of the District and their value:

DISTRICT ASSETS	TABLE 40-2
ASSET	**VALUE**
PROPERTY	
6.79 acres of land	$2,001,952
CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND EQUIPMENT	
V-03 2006 GMC Sierra Command Vehicle	$45,000
V-04 2007 GMC Sierra Command Vehicle	$45,000
V-06 2006 Seagraves Engine/Pumper	$600,000
V-07 2000 HME Engine/Pumper	$600,000
V-12 1995 Ford Brush/Plow/Utility Truck	$150,000
V-14 1997 Ford Brush/Plow/Utility Truck	$150,000
V-17 1995 GMC Tender/Pumper	$300,000
V-20 1999 SeaArk Fire Boat	$400,000
V-21 2007 Smoker Craft Fire Boat	$25,000
V-24 Boat Trailer for SeaArk	$6,000
V-25 Boat Trailer for Smoker Craft	$4,500
V-28 2008 GMC Yukon Command Vehicle	$45,000
V-29 2007 Utility Trailer	$2,500
V-30 2006 Ford F-150 Plow/Utility Truck	$150,000
V-33 2000 Ford E Ambulance – Rehab Unit	$45,000
V-35 2015 Chevrolet Tahoe Command Vehicle	$45,000
V-36 2015 Rosenbauer Tender	$300,000
V-37 2015 Rosenbauer Tender	$300,000
V-38 2016 Rosenbauer Pumper	$600,000

V-39 2016 Rosenbauer Pumper	$600,000
V-40 2017 Ford F550 Brush Truck	$150,000
V-41 2021 F250 Command Vehicle	$60,000
V-42 2021 F250 Command Vehicle	$60,000
V-43 2021 F250 Command Vehicle	$60,000
V-44 2021 F250 Command Vehicle	$60,000
V-45 2021 F250 Command Vehicle	$60,000
V-46 2022 F550 Brush Truck	$150,000
V-47 2022 Rosenbauer Pumper	$1,300,000
V-48 2022 Rosenbauer Pumper	$1,300,000
	TOTAL: $7,613,000

CRITICAL FACILITIES

Fire Station 1, 125 W. Hayden Ave., Hayden ID	$1,325,984
Fire Station 1, Annex Offices, 9697 N. Schmidt St., Hayden ID	$400,140
Fire Station 2, 13876 W. Highway 53, Rathdrum ID	$2,673,671
Fire Station 3, 17763 N. Pope Rd., Hayden ID	$3,200,000
Fire Station 4, 4912 W. Par 3 Golf Course Rd., Rathdrum ID	$250,000
Fire Station 5, 9158 E. Mokins Bay Rd., Hayden ID	$300,000
Fire Station 6, 12240 N. Chase Rd., Rathdrum ID	$200,000
Fire Station 7, 49687 Old Highway 95, Rathdrum, ID	$250,000
Fire Station 8, 14000 W. Highway 53, Rathdrum, ID	$700,000
Fire Training Tower, 10375 Sensor Dr., Hayden ID	$100,000
	TOTAL: $9,309,795

REGULATIONS AND PLANS

The following existing codes, ordinances, policies or plans are applicable to this Hazard Mitigation Plan:

- Comprehensive/Master Plan
- International Fire Code
- Capital Improvements Plan
- Fire department ISO rating: 4
- Hazard data and information: Emergency Reporting
- Grant writing, Prevention Bureau

CLASSIFICATION IN HAZARD MITIGATION PROGRAMS

The following table presents the jurisdiction's classifications under various hazard mitigation programs.

COMMUNITY CLASSIFICATIONS — **TABLE 40-3**

	PARTICIPATING?	CLASSIFICATION	DATE CLASSIFIED
Community Rating System	N/A	N/A	N/A
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Protection	YES	4 & 8	2015
StormReady	N/A	N/A	N/A
FireSmart	YES	N/A	N/A

JURISDICTION SPECIFIC NATURAL HAZARD EVENT HISTORY

The following table lists all past occurrences of natural hazards within the jurisdiction.

NATURAL HAZARD EVENTS — **TABLE 40-4**

TYPE OF EVENT	FEMA DISASTER # (if applicable)	DATE	PRELIMINARY DAMAGE ASSESSMENT
Flooding	-	1993	-
Severe weather	-	1993/1996/ 1997/2016	-
Wildfire	-	1992	-
Volcanic ash fall	-	1980	-

LOCAL HAZARD CONCERNS

The following include narratives about specific hazards within the jurisdiction that are of particular concern in local areas.

High Wind: In the Northwest Corner and Eastern side of the jurisdiction, wind events have caused multiple tree falls, blocking roads and making emergency response difficult.

Flooding: Rathdrum Creek is subject to annual flooding, even with light snow melt. Concerns for Hayden Lake Dike.

Transportation: Increase in aircraft and flight patterns.

COMMUNITY CHALLENGES

- Population Growth
- Communications
- Lack of Water Supply
- Lack of Funding / Budget
- Equipment Replacement
- Egress Transportation During Disasters

HAZARD RISK RANKING

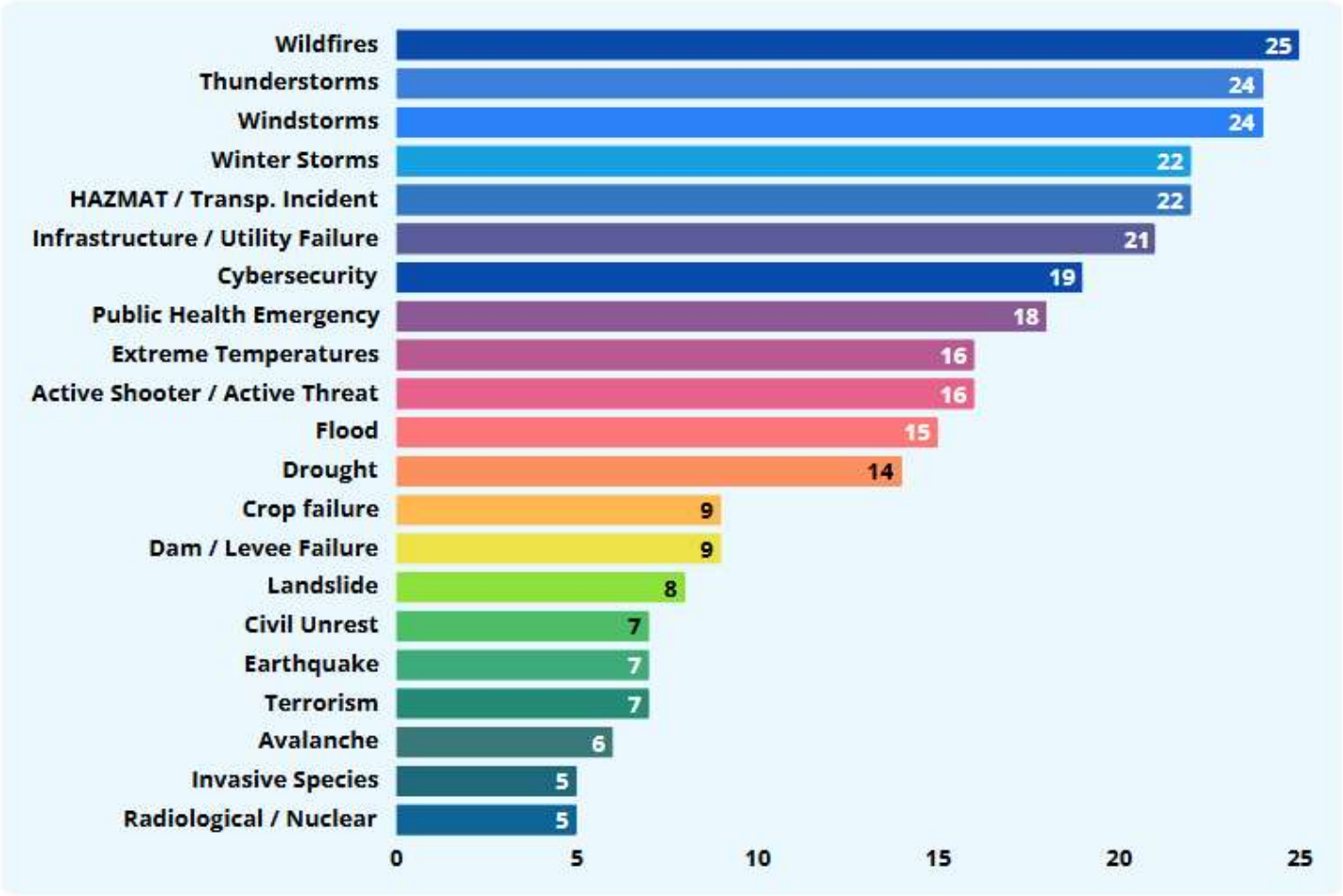

Figure 40-2 Hazard Risk Ranking Chart for Northern Lakes Fire Protection District

MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

Table 40-5 summarizes the initiatives that were recommended in the previous version of the Hazard Mitigation Plan and their implementation status at the time this update was prepared.

PREVIOUS ACTION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION STATUS **TABLE 40-5**

ACTION #	COMPLETED	KEEP IN PLAN UPDATE	REMOVED	COMMENTS
NLF - 1		X		Ongoing, constant engagement with community
NLF - 2		X		Install Fire Danger signs around Hayden Lake and present to Association
NLF - 3		X		Provide data for all new construction projects
NLF - 4	X			Temporary Levy passed Nov. 2024
NLF - 5		X		Ongoing
NLF – 6		X		Annual flood fight awareness
NLF – 7		X		Ongoing
NLF – 8			X	On hold
NLF - 9		X		On going, waiting for funding opportunities
NLF - 10	X			On hold until future remodel
NLF - 11		X		Beginning stages of plan
NLF - 12	X			Sept. 2024
NLF - 13	X			Hired 4, May 2025
NLF - 14		X		Project will continue as funding is available
NLF - 15		X		Meeting scheduled for Summer 2025
NLF - 16		X		Current location on hold, identifying new location
NLF - 17		X		Identifying new location

Table 40-6 lists the initiatives that make up the Northern Lakes Fire Protection District hazard mitigation action plan, including new mitigation initiatives (New initiatives will have * next to the action number). Table 40-7 identifies the priority for each initiative.

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN MATRIX **TABLE 40-6**

ACTION #	HAZARDS MITIGATED	OBJECTIVES	LEAD AGENCY	EST. COST	FUNDING SOURCE	TIMELINE
NLF - 1	*Promote public awareness of Wildfire Mitigation Opportunities through public education, site evaluations and increased communications.*					
	Wildfire	**1, 3, 5**	**NLFD**	**LOW**	**IN HOUSE**	**SHORT TERM**
NLF - 2	*Promote public education to the transient and seasonal population through public education, site evaluations and increased communications.*					
	Wildfire	**1, 3, 5**	**NLFD**	**MEDIUM**	**IN HOUSE PDM**	**SHORT TERM**
NLF - 3	*Increase Awareness of NFPA 704 For Hazardous Materials Storage through inspection, review of existing and new businesses.*					
	HAZMAT / Transportation	**1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9**	**NLFD**	**LOW**	**PDM WUI**	**SHORT TERM**

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN MATRIX						TABLE 40-6
ACTION #	HAZARDS MITIGATED	OBJECTIVES	LEAD AGENCY	EST. COST	FUNDING SOURCE	TIMELINE
NLF – 4*	**NEW* Continue working with property owners and OEM to reduce fuels on and adjacent properties in WUI areas.*					
	Wildfire	1, 3, 5	NLFD	MILLIONS	FEMA HMGP, STATE GRANTS	LONG TERM
NLF - 5	*Engage in Hazardous Fuel Reduction projects in High Use areas in conjunction with WUI Taskforce. Boekel Rd west of Atlas and Loch Haven Hills area.*					
	Wildfire	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8	NLFD	HIGH	PDM, WUI	SHORT TERM
NLF - 6	*Continue with participation in flood emergency preparedness with staff training, available resources and available staff to assist with flood emergencies.*					
	Flood	1, 3, 4	NLFD	LOW	IN HOUSE, FMAP	SHORT TERM
NLF - 7	*Engage in empowering the separate neighborhoods in emergency preparedness and helping out others in their neighborhoods, primarily in the areas with a greater response time from the staffed fire stations.*					
	All Hazards	1, 3	NLFD	HIGH	PDM	LONG TERM
NLF – 8*	**NEW* Educate land developers and property owners of risk potential regarding new construction reducing wind blocks and creating temporary hazard areas.*					
	Thunderstorms	1, 3, 4, 5, 9	NLFD	$250,000	FEMA HMGP, STATE GRANTS	LONG TERM
NLF – 9	*Apply for grant to receive funds for purchasing address signs for properties in the Fire District. This will improve identification of addresses.*					
	All Hazards	1, 3, 5	NLFD	LOW	GENERAL FUND	SHORT TERM
NLF – 10*	**NEW* Educate citizens about hazard trees on properties, work with landowners & foresters to educate the community.*					
	Windstorms	1, 3	NLFD	$125,000	FEMA HMGP, STATE GRANTS	LONG TERM
NLF – 11	*Start a Community Risk Reduction Program.*					
	All Hazards	1, 3	NLFD	$35,000	UNKNOWN	SHORT TERM
NLF – 12*	**NEW* Work with Highway Districts and Street Departments to educate about winter driving risks.*					
	Winter Storms	1, 3, 4, 5	NLFD	$10,000	STATE GRANTS	MEDIUM TERM
NLF – 13*	**NEW* Educate citizens about HAZMAT with assistance from BNSF, Union Pacific, ISP, KCSO, and OEM*					
	HAZMAT / Transportation	1, 3, 4, 5	NLFD	$10,000	FEMA HMGP, STATE GRANTS	ONGOING
NLF – 14	*Addition of 50+ new properties to EoHL Firewise Community.*					
	Wildfire	1, 3	NLFD	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	ONGOING
NLF – 15	*Work with property owners association for the Fire Wise designation for the community of Twin Lakes Village.*					
	Wildfire	1, 3	NLFD	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	ONGOING
NLF – 16	*Complete construction of NLFD Station 3 at Pope and Garwood Rd.*					
	All Hazards	1, 3, 5	NLFD	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	ONGOING
NLF – 17	*Work towards construction/staffing of NLFD station 4.*					
	All Hazards	1, 3, 5	NLFD	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	ONGOING

MITIGATION STRATEGY PRIORITY SCHEDULE					TABLE 40-7
ACTION #	**PRIORITY**	**# OF OBJECTIVES MET**	**COST**	**BENEFIT**	**BENEFITS EQUAL OR EXCEED COSTS?**
NLF - 1	**High**	3	Low	High	Exceeds
NLF - 2	**Medium**	3	Medium	Medium	Equals
NLF - 3	**Low**	6	Low	Low	Equals
NLF – 4*	**High**	3	High	Medium	Equals
NLF - 5	**High**	6	High	High	Equals
NLF – 6	**Low**	3	Low	Low	Equals
NLF – 7	**Medium**	2	High	Low	Equals
NLF – 8*	**High**	5	Medium	Medium	Equals
NLF - 9	**Low**	3	Low	Low	Equals
NLF – 10*	**High**	2	Medium	Medium	Equals
NLF - 11	**High**	2	Low	High	Exceeds
NLF – 12*	**Medium**	4	Low	Medium	Exceeds
NLF – 13*	**Medium**	4	Low	Medium	Exceeds
NLF - 14	**Medium**	2	Unknown	Medium	-
NLF - 15	**Medium**	2	Unknown	Medium	-
NLF - 16	**Medium**	3	Unknown	High	-
NLF - 17	**Medium**	3	Unknown	High	-

See the introduction to this Volume for explanation of priorities.

CHAPTER 41
SILVER VALLEY FIRE RESCUE ANNEX

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN POINTS OF CONTACT

PRIMARY
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CHANGES SINCE THE 2020 AHMP

- A hazard risk summary has been added.
- Jurisdictional risk assessments have been updated.
- A jurisdiction summary chart has been added.
- Silver Valley Fire Rescue, formerly Shoshone County Fire District, has been updated throughout the document to reflect the agency's current name.
- Action Numbers have been changed from SCF to SVFR.

HAZARD RISK SUMMARY

The following chart displays the top 5 hazards for Silver Valley Fire Rescue. For a more comprehensive explanation, see the **Hazard Risk Ranking** section at the end of this Annex.

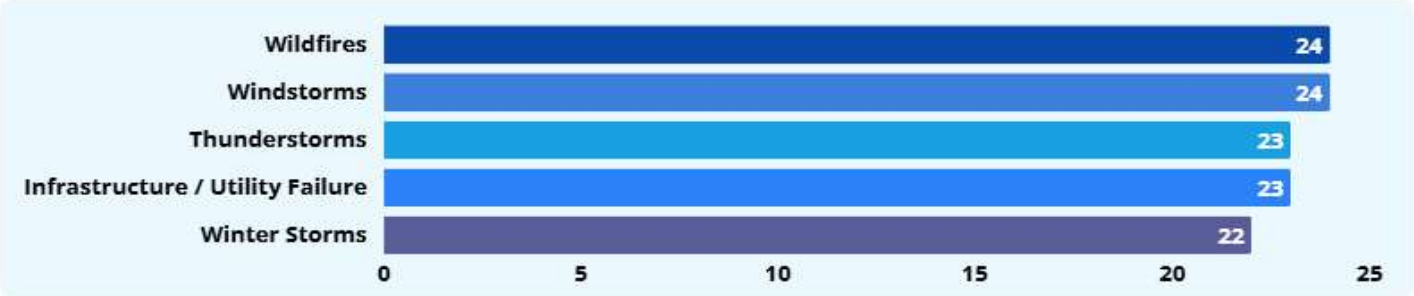

Figure 41-1: Hazard Risk Summary

JURISDICTION SUMMARY		
POPULATION SERVED	**SERVICE AREA**	**RISK VALUE**
900 Kootenai County Residents, 666 dwelling units	100 sq. miles	-

OVERVIEW

Silver Valley Fire Rescue (formerly Shoshone County Fire District) was formed in 1930. Through several annexations in the late '70s and early '90s a large portion of land on the eastern side of Kootenai County was annexed into the district. The district serves the area from the Kootenai/Shoshone County line west to approximately milepost 28 on I-90. The District extends south on State Highway 3 just south of Willow Creek. This area includes the communities of Cataldo, Rose Lake, Medimont and the drainages in between.

Silver Valley Fire Rescue provides firefighting, limited emergency medical services, hazardous materials incident response, water rescue services and extrication services. The district is composed of an area encompassing approximately 100 square miles and approximately 900 residents within Kootenai County. Silver Valley Fire Rescue is bounded on the west side along the I-90 corridor by Kootenai County Fire & Rescue, immediately to the south is an unprotected area from Willow Creek to the St. Maries Fire Department line, Idaho Dept. of Lands provides protection within and surrounding Silver Valley Fire Rescue

Silver Valley Fire Rescue is staffed by 13 career firefighter/EMTs, approximately 10 volunteer firefighter/EMTs and a paid Chief. The district operates out of 4 stations (two within Kootenai County), 2 are staffed with paid career firefighters, 2 are staffed with volunteers. The District is overseen by a three-member Board of Commissioners. The commissioner's districts are divided into 3 sub-districts one of which serves both Kootenai and a portion of Shoshone County.

ASSETS

The following table summarizes the critical assets of the District and their value:

DISTRICT ASSETS	TABLE 41-2
ASSET	**VALUE**
PROPERTY	
1 Acres of Land - Doyle Road	
1.065 Acres of Land - Medimont	
CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND EQUIPMENT	
1989 Pierce Pumper	$50,000
VIN 1P9CTO1D5KAO40289	
2010 Spartan Pumper	$50,000
VIN 4S7CT2D93AC072463	
1986 Chevrolet Brush Truck	
VIN 1GBJK34W1GJ164316, License Plate	
Military Surplus Tender	$20,000
Military Surplus Trailer Mounted Pump	$10,000
Two Medical Quick Response Vehicles	
	TOTAL: $325,000
CRITICAL FACILITIES	
Doyle Road Fire Station 1 Acre	$562, 432
Medimont Fire Station 1.065 Acres	$562,432
	TOTAL: $1,124,864

REGULATIONS AND PLANS

The following existing codes, ordinances, policies or plans are applicable to this Hazard Mitigation Plan:

- Kootenai County Land Use Code Ordinance 493
- Idaho Fire Code

CLASSIFICATION IN HAZARD MITIGATION PROGRAMS

The following table presents the jurisdiction's classifications under various hazard mitigation programs.

COMMUNITY CLASSIFICATIONS — **TABLE 41-3**

	PARTICIPATING?	CLASSIFICATION	DATE CLASSIFIED
Community Rating System	N/A	N/A	N/A
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Protection	YES	8/9/10	2019
StormReady	YES	Blue	9/20/13
FireSmart	N/A	N/A	N/A

JURISDICTION SPECIFIC NATURAL HAZARD EVENT HISTORY

The following table lists all past occurrences of natural hazards within the jurisdiction.

NATURAL HAZARD EVENTS — **TABLE 41-4**

TYPE OF EVENT	FEMA DISASTER # (if applicable)	DATE	PRELIMINARY DAMAGE ASSESSMENT
Flooding / Severe Weather	DR-1781	2008	$1,501,030

LOCAL HAZARD CONCERNS

The following include narratives about specific hazards within the jurisdiction that are of particular concern in local areas.

Flood: There is a concern about river flooding in Cataldo as well as high water along Highway 3.

Landslide and Avalanche: There could be possible transportation impacts, especially within the Fourth of July Canyon.

Utility and Power Failure: There have been several events in the past year with phone services outages in the Rose Lake/Medimont area.

COMMUNITY CHALLENGES

- Rural Community
- Limited Communications
- Poor/Non-Effective Water Systems that Utilize Power
- Poorly Maintained Infrastructure
- Limited Access Egress for Disasters

HAZARD RISK RANKING

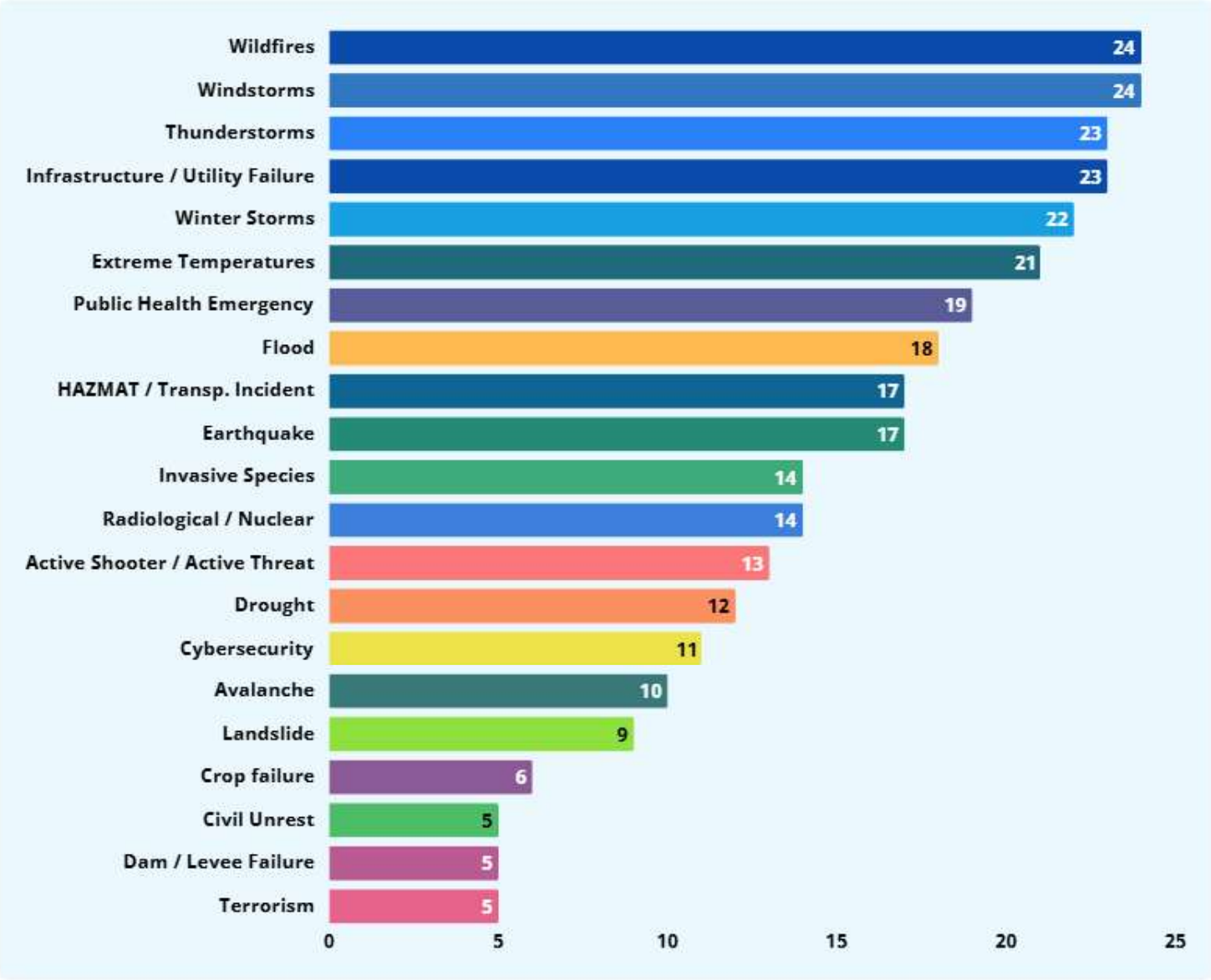

Figure 41-2 Hazard Risk Ranking Chart for Silver Valley Fire Rescue

MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

Table 41-5 summarizes the initiatives that were recommended in the previous version of the Hazard Mitigation Plan and their implementation status at the time this update was prepared.

PREVIOUS ACTION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION STATUS **TABLE 41-5**

ACTION #	COMPLETED	KEEP IN PLAN UPDATE	REMOVED	COMMENTS
SVFR-1		X		Will contact the weather service to get this completed
SVFR -2			X	
SVFR -3		X		Ongoing
SVFR -4		X		Ongoing. Public education campaign by 2026
SVFR -5			X	
SVFR -6		X		Looking for funding
SVFR -7		X		Workgroup currently exploring options / funding for this project

Table 41-6 lists the initiatives that make up the Silver Valley Fire Rescue hazard mitigation action plan, including new mitigation initiatives (New initiatives will have * next to the action number). Table 41-7 identifies the priority for each initiative.

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN MATRIX **TABLE 41-6**

ACTION #	HAZARDS MITIGATED	OBJECTIVES	LEAD AGENCY	EST. COST	FUNDING SOURCE	TIMELINE
SVFR - 1	*Determine where to permanently mark when to start pumping the CdA River at Cataldo during high water events. Map in GIS.*					
	Flooding	**1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8**	**SCFPD**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**
SVFR – 2*	**NEW* Distribute maps to individuals in specific areas that outline available evacuation routes for emergencies.*					
	All Hazards	**1, 3, 5**	**SCFPD**	**$2,000**	**LOCAL, FIRE PREVENTION COOP**	**SHORT TERM**
SVFR - 3	*Keep hydrants free of snow in the winter month – Cataldo.*					
	Winter Storms	**3, 4, 6**	**SCFPD**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**ONGOING**
SVFR – 4	*Identify high risk areas, promote public awareness, and then seek to reduce fuel loads on public lands working with appropriate Local, Federal, and State agencies.*					
	Wildfire	**1, 3, 5, 6, 8**	**SCFPD**	**MEDIUM**	**NFP**	**ONGOING**
SVFR – 5*	**NEW* Have a public education campaign to educate individuals on the change to "Ready Set GO" and what the different terminology means.*					
	All Hazards	**1, 3, 5**	**SCFPD**	**$1,000**	**LOCAL, FIRE PREVENTION COOP**	**SHORT TERM**
SVFR – 6	*Install emergency generators at the Fire Stations located in Medimont and Doyle Road.*					
	All Hazards	**3, 5, 6**	**SCFPD**	**HIGH**	**LOCAL, GRANTS**	**MEDIUM TERM**
SVFR – 7	*Improve radio communications especially down Highway 3 corridor. Work toward interoperability with other Kootenai County Emergency Service Agencies.*					
	All Hazards	**1, 3, 4, 6**	**SCFPD**	**MEDIUM**	**LOCAL, GRANTS**	**MEDIUM TERM**

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN MATRIX						TABLE 41-6
ACTION #	HAZARDS MITIGATED	OBJECTIVES	LEAD AGENCY	EST. COST	FUNDING SOURCE	TIMELINE
SVFR – 8*	**NEW* Educate the public on the importance of having defensible space and options to help them accomplish this.*					
	Wildfire	**1, 3, 5**	**SCFPD**	**$2,000**	**LOCAL, FIRE PREVENTION COOP**	**SHORT TERM**
SVFR – 9*	**NEW* Prepare a surplus of sand and sandbags to be available to the public during flooding events. Educate the public on the availability of sandbags and where to access them.*					
	Flooding	**1, 3, 5, 6**	**SCFPD**	**$1,000**	**LOCAL, COORD. WITH KCOEM**	**SHORT TERM**

MITIGATION STRATEGY PRIORITY SCHEDULE					TABLE 41-7
ACTION #	PRIORITY	# OF OBJECTIVES MET	COST	BENEFIT	BENEFITS EQUAL OR EXCEED COSTS?
SVFR -1	**Low**	6	Low	Medium	Exceeds
SVFR -2*	**High**	3	Low	High	Exceeds
SVFR -3	**Medium**	3	Low	High	Exceeds
SVFR -4	**High**	5	Medium	Medium	Equals
SVFR -5*	**High**	3	Low	Medium	Exceeds
SVFR -6	**High**	3	High	High	Equals
SVFR -7	**High**	4	Medium	High	Exceeds
SVFR -8*	**High**	3	Low	Medium	Exceeds
SVFR -9*	**Medium**	4	Low	Medium	Exceeds

See the introduction to this Volume for explanation of priorities.

CHAPTER 42
SPIRIT LAKE FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT ANNEX

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN POINTS OF CONTACT

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CHANGES SINCE THE 2020 AHMP

- A hazard risk summary has been added.
- Jurisdictional risk assessments have been updated.
- A jurisdiction summary chart has been added.

HAZARD RISK SUMMARY

The following chart displays the top 5 hazards for Spirit Lake Fire Protection District. For a more comprehensive explanation, see the **Hazard Risk Ranking** section at the end of this Annex.

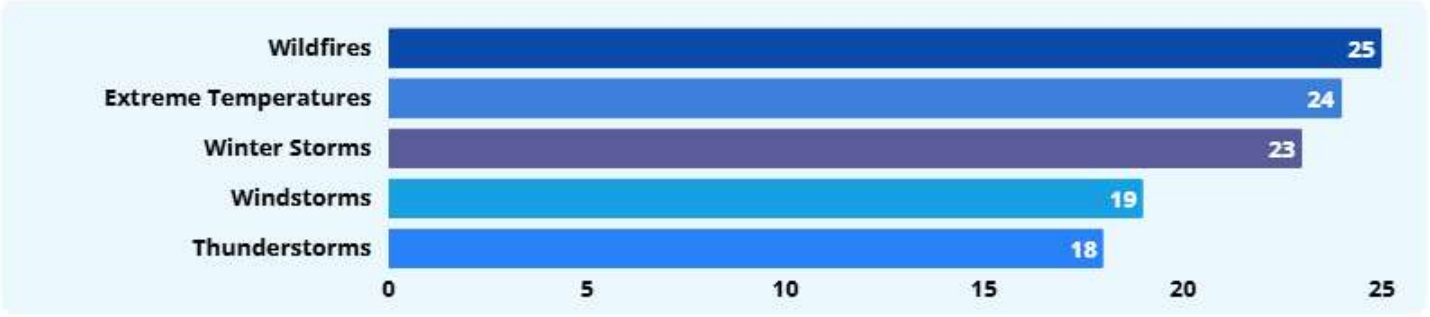

Figure 42-1: Hazard Risk Summary

JURISDICTION SUMMARY		TABLE 42-1
POPULATION SERVED	**SERVICE AREA**	**RISK VALUE**
15,751	120 sq. miles	$1,934,514,449.

OVERVIEW

Located in Spirit Lake, Idaho, the Spirit Lake Fire Protection District was formed in 1978 after the need for fire protection in rural areas proved necessary. Over the years the fire protection district expanded from a small volunteer fire district to its present status staffed by paid personnel.

The District provides fire and emergency medical services, hazardous materials incident response, and water rescue services to a population of 15,751 in the town of Spirit Lake and surrounding areas, the town of Blanchard, and the

communities of Spirit Lake East, Stoneridge, Hoodoo Valley, Spirit Valley, and Vay. The District's boundaries cover 120 square miles in both Bonner and Kootenai Counties.

The Spirit Lake Fire Protection District is bounded north by the West Pend Oreille Fire District, south by the Northern Lakes Fire Protection District, east by the Timberlake Fire Protection District, and west by Spokane County Fire District 4 in Washington.

The District is staffed by nine (9) full-time firefighters at one station. The District maintains a fleet of two (2) Class A fire engines, two (2) water tenders, two (2) brush trucks, two (2) command vehicles, a fire boat, and a UTV. The District is governed by a Board of Commissioners that assumes responsibility for the adoption of this plan. District Administrator Anne Boisvert will temporarily oversee its implementation.

ASSETS

The following table summarizes the critical assets of the District and their value:

DISTRICT ASSETS	TABLE 42-2
ASSET	**VALUE**
PROPERTY	
1/2 acre of land	$200,000
CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND EQUIPMENT	
Class A fire engines (2)	$1,000,000
Water tenders (2)	$605,000
Brush trucks (2)	$275,000
Command vehicles (2)	$57,450
Fire boat (1)	$26,000
UTV Ranger (1)	$6,800
	TOTAL: $1,970,250
CRITICAL FACILITIES	
Fire Station 1, 32168 N 6th Ave, Spirit Lake	$682,780
Fire Station 1 – Admin Building, 32182 N 6th Ave, Spirit Lake	$665,851
Fire Station 2, 16 Hunter Road, Blanchard	$599,774
Fire Station 3, 5265 Spirit Lake Cutoff Rd, Spirit Lake	$444,381
	TOTAL: $2,392,786

REGULATIONS AND PLANS

The following existing codes, ordinances, policies or plans are applicable to this Hazard Mitigation Plan:

- Kootenai County's Local Emergency Operations Plan
- Continuity of Operations Plan
- Community Wildfire Protection Plan

CLASSIFICATION IN HAZARD MITIGATION PROGRAMS

The following table presents the jurisdiction's classifications under various hazard mitigation programs.

COMMUNITY CLASSIFICATIONS — **TABLE 42-3**

	PARTICIPATING?	CLASSIFICATION	DATE CLASSIFIED
Community Rating System	N/A	N/A	N/A
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Protection	YES	4/8	2012
StormReady	N/A	N/A	N/A
FireSmart	N/A	N/A	N/A

JURISDICTION SPECIFIC NATURAL HAZARD EVENT HISTORY

The following table lists all past occurrences of natural hazards within the jurisdiction.

NATURAL HAZARD EVENTS — **TABLE 42-4**

TYPE OF EVENT	FEMA DISASTER # (if applicable)	DATE	PRELIMINARY DAMAGE ASSESSMENT
Nothing significant in last five years specifically within the jurisdiction	-	-	-

COMMUNITY CHALLENGES

- Population Growth
- Lack of Funding – Levy
- Water Moratorium

HAZARD RISK RANKING

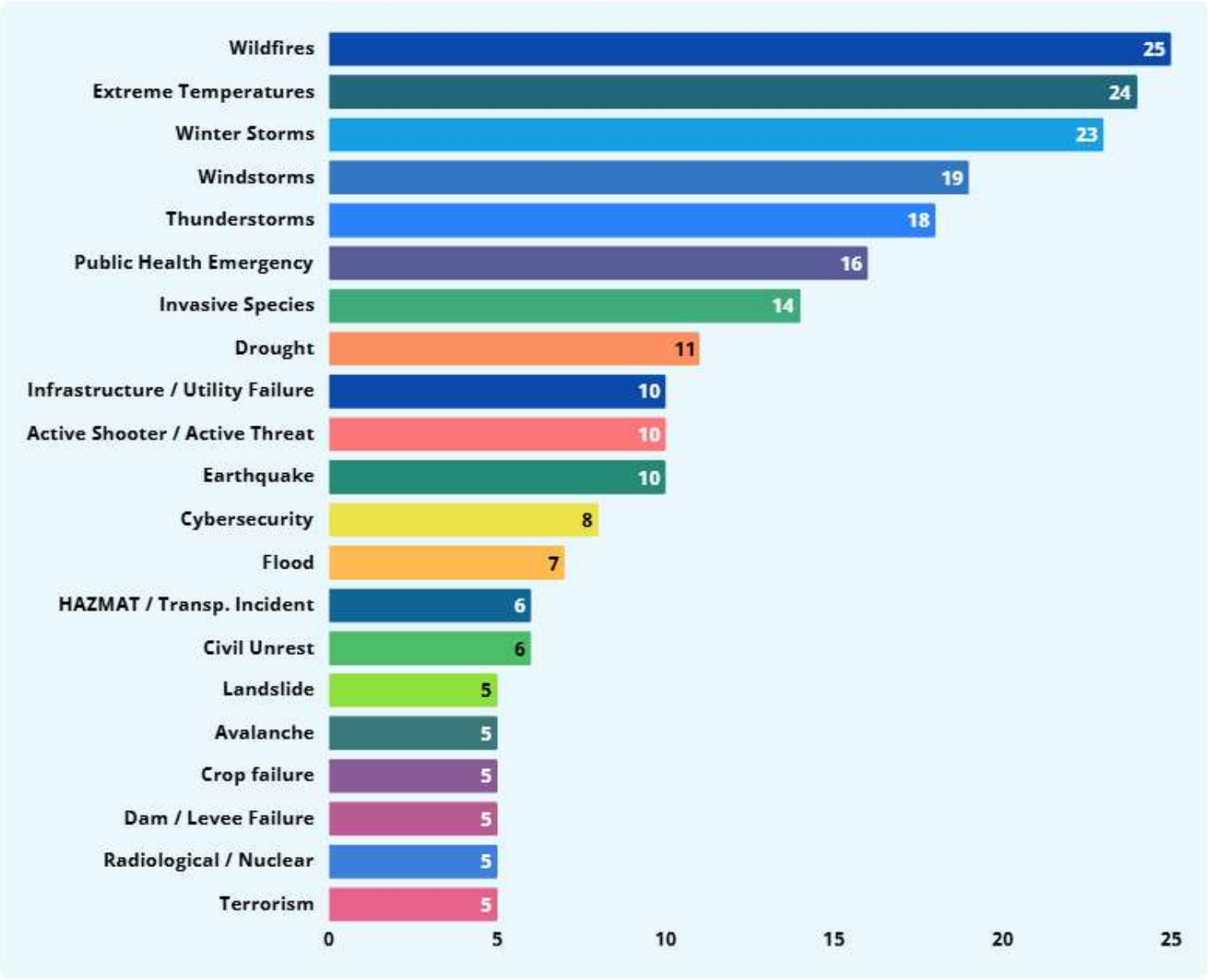

Figure 42-2 Hazard Risk Ranking Chart for Spirit Lake Fire Protection District

MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

Table 42-5 summarizes the initiatives that were recommended in the previous version of the Hazard Mitigation Plan and their implementation status at the time this update was prepared.

PREVIOUS ACTION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION STATUS **TABLE 42-5**

ACTION #	COMPLETED	KEEP IN PLAN UPDATE	REMOVED	COMMENTS
SLF-1		X		100+ acres of 680 acres of focus area: south of Kelso Lake Rd and Spirit Lake Cutoff (private properties) – Outback Ridge Estates, Edgehere
SLF-2			X	Using updated version for 2025
SLF-3			X	SLFPD has moved away from cisterns and ponds requirements on private properties – unable to monitor maintenance (dirty ponds/cisterns can clog hoses and equipment)
SLF-4			X	
SLF-5			X	
SLF-6		X		
SLF-7			X	
SLF-8		X		Participated in the Great Shake Out 2024. Pushed social media messaging

Table 42-6 lists the initiatives that make up the Spirit Lake Fire Protection District hazard mitigation action plan, including new mitigation initiatives (New initiatives will have * next to the action number). Table 42-7 identifies the priority for each initiative.

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN MATRIX **TABLE 42-6**

ACTION #	HAZARDS MITIGATED	OBJECTIVES	LEAD AGENCY	EST. COST	FUNDING SOURCE	TIMELINE
SLF - 1	*Identify and then seek to reduce fuel loads on targeted public lands working with appropriate Federal and State agencies.*					
	Wildfire	**1, 3, 4, 5, 6**	**SLFD**	**MEDIUM**	**WUI, FMAP, PDM**	**SHORT TERM**
SLF -2*	**NEW* Complete detailed review of all proposed subdivisions to ensure proper and sufficient ingress /egress pathways are planned and established.*					
	Wildfire	**1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9**	**SLFD**	**LOW**	**GRANTS**	**ONGOING**
SLF – 3*	**NEW* Implement and offer to all property owners a home wildfire risk assessment program.*					
	Wildfire	**1, 3, 4, 6**	**SLFD**	**LOW**	**LOCAL, GRANTS**	**ONGOING**
SLF – 4*	**NEW* Increase knowledge of warning and notification system, e.g.: Alert! Kootenai in rural communities.*					
	All Hazards	**1, 3, 5**	**SLFD**	**LOW**	**LOCAL, GRANTS**	**ONGOING**
SLF – 5*	**NEW* Educate citizens on the dangers of extreme temperatures. Organize outreach to vulnerable populations and promote accessible heating or cooling centers in the community.*					
	Extreme Temperatures	**1, 3, 5**	**SLFD**	**LOW**	**LOCAL, GRANTS**	**ONGOING**

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN MATRIX						TABLE 42-6
ACTION #	HAZARDS MITIGATED	OBJECTIVES	LEAD AGENCY	EST. COST	FUNDING SOURCE	TIMELINE
SLF – 6	*Increase the knowledge of elected and appointed officials regarding land use practices in wildfire prone areas.*					
	Wildfires	**1, 3, 5, 6**	**SLFD**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**
SLF – 7*	**NEW* Develop standard operating guidelines to provide a common framework for all personnel. Outfit all SLFPD line staff with Rescue Task Force equipment (Ballistic Vests, Helmets, etc…)*					
	Active Shooter / Threat	**3, 4, 6**	**SLFD**	**$5,000**	**LOCAL, GRANTS**	**MEDIUM TERM**
SLF - 8	*Provide education to the public on the risks of and the actions to take in the event of an earthquake.*					
	Earthquake	**1, 3, 5**	**SLFD**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**

MITIGATION STRATEGY PRIORITY SCHEDULE					TABLE 42-7
ACTION #	PRIORITY	# OF OBJECTIVES MET	COST	BENEFIT	BENEFITS EQUAL OR EXCEED COSTS?
SLF-1	**High**	5	Medium	Medium	Equals
SLF-2*	**High**	6	Low	High	Exceeds
SLF-3*	**Medium**	4	Low	Medium	Exceeds
SLF-4*	**High**	3	Low	Medium	Exceeds
SLF-5*	**High**	3	Low	Medium	Exceeds
SLF-6	**Low**	4	Low	Low	Equals
SLF-7*	**Low**	3	Medium	High	Exceeds
SLF-8	**Low**	3	Low	Medium	Exceeds

See the introduction to this Volume for explanation of priorities.

CHAPTER 43
ST. MARIES FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT ANNEX

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN POINTS OF CONTACT

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CHANGES SINCE THE 2020 AHMP

- A hazard risk summary has been added.
- Jurisdictional risk assessments have been updated.
- A jurisdiction summary chart has been added.

HAZARD RISK SUMMARY

The following chart displays the top 5 hazards for St. Maries Fire Protection District. For a more comprehensive explanation, see the **Hazard Risk Ranking** section at the end of this Annex.

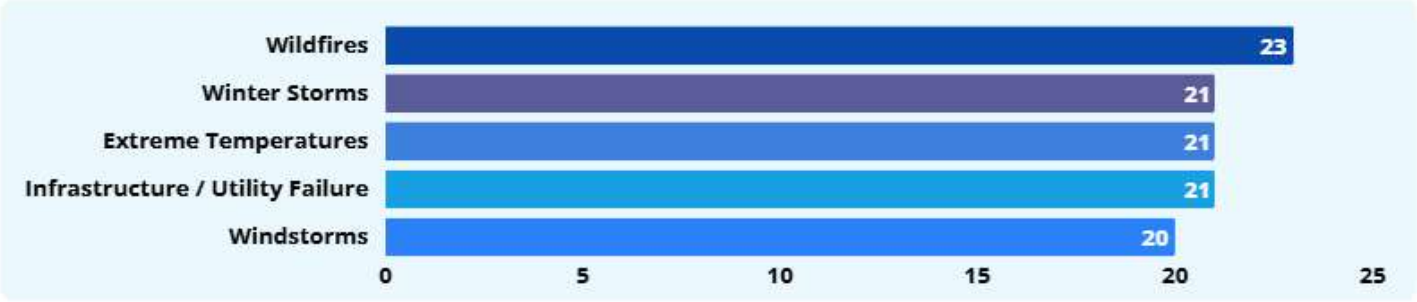

Figure 43-1: Hazard Risk Summary

JURISDICTION SUMMARY		TABLE 43-1
POPULATION SERVED	**SERVICE AREA**	**RISK VALUE**
400	41 sq. miles	$83,935,845

OVERVIEW

The St. Maries Fire Protection District provides firefighting and emergency medical services, limited hazardous materials incident response and technical rescue services to an area encompassing 41 square miles and approximately 400 residents in Kootenai County.

The St. Maries Fire Protection District is bounded on the north by East Side Fire District, to the south by the St. Maries Fire Protection District [Benewah County], to the east by Idaho Department of lands and on the west by Lake Coeur d'Alene. The district serves communities of St. Maries, the City of Harrison, and unincorporated county areas within its boundaries. The St. Maries Fire Protection District is staffed by a full-time fire chief, 2 career firefighters, 20 volunteer firefighters and 4 volunteer Emergency Medical Technicians at 2 fire stations in Kootenai County with our headquarters located in St. Maries (Benewah County). SMFPD has 5 new fire fighters in training at this time The District is governed by three elected fire Commissioners, who will oversee the adoption of this plan.

SERVICE AREA AND TRENDS

Over the last five years development in the area of Harrison city has been slower than other areas in Kootenai County due to the relative limited access to the area along Route 97. New single family home development, Stone Gate, is now complete. This project will add about 135 homes to the City of Harrison. It is anticipated that most of the new residents will be retired or summer residents.

There are a number of building and subdivision projects in conceptual stages in the area around Harrison. However, the current economic conditions have slowed development. In the next five years it is anticipated that there will be an increase in single family dwellings and subdivisions, but not to the rapid expansion seen in the recent 2006-2007 building boom in this area. See Chain Lakes/Eastern Kootenai County Planning Area for additional information on development trends.

ASSETS

The following table summarizes the critical assets of the District and their value:

DISTRICT ASSETS	TABLE 43-2
ASSET	**VALUE**
PROPERTY	
1 acre of land	$25,000
CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND EQUIPMENT	
Class A Engines (2)	$264,000 ea.
Type 6 Brush Truck [2]	$45,000 ea.
Type 1 Tender [1]	$250,000
Crew cab Support Truck-with extrication equipment	$4,000
2001 F-450 4x4 with 300-gallon water tank and extrication equipment	$30,000
	TOTAL: $902,000
CRITICAL FACILITIES	
O'Gara Fire Station	$674,700
Harrison Station, owned by city of Harrison	$204,300
St. Joe Baldy Repeater	$41,000
Plummer Butte Repeater	$28,000
	TOTAL: $948,000

REGULATIONS AND PLANS

No existing district codes, ordinances, policies, or plans have been identified as applicable to this Hazard Mitigation Plan.

CLASSIFICATION IN HAZARD MITIGATION PROGRAMS

The following table presents the jurisdiction's classifications under various hazard mitigation programs.

COMMUNITY CLASSIFICATIONS — **TABLE 43-3**

	PARTICIPATING?	CLASSIFICATION	DATE CLASSIFIED
Community Rating System	N/A	N/A	N/A
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Protection	YES	5 / 8	3/1980 & Last Inspection 12/2011
StormReady	N/A	N/A	N/A
FireSmart	N/A	N/A	N/A

JURISDICTION SPECIFIC NATURAL HAZARD EVENT HISTORY

The following table lists all past occurrences of natural hazards within the jurisdiction.

NATURAL HAZARD EVENTS — **TABLE 43-4**

TYPE OF EVENT	FEMA DISASTER # (if applicable)	DATE	PRELIMINARY DAMAGE ASSESSMENT
Volcanic Eruption	Dr. – 624	5-22-1980	-
Storm/ Flooding	Dr. – 1102	2-11-1996	-
Storm/Flooding	Dr. – 1154	1-4-1997	-
Flooding	Dr. – 1781	7-31-2008	-

LOCAL HAZARD CONCERNS

The following include narratives about specific hazards within the jurisdiction that are of particular concern in local areas.

Cyber Security: The Fire District intends to invest in education regarding cyber-security threats that could impact the jurisdiction.

COMMUNITY CHALLENGES

- Fragile Water Systems
- Lack of Funding (Budget, Grants)
- Accessibility (HWY 97 / 3 / 5)
- Lack of Staffing (Volunteer or Career)

HAZARD RISK RANKING

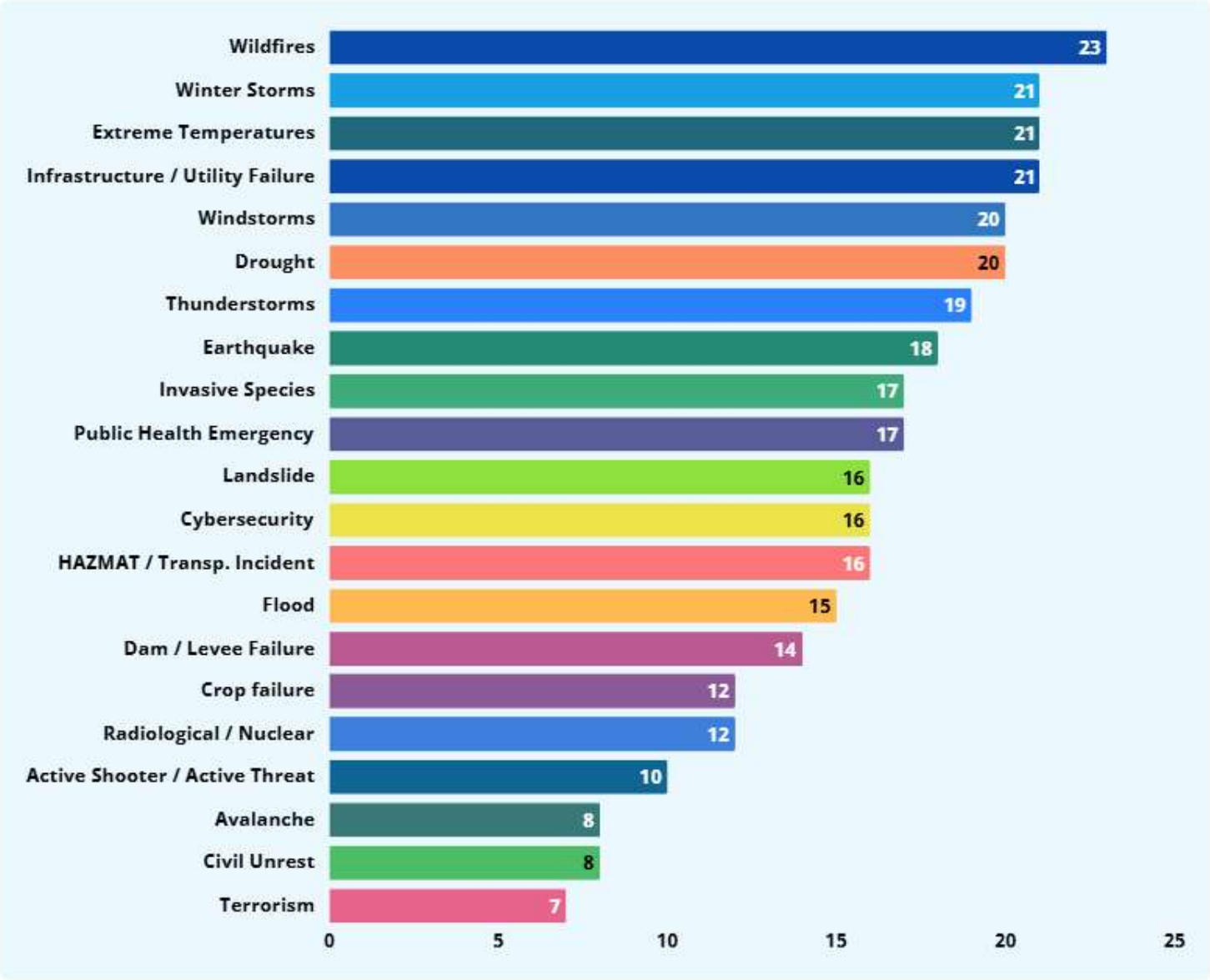

Figure 43-2 Hazard Risk Ranking Chart for St. Maires Fire Protection District

MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

Table 43-5 summarizes the initiatives that were recommended in the previous version of the Hazard Mitigation Plan and their implementation status at the time this update was prepared.

PREVIOUS ACTION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION STATUS **TABLE 43-5**

ACTION #	COMPLETED	KEEP IN PLAN UPDATE	REMOVED	COMMENTS
SMF-1		X		Ongoing
SMF-2		X		Ongoing
SMF-3		X		Ongoing
SMF-4		X		Ongoing
SMF-5		X		Ongoing

Table 43-6 lists the initiatives that make up the St. Maries Fire Protection District hazard mitigation action plan, including new mitigation initiatives (New initiatives will have * next to the action number). Table 43-7 identifies the priority for each initiative.

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN MATRIX **TABLE 43-6**

ACTION #	HAZARDS MITIGATED	OBJECTIVES	LEAD AGENCY	EST. COST	FUNDING SOURCE	TIMELINE
SMF - 1	*Identify and then seek to reduce fuel loads on targeted public lands working with appropriate Federal and State agencies.*					
	Wildfire	**1, 3, 4, 5, 6**	**SMFD**	**MEDIUM**	**WUI, FMAP, PDM**	**SHORT TERM**
SMF - 2	*Work with private industry and local governments to improve the storage and containment of hazardous materials.*					
	HAZMAT	**1, 3, 4, 5, 6**	**SMFD**	**LOW**	**PDM, FMAP**	**SHORT TERM**
SMF - 3	*Increase public knowledge regarding safety while building in wildfire prone areas.*					
	Wildfire	**1, 3, 5**	**SMFD**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**
SMF – 4	*Develop local programs which provide education to local homeowners on becoming a Firewise Community.*					
	Wildfire	**1, 3, 5, 6**	**SMFD**	**LOW**	**LOCAL, GRANTS**	**SHORT TERM**
SMF – 5	*Offer ICS 100 and ICS 200 classes to other governmental entities in our area.*					
	All Hazards	**1, 3, 5**	**SMFD**	**LOW**	**LOCAL, GRANTS**	**ONGOING**
SMF – 6*	**NEW* Ongoing education for fuel mitigation and control. Education for Homeowners and restriction of burning that is not permitted or controlled. (CWPP)*					
	Wildfires	**1, 3, 5**	**SMFD**	**LOW**	**LOCAL, GRANTS**	**ONGOING**
SMF – 7*	**NEW* DEQ/Burn Educational Campaign. Wildland Urban Interface Education for Homeowners. Providing fire safety education at schools of all grades. Education via community events (CWPP)*					
	Wildfires	**1, 3, 5**	**SMFD**	**LOW**	**LOCAL, GRANTS**	**ONGOING**
SMF – 8*	**NEW* Burn Permit requirement, Burn Education and Burn regulation enforcement. Assisting with WUI evacuation and planning for homeowners. (CWPP)*					
	Wildfires	**1, 3, 5**	**SMFD**	**LOW**	**LOCAL, GRANTS**	**ONGOING**
SMF – 9*	**NEW* Training for firefighters to meet minimum training requirements for Wildland Fire. Minimum training for Wildland S130, S190,RT130, LCS180, ICS 100, ICS 200,ICS 700,ICS. (CWPP)*					
	Wildfires	**1, 3, 5**	**SMFD**	**LOW**	**LOCAL, GRANTS**	**ONGOING**

MITIGATION STRATEGY PRIORITY SCHEDULE					TABLE 43-7
ACTION #	**PRIORITY**	**# OF OBJECTIVES MET**	**COST**	**BENEFIT**	**BENEFITS EQUAL OR EXCEED COSTS?**
SMF-1	**High**	5	Medium	High	Exceeds
SMF-2	**High**	5	Low	High	Exceeds
SMF-3	**Medium**	3	Low	Low	Equals
SMF-4	**Medium**	4	Low	Low	Equals
SMF-5	**Low**	3	Low	Medium	Exceeds
SMF-6*	**Medium**	3	Low	Medium	Exceeds
SMF-7*	**Low**	3	Low	Medium	Exceeds
SMF-8*	**Medium**	3	Low	Medium	Exceeds
SMF-9*	**Low**	3	Low	High	Exceeds

See the introduction to this Volume for explanation of priorities.

CHAPTER 44
TIMBERLAKE FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT ANNEX

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN POINTS OF CONTACT

PRIMARY
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Telephone: 208-683-3333
kwright@timberlakefire.com

CHANGES SINCE THE 2020 AHMP

- A hazard risk summary has been added.
- Jurisdictional risk assessments have been updated.
- A jurisdiction summary chart has been added.

HAZARD RISK SUMMARY

The following chart displays the top 5 hazards for Timberlake Fire Protection District. For a more comprehensive explanation, see the **Hazard Risk Ranking** section at the end of this Annex.

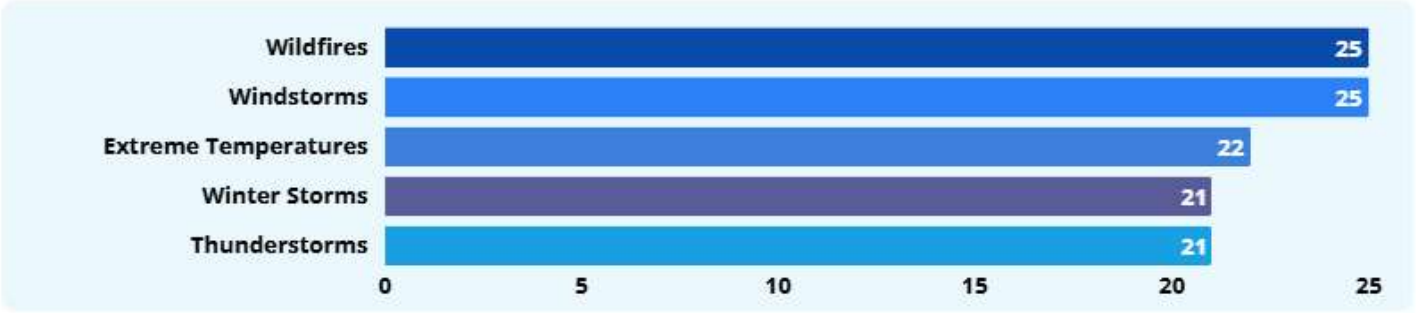

Figure 44-1: Hazard Risk Summary

JURISDICTION SUMMARY		TABLE 44-1
POPULATION SERVED	**SERVICE AREA**	**RISK VALUE**
12,000 appx.	83 sq. miles	$1,700,000,000

OVERVIEW

The Timberlake Fire Protection District (TFPD) is a combination career/volunteer fire department in North Idaho. TFPD was formed in 1999 as the result of a consolidation between the Athol and Bayview Fire Protection Districts. The TFPD, located on the US Highway 95 corridor approximately 15 miles north of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, provides fire, medical response/transport, rescue, first responder hazardous materials responses, and other emergency services. TFPD currently holds an ISO/ISRB rating of Class 4/8.

The District covers an 83 square mile area of Kootenai County, with an approximate resident population of 8,000, includes the City of Athol and the surrounding communities of Bayview and Chilco, the latter two being unincorporated. The summer population booms to over 30,000 with visitors. It also provides fire protection to the Little Blacktail Community in Bonner County.

The District protects a variety of areas and hazards within its boundaries including the following: Farragut State Park, the largest and busiest state park in Idaho, U.S. Navy Acoustic Research Detachment at Bayview, Silverwood Theme Park, the largest theme park in the Pacific Northwest, Two large lumber mills, Merritt Brothers and Idaho Forestry Products Group Chilco Mill, BNSF and UP railroads where over 60 trains per day pass through the center of the district including freight and passenger trains, U.S. Highway 95, the major north-south corridor through Idaho and the 6th deadliest stretch of highway in the country, the marinas in Scenic Bay containing over 1,200 boat slips, 102 floating homes, and over 50 other floating structures, TransCanada natural gas transmission pipelines running north/south through the center of the TFPD. These are three-foot diameter pipelines that carry over 2.4 billion cubic feet per day of natural gas from Canada to the U.S. This also includes Compressor Station 5, and North Idaho Propane.

Coverage for the District area is provided from six fire stations and one boat slip. The main station, located on State Highway 54 in Athol, is staffed with two firefighter/emergency medical technicians (FF/EMT's), on three different platoons ('shifts") who work on a 48/96 schedule. The two FF/EMT's cross staff an engine and an ambulance, or other apparatus as calls dictate. The District has approximately 32 volunteers that respond on all types of calls, as well as two Residents residing at one of our stations. The Timberlake Fire Protection District is also staffed by a full-time Fire Chief, Division Chief of Training, and a Fire Marshal. These personnel work out of six total stations. All of the district equipment and apparatus is listed later in this document.

The District is governed by five Commissioners forming the Timberlake Fire Protection District Board of Commissioners, each serving from their respective sub-district.

The Timberlake Fire Protection District is bounded on the north by Selkirk Fire District, to the south by Northern Lakes Fire Protection District, to the east by U.S. Forest Service lands and on the west by the Spirit Lake Fire Protection District. The district serves the community of Athol and unincorporated County areas in the northern sector of Kootenai County to include the communities of Bayview and Chilco. The Board assumes responsibility for the adoption of this plan; The Chief of Timberlake Fire Protection District will oversee its implementation.

SERVICE AREA AND TRENDS

The District serves a population of approximately 12,000 residents, with summer populations increasing well above that number based on visitors to primarily Silverwood Theme Park and Farragut State Park.

Over the last five years several projects and changes have impacted the District's service area: A significant uptick in both new home construction within at least 6 major subdivisions, and business construction along the US 95 and Hwy 54 corridors, as well as a major ID DOT rebuild project of Hwy 54 between Spirit Lake and Bayview. These trends are highly likely to continue.

Potential issues arising from past and future projects and changes include: Lack of emergency responders, and aging facilities and equipment that require more expensive maintenance and replacements, as well as a population that is increasing in age.

ASSETS

The following table summarizes the critical assets of the District and their value:

DISTRICT ASSETS	TABLE 44-2
ASSET	**VALUE**
PROPERTY	
5.15 acres of land	$3,750,000
CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND EQUIPMENT	
2025 CHEVY TAHOE	$75,000
2024 CHEVY TAHOE	$65,000
2021 RAM 5500	$110,000
2018 RAM 3500	$60,000
2017 CHEVY TAHOE	$50,000
2016 CHEVY TAHOE	$50,000
2015 PIERCE SABER ENGINE	$525,000
2015 INTERNATIONAL TENDER/ENGINE	$450,000
2008 FORD F550 BRUSH (DIESEL)	$70,000
2008 FORD F550 BRUSH (GAS)	$70,000
2008 DODGE DURANGO	$20,000
2004 INTERNATIONAL TENDER (4WD)	$110,000
2002 PIERCE LANCE TENDER/ENGINE	$140,000
1996 HME/SMEAL ENGINE	$230,000
1994 E-ONE ENGINE	$230,000
1989 FORD TENDER	$130,000
1989 INTERNATIONAL ENGINE (4WD)	$325,000
	TOTAL: $2,480,000
CRITICAL FACILITIES	
Station 1, 5985 E. Highway 54, Athol	$1,395,000
Station 2, 34301 N. Lyvel Ave, Bayview	$378,000
Station 3, 28854 N. Clagstone Rd., Athol	$517000
Station 4, 12987 E. Perimeter Rd., Athol	$367,000
Station 5, 6111 E. Bunco Rd, Athol	$124,000
Station 6, 188 Sun Valley Rd., Careywood	$468,000
Station 1, 5985 E. Highway 54, Athol	**TOTAL: $3,303,000**

REGULATIONS AND PLANS

The following existing codes, ordinances, policies or plans are applicable to this Hazard Mitigation Plan:

- Community Wildfire Protection Plan: Timberlake Fire is exploring the possibility of coordinating with the Fire Wise and Ready Set Go program.
- Other special plans: Timberlake Fire is currently creating a comprehensive Disaster Preparedness Plan (i.e. shelter and supplies)
- Fire department ISO rating: 4/8

CLASSIFICATION IN HAZARD MITIGATION PROGRAMS

The following table presents the jurisdiction's classifications under various hazard mitigation programs.

COMMUNITY CLASSIFICATIONS — **TABLE 44-3**

	PARTICIPATING?	CLASSIFICATION	DATE CLASSIFIED
Community Rating System	N/A	N/A	N/A
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Protection	YES	4/8	2010
StormReady	N/A	N/A	N/A
FireSmart	YES	N/A	06/2024

JURISDICTION SPECIFIC NATURAL HAZARD EVENT HISTORY

The following table lists all past occurrences of natural hazards within the jurisdiction.

NATURAL HAZARD EVENTS — **TABLE 44-4**

TYPE OF EVENT	FEMA DISASTER # (if applicable)	DATE	PRELIMINARY DAMAGE ASSESSMENT
Windstorm	-	06/2014	-
Flooding	-	01/2014	-
Bee outbreak	-	06-09/2014	-
Severe thunder/lightning	-	Multiple	-
Windstorm	-	2019	-

LOCAL HAZARD CONCERNS

The following include narratives about specific hazards within the jurisdiction that are of particular concern in local areas.

Tornadoes and High Wind: The District is currently concerned about access to very small rural areas with only one entrance and exit. There have been several occasions where power companies have been unable to clear power lines in the egress points for residences.

Landslide: The Capehorn area has only one entrance and exit. There has been a previous landslide and wildfire in the area which can make the ground unstable.

Active Shooter: The Silverwood Theme Park has the potential to contain a large group of people in a confined area, increasing their vulnerability to an active shooter incident.

COMMUNITY CHALLENGES

- Silverwood Theme Park
- Mass Casualty Incidents

HAZARD RISK RANKING

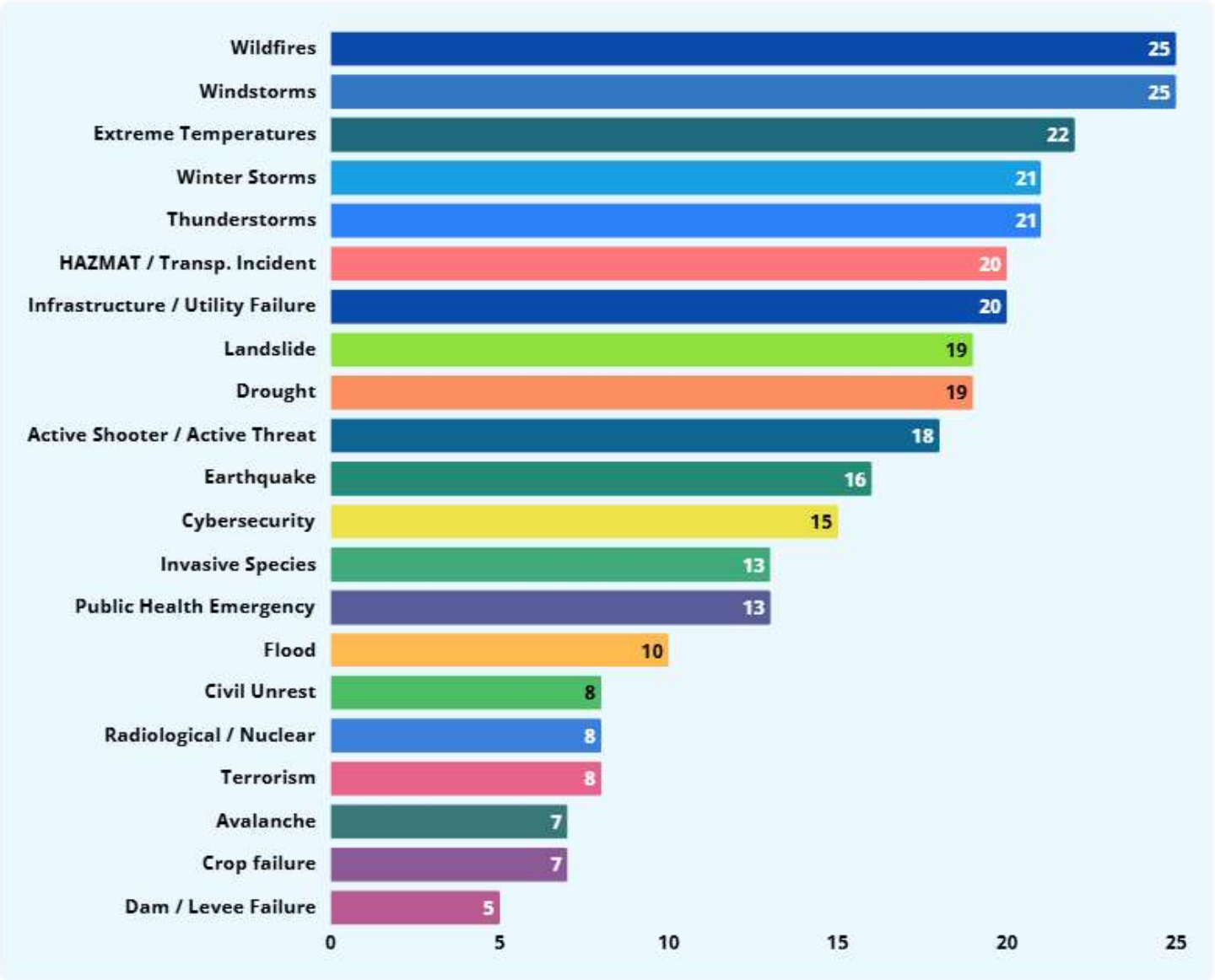

Figure 44-2 Hazard Risk Ranking Chart for Timberlake Fire Protection District

MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

Table 44-5 summarizes the initiatives that were recommended in the previous version of the Hazard Mitigation Plan and their implementation status at the time this update was prepared.

PREVIOUS ACTION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION STATUS **TABLE 44-5**

ACTION #	COMPLETED	KEEP IN PLAN UPDATE	REMOVED	COMMENTS
TLF-1		X		
TLF-2		X		
TLF-3		X		
TLF-4		X		
TLF-5		X		
TLF-6		X		
TLF-7		X		
TLF-8		X		
TLF-9		X		
TLF-10		X		
TLF-11		X		
TLF-12		X		
TLF-13		X		
TLF-14		X		
TLF-15		X		
TLF-16		X		

Table 44-6 lists the initiatives that make up the Timberlake Fire Protection District hazard mitigation action plan, including new mitigation initiatives (New initiatives will have * next to the action number). Table 44-7 identifies the priority for each initiative.

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN MATRIX **TABLE 44-6**

ACTION #	HAZARDS MITIGATED	OBJECTIVES	LEAD AGENCY	EST. COST	FUNDING SOURCE	TIMELINE
TLF - 1	*Conduct public education and outreach regarding fire and boat safety measures to the public and marine owner/operators in Bayview.*					
	Wildfire	**1, 3, 5**	**TLFD**	**LOW**	**LOCAL, GRANTS**	**SHORT TERM**
TLF – 2	*Provide public education about wildfires, participate in FireSmart programs including defensible space of homes, and modify burn permit rules to prevent human caused fires from getting out of control.*					
	Wildfire	**1, 3, 5**	**TLFD**	**LOW**	**LOCAL, GRANTS**	**SHORT TERM**
TLF - 3	*Acquire multi band (dual band) portable radios to allow communication and joint operations between neighboring counties and fire districts.*					
	All Hazards	**1, 3, 4, 5, 6**	**TLFD**	**HIGH**	**LOCAL, GRANTS**	**UNKNOWN**

TLF – 4	*Partner with the railroads to provide public education and training of responders to enhance their ability to communicate with firefighters during an incident.*					
	HAZMAT	**1, 3, 5, 6**	**TLFD**	**LOW**	**LOCAL, GRANTS**	**SHORT TERM**
TLF – 5	*Provide hazardous materials training and additional hazardous materials first responder equipment for firefighters.*					
	HAZMAT	**1, 3, 5**	**TLFD**	**LOW**	**LOCAL, GRANTS**	**SHORT TERM**
TLF – 6	*Educate the public on safe handling of fuels and other hazardous materials near and on the water.*					
	HAZMAT	**1, 3, 5**	**TLFD**	**LOW**	**LOCAL, GRANTS**	**SHORT TERM**
TLF – 7	*Acquire and stage spill response equipment in the community of Bayview.*					
	HAZMAT	**1, 3, 5, 6**	**TLFD**	**LOW**	**LOCAL, GRANTS**	**SHORT TERM**
TLF – 8	*Partner with Silverwood Theme Park staff to improve their emergency plan and ensure the plan is exercised annually. Provide annual fire code inspections at Silverwood.*					
	All Hazards	**1, 3, 4, 5, 6**	**TLFD**	**LOW**	**LOCAL, GRANTS**	**SHORT TERM**
TLF – 9	*Partner with area lumber mills to improve their emergency plans and ensure the plans are exercised annually. Provide annual fire code inspections at the lumber mills.*					
	All Hazards	**1, 3, 5, 6, 9**	**TLFD**	**LOW**	**LOCAL, GRANTS**	**SHORT TERM**
TLF – 10	*Provide Wildland Urban Interface education.*					
	Wildfire	**1, 3, 5**	**TLFD**	**LOW**	**LOCAL, GRANTS**	**SHORT TERM**
TLF - 11	*Provide community outreach education and disaster preparedness.*					
	All Hazards	**1, 3, 5**	**TLFD**	**LOW**	**LOCAL, GRANTS**	**SHORT TERM**
TLF – 12	*Provide training for hazardous materials hauling awareness and safety to the public.*					
	HAZMAT	**1, 3, 5**	**TLFD**	**LOW**	**LOCAL, GRANTS**	**SHORT TERM**
TLF – 13	*Work with Silverwood and Kootenai County to create a plan for an active-shooter scenario.*					
	Active Shooter / Threat	**1, 3, 5, 6**	**TLFD**	**LOW**	**LOCAL, GRANTS**	**SHORT TERM**
TLF – 14	*Create an evacuation plan with residents in Bayview who reside on Cape Horn, using other means of egress (i.e. by boat).*					
	Landslide, Wildfire	**1, 3, 4, 5, 6**	**TLFD**	**LOW**	**LOCAL, GRANTS**	**SHORT TERM**
TLF – 15	*Have supplies available for the community in the event of a flood.*					
	Flood	**1, 3, 5, 6**	**TLFD**	**MEDIUM**	**LOCAL, GRANTS**	**SHORT TERM**
TLF – 16	*Acquire, equip, train with a 4x4 side by side rescue/suppression unit.*					
	Wildfire	**1, 3, 5, 6**	**TLFD**	**MEDIUM**	**LOCAL, GRANTS**	**SHORT TERM**

MITIGATION STRATEGY PRIORITY SCHEDULE					TABLE 44-7
ACTION #	**PRIORITY**	**# OF OBJECTIVES MET**	**COST**	**BENEFIT**	**BENEFITS EQUAL OR EXCEED COSTS?**
TLF-1	**High**	3	Low	Medium	Exceeds
TLF-2	**High**	3	Low	Medium	Exceeds
TLF-3	**High**	5	High	High	Equals
TLF-4	**Medium**	4	Low	High	Exceeds
TLF-5	**Low**	3	Low	Medium	Exceeds
TLF-6	**Medium**	3	Low	Medium	Exceeds
TLF-7	**Low**	4	Low	Medium	Exceeds
TLF-8	**High**	5	Low	Medium	Exceeds
TLF-9	**High**	5	Low	Medium	Exceeds
TLF-10	**High**	3	Low	Medium	Exceeds
TLF-11	**Medium**	3	Low	Medium	Exceeds
TLF-12	**Medium**	3	Low	Medium	Exceeds
TLF-13	**High**	4	Low	High	Exceeds
TLF-14	**Medium**	5	Low	Medium	Exceeds
TLF-15	**Medium**	4	Medium	High	Exceeds
TLF-16	**Medium**	4	Medium	High	Exceeds

See the introduction to this Volume for explanation of priorities.

CHAPTER 45
WORLEY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT ANNEX

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN POINTS OF CONTACT

PRIMARY
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CHANGES SINCE THE 2020 AHMP

- A hazard risk summary has been added.
- Jurisdictional risk assessments have been updated.
- A jurisdiction summary chart has been added.

HAZARD RISK SUMMARY

The following chart displays the top 5 hazards for Worley Fire Protection District. For a more comprehensive explanation, see the **Hazard Risk Ranking** section at the end of this Annex.

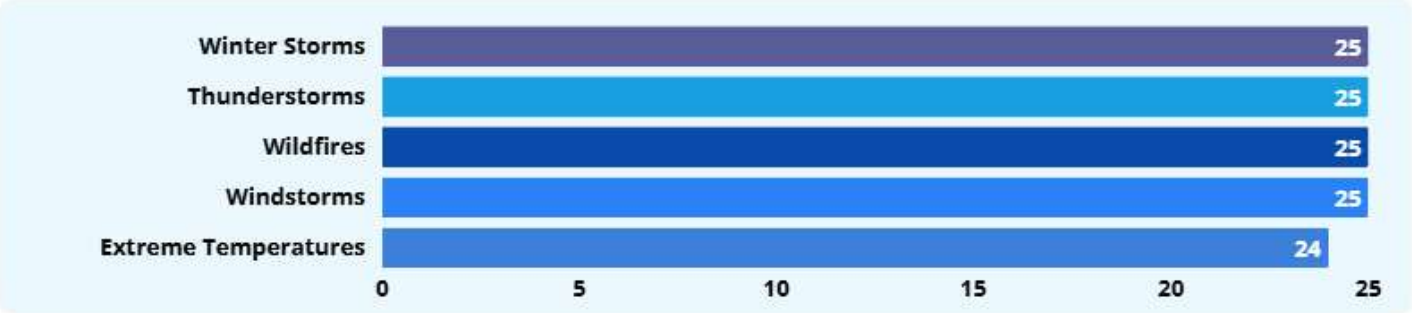

Figure 45-1: Hazard Risk Summary

JURISDICTION SUMMARY		TABLE 45-1
POPULATION SERVED	**SERVICE AREA**	**RISK VALUE**
3,600 year around	121 sq. miles	$2,438,726,038

OVERVIEW

The Worley Fire Protection District provides firefighting and emergency medical services, hazardous materials incident response, water rescue, and emergency response services to an area encompassing 121 square miles and approximately 3,600 residents in Kootenai County.

The Worley Fire Protection District is bounded on the north by Mica Kidd Island Fire District, to the south by Plummer/Gateway Fire District, to the east by East Side Fire District and on the west by the Spokane County Fire District No. 11. The district serves the communities of City of Worley, Coeur d'Alene Tribal Trust properties, and unincorporated County area within its boundaries.

The Worley Fire Protection District is staffed by nine (9) full-time firefighter/EMT's working a 48/96 shift rotation, which provides (3) three firefighter/EMT's on shift 27/7, 15 Volunteer Emergency Responders, and (1) one Chief Officer currently operating out of (5) five fire stations. The Fire District is governed by a (3) three-member Board of Fire Commissioners that will assume responsibility for the adoption of this plan. The Chief/Deputy Chief will oversee its implementation.

SERVICE AREA AND TRENDS

The Coeur d'Alene Tribe has completed a major expansion at the Coeur d'Alene Casino complex, significantly affecting the District's service area. Combined with several large subdivisions, including three 18-hole golf courses and three full-service marinas, the impact is substantial. Upcoming projects include the CDA National Reserve Development (adding about 400 single- and multi-family residences), the Coeur d'Alene Tribal Youth Center in Worley, and continued private lot and recreation build-out. CDA National Reserve and Black Rock Golf Club also recently completed new clubhouses totaling around $50 million.

ASSETS

The following table summarizes the critical assets of the District and their value:

DISTRICT ASSETS	TABLE 45-2
ASSET	**VALUE**
PROPERTY	
(5) Five acres of land 31541 S. Hwy 95	$129,579
(2) Two Lots 29803 S. 3rd.	$18,260
(3) 1.5 acres of land 3843 W. Rockford Bay Rd.	$39,060
(1) One acre of land NKA W. Rolling Hills Rd.	$70,000
	TOTAL: $256,899
CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND EQUIPMENT	
(4) Four Engines and contents	$2,000,000
(1) One Ladder Truck and contents	$700,000
(3) 3 Water Tenders and contents	$1,250,000
(4) Four Brush Trucks and contents	$750,000
(1) One Fire/Rescue Boat and contents	$250,000
	TOTAL: $4,950,000
CRITICAL FACILITIES	
FS #1 31541 S. Hwy 95	$3,609,000
FS #2 29803 S. 3rd St. Worley	$570,000
FS #3 29390 Helen Park Drive Worley	$140,000
FS #4 22401 S. Monticola Ct. Worley	$329,000
FS #5 3843 W. Rockford Bay Rd.	$442,000
	TOTAL: $5,090,000

REGULATIONS AND PLANS

The following existing codes, ordinances, policies or plans are applicable to this Hazard Mitigation Plan:

- County's Local Emergency Operations Plan
- Community Wildfire Protection Plan
- Fire Department ISO Ratings

CLASSIFICATION IN HAZARD MITIGATION PROGRAMS

The following table presents the jurisdiction's classifications under various hazard mitigation programs.

COMMUNITY CLASSIFICATIONS — **TABLE 45-3**

	PARTICIPATING?	CLASSIFICATION	DATE CLASSIFIED
Community Rating System	N/A	N/A	N/A
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Protection	Yes	5, 8, 9	6/30/2021
StormReady	N/A	N/A	N/A
FireSmart	N/A	N/A	N/A

JURISDICTION SPECIFIC NATURAL HAZARD EVENT HISTORY

The following table lists all past occurrences of natural hazards within the jurisdiction.

NATURAL HAZARD EVENTS — **TABLE 45-4**

TYPE OF EVENT	FEMA DISASTER # (if applicable)	DATE	PRELIMINARY DAMAGE ASSESSMENT
Volcanic Ash	-	5/18/1980	-
Winter Weather	-	2008/2009	-

LOCAL HAZARD CONCERNS

The following include narratives about specific hazards within the jurisdiction that are of particular concern in local areas.

Landslide: A mud or landslide could block roadways into communities like Rock Ford Bay, Loffs Bay, Windy/Sun-up Bays, Cave Bay, and Conkling Park.

Wildfire: There are several communities within the wildland urban interface that could have access issues during a wildfire event. Wildfires could also potentially be exacerbated by dead or dying trees in the jurisdiction related to tree damage from invasive species.

Hazardous Materials: Since Highway 95 runs through the district, there is an increased risk within the district for transportation-related hazardous materials incidents.

Active Shooter: The Coeur D'Alene Casino could be at risk for an active shooter incident

Winter Weather: Winter weather storms and cold temperatures could be a concern across the entire district. There are areas that could be affected by heavy snow and only one way in, one way out if roads are not cleared.

Wind Events: The district has seen impact from wind events in the past, particularly affecting the limited access communities and electrical infrastructure. Communities with one way in, one way out access are directly affected by downed trees or power lines blocking the roadway.

COMMUNITY CHALLENGES

- Adequate Staffing for Services
- Lack of Funding for Capital Improvements
- City of Worley Water Systems
- Ingress / Egress, Access, and Evacuations
- Communications and Outreach

HAZARD RISK RANKING

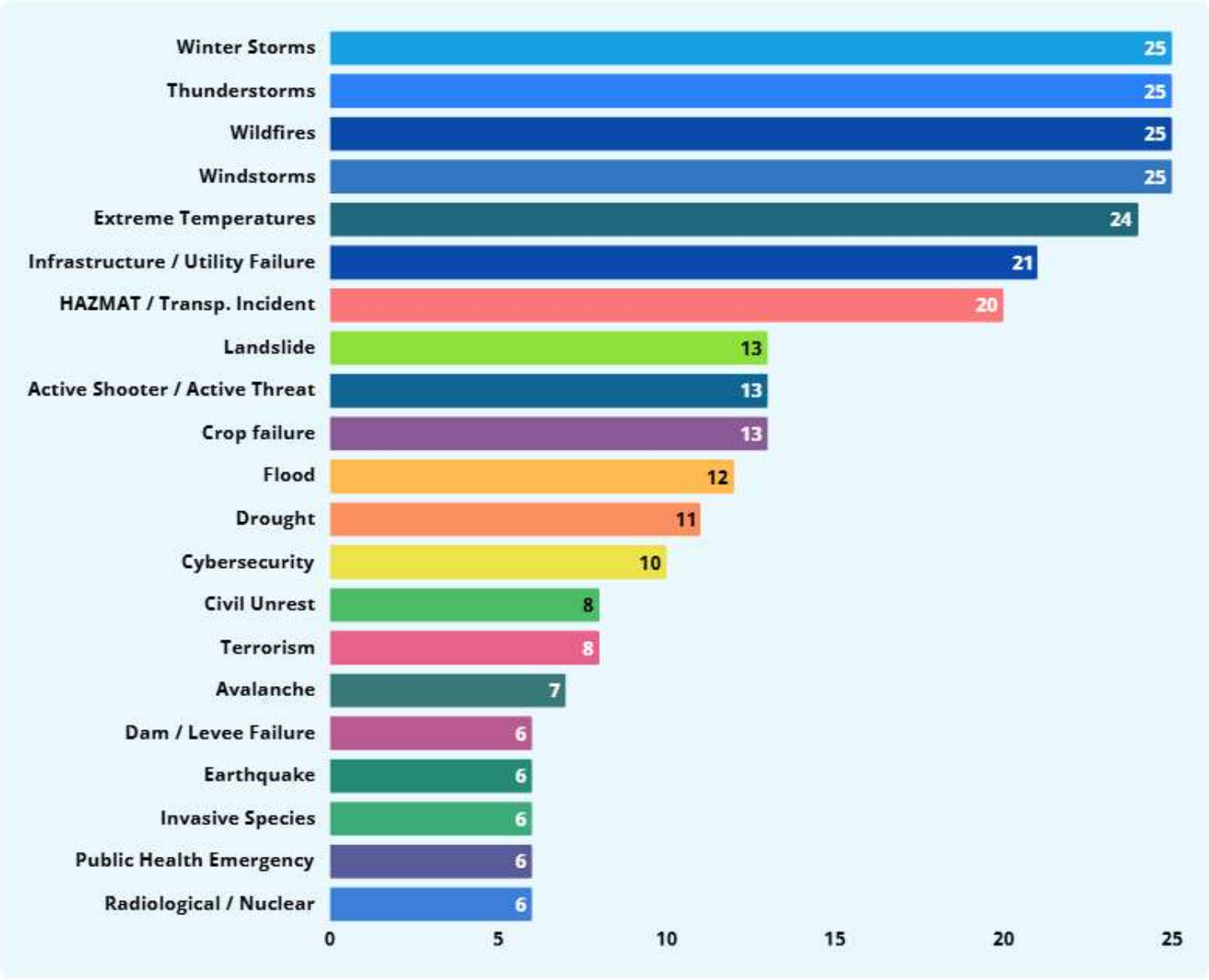

Figure 45-2 Hazard Risk Ranking Chart for Worley Fire Protection District

MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

Table 45-5 summarizes the initiatives that were recommended in the previous version of the Hazard Mitigation Plan and their implementation status at the time this update was prepared.

PREVIOUS ACTION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION STATUS — **TABLE 45-5**

ACTION #	COMPLETED	KEEP IN PLAN UPDATE	REMOVED	COMMENTS
WFPD-1		X		Working with high priority areas to improve and clear access routes in and out of communities
WFPD-2		X		Working to educate property owners on options to assist thinning their threat
WFPD-3		X		Working to plan and carry out training exercises and create plans
WFPD-4		X		Ongoing education and training for prevention
WFPD-5		X		We need two generators for our outlying stations. We are looking for grant funding and donations for both generators

Table 45-6 lists the initiatives that make up the Worley Fire Protection District hazard mitigation action plan, including new mitigation initiatives (New initiatives will have * next to the action number). Table 45-7 identifies the priority for each initiative.

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN MATRIX — **TABLE 45-6**

ACTION #	HAZARDS MITIGATED	OBJECTIVES	LEAD AGENCY	EST. COST	FUNDING SOURCE	TIMELINE
WFPD - 1	*Engage property owners to improve access routes within the Wildland Urban Interface.*					
	Wildfire	**1, 3, 4, 5, 6**	**WFPD**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**
WFPD – 2	*Revised 2026: Encourage, educate, and support fuel reduction by property owners and HOAs.*					
	Wildfire	**1, 3, 5, 6**	**WFPD**	**MEDIUM**	**LOCAL, GRANTS**	**ONGOING**
WFPD – 3	*Partner with the Coeur d'Alene Tribe and Coeur d'Alene Casino in planning and training to respond to incidents of Civil Unrest, Terrorism, Earthquake, etc.*					
	All Hazards	**1, 3, 4, 5, 6**	**WFPD**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**
WFPD - 4	*Partner with marina owners (Conklin Bay Marina, Sub Up Bay Marina and Black Rock Marina) to heighten prevention and improve response to hazardous material incidents on Lake Coeur d'Alene.*					
	HAZMAT	**1, 2, 4, 5, 6**	**WFPD**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**
WFPD – 5	*Install generator systems at outlying fire stations.*					
	All Hazards	**3, 5, 6**	**WFPD**	**HIGH**	**LOCAL, GRANTS**	**SHORT TERM**
WFPD – 6*	**NEW* Building a new centralized station to cover the southern area of our fire district. This will improve response times and staffing.*					
	All Hazard	**3, 4, 5, 6**	**WFPD**	**$600,000**	**LOCAL, GRANTS, DONATIONS**	**SHORT TERM**
WFPD -7*	**NEW* Upgrading radios and technology to improve our communication with other Kootenai County and surrounding mutual aid agencies.*					
	All Hazards	**1, 3, 5, 6**	**WFPD**	**$180,000**	**LOCAL, GRANTS**	**MEDIUM TERM**
WFPD – 8*	**NEW* Train and staff a wildfire investigation position to determine wildfire cause and initiate prevention strategies.*					
	Wildfires	**3, 5, 6, 9**	**WFPD**	**$10,000**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**
WFPD – 9*	**NEW* Increased presence on Lake Coeur d'Alene and replacing aging fire boat with an improved all hazard capable rescue boat.*					
	All Hazards	**3, 5, 6**	**WFPD**	**$500,000**	**LOCAL, GRANTS, DONATIONS**	**LONG TERM**

MITIGATION STRATEGY PRIORITY SCHEDULE					TABLE 45-7
ACTION #	**PRIORITY**	**# OF OBJECTIVES MET**	**COST**	**BENEFIT**	**BENEFITS EQUAL OR EXCEED COSTS?**
WFPD-1	**Medium**	5	Low	Medium	Exceeds
WFPD-2	**High**	4	Medium	Medium	Equals
WFPD-3	**High**	5	Low	High	Exceeds
WFPD-4	**Low**	5	Low	Low	Equals
WFPD-5	**High**	3	High	High	Equals
WFPD-6*	**High**	4	High	High	Equals
WFPD-7*	**High**	4	High	High	Equals
WFPD-8*	**Medium**	4	Low	Medium	Exceeds
WFPD-9*	**Medium**	3	High	High	Equals

See the introduction to this Volume for explanation of priorities.

SPECIAL PURPOSE DISTRICTS: SCHOOL DISTRICTS

CHAPTER 46
COEUR D'ALENE SCHOOL DISTRICT (SD 271) ANNEX

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN POINTS OF CONTACT

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CHANGES SINCE THE 2020 AHMP

- A hazard risk summary has been added.
- Jurisdictional risk assessments have been updated.
- A jurisdiction summary chart has been added.

HAZARD RISK SUMMARY

The following chart displays the top 5 hazards for Coeur d'Alene School District No. 271. For a more comprehensive explanation, see the **Hazard Risk Ranking** section at the end of this Annex.

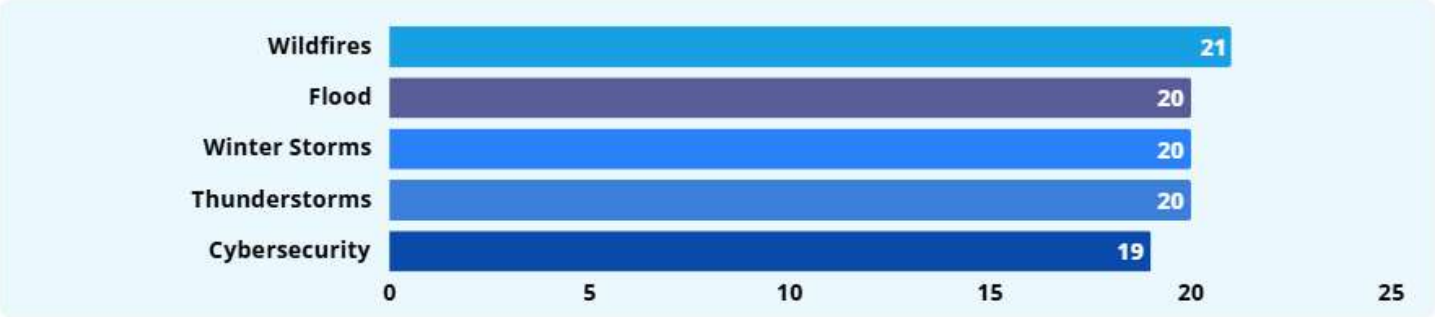

Figure 46-1: Hazard Risk Summary

JURISDICTION SUMMARY		TABLE 46-1
POPULATION SERVED	**SERVICE AREA**	**RISK VALUE**
78,000	520 sq. miles	$27,000,000,000

OVERVIEW

The Coeur d'Alene School District No. 271 serves 9,600 students in the Cities of Coeur d'Alene, Hayden, Dalton Gardens, and Hayden Lake, and a portion of rural Kootenai County. District facilities include 10 elementary schools and a preschool for children with special needs, three middle schools, two high schools, and an alternative high school. All schools are accredited.

The district operates on a total budget of nearly $100 million, approximately $81 million of which is general fund. The Coeur d'Alene School District 271 is the second largest employer in the five northernmost counties of Idaho with a staff of over

1000 full time equivalent staff members. It ranks sixth in enrollment size among Idaho's 114 public school districts. The district is governed by a five-member Board of Trustees whose members are elected by the public and serve without pay. The Board of Trustees assumes responsibility for the adoption of this plan; the superintendent will oversee its implementation.

The district has an impressive list of achievements and has been home to ten of Idaho's Teachers of the Year. The District provides schools of choice to include Ramsey Elementary School of Science and Sorensen Magnet School of Arts.

The Coeur d'Alene School District implemented a School Emergency Response Plan program in 1997 and has since aligned the plan with the National Incident Management System. In 2005, the District was awarded a federal Emergency Response and Crisis Management grant to purchase Rapid Responder software, map all buildings and train first responders and staff in use of the program. In 2013, the taxpayers of Kootenai County supported a $1.4 million security bond levy for the Coeur d'Alene School District. This levy enhanced all District sites with fencing, remodels to support a single-entry approach, proxy card entry system, buzz in visitor system, and video surveillance cameras. Additional safety and security entrance remodels were undertaken at Atlas, Dalton, Fernan, Hayden Meadows, Skyway and Ramsey elementary schools in 2023 and 2024. Video surveillance cameras and fencing were also updated in 2024.

SERVICE AREA AND TRENDS

In the past five years, the Coeur d'Alene School District has experienced enrollment decline from 11,000 to 9,600 students. The Coeur d'Alene School District anticipates that the current economic climate will begin to stagnate with continued slight decreases in student enrollment over the next five years. Based on planned development, any anticipated growth will be focused in the northwest section of the District. See City of Coeur d'Alene, Hayden and Dalton Gardens development trends for additional development trend information in this district

ASSETS

The following table summarizes the critical assets of the District and their value:

DISTRICT ASSETS	TABLE 46-2
ASSET	**VALUE**
PROPERTY	
60 acres of land	$7,000,000
CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND EQUIPMENT	
Light Trucks	$800,000
Other Vehicles	$230,000
School Buses	$6,300,000
Facility Contents	$22,000,000
	TOTAL: $36,330,000

DISTRICT ASSETS		TABLE 46-3
ADDRESS	**OCCUPANCY DESCRIPTION**	**BUILDING VALUE**
311 North 9th Street	Sorensen Magnet School	$11,506,500
930 N 15th	Lakes Middle School	$29,559,900
632 Borah Avenue	Early Learning Center	$15,292,200
802 Harrison Avenue	Bryan Elementary School	$14,180,100
6335 North Mt. Carroll	Dalton Elementary	$13,409,700

	40' Storage Container	$5,532
	40' Storage Container	$5,532
West 1351 Kathleen Avenue	Ramsey Magnet School	$18,507,000
	Modular Classroom 8A&B	$280,000
520 North 21st Street	Fernan STEM Academy	$14,981,700
East 1800 Dalton Avenue	Canfield Middle School	$30,282,600
	Concession Stand	$37,500
	Ballfield Storage Bldg	$25,000
	Announcers Booth	$25,000
	Small Storage	$12,500
North 5530 4th Street	Coeur d'Alene High School	$69,655,800
	Concession Stand	$462,500
	Press Box	$373,000
	Ticket Booths	$75,000
	Announcers Booth (2)	$75,000
	Baseball Field House	$750,000
	Baseball Hitting Facility	$350,000
6101 Ramsey Rd	Lake City High School	$64,841,400
	Three Ticket Booths	$75,000
	North Storage Concession	$448,000
	Press Box	$373,000
	Baseball Facility	$750,000
	South Storage	$448,000
	North Restrooms/DECA Storage	$448,000
	South Restrooms	$86,400
	Modular Classroom #26 A&B	$280,000
725 East Hazel	Venture Academy	$12,323,700
102 Poplar	Transportation Building	$1,676,000
	Storage Building	$-
	Wash House	$10,000
900 Hayden Avenue	Hayden Meadows Elementary	$14,085,300
	Modular Classroom #4A&B	$280,000
	Greenhouse	$96,000
	Modular Classroom 28A&B	$280,000
2101 Ste Michelle	Woodland Middle School	$30,024,600
	Modular Classroom 13A&B	$280,000
	Modular Classroom 19A&B	$280,000
	Modular Classroom #27A&B	$280,000
6621 Courcelles Parkway	Skyway Elementary School	$15,834,000
	Modular Classroom 20A&B	$140,000
	Modular Classroom #24A&B	$280,000
	Modular Classroom #25A&B	$280,000
1286 E. Best Avenue	Tech Depot	$1,115,500
1242 E. Best Avenue	Food Service	$1,598,000

	Storage Facility	$619,200
1508 N. 4th Street	Maintenance Department Bldg	$3,642,750
	Wood Shop	$1,109,500
	Storage Facility	$810,400
1505 N 4th Street	Midtown Meeting Hall	$584,500
3000 W. Honeysuckle	Atlas Elementary School	$16,017,900
	Modular Classroom #23A&B	$280,000
	Modular Classroom #5A&B	$280,000
	Modular Classroom #2A&B	$280,000
210 E. Dalton	Juvenile Detention Center	$-
1400 Northwood Center Ct	Administration Office	$5,025,000
920 Lacrosse Avenue	Winton Elementary	$15,865,800
2008 W. Prairie Ave	NW Expedition Academy	$16,006,500
Total		**$426,986,514**

REGULATIONS AND PLANS

The following existing codes, ordinances, policies or plans are applicable to this Hazard Mitigation Plan:

- Coeur d'Alene School District SD #271 Strategic Plan
- Coeur d'Alene School District SD #271 Emergency Operations Plan/ SOP
- State of Idaho Hazard Mitigation Plan
- Idaho Department of Building Safety
- Kootenai County Hazard Mitigation Plan

JURISDICTION SPECIFIC NATURAL HAZARD EVENT HISTORY

The following table lists all past occurrences of natural hazards within the jurisdiction.

NATURAL HAZARD EVENTS — **TABLE 46-4**

TYPE OF EVENT	FEMA DISASTER # (if applicable)	DATE	PRELIMINARY DAMAGE ASSESSMENT
Severe Weather – Snow	Snow loads on rooftops	2008/2009	$39,560
Severe Weather – Wind	Fernan Elementary – Tree Loss, Power Outage	1/13/2021	$150,000
Severe Weather – Cold	Fernan Elementary, Lake City High School, Coeur d'Alene High School	1/13/2024	$260,000

LOCAL HAZARD CONCERNS

The following include narratives about specific hazards within the jurisdiction that are of particular concern in local areas.

Severe Winter Storm: The school property, building roofs, and bus transportation routes within the jurisdiction often have snow loads needing removal.

Flooding: Certain bus routes could be affected during a significant flooding event.

Tornado and High Winds: High winds can cause damage to facilities, either directly or by causing trees to fall and damage school property.

Wildfire: Fernan Elementary has many trees and is in close proximity to wildland areas, which increases wildfire risk.

Epidemic/Pandemic: In order to keep schools open, it is necessary to make efforts to stop the spread of a pandemic from person to person, which include continually cleaning facilities.

Cyberattack: Student and employee data may be the target of a cyberattack, including ransomware threats.

Active Shooter: Local schools have often been the targets of active shooter incidents, requiring the jurisdiction to be aware of this threat going forward.

Utility Failure: Most local schools need to ensure they have emergency generators for the network, kitchen, and HVAC systems**.**

COMMUNITY CHALLENGES

- Maintaining education during an evacuation disaster

HAZARD RISK RANKING

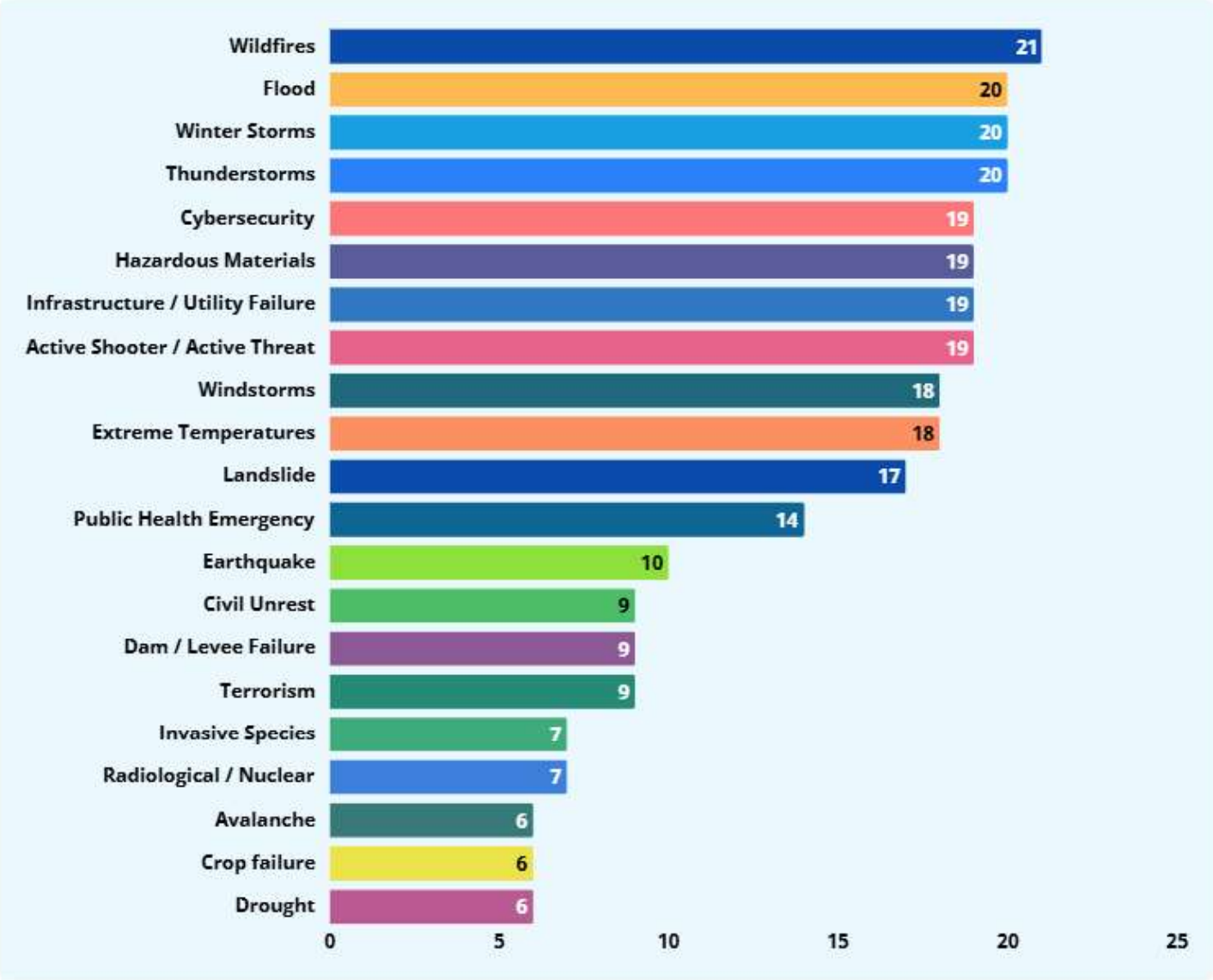

Figure 46-2 Hazard Risk Ranking Chart for Coeur d' Alene School District No.271

MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

Table 46-5 summarizes the initiatives that were recommended in the previous version of the Hazard Mitigation Plan and their implementation status at the time this update was prepared.

PREVIOUS ACTION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION STATUS **TABLE 46-5**

ACTION #	COMPLETED	KEEP IN PLAN UPDATE	REMOVED	COMMENTS
CDASD-1		X		Adjust to 3 lock-down drills per campus per year
CDASD-2		X		Ongoing
CDASD-3		X		July 1st, 2027
CDASD-4			X	Training was not available
CDASD-5		X		Ongoing
CDASD-6		X		Change from secondary to all schools, July 1st, 2026
CDASD-7	X			July 2nd, 2025
CDASD-8		X		Ongoing

Table 46-6 lists the initiatives that make up the Coeur d'Alene School District hazard mitigation action plan, including new mitigation initiatives (New initiatives will have * next to the action number). Table 46-7 identifies the priority for each initiative.

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN MATRIX **TABLE 46-6**

ACTION #	HAZARDS MITIGATED	OBJECTIVES	LEAD AGENCY	EST. COST	FUNDING SOURCE	TIMELINE
CDASD - 1	**Updated* Conduct no less than three lock-down drill and Shelter-In-Place drill annually. Develop exercises annually with regional first responders.*					
	All Hazards	**3, 5**	**CDASD**	**MEDIUM**	**LOCAL**	**ONGOING**
CDASD - 2	*Continue to train new staff on ATC-20 Training for school maintenance staff.*					
	All Hazards	**1, 3, 5**	**CDASD**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**ONGOING**
CDASD – 3	*Update school mapping as building design changes are made. Looking to advanced software to augment or replace existing software.*					
	All Hazards	**3**	**CDASD**	**MEDIUM**	**LOCAL**	**ONGOING**
CDASD–4*	**NEW* Conduct full scale drills with staff at proposed reunification site.*					
	All Hazards	**1, 2, 3, 5**	**CDASD**	**LOW**	**UNKNOWN**	**SHORT TERM**
CDASD – 5	*Train all principles in ICS-100.*					
	All Hazards	**5**	**CDASD**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**
CDASD – 6	**Updated* Purchase and install back-up power generators at all schools for HVAC, network, and food services.*					
	Al Hazards	**3, 5, 6**	**CDASD**	**MEDIUM**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**
CDASD – 7	*Implement and maintain a strong and resilient cybersecurity posture. Strengthen the network and prepare against cyber-based attacks (including malware).*					
	Cybersecurity	**3, 6, 9**	**CDASD**	**UNKNOWN**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN MATRIX						TABLE 46-6
ACTION #	HAZARDS MITIGATED	OBJECTIVES	LEAD AGENCY	EST. COST	FUNDING SOURCE	TIMELINE
CDASD – 8	*Continue to monitor and update school chemistry labs and MSDS.*					
	HAZMAT	**3**	**CDASD**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**
CDASD-9*	**NEW* Develop response plan and MOU with Red Cross to assist with continuing education during a disaster where schools are being used for shelters.*					
	All Hazards	**1, 2, 3, 5**	**CDASD**	**LOW**	**UNKNOWN**	**MEDIUM TERM**
CDASD-10*	**NEW* Develop MOU with neighboring school districts to assist with getting sufficient resources for mass casualty incidents and reunification.*					
	All Hazards	**1, 2, 3, 5**	**CDASD**	**$250,000**	**UNKNOWN**	**MEDIUM TERM**
CDASD-11*	**NEW* Develop our existing student threat assessment team into a national / state reconciled program.*					
	Active Threat / Terrorism	**1, 4, 5,**	**CDASD**	**$50,000**	**UNKNOWN**	**MEDIUM TERM**
CDASD-12*	**NEW*Train School Safety Team and staff on "Stop the Bleed"*					
	Active Threat / Terrorism	**3**	**CDASD**	**$60,000**	**UNKNOWN**	**MEDIUM TERM**

MITIGATION STRATEGY PRIORITY SCHEDULE					TABLE 46-7
ACTION #	PRIORITY	# OF OBJECTIVES MET	COST	BENEFIT	BENEFITS EQUAL OR EXCEED COSTS?
CDASD-1	**High**	3	Medium	High	Exceeds
CDASD-2	**Medium**	3	Low	Medium	Exceeds
CDASD-3	**High**	1	Medium	High	Exceeds
CDASD-4*	**High**	4	Low	High	Exceeds
CDASD-5	**High**	1	Low	High	Exceeds
CDASD-6	**Medium**	3	Medium	High	Exceeds
CDASD-7	**High**	3	Unknown	High	-
CDASD-8	**Low**	1	Low	Medium	Exceeds
CDASD-9*	**Medium**	4	Low	Medium	Exceeds
CDASD-10*	**Medium**	4	High	High	Equals
CDASD-11*	**High**	3	Medium	Medium	Equals
CDASD-12*	**High**	1	Medium	High	Exceeds

See the introduction to this Volume for explanation of priorities.

CHAPTER 47
KOOTENAI JOINT SCHOOL DISTRICT (SD 274) ANNEX

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN POINTS OF CONTACT

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CHANGES SINCE THE 2020 AHMP

- A hazard risk summary has been added.
- Jurisdictional risk assessments have been updated.
- A jurisdiction summary chart has been added.

HAZARD RISK SUMMARY

The following chart displays the top 5 hazards for Kootenai Joint School District No. 274. For a more comprehensive explanation, see the **Hazard Risk Ranking** section at the end of this Annex.

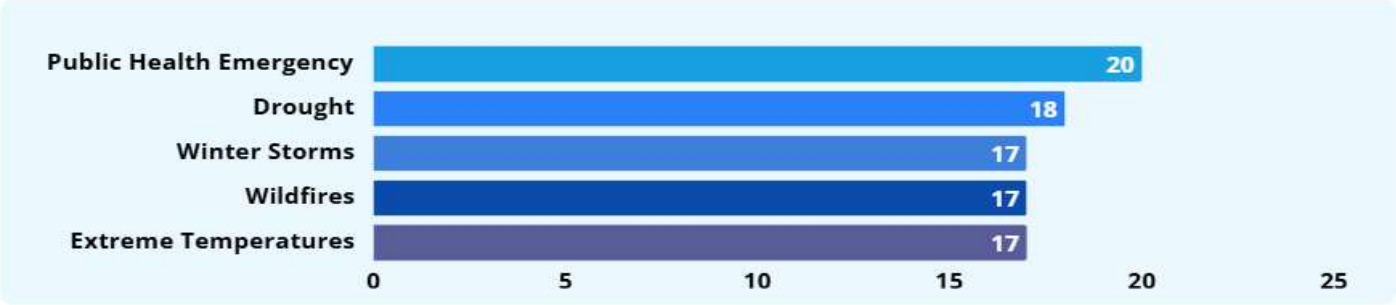

Figure 47-1: Hazard Risk Summary

JURISDICTION SUMMARY		TABLE 47-1
POPULATION SERVED	**SERVICE AREA**	**RISK VALUE**
210 Students	208.83 sq. miles	$1,612,882,857

OVERVIEW

Kootenai Joint School District No. 274 serves 210 students in the City of Harrison, the community of Medimont, and the eastern portion of rural Kootenai County. District facilities include one elementary school, one middle school, and a high school. All schools are accredited.

The district operates on a total budget of nearly $4,027,303, approximately $3,099,000 of which is general fund. The Kootenai Joint School District 274 employs a certified staff of 18 and a classified staff of 28 with 2 administrators. The district

is governed by a five-member Board of Trustees whose members are elected by the public and serve without pay. The Board of Trustees assumes responsibility for the adoption of this plan; the superintendent will oversee its implementation.

SERVICE AREA AND TRENDS

The Kootenai Joint School District has not experienced significant growth in enrollment over the past five years. With limited development planned in the area and slowdown in construction in the current economic climate, the District does not anticipate the need for new school construction in the next five years. See City of Harrison and Chain Lakes Eastern Kootenai County Planning Area for additional development trend information in this district.

The following table summarizes the critical assets of the District and their value:

DISTRICT ASSETS	TABLE 47-2
ASSET	**VALUE**
PROPERTY	
73.74 acres of land	$750,000
CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND EQUIPMENT	
Jr. High Boiler Room	$30,000
HS Fire Sprinkler Engine & Pump	$12,000
School Buses	$492,000
Internet Access Equipment, Computers, Monitors	$180,000
Kitchen Equipment	$80,000
Tractor	$30,000
Skidsteer	$40,000
White Bus	$40,000
Dodge Pickup Truck	$25,000
	TOTAL: $929,000
CRITICAL FACILITIES	
Elementary	$6,460,960
Jr. High	$10,299,649
Sr. High	$8,859,360
Bus Shop	$165,000
Storage Bldg.	150,000
Waste-water treatment lagoon	$2,000,000
	TOTAL: $27,934,969

REGULATIONS AND PLANS

The following existing codes, ordinances, policies or plans are applicable to this Hazard Mitigation Plan:

- N/A

JURISDICTION SPECIFIC NATURAL HAZARD EVENT HISTORY

The following table lists all past occurrences of natural hazards within the jurisdiction.

NATURAL HAZARD EVENTS — **TABLE 47-3**

TYPE OF EVENT	FEMA DISASTER # (if applicable)	DATE	PRELIMINARY DAMAGE ASSESSMENT
Flooding	-	05/18/2011	10,192.94
Flooding	-	05/19/2009	48,322.88
Severe Weather	-	02/03/2008	4,000.00
Ash Fallout	22-IDAHO-80_DE-0008	05/18/1981	12,760.00

COMMUNITY CHALLENGES

- Water System
- Fire / EMS/ Police
- Funding
- Lack of backup power
- Rural Community

HAZARD RISK RANKING

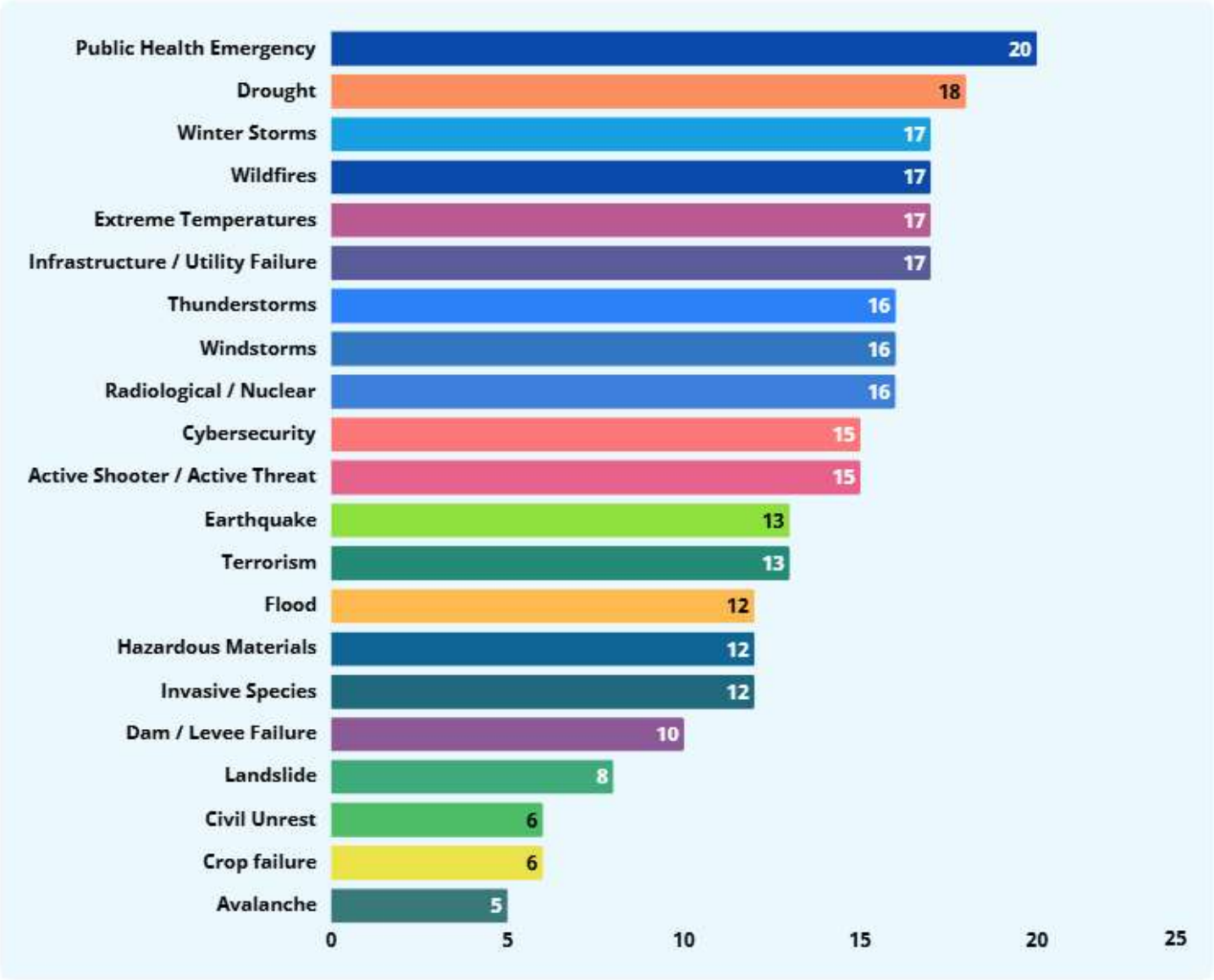

Figure 47-2 Hazard Risk Ranking Chart for Kootenai Joint School District No. 274

MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

Table 47-4 summarizes the initiatives that were recommended in the previous version of the Hazard Mitigation Plan and their implementation status at the time this update was prepared.

PREVIOUS ACTION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION STATUS **TABLE 47-4**

ACTION #	COMPLETED	KEEP IN PLAN UPDATE	REMOVED	COMMENTS
KSD-1		X		SRO present
KSD-2		X		Every month
KSD-3		X		Four inspections per year
KSD-4		X		SRO on site

Table 47-5 lists the initiatives that make up the Kootenai School District hazard mitigation action plan, including new mitigation initiatives (New initiatives will have * next to the action number). Table 47-6 identifies the priority for each initiative.

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN MATRIX **TABLE 47-5**

ACTION #	HAZARDS MITIGATED	OBJECTIVES	LEAD AGENCY	EST. COST	FUNDING SOURCE	TIMELINE
KSD - 1	*Conduct no less than one lock-down drill and shelter-in place drill annually*					
	All Hazards	**3, 5**	**KSD**	**MEDIUM**	**LOCAL**	**ONGOING**
KSD – 2	*Conduct Monthly Fire Drills*					
	Wildfire	**3, 5**	**KSD**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**ONGOING**
KSD – 3	*Conduct an annual inventory of hazardous materials within each school.*					
	All Hazards	**3**	**KSD**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**ONGOING**
KSD – 4	*Develop an all hazard training and exercise program in conjunction with first responders.*					
	All Hazards	**1, 2, 3, 5**	**KSD**	**HIGH**	**LOCAL**	**ONGOING**
KSD – 5*	**NEW* Obtain a generator for backup power.*					
	All Hazards	**3, 5, 6**	**KSD**	**$50,000**	**LOCAL, HMGP, GRANTS**	**SHORT TERM**
KSD – 6*	**NEW* Update outdated fire alarm system and contract security.*					
	Wildfire	**3, 5**	**KSD**	**$200,000**	**LOCAL, GRANTS**	**LONG TERM**
KSD - 7*	**NEW* Maintain vegetation and create fire breaks, coordinate with local fire districts.*					
	Wildfire	**1, 2, 3, 5**	**KSD**	**$100,000**	**LOCAL, HMGP, GRANTS**	**SHORT TERM**
KSD – 8*	**NEW* Maintain infrastructure for sheltering, emergency food, and winter blankets for extreme weather.*					
	Severe Weather	**1, 3, 5**	**KSD**	**$100,000**	**LOCAL, HMGP, GRANTS**	**MEDIUM TERM**
KSD - 9*	**NEW* Continue maintenance and upgrades of water and power systems.*					
	All Hazards	**3, 4, 5, 6**	**KSD**	**$500,000**	**LOCAL, GRANTS**	**ONGOING**

MITIGATION STRATEGY PRIORITY SCHEDULE					TABLE 47-6
ACTION #	**PRIORITY**	**# OF OBJECTIVES MET**	**COST**	**BENEFIT**	**BENEFITS EQUAL OR EXCEED COSTS?**
KSD-1	**Medium**	2	Medium	Medium	Equals
KSD-2	**Medium**	2	Low	High	Exceeds
KSD-3	**Medium**	1	Low	High	Exceeds
KSD-4	**High**	4	High	Medium	-
KSD-5*	**High**	3	Medium	High	Exceeds
KSD-6*	**Medium**	2	High	High	Equals
KSD-7*	**Medium**	4	High	High	Equals
KSD-8*	**Medium**	3	High	High	Equals
KSD-9*	**Medium**	4	High	High	Equals

See the introduction to this Volume for explanation of priorities.

CHAPTER 48
LAKELAND JOINT SCHOOL DISTRICT (SD 272) ANNEX

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN POINTS OF CONTACT

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CHANGES SINCE THE 2020 AHMP

- A hazard risk summary has been added.
- Jurisdictional risk assessments have been updated.
- A jurisdiction summary chart has been added.

HAZARD RISK SUMMARY

The following chart displays the top 5 hazards for Lakeland School District No. 272. For a more comprehensive explanation, see the **Hazard Risk Ranking** section at the end of this Annex.

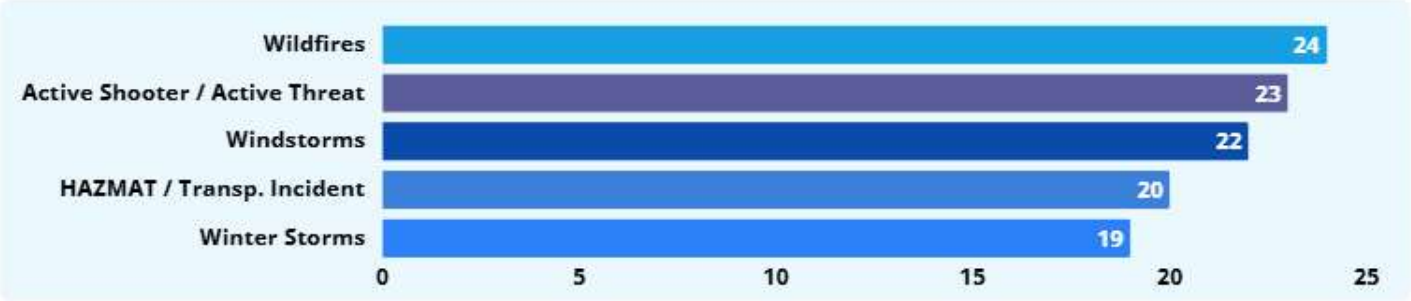

Figure 48-1: Hazard Risk Summary

JURISDICTION SUMMARY		TABLE 48-1
POPULATION SERVED	**SERVICE AREA**	**RISK VALUE**
30,000	460 sq. miles	$8,450,000,000

OVERVIEW

Lakeland Joint School District No. 272 serves 4,600 students in the City of Rathdrum, Athol, Spirit Lake, the community of Bayview, and a portion of rural Kootenai County. District facilities include six elementary schools (one of which includes a preschool for children with special needs), two middle schools, two high schools, and an alternative high school. All schools are accredited.

The district operates on a general fund budget of $49 million. The district employs a staff of 292 classified and 319 certified employees. The district is governed by a five-member Board of Trustees whose members are elected by the public and serve without pay. The Board of Trustees assumes responsibility for the adoption of this plan and the superintendent will oversee its implementation.

SERVICE AREA AND TRENDS

Over the past four years, the Lakeland School District has experienced an increase in student enrollment at the secondary level and a decrease in elementary enrollment. Home prices and the district's market value have increased by about $5.12 billion in the past five years. Currently, several new subdivisions are being added to the district's attendance boundaries

ASSETS

The following table summarizes the critical assets of the District and their value:

DISTRICT ASSETS	TABLE 48-2
ASSET	**VALUE**
PROPERTY	
190.4 acres of land	$14,619,636
CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND EQUIPMENT	
Light Trucks	$302,612
Other Vehicles	$42,000
School Buses	$3,522,779
Facility Contents	$17,842,750
Other Equipment	$1,587,650
	TOTAL: $23,297,791
CRITICAL FACILITIES	
District Office	$2,012,500
Athol Elementary	$14,271,600
Betty Kiefer Elementary	$16,065,350
Garwood Elementary	$15,926,750
John Brown Elementary	$15,709,050
Spirit Lake Elementary	$13,151,600
Twin Lakes Elementary	$16,065,350
Lakeland Jr. High School	$25,686,050
Timberlake Jr. High School	$23,775,700
Lakeland High School	$47,153,750
Mountain View Alternative High School	$5,799,500
Timberlake High School	$38,828,650
Maintenance Building	$891,362
Transportation Building	$557,000
Food Service Building	$2,303,925
	TOTAL: $238,198,137

REGULATIONS AND PLANS

The following existing codes, ordinances, policies or plans are applicable to this Hazard Mitigation Plan:

- Lakeland Jt. School District #272 Strategic Plan
- Lakeland Jt. School District #272 Emergency Operations Plan
- Kootenai County Hazard Mitigation Plan
- State of Idaho Hazard Mitigation Plan
- Idaho Department of Building Safety

JURISDICTION SPECIFIC NATURAL HAZARD EVENT HISTORY

The following table lists all past occurrences of natural hazards within the jurisdiction.

NATURAL HAZARD EVENTS — **TABLE 48-3**

TYPE OF EVENT	FEMA DISASTER # (if applicable)	DATE	PRELIMINARY DAMAGE ASSESSMENT
Severe Weather – Snow	Snow loads on rooftops	2009	$141,491

COMMUNITY CHALLENGES

- Growth
- Budget
- Communications
- Affordable Housing
- Maintenance of Infrastructure

HAZARD RISK RANKING

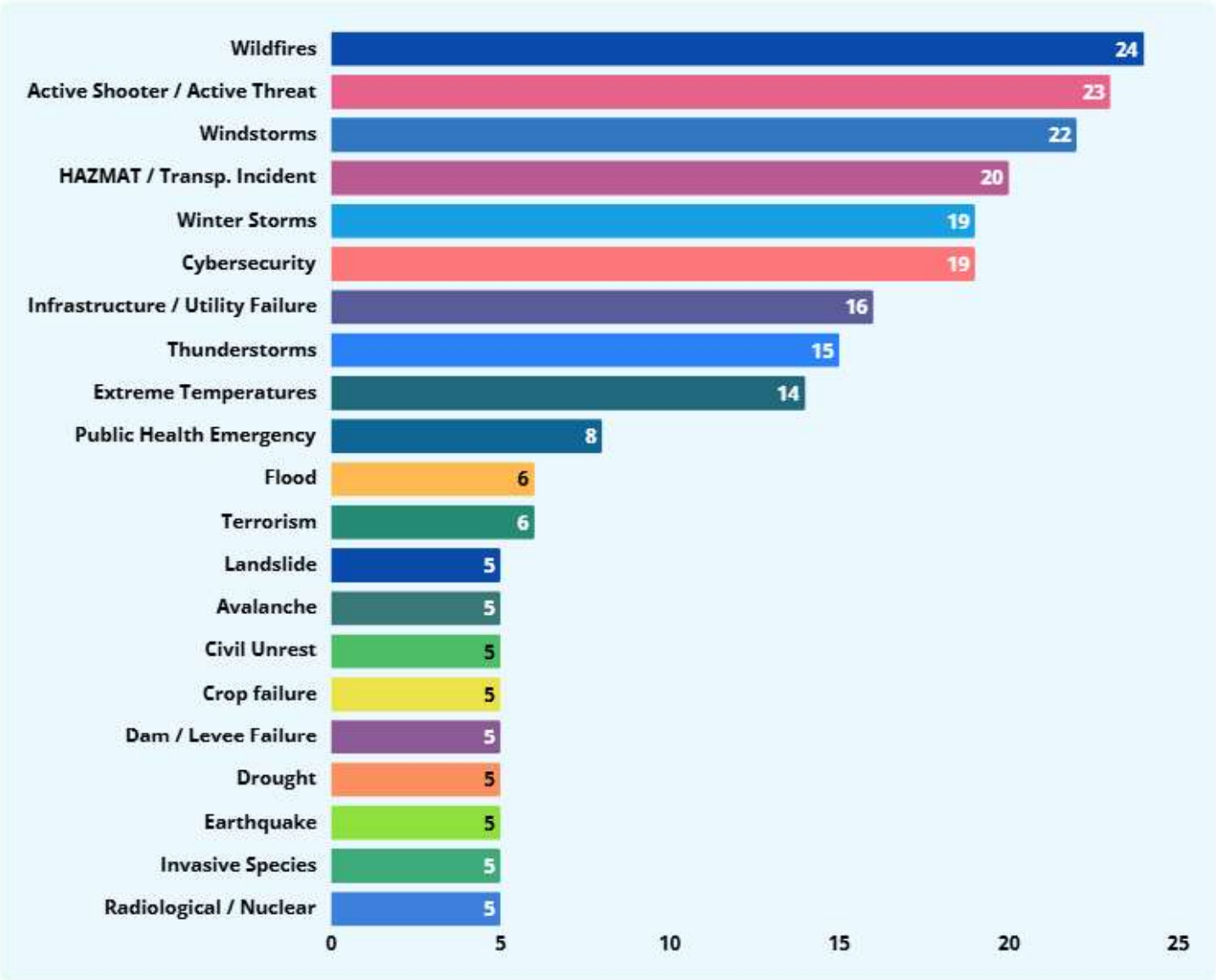

Figure 48-2 Hazard Risk Ranking Chart for Lakeland Joint School District No. 272

MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

Table 48-4 summarizes the initiatives that were recommended in the previous version of the Hazard Mitigation Plan and their implementation status at the time this update was prepared.

PREVIOUS ACTION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION STATUS **TABLE 48-4**

ACTION #	COMPLETED	KEEP IN PLAN UPDATE	REMOVED	COMMENTS
LSD-1		X		Annual work completed
LSD-2		X		Annual work completed
LSD-3		X		Annual work completed
LSD-4		X		
LSD-5		X		
LSD-6		X		Annual work completed
LSD-7		X		Annual work completed
LSD-8		X		Ongoing
LSD-9	X			
LSD-10		X		
LSD-11		X		
LSD-12		X		
LSD-13	X			Ongoing
LSD-14		X		
LSD-15		X		
LSD – 16		X		

Table 48-5 lists the initiatives that make up the Lakeland School District hazard mitigation action plan, including new mitigation initiatives (New initiatives will have * next to the action number). Table 48-6 identifies the priority for each initiative.

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN MATRIX **TABLE 48-5**

ACTION #	HAZARDS MITIGATED	OBJECTIVES	LEAD AGENCY	EST. COST	FUNDING SOURCE	TIMELINE
LSD - 1	*In preparation for potential wildfires, assess school properties and clear potential fuels such as dry underbrush, diseased trees. Review best management practices and partner with local communities and fire districts to educate and create fire breaks.*					
	Wildfire	**3, 5, 6**	**LSD**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**
LSD - 2	*Conduct no less than one lock-down drill and shelter-in-place drill annually.*					
	Active Shooter / Threat	**3, 5**	**LSD**	**MEDIUM**	**LOCAL**	**ONGOING**
LSD – 3	*Conduct an annual inventory of hazardous materials within each school.*					
	All Hazards	**3**	**LSD**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**ONGOING**
LSD – 4	*Develop an all hazard training and exercise program in conjunction with first responders.*					
	All Hazards	**1, 2, 3, 5**	**KSD**	**HIGH**	**LOCAL**	**ONGOING**

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN MATRIX						TABLE 48-5
ACTION #	HAZARDS MITIGATED	OBJECTIVES	LEAD AGENCY	EST. COST	FUNDING SOURCE	TIMELINE
LSD – 5	*In preparation for severe weather such as wind and snow, assess school properties to mitigate potential damage from high velocity wind and/or snowstorms. Relocate critical infrastructure, such as power lines, underground. Remove and/or trim trees back from power lines. Create emergency plans for bus routes, facility usage, and formalize shelter agreements. Inspect/ensure facilities can withstand high winds.*					
	Severe Weather	**3, 5, 6**	**LSD**	**HIGH**	**LOCAL, HMGP, GRANTS**	**ONGOING**
LSD – 6	*Continue to support the implementation, maintenance, and updating of the Kootenai County Hazard Mitigation Plan.*					
	All Hazards	**1, 2, 3, 5**	**LSD**	**MEDIUM**	**LOCAL**	**ONGOING**
LSD – 7	*Repair rooftop leaks and install proper drainage collectors at district facilities with flooding issues.*					
	Severe Weather	**3, 6**	**LSD**	**HIGH**	**LOCAL, HMGP, GRANTS**	**LONG TERM**
LSD – 8	*Conduct at least one emergency drill per month, at least four of which must be a lockdown. Annually, school staffs will participate in an active shooter drill conducted by law enforcement partners. During the 2020-21 school year, implement monthly scenarios for school safety team via tabletop exercises.*					
	Active Shooter / Threat	**3, 5**	**LSD**	**HIGH**	**LOCAL**	**ONGOING**
LSD – 9*	**NEW* Improve cybersecurity by obtaining 2 factor authentication, secure servers, annual trainings, and software filters for antivirus.*					
	Cybersecurity	**3, 6**	**LSD**	**UNKNOWN**	**UNKNOWN**	**ONGOING**
LSD – 10	*There is a need within the district to conduct drainage feasibility studies and retrofits of district facilities to minimize injury and damage from flooding due to rapid snow melt and prolonged periods of rain.*					
	Flooding	**3, 4, 6, 9**	**LSD**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**ONGOING**
LSD – 11	*There is a need within the district to conduct structural and non-structural feasibility studies and retrofits of district facilities to minimize injuries and damages from earthquakes.*					
	Earthquakes	**3, 4, 6, 9**	**LSD**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**ONGOING**
LSD – 12	*In preparation for potential wildfires, assess district lands annually and clear potential fuels such as underbrush and diseased trees. Review best management practices and partner with local fire districts to educate and create firebreaks.*					
	Wildfire	**3, 8**	**LSD**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**ONGOING**
LSD – 13	*District nurses will work closely with Panhandle Health District to update contagious disease protocols and gain guidance for dealing with public health issues as they arise.*					
	Public Health Emergency	**1, 3**	**LSD**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**ONGOING**
LSD – 14	*Include a member of BNSF Railways on our District Safety Task Force.*					
	HAZMAT / Transportation	**1, 3, 5**	**LSD**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**ONGOING**
LSD – 15	*Continue hazardous fuels treatment along the Highway 41 corridor to Spirit Lake and include Lone Mountain areas.*					
	Wildfire	**3, 6**	**LSD**	**MEDIUM**	**LOCAL, GRANTS**	**ONGOING**
LSD – 16	*In preparation for severe weather such as wind and snow, purchase one generator for each school site to mitigate potential loss of ability to communicate and provide emergency lighting and limited heat.*					
	All Hazards	**3, 5, 6**	**LSD**	**MEDIUM**	**LOCAL**	**ONGOING**

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN MATRIX						TABLE 48-5
ACTION #	HAZARDS MITIGATED	OBJECTIVES	LEAD AGENCY	EST. COST	FUNDING SOURCE	TIMELINE
LSD – 17*	**NEW* Remove dead trees and limbs, acquire any additional insurance needed, ensure curbside structures are secured.*					
	Windstorm	**3, 5**	**LSD**	**UNKNOWN**	**UNKNOWN**	**ONGOING**
LSD – 18*	**NEW* Conduct trainings for reunification and utilize the Skylert system.*					
	Active Threat / All Hazards	**1, 3, 5**	**LSD**	**UNKNOWN**	**UNKNOWN**	**ONGOING**
LSD – 19*	**NEW* Maintain building and services such as HVAC and boiler to meet needs in the event of severe weather. Ensure necessary resources are on hand such as food, water, blankets, and extra clothing. Create a communications and transportation plan.*					
	Severe Weather	**1, 3, 5**	**LSD**	**UNKNOWN**	**UNKNOWN**	**ONGOING**

MITIGATION STRATEGY PRIORITY SCHEDULE					TABLE 48-6
ACTION #	PRIORITY	# OF OBJECTIVES MET	COST	BENEFIT	BENEFITS EQUAL OR EXCEED COSTS?
LSD-1	**Medium**	3	Low	High	Exceeds
LSD-2	**Medium**	2	Low	High	Exceeds
LSD-3	**Medium**	1	Low	Medium	Exceeds
LSD-4	**Medium**	4	Medium	High	Exceeds
LSD-5	**High**	3	Medium	High	Exceeds
LSD-6	**Medium**	4	Medium	Medium	Equals
LSD-7	**Medium**	2	Medium	High	Exceeds
LSD-8	**High**	2	Low	Medium	Exceeds
LSD-9 *	**High**	2	Uknown	Medium	-
LSD-10	**Medium**	4	Low	High	Exceeds
LSD-11	**Medium**	4	Low	High	Exceeds
LSD-12	**High**	2	Low	High	Exceeds
LSD-13	**High**	2	Low	High	Exceeds
LSD-14	**Medium**	3	Low	Low	Equals
LSD-15	**Medium**	2	Medium	Medium	Equals
LSD – 16	**Medium**	3	Medium	High	Exceeds
LSD-17*	**Medium**	2	Unknown	Medium	-
LSD-18*	**High**	3	Unknown	Medium	-
LSD-19*	**Medium**	3	Unknown	Medium	-

See the introduction to this Volume for explanation of priorities.

CHAPTER 49
POST FALLS SCHOOL DISTRICT (SD 273) ANNEX

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN POINTS OF CONTACT

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CHANGES SINCE THE 2020 AHMP

- A hazard risk summary has been added.
- Jurisdictional risk assessments have been updated.
- A jurisdiction summary chart has been added.

HAZARD RISK SUMMARY

The following chart displays the top 5 hazards for Post Falls School District No. 273. For a more comprehensive explanation, see the **Hazard Risk Ranking** section at the end of this Annex.

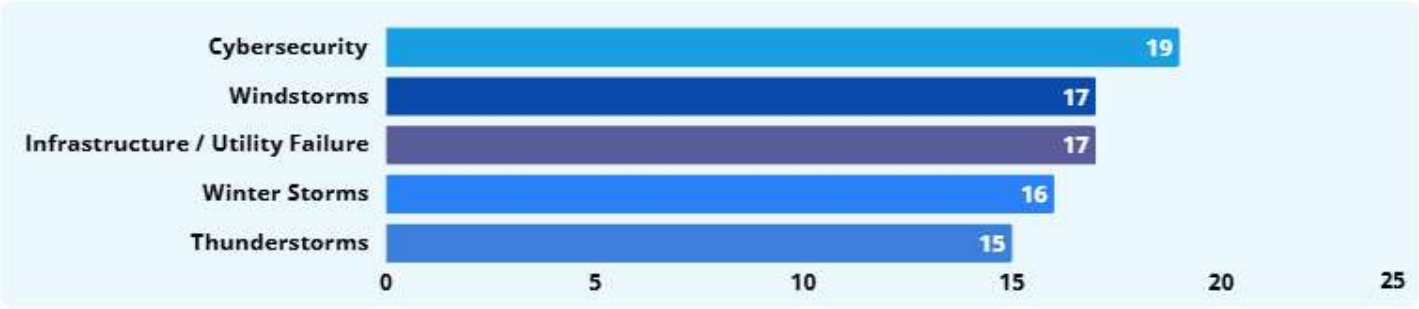

Figure 49-1: Hazard Risk Summary

JURISDICTION SUMMARY		TABLE 49-1
POPULATION SERVED	**SERVICE AREA**	**RISK VALUE**
45,000	60 sq. miles	$9,700,000,000.

OVERVIEW

Post Falls School District No. 273 serves 5,800 students in the City of Post Falls and the surrounding area in Western Kootenai County. District facilities include one preschool, seven elementary schools, two middle schools, and two high schools, one of which is an alternative high school. All schools are accredited.

The district operates on a budget of nearly $84 million, including $60 million in the general fund. As one of the largest employers in North Idaho, Post Falls School District has 330 certified and 325 classified staff and ranks eleventh in enrollment among Idaho districts. A five-member, unpaid Board of Trustees governs the district, adopting this plan, while the superintendent oversees its implementation.

SERVICE AREA AND TRENDS

In the past 5 years, the Post Falls School District has experienced a slight decline in enrollment from 6,100 to 5,800 students. Due to the continued decline in enrollment, there are no current plans for additional school construction. Additional school construction may be needed as the oldest school buildings may be too expensive to maintain compared to building new schools. The district anticipates that enrollment may continue to decline.

ASSETS

The following table summarizes the critical assets of the District and their value:

DISTRICT ASSETS	TABLE 49-2
ASSET	**VALUE**
PROPERTY	
155 acres of land	$8,525,000
CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND EQUIPMENT	
15 Maintenance and Operation Vehicles	$201,000
4 Tractors	$47,900
Technology – Servers, security, phone systems	$75,314
46 School Buses	$1,244,025
15 Maintenance and Operation Vehicles	$201,000
	TOTAL: $1,568,239
CRITICAL FACILITIES	
Administration Building	$571,594
Seltice Elementary	$10,283,249
Ponderosa Elementary	$11,692,161
Prairie View Elementary	$10,001,263
Post Falls Middle School	$22,118,694
Post Falls High School	$50,518,686
Mullan Trail Elementary	$10,764,015
Maintenance Facility	$1,003,645
Transportation Building	$909,904
Frederick Post Center	$5,488,110
River City Middle School	$17,125,387
West Ridge Elementary	$9,209,531
Greensferry Elementary	$9,483,286
Nutrition Services Building	$2,072,713
Facility Total	**$161,242,238**
	TOTAL: $238,198,137

REGULATIONS AND PLANS

The following existing codes, ordinances, policies or plans are applicable to this Hazard Mitigation Plan:

- Post Falls School District #273 Strategic Plan
- Post Falls School District #273 Emergency Operations Plan
- Kootenai County Hazard Mitigation Plan
- State of Idaho Hazard Mitigation Plan
- Idaho Department of Building Safety

JURISDICTION SPECIFIC NATURAL HAZARD EVENT HISTORY

The following table lists all past occurrences of natural hazards within the jurisdiction.

NATURAL HAZARD EVENTS			TABLE 49-3
TYPE OF EVENT	**FEMA DISASTER # (if applicable)**	**DATE**	**PRELIMINARY DAMAGE ASSESSMENT**
	-	-	-

COMMUNITY CHALLENGES

- Population Growth

HAZARD RISK RANKING

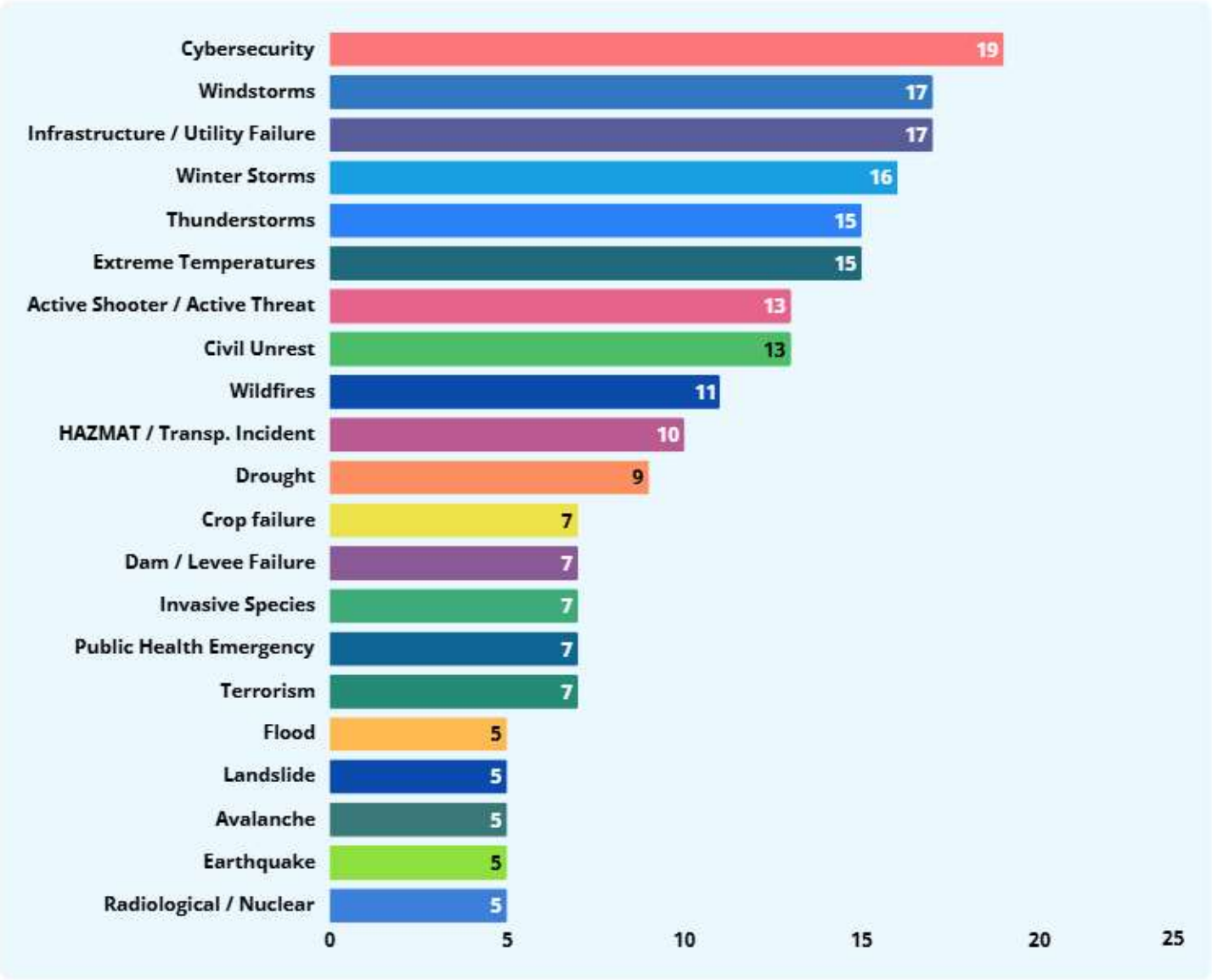

Figure 49-2 Hazard Risk Ranking Chart for Post Falls School District No. 273

MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

Table 49-4 summarizes the initiatives that were recommended in the previous version of the Hazard Mitigation Plan and their implementation status at the time this update was prepared.

PREVIOUS ACTION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION STATUS **TABLE 49-4**

ACTION #	COMPLETED	KEEP IN PLAN UPDATE	REMOVED	COMMENTS
PSD-1		X		Annual work completed
PSD-2	X			
PSD-3		X		Annual work completed
PSD-4	X			

Table 49-5 lists the initiatives that make up the Post Falls School District hazard mitigation action plan, including new mitigation initiatives (New initiatives will have * next to the action number). Table 49-6 identifies the priority for each initiative.

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN MATRIX **TABLE 49-5**

ACTION #	HAZARDS MITIGATED	OBJECTIVES	LEAD AGENCY	EST. COST	FUNDING SOURCE	TIMELINE
PSD - 1	*Further Develop Emergency Evacuation Procedures.*					
	All Hazards	**1, 3**	**PSD**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**ONGOING**
PSD – 2*	**NEW* Implement two factor authentication, secure servers, annual phishing training, and a software filter (antivirus).*					
	Cybersecurity	**1, 3**	**PSD**	**UNKNOWN**	**LOCAL**	**ONGOING**
PSD – 3	*Work with local law enforcement to practice school lockdowns.*					
	All Hazards / Active Threat	**1, 3, 5**	**PSD**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**ONGOING**
PSD – 4*	**NEW* Remove dead trees and limbs, acquire any additional insurance needed, ensure curbside structures are secured.*					
	Windstorm	**3, 5**	**PSD**	**UNKNOWN**	**UNKNOWN**	**ONGOING**
PSD – 5*	**NEW* Annual training: Coordinate with local school districts to train for reunification.*					
	Active Threat / All Hazards	**1, 3**	**PSD**	**UNKNOWN**	**UNKNOWN**	**ONGOING**
PSD – 6*	**NEW* Maintain building and services such as HVAC and boiler to meet needs in the event of severe weather. Ensure necessary resources are on hand such as food, water, blankets, and extra clothing. Create a communications and transportation plan.*					
	Severe Weather	**1, 3**	**PSD**	**UNKNOWN**	**UNKNOWN**	**ONGOING**
PSD – 7*	**NEW* Create an emergency "bucket" that includes emergency items such as walkie talkies, blankets, food, water, etc.*					
	Severe Weather	**3, 5**	**LSD**	**UNKNOWN**	**UNKNOWN**	**ONGOING**

MITIGATION STRATEGY PRIORITY SCHEDULE					TABLE 49-6
ACTION #	**PRIORITY**	**# OF OBJECTIVES MET**	**COST**	**BENEFIT**	**BENEFITS EQUAL OR EXCEED COSTS?**
PSD-1	**Medium**	2	Low	High	Exceeds
PSD-2*	**High**	2	Unknown	High	-
PSD-3	**Medium**	3	Low	Medium	Exceeds
PSD-4*	**Medium**	2	Unknown	Medium	-
PSD-5*	**High**	2	Unknown	Medium	-
PSD-6*	**Medium**	2	Unknown	Medium	-
PSD-7*	**Medium**	2	Unknown	Medium	-

See the introduction to this Volume for explanation of priorities.

SPECIAL PURPOSE DISTRICTS: HIGHWAY DISTRICTS

CHAPTER 50
EAST SIDE HIGHWAY DISTRICT ANNEX

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN POINTS OF CONTACT

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CHANGES SINCE THE 2020 AHMP

- A hazard risk summary has been added.
- Jurisdictional risk assessments have been updated.
- A jurisdiction summary chart has been added.

HAZARD RISK SUMMARY

The following chart displays the top 5 hazards for East Side Highway District. For a more comprehensive explanation, see the **Hazard Risk Ranking** section at the end of this Annex.

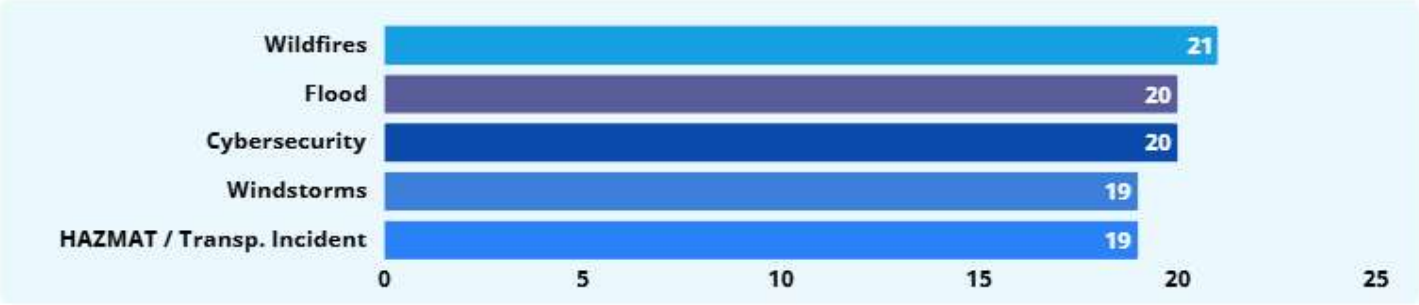

Figure 50-1: Hazard Risk Summary

JURISDICTION SUMMARY		TABLE 50-1
POPULATION SERVED	**SERVICE AREA**	**RISK VALUE**
15,758	482 sq. miles	$1,793,466,518.

OVERVIEW

The East Side Highway District was formed in 1971 by an act of the State Legislature which consolidated eight (8) highway districts and Kootenai County Road Department. The East Side Highway District is a quasi-municipal agency overseen by a Board of Commissioners. The District is located in the Eastern sector of Kootenai County. The District encompasses 242.58 miles of roads, .262 miles unimproved, 132.616 miles of gravel, and 105.838 miles of paved roads. The entire area includes 482 square miles of County and municipal territory. The boundaries of East Side Highway District skirt Shoshone County to the east, and the cities of Cataldo and Harrison, and extend to the Benewah County line in the South. The District directly serves the communities of Rose Lake and Dudley, in addition to unincorporated areas of Kootenai County. The Board of Commissioners assumes responsibility for the adoption of this plan, and the Supervisor will oversee its implementation. The East Side Highway District currently has a staff of 17 employees and 3 commissioners.

SERVICE AREA AND TRENDS

The East Side Highway District will experience an average .255% percent growth according to Kootenai County 2010/2020/2035 Future Growth Projections. The majority of the growth will come from recreational/seasonal living quarters, facilities and new development. To keep up with the new growth, the District has levied for the maximum authorized by law and enforced traffic mitigation fees. The District does not have impact fee authority to offset the cost of new growth.

ASSETS

The following table summarizes the critical assets of the District and their value:

DISTRICT ASSETS	TABLE 50-2
ASSET	**VALUE**
PROPERTY	
45.102 acres of land which includes some deeded right-of-way	$173,246
CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND EQUIPMENT	
Equipment (Insured Value)	$2,344,468
Vehicles (Insured Value)	$1,780,000
106.1 miles of Paved Roads (New Construction Rural Replacement Value)	$216,902,670
132.6 miles of Gravels Roads (New Construction Rural Replacement Value)	$222,204,819
20 Bridges (Figures are based on cost to replace decking only)	$32,287,400
	TOTAL: $475,542,808
CRITICAL FACILITIES	
Coeur d'Alene Equipment Storage, Office, Shop and 10.06 acres of land	$826,857
Canyon Rd Equip. Storage and Shop, and 3.72 acres of land	$528,415
Harrison Shop	$295,456
Harrison Boat Launch	$120,000
Asbury Pit	$85,388
Boothe Park	$390,000
	TOTAL: $2,246,116

REGULATIONS AND PLANS

The following existing codes, ordinances, policies or plans are applicable to this Hazard Mitigation Plan:

- **East Side Highway District Resolution 2008-06**—Mutual Aid Agreement between the Kootenai County Highway District to provide mutual assistance to the parties for maintenance of highways and/or emergency support in the event of a major disaster or other emergency.
- **East Side Highway District Resolution 2008-04**—Snow Removal and Sanding Policy.

JURISDICTION SPECIFIC NATURAL HAZARD EVENT HISTORY

The following table lists all past occurrences of natural hazards within the jurisdiction.

NATURAL HAZARD EVENTS — **TABLE 50-3**

TYPE OF EVENT	FEMA DISASTER # (if applicable)	DATE	PRELIMINARY DAMAGE ASSESSMENT
Flood Disaster	FEMA	1974	$101,309.08
Flood Disaster	Flood Disaster	1996	$318,398.00
Mt. St. Helens	101-01, 201-2.309-51, 309-52, 315-51	1980	$36,974.91
Ice Storm	Flood Disaster	1996	$318,398.00
Flood Disaster	FEMA: 055-91002; 30542; 1177-ID; 94-S-459	1997	$114,054.00
Snow Disaster	FEMA: P01-08-58	2008	$219,073.66
Flood Disaster	FEMA: 1781-DR-ID	2008	$1,371,088.
Flood Disaster	Idaho: ID-01-2025	2025	$550,000

LOCAL HAZARD CONCERNS

The following include narratives about specific hazards within the jurisdiction that are of particular concern in local areas.

Severe Winter Storm/ Tornado and High Winds/ Ash Fall: Physical and financial restraints would result in in excessive time to clear roads during each of these hazard events. Access for residents and emergency services would be impacted.

Flooding: There are lots of remote areas within the jurisdiction with single access routes that could be closed if roads are washed out. There are areas at risk for flooding throughout the entire district, especially the Coeur d'Alene River Valley area.

Landslide: The Latour Creek, Burma Rd., and Yellowstone Trail areas are at high risk for a landslide event that would cause loss of roadway. Of particular concern is the Latour access route, which is only one-way.

Wildfire: Approximately two-thirds of employees live rurally and could have difficulty making it to work during a wildfire event. District crews and emergency services providers could be impacted if access to certain locations becomes impaired.

Pandemic: Should a pandemic affect district crews, there would be limited to no ability to provide services.

Pipeline Failure: The Williams and Conoco Phillips pipelines run through much of the jurisdiction.

COMMUNITY CHALLENGES

- Population Growth
- Outdated water systems in right of way
- Supply Chain
- Outdated Equipment
- Outdated Infrastructure (increase in traffic)

HAZARD RISK RANKING

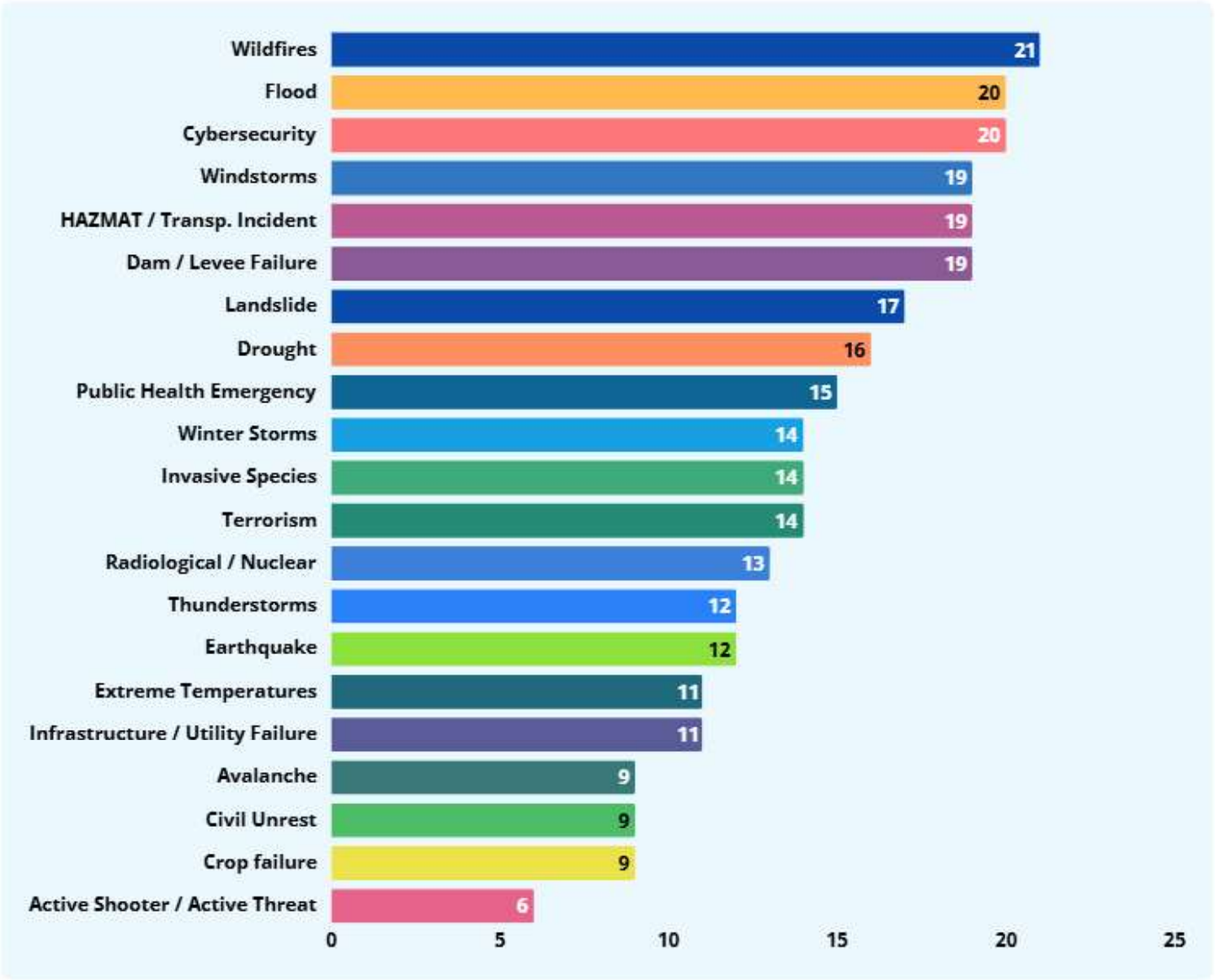

Figure 50-2 Hazard Risk Ranking Chart for East Side Highway District

MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

Table 50-4 summarizes the initiatives that were recommended in the previous version of the Hazard Mitigation Plan and their implementation status at the time this update was prepared.

PREVIOUS ACTION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION STATUS **TABLE 50-4**

ACTION #	COMPLETED	KEEP IN PLAN UPDATE	REMOVED	COMMENTS
ESHD-1		X		Ongoing, a few more occur every year and most are fixed once weather allows
ESHD-2		X		Multiple locations with moving bedload that require periodic maintenance
ESHD-3		X		Planned completion for 2027. Bidding window missed due to environmental permitting.
ESHD-4		X		This will be addressed as manpower allows
ESHD-5		X		Progress has been made and can always improve
ESHD-6	X			Reference 10-01-2025 State declaration

Table 50-5 lists the initiatives that make up the East Side Highway District hazard mitigation action plan, including new mitigation initiatives (New initiatives will have * next to the action number). Table 50-6 identifies the priority for each initiative.

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN MATRIX **TABLE 50-5**

ACTION #	HAZARDS MITIGATED	OBJECTIVES	LEAD AGENCY	EST. COST	FUNDING SOURCE	TIMELINE
ESHD - 1	*Document significant landslides, bank failures, "washouts" and manmade embankment failure.*					
	Severe Weather, Flood, Landslide, Earthquake	**1, 7, 8**	**ESHD**	**LOW**	**HMGP, PDM, LOCAL**	**LONG TERM**
ESHD – 2	*Identify critical drainage areas and clean ditches and bridge channels where bed loading is high.*					
	Severe Weather, Flood, Landslide	**3, 4, 6, 8**	**ESHD**	**LOW**	**HMGP, PDM, LOCAL**	**LONG TERM**
ESHD – 3	*Pursue Bridge Replacement funding for CDA River Bridge at Cataldo to replace the existing and structurally deficient functionally obsolete bridges above the 500-year flood elevation*					
	Flood	**1, 3, 5, 6**	**ESHD**	**HIGH**	**UNKNOWN**	**LONG TERM**
ESHD – 4	*Improve culvert management program in high runoff areas.*					
	Severe Weather, Flood	**3, 4, 6**	**ESHD**	**LOW**	**HMGP, PDM, LOCAL**	**LONG TERM**
ESHD - 5	*Improvements to existing maintenance practices including rock line, ditches, and embankment rock armoring and increase flow capabilities.*					
	Flood, Landslide	**3, 4, 6**	**ESHD**	**MEDIUM**	**HMGP, PDM, LOCAL**	**UNKNOWN**
ESHD – 6*	**NEW* Obtain grant funding for generators at all 3 facilities.*					
	All Hazards	**3, 5, 6, 9**	**ESHD**	**HIGH**	**UNKNOWN**	**MEDIUM TERM**
ESHD – 7*	**NEW* Find vendor to implement third party cybersecurity on our systems.*					
	Cybersecurity	**3, 5, 6**	**ESHD**	**MEDIUM**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN MATRIX						TABLE 50-5
ACTION #	HAZARDS MITIGATED	OBJECTIVES	LEAD AGENCY	EST. COST	FUNDING SOURCE	TIMELINE
ESHD – 8*	**NEW* Create a culvert database to prioritize culvert repairs and replacements. Replace priority culverts.*					
	Flood	**3, 6, 7, 8**	**ESHD**	**HIGH**	**HMGP, PDM, LOCAL**	**ONGOING**
ESHD – 9*	**NEW* Increase removal of hazard trees and improve roadside clear zones where possible.*					
	Windstorm	**3, 4, 6, 8**	**ESHD**	**MEDIUM**	**LOCAL**	**ONGOING**
ESHD – 10*	**NEW* Increase and improve fuel and deicer storage .*					
	Winter Storms	**3, 6**	**ESHD**	**HIGH**	**LOCAL**	**MEDIUM TERM**

MITIGATION STRATEGY PRIORITY SCHEDULE					TABLE 50-6
ACTION #	PRIORITY	# OF OBJECTIVES MET	COST	BENEFIT	BENEFITS EQUAL OR EXCEED COSTS?
ESHD-1	**Medium**	3	Low	Medium	Exceeds
ESHD-2	**Medium**	4	Low	Medium	Exceeds
ESHD-3	**High**	4	High	High	Equals
ESHD-4	**Medium**	3	Low	High	Exceeds
ESHD-5	**Medium**	3	Medium	Medium	Equals
ESHD-6*	**High**	4	High	High	Equals
ESHD-7*	**High**	3	Medium	Medium	Equals
ESHD-8*	**Medium**	4	High	Medium	-
ESHD-9*	**Medium**	4	Medium	High	Exceeds
ESHD-10*	**Low**	2	High	Medium	-

See the introduction to this Volume for explanation of priorities.

CHAPTER 51
LAKES HIGHWAY DISTRICT ANNEX

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN POINTS OF CONTACT

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CHANGES SINCE THE 2020 AHMP

- A hazard risk summary has been added.
- Jurisdictional risk assessments have been updated.
- A jurisdiction summary chart has been added.

HAZARD RISK SUMMARY

The following chart displays the top 5 hazards for Lakes Highway District. For a more comprehensive explanation, see the **Hazard Risk Ranking** section at the end of this Annex.

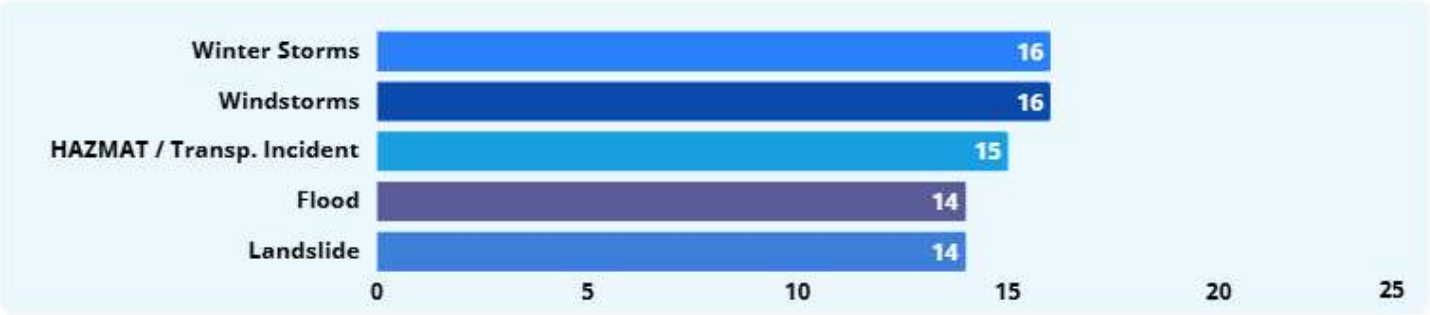

Figure 51-1: Hazard Risk Summary

JURISDICTION SUMMARY	TABLE 51-1
POPULATION SERVED	**SERVICE AREA**
Appx. 93,103	464 sq. miles and 596 lane miles of paved and gravel roadways

OVERVIEW

The Lakes Highway District was formed in May of 1971 as a result of the consolidation of the Kootenai County Road Department and four individual highway districts: Belmont, Bench, Dalton and Hayden Lake. The District is located in the Northeast sector of Kootenai County. Boundaries of the Lakes Highway District includes the cities of Coeur d'Alene, Hayden, Rathdrum, Hayden Lake, Dalton Gardens, Spirit Lake, Athol and Bayview (unincorporated) in addition to other unincorporated areas of Kootenai County within its district borders. Lakes Highway District is bounded by Post Falls Highway District to its west, Bonner County in the north and the US Forest Service to its east.

Personnel working for the Lakes Highway District in 2025 consists of 3 Commissioners and 21-employees. The Board of Commissioners assumes responsibility for the adoption of this plan; the Director of Highways will oversee its implementation. The proposed budget for the 2024-2025 fiscal year is $13,016,384.

SERVICE AREA AND TRENDS

According to the 2020 US Census Report and the Kootenai County Metropolitan Planning Organization the District serves a total population of approximately 70,842 within its taxing District, with 22,261 in the rural area boundaries.

ASSETS

The following table summarizes the critical assets of the District and their value:

DISTRICT ASSETS	TABLE 51-2
ASSET	**VALUE**
PROPERTY	
Garwood Operations Center	
Admin Bldg	$1,650,000
Maint Shop	$3,200,000
South Pole Bldg	$733,000
Sign Shop	$130,587
North Pole Bldg. 1	$532,000
North Pole Bldg. 2	$532,000
Belmont Shop	$279,259
Total Operational Contents	$596,097
CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND EQUIPMENT	
Mobile Equipment over $25,000 in Value	$3,544,116
Mobile Equipment under $25,000 in Value	$256,640
	TOTAL: $3,800,756
CRITICAL FACILITIES	
Garwood Operations Center	$7,652943
Belmont Shop	$279,259
	TOTAL: $17,932,202

REGULATIONS AND PLANS

The following existing codes, ordinances, policies or plans are applicable to this Hazard Mitigation Plan:

- Highway Standards for the Associated Highway Districts of Kootenai County Idaho
- Ordinance 2019-02, Access Management Ordinance

JURISDICTION SPECIFIC NATURAL HAZARD EVENT HISTORY

The following table lists all past occurrences of natural hazards within the jurisdiction.

NATURAL HAZARD EVENTS			TABLE 51-3
TYPE OF EVENT	**FEMA DISASTER # (if applicable)**	**DATE**	**PRELIMINARY DAMAGE ASSESSMENT**
Landslide	-	2012	Road Repair, $100,000
Landslide	-	2013	Road Repair, $75,000
Windstorm	DR-4246-ID	2015	Wind Damage, $70,033

LOCAL HAZARD CONCERNS

The following include narratives about specific hazards within the jurisdiction that are of particular concern in local areas.

Winter Storm: Downed trees and power lines due to severe winter storms have blocked roads and restricted residential access around the Twin Lakes, Spirit Lake, Cape Horn, and East Hayden Lake areas.

Wind Storms: Downed trees and power lines due to severe wind has blocked roads and restricted residential access around the Twin Lakes, Spirit Lake, Cape Horn, and East Hayden Lake areas.

Hazardous Materials: with the State Highway Grid and two major railroad routes through Lakes Highway District, there's concern for Hazardous Material Spills.

Flood: with serval lakes and minor tributaries within the Lakes Highway District residential flooding has occurred during spring rain on snow events.

Landslide: Landslides around area lake roads have and could block residential access. These areas include Twin Lakes, Hayden, Spirit Lake, and Pend Orielle.

Wildfire: There is a concern within the jurisdiction about the possibility of downed trees blocking forest access roads, hindering the ability of responders to fight wildfires.

Thunderstorm/ Riverine and Flash Flood: Intermittent flooding occurs during some periods of severe weather, blocking residential access if culverts fail. There are undersized culverts in Bayview, Idaho, making it a particular area of concern. Residential access around area lake roads can also be blocked due to flooding, including East Hayden Lake Rd. Twin Lakes, Spirit Lake, and Pend Orielle.

Infrastructure Failure: A failure of the old Highway 95 bridge would eliminate alternative routes to U.S. 95.

Active Shooter and Cyberattack: The Lakes Highway District Administration Facility could become a target of a potential active shooter or cyberattack, as government facilities are often related to these hazard events

COMMUNITY CHALLENGES

- Response to area issues due to unknown extents of issue (road blockage)
- Communications

HAZARD RISK RANKING

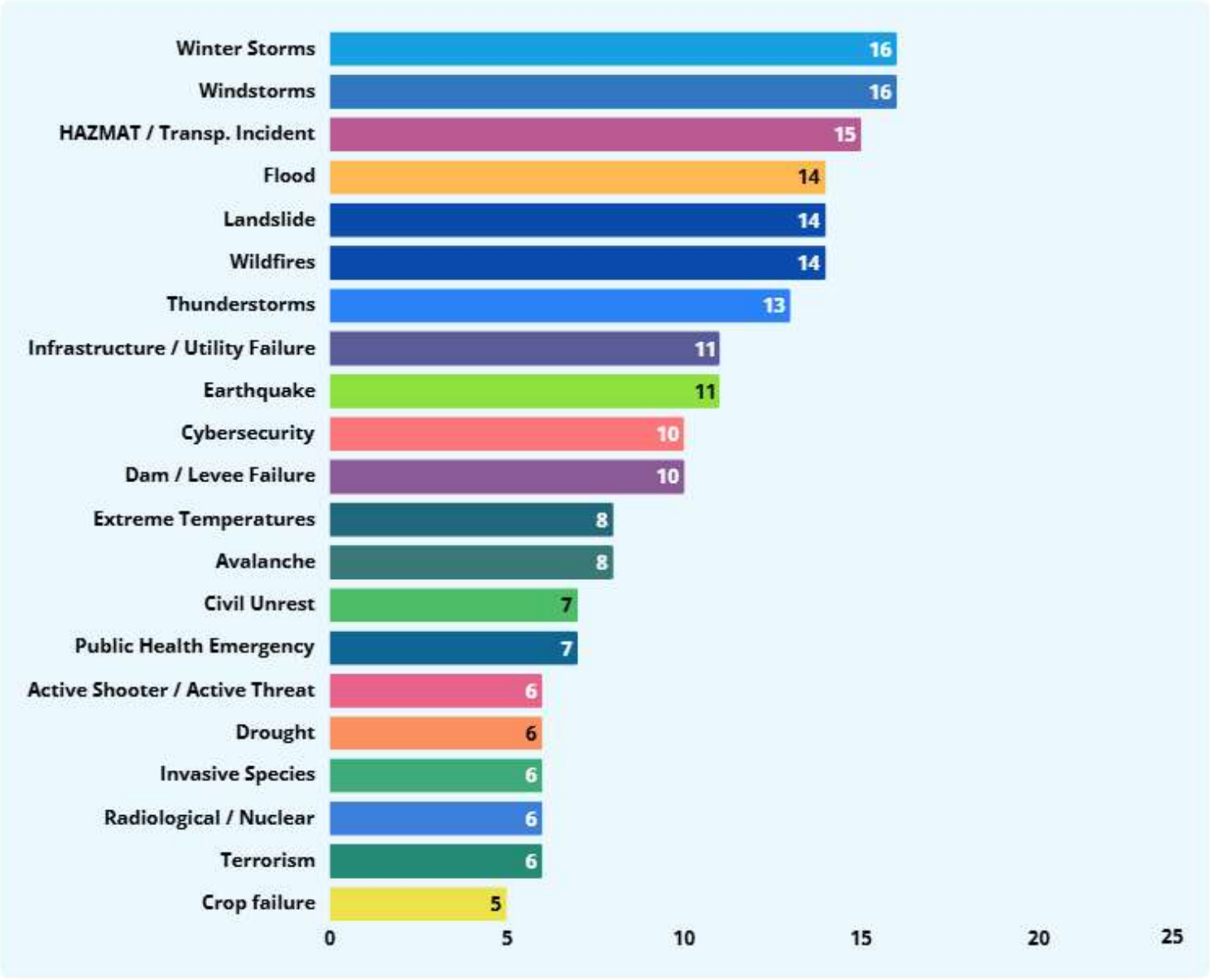

Figure 51-2 Hazard Risk Ranking Chart for Lakes Highway District

MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

Table 51-4 summarizes the initiatives that were recommended in the previous version of the Hazard Mitigation Plan and their implementation status at the time this update was prepared.

PREVIOUS ACTION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION STATUS **TABLE 51-4**

ACTION #	COMPLETED	KEEP IN PLAN UPDATE	REMOVED	COMMENTS
LHD-1		X		
LHD-2		X		
LHD-3		X		
LHD-4		X		

Table 51-5 lists the initiatives that make up the Lakes Highway District hazard mitigation action plan, including new mitigation initiatives (New initiatives will have * next to the action number). Table 51-6 identifies the priority for each initiative.

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN MATRIX **TABLE 51-5**

ACTION #	HAZARDS MITIGATED	OBJECTIVES	LEAD AGENCY	EST. COST	FUNDING SOURCE	TIMELINE
LHD - 1	*Enhance Public Awareness of Winter Driving, by TV Public Service Announcements.*					
	Severe Weather	**1, 3, 5**	**LHD**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**
LHD – 2	*Minimize Vegetation Removal, by Permitting.*					
	Flood, Landslide	**3**	**LHD**	**UNKNOWN**	**LOCAL, GRANTS**	**SHORT TERM**
LHD – 3	*Improve Culvert Maintenance Programs, by mapping and identifying priority replacements.*					
	Flood	**3, 6, 7, 8, 9**	**LHD**	**UNKNOWN**	**LOCAL, GRANTS**	**SHORT TERM**
LHD – 4	*Improve Roadside Areas through Vegetation Management Requires Right-of-Way.*					
	Severe Weather, Wildfire	**3, 5, 6, 8**	**LHD**	**HIGH**	**LOCAL, GRANTS**	**LONG TERM, ONGOING**
LHD – 5*	**NEW* Become more self sufficient by producing chemicals for deicing in house.*					
	Winter Storms	**3, 6**	**LHD**	**HIGH**	**LOCAL, GRANTS**	**SHORT TERM**
LHD – 6*	**NEW* Ensure minimal equipment backups are available.*					
	Winter Storms	**3, 6**	**LHD**	**UNKNOWN**	**LOCAL, GRANTS**	**ONGOING**
LHD – 7*	**NEW* Purchase fuel trailer and tank (backup supply).*					
	All Hazards	**3, 6**	**LHD**	**MEDIUM**	**LOCAL, GRANTS**	**MEDIUM TERM**
LHD – 8*	**NEW* Obtain a generator for Belmont shop.*					
	All Hazards	**3, 5, 6**	**LHD**	**MEDIUM**	**LOCAL, GRANTS**	**MEDIUM TERM**
LHD – 9*	**NEW* Obtain portable bridge to restore service – Bailey Bridge.*					
	Flood, Dam / Levee Failure, Landslide	**3, 4, 5, 6, 9**	**LHD**	**HIGH**	**GRANTS**	**LONG TERM**

MITIGATION STRATEGY PRIORITY SCHEDULE					TABLE 51-6
ACTION #	**PRIORITY**	**# OF OBJECTIVES MET**	**COST**	**BENEFIT**	**BENEFITS EQUAL OR EXCEED COSTS?**
LHD-1	**Medium**	3	Low	Medium	Exceeds
LHD-2	**Medium**	1	Unknown	Medium	-
LHD-3	**Medium**	5	Unknown	Medium	-
LHD-4	**Medium**	4	High	High	Equals
LHD-5*	**High**	2	High	Medium	-
LHD-6*	**High**	2	Unknown	Medium	-
LHD-7*	**Medium**	2	Medium	Medium	Equals
LHD-8*	**Medium**	3	Medium	High	Exceeds
LHD-9*	**Medium**	5	High	High	Equals

See the introduction to this Volume for explanation of priorities.

CHAPTER 52
POST FALLS HIGHWAY DISTRICT ANNEX

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN POINTS OF CONTACT

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CHANGES SINCE THE 2020 AHMP

- A hazard risk summary has been added.
- Jurisdictional risk assessments have been updated.
- A jurisdiction summary chart has been added.

HAZARD RISK SUMMARY

The following chart displays the top 5 hazards for Post Falls Highway District. For a more comprehensive explanation, see the **Hazard Risk Ranking** section at the end of this Annex.

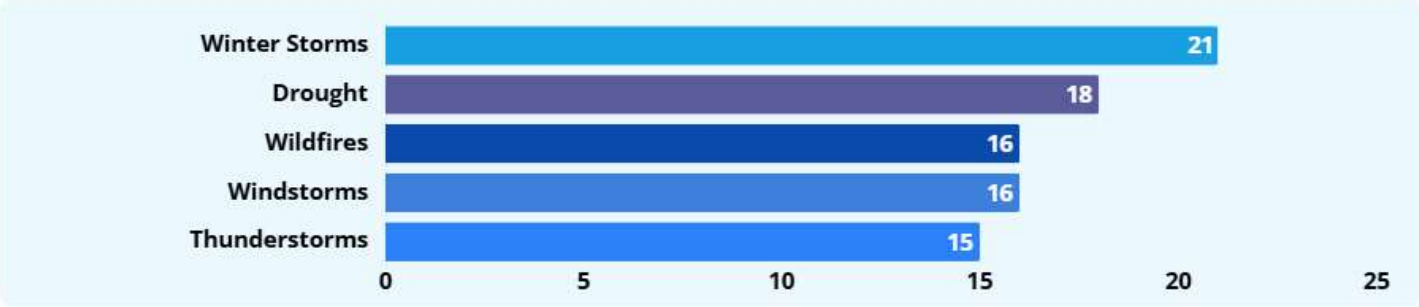

Figure 52-1: Hazard Risk Summary

JURISDICTION SUMMARY		TABLE 52-1
POPULATION SERVED	**SERVICE AREA**	**RISK VALUE**
76,096	130 sq. miles, 191.193 miles of roadway	$3,752,166,959.

OVERVIEW

The Post Falls Highway District ("District") is one of four highway districts in Kootenai County ("County") and is located in the northwest sector of the County. Post Falls Highway District was created in 1971 with the consolidation of the County Road Department and the then existing nine highway districts. It oversees maintenance of 191 miles of paved and gravel roadways within 130 square miles of County and municipal territory with over 333 roadways. The Post Falls Highway District borders Lakes Highway District to the north and east, the State of Washington on the west, and the Worley Highway District to the south. It skirts the cities of Post Falls, Coeur d'Alene, Hayden and Rathdrum and directly serves the communities of Hauser, State Line and Huetter, in addition to unincorporated areas of Kootenai County.

The District is administered by a three-member Board of Commissioners. Post Falls Highway District is divided into three sub-districts, and each sub-district is represented by an elected Commissioner. The Board of Commissioners assumes responsibility for the adoption of this plan; the Director of Highways will oversee its implementation. The Highway District currently has a staff of 22 full-time personnel. The District receives a majority of its funding from the state highway users fund and ad valorem taxes. The proposed budget for fiscal year 2024-2025 is $12,616,193.

SERVICE AREA AND TRENDS

The Highway District has and continues to have increasing traffic growth mainly around the incorporated areas in the County. The Highway District's current five-year capital improvement plan (CIP) addresses some of the needs for transportation growth. The following are a few of the projects listed on the District's five-year CIP.

- Prairie Avenue Widening: Complete the expansion from two lanes to five lanes between Meyer Road and State Highway 41 (KN 23028).
- Prairie Trail Pedestrian Underpass: Construction of a Pedestrian/Bike Underpass as part of Prairie Trail Crossing in conjunction with the widening of Prairie Avenue to five lanes from Meyer Road to State Highway 41 (KN 24398).
- Lancaster Road and Huetter Road Roundabout: Install a roundabout at the intersection of Lancaster Road and Huetter Road to reduce/eliminate fatal and serious injury crashes for all roadway users. (KN 22875 - 50/50 split with Lakes Highway District)
- State Highway 53 and Pleasant View Road Interchange: This project, located at the intersection of SH-53 and Pleasant View approximately milepost 2.2, will construct two underpasses; one as an interchange for Pleasant View Road over SH-53 and the second over the railroad interchange and structure to accommodate traffic flows and realignment of the ramps and intersecting roadways. The project will reduce serious and fatal type crashes as well as improve mobility by providing on and off-ramps for Pleasant View Road, structure over the railroad. This project will also close two other railroad crossings and add illumination. (ITD KN 10005)
- Hayden Avenue and Meyer Road Intersection: Upgrade a two-way stop controlled intersection into a single-lane roundabout with illumination and pedestrian facilities. (KN 22435)
- Pleasant View Road and Prairie Avenue Intersection: This project will reduce the number of angle crashes and will help eliminate crashes within the intersection. A reduction/elimination of serious injury crashes and fatalities should occur with the conversion of the intersection to a roundabout. (KN 20402)
- Millview Road
- The "Y" at Riverview
- Church Road

ASSETS

The following table summarizes the critical assets of the District and their value:

DISTRICT ASSETS	TABLE 52-2
ASSET	**VALUE**
PROPERTY	
125.9308 acres of land	$6,849,121
CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND EQUIPMENT	
Spokane St Bridge—provides access across the Spokane River	$50,000,000
Harbor Island Bridge—provides access onto Harbor Island	$5,000,000
80.2 miles of collector roads	$72,000,000
Maintenance equipment	$5,722,893
	TOTAL: $127,572,893
CRITICAL FACILITIES	
Maintenance Shop (main)	$1,037,988
Bodine Shop @ Pleasant View	$890,830
Fueling Facility	$120,000
Deicer Storage System	$75,000
District Office	$847,097
	TOTAL: $2,970,915

REGULATIONS AND PLANS

Post Falls Highway District is a service district charged with providing surface transportation infrastructure in the unincorporated area within its jurisdictional boundaries. As such, it does not have ordinance authority or land use jurisdiction.

JURISDICTION SPECIFIC NATURAL HAZARD EVENT HISTORY

The following table lists all past occurrences of natural hazards within the jurisdiction.

NATURAL HAZARD EVENTS			TABLE 52-3
TYPE OF EVENT	**FEMA DISASTER # (if applicable)**	**DATE**	**PRELIMINARY DAMAGE ASSESSMENT**
Emergency	EM-3467	1/20/2020	N/A
Pandemic	DR-4534	1/20/2020	N/A
Wind	DR-4589	1/13/2021	N/A

COMMUNITY CHALLENGES

- Population Growth
- Underdeveloped Roadways

HAZARD RISK RANKING

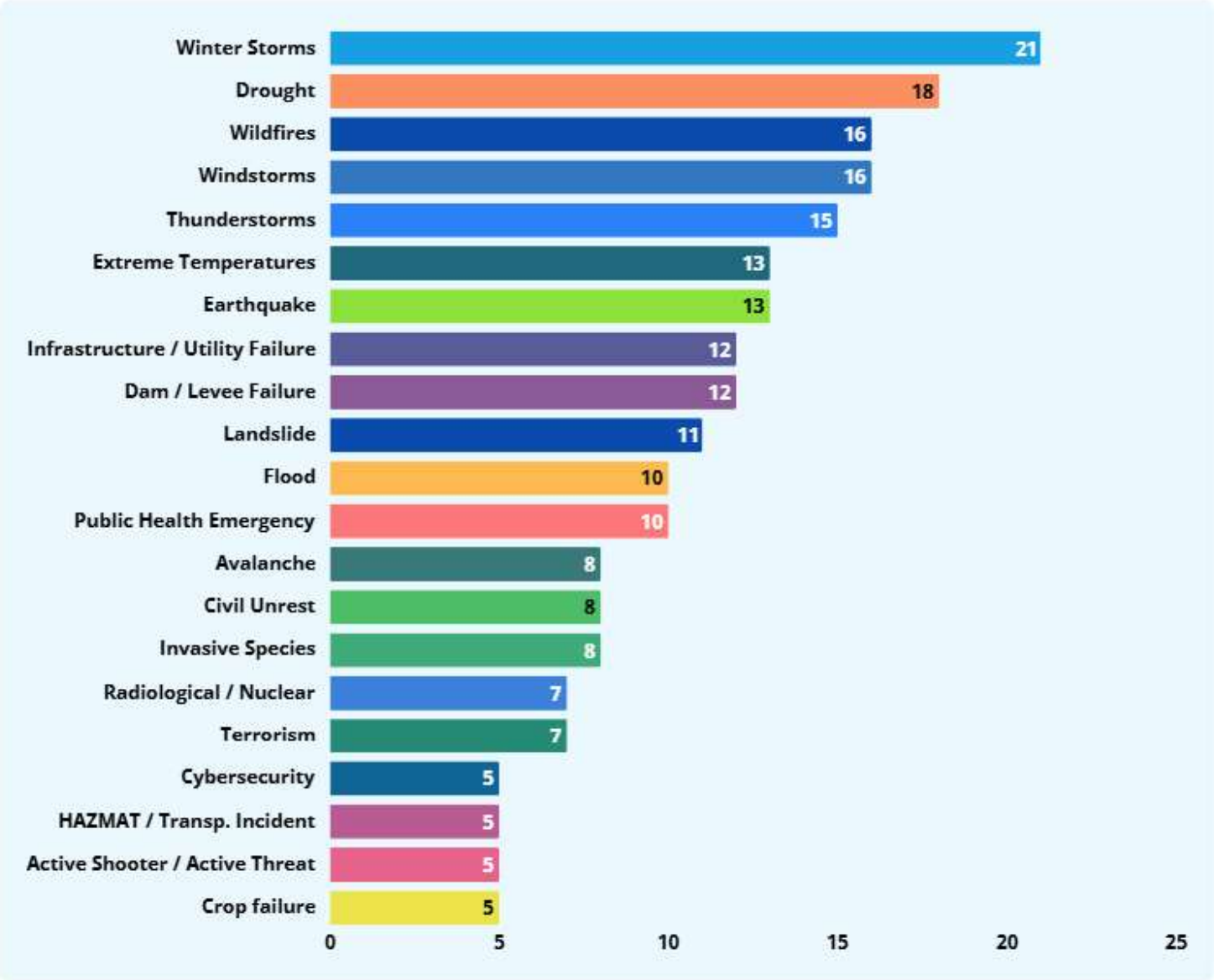

Figure 52-2 Hazard Risk Ranking Chart for Post Falls Highway District

MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

Table 52-4 summarizes the initiatives that were recommended in the previous version of the Hazard Mitigation Plan and their implementation status at the time this update was prepared.

PREVIOUS ACTION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION STATUS **TABLE 52-4**

ACTION #	COMPLETED	KEEP IN PLAN UPDATE	REMOVED	COMMENTS
PFHD-1		X		
PFHD-2		X		
PFHD-3		X		
PFHD-4		X		
PFHD-5		X		
PFHD-6		X		

Table 52-5 lists the initiatives that make up the Post Falls Highway District hazard mitigation action plan, including new mitigation initiatives (New initiatives will have * next to the action number). Table 52-6 identifies the priority for each initiative.

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN MATRIX **TABLE 52-5**

ACTION #	HAZARDS MITIGATED	OBJECTIVES	LEAD AGENCY	EST. COST	FUNDING SOURCE	TIMELINE
PFHD - 1	*Encourage roadside vegetation management practices.*					
	Severe Weather, Wildfire, Flood	**1, 3, 5**	**PFHD**	**LOW**	**LOCAL, GRANTS**	**SHORT TERM**
PFHD – 2	*Protect the general public and District facilities through non-structural mitigation.*					
	All Hazards	**1, 3, 5**	**PFHD**	**LOW**	**LOCAL, GRANTS**	**SHORT TERM**
PFHD – 3	*Document all landslides, embankment failures, wash outs and any drainage system failures.*					
	Flood, Landslides	**1, 3, 6, 7, 8**	**PFHD**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**
PFHD – 4	*Implement practices to improve roadways and right of ways in the WUI areas.*					
	Wildfire, Severe Weather	**3, 4, 6, 9**	**PFHD**	**LOW**	**LOCAL**	**SHORT TERM**
PFHD – 5	*Enhance road drainage systems.*					
	Flood	**3, 4, 6**	**PFHD**	**LOW**	**LOCAL, GRANTS**	**SHORT TERM**
PFHD – 6	*Improve culvert management program.*					
	Flood, Landslides	**3, 4, 6**	**PFHD**	**LOW**	**LOCAL, GRANTS**	**SHORT TERM**
PFHD – 7*	*Obtain backup generator to keep fuel island running. Create own materials and stockpile, keep spare parts available for equipment.*					
	All Hazards	**3, 5, 6**	**PFHD**	**MEDIUM**	**LOCAL**	**MEDIUM TERM**
PFHD – 8*	**NEW* Continue to connect roadways. Create an exit strategy to disperse traffic efficiently.*					
	Wildfires	**1, 3, 5, 6**	**PFHD**	**MEDIUM**	**GRANTS**	**LONG TERM**
PFHD – 9*	**NEW* Cut down all dead and hazard trees. Continue to train crew on downed powerlines.*					
	Severe Weather	**1, 3, 6**	**PFHD**	**LOW**	**LOCAL, GRANTS**	**ONGOING**

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN MATRIX						TABLE 52-5
ACTION #	HAZARDS MITIGATED	OBJECTIVES	LEAD AGENCY	EST. COST	FUNDING SOURCE	TIMELINE
PFHD – 10*	**NEW* Continue to purchase backup generators for facilities. Maintain battery operated radios*					
	All Hazards	**3, 5, 6**	**PFHD**	**MEDIUM**	**LOCAL**	**ONGOING**
PFHD – 11*	**NEW* Monitor hillsides for potential failures. Keep materials on hand to fix any damage roadways.*					
	Landslides	**3, 6, 8**	**PFHD**	**MEDIUM**	**LOCAL, GRANTS**	**ONGOING**

MITIGATION STRATEGY PRIORITY SCHEDULE					TABLE 52-6
ACTION #	PRIORITY	# OF OBJECTIVES MET	COST	BENEFIT	BENEFITS EQUAL OR EXCEED COSTS?
PFHD-1	High	3	Low	High	Exceeds
PFHD-2	High	3	Low	High	Exceeds
PFHD-3	High	5	Low	Medium	Exceeds
PFHD-4	Medium	4	Low	Medium	Exceeds
PFHD-5	Medium	3	Low	Medium	Exceeds
PFHD-6	Medium	3	Low	Low	Equals
PFHD-7*	High	3	Medium	High	Exceeds
PFHD-8*	Medium	4	Medium	Medium	Equals
PFHD-9*	Medium	3	Low	Medium	Exceeds
PFHD-10*	High	3	Medium	High	Exceeds
PFHD-11*	High	3	Medium	Medium	Equals

See the introduction to this Volume for explanation of priorities.

CHAPTER 53

WORLEY HIGHWAY DISTRICT ANNEX

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN POINTS OF CONTACT

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CHANGES SINCE THE 2020 AHMP

- A hazard risk summary has been added.
- Jurisdictional risk assessments have been updated.
- A jurisdiction summary chart has been added.

HAZARD RISK SUMMARY

The following chart displays the top 5 hazards for Worley Highway District. For a more comprehensive explanation, see the **Hazard Risk Ranking** section at the end of this Annex.

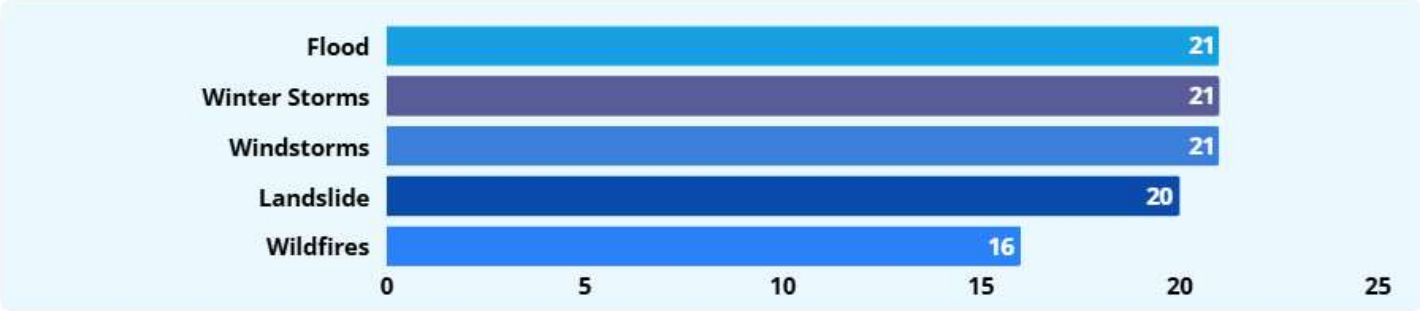


Figure 53-1: Hazard Risk Summary

JURISDICTION SUMMARY		TABLE 53-1
POPULATION SERVED	**SERVICE AREA**	**RISK VALUE**
8,607 (2010)	202. 24 sq miles, 193.123 miles of roads	$2,048,981,339

OVERVIEW

The Worley Highway District (WHD) is a public entity responsible for the maintenance and construction of secondary roads in the south west portion of Kootenai County, located in Northern Idaho. There are 193.123 miles of roads in Worley Highway District, 0.479 miles unimproved, 4.348 miles of dirt, 91.773 miles of gravel and 96.527 miles of paved road. The District is administered by a three-member Board of Commissioners. Worley Highway District is divided into three sub-districts, and each sub-district is represented by an elected Commissioner. The Board of Commissioners assumes responsibility for the adoption of this plan and the District Supervisor will oversee its implementation.

Worley Highway District is located in the Southwest sector of Kootenai County. The Worley Highway District borders Lake Coeur d'Alene to the east, Post Falls Highway District to the North, the State of Washington on the west, and Benewah County to the South. It skirts the cities of Post Falls, Coeur d'Alene and Plummer and directly serves the communities of Worley, Mica Flats, Kidd Island, and unincorporated areas of Kootenai County.

SERVICE AREA AND TRENDS

The following trends have been observed within Worley Highway District.

- Portions of the jurisdiction have experienced about a 2 percent growth over the last five years. Land use designations allow for an increase in light commercial and residential land uses within the service area. This increase in density of land uses will represent an increase in population and thus a projected increase in traffic volume.
- The majority of the growth will come from recreational/seasonal living quarters and facilities (i.e. Planned Unit Development with golf facilities.)

ASSETS

The following table summarizes the critical assets of the District and their value:

DISTRICT ASSETS	TABLE 53-2
ASSET	**VALUE**
PROPERTY	
121.8941 acres of land	$1,102,412
CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND EQUIPMENT	
193 miles of roadway	20,524,197
Bridges	2,182,937
Equipment	5,132,867
Other (in progress)	2,591,248
Radio Repeater	$4,125
Vehicles	1,828,566
	TOTAL: $32,263,940
CRITICAL FACILITIES	
Mica Yard	$ 1,241,840
Worley Yard	$ 526327
Sun Up Yard	$ 1,593,019
	TOTAL: $3,361,186

JURISDICTION SPECIFIC NATURAL HAZARD EVENT HISTORY

The following table lists all past occurrences of natural hazards within the jurisdiction.

NATURAL HAZARD EVENTS — **TABLE 53-3**

TYPE OF EVENT	FEMA DISASTER # (if applicable)	DATE	PRELIMINARY DAMAGE ASSESSMENT
Volcano Ash, Mt. St Helens	N/A	1980	Ash clean up. Replace gravel on the roads.
Flood	1102-DR-ID	1996	Erosion of roadways
Snow/Winter Event	1154-DR-ID	1996	Snow Removal
Flood	ER-5747	1998	Road Repair
Flood	ER-5742	1998	Road Repair
Snow/Winter Event	P-01-08-29	2008	Snow Removal
Flood		2017	Road Repair

LOCAL HAZARD CONCERNS

The following include narratives about specific hazards within the jurisdiction that are of particular concern in local areas.

Flash Flood: There is an erosion issue in Conklin Park Drive that needs to be addressed.

Wildfire: There is a need to extend the culvert to widen Ator Hill Road for emergency vehicles and emergency egress.

COMMUNITY CHALLENGES

- Population Growth
- Lack of Infrastructure
- Roadway layout improvement
- Increased traffic
- Single points of ingress/egress

HAZARD RISK RANKING

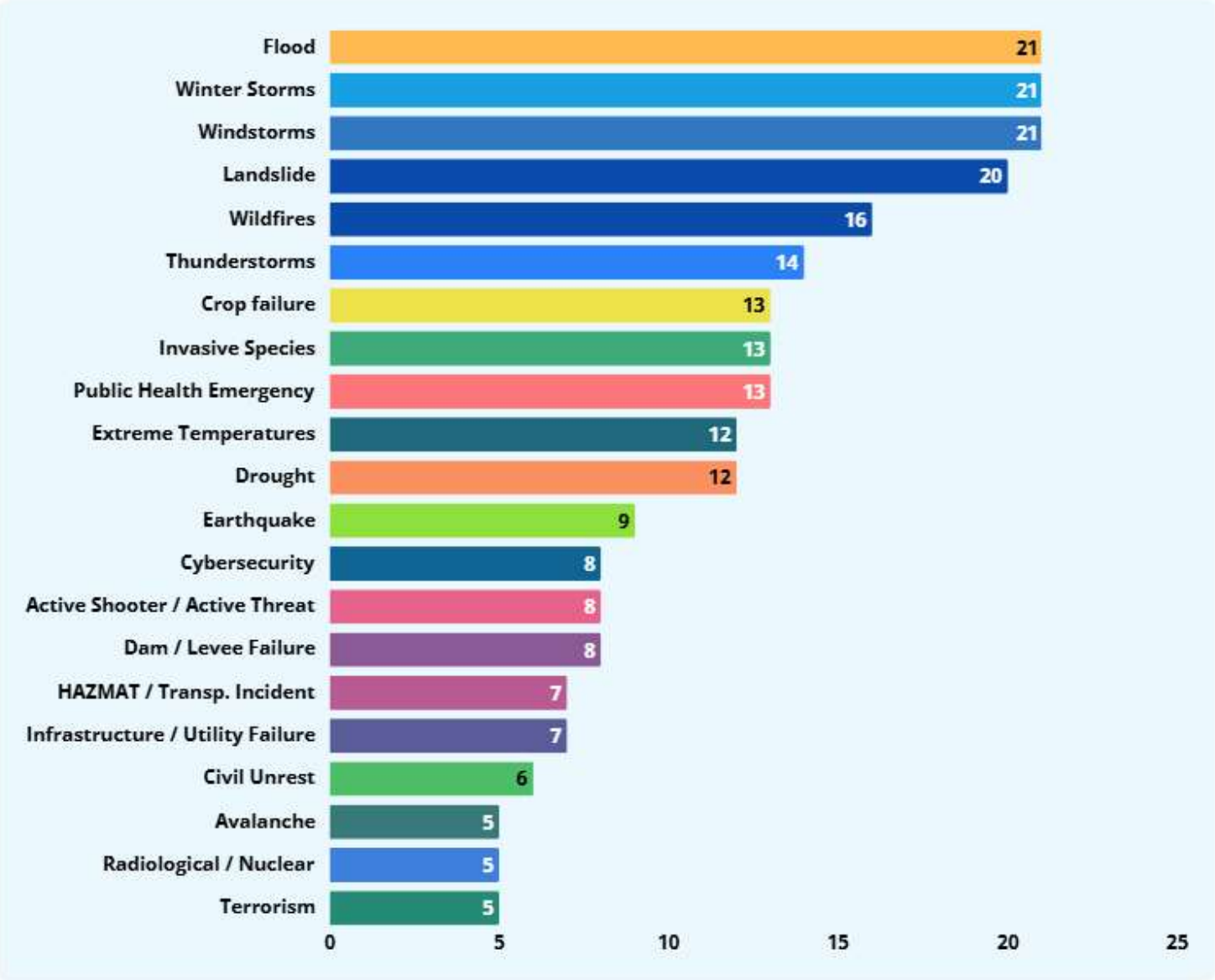


Figure 53-2 Hazard Risk Ranking Chart for Worley Highway District

MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

Table 53-4 summarizes the initiatives that were recommended in the previous version of the Hazard Mitigation Plan and their implementation status at the time this update was prepared.

PREVIOUS ACTION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION STATUS **TABLE 53-4**

ACTION #	COMPLETED	KEEP IN PLAN UPDATE	REMOVED	COMMENTS
WHD - 1		X		
WHD - 3		X		Annual work completed
WHD - 5	X			

Table 53-5 lists the initiatives that make up the Worley Highway District hazard mitigation action plan, including new mitigation initiatives (New initiatives will have * next to the action number). Table 53-6 identifies the priority for each initiative.

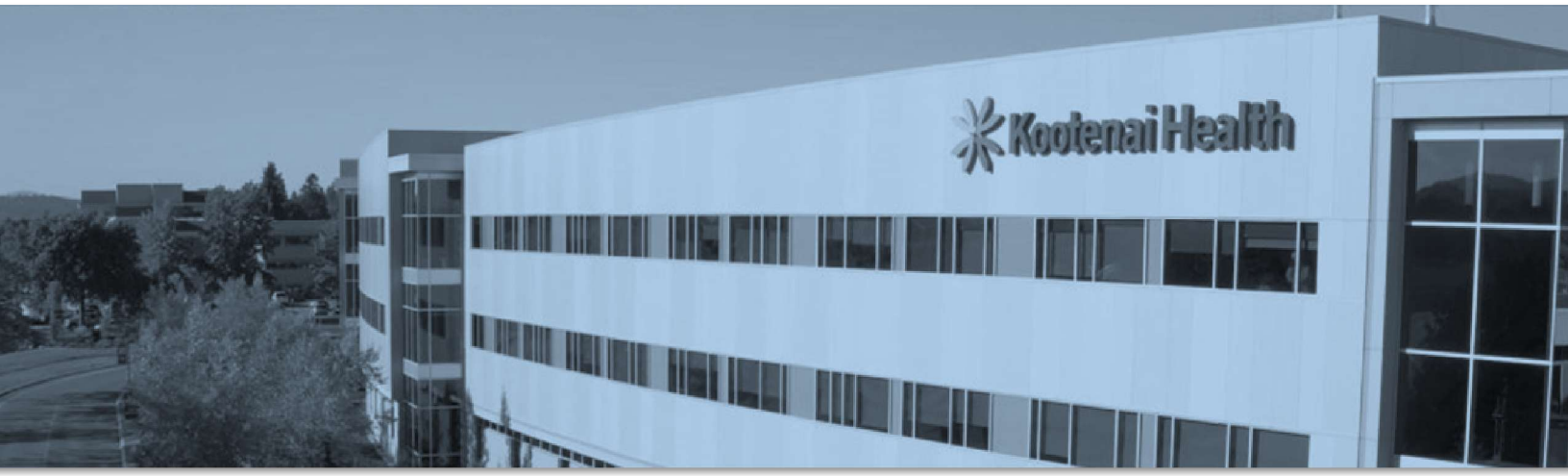
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN MATRIX **TABLE 53-5**

ACTION #	HAZARDS MITIGATED	OBJECTIVES	LEAD AGENCY	EST. COST	FUNDING SOURCE	TIMELINE
WHD - 1	*District wide weather event response (i.e. snow removal, etc.). Will need to upgrade equipment.*					
	Severe Weather	**1, 3, 5, 6**	**WHD**	**MEDIUM**	**LOCAL**	**LONG TERM**
WHD – 2*	**NEW* Clean ditch lines, raise road, replace culverts, obtain back up power – Bailey Bridge.*					
	Flood	**3, 4, 5, 6, 9**	**WHD**	**UNKNOWN**	**LOCAL, GRANTS**	**ONGOING**
WHD – 3	*Maintain roadside vegetation district wide.*					
	Wildfire	**3, 6**	**WHD**	**LOW**	**GRANTS**	**LONG TERM**
WHD – 4*	**NEW* Mitigate equipment breakdowns, improve public information for educational purposes and alerting. Obtain back up power*					
	Windstorms	**1, 3, 4, 5, 6**	**WHD**	**UNKNOWN**	**LOCAL, GRANTS**	**SHORT TERM**
WHD – 5*	**NEW* Specialized equipment and engineering availability.*					
	Landslides	**1, 3, 5, 6**	**WHD**	**UNKNOWN**	**LOCAL, GRANTS**	**LONG TERM**
WHD – 6*	**NEW* Clean ditches, remove hazard trees, ensure equipment is prepared for response prior to event.*					
	Severe Weather	**3, 6**	**WHD**	**UNKNOWN**	**LOCAL, GRANTS**	**ONGOING**

MITIGATION STRATEGY PRIORITY SCHEDULE					TABLE 53-6
ACTION #	**PRIORITY**	**# OF OBJECTIVES MET**	**COST**	**BENEFIT**	**BENEFITS EQUAL OR EXCEED COSTS?**
WHD - 1	**High**	4	Medium	High	Exceeds
WHD – 2*	**High**	5	Unknown	Medium	-
WHD – 3	**High**	2	Low	Medium	Exceeds
WHD – 4*	**High**	5	Unknown	Medium	-
WHD – 5*	**High**	4	Unknown	Medium	-
WHD – 6*	**Medium**	2	Unknown	Medium	-

See the introduction to this Volume for explanation of priorities.

OTHER SPECIAL PURPOSE DISTRICTS



CHAPTER 54
KOOTENAI HEALTH ANNEX

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN POINTS OF CONTACT

PRIMARY
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CHANGES SINCE THE 2020 AHMP

- Kootenai Health is a newly added participant to the Kootenai County All Hazard Mitigation Plan.

HAZARD RISK SUMMARY

The following chart displays the top 5 hazards for Kootenai Health. For a more comprehensive explanation, see the **Hazard Risk Ranking** section at the end of this Annex.

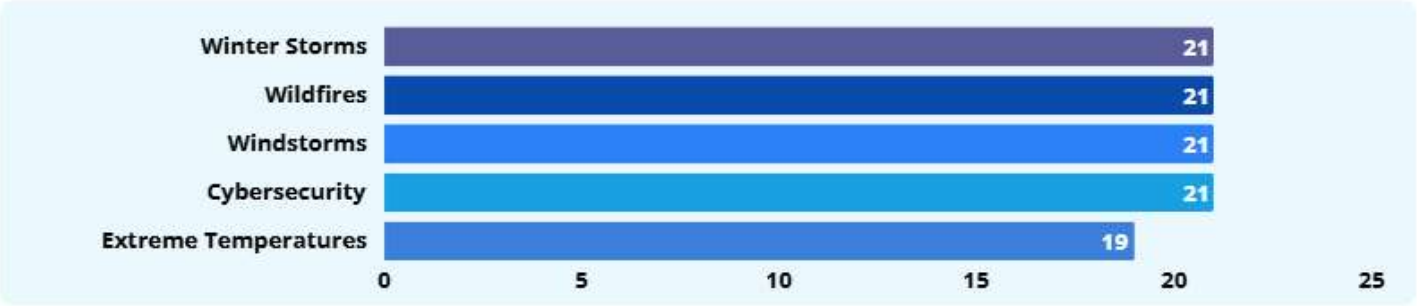

Figure 54-1: Hazard Risk Summary

JURISDICTION SUMMARY	TABLE 54-1
SERVICE AREA	**STAFF**
5 Northern Counties and beyond	200+ providers, 25+ clinical specialties

OVERVIEW

Kootenai Health provides comprehensive medical services to patients in northern Idaho and the Inland Northwest. Its main campus, located in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, includes a hospital with a 381-bed capacity and over 25 specialized Kootenai Clinic physician practices. Saint Mary's Health in Cottonwood, Idaho, and Clearwater Valley Health in Orofino, Idaho are also part of Kootenai Health. Kootenai Health is accredited by DNV. It holds Magnet designation for nursing excellence, Level II Trauma Center designation, Level III NICU designation, and accreditation from the American College of Surgeons Commission on Cancer. Kootenai Health has more than 200 employed providers across the 25+ clinical specialties.

Kootenai Health has two Boards; the Kootenai Hospital District Board of Trustees and the Kootenai Health Inc. Board of Directors and a team of seasoned healthcare executives who are collectively committed to improving the health and well-being of the patients and communities they serve.

SERVICE AREA AND TRENDS

Kootenai Health serves the 5 Northern counties of North Idaho and beyond. It has one of the busiest emergency rooms in the State, with approximately 59,000 + visits annually. This volume has grown substantially over the previous years. In 2024 the hospital had 23,000 admissions throughout various units.

ASSETS

The following table summarizes the critical assets of the District and their value:

DISTRICT ASSETS	TABLE 54-2
ASSET	**VALUE**
CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND EQUIPMENT	
Building Contents, Equipment, Supplies (all 23 buildings)	$125,744,213
Vehicles (34)	$407,894
Trailers (5)	$31,000
Tractors (3)	$28,500
	TOTAL: $126,211,607
CRITICAL FACILITIES / PROPERTY	
Kootenai Health Way,	443,000
795 Ironwood Drive,	$6,500,000
2215 Kootenai Health Way,	$2,000,000
2205 Kootenai Health Way,	$12,000,000
2415 Kootenai Health Way,	$2,500,000
2100 Ironwood Court,	$1,500,000
955 Ironwood Drive,	$1,200,000
2300 West Ironwood Place,	$2,161,505
2301 West Ironwood Place,	$11,580,062
2207 Ironwood Place,	$1,928,214
2271 Ironwood Center Drive,	$833,729
2248 Ironwood Center Drive,	$595,119
2251 Ironwood Center Drive,	$1,309,442
2231 Ironwood Center Drive,	$1,075,305
2199 Ironwood Center Drive,	$907,677
2195 Ironwood Court,	$7,133,941
2190 Ironwood Center Drive,	$1,305,000
2180 Ironwood Center Drive,	$889,945
2177 Ironwood Center Drive,	$3,348,311
2121 Ironwood Center Drive,	$2,050,974
2120 Ironwood Center Drive,	$2,290,788
1300 E Mullan Ave,	$23,083,503
1440 E Mullan Ave,	$10,106
	TOTAL: $214,742,526

REGULATIONS AND PLANS

The following existing codes, ordinances, policies or plans are applicable to this Hazard Mitigation Plan:

- Kootenai Health's Emergency Operations Plan

CLASSIFICATION IN HAZARD MITIGATION PROGRAMS

The following table presents the jurisdiction's classifications under various hazard mitigation programs.

COMMUNITY CLASSIFICATIONS — **TABLE 54-3**

	PARTICIPATING?	CLASSIFICATION	DATE CLASSIFIED
Community Rating System	-	N/A	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule	-	NA	-
Public Protection	-	N/A	-
StormReady	-	N/A	-
FireSmart	-	N/A	-

JURISDICTION SPECIFIC NATURAL HAZARD EVENT HISTORY

The following table lists all past occurrences of natural hazards within the jurisdiction.

NATURAL HAZARD EVENTS — **TABLE 54-4**

TYPE OF EVENT	FEMA DISASTER # (if applicable)	DATE	PRELIMINARY DAMAGE ASSESSMENT
Pandemic	DR 4534	04/09/2020	-

LOCAL HAZARD CONCERNS

The following include narratives about specific hazards within the jurisdiction that are of particular concern in local areas.

IT System Outages: The loss of our electronic medical records system has a large impact on hospital operations. Kootenai Health continues to improve downtime processes and education of those processes for when an outage takes place. There is also continual improvement by Kootenai Health and our partners to have many redundancies in place for our systems.

Supply Chain Shortage / Failure: Kootenai Health continues to invest in offsite storage for an additional stock of supplies. Kootenai Health also works with it's partners to have MOUs in place for when critical supplies are needed.

COMMUNITY CHALLENGES

- Concern for Disease Transmission

HAZARD RISK RANKING

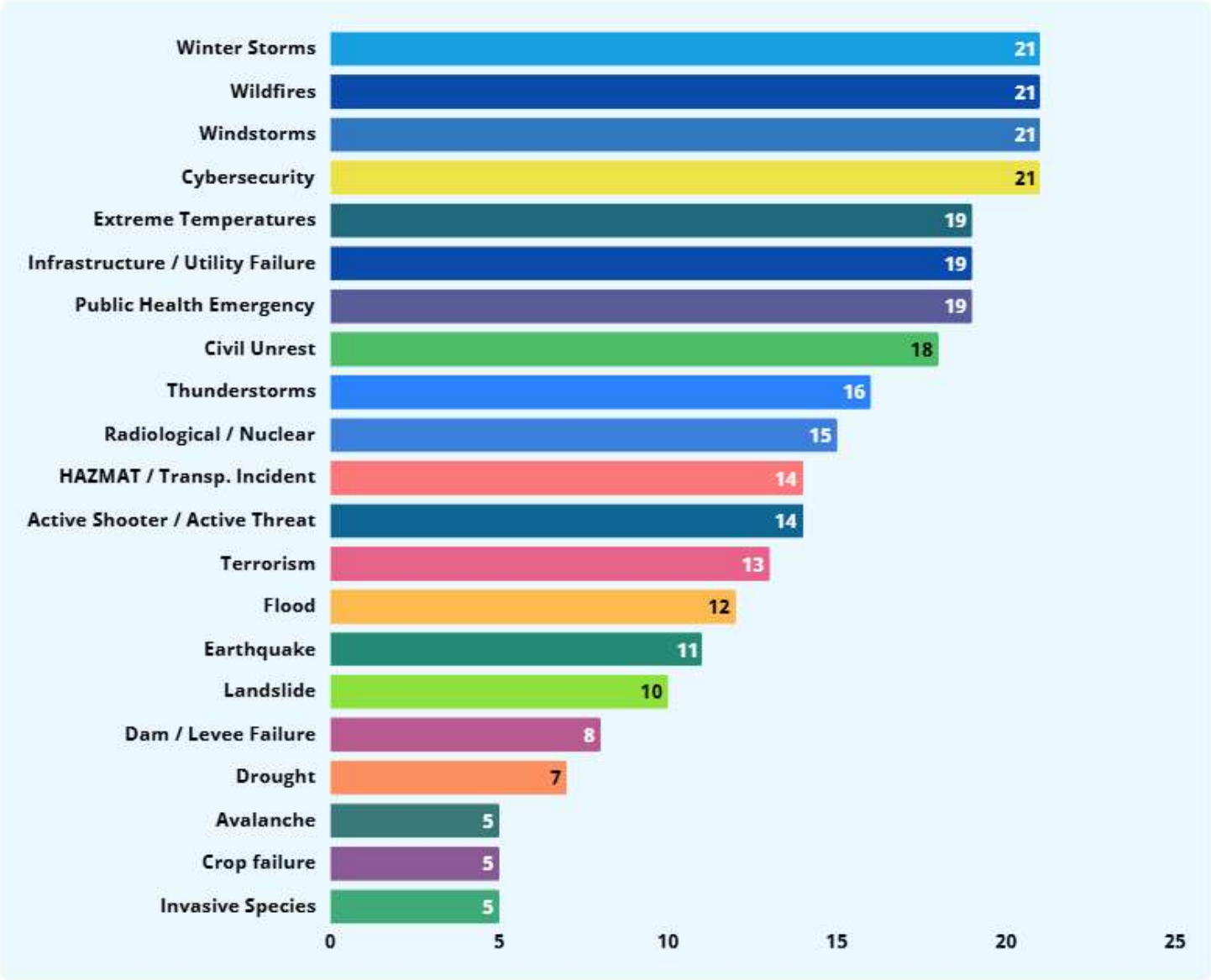

Figure 54-2 Hazard Risk Ranking Chart for Kootenai Health

MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

Table 54-5 lists the initiatives that make up the Kootenai Health mitigation action plan, including new mitigation initiatives (New initiatives will have * next to the action number). Table 54-6 identifies the priority for each initiative.

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN MATRIX — **TABLE 54-5**

ACTION #	HAZARDS MITIGATED	OBJECTIVES	LEAD AGENCY	EST. COST	FUNDING SOURCE	TIMELINE
KH – 1*	**NEW* Increase the number of individuals trained in mass decon. Expand instructors for HERT (Hospital Emergency Response Team) Team.*					
	HAZMAT	**4, 5, 6**	**KH**	**$50,000**	**LOCAL, GRANTS**	**ONGOING**
KH – 2*	**NEW* Adding an additional generator unit or replacing existing units with larger capacity unit.*					
	All Hazards	**3, 5, 6**	**KH**	**$500,000**	**UNKNOWN**	**LONG TERM**
KH – 3*	**NEW* Having more redundant servers in place for our electronic medical records system.*					
	Cybersecurity	**3, 6**	**KH**	**UNKNOWN**	**UNKNONW**	**SHORT TERM**
KH – 4*	**NEW* Continue education and processes for patient surge due to highly infectious disease.*					
	Public Health	**1, 4, 5, 6**	**KH**	**UNKNOWN**	**LOCAL, GRANTS**	**ONGOING**
KH – 5*	**NEW* Confirm all required critical 96-hour supplies are available and that all pertinent MOUs are in place.*					
	All Hazards	**4, 5, 6**	**KH**	**LOW**	**UNKNOWN**	**SHORT TERM**

MITIGATION STRATEGY PRIORITY SCHEDULE — **TABLE 54-6**

ACTION #	PRIORITY	# OF OBJECTIVES MET	COST	BENEFIT	BENEFITS EQUAL OR EXCEED COSTS?
KH -1	**Medium**	3	Medium	Medium	Equals
KH -2	**Low**	3	High	High	Equals
KH -3	**Medium**	2	Unknown	Medium	-
KH -4	**Medium**	4	Unknown	Medium	-
KH -5	**High**	3	Low	Medium	Exceeds

See the introduction to this Volume for explanation of priorities.

CHAPTER 55
PANHANDLE HEALTH DISTRICT ANNEX

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN POINTS OF CONTACT

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CHANGES SINCE THE 2020 AHMP

- A hazard risk summary has been added.
- Jurisdictional risk assessments have been updated.
- A jurisdiction summary chart has been added.

HAZARD RISK SUMMARY

The following chart displays the top 5 hazards for Panhandle Health District. For a more comprehensive explanation, see the **Hazard Risk Ranking** section at the end of this Annex.

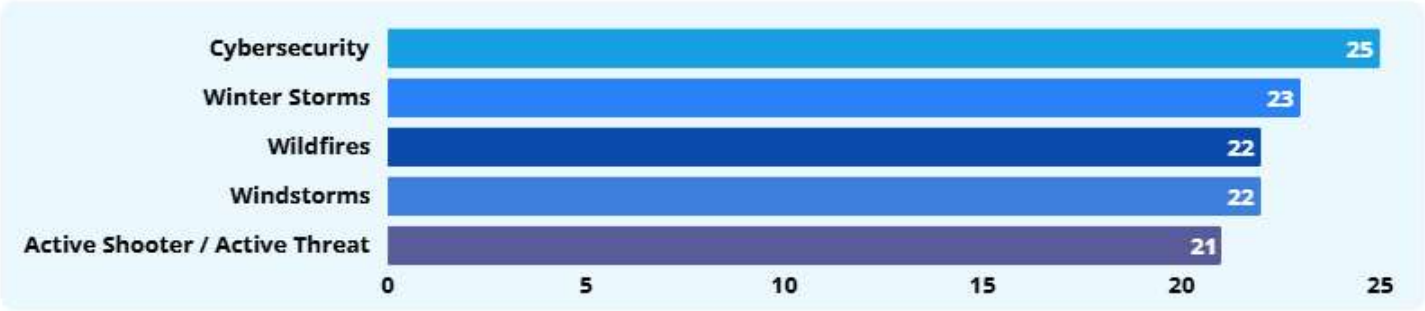


Figure 55-1: Hazard Risk Summary

JURISDICTION SUMMARY		TABLE 55-1
POPULATION SERVED	**SERVICE AREA**	**RISK VALUE**
280,921 in 5-county coverage area	7,654 sq. miles	$30,000,000,000

OVERVIEW

Panhandle Health District is one of seven health districts in the State of Idaho. In 1970 the Idaho Legislature recognized the value a formal health structure would provide Idaho residents and created the health districts to ensure that all Idahoans have access to local public health services. Panhandle Health District provides essential services to families, individuals, and organizations in northern Idaho from food and drinking water safety to health education, senior services, disease control and prevention, and immunizations.

Panhandle Health District is overseen by a seven-member Board of Health that represents Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Kootenai, and Shoshone counties. Board members are appointed by the County Commissioners and must reside within the boundaries of the public health district. The Board will assume responsibility for the adoption of the plan; the Public Health Emergency Preparedness program under the Environmental & Health Protection Division will oversee its implementation.

SERVICE AREA AND TRENDS

The demand for public health services continues to grow with increasing population and development.

ASSETS

The following table summarizes the critical assets of the District:
Panhandle Health District has opted to not include asset values for security purposes.

DISTRICT ASSETS	TABLE 55-2
ASSET	**VALUE**
PROPERTY	
Facilities located in Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Kootenai and Shoshone counties are situated on land owned by Panhandle Health District with a combined total of four parcels and 8.83 acres. The Shoshone facility is leased from Silver Mountain Properties.	
CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND EQUIPMENT	
Building contents, equipment, and supplies (all 5 buildings)	-
Vehicles (47)	-
Trailers (2)	-
CRITICAL FACILITIES	
Benewah County, 137 N 8th Street, St. Maries, ID	-
Bonner County, 2101 W. Pine Street, Sandpoint, ID	-
Boundary County, 7402 Caribou Street, Bonners Ferry, ID	-
Kootenai County, 8500 N Atlas Road, Hayden, ID	-
Shoshone County, 35 Wildcat Way, Kellogg, ID	-
	-

REGULATIONS AND PLANS

"Public Health Districts," charges district boards of health to "do all things required for the preservation and protection of the public health and preventive health." (Idaho Code, Title 39, Chapter 4).

The Idaho Emergency Operations Plan states, Public Health Districts are to "maintain protocols and procedures at the local level to respond to infectious disease outbreaks, bioterrorism, natural disasters, and other local public health threats and emergencies". County Emergency Operations Plans state that Panhandle Health District will assume primary responsibility for county support during a major health emergency.

"Panhandle Health District's All-Hazards Preparedness and Response Plan" has been adopted to minimize illness, loss of life, and impact on the community due to a bioterrorism event, infectious disease outbreak, or other significant health emergency that overwhelms routine public health and medical support services.

CLASSIFICATION IN HAZARD MITIGATION PROGRAMS

The following table presents the jurisdiction's classifications under various hazard mitigation programs.

COMMUNITY CLASSIFICATIONS			TABLE 55-2
	PARTICIPATING?	CLASSIFICATION	DATE CLASSIFIED
Community Rating System	-	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule	-	-	-
Public Protection	-	-	-
StormReady	-	-	-
FireSmart	-	-	-

JURISDICTION SPECIFIC NATURAL HAZARD EVENT HISTORY

The following table lists all past occurrences of natural hazards within the jurisdiction.

NATURAL HAZARD EVENTS			TABLE 55-3
TYPE OF EVENT	FEMA DISASTER # (if applicable)	DATE	PRELIMINARY DAMAGE ASSESSMENT
Flooding	DR-1987	05/20/2011	-
Flooding	DR-1781	07/31/2010	-
Flooding	DR-1177	06/13/1997	-
Severe Storms/Flooding	DR-1154	01/04/1997	-
Storms/Flooding	DR-1102	02/11/1996	-
Volcanic Eruption	DR-624	05/22/1980	-
Flooding	DR-415	01/25/1974	-

COMMUNITY CHALLENGES

- Funding for Cybersecurity Training and Protection
- Hardening Utilities for Cybersecurity and Weather
- Politics in Public Health

HAZARD RISK RANKING

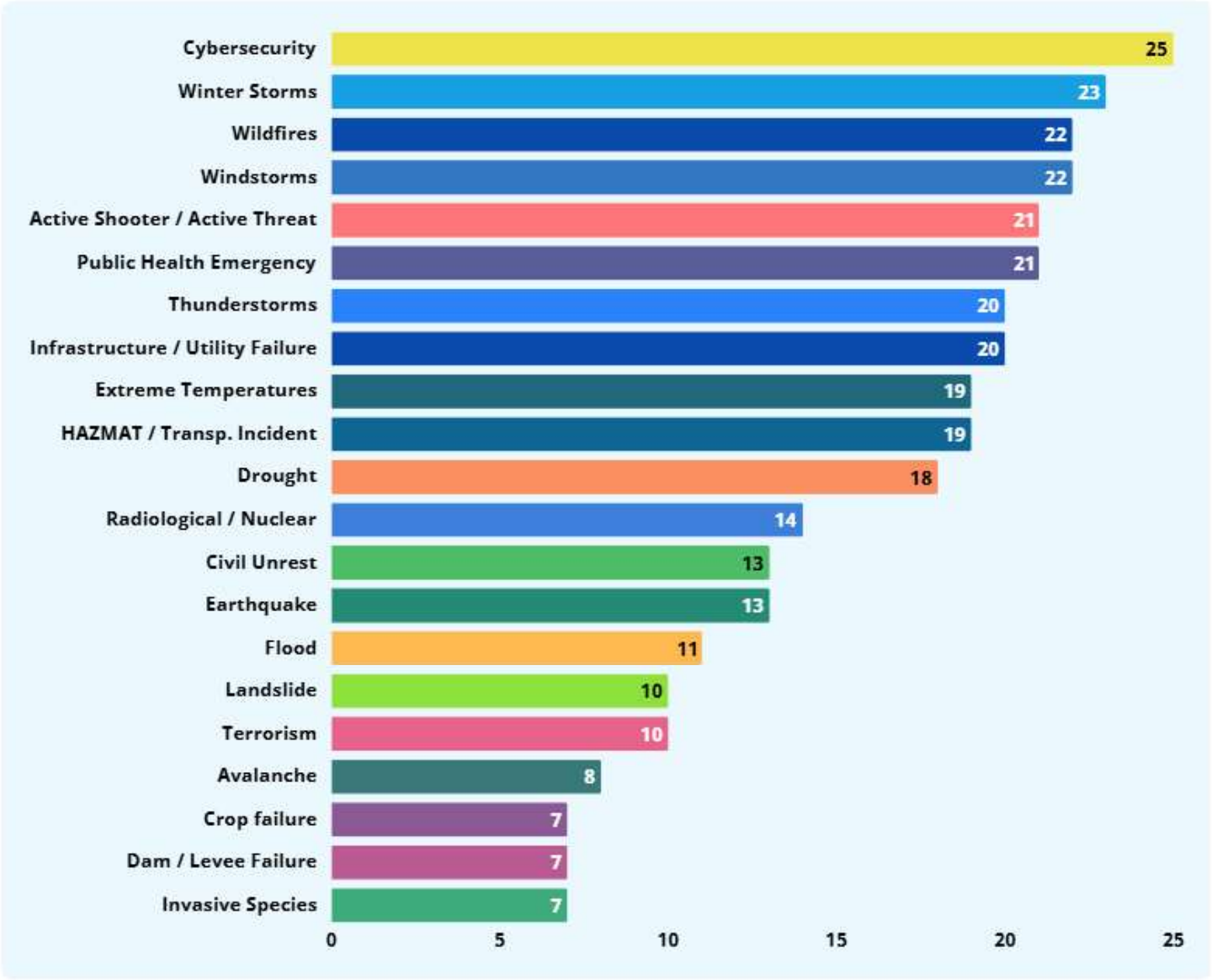


Figure 55-2 Hazard Risk Ranking Chart for Panhandle Health District

MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

Table 55-4 summarizes the initiatives that were recommended in the previous version of the Hazard Mitigation Plan and their implementation status at the time this update was prepared.

PREVIOUS ACTION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION STATUS — **TABLE 55-4**

ACTION #	COMPLETED	KEEP IN PLAN UPDATE	REMOVED	COMMENTS
PHD-1			X	
PHD-2			X	

Table 55-5 lists the initiatives that make up the Panhandle Health District hazard mitigation action plan, including new mitigation initiatives (New initiatives will have * next to the action number). Table 55-6 identifies the priority for each initiative.

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN MATRIX — **TABLE 55-5**

ACTION #	HAZARDS MITIGATED	OBJECTIVES	LEAD AGENCY	EST. COST	FUNDING SOURCE	TIMELINE
PHD – 1*	**NEW* Train staff members and volunteers on proper cybersecurity procedures. Limit admin permissions to IT personnel. Maintain off network systems that can be used if needed. Use contracted IT services to restore servers, purchase new equipment, and purchase new services.*					
	Cybersecurity	**1, 3, 4, 5, 6**	**PHD**	**UNKNOWN**	**LOCAL, CDC GRANTS**	**SHORT TERM**
PHD – 2*	**NEW* Inform and educate the public on the hazards of winter weather. Educate the public on safe driving and what supplies to keep in their car. Educate public on how to safely consume food and water without utilities. Educate the public on how to properly dress to stay warm in extreme cold.*					
	Severe Weather, Public Health	**1, 3, 5**	**PHD**	**$12,000**	**LOCAL, CDC GRANTS**	**SHORT TERM**
PHD – 3*	**NEW* Educate the public on ways to filter air when outside and using HVAC system, to keep smoke out of their home. Educate the public on how to live without utilities for up to 3 days. Educate the public on how to track wildfires and evacuation procedures. Educate the public on Go – Bags and how to "FireWise" structures.*					
	Wildfires, Public Health	**1, 3, 5**	**PHD**	**$12,000**	**LOCAL, CDC GRANTS**	**SHORT TERM**
PHD – 4*	**NEW* Educate public on dangers of falling objects/trees. Educate public on how to track and evacuate from fires. Educate public on ways to avoid smoke and how to filter air.*					
	Windstorms, Wildfires	**1, 3, 5**	**PHD**	**$12,000**	**LOCAL, CDC GRANTS**	**SHORT TERM**
PHD – 5*	**NEW* Educate the public on health dangers and how to avoid / prevent them. Educate the public on mitigation options. Plan and prepare for medical countermeasures to include POD / POVs, movement of CHEMPACK and SNs. Provide medical surge support to hospitals and clinics.*					
	HAZMAT, Public Health	**1, 3, 5**	**PHD**	**$280,000**	**LOCAL, CDC GRANTS**	**SHORT TERM**
PHD – 6*	**NEW* Deliver targeted outreach to rural residents on flood risks, private well protection and boil order information, private septic protection and recovery information, and safe re-entry and cleanup practices following flood events to reduce waterborne illness and injury in conjunction with the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality. Educate residents and partner organizations on stockpiling and recommend actions required to survive with limited or no access to power, transportation, or emergency services for extended periods.*					
	Flooding	**1, 3, 5**	**PHD**	**LOW**	**LOCAL, CDC GRANTS**	**SHORT TERM**

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN MATRIX						TABLE 55-5
ACTION #	HAZARDS MITIGATED	OBJECTIVES	LEAD AGENCY	EST. COST	FUNDING SOURCE	TIMELINE
PHD – 7*	**NEW* Educate rural landowners on actions needed when landslides impact private wells and/or septic systems. Educate residents and partner organizations on stockpiling and recommend actions required to survive with limited or no access to power, transportation, or emergency services for extended periods.*					
	Landslide	**1, 3, 5**	**PHD**	**LOW**	**LOCAL, CDC GRANTS**	**SHORT TERM**
PHD – 8*	**NEW* Provide seasonal avalanche awareness education via external messaging for jurisdictional residents. Educate Access and Functional Needs populations on stockpiling and recommend actions required to survive with limited or no access to power, transportation, or emergency services for extended periods. Educate residents and partner organizations on stockpiling and recommend actions required to survive with limited or no access to power, transportation, or emergency services for extended periods.*					
	Avalanche	**1, 3, 5**	**PHD**	**LOW**	**LOCAL, CDC GRANTS**	**SHORT TERM**
PHD – 9*	**NEW* Provide seasonal education and awareness to targeted populations using external messaging.*					
	Drought	**1, 3, 5**	**PHD**	**LOW**	**LOCAL, CDC GRANTS**	**SHORT TERM**
PHD – 10*	**NEW* Promote earthquake preparedness education for households, including securing home hazards, maintaining access to medications, and planning for delayed emergency response times.*					
	Earthquake	**1, 3, 5**	**PHD**	**LOW**	**LOCAL, CDC GRANTS**	**SHORT TERM**

MITIGATION STRATEGY PRIORITY SCHEDULE					TABLE 55-6
ACTION #	PRIORITY	# OF OBJECTIVES MET	COST	BENEFIT	BENEFITS EQUAL OR EXCEED COSTS?
PHD – 1*	**High**	5	Unknown	Medium	-
PHD – 2*	**High**	3	Medium	Medium	Equals
PHD – 3*	**High**	3	Medium	Medium	Equals
PHD – 4*	**High**	3	Medium	Medium	Equals
PHD – 5*	**Medium**	5	High	High	Equals
PHD – 6*	**High**	3	Low	Low	Equals
PHD – 7*	**Medium**	3	Low	Low	Equals
PHD – 8*	**Medium**	3	Low	Low	Equals
PHD – 9*	**Low**	3	Low	Low	Equals
PHD – 10*	**Low**	3	Low	Low	Equals

See the introduction to this Volume for explanation of priorities.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 2-A: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

- **AHMP** – All Hazard Mitigation Plan
- **CDC** – Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- **CERT** – Citizens Emergency Response Team
- **CFR** – Code of Federal Regulations
- **CHEMPACK** – Chemical Countermeasure Pack (medical countermeasures program)
- **COOP** – Continuity of Operations Plan
- **CRS** – Community Rating System
- **CWPP** – Community Wildfire Protection Plan
- **DMA** – Disaster Mitigation Act
- **EMPG** – Emergency Management Performance Grant
- **EMT** – Emergency Medical Technician
- **EPA** – U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- **FEMA** – Federal Emergency Management Agency
- **GIS** – Geographic Information System
- **HMGP** – Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
- **HOA** – Homeowners Association
- **HVAC** – Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning
- **IBC** – International Building Code
- **ICS** – Incident Command System
- **IOEM** – Idaho Office of Emergency Management
- **KCOEM** – Kootenai County Office of Emergency Management
- **KTEC** – Kootenai Technical Education Campus
- **LIDAR** – Light Detection and Ranging
- **MOU** – Memorandum of Understanding
- **MSDS** – Material Safety Data Sheets
- **NFIP** – National Flood Insurance Program
- **NFPA** – National Fire Protection Association
- **NIC** – North Idaho College
- **NOAA** – National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
- **PDM** – Pre-Disaster Mitigation (Grant Program)
- **POD / POV** – Point of Distribution / Point of Vaccination
- **RFA** – Rural Fire Assistance program
- **SNs** – Special Needs (populations with access and functional needs)
- **SW Fund** – Surface Water Fund
- **WUI** – Wildland Urban Interface

APPENDIX 2-B: JURISDICTIONAL ANNEX TEMPLATES AND GUIDANCE

HANDOUT: Jurisdictional Meeting #1

Kootenai County Multi Jurisdiction All Hazard Mitigation Plan

Jurisdiction Critical Infrastructure and Challenges

Name: _____ Title: _____

Jurisdiction: _____

What Critical Infrastructure and assets that vital to your community?

Critical Infrastructure: essential assets, systems, and networks that are vital for the functioning of a society and economy, and whose disruption would have a significant impact on public safety, security, or economic stability.

Associated Lifeline	Top Assets and Critical Infrastructure

Sample Responses

• Water, Wastewater, Electric Utility *(Water Systems)* • Fire/EMS/Police/ 911 system *(Communications/ Safety & Security, Health & Medical)*	• Local railroad lines, public transit, roadways, airport *(Transportation)* • Energy Company *(Energy)*

What are the **top challenges** your community faces

Our Community's Biggest Challenges	

Sample Responses

• Population growth • Underdeveloped water infrastructure • Lack of funding for capital improvements • Accessibility challenges (i.e., limited sight, hearing, or mobility)	• Equipment and replacement parts due to delayed manufacturing, hard to get. Not in a timely manner • Workforce challenges (affordable housing) • Legislative changes that impact operations

FEMA's Community Lifelines

HANDOUT: Jurisdictional Meeting #1

Risk Analysis Methodology

1. Hazard Identification

List the natural hazards that affect the area, such as floods, wildfires, earthquakes, etc.

2. Collect Data

Gather data for each hazard in the following categories:

- **Perceived Risk**: How concerned are the public and local stakeholders about the hazard?
- **Historical Occurrence**: How often has this hazard occurred in the past?
- **Probability of Occurrence**: What is the likelihood that the hazard will occur in the future?
- **Property Exposed**: How much property (homes, infrastructure) could be impacted?
- **Population Exposed**: How many people are at risk?

3. Rating Factor

For each hazard, rate the factors on a scale of 1 to 5 (1 = low risk, 5 = high risk). Here's a basic guide:

- **Perceived Risk**:
  - 1: Low concern, 5: High concern
- **Historical Occurrence**:
  - 1: No past occurrences, 5: Frequent occurrences
- **Probability of Occurrence**:
  - 1: Unlikely, 5: Very likely
- **Property Exposed**:
  - 1: Low exposure, 5: High exposure
- **Population Exposed**:
  - 1: Low exposure, 5: High exposure

4. Calculate Risk Score

Add the ratings for each factor to get an overall risk score for each hazard.

For example, if a hazard has the following ratings:

- Perceived Risk: 4
- Historical Occurrence: 3
- Probability of Occurrence: 4
- Property Exposed: 5
- Population Exposed: 4

Total score = 4 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 4 = 20 (out of 25)

Historical Occurrence

Rating	Description	Number of Historical Occurrences (within 50 years)
1	None	Never Occurred
2	Low	1–3 Occurrences
3	Medium	4-7 Occurrences
4	High	8-9 Occurrences
5	Extreme	10+ Occurrences

Probability of Occurrence

Rating	Description	Number of Historical Occurrences (within 50 years)
1	Rare	One or less event in the next 50 years
2	Low	Chance of occurrence in the next 25-50 years
3	Medium	Chance of occurrence in the next 10-25 years
4	High	Chance of occurrence in the next 1-10 years
5	Extreme	Chance of occurrence in the next 1-5 years

Property Exposed

Rating	Description	Number of Historical Occurrences (within 50 years)
1	Negligible	Less than 10%
2	Limited	10% - 25%
3	Significant	25% - 50%
4	Critical	50% - 75%
5	Catastrophic	Most, if not all the County is exposed

Population Exposed

Rating	Description	Number of Historical Occurrences (within 50 years)
1	Negligible	Less than 5%
2	Limited	5%-10%
3	Significant	10%-25%
4	Critical	25%-50%
5	Catastrophic	More than 50%

Jurisdictional Threats & Hazards Survey

HANDOUT: Jurisdictional Meeting #2

Each jurisdiction was presented with their individual risk assessments, mitigation initiatives to review and update from the 2020 update process, and this handout to identify new mitigation projects.

Return this worksheet to KCOEM at the end of the Mitigation Strategy Workshop. If your jurisdiction needs more time, please provide a date you will return the worksheet (within the next 2 weeks) to KCOEM

Jurisdiction: _____

Instructions: Refer to the information gathered to date from the risk assessment, and other input you have received from the public or other staff.

YOU MUST IDENTIFY A MINIMUM OF (5) MITIGATION ITEMS

(try to focus on hazards ranked higher on your risk assessment)

Hazard 1	Hazard 2	Hazard 3	Hazard 4	Hazard 5
Problem Statement: *What hazard-related issue or vulnerability are you addressing?*				
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Proposed Solution: *Describe the project, policy, or strategy you propose to reduce risk (mitigation item).*				
Hazard(s) Addressed:				
☐ **ALL HAZARDS**	☐ **ALL HAZARDS**	☐ **ALL HAZARDS**	☐ **ALL HAZARDS**	☐ **ALL HAZARDS**
☐ Wildfires	☐ Wildfires	☐ Wildfires	☐ Wildfires	☐ Wildfires
☐ Thunderstorms	☐ Thunderstorms	☐ Thunderstorms	☐ Thunderstorms	☐ Thunderstorms
☐ Windstorms	☐ Windstorms	☐ Windstorms	☐ Windstorms	☐ Windstorms
☐ Winter Storms	☐ Winter Storms	☐ Winter Storms	☐ Winter Storms	☐ Winter Storms
☐ HAZMAT/Transportation	☐ HAZMAT/Transportation	☐ HAZMAT/Transportation	☐ HAZMAT/Transp.	☐ HAZMAT/Transp.
☐ Utility Failure	☐ Utility Failure	☐ Utility Failure	☐ Utility Failure	☐ Utility Failure
☐ Cybersecurity	☐ Cybersecurity	☐ Cybersecurity	☐ Cybersecurity	☐ Cybersecurity
☐ Public Health	☐ Public Health	☐ Public Health	☐ Public Health	☐ Public Health
☐ Extreme Temperatures	☐ Extreme Temperatures	☐ Extreme Temperatures	☐ Extreme Temp.	☐ Extreme Temp.
☐ Active Shooter/Threat	☐ Active Shooter/Threat	☐ Active Shooter/Threat	☐ Active Threat	☐ Active Threat
☐ Flood	☐ Flood	☐ Flood	☐ Flood	☐ Flood
☐ Drought	☐ Drought	☐ Drought	☐ Drought	☐ Drought
☐ Crop failure	☐ Crop failure	☐ Crop failure	☐ Crop failure	☐ Crop failure
☐ Dam/Levee Failure	☐ Dam/Levee Failure	☐ Dam/Levee Failure	☐ Dam/Levee Failure	☐ Dam/Levee Fail.
☐ Landslide	☐ Landslide	☐ Landslide	☐ Landslide	☐ Landslide
☐ Civil Unrest	☐ Civil Unrest	☐ Civil Unrest	☐ Civil Unrest	☐ Civil Unrest
☐ Earthquake	☐ Earthquake	☐ Earthquake	☐ Earthquake	☐ Earthquake
☐ Terrorism	☐ Terrorism	☐ Terrorism	☐ Terrorism	☐ Terrorism
☐ Avalanche	☐ Avalanche	☐ Avalanche	☐ Avalanche	☐ Avalanche
☐ Invasive Species	☐ Invasive Species	☐ Invasive Species	☐ Invasive Species	☐ Invasive Species
☐ Nuclear/Radiological	☐ Nuclear/Radiological	☐ Nuclear/Radiological	☐ Nuclear	☐ Nuclear

MP Goal(s) Supported: *Which goals or objectives of the Hazard Mitigation Plan does this support? (can just write the number)*				
Priority Level				
▫ High ▫ Medium ▫ Low	▫ High ▫ Medium ▫ Low	▫ High ▫ Medium ▫ Low	▫ High ▫ Medium ▫ Low	▫ High ▫ Medium ▫ Low
Lead Agency/Department				
Partners (if any): *Agencies, utilities, neighboring jurisdictions, NGOs, etc.*				
Estimated Cost				

Potential Funding Sources				
☐ Local Funds ☐ FEMA HMGP ☐ State Grants ☐ Other: _____ ☐ Undetermined	☐ Local Funds ☐ FEMA HMGP ☐ State Grants ☐ Other: _____ ☐ Undetermined	☐ Local Funds ☐ FEMA HMGP ☐ State Grants ☐ Other: _____ ☐ Undetermined	☐ Local Funds ☐ FEMA HMGP ☐ State Grants ☐ Other: _____ ☐ Undetermined	☐ Local Funds ☐ FEMA HMGP ☐ State Grants ☐ Other: _____ ☐ Undetermined
Timeline for Implementation				
☐ Short-Term (0–2 yrs) ☐ Medium-Term (2–5 yrs) ☐ Long-Term (5+ yrs) ☐ Ongoing	☐ Short-Term (0–2 yrs) ☐ Medium-Term (2–5 yrs) ☐ Long-Term (5+ yrs) ☐ Ongoing	☐ Short-Term (0–2 yrs) ☐ Medium-Term (2–5 yrs) ☐ Long-Term (5+ yrs) ☐ Ongoing	☐ Short-Term (0–2 yrs) ☐ Medium-Term (2–5 yrs) ☐ Long-Term (5+ yrs) ☐ Ongoing	☐ Short-Term (0–2 yrs) ☐ Medium-Term (2–5 yrs) ☐ Long-Term (5+ yrs) ☐ Ongoing
Notes / Additional Information (Optional)				

Consider the Following When Developing Actions:

Outreach & Awareness:
Are there gaps in public understanding of hazards? Identify any outreach or education projects to raise awareness.

Socially Vulnerable Populations:
What actions can help protect underserved or high-risk groups in your community?

Backup Power for Critical Facilities
List critical sites (e.g., fire stations, shelters) that need backup power. Include generator size or cost if known.

Capability Gaps
Do you need to improve local capacity through plans, ordinances, training, or equipment? Identify actions that build capability.

Infrastructure & Lifeline Protection
Identify essential roads, facilities, or services at risk. Suggest actions to protect or strengthen them (e.g., elevate, harden).

Examples

Problem	Solution	Hazard(s) Addressed
The Public Works facility, located at 123 Main Street, is identified as a critical facility and lifeline for the jurisdiction. The facility does not have a back-up generator to maintain continuity of operations during an emergency event.	The Public Works Superintendent will work alongside the jurisdictional engineer to identify the necessary capacity for an emergency generator for the Public Works facility. Once identified, Public Works will have the emergency generator installed at its facility at 123 Main Street. Public Works will be responsible for maintaining the emergency generator.	Cyber Incidents, Drought, Earthquake, Hailstorms, Tornado/Windstorm, Utility Interruption, Wildfire, Winter Storm
Officials in NFIP-participating communities are responsible for regulating all development in SFHAs by issuing permits and enforcing local floodplain requirements, including Substantial Damage, for the repairs of damaged buildings. The municipality does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations.	The municipality will develop a Substantial Damage Management Plan, following the six-step planning process in 2021 Developing a Substantial Damage Management Plan. This Plan will outline responsibilities for Substantial Damage determinations, determining market value, and permit approval processes following a disaster event.	Dam Failure, Earthquake, Flood/Flash Flood/Ice Jams, Hailstorms, Subsidence/Sinkholes, Tornado/Windstorm, Wildfire, Winter Storm

TEMPLATE: Municipal Jurisdiction Annex

MUNICIPAL JURISDICTION NAME ANNEX

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN POINTS OF CONTACT

PRIMARY	ALTERNATE
Name, Title	**Name, Title**
Street Address	Street Address
City, State, Zip	City, State, Zip
Phone:	Phone:
Email:	Email:

HAZARD RISK SUMMARY

The following chart displays the top 5 hazards for the Municipal Jurisdiction Name. For a more comprehensive explanation, see the **Hazard Risk Ranking** section at the end of this Annex.

HAZARD RISK RANKING CHART ADDED FROM RISK ASSESSMENT DATA

JURISDICTION SUMMARY		
CURRENT POPULATION	**DATE OF INCORPORATION**	**POPULATION GROWTH**
_____	_____	Increased by approximately ___%

OVERVIEW

Provide a brief overview jurisdiction

BRIEF HISTORY

Provide a brief history of jurisdiction

GOVERNING BODY FORMAT

Provide a brief explanation of jurisdiction's governing body

DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Provide a brief explanation of jurisdiction's current and future development.

CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

An assessment of legal and regulatory capabilities is presented in Table 3-1. An assessment of fiscal capabilities is presented in Table 3-2. An assessment of administrative and technical capabilities is presented in Table 3-3. Information on National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) compliance is presented in Table 3-4. Classifications under various community mitigation programs are presented in Table 3-5.

LEGAL AND REGULATORY CAPABILITY		
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REQUIREMENTS	**COMMENTS:**	**LOCAL AUTHORITY?**
Building Code	Insert Code Number and Adoption Date; Other Comments	YES / NO
Zoning Code	Insert Code Number and Adoption Date; Other Comments	YES / NO
Subdivisions	Insert Code Number and Adoption Date; Other Comments	YES / NO
Stormwater Management	Insert Code Number and Adoption Date; Other Comments	YES / NO
Post-Disaster Recovery	Insert Code Number and Adoption Date; Other Comments	YES / NO
Real Estate Disclosure	Insert Code Number and Adoption Date; Other Comments	YES / NO
Growth Management	Insert Code Number and Adoption Date; Other Comments	YES / NO
Site Plan Review	Insert Code Number and Adoption Date; Other Comments	YES / NO
Public Health and Safety	Insert Code Number and Adoption Date; Other Comments	YES / NO
Environmental Protection	Insert Code Number and Adoption Date; Other Comments	YES / NO
PLANNING DOCUMENTS	**COMMENTS:**	**LOCAL AUTHORITY?**
General or Comprehensive Plan *Is the plan equipped to provide linkage to this mitigation plan?*	YES / NO Insert Code and/or Plan Name and Adoption Date; Other Comments	YES / NO
Capital Improvement Plan *What types of capital facilities does the plan address?* *How often is the plan updated?*	Insert Code and/or Plan Name and Adoption Date; Other Comments	YES / NO
Floodplain or Basin Plan	Insert Code and/or Plan Name and Adoption Date; Other Comments	YES / NO
Stormwater Plan	Insert Code and/or Plan Name and Adoption Date; Other Comments	YES / NO
Habitat Conservation Plan	Insert Code and/or Plan Name and Adoption Date; Other Comments	YES / NO
Economic Development Plan	Insert Code and/or Plan Name and Adoption Date; Other Comments	YES / NO
Shoreline Management Plan	Insert Code and/or Plan Name and Adoption Date; Other Comments	YES / NO
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	Insert Code and/or Plan Name and Adoption Date; Other Comments	YES / NO
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING	**COMMENTS:**	**LOCAL AUTHORITY?**
Comprehensive Emergency Operations Plan	Insert Plan Name and Adoption Date; Other Comments	YES / NO
Threat & Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment	Insert Plan Name and Adoption Date; Other Comments	YES / NO
Terrorism Plan	Insert Plan Name and Adoption Date; Other Comments	YES / NO
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	Insert Plan Name and Adoption Date; Other Comments	YES / NO
Continuity of Operations Plan	Insert Plan Name and Adoption Date; Other Comments	YES / NO
Public Health Plan	Insert Plan Name and Adoption Date; Other Comments	YES / NO

FISCAL CAPABILITY	
FINANCIAL RESOURCES	**ACCESSIBLE / ELIGIBLE TO USE?**
Community Development Block Grants	YES / NO
Capital Improvements Project Funding	YES / NO
Authority to Levy Taxes for Specific Purposes	YES / NO
User Fees for Water, Sewer, Gas or Electric Service	YES / NO
Incur Debt through General Obligation Bonds	YES / NO
Incur Debt through Special Tax Bonds	YES / NO
Incur Debt through Private Activity Bonds	YES / NO
Withhold Public Expenditures in Hazard-Prone Areas	YES / NO
State-Sponsored Grant Programs	YES / NO
Development Impact Fees for Homebuyers or Developers	YES / NO
Other	YES / NO

ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL CAPABILITY		
STAFF/PERSONNEL RESOURCES	**AVAILABLE?**	**DEPARTMENT/AGENCY/POSITION**
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	YES / NO	Insert appropriate information
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	YES / NO	Insert appropriate information
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	YES / NO	Insert appropriate information
Staff with training in benefit/cost analysis	YES / NO	Insert appropriate information
Surveyors	YES / NO	Insert appropriate information
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS applications	YES / NO	Insert appropriate information
Scientist familiar with natural hazards in local area	YES / NO	Insert appropriate information
Emergency manager	YES / NO	Insert appropriate information
Grant writers	YES / NO	Insert appropriate information

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM (NFIP) COMPLIANCE	
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Insert appropriate information
Who is your floodplain administrator? (department/position)	Insert appropriate information
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	YES / NO
What is the date of adoption of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Insert appropriate information
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit or Community Assistance Contact?	Insert appropriate information
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? – *If so, please state what they are.*	YES / NO Insert appropriate information
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? – *If no, please state why.*	YES / NO Insert appropriate information
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? – *If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?*	YES / NO Insert appropriate information
Does your jurisdiction participate in the Community Rating System (CRS)? – *If so, is your jurisdiction seeking to improve its CRS Classification?* – *If not, is your jurisdiction interested in joining the CRS program?*	YES / NO YES / NO YES / NO

COMMUNITY CLASSIFICATIONS			
	PARTICIPATING?	CLASSIFICATION	DATE CLASSIFIED
Community Rating System	YES / NO	___	Date
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule	YES / NO	___	Date
Public Protection - Fire Insurance Rating.	YES / NO	___	Date
Storm Ready	YES / NO	___	Date
Firewise	YES / NO	___	Date

JURISDICTION-SPECIFIC NATURAL HAZARD EVENT HISTORY

Table 3-6 lists notable occurrences of natural hazards specifically recorded within the jurisdiction by the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration. Information regarding hazards incidents impacting the entire county can be found in Volume 1 of this plan.

NATURAL HAZARD EVENTS			
TYPE OF EVENT	EVENT DESCRIPTION / FEMA DISASTER #	DATE	PRELIMINARY DAMAGE ASSESSMENT
Insert Event Type	___	Date	$___
Insert Event Type	___	Date	$___
Insert Event Type	___	Date	$___
Insert Event Type	___	Date	$___
Insert Event Type	___	Date	$___
Insert Event Type	___	Date	$___
Insert Event Type	___	Date	$___

Repetitive loss records are as follows:

Number of FEMA-identified Repetitive-Loss Properties	#
Number of FEMA-identified Severe-Repetitive-Loss Properties	#
Number of Repetitive-Loss Properties or Severe-Repetitive-Loss Properties that have been mitigated	#

LOCAL HAZARD CONCERNS

The following paragraphs include narrative about specific hazards within the jurisdiction that are of particular concern in local areas.

Hazard Type: *Briefly describe the concern behind this type of hazard*

COMMUNITY CHALLENGES

- *List some challenges that are being presented in your community that may contribute to lack of mitigation project progression*

- *List some challenges that are being presented in your community that may contribute to lack of mitigation project progression*

HAZARD RISK RANKING

HAZARD RISK RANKING CHART ADDED FROM RISK ASSESSMENT DATA

MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

Table 19-5 summarizes the initiatives that were recommended in the previous version of the Hazard Mitigation Plan and their implementation status at the time this update was prepared.

PREVIOUS ACTION PLAN IMPLENTATION STATUS				
ACTION #	COMPLETED	KEEP IN PLAN UPDATE	REMOVED	COMMENTS
_____				_____
_____				_____
_____				_____
_____				_____
_____				_____
_____				_____

Table 19-6 lists the initiatives that make up the Jurisdiction Name hazard mitigation action plan, including new mitigation initiatives (*New initiatives will have * next to the Action number)*. Table 19-7 identifies the priority for each initiative.

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN MATRIX						
ACTION #	HAZARDS MITIGATED	OBJECTIVES	LEAD AGENCY	EST. COST	FUNDING SOURCE	TIMELINE
_____	*Description of initiative*					
	Hazard	**Obj. #s**	_____	$_____	_____	_____
_____	*Description of initiative*					
	Hazard	**Obj. #s**	_____	$_____	_____	_____
_____	*Description of initiative*					
	Hazard	**Obj. #s**	_____	$_____	_____	_____
_____	*Description of initiative*					
	Hazard	**Obj. #s**	_____	$_____	_____	_____

MITIGATION STRATEGY PRIORITY SCHEDULE					
ACTION #	PRIORITY	# OF OBJECTIVES MET	COST	BENEFIT	BENEFITS EQUAL OR EXCEED COSTS?
_____	_____	#	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	#	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	#	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	#	_____	_____	_____

a. *See the introduction to this volume for explanation of priorities.*

TEMPLATE: Special-Purpose District Jurisdiction Annex

SPECIAL-PURPOSE DISTRICT NAME ANNEX

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN POINTS OF CONTACT

PRIMARY	ALTERNATE
Name, Title	**Name, Title**
Street Address	Street Address
City, State, Zip	City, State, Zip
Phone:	Phone:
Email:	Email:

HAZARD RISK SUMMARY

The following chart displays the top 5 hazards for the Special District's Name. For a more comprehensive explanation, see the **Hazard Risk Ranking** section at the end of this Annex.

HAZARD RISK RANKING CHART ADDED FROM RISK ASSESSMENT DATA

JURISDICTION SUMMARY		
POPULATION SERVED	**SERVICE AREA**	**RISK VALUE**
_____	_____ sq. miles	$_____

OVERVIEW

Provide a brief overview district

SERVICE AREA AND TRENDS

Provide a brief explanation of district's current and future trends and service area

ASSETS

The following table summarizes the critical assets of the District and their value:

DISTRICT ASSETS	
ASSET	**VALUE**
PROPERTY	
___ acres	$_____
CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND EQUIPMENT	
_____	$_____
_____	$_____
	TOTAL: $_____
CRITICAL FACILITIES	
_____	$_____
_____	$_____
	TOTAL: $_____

REGULATIONS AND PLANS

The following existing codes, ordinances, policies or plans are applicable to this Hazard Mitigation Plan:

- *List plan, code, or ordinance*
- *List plan, code, or ordinance*

CLASSIFICATION IN HAZARD MITIGATION PROGRAMS

The following table presents the jurisdiction's classifications under various hazard mitigation programs.

COMMUNITY CLASSIFICATIONS			
	PARTICIPATING?	CLASSIFICATION	DATE CLASSIFIED
Community Rating System	YES / NO	___	Date
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule	YES / NO	___	Date
Public Protection - Fire Insurance Rating.	YES / NO	___	Date
Storm Ready	YES / NO	___	Date
Firewise	YES / NO	___	Date

JURISDICTION-SPECIFIC NATURAL HAZARD EVENT HISTORY

The following table lists all past occurrences of natural hazards within the jurisdiction.

NATURAL HAZARD EVENTS			
TYPE OF EVENT	EVENT DESCRIPTION / FEMA DISASTER #	DATE	PRELIMINARY DAMAGE ASSESSMENT
Insert Event Type	___	Date	$___
Insert Event Type	___	Date	$___
Insert Event Type	___	Date	$___
Insert Event Type	___	Date	$___
Insert Event Type	___	Date	$___
Insert Event Type	___	Date	$___
Insert Event Type	___	Date	$___

LOCAL HAZARD CONCERNS

The following paragraphs include narrative about specific hazards within the jurisdiction that are of particular concern in local areas.

Hazard Type: *Briefly describe the concern behind this type of hazard*

COMMUNITY CHALLENGES

- *List some challenges that are being presented in your community that may contribute to lack of mitigation project progression*
- *List some challenges that are being presented in your community that may contribute to lack of mitigation project progression*

HAZARD RISK RANKING

HAZARD RISK RANKING CHART ADDED FROM RISK ASSESSMENT DATA

MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

Table 19-5 summarizes the initiatives that were recommended in the previous version of the Hazard Mitigation Plan and their implementation status at the time this update was prepared.

PREVIOUS ACTION PLAN IMPLENTATION STATUS

ACTION #	COMPLETED	KEEP IN PLAN UPDATE	REMOVED	COMMENTS
_____				_____
_____				_____
_____				_____
_____				_____
_____				_____
_____				_____

Table 19-6 lists the initiatives that make up the District Name hazard mitigation action plan, including new mitigation initiatives (*New initiatives will have * next to the Action number)*. Table 19-7 identifies the priority for each initiative.

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN MATRIX

ACTION #	HAZARDS MITIGATED	OBJECTIVES	LEAD AGENCY	EST. COST	FUNDING SOURCE	TIMELINE
_____	*Description of initiative*					
	Hazard	**Obj. #s**	_____	$_____	_____	_____
_____	*Description of initiative*					
	Hazard	**Obj. #s**	_____	$_____	_____	_____
_____	*Description of initiative*					
	Hazard	**Obj. #s**	_____	$_____	_____	_____
_____	*Description of initiative*					
	Hazard	**Obj. #s**	_____	$_____	_____	_____

MITIGATION STRATEGY PRIORITY SCHEDULE

ACTION #	PRIORITY	# OF OBJECTIVES MET	COST	BENEFIT	BENEFITS EQUAL OR EXCEED COSTS?
_____	_____	#	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	#	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	#	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	#	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	#	_____	_____	_____

b. See the introduction to this volume for explanation of priorities.

APPENDIX 2-C: PROCEDURES FOR LINKING TO THE HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE

Not all eligible local governments within Kootenai County are included in the Kootenai County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update. It is assumed that some or all of these non-participating local governments may choose to "link" to the Plan at some point to gain eligibility for programs under the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act. In addition, some of the current partnership may not continue to meet eligibility requirements due to a lack of participation as prescribed by the Plan. The following "linkage" procedures define the requirements established by the Plan's Planning Team and all planning partners for dealing with an increase or decrease in the number of planning partners linked to this Plan. It should be noted that a currently non-participating jurisdiction within the defined planning area is not obligated to link to this Plan. These jurisdictions can choose to do their own "complete" plan that addresses all required elements of 44 CFR §201.6.

INCREASING THE PARTNERSHIP THROUGH LINKAGE

The annual time period for the linkage process will be from January 1st to January 31st during any year. Eligible linking jurisdictions are instructed to complete all of the following procedures during this time frame:

The eligible jurisdiction requests a "Linkage Package" by contacting the Point of Contact (POC) for the Plan:

Sarah Long, Kootenai County Office of Emergency Management
1662 W. Wyoming Ave., Hayden, Idaho 83835
Phone: (208) 446-1775
Email: kcoem@kcgov.us

The POC will provide a linkage packages that includes:

- Copy of Volume 1 and 2 of the Plan
- Planning partner's expectations package.
- A sample "letter of intent" to link to the Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.
- A Special Purpose District or Municipal Jurisdiction template and instructions.
- Catalog of Hazard Mitigation Alternatives
- Instructions on how to request technical assistance.
- A copy of 44 CFR §201.6, which defines the federal requirements for a local hazard mitigation plan.

The new jurisdiction will be required to review both volumes of the 2026 All Hazard Multi- Jurisdiction Mitigation Plan, which includes the following key components for the planning area:

- The planning area risk assessment
- Mitigation goals and objectives
- Plan implementation and maintenance procedures
- Comprehensive review of alternatives
- County-wide initiatives.

Once this review is complete, the jurisdiction will complete its specific annex using the template and instructions provided by the POC. Technical assistance (TA) can be provided upon request and may be provided by the POC or any other resource within the Planning Partnership. The POC will determine who will provide the TA and the possible level of TA based on resources available at the time of the request.

The new jurisdiction will be required to develop a public involvement strategy that ensures the public's ability to participate in the Plan development process. At a minimum, the new jurisdiction must make an attempt to solicit public opinion on hazard mitigation at the onset of this linkage process and a minimum of one public meeting to present their draft jurisdiction specific annex for comment, prior to adoption by the governing body. The Planning Partnership will have resources available to aid in the public involvement strategy such as the Plan website. However, it will be the new jurisdiction's responsibility to implement and document this strategy for incorporation into its annex. It should be noted that the Jurisdictional Annex templates do not include a section for the description of the public process. This is because the original partnership was covered under a uniform public involvement strategy that covered the planning area described in Volume 1 of the Plan. Since new partners were not addressed by that strategy, they will have to initiate a new strategy, and add a description of that strategy to their annex. For consistency, new partners are encouraged to follow the public involvement format utilized by the initial planning effort as described in Volume 1 of the Plan.

Once their public involvement strategy is completed and they have completed their template, the new jurisdiction will submit the completed package to the POC for a pre-adoption review to ensure conformance with the Regional Plan format.

The POC will review for the following:

- Documentation of Public Involvement strategy
- Conformance of template entries with guidelines outlined in instructions
- Chosen initiatives are consistent with goals, objectives and mitigation catalog of the Planning Area Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
- A Designated point of contact
- A ranking of risk specific to the jurisdiction.

The POC may utilize members of the Hazard Mitigation Task Force or other resources to complete this review. All proposed linked annexes will be submitted to the Hazard Mitigation Task Force for review and comment prior to submittal to Idaho Office of Emergency Management (IOEM).

Plans approved and accepted by the Hazard Mitigation Task Force will be forwarded to Idaho Office of Emergency Management (IOEM) for review with a cover letter stating the forwarded Plan meets local approved plan standards and whether the Plan is submitted with local adoption or for criteria met/plan not adopted review.

IOEM will review plans for federal compliance. Non-Compliant plans are returned to the POC for correction. Compliant plans are forwarded to FEMA for review with annotation as to the adoption status.

FEMA reviews the new jurisdiction's Plan in association with the approved Plan to ensure DMA compliance. FEMA notifies new jurisdiction of results of review with copies to the POC and IOEM-approved planning authority.

New jurisdiction corrects Plan shortfalls (if necessary) and resubmits to IOEM through the approved Plan POC.

For plans with no shortfalls from the FEMA review that have not been adopted, the new jurisdiction governing authority adopts the Plan (if not already accomplished) and forwards adoption resolution to FEMA with copies to POC and IOEM.

EMA regional director notifies new jurisdiction governing authority of Plan approval as well as the POC.

The new jurisdiction Plan is then included with the regional Plan with the commitment from the new jurisdiction to participate in the ongoing Plan implementation and maintenance.

DECREASING THE PARTNERSHIP

The eligibility afforded under this process to the planning partnership can be rescinded in two ways. First, a participating planning partner can ask to be removed from the partnership. This may be done because the partner has decided to develop its own plan or has identified a different planning process for which it can gain eligibility. A partner that wishes to voluntarily leave the partnership shall inform the POC of this desire in writing. This notification can occur any time during the calendar year. A jurisdiction wishing to pursue this avenue is advised to make sure that it is eligible under the new planning effort, to avoid any period of being out of compliance with the Disaster Mitigation Act.

After receiving this notification, the POC shall immediately notify the Hazard Mitigation Task Force and both IOEM and FEMA in writing that the partner in question is no longer covered by the 2026 Multi-Jurisdictional All Hazard Mitigation Plan, and that the eligibility afforded that partner under this Plan should be rescinded based on this notification.

The second way a partner can be removed from the partnership is by failure to meet the participation requirements specified in the Planning Partner Expectations or the plan maintenance and implementation procedures specified in Volume 1 of the Plan. Each partner agreed to these terms by adopting the Plan.

Eligibility status of the planning partnership will be monitored by the POC. The determination of whether a partner is meeting its participation requirements will be based on the following parameters:

- Are progress reports being submitted annually by the specified time frames?
- Are partners notifying the POC of changes in designated points of contact?
- Are the partners supporting the Hazard Mitigation Task Force by attending designated meetings or responding to needs identified by the body?
- Are the partners continuing to be supportive as specified in the Planning Partners expectations package provided to them at the beginning of the process?

Participation in the Plan does not end with plan approval. This partnership was formed on the premise that a group of planning partners would pool resources and work together to strive to reduce risk within the planning area. Failure to support this premise lessens the effectiveness of this effort. The following procedures will be followed to remove a partner due to the lack of participation:

- The POC will notify the Hazard Mitigation Task Force of the pending action and provide justification, such as repeated missed reports, absence from required meetings, inaction on the partner's plan, or inability to contact the POC after at least five attempts.
- The Hazard Mitigation Task Force will review information provided by POC, and determine action by a vote. The Hazard Mitigation Task Force will invoke the voting process established in the ground rules established during the formation of this body.
- Once the Hazard Mitigation Task Force has approved an action, the POC will notify the planning partner of the pending action in writing via certified mail. This notification will outline the grounds for the action and ask the partner if it is their desire to remain as a partner. This notification shall also clearly identify the ramifications of removal from the partnership. The partner will be given 30 days to respond to the notification.
- Confirmation by the partner that they no longer wish to participate or failure to respond to the notification shall trigger the procedures for voluntary removal discussed above.
- If the partner wishes to remain, they must submit an action plan addressing the POC's concerns. The Hazard Mitigation Task Force will review it and, if approved, the partner will remain with no further action needed.
- Automatic removal from the partnership may be implemented for partners where these actions have to be initiated more than once in a 5-year planning cycle.

APPENDIX 2-D: FEMA APPROVALS AND PLANNING PARTNER ADOPTION RESOLUTIONS

Will be updated as resolutions are received.

RESOLUTION 2026-18
ADOPTION OF THE MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL ALL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN/ BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF KOOTENAI COUNTY

WHEREAS, an All Hazard Mitigation Plan reduces risks from hazards and serves as a guide for decision makers committing resources to reducing the effects of hazards; and, pursuant to 44 C.F.R. 201.6, such a Plan serves as the basis for provision of technical assistance and prioritizing of project funding; and

WHEREAS, the 2026 Kootenai County Multi-Jurisdictional All Hazard Mitigation Plan was drafted by the Kootenai County Office of Emergency Management with the help of the Kootenai County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC), local municipalities, agencies, and special purpose districts; and,

WHEREAS, the 2026 Kootenai County Multi-Jurisdictional All Hazard Mitigation Plan has been subjected to a pre-adoption review by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), has been found to successfully contain the required criteria as outlined in 44 C.F.R. 201, and, upon adoption by the Kootenai County Board of Commissioners, other municipalities, agencies, and special purpose districts, respectively, the Plan will be submitted for formal adoption by FEMA;

NOW THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED by the Board of County Commissioners of Kootenai County, Idaho, that the Multi-Jurisdictional All Hazard Mitigation Plan be, and hereby is, adopted.

Upon a motion to adopt the text of the foregoing Resolution made by Commissioner Eberlein, seconded by Commissioner Duncan, the following vote was recorded:

Commissioner Eberlein:	Aye
Commissioner Duncan:	Aye
Chairman Mattare:	Excused

Upon said roll call, the text of the foregoing was duly enacted as a Resolution of the Board of Commissioners of Kootenai County, Idaho on the 10th day of February, 2026.

Dated this 10th day of February, 2026

.

KOOTENAI COUNTY
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Leslie Duncan, Commissioner - Signed 2/10/2026

Marc Eberlein, Commissioner - Signed 2/10/2026

ATTEST:
JENNIFER LOCKE, CLERK

Teri Johnston, Deputy Clerk - Signed 2/10/2026

CLERK OF 1ST DISTRICT
FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT-KOOTENAI COUNTY
OFFICE
AUDITOR
AND
RECORDER
STATE OF
IDAHO

CITY OF POST FALLS
AGENDA REPORT
NEW BUSINESS
MEETING DATE: 6/2/2026

TO: HONORABLE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL

FROM: Jonathon Manley, Planning Manager

SUBJECT: Ordinance Amending Domestic Animal Regulations

ITEM AND RECOMMENDED ACTION:
Staff requests that the City Council review the proposed ordinance amending Post Falls Municipal Code Chapters 6.08.030 and 6.08.040 relating to domestic animal regulations. The proposed ordinance would allow a limited number of ducks on detached single-family residential lots under standards generally consistent with existing backyard chicken regulations. Additionally, the ordinance will clarify permitted domestic animals on larger acreage lots, and include adult cats in permitted animal limits. Staff will incorporate any suggested revisions into the ordinance and bring it back for adoption at a future meeting. A brief presentation is planned on this item.

DISCUSSION:

The City of Post Falls regulates domestic animals in city limits through Chapter 6.08 of the Post Falls Municipal Code. Current regulations permit backyard chickens on detached single-family residential lots but do not allow ducks on parcels smaller than one acre. Ducks are allowed on larger acreage properties.

The proposed ordinance updates the code to allow ducks on detached single-family residential lots subject to limitations intended to protect public health, sanitation, and neighborhood compatibility. Under the proposed amendments, properties would be permitted to keep a combined total of up to twelve hens and ducks, with no more than six ducks allowed on a property. Roosters would continue to be prohibited within city limits.

The ordinance also establishes standards for coops, duck houses, enclosures, feed storage, and similar containment structures. These standards include setback requirements, sanitation requirements, and pest prevention measures intended to minimize potential nuisance conditions and maintain compatibility with surrounding residential uses.

In addition to the duck allowance, the proposed ordinance clarifies permitted domestic animals on properties exceeding one acre in size by expanding the list of animals included within the point-based acreage system currently contained in the code. The ordinance also adds adult cats to the number limitations for animals permitted on residential premises to improve consistency and enforcement clarity within the code.

The proposed amendments are intended to modernize the city’s domestic animal regulations while maintaining safeguards related to sanitation, nuisance prevention, and neighborhood impacts. Staff believes the proposed ordinance provides a balanced approach that recognizes common residential animal keeping practices while preserving reasonable operational standards.

ITEM / PROJECT PREVIOUSLY REVIEWED BY COUNCIL ON:

N/A

APPROVED OR DIRECTION GIVEN:
While this ordinance has not been previously reviewed, several council members expressed interest in adopting an ordinance allowing ducks in response to a public comment received by the Planning and Zoning Commission.

FISCAL IMPACT OR OTHER SOURCE OF FUNDING:
N/A

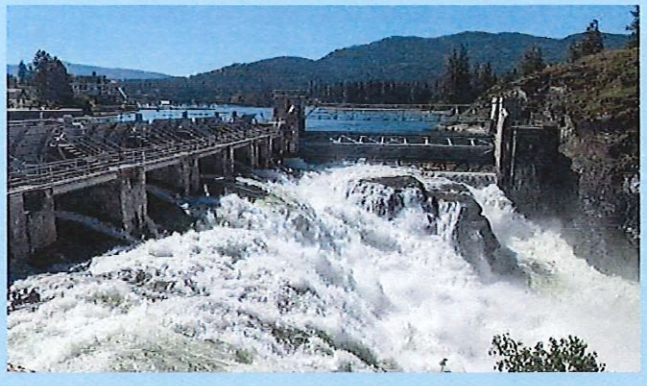
BUDGET CODE:
N/A

ATTACHMENTS:
1. CC Presentation
2. 2026.05.22 ORD Duckdocx

Ordinance Amending Domestic Animal Regulations

TA-26-1

June 2, 2026



CITY OF POST FALLS

Justin Sauder – Associate Planner

1

APPLICANT: Post Falls Planning Division

REQUESTED ACTION:

Review and approve the requested amendments to the Title 6 of the Post Falls Municipal Code by adding an allowance for keeping ducks on single-family detached lots, as well as other clarifications regarding keeping of permitted domestic animals.

CITY OF POST FALLS

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- A concerned citizen brought it to the attention of the Planning and Zoning Commission and then the City Council.

WHY BRING THIS FORWARD?

CITY OF POST FALLS

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- Chickens are permitted on any detached single-family lot in the City, up to a maximum of 10 hens (roosters prohibited)
  - With regulations regarding how and where coops should be situated on the property
    - Setbacks:
    - Front – 30 feet
    - Side/Rear – 5 feet
    - On Site Residence – 15 feet
    - Neighboring Residence – 25 feet

CURRENT LANGUAGE 6.08.030, Subsection A

CITY OF POST FALLS

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- Chickens and ducks permitted on any detached single-family lot in the City, up to a maximum combined total of 12 hens and/or ducks, of which no more than 6 may be ducks.
  - No changes in setbacks for coops, hutches or duck houses, but added language to ensure all structures utilized for the keeping of animals will not cause a nuisance to neighboring properties.
  - Coops, hutches, duck houses, enclosed runs, ponds, feed storage areas, or similar containment structures shall be secured to prevent problems with ~~mice and other~~, pests, odor, excessive moisture or unsanitary conditions.
  - Properties meeting the minimum lot size requirements of subsection 6.08.030.A.3 may keep additional birds in accordance with the point system set forth therein.

PROPOSED LANGUAGE

CITY OF POSTFALLS

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- The animals in the following table may be kept on properties containing a minimum of ¾ acre of securely fenced, irrigated open space, exclusive of a home site, and containing at least one acre in total, maintained in compliance with this title. Said fenced area shall be irrigated during the growing season to sustain vegetation, The number of listed *Animals* allowed on the original one-acre parcel and per acre on each succeeding acre of site is limited to a total of 10 points per acre using the point system in the follow table, where the points are calculated per *Animal.*

	Points
Cow	5
Horse, pony, donkey, mule, llama	4
Goat, lamb, alpaca, miniature horse	3
Turkey, goose, rabbit	2
Chicken, duck, ~~goose, rabbit,~~ pigeon	1

PROPOSED LANGUAGE

CITY OF POSTFALLS

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1 acre	• 10 Points • Chickens or ducks are prescribed
2 acres	• 20 Points • Chickens or ducks are prescribed

	Points
Cow	5
Horse, pony, donkey, mule, llama	4
Goat, lamb, alpaca, miniature horse	3
Turkey, goose, rabbit	**2**
Chicken, duck, ~~**goose, rabbit,**~~ **pigeon**	1

PROPOSED LANGUAGE

CITY OF POST FALLS

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- It shall be unlawful for any household or educational institution to keep more than three (3) dogs, **four (4) adult cats,** and more than a total of seven (7) permitted Animals (not including the **twelve (12) ducks or chickens combined)** ~~**ten permitted chickens**~~, or the number and types of *Animals* permitted under subsection 6.08.030.A.3 of this chapter) as defined by subsections 6.08.030.A.1 and A.2 of this chapter, unless otherwise specified in subsections 6.08.030.A.2, A.3 and A.4 of this chapter; except that a litter of pups, kittens or other young *Animals* may be kept for a period of time not exceeding five (5) months from birth. The restrictions of this subsection shall not apply to any commercial establishment where such *Animals* are legally kept for breeding, sale, sporting purposed or boarding.

PROPOSED LANGUAGE 6.08.040, Subsection A

CITY OF POST FALLS

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- Allowance for up to 6 ducks on any detached single-family lot in the City, up to a maximum total of 12 hens/ducks.
- Minor edits to the table for animals on properties that are at least an acre in size.
- Allowance for cats in permitted animal limits.

SUMMARY

CITY OF POST FALLS

9

ORDINANCE NO. [Category]

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF POST FALLS, KOOTENAI COUNTY, A MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE STATE OF IDAHO, PROVIDING FOR AMENDMENTS TO POST FALLS MUNICIPAL CODE CHAPTERS 6.08.30 AND 6.08.40 MISCELLANEOUS ANIMAL REGULATIONS BY ADDING AN ALLOWANCE FOR DUCKS TO SINGLE FAMILY DETACHED LOTS; TO INCLUDE ADDITIONAL PERMITTED DOMESTIC ANIMALS IN PROPERTIES EXCEEDING ONE ACRE; PROVIDING FOR AN ALLOWANCE FOR CATS IN PERMITTED ANIMAL LIMITS; PROVIDING THAT REMAINING SECTIONS OF POST FALLS CITY CODE SHALL REMAIN IN EFFECT; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; PROVIDING FOR THIS ORDINANCE TO BE IN FULL FORCE AND EFFECT FROM AND AFTER ITS PASSAGE, APPROVAL, AND PUBLICATION ACCORDING TO LAW

WHEREAS, the City of Post Falls regulates the keeping of domestic animals in its jurisdiction, including regulations on the number of permitted animals; and

WHEREAS, the City of Post Falls currently permits households to keep chickens on single-family detached lots but does not allow for the keeping of ducks on parcels less than one-acre in size; and

WHEREAS, the City Council finds that ducks are already recognized as domestic animals and are presently permitted on larger acreage parcels; and

WHEREAS, the City Council further finds that allowing a limited number of ducks on single-family detached lots under standards substantially similar to those applicable to backyard chickens will promote consistency within the City code while maintaining protections related to sanitation, nuisance prevention, public health and neighborhood compatibility; and

WHEREAS, the City Council finds that reasonable regulations concerning enclosure setbacks, waste management, and pest control are sufficient to mitigate potential adverse impacts associated with the keeping of ducks within residential areas; and

WHEREAS, the City Council finds that including additional permitted domestic animals on large acreage lots in necessary to address other common uses; and

WHEREAS, the City Council finds that including adult cats in the number of animals allowed on single-family detached lots is necessary; and

WHEREAS, it is deemed by the Mayor and City Council to be in the best interests of the citizens of the City of Post Falls that the following be adopted.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the Mayor and Council of the City of Post Falls as follows:

SECTION 1. That Post Falls Municipal Code Chapter 6.08.030 is amended as follows:

6.08.030.– Keeping of domestic animals.

A. It shall be unlawful for any household to own, harbor, or possess more domestic *Animals* than authorized by this section or in accordance with limitations and licensing requirements established by this title:

1. Dogs and cats, not exceeding the number limitations as set forth in subsection 6.08.040.A of this title.

2. For the sole purpose of a family pet or for educational purposes at an educational institution, rabbits guinea pigs, hamsters, gerbils, frogs, ferrets, mice, rats, snakes and/or birds (except fowl, pigeons, chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys) can be kept, so long as the number limitations set forth in subsection 6.08.040A of this chapter are not exceeded. It shall be the duty of all persons owning or harboring such *Animals* to keep and maintain such *Animals* in a clean and *Sanitary* condition.

3. The *Animals* listed in the following table may be kept on properties containing a minimum of three-fourths (¾) acre of securely fenced, irrigated open space, exclusive of a home site, and containing at least one acre in total, maintained in compliance with this title. Said fenced area shall be irrigated during the growing season to sustain vegetation. The number of listed *Animals* allowed on the original one acre parcel and per acre on each succeeding acre of contiguous site is limited to a total of ten (10) points (per acre) using the point system in the following table, where the points are calculated per *Animal*.

	Points

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Cow	5
Horse, pony, donkey, mule, llama	4
Goat, lamb, alpaca, miniature horse	3
Turkey, goose, rabbit	2
Chicken, duck, ~~goose, rabbit,~~ pigeon	1

4. Chickens and ducks are permitted on any detached single-family lot in the city. Each property is permitted a maximum combined total of twelve (12) ~~ten (10)~~ hens and/or ducks, of which no more than six (6) may be ducks. Properties meeting the minimum lot size requirements of subsection 6.08.030.A.3 may keep additional birds in accordance with the point system set forth therein. Roosters are prohibited within the city limits. Coops, hutches, duck houses, enclosed runs, ponds, feed storage areas, or similar containment structures shall be secured to prevent problems with mice ~~and other~~, pests, odor, excessive moisture or unsanitary conditions. All coops, enclosures, hutches or similar containment structures must be kept at least thirty (30) feet from the front property line, five (5) feet from the side and rear property lines ~~where the chickens are being kept~~, at least fifteen (15) feet from the on-site residence, and at least twenty-five (25) feet from any neighboring residences. Additionally, such structures may not be attached to a shared fence. ~~the coop shall not be attached to a shared fence.~~ All other Title 18, "Zoning," ~~of this Code~~ setbacks and development restrictions shall ~~also~~ apply.

B. It shall be the duty of all persons owning or harboring such *Animals* to keep them in secure confinement to prevent them from roaming onto adjacent lands and to maintain such *Animals*, and the grounds upon, and facilities within, which they are housed, in a clean and *Sanitary* condition. Additionally, all persons owning and harboring *Animals* shall follow industry best management practices in raising and caring for their *Animals*.

C. *Animal Owners* are also required to comply with all requirements regarding sanitation, nuisance and fencing/wall height as set forth elsewhere in this Code.

SECTION 2. That Post Falls Municipal Code Chapter 6.08.040 is amended as follows:

6.08.040. - Limits on numbers of animals on residential premises.

A. It shall be unlawful for any household or educational institution to keep more than three (3) dogs, four (4) adult cats, and more than a total of seven (7) permitted *Animals* (not including the twelve (12) ducks or chickens combined) ~~ten (10) permitted chickens~~, or the number and types of *Animals* permitted under subsection 6.08.030.A.3 of this chapter) as defined by subsections 6.08.030.A.1 and A.2 of this chapter, unless otherwise specified in subsections 6.08.030.A.2, A.3 and A.4 of this chapter; except that a litter of pups, kittens or other young *Animals* may be kept for a period of time not exceeding five (5) months from birth. The restrictions of this subsection shall not apply to any commercial establishment where such *Animals* are legally kept for breeding, sale, sporting purposes, or boarding.

B. Kennels shall be permitted only when allowed by the zoning ordinance of the city, in compliance with all applicable zoning restrictions.

C. In order to exceed these maximum number limits and/or have any more types/breeds of *Animals*, the lot size must exceed forty thousand (40,000) gross square feet and the individual must obtain an administrative permit per subsection 6.08.110.A of this chapter.

SECTION 3. All provisions of the current Post Falls Municipal Code or ordinances of the City of Post Falls and parts of ordinances in conflict with this Ordinance are hereby repealed to the extent of such conflict.

SECTION 4. Neither the adoption of this Ordinance nor the repeal of any ordinance shall, in any manner, affect the prosecution for violation of such ordinance committed before the effective date of this Ordinance or be construed as a waiver of any license or penalty due under any such ordinance or in any manner affect the validity of any action previously taken by the City of Post Falls City Council or the validity of any such action to be taken upon matters pending before the City Council on the effective date of this ordinance.

SECTION 5. The city clerk shall cause the Post Falls Municipal Code to be amended as provided by this Ordinance and may renumber, re-letter, and rearrange the codified parts of this Ordinance if necessary to facilitate the finding of the law.

SECTION 6. The city attorney may correct scrivener's errors in this Ordinance by filing a corrected copy with the city clerk.

SECTION 7. The provisions of this Ordinance are severable, and if any provision, clause, sentence, subsection, word, or part thereof is held illegal, invalid, unconstitutional, or inapplicable to any person or circumstance, such illegality, invalidity, unconstitutionality, or inapplicability shall not affect or impair any of the remaining provisions, clauses, sentences, subsections, words or parts of this Ordinance or their application to other persons or circumstances. It is hereby declared to be the legislative intent that this Ordinance would have been adopted if such illegal, invalid, or unconstitutional provision, clause sentence, subsection, word, or part had not been included therein, and if such person or circumstance to which the Ordinance or part thereof is held inapplicable had been specifically exempt therefrom.

SECTION 8. After its passage and adoption, a summary of this Ordinance, under the provisions of the Idaho Code, shall be published once in the official newspaper of the City of Post Falls, and upon such publication shall be in full force and effect.

Passed under suspension of rules upon which a roll call vote was duly taken and duly enacted an Ordinance of the City of Post Falls at a regular session of the City Council on June ___ 2026.

APPROVED, ADOPTED, and SIGNED this day of May, 2026.

_____
Randy Westlund, Mayor

ATTEST:

_____
Shannon Howard, City Clerk

DRAFT

SUMMARY OF POST FALLS ORDINANCE NO. [Category]

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF POST FALLS, KOOTENAI COUNTY, A MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE STATE OF IDAHO, PROVIDING FOR AMENDMENTS TO POST FALLS MUNICIPAL CODE CHAPTERS 6.08.30 AND 6.08.40 MISCELLANEOUS ANIMAL REGULATIONS BY ADDING AN ALLOWANCE FOR DUCKS TO SINGLE FAMILY DETACHED LOTS; TO INCLUDE ADDITIONAL PERMITTED DOMESTIC ANIMALS IN PROPERTIES EXCEEDING ONE ACRE; PROVIDING FOR AN ALLOWANCE FOR CATS IN PERMITTED ANIMAL LIMITS; PROVIDING THAT REMAINING SECTIONS OF POST FALLS CITY CODE SHALL REMAIN IN EFFECT; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; PROVIDING FOR THIS ORDINANCE TO BE IN FULL FORCE AND EFFECT FROM AND AFTER ITS PASSAGE, APPROVAL, AND PUBLICATION ACCORDING TO LAW

The City of Post Falls, Kootenai County, Idaho, hereby gives notice of the adoption of Post Falls Ordinance No. [Category], which extends the allowance for chickens on single family detached lots to ducks and provides allowances for additional common domestic animals, including adult cats; providing repeal of conflicting ordinances and providing severability. The ordinance is effective upon publication of this summary. The full text of Ordinance No. [Category] is available at Post Falls City Hall, 408 N. Spokane Street, Post Falls, ID 83854, in the office of the City Clerk. Dated this ____ day of May, 2026.

_____/s/_____

Shannon Howard, City Clerk

DRAFT

STATEMENT OF LEGAL ADVISOR

I, Field K. Herrington, the legal advisor for the City of Post Falls, I have examined the attached summary of Ordinance No. [Category], which extends the allowance for chickens on single family detached lots to ducks and provides allowances for additional common domestic animals, including adult cats, and find it to be a true and complete summary of said ordinance and provides adequate notice of the contents to the public.

Dated this ____ day of May, 2026.

_____

Field K. Herrington, City Attorney

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