

Moscow City Council



Regular Meeting ~Agenda~

Laurie M. Hopkins
City Clerk

www.ci.moscow.id.us

208.883.7015

Tuesday
April 6, 2021

7:00 PM

Council Chambers
206 E. Third St.

The Moscow Mayor, City Council and Staff welcome you to tonight's meeting. Due to the rise in COVID-19 cases in the area, the meeting is open to the public, but is subject to social distancing protocols and masks will be required of attendees. If you do not have a mask, a disposable mask will be provided. The number of attendees at any one time is limited to no more than 14 due to social distancing requirements in Stage 3 of the Idaho Rebounds Plan and the City of Moscow Public Health Emergency Order. We appreciate and encourage public participation. For regular agenda items, an opportunity for public comment is sometimes provided after the staff report. However, the formality of procedures varies with the purpose and subject of the agenda item; therefore, the Mayor may exercise discretion in deciding when to allow public comment during the course of the proceedings and limitations may be placed on the time allowed for comments. Citizens wishing to comment on business on the agenda are encouraged to communicate with the Mayor and City Council by phone or email (council@ci.moscow.id.us) in order to respect social distancing protocol. Please note that Moscow City Council meetings are televised, videotaped and/or recorded. Links to view the City Council meeting live can be found on the City website, YouTube, Facebook and Spectrum Cable 1301. Thank you for your interest in City government.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

PROCLAMATION - FAIR HOUSING

CONSENT AGENDA

1. All Consent Items (ACTION ITEM)

- A. Approval of Moscow City Council March 1, 2021 Minutes - Laurie M. Hopkins**
- B. Latah County, Idaho, Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2020 - Alisa Anderson**

Latah County has been working with the University of Idaho (UI), Idaho Office of Emergency Management (IOEM), and Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Region 10 to update the 2011 Latah County All Hazard Mitigation Plan. Members of City staff from Police, Fire, and Grants participated in planning meetings during the development of the new plan which includes several other cities within the County to include Moscow. The updated plan is called the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP). The HMP identifies both short and long-term policies and actions that help reduce risk and future losses from hazards. In early 2020, City staff received a request from Latah County to identify and prepare a list of hazard mitigation actions the City may pursue to reduce the risk and impact of hazards facing the community. Inclusion of the mitigation actions in the HMP will allow the City to continue to apply for and receive various grant funds for emergency response planning and equipment and will assist the City in pursuing additional grant funding for the identified projects in the future. This was reviewed by the Public Works/Finance Committee on March 22, 2021, and recommended for approval.

ACTION: Adopt the Latah County, Idaho, Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2020 by approval of the proposed Resolution.

C. Monitoring Well Siting Agreement with the Idaho Division of Water Resources - Tyler Palmer

The Idaho Division of Water Resources (IDWR) has funding available to drill monitoring wells in the Palouse Basin. These wells help monitor and track water levels, recharge, and other pertinent information to our basin. There is an interest in better understanding the Northeast edge of the basin. To this end, IDWR approached the City about installing a monitoring well at Mountain View Park. Staff from Engineering, Water, and Parks met with IDWR staff on-site and agreed on a suitable location. A draft agreement is in the review process for the well, and we anticipate agreement on terms that will protect both parties, and allow for the siting of the well on the Mountain View Park property. If approved, it is anticipated that the well will be drilled before the end of the summer. Staff has finalized an agreement with IDWR and it is included in the Council packet. This was reviewed by the Public Works/Finance Committee on March 22, 2021 and recommended for approval.

ACTION: Approve Monitoring Well Siting Agreement with the Idaho Division of Water Resources.

REGULAR AGENDA

2. Staff Recognition Report - Gary J. Riedner

3. Mayors Appointments (ACTION ITEM)

4. Public Comment and Mayor's Response Period (limit 15 minutes)

5. Citizen Commission Report - Fair and Affordable Housing Commission - Aimee Hennrich / Randy Baukol

6. Moscow Volunteer Fire Department Annual Report – Brian Nickerson

7. Adoption of Fair Housing Resolution (ACTION ITEM) - Alisa Anderson

As an Idaho Department of Commerce, Idaho Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Grantee the City is required to follow practices and obligations to Affirmatively Further Fair Housing in Moscow. As a Grantee receiving CDBG funding, the City must certify they will take actions to Affirmatively Further Fair Housing. To comply with this certification, the City at a minimum must complete the following five steps: Step 1 - Designate a Fair Housing Resource Person which is currently Aimee Hennrich, from the Community Planning and Design Department, who is also the staff liaison to the City's Fair and Affordable Housing Commission. Step 2 – Approval and publication of a Fair Housing Resolution at least one year prior to the CDBG contract execution. Step 3 - Complete the Fair Housing Assessment Form answering questions regarding possible impediments to fair housing, identifying the impediments, and establishing an action plan to overcome or mitigate the impediment or its affects. The City prepares and updates an "Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing and Fair Housing Acton Plan." Step 4 – Proclaim April as Fair Housing Month through a Fair Housing Proclamation, also on Council Agenda for this meeting. Step 5 – Display Fair Housing information to include an Equal Housing Opportunities Posters (both English and Spanish version) and Good Neighbors & Fair Housing = Strong Communities/ 211 Poster. The Resolution within the Council packet has been prepared by the City Attorney and follows the guidelines provided by the Idaho Department of Commerce. There have been no material changes made to the proposed Resolution from what City Council approved in 2020. The verbiage has remained the same other than the words "familial status" added within the text to standardize each paragraph.

PROPOSED ACTIONS: Adopt the proposed Fair Housing Resolution or take such other action deemed appropriate.

8. Community Events Applications & Permits Update (ACTION ITEM) - Amanda Argona

The Community Events Division is responsible for processing Community Event applications that take place in the public right-of-way (ROW). Such events include marches, demonstrations, block parties, fun runs, etc., and hosted by individuals, organizations, and other City departments and programs. On August 3, 2020, City Council suspended events in the City ROW due to COVID-19. The Community Events Division has begun to receive inquiries about hosting events, in addition to planning for the 2021 Moscow Farmers Market season. Per the State's guidelines, all events expecting more than 50 participants are required to develop a large-gathering plan and submit a required attestation to the Idaho North Central District Public Health office. In addition, last July, the City updated the current City of Moscow Community Event Application to include a specific Hold Harmless Agreement section as approved by the City's Legal Department to include language regarding State COVID-19 regulations. With these updates to State requirements and City process, City staff is looking for further guidance regarding the permitting of community events. This was reviewed by the Administrative Committee on March 22, 2021.

PROPOSED ACTIONS: Recommend the reinstatement of the community events application review process and require that events with fifty (50) or more individuals also include an approved Large Gathering Plan & Attestation from the Public Health Idaho North Central District, provide further direction, or take such other action deemed appropriate.

9. 2021 Moscow Farmers Market Operations Proposal (ACTION ITEM) - Amanda Argona

The 2021 Moscow Farmers Market is scheduled to begin on Saturday, May 1. During the 2020 Market season, staff implemented a gradual re-opening of the Moscow Farmers Market, but also limited the types of amenities offered. These included the cancellation of the following programs: Market Entertainment, POP Club!, youth and performance (aka buskers) vendors, City Commission tabling, and more. Due to the modifications made last year, which affected the atmosphere of the Market and the impact to Vendors and their sales, staff recommended and Council approved a reduction in Vendor fees. For the 2021 Market season, staff is proposing the return of several amenities, including the curbside, pick-up service of Motor-In Moscow Farmers Market. The potential return of a more lively Market atmosphere is beneficial to Vendors and their ability to make sales. Pending which amenities are approved to return, a temporary reduction in fees is recommended by staff. Specifically, if providing entertainment in a modified manner is deemed as not feasible, staff requests waiving registration fees for the 2021 season. In preparation for the start of Market, staff has submitted an attestation to the Idaho North Central Public Health District which was approved on Friday, March 12, 2021 but has not submitted a Community Events application for review. This was reviewed by the Administrative Committee on March 22, 2021.

PROPOSED ACTIONS: Recommend approval of hosting live Market Entertainment return on May 1 with no reduction in Vendor fees, or have live Market Entertainment return on July 3 with a waiver in Vendor registration fees, or take such other action deemed appropriate.

10. 2021 Hamilton Lowe Aquatic Center Proposal (ACTION ITEM) - Greg Morrison

After careful consideration, Moscow Parks and Recreation is confident in recommending the Hamilton-Lowe Aquatics Center (HLAC) open June 11, 2021, for the regularly scheduled 2021 nine-week season. This proposal is based on an extensive review of the Centers for Disease Control, State of Idaho Rebounds Plan and Related Business Protocols, Public Health – Idaho North Central District (PH-INCD) guidelines, and additional discussions with Carol Moehrle, RN, BSN, District Director for Public Health. This review also included what other pool facilities are planning for the coming season. As a result, with the implementation of appropriate health and safety measures, Parks and Recreation propose the HLAC open for the full season, June 11 through September 12.

PROPOSED ACTIONS: Approve staff's recommendation to open the Hamilton-Lowe Aquatics Center on June 11, 2021, for the regularly scheduled 2021 nine-week season with additional COVID protocols; provide staff further direction; or take such other action deemed appropriate.

11. Residential Street Standard Update Proposal (ACTION ITEM) - Bill Belknap

During the most recent update to the City Standard Construction Drawings containing the adopted street standards for the construction and development of new public and private streets within the City, the use of the 28-foot residential street standard was limited to cul-de-sacs and short unextendible streets. The Planning and Zoning Commission is currently working on the development of new subdivision standards which include clustered and traditional development options to provide greater flexibility and allowing compact and innovative developments that would likely benefit from the 28-foot street standard. Narrower streets reduce current and future maintenance and replacement costs, provide traffic calming in residential areas, and facilitate the development of more cohesive neighborhoods. The Transportation Commission reviewed the proposal and concurred with the Planning and Zoning Commission's request and recommended approval to the City Council. Staff has prepared and updated draft of the Standard Construction Drawings that includes the proposed revisions for the Council's review and consideration. This was reviewed by the Public Works/Finance Committee on March 8, 2021 and recommended for approval and presentation to the full City Council.

PROPOSED ACTIONS: Approve the proposed amended Standard Construction Drawings and associated Resolution; or take such other action deemed appropriate.

12. Set FY2022 Budget Hearing Date for August 2, 2021 (ACTION ITEM) - Gary J. Riedner

Per Idaho Code 63-802(A) the City is required to notify Latah County of the public hearing date for the City's annual budget no later than April 30th each year. Staff is requesting that the Council officially set the date so the Notification of Budget Hearing form can be completed and returned to the Latah County Auditor's Office by April 30th.

PROPOSED ACTIONS: Set August 2, 2021 as the public hearing date for the City of Moscow FY2022 budget, or take such other action deemed appropriate.

REPORTS

City Council

Mayor

Staff

ADJOURN TO EXECUTIVE SESSION PER IDAHO CODE 74-206 (1)(F) - THE MEETING WILL NOT RECONVENE.

NOTICE: Moscow City Council and committee meetings are televised, videotaped and/or recorded. Individuals attending the meeting who require special assistance to accommodate physical, hearing, or other impairments, please contact the City Clerk, at (208) 883-7015 or TDD 883-7019, as soon as possible so that arrangements may be made.

FAIR HOUSING PROCLAMATION

- WHEREAS,** April 2021 marks the 53th anniversary of the passage of Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968, commonly known as the Federal Fair Housing Act; and
- WHEREAS,** the Idaho Human Rights Commission Act has prohibited discrimination in housing since 1969; and
- WHEREAS,** equal opportunity for all, regardless of race, color, religion, sex, disability, familial status, or national origin, is a fundamental goal of our nation, state and city; and
- WHEREAS,** equal access to housing is an important component of this goal, as fundamental as the right to equal education and employment; and
- WHEREAS,** housing is a critical component of family and community health and stability; and
- WHEREAS,** housing choice impacts our children's access to education, our ability to seek and retain employment options, the cultural benefits we enjoy, the extent of our exposure to crime and drugs, and the quality of health care we receive in emergencies; and
- WHEREAS,** the laws of the United States and our own state of Idaho seek to ensure such equality of choice for all transactions involving housing; and
- WHEREAS,** ongoing education, outreach and monitoring are key to raising awareness of fair housing principles, practices, rights, and responsibilities; and
- WHEREAS,** the mission of the City's Fair and Affordable Housing Commission includes researching, analyzing, and recommending to the Mayor and Council ways in which the City may further fair housing practices; and
- WHEREAS,** among the duties of the Fair and Affordable Housing Commission are to review the City Code Analysis and Impediments to Fair Housing and Action Plan each year, and to recommend changes as it may deem necessary; and
- WHEREAS;** only through continued cooperation, commitment and support of all Idahoans can barriers to fair housing be removed.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Bill Lambert, Mayor for the City of Moscow, do hereby proclaim April 2021, to be

Fair Housing Month

in the City of Moscow, and I urge all citizens to support programs and policies that prevent or eliminate discriminatory housing practices.



DATED this 5th of April, 2021

Bill Lambert, Mayor

Moscow City Council



Regular Meeting ~Minutes~

Laurie M. Hopkins
City Clerk

www.ci.moscow.id.us

208.883.7015

Monday, March 15, 2021

7:00 PM

**Council Chambers
206 E. Third St.**

The meeting was called to order at 7:00 p.m.

PRESENT: Mayor Bill Lambert, Art Bettge, Sandra Kelly, Maureen Laflin, Gina Taruscio, Anne Zabala (Virtual)

ABSENT: Brandy Sullivan

STAFF: Gary J. Riedner, Laurie M. Hopkins, Jen Pfiffner, Renee Tack (Virtual), Tyler Palmer (Virtual)

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

Councilmember Taruscio led the Pledge of Allegiance.

CONSENT AGENDA

1. All Consent Items (ACTION ITEM)

A. Approval of Moscow City Council March 1, 2021 Minutes - Laurie M. Hopkins

B. Disbursement Report February 2021 - Sarah Banks

Staff presented the February 2021 Accounts Payable Report to Public Works / Finance Committee on March 8, 2021. The Committee received the report and approved the disbursements as presented.

ACTION: Receive the Disbursements Report for the month of February 2021.

C. Fourth Quarter Financial Report July 1, 2020 to September 30, 2020 for FY2020 - Sarah Banks

The financial report for the fourth quarter of Fiscal Year 2020 (July 1, 2020 to September 30, 2020) was presented to the Public Works / Finance Committee on March 8, 2021 and recommended for approval.

ACTION: Approve the FY2020 Fourth Quarter Report.

D. 1912 Center Auditorium & Staircase Naming Request - Jen Pfiffner / Jenny Kostroff

Heart of the Arts, Inc. (HAI) is proposing naming the newly remodeled 1912 Center auditorium, "Lecompte Auditorium" honoring Janet Lecompte who donated the initial funds to purchase and begin restoration of the 1912 Center (please see attached proposal). HAI is also proposing naming the newly remodeled 1912 west staircase, "Mark Ford Anderson Staircase" honoring Mark Ford Anderson whose family made significant financial contribution to the renovation of the staircase to the second and third floors of the 1912 Center (please see attached proposal). This was reviewed by the Administrative Committee on March 8, 2021 and recommended for approval.

ACTION: Approve proposed names for newly remodeled 1912 Center auditorium, "Lecompte Auditorium" and west staircase, "Mark Ford Anderson Staircase."

E. Indian Hills Water Line Improvements Bid Results and Contract Award - Scott Bontrager

The Indian Hills Water Line Improvements project includes the replacement and upsizing of an existing 6-inch water line with a new 8-inch water line extending south from the Indian Hills Drive and Northwood Drive intersection south and east along Indian Hills Drive to the intersection with Atsirk Street. The replacement will also continue north on Atsirk Street and extend from the Nyrolol Street

and Pine Cone Road intersection north approximately 300-feet. New water laterals will be installed to service new fire hydrants and the existing water meters servicing the residential properties.

Additionally, a new water line will be installed from Indian Hills Drive down to the future booster station on the north side of Southview Avenue and The Grove Apartments. The City published an advertisement for bids on February 6, 2021 and the Engineer's estimate for construction was \$998,403.

Bids were opened on Tuesday, March 2, 2021. Two responsive bids and one late bid were received, with bids ranging from \$899,560 to \$1,298,500.00. Of those, the lowest responsive bid was submitted by Germer Construction with a bid of \$899,560. A complete Bid Tabulation is attached. This was reviewed by the Public Works/Finance Committee on March 8, 2021 and recommended for approval.

ACTION: Accept the low bid from Germer Construction, award the contract for the bid amount of \$899,560.00, and authorize staff approval of construction change orders in an amount not to exceed 10% of the contract amount.

Bettge moved to approve the consent agenda as presented. Seconded by Laflin. Roll Call Vote: Ayes: Unanimous. Nays: None. Abstentions: None. Motion carried.

REGULAR AGENDA

2. Staff Recognition Report - Gary J. Riedner

None offered.

3. Mayors Appointments (ACTION ITEM)

Mayor Lambert presented the proposed appointment of Sam Martinet to the Farmers Market Commission.

Bettge moved and Taruscio seconded approval of the appointment. Roll Call Vote: Ayes: Unanimous. Nays: None. Abstentions: None. Motion carried.

4. Public Comment and Mayor's Response Period (limit 15 minutes)

None offered.

5. Comprehensive Annual Financial Report Presentation (ACTION ITEM) - Renee Tack / Mitch Marx

Presnell Gage PLLC, the City's auditors, will be presenting the City's FY2020 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR), which includes any significant changes regarding the annual audit and outlining comparative changes from the FY2019 CAFR. The City has received the Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting for the CAFR for 17 consecutive years. After approval, staff will submit the FY2020 CAFR for consideration for the award. The accompanying final draft of the FY2020 CAFR is submitted for City Council review.

PROPOSED ACTIONS: Accept the City of Moscow audited Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for FY2020 as presented; or take such other action deemed appropriate.

Tack introduced Mitch Marx. Marx explained the responsibility of the auditor as well as the City. The statement of net position for assets includes total cash and investments of \$36,668,947 and capital assets net of accumulated depreciation of \$89,120,688. Liabilities include bonds for police station, water revenue and sewer revenue. Marx went through specifics in the general fund and internal service funds. Taruscio moved, Kelly seconded to approve the audit. Roll Call Vote: Ayes: Unanimous. Nays: None. Abstentions: None. Motion carried.

6. City of Moscow Restroom Facility Family-Friendly/Gender-Neutral Conversion Plan Proposal (ACTION ITEM) - Jen Pfiffner

City staff was directed to develop a plan for conversion of its public restrooms to family-friendly/gender-neutral facilities for multiple users. This plan includes restroom facilities in parks and all City-owned buildings. The goal is to have a multi-user restroom in every building and park. An inventory reveals most City-owned buildings and parks already provide multi-user restrooms, or with minor modifications, can

become multi-user. Modifications for conversion range from simple signage, to change of locking systems. The Downtown and Mountain View Park facilities present the most significant conversion challenges. However, the potential for updating the Mountain View Park Restroom given other construction happening in FY21 has been reviewed and determined to be feasible. Additional review for the Downtown facility has also begun and additional considerations will also be considered with the pending downtown revitalization project. This matter was reviewed by Administrative Committee on March 8 and recommended to move forward for City Council consideration.

PROPOSED ACTIONS: Approve City of Moscow Restroom Facility Family Friendly/Gender-Neutral Conversion Plan, or take such other action deemed appropriate.

Pfiffner introduced the item as written above and included a background on the facility inventory of properties. Several items were considered in the discussion including public access, fixtures, safety and user groups. Quite a few of the parks already include a family friendly restroom. Other parks have single user stalls which means signage can be switched out. Mountainview park has an upcoming ADA update and has the potential for remodel to meet multi-user capacity. Many City owned facilities will not need any change. Updating locks and signage is scheduled for FY2021 with an estimated cost of \$3,000. Mountainview Park restroom was built prior to ADA requirements but a remodel from two fixtures in each side to four separate stalls with locks should be feasible. Additional discussion was had. Staff will develop a resolution for city council consideration to address future planning for facilities. Laflin moved to approve the City of Moscow Restroom Facility Family Friendly/Gender-Neutral Conversion Plan. Kelly seconded. Roll Call Vote: Ayes: Unanimous. Nays: None. Abstentions: None. Motion carried.

7. Consideration of Resolution Allowing Temporary Business Extension into Main Street Right-of-Way (ACTION ITEM) - Gary J. Riedner

In 2020, in response to COVID-19 pandemic, the Mayor and City Council directed City staff to research and develop temporary program changes designed to provide some opportunities to eating and drinking establishments and merchants which were being directly impacted by social/physical distancing requirements. As a result, City Council approved Resolution 2020-11 and 2020-23, which suspended certain sections of Moscow City Code Title 9, Chapter 12, Sidewalk Cafe regulations, through December 1, 2020. At the present time, social/physical distancing continues to be required by City Council Resolution 2020-27, which extended the Mayor's Amended Public Health Emergency Order 20-03, and Governor Little's Idaho Rebounds recommendations. Staff recommends that City Council adopt the accompanying Resolution which would authorize the suspension of those same sidewalk cafe regulations as in 2020. These include allowing temporary expanded use of the public rights-of-way for Sidewalk Cafés, which are regulated by Moscow City Code (MCC) Title 9, Chapter 12, as well as expediting the process for expansion of the boundaries of licensed serving areas for duly licensed alcoholic beverage service and consumption. A memo from the City Supervisor and additional reference materials are included in the Council packet to provide a background of the process proposed to be implemented for 2021.

PROPOSED ACTIONS: Review the Memo and other information provided and approve the proposed Resolution, or take such further action deemed appropriate.

Riedner introduced the item as written above and provided pictures of some of the expansions from last year. Options for expansion last year included moving the pedestrian walkway out, expanding the café area out with a pedestrian walkway dividing the two areas, and expanding in front of another business with permission. Staff reached out to Idaho State Police Alcohol Beverage Control for clarification on alcohol use regarding expansions and is awaiting a return phone call. With COVID still in the community, it is most likely people will still want to socially distance. The proposed resolution extends through December 1 unless weather constitutes terminating early. Taruscio moved to approve the proposed resolution. Zabala seconded. Roll Call Vote: Ayes: Unanimous. Nays: None. Abstentions: None. Motion carried.

8. COVID-19 Report - Gary J. Riedner

Riedner went through Resolution 2020-27 adopting metrics for early termination of the public health emergency order. Average cases per week is trending down and days for test results remain at four or less. The Governor has not moved the state from Stage 3 and no institutional partners have suggested removing the health order.

REPORTS

City Council

Moscow Pathways Commission – Kelly reported the Commission was getting ready for their annual report and scheduling the table at Farmers Market.

Fair and Affordable Housing Commission – Taruscio reported the Commission is working on the analysis of impediments and survey questions; tabling at the Farmers Market.

Transportation Commission – Zabala said the Commission received a report from the SEC Climate Action Group and also discussing the ongoing delays in the scooter program.

Planning and Zoning Commission – Laflin said the Commission is working on an amendment to the outdoor lighting ordinance in regards to public art.

Human Rights Commission – Laflin reported the Commission is working on their social justice forum scheduled for April 8.

Mayor

Mayor Lambert said he attended a few more Association of Idaho Cities legislative updates and the biggest issue being passed back and forth is the tax bill. The legislature will be in recess until May and will discuss CARES monies.

Staff

Riedner said the Rescue America plan is starting to roll out. It is different than the CARES act and seems to include assistance for business, cities and counties. Staff is looking at national associations for guidance.

ADJOURN TO EXECUTIVE SESSION PER IDAHO CODE 74-206 (1)(B), (C) AND (F) - THE MEETING WILL NOT RECONVENE.

Kelly moved, Taruscio seconded to adjourn to executive session at 8:10 p.m. Roll Call Vote: Ayes: Unanimous. Nays: None. Abstentions: None. Motion carried.

Bill Lambert, Mayor

ATTEST:

Laurie M. Hopkins, City Clerk

**CITY OF MOSCOW
MINUTES OF CITY COUNCIL EXECUTIVE SESSION
March 15, 2021**

Present: Mayor Lambert, Art Bettge, Sandra Kelly, Maureen Laflin, Brandy Sullivan (virtual), Gina Taruscio, Anne Zabala (virtual)

Also Present: Gary J. Riedner, City Supervisor; Jen Pfiffner, Assistant City Supervisor

The executive session was called to order at 8:15 p.m.

Item discussed pursuant to I.C. 74-206(1)(B), (C), (F)

The executive session was adjourned at 9:05 p.m.

CITY COUNCIL STAFF REPORT

DATE: Tuesday, April 6, 2021



AGENDA ITEM TITLE

Latah County, Idaho, Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2020 - Alisa Anderson

RESPONSIBLE STAFF

Alisa Anderson, Grants Manager

REVIEWED BY

ADDITIONAL PRESENTER(S)

Bill Belknap, Deputy City Supervisor, Community Planning and Design

OTHER RESOURCES

Not applicable.

DESCRIPTION

Latah County has been working with the University of Idaho (UI), Idaho Office of Emergency Management (IOEM), and Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Region 10 to update the 2011 Latah County All Hazard Mitigation Plan. Members of City staff from Police, Fire, and Grants participated in planning meetings during the development of the new plan which includes several other cities within the County to include Moscow. The new plan is called the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP). The HMP identifies both short and long-term policies and actions that help reduce risk and future losses from hazards. The term hazard is defined as any event with the potential to cause loss of life or property. Such events include natural hazards (such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, severe weather, and wildfire) and anthropogenic hazards (such as civil unrest and hazardous materials). Hazards then become disasters when communities are negatively impacted or overwhelmed by such events. To reduce the risk to disasters, hazard mitigation is implemented across the county and its communities. Hazard mitigation consists of cost-effective actions that are often divided into three categories such as policies and actions that: keep the hazard away from people, property, and structures; keep people, property, and structures away from hazards; and that reduce the hazard impacts on people, property, and structures.

In early 2020, City staff received a request from Latah County to identify and prepare a list of hazard mitigation actions the City may pursue to reduce the risk and impact of hazards facing the community. This request was distributed to the relevant City Departments including Administration, Police, Fire, IS, Public Works Services, Planning, Engineering and Parks and Facilities to compile a list of potential hazard mitigation actions. Inclusion of the mitigation actions in the HMP will allow the City to continue to apply for and receive various grant funds for emergency response planning and equipment and will assist the City in pursuing additional grant funding for the identified projects in the future. This list of hazard mitigation actions was reviewed by the Public Works/Finance Committee on January 27, 2020 and approved by the City Council on February 3, 2020. The approved list of hazardous mitigation actions and/or projects are included in the attached final HMP in addition to other data regarding county and community profiles.

The FEMA Region 10 completed a pre-adoption review of the draft Hazard Mitigation Plan. The attached Mitigation Plan Review Tool documents the Region's review and compliance with all required elements of 44 CFR Part 201.6, as well as identifies the jurisdictions participating in the planning process. This letter serves as Region 10's commitment to approve the HMP upon receiving documentation of its adoption by participating jurisdictions. Formal adoption documentation must be submitted to FEMA Region 10 within one calendar year of the review in order to be formally adopted. Once FEMA approves the plan, the jurisdictions are eligible to apply for FEMA Hazard Mitigation

Assistance grants. This was reviewed by the Public Works/Finance Committee on March 22, 2021, and recommended for approval.

Staff has included with this report and as referenced in the proposed Resolution, Exhibit A - February 3, 2020, City Council Minutes approving the City of Moscow Hazard Mitigation Action Items; Exhibit B - October 14, 2020, Board of County Commissioners for Latah County, Idaho, Resolution 2020-13 Adopting the HMP, and Exhibit C - Latah County, Idaho, Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan 2020 Update.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Adopt the Latah County, Idaho, Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2020 by approval of the proposed Resolution.

PROPOSED ACTIONS

ACTION: Adopt the Latah County, Idaho, Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2020 by approval of the proposed Resolution.

FISCAL IMPACT

Not applicable.

PERSONNEL IMPACT

Not applicable.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Resolution 2021-_ Adoption of Hazard Mitigation Plan
2. IOEM.FEMA Letter Plan Review Approval

RESOLUTION 2021-__

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MOSCOW, IDAHO, A MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE STATE OF IDAHO, ADOPTING THE LATAH COUNTY MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE 2020.

WHEREAS, the City Council recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property within Latah County and the City of Moscow; and

WHEREAS, the City of Moscow participated in the development and preparation of the Latah County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2020 (hereinafter “Plan”) in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; and

WHEREAS, the Plan identifies mitigation goals and actions to reduce or eliminate long term risk to people and property in Latah County and the City of Moscow from the impacts of future hazards and disasters; and

WHEREAS, on February 3, 2020, the City Council approved the City of Moscow Hazard Mitigation Action Items to be included in the Plan, attached as Exhibit A; and

WHEREAS, on October 14, 2020, the Board of County Commissioners for Latah County, Idaho passed Resolution 2020-13 Adopting the Plan, attached as Exhibit B; and

WHEREAS, adoption by the City Council demonstrates their commitment to the hazard mitigation and achieving the goals outlined in the Plan.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Mayor and City Council of the City of Moscow as follows:

The Mayor and City Council do hereby adopt the Latah County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2020, attached as Exhibit C.

SEVERABILITY. Provisions of this Resolution and said Agreement shall be deemed severable and the invalidity of any provision of this Resolution shall not affect the validity of the remaining provisions.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This Resolution shall be effective upon its passage and approval.

PASSED AND APPROVED by the Mayor and the Council of the City of Moscow, Idaho, this ____ day of _____, 2021.

Bill Lambert, Mayor

ATTEST:

Laurie Hopkins, City Clerk

Exhibit A

Moscow City Council



Regular Meeting
~Minutes~

www.ci.moscow.id.us

Laurie M. Hopkins
City Clerk

208.883.7015

Monday, February 3, 2020

7:00 PM

Council Chambers
206 E. Third St.

The meeting was called to order at 7:00 p.m.

PRESENT: Mayor Bill Lambert, Art Bettge, Sandra Kelly, Maureen Laffin, Brandy Sullivan, Gina Taruscio, Anne Zabala

STAFF: Gary J. Riedner, Mia Bautista, Bill Belknap, <insert others>, Laurie M. Hopkins

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

Councilmember Taruscio led the Pledge of Allegiance.

CONSENT AGENDA

1. All Consent Items (ACTION ITEM)

A. Approval of Moscow City Council January 12, 2020 Minutes - Laurie M. Hopkins

ACTION: Approve minutes.

B. Transportation Alternatives Program South Main Pedestrian Underpass Grant Application - Bill Belknap / Alisa Anderson

Following the construction of the Troy Highway pedestrian underpass, the City and Moscow Urban Renewal Agency jointly funded a study to assess the feasibility of the construction of a similar underpass on South Main/U.S. 95 just south of the south couplet intersection. The study included conceptual designs, cost estimation, and a wetland delineation of the project area. As previously reported to the City Council, the study indicated the pedestrian underpass construction was feasible and would have negligible impact upon flood elevations within the area. The proposed underpass will enhance non-motorized transportation use of the pathway system and improve pedestrian safety in the project area. The proposed project is supported by the Moscow Pathways Commission, Moscow Transportation Commission, and Moscow Urban Renewal Agency. City Staff have prepared a Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP) grant application to assist with funding the project which is before the Council for approval. This was reviewed by the Public Works/Finance Committee on January 13, 2020 and recommended for approval.

ACTION: Approve submission of the Transportation Alternatives Program grant application for the South Main Pedestrian Underpass Project.

Bettge moved and Taruscio seconded to approve the consent agenda as presented. Roll Call Vote:
Ayes: Unanimous. Nays: None. Abstentions: None. Motion carried.

REGULAR AGENDA

2. Staff Recognition Report - Gary J. Riedner

None offered.

3. Mayors Appointments (ACTION ITEM)

None offered.

4. Public Comment and Mayor's Response Period (limit 15 minutes)

Nils Peterson, MFHS, 510 West Palouse River Dr Moscow, been talking about the community land trust to create permanent affordable housing. NW Community Land Source Consortium offered to come in and help launch Moscow as a land trust. March 10 at 9:00 a.m. at the 1912 Center is for realtors and lenders, and from 4:00 p.m. to 5:30 p.m. a public session will be held.

Kelly Zakariasen, 521 N Main St Moscow, PACT EMS, which is a critical care licensed ambulance service, received a copy of an email from Debby Carscallen. She honored those in EMS. Carscallen's email dated Dec 21, 2019 which in part states ambulance shifts are empty and failing as a volunteer company. She feels the citizens of Moscow are not aware of the dangers they face and deserve to know. Citizens trust their officials to make the best decisions regarding public safety. By what standards do officials measure and evaluate the effectiveness of the system. PACT staffs two to three crews in any 24/7 period and are always in service and capable of meeting the demands of medical services in Moscow. They stand ready to serve.

The Mayor asked Riedner if there had been any incident in which the volunteers have not been able to take care of a patient. Riedner said no. There may have been situations where there may have been a delay but have always been able to staff. That doesn't mean, during vacations mainly, there may have been reduced response time, but the volunteers cover efficiently.

Gerald Warner, 1521 E B St Moscow, gave some background on his life which taught him he could survive most anything. He feels we must all protect our rights in this country. powers of cities are defined by state and federal laws. Local ordinances and resolutions that conflict with state and federal laws can be struck down by the courts. He wants to bring light to some of the ordinances that have created a negative effect on the rights of the citizens. Some lead to vague and questionable interpretation, such as requirements of building a storage unit on a lot; 48-hour parking on streets; parking of certain size tires; and speed limit signs not up to code

5. Citizen Commission Report

No report.

6. Approval of Subrecipient Agreement for the FEMA Advance Assistance Paradise Creek Flood Hazard Mitigation Study Project (ACTION ITEM) - Bill Belknap / Alisa Anderson

Following flooding events in the spring of 2017, in consultation with FEMA officials the City was encouraged to apply for a Flood Hazard Mitigation Grant to identify and construct potential flood hazard mitigation actions to reduce property damage from flooding events on Paradise Creek. After an extended review period and multiple requests for additional information, the City's application was shifted to FEMA's Advanced Assistance Program which is intended to fund advanced studies to assess and identify potential flood hazard mitigation actions. The City was recently notified it has been awarded \$295,200 in grant funding to support the study. The total estimated study cost is \$393,600 with \$98,400 in local match (which includes \$10,000 in pre-application engineering, \$41,600 in City staff in-kind labor match for project administration, and \$46,800 in local cash match). On January 22, the City received the attached subrecipient agreement from the Idaho Office of Emergency Management for review and execution by the City. This was reviewed by the Public Works/Finance Committee on January 27, 2020 and recommended for approval.

PROPOSED ACTIONS: Approve the Subrecipient Agreement for the FEMA Advance Assistance Paradise Creek Flood Hazard Mitigation Study Project; or take other such other action deemed appropriate.

Belknap introduced the item as written above. Council members commented support for the agreement. Bettge moved and Taruscio seconded. Roll Call Vote: Ayes: Unanimous. Nays: None. Abstentions: None. Motion carried.

7. Latah County All Hazard Mitigation Plan Project List Approval (ACTION ITEM) - Bill Belknap/ Alisa Anderson

Latah County is currently updating the 2011 Latah County All Hazards Mitigation Plan which includes and covers all cities within the County. In early January of this year, City Staff received a request to identify and prepare a list of hazard mitigation actions the City may pursue to reduce the risk and impact of hazards facing the community. This request was distributed to the relevant City Departments including Administration, Police, Fire, IS, Public Works Services, Planning, Engineering and Parks and Facilities to compile a list of potential hazard mitigation actions. Inclusion of the mitigation actions in the Plan will allow the City to continue to receive various grant funds for emergency response planning and equipment and will assist the City in pursuing additional grant funding for the identified projects in the future. This was reviewed by the Public Works/Finance Committee on January 27, 2020 and forwarded to the full Council.

PROPOSED ACTIONS: Approve the proposed hazard mitigation action list; or take other such other action deemed appropriate.

Belknap introduced the item as written above and highlighted the high priority projects. See attached list. This plan is supposed to be updated every five years but had a bit longer with this update. The City can update and revise them at any point and submit them as an appendix. Getting the items on this list will help as staff gathers information and look for grant opportunities. If a grant is identified for one of the projects on the list, it would come before council for review and approval. Riedner explained staff is proceeding on some of these projects, but adding them to the list gives it a potential for grant funds. Council members commented in support and the importance of being proactive.

Taruscio moved, Kelly seconded to approve the proposed mitigation action list. Roll Call Vote: Ayes: Unanimous. Nays: None. Abstentions: None. Motion carried.

REPORTS

City Council

Parks & Recreation Commission – Taruscio said the highlight of the meeting was hearing a request from Palouse Prairie School for an interpretative sign at Mountain View Park.

Council members spoke on other events, including the Association of Idaho Cities.

Mayor

Mayor Lambert said he participated in an AIC Board meeting where they covered issues in the legislative session, including HB 355 and 353 in regards to property tax opposition; attended a MYAC meeting where Stephanie Allen, Chamber of Commerce, gave an update on the census; attended an Airport Board meeting discussed upcoming projects, terminal possibilities, adding a 7:10 a.m. flight to Seattle and still working on a direct flight to Boise. He will be attending the January 31 Rotary 100th anniversary celebration. He encouraged everyone to attend coffee with the legislators every two weeks at the Chamber. The State of the City address will be 11:30 a.m. at the Best Western on February 19.

Staff

No report.

ADJOURN

The meeting adjourned at 7:52 p.m.

ATTEST:


Laurie M. Hopkins, City Clerk




Bill Lambert, Mayor

Exhibit B

**BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
LATAH COUNTY, IDAHO
RESOLUTION 2020-13**

**A RESOLUTION SUPPORTING THE MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL ALL HAZARD
MITIGATION PLAN**

WHEREAS, Latah County recognizes that the development of an All Hazard Mitigation Plan between jurisdictions in Latah County is valuable and necessary for public safety; and

WHEREAS, it is the desire of the Latah County Board of Commissioners to support the Coordinator of Disaster Services efforts to work collaboratively with cities within Latah County to establish a hazard mitigation plan.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED THAT:

Section 1: Latah County Board of County Commissioners do hereby approve the Adoption of the Latah County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan and direct its implementation through the Latah County All Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee.

Section 2: Latah County Board of County Commissioners hereby directs the Coordinator of Disaster Services to continue to lead the implementation of this Plan as the Latah County All Hazard Mitigation Committee Chair.

Section 3: This Plan has been developed in the interest of providing all hazard mitigation protection to populations living in Latah County and the incorporated Cities within its boundary. Through adoption of this Plan, all county and city agencies are requested to develop directives, Standard Operating Procedures, checklists of other supplemental guidance to insure its maximum effectiveness.

This Resolution is duly approved and adopted by the Board of Latah County
Commissioners on the 14th day of October, 2020.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
Latah County, Idaho


Thomas C. Lamar, Chair


Kathie LaFortune, Commissioner


David McGraw, Commissioner

ATTEST:

 11-14-20
Deputy Clerk

Exhibit C

Latah County, Idaho
Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan



Update 2020

Latah County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan |

The Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

of

Latah County, Idaho

and the Cities of

Deary, Genesee, Moscow & Potlatch

Prepared for

Latah County Disaster Services

Latah County Annex

200 S Almon Street, Suite #104

Moscow, Idaho 83843

(208) 883-2265

August 2020

Latah County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan | i

Executive Summary

The Latah County Hazard Multi-Jurisdictional Mitigation Plan (HMP) is an update to the 2011 Latah County, Idaho Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan. Through a collaborative effort between the county, its jurisdictions, the University of Idaho (UI), and the Idaho Office of Emergency Management (IOEM), the plan was updated in a process that was done primarily in 2018-2019 and the plan finalized and approved 2020. Latah County Disaster Services Coordinator Mike Neelon led the Local Emergency Planning Committee. The Planning Committee was composed of members from the Latah County Office of Disaster Services and representatives from the communities, State and Federal agencies, and other organizations and stakeholders active within the county.

This update is built on the former plan, but is reorganized in structure to enhance the plan's usability. The update comprehensively revised all sections of the plan to reflect current hazards, political and socioeconomic conditions, and to incorporate best-available data. Major changes to the HMP include updated and rewritten county and community profiles, the inclusion of additional hazards, more detailed and comprehensive risk and vulnerability assessments for the hazards of focus, and the addition of new mitigation actions. The 2020 update also builds a strong foundation for annual review and monitoring of progress, allowing Latah County to maintain the HMP through the plan's five-year lifecycle.

Mitigation actions were reviewed and updated per feedback from the Planning Committee and responsible agencies and departments. Additional mitigation actions were included based on Committee and public input. These actions were scored and ranked to better prioritize efforts and resources towards the completion of listed mitigation actions.

Finally, under an agreement between IOEM and the Idaho Department of Lands (IDL), the Latah County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (amid an update process this year) acts as the Wildfire Annex to the Latah County Hazard Multi-Jurisdictional Mitigation Plan, located in Appendix G.

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- Appendix C. Template for New Mitigation Action Development
- Appendix D. Worksheets for Mitigation Action Prioritization
- Appendix E. Public Involvement & Meeting Documentation
- Appendix F. Risk Assessment Tables
- Appendix G. 2011 Latah County Community Wildfire Protection Plan

I. Introduction

1.1 Overview

The Latah County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) identifies both short and long-term policies and actions that help reduce risk and future losses from hazards. The term *hazard* is defined as any event with the potential to cause loss of life or property. Such events include natural hazards (such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, severe weather, and wildfire) and anthropogenic hazards (such as civil unrest and hazardous materials). Hazards then become disasters when communities are negatively impacted or overwhelmed by such events. To reduce the risk to disasters, hazard mitigation is implemented across the county and its communities. Hazard mitigation consists of cost-effective actions that are often divided into three categories:



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

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

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

1.2 Legal Authority

The legal basis of hazard mitigation plans is the federal Stafford Act, as amended by the Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA) of 2000. The DMA emphasizes pre-disaster planning, and Section 322 of the Act specifically addresses hazard mitigation planning. The DMA requires state and local governments to prepare and maintain hazard mitigation plans in order to receive federal hazard mitigation project grants. This financial assistance can be sought pre- and post-disaster and is vital in all phases of emergency management. The requirements for an HMP are codified in Title 44, part 201, section 6 of the Code of Federal Regulations (44 CFR §201.6) and include criteria for six elements. Detailed criteria for each of the requirements can be found in Appendix A, as well as the relevant sections of the plan (see 1.4 Plan Organization).

1.3 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

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

The former plan was originally completed and adopted in 2011 and expired in 2016. Through a collaborative effort between the county, its jurisdictions, the University of Idaho (UI), and the Idaho Office of Emergency Management (IOEM), the plan was updated in 2020. The update built on the former plan, but reorganized its structure to enhance the plan's usability. The update also comprehensively revised all sections of the plan to reflect current hazards, political and socioeconomic conditions, and incorporate best-available data. Each section summarizes the revisions made in the 2020 update.

1.4 Plan Organization

The plan is organized to be operational in nature:

1. Introduction – Provides an overview of mitigation, hazards, and the basis of HMPs.
2. County & Community Profiles – Provides an overview of the socioeconomic, demographic, and geographical character of the county and its communities.
3. Planning Process – Details the process undertaken for the 2020 plan update. This section identifies and details the planning committee, participating jurisdictions, and stakeholders.
4. Risk Assessment – Details identified hazards and risks facing the county. Hazard profiles include hazard descriptions; hazard extents, magnitudes, and past occurrences; population, structure, and structure value exposure; socioeconomic vulnerability assessments; loss estimates; and land use and future developments in relation to hazards.
5. Mitigation Capabilities – This section details and describes the capabilities and resources the participating jurisdictions and organizations can leverage to implement hazard mitigation. This includes funding avenues and detailed National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) information.
6. Mitigation Strategy – Details the goals and actions to be implemented to reduce loss of life and property from hazards and risks identified in the risk assessment.

7. **Plan Maintenance** – Details the county’s commitment to maintaining the 2020 plan through the five-year lifecycle. The county will monitor, evaluate, and update the plan on an annual basis, and engage the public throughout the process. This section also includes recommendations for future plan updates.

II. County & Community Profiles

2.1 Overview

Hazard mitigation within the county needs to be localized in order to maximize the reduction of losses to both life and property; therefore, it is pertinent to understand the characteristics of the county and its communities.

2.1.1 Summary of Revisions

Major revisions made to this section in the 2020 update include:

- Reorganized the Community Profiles Section within the plan
- Updated statistics and data where necessary
- Incorporated new and additional maps and figures where appropriate

2.1.2 FEMA Requirements

There are no CFR elements specific to this section.

2.2 Geographic Setting & Historical Context

Latah County, Idaho is located in the southwestern part of the Idaho Panhandle and home of the University of Idaho. Major population centers in the area include Moscow, Bovill, Onaway, Deary, Genesee, Juliaetta, Kendrick, Potlatch, and Troy. A large part of this area is cultivated with the main crops being wheat, barley, and peas. Woodland areas are mostly in the higher rainfall zones in the northern and eastern regions. The western part of Latah County includes the dune-like topography of the Palouse hills. Bisecting the loess covered plains are deep canyons along the Potlatch River and its tributaries on the southern end of the county, with much of the canyons forested. Rangeland predominates on south-facing slopes near Juliaetta and Kendrick. Elevation ranges from about 1,000 feet above sea level along the Potlatch River to about 5,000 feet. Wooded ridges and low mountains occur above the loess-covered plain along Paradise Ridge, Tomer Butte, and the Palouse Range and in the northern area. The highest elevation in Latah County is Moscow Mountain, which is 4,983 feet above sea level.

Latah County's total land area of the county is roughly 1,076.89 square miles (689,209.6 acres). The geography, topography, climate, and other natural attributes such as vegetation vary significantly across the County. The geographic diversity of Latah County is an important factor to consider in wildfire mitigation planning.

In the early 1800s (pre-European settlement), the landscape in Latah County was strikingly different than that which is seen today. Conditions mirrored those found throughout the Palouse region and northern Idaho. At that time the major vegetation types which occurred in the area were prairie grasslands, meadows, riparian forest and wetlands, open woodland and upland forest. Open grasslands dominated the vegetation throughout the western portion of Latah County. Isolated groves of trees

within this area were primarily ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir. Throughout the central portion of the County forested lands intermingled with meadows and prairies ultimately giving way to a forest dominated landscape throughout the eastern portion of the County. The forested areas contained a wide diversity of tree species the most predominant of which were ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir, lodgepole pine, western larch, western white pine, grand fir, and western red cedar.

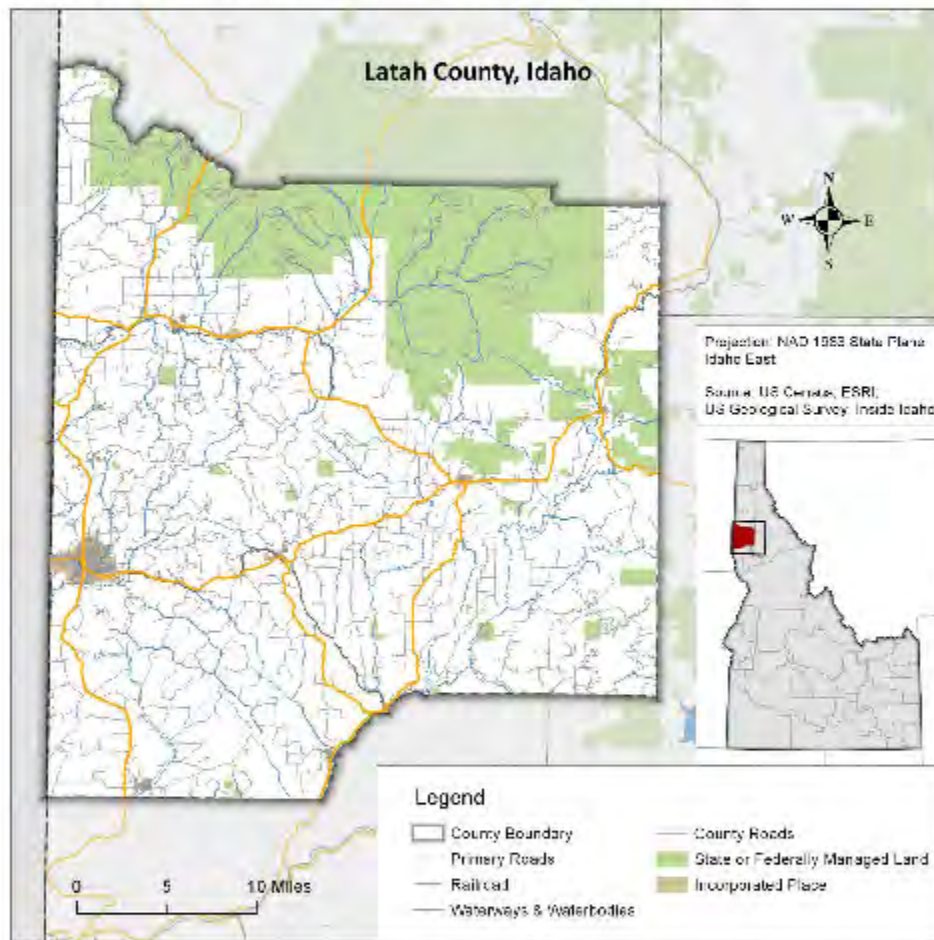


Figure 1 Map of Latah County

2.3 Climate & Weather

The climate in Latah County is moderate. The highest average daily temperature occurs in July and is approximately 88 degrees Fahrenheit (F). The lowest average daily temperature occurs in January and is approximately 28 degrees (F). The average annual rainfall is about 18 inches. Average annual snowfall is

about 48 inches. The average temperatures, precipitation, and snowfall for Moscow, Idaho are listed in Table 1.

Table 1 Moscow Idaho Climate Summary

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Average Max Temp (F)	37	42	50	58	67	74	84	85	75	61	44	35	59.3
Average Min Temp (F)	25	27	31	35	41	45	49	49	43	36	30	24	36.3
Average Total Precip (in)	3.15	2.36	2.68	2.52	2.52	1.89	0.98	0.98	1.22	2.17	3.62	2.99	27.08
Average Total Snowfall (in)	15	7	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	15	49

2.4 Demographics

Latah County's population rose 8 percent from 36,251 in 2006 to 39,196 in 2016. Because of the 11,800 students at the University of Idaho, about 26 percent of the county's population is 20 to 29 years old (median age is 28.3). Moscow, the county seat, had a population of 25,322 in 2016. The populations of other cities were 958 in Genesee, 887 in Troy, 813 in Potlatch, 582 in Juliaette, 511 in Deary, 299 in Kendrick, 247 in Bovill, and 191 in Onaway. The City of Moscow contains approximately 70% of Latah County's total population. Other incorporated cities in Latah County contain approximately 11% of the County's population. The remaining population is scattered in small communities and in rural areas throughout the area. Table 2 summarizes some relevant demographic statistics for Latah County from the 2010 Census.

Table 2 Selected Demographic Statistics (2010 Census)

Subject	Number	Percent
Total Population	37,244	100.00
SEX & AGE		
Male	19,163	51.5
Female	18,081	48.5
Median Age (years)	27.4	-
RELATIONSHIP		
In households	34,158	91.7
Householder	14,708	39.5
Spouse	6,816	18.3
Child	7,862	21.1
Under 18 years	6,583	17.7
Non-relatives	3,908	10.5
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE		
Households	14,708	100.00
Family households (families)	8,241	56.0
With own children under 18 years	3,504	23.8

Subject	Number	Percent
Husband-wife family	6,816	46.3
Average household size	2.32	-
Average family size	2.89	-

2.5 Economic Profile

The University of Idaho provides a fourth of the county's jobs. Enrollment at the university is a major driver of retail, tourism, construction, and service jobs in the Moscow area. Its relatively slow enrollment growth has slowed economic growth in the county over the last 10 years.

Farming and related services are major drivers for the local economy. Logging, the Bennett Lumber Mill in Princeton, and a variety of small manufacturing operations employ about 580 people—about 100 fewer than 10 years ago. Many county residents work at fast-growing Schweitzer Engineering Laboratories, which employs more than 2,300 in nearby Pullman, Washington. Technology transfer, which takes new ideas developed by university researchers and turns them into practical applications, has created about 210 manufacturing and professional services in the last 10 years.

Increased retail offerings in Pullman and the growing popularity of online shopping have reduced shopping in Moscow. Retail employment now is the same level as 21 years ago. Leisure and hospitality has grown slowly over the last 10 years, as more people visit the university for family occasions or for conferences. Health care added more than 100 jobs over the last 10 years.

Outside the University of Idaho, Latah County's major employers include Bennett Lumber Products, City of Moscow, Economic Modeling Specialists International, Good Samaritan Society (nursing home), Gritman Medical Center, Latah County, Moscow School District 281, Northwest River Supplies, Winco Foods, University Inn Best Western, and the US Forest Service.

A new economic development organization, Partnership for Economic Prosperity, opened its doors in early 2017 to help local businesses grow and to attract new businesses. It is working with the University of Idaho and the City of Moscow to develop the local economy. It seeks to create innovative and sustainable solutions to improve the economic vitality of communities throughout the county. The county's per capita income in 2016 was \$37,996, 96 percent of the state's average and 77 percent of the national average. Latah county ranked 13th of the 44 counties in this metric.

2.6 Land Cover & Vegetation

Land cover in Latah County is a mix of agriculture, forestland, riparian ecosystems, and shrubland. Data from the National Land Cover Data set indicates that the prime land use types in the county are cultivated crops and evergreen forest, at 31 percent and 45 percent, respectively. Approximately three percent of the county is developed. The percent of these different land cover and vegetation types is provided in Table 3 and land cover for the county is mapped in Figure 2.

Table 3 Vegetative Cover Types

Cover Type	Acres	Percent of Area
Barren Land	14	0.002
Cultivated Crops	213,179	30.93
Deciduous Forest	888	01.3
Developed, High Intensity	228	0.33
Developed, Low Intensity	4,160	0.60
Developed, Medium Intensity	1,529	0.22
Developed, Open Space	14,284	2.07
Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands	2,003	0.29
Evergreen Forest	307,532	44.63
Grassland/Herbaceous	16,317	2.37
Mixed Forest	82	0.01
Open Water	162	0.02
Pasture/Hay	550	0.08
Shrub/Scrub	126,494	18.36
Woody Wetlands	1,725	0.25

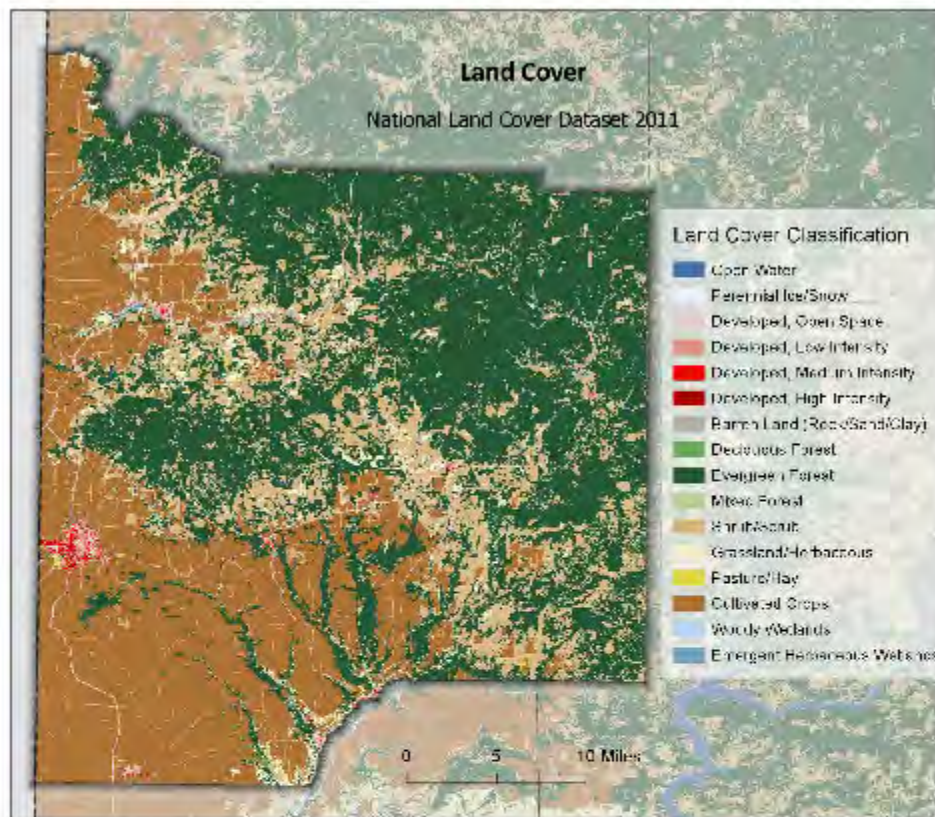


Figure 2 Latah County land cover types

2.6.1 Biota – Fish & Wildlife

Latah County is home to a diverse array of fish and wildlife species. Latah County streams provide habitat for salmon and steelhead, including populations that are listed as threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act. Forestlands and interface areas are important habitat for many species of birds and mammals.

2.7 Hydrology

Latah County depends heavily on groundwater for private wells, public drinking water, irrigation, industrial operations, and other beneficial uses. The Idaho Water Resource Board (IWRB) is charged with the development of the Idaho Comprehensive State Water Plan. Included in the State Water Plan are the statewide water policy plan and component basin and water body plans which cover specific geographic areas of the state. The Idaho Department of Water Resources has prepared General Lithologies of the Major Ground Water Flow Systems in Idaho. The majority of Latah County has not been designated by the IWRB as a ground water system. The state may assign or designate beneficial uses for particular Idaho water bodies to support. These beneficial uses are identified in sections 3.35 and 100.01 to 100.05 of the Idaho water quality standards.

2.8 Air Quality

The primary means by which the protection and enhancement of air quality is accomplished is through implementation of National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). These standards address six pollutants known to harm human health including ozone, carbon monoxide, particulate matter, sulfur dioxide, lead, and nitrogen oxides.

The Clean Air Act, passed in 1963 and amended in 1977, is the primary legal authority governing air resource management. The Clean Air Act provides the principal framework for national, state, and local efforts to protect air quality. Under the Clean Air Act, the Organization for Air Quality Protection Standards (OAQPS) is responsible for setting the NAAQS standards for pollutants which are considered harmful to people and the environment. OAQPS is also responsible for ensuring these air quality standards are met, or attained (in cooperation with state, Tribal, and local governments) through national standards and strategies to control pollutant emissions from automobiles, factories, and other sources.

Smoke emissions from fires potentially affect an area and the airsheds that surround it. Climatic conditions affecting air quality in Idaho are governed by a combination of factors. Large-scale influences include latitude, altitude, prevailing hemispheric wind patterns, and mountain barriers. At a smaller scale, topography and vegetation cover also affect air movement patterns. Locally adverse conditions can result from occasional wildland fires in the summer and fall, and prescribed fire and agricultural burning in the spring and fall.

2.9 Land Ownership

A relatively large percentage of the county is privately owned. Private parcels are becoming more and more expensive as the population grows and more property is developed. This factor combined with the highly variable topography throughout the county is expected to produce significantly higher demands on privately held land in the future. Second to private landowners is land owned and managed by the forest industry, followed by federal agencies.

Table 4 Land Ownership Categories

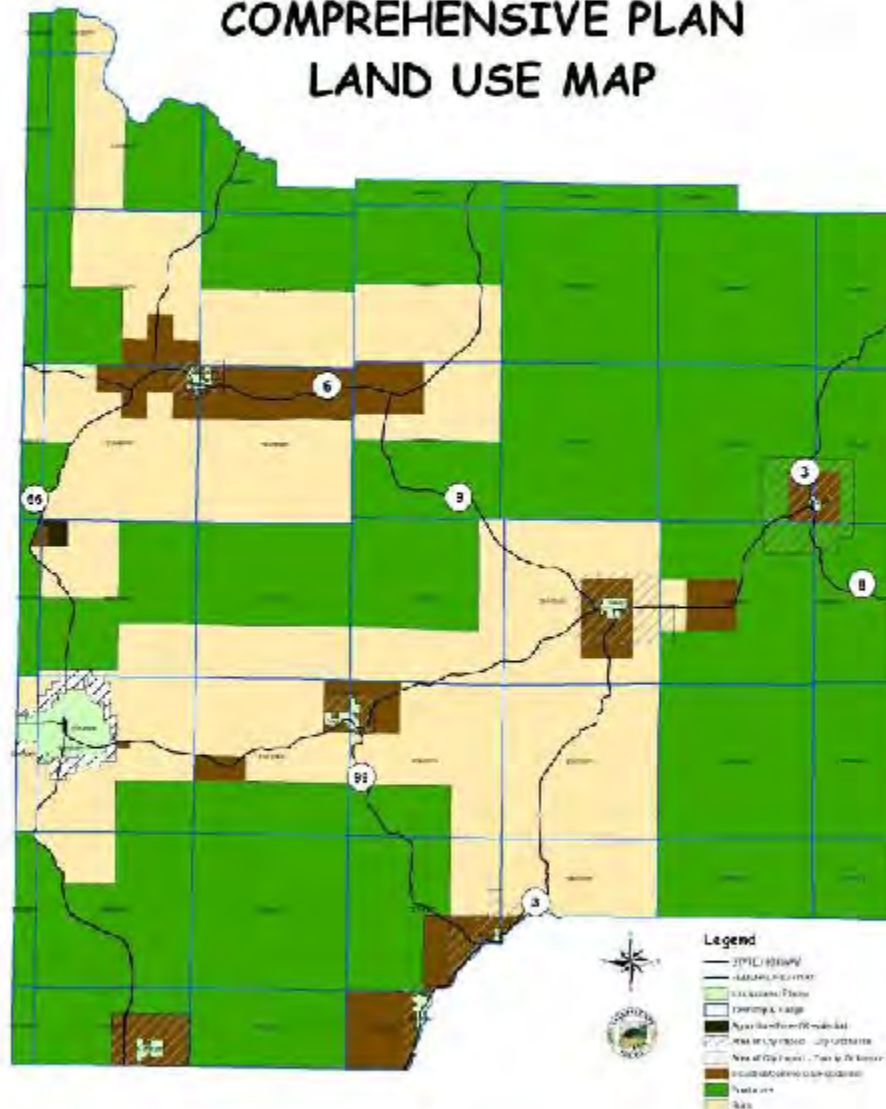
Landowner	Acres	Percent of Area
Private	404,682	58.7%
Forest Industry	126,701	18.4%
US Government	108,285	15.7%
State	35,577	5.2%
University	9,856	1.4%
Highway	2,100	0.3%
City	1,990	0.3%
Railroad	665	0.1%
Latah County	493	0.1%
School District	296	0.0%

2.10 Land Use

In Latah County, there are five land use designations. These land use designations are shown below in Figure 3. The map (Latah County 2010 Comprehensive Plan) is partially based on existing land use patterns but is also designed as a projection for suitable potential growth patterns of Latah County. The following describes the land use designations:

- Productive areas are generally comprised of the most productive agricultural and forest lands in the county. This area should be protected from residential, commercial, and industrial uses which are not directly related to agriculture or forestry and which may intrude upon the existing use of the land for normal agricultural or forest practices.
- Rural areas are generally composed of less productive agricultural and forest lands and contains low density residential development not directly related to agriculture. This area should be protected from conversion to more concentrated residential, commercial or industrial development; however, sites within this area may be suitable for consideration for further low density residential development.
- Agriculture/forest/residential areas are generally composed of existing higher density residential with some agriculture and forestry activities. This area should be protected from conversion to industrial and commercial however, this area should be considered the most suitable for future higher density residential development. Development requests must be reviewed for specific site considerations prior to any land use change.
- Residential/commercial/industrial areas are generally composed of less productive agricultural and forest lands, and contains some commercial, industrial and residential development. This area should be considered the most suitable for future commercial, industrial, and higher density residential development; however, development requests must be reviewed for specific site considerations prior to any land use change.
- Areas of City Impact are those areas that essentially act as place holders for future annexation and eventual urban development.

LATAH COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN LAND USE MAP



2.11 Latah County Development Trends and Projections

Across Latah County, a number of farms are being subdivided into smaller lots for residential development. These are relatively low in number, typically representing family parcel splits. The County has Land Use ordinances that minimize the ability of property owners to subdivide and require owners to place new lots in areas that minimize the hazards. Recent modifications allowing residential development have resulted in more lots but in locations that are better suited to prevent hazards.

The County does not anticipate new major developments within its unincorporated areas in the near future.

Latah County manages construction in floodplains adequately through its Land Use ordinances, and County-led construction (e.g. recreation centers) does not present vulnerabilities. The County is currently updating the area's Community Wildfire Protection Plan to address Wildland Urban Interface issues. While the population is increasing steadily, with significant fluctuations in University of Idaho enrollment, growth is currently not dramatic enough to present a vulnerability.

2.11.1 City of Deary Development Trends and Projections

The City of Deary did not identify significant property development since the 2011 Plan Update. Several City-led development projects have been cited for future implementation – including upgrading City infrastructure to full ADA compliance, a freshwater project to maintain Idaho department of Environmental Quality standards, and a Parks & Recreation project. The City is also in early planning stages for future street projects under a unified transportation plan.

Deary has experienced a general turnover of businesses and residents since 2011. New businesses tend to occupy the physical spaces vacated by those which have left. Overall the population has not measurably increased in the area. With the advantageous local housing market, many long-term residents are actively listing their real estate (homes and land properties) for sale.

2.11.2 City of Genesee Development Trends and Projections

Recent development since the 2011 plan update includes Maple Court, a 7-lot subdivision at the east of Maple Street. Emergency infrastructure development includes construction of the new Fire Station on Chestnut Street at Pine Street, which will improve fire and EMS response due to its strategic location and accessibility. City-led development included construction of sport fields in the Recreation District, whose location in the floodplain were designed to not disrupt the functionality of the existing floodplain or increase the base flood elevation.

Proposed city-led development includes a new sewer lagoon system, with a site to be determined.

Water availability and quality are future risks, whose vulnerability impacts may need to be mitigated. Overall City population trends show minimal increases within the City boundary.

2.11.3 City of Moscow Development Trends and Projections

Moscow has continued to see further development and population increases in the northeast quadrant of the City since the 2011 Plan update. It is anticipated that this trend will continue and the City will need to plan for the location and funding of public infrastructure in that area, including a fourth Fire Station.

A goal of the City's Comprehensive Plan has been to transition the industrial agricultural uses that were historically associated with the railroad corridors, to the periphery of the City. These industrial areas have traditionally been located near the core of the City. As the industrial uses have slowly transitioned to the edges of the City, urban redevelopment has started to occur in those areas. Currently, a 67,000 square foot, 4-story office building to serve a technology company is under construction, as well as a condominium development that contains three 4-story buildings, with a total of 36 dwelling units. Both of these projects are adjacent to downtown as well as Hogg Creek, which saw substantial flooding in spring of 2019. The hydrology of Hogg Creek is not well known, and a comprehensive hydrological study of Hogg Creek and Paradise Creek is needed to identify problem areas and mitigation strategies as development continues to occur in the area.

No other vulnerable conditions have been identified, as Moscow has historically experienced a rather linear, low growth rate and the housing market has been stable.

2.11.4 City of Potlatch Development Trends and Projections

The City of Potlatch has completed a number of City-led development projects for infrastructure maintenance and upgrades since the 2011 Plan update – including a sidewalk project with some stormwater control elements included, a new water and sewer system, and street paving.

Potlatch cited potential for new housing development in the near future, with an associated increase in population within the City. There is also the possibility for a subdivision development. The City is also planning Phase III of a long-term City-led sidewalks project, along with continued street paving.

Conditions impacting vulnerability include anticipated flooding along the Potlatch River, as well as a lack of security features (cameras) for the City's well water system and City-owned properties.

III. Planning Process

3.1 Overview

The planning process is vital to the development and completion of a comprehensive HMP that best fits a county and its communities. As with almost all planning efforts, the plan is only as good as the process itself. A major component of the planning process is involvement and participation from representatives and stakeholders from the county, local communities, State and Federal agencies, and other organizations. Through the process, perspectives on hazards and risks, community assets, and mitigation needs are discussed and incorporated into the plan.

3.1.1 Summary of Revisions

Major revisions include:

- Reorganized the planning process section within the plan
- Updated the planning committee to the 2020 participants
- Revised the former plan's Planning Process section to reflect the 2020 update
- Moved the former plan's Continued Public Involvement sub-section to Section VII. Plan Maintenance
- Revised and incorporated the former plan's Integration with Other Local Planning Documents sub-section into this Section

3.1.2 FEMA Requirements

This section adheres to and fulfills the following regulations:

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

3.2 Plan Preparation & Development

The planning process consisted of the following phases:

- **Plan Update Kick-Off** – Plan development for the 2020 update began in February 2017. A kick-off meeting was held with the planning team to cover FEMA requirements and to propose a work plan.
- **Plan Review & Evaluation** – The former plan was reviewed and evaluated according to the FEMA Local Mitigation Review Tool (2011) and a more stringent and comprehensive evaluation matrix developed by Frazier et al. (2013). The review and evaluation results guided the risk assessment and mitigation strategy for the 2020 plan update by identifying the strengths and weaknesses of the former plan.
- **Risk Assessment** – Hazard occurrences and hazard impacts were collected for the county. Hazard profiles were updated to reflect current science around risk and vulnerability.
- **Mitigation Strategy Review** – The mitigation actions listed in the former plan were reviewed and their status determined by the responsible jurisdictions and organizations.
- **Mitigation Strategy Update** – New and additional mitigation actions were detailed and scored by the planning committee for inclusion into the 2020 plan update. Each jurisdiction was provided the opportunity to put forth mitigation actions for discussion and approval. Mitigation goals and objectives were likewise visited and updated as necessary.
- **Public Involvement & Outreach** – The public was engaged through numerous open public meetings and news releases to local media. The draft plan was also provided on-line and a press release distributed to encourage the public to comment on it.
- **Plan Completion & Adoption** – Following the compilation of all information, data, and analyses conducted throughout the planning process, drafts were distributed to the planning team and the public for review. Feedback and comments were incorporated in subsequent drafts. After the review and edit period, the plan was formally submitted to IEOM and FEMA for approval prior to formal adoption by the county, its communities, and other organizations.

3.3 Multi-Jurisdictional Participation & Coordination

The hazard mitigation planning process was built on the participation of each jurisdiction. All incorporated communities were invited to participate in the 2018-2020 update through email and personal outreach by the UI technical team and Latah County Disaster Services Coordinator Mike Neelon. Table 1 summarizes the participation of the jurisdictions with authority to adopt the plan following IOEM and FEMA review and approval.

Table 5 Jurisdictional participation

Jurisdiction	2011 Participation & Adoption	2020 Participation & Adoption
Latah County	Yes	Yes
City of Bovill	Yes	No
City of Deary	Yes	Yes
City of Genesee	Yes	Yes
City of Juliaetta	Yes	No
City of Kendrick	Yes	No
City of Moscow	Yes	Yes
City of Potlatch	Yes	Yes
City of Troy	Yes	No

3.4 The Planning Team & Stakeholder Participation

The planning team is the core group of individuals responsible for the development and update the plan. In the case of Latah County, the existing Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) served the role of the planning committee. Comprised of local officials and subject matter experts, these individuals represent jurisdictions and organizations with the authority to implement the mitigation strategy over the plan's five-year life. These individuals and entities bring local knowledge and perspectives to the table that are vital in developing a comprehensive and cohesive HMP, although they might not have the authority to implement the mitigation strategy. The 2020 planning team function was headed by Latah County Disaster Services Coordinator Mike Neelon, and is detailed in Table 1.

Table 6 Latah County LEPC and HMP planning team members for the 2018-2020 update

Jurisdiction	Name	Title & Department	Former Participation
Latah County	James Agidius	Coordinator, Latah County GIS	
	Chris Blankenship	Associate Planner, Planning & Zoning	
	Laurel Caldwell	Director, Latah County ITS	
	Austin Cole	Operator, ARES HAM	
	Rich Huggins	Operator, ARES HAM	
	Bob Isenberg	Operator, ARES HAM	
	Alan Martinson	Director, Latah County Weed Control	
	Mike Neelon	Disaster Services Coordinator	
	Richie Skiles	Sheriff	
City of Moscow	Bill Ward	Team Leader, Auxiliary Communications	
	James Fry	Chief, City of Moscow Police Dept.	
	Charles Graham	Commissioner, Moscow Rural Fire District	
	Bill Belknap	Deputy City Supervisor, Community Planning and Design	
	Alisa J. Anderson	Grants Manager, ADA Coordinator	
	Monte McMillan	Commissioner, Moscow Rural Fire District	
	Bill Lambert	Mayor	
City of Genesee	Brian Nickerson	Fire Chief, Moscow Fire Dept.	
	Steve Odenburg	Mayor	

City of Potlatch	David Brown	Mayor	
City of Deary	John Henderson	Mayor	
Avista Corp	Paul Kimmell	Regional Business Manager	
Helmer Water & Sewer District	Cherri Vitah	Secretary	
Gritman Medical Center	Charlie Craig	Director, Engineering	
Potlatch School District #285	Jeff Cirka	Superintendent	

Stakeholders were also invited to participate throughout the planning process. These included representatives of neighboring communities, local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation, agencies with the authority to regulate development, and businesses, academia, and other private and non-profit interests. The three smaller jurisdictions participating in the plan (Deary, Genesee and Potlatch) were always invited to planning committee meetings, however, their staffing constraints and very part-time nature of mayor/council positions made it difficult for representatives of these participating jurisdictions to attend. The EM did considerable individual outreach with these jurisdictions, however, including attendance at some public city council meetings and numerous 1-1 work sessions. Those jurisdictions provided all necessary input to the plan, such as capacity assessment, review of prior mitigation actions and discussion of new mitigation actions.

Table 7 Other Stakeholders and other partners

Jurisdiction	Name	Title & Department	Former Participation
American Red Cross	Catherine Rawsthorne	Program Specialist, Disaster Program	
Idaho Department of Lands	Michael McManus	Assistant Fire Warden	
	Casey Strong	Deputy Fire Marshal	
Idaho North Central District	Dean Neufeld	Program Manager, PHP Program Manager	
Idaho Office of Emergency Management	Susan Cleverley	State Hazard Mitigation Officer	
	Lorrie Pahl	State Mitigation Planner	
	Rob Feely (through 2019) and Rick Bender (2020)	Area Field Officer, IOEM	
Idaho State Police	Lonnie Richardson/Rich Adamson	Captain	
Idaho Transportation Dept.	Mike Ahlers	Officer, Safety/Compliance	
State University of New York (SUNY) as subcontractor to UI (2017) and Georgetown University (2018-2020)	Tim Frazier	Director, Emergency and Disaster Management Program (Georgetown University)	
University of Idaho (contractor to IOEM)	Elizabeth Boyden	Mitigation Planner	
	Karen Humes	Professor (report editor)	
	Alexander Peterson	Mitigation Planner	

3.5 Planning Meetings

A number of meetings were convened throughout the planning process to facilitate discussion amongst the planning team and other stakeholders with regards to hazards and mitigation. The following sections summarize these meetings. See Appendix E for sign-in sheets, agendas, and presentations. Additionally, as mentioned above, the Latah County EM did small-group outreach to other participating jurisdictions whose representatives were unable to attend the planning committee meetings (e.g., City of Genesee, Deary and Potlach), in order to assist them in preparing the required input. These participating cities all quite small and staff is too limited in order to attend daytime meetings of the planning committee. However, the combination of mayors, clerks and city council members in each of these jurisdictions completed each of the phases of required input (capabilities assessment, review of prior strategies, identification and prioritization of new actions) and discussed the plan at their public city council meetings. Outreach was also done by the Latah County EM to some of the other very small outlying jurisdictions that participated in the last plan but decided they did not have the ability to participate this time (for example, Cities of Bovill, Kendrick, Juliaetta and Troy).

3.5.1 February 2017 Kickoff Meeting

The kickoff meeting for the plan update was held on February 21, 2017 at the Latah County Courthouse in Moscow. The meeting was facilitated by Alexander Peterson, mitigation planner with the University of Idaho and Georgetown University, and Mike Neelon, the county emergency manager. The meeting was attended by 20 members of the planning team.

The meeting focused on introducing hazard mitigation, hazard mitigation plans, and the planning process. The requirements of HMPs as codified in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) were presented, and cost share requirements of the Pre-Disaster Mitigation grant discussed. A brief review of the former plan included which jurisdictions and agencies participated and adopted the former plan and which hazards were profiled. A summary of the comprehensive evaluation conducted to identify the former plan's limitations was presented and discussed, followed by the participation and adoption requirements for communities and agencies in the update process.

3.5.2 April 2017 Planning Meeting

A planning meeting was held on April 18, 2017 and attended by 16 members of the planning team. The second planning meeting of the plan update focused on initializing the risk assessment, public outreach, and reviewing the former mitigation strategy. Copies of the Phase I Risk Assessment survey (see Appendix E) were distributed to members of the planning team. Public outreach was then discussed, with specifics paid to a public service announcement in local media, a short public opinion survey, and engaging the communities to conduct awareness and outreach throughout the update process. The meeting concluded following a discussion of the county's progress in implementing the former mitigation strategy.

3.5.3 July 2017 Planning Meeting

The July 2017 planning meeting was held from 9:00 AM to 12:00 PM on July 28th in Moscow, and was attended by 12 members of the planning team. Discussion and activities revolved around match to date, public outreach, reviewing and revising the goals of the former mitigation strategy, and aligning the mitigation strategy with the risk assessment. Notable topics included moving the landslide hazard profile into a mass wastings/geologic movement profile, identifying crop loss as an impact from multiple hazards but to deprioritize it as a standalone profile, and to remove the technological hazards as an identified hazard to be included as a profile due to redundancy. The team also decided to profile public health threats and environmental contamination/issues. Additional mitigation actions were discussed, but detailing the implementation plan and scoring was postponed to a later date.

3.5.3 November 2017 Planning Meeting & Conference Call

A coordinated planning meeting and webinar was held from 12:00 PM to 2:00 PM on Friday, December 1st. The discussion focused on a new timeline to complete the plan update, a review of the cost share documented to date, and jurisdictional participation to date. Attendees then worked through each element of 44 CFR §201 to discuss progress to date, the need for continued public outreach and participation by additional jurisdictions and stakeholders, and how the plan will be maintained, evaluated, and updated throughout its five-year lifecycle following approval and adoption.

3.5.4 Feb 2018 City of Genesee City Council meeting

County EM Mike Neelon attended the Genesee City Council meeting February 20, 2018 in order to describe the goals and procedures of the HMP update process. It was well attended by the mayor, 6 city council members and members of the public. In the weeks and months after this meeting, city representatives worked through all the input required for full participation in the plan.

3.5.5 March 2018 Planning Committee Meeting

A planning committee meeting was held in Moscow on March 15, 2018 and was facilitated by UI subcontractor Tim Frazier. It was well attended by planning committee members. The discussion focused on hazard risk profiles and the review of prior mitigation strategies, and discussions of problem statement development as the first stage in developing new mitigation actions.

3.5.6 March 2018 South Latah Highway District Meeting

EM Mike Neelon made a presentation about the HMP planning process at the open public meeting by the South Latah Highway District from 9-10am on March 8. The development of desired mitigation actions was discussed.

3.5.7 April 2018 Planning Committee meeting

Planning occurred at this meeting for several public outreach events to occur in subsequent months regarding the HMP process.

3.5.8 August 2018 Outreach to North and South Latah Highway districts and City of Genesee

EM Mike Neelon did individual outreach to members of both the South and North Latah Highway District commissioners and to several appropriate city officials in the City of Genesee.

3.5.9 August 2018 Planning Committee meeting

An LEPC meeting was held on August 9, 2018 and was well attended by committee members. EM Mike Neelson described his outreach efforts to each jurisdiction, including delivery of a thumb drive with forms required for participation in the HMP process.

There was a gap for some while in planning committee meetings as the UI team awaited the required input from jurisdictions. By Summer 2019 only approximately 30% of the required input was received. Efforts were made on the part of the EM and the UI team to receive the remaining input.

3.5.10 December 2019 Planning Committee meeting

The planning committee met and reviewed each of the prior mitigation strategies for Latah County in order to be sure the status was up to date, given the elapsed time since the start of the process. New mitigation strategies were also discussed.

In December 2019 and January 2020, the EM and the UI team also met individually with representatives of the jurisdictions to ensure that all input about mitigation strategies and capabilities assessments were complete and up to date in order to finalize the plan.

3.5.11 February 2020 City of Moscow City Council Meeting

The HMP was discussed at the Feb 3, 2020 City Council meeting of the City of Moscow, the largest city in Latah County. The meeting was open to the public. Mitigation strategies were reviewed and approved by the City Council.

3.6 Public Involvement

Public involvement was integral to the 2018-2020 plan update. Appendix E collects all press releases, and documentation of the public meetings.

3.6.1 Press Releases – Invitations for public involvement

Several press releases were distributed to local media in order to inform citizens of the update process, to solicit public review and comments on the draft plan, and to inform citizens of the date, time, and location of the public meeting held to present the risk assessment and mitigation strategy. Press releases were distributed at the following times:

- June 20, 2017 – Updated announcement with details on the Pre-Disaster Mitigation grant funding the update, jurisdictional participation, a summary of the planning process and proposed revisions.
- July 11 and 15, 2020 – a notice was placed in the local newspaper to encourage the public to view the draft plan on-line and provide review/comments. A copy of the notice is provided in Appendix E. No public comments were received on the draft plan made available during the July 2020 comment period.

3.6.2 Public meetings

All LEPC meetings and the City Council meetings at which the HMP was discussed were open to the public. Documentation of those meetings is provided in Appendix E.

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

Several plans, policies, reports, and other documents were reviewed and incorporated into the former plan. The 2018-2020 update process revisited these documents to review and evaluate their applicability in 2020. Additional documents were also reviewed and incorporated in the 2020 plan update.

3.7.1 Latah County Comprehensive Plan

Latah County and incorporated cities within Latah County have agreed to support the connection between the Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan and their individual Comprehensive Plans by identifying mitigation actions and assigning each mitigation action to a priority level within their jurisdiction.

Each jurisdiction is committed to using the Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan when executing or updating their plans.

3.7.2 Latah County Emergency Operations Plan

The Latah County Emergency Operation Plan was adopted by all jurisdictions within Latah County and covers actions for each vulnerability assessment and mitigation action identified in the Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan.

3.7.3 Latah County Community Wildfire Protection Plan

The Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) from 2011 included a more detailed description of exposure to wildfire risk than was in the scope of this HMP update. That plan also included specific recommendations for wildfire-related mitigation actions for each jurisdiction. These recommendations informed this planning process. Each community participating in this HMP has included a mitigation action in this plan to implement the recommendations in that plan. Some have also included additional or specific actions related to the exposure described in that plan.

IV. Risk Assessment - Latah County, Idaho

4.1 Overview

Risk assessments are key in aiding mitigation. A risk assessment identifies and characterizes hazards and the potential impacts to the county and its jurisdictions should a disaster occur. By undertaking a comprehensive risk assessment, local officials and decision makers can compare, evaluate, and prioritize mitigation actions to most effectively and efficiently reduce loss of life and property. The risk assessment also provides for more effective land use through zoning and planning, ultimately allowing for resilient growth across the jurisdictions. To begin to contextualize these considerations, see Latah County current land cover and use patterns in Figure 4 below, duplicated from Figure 2 in Section 2.

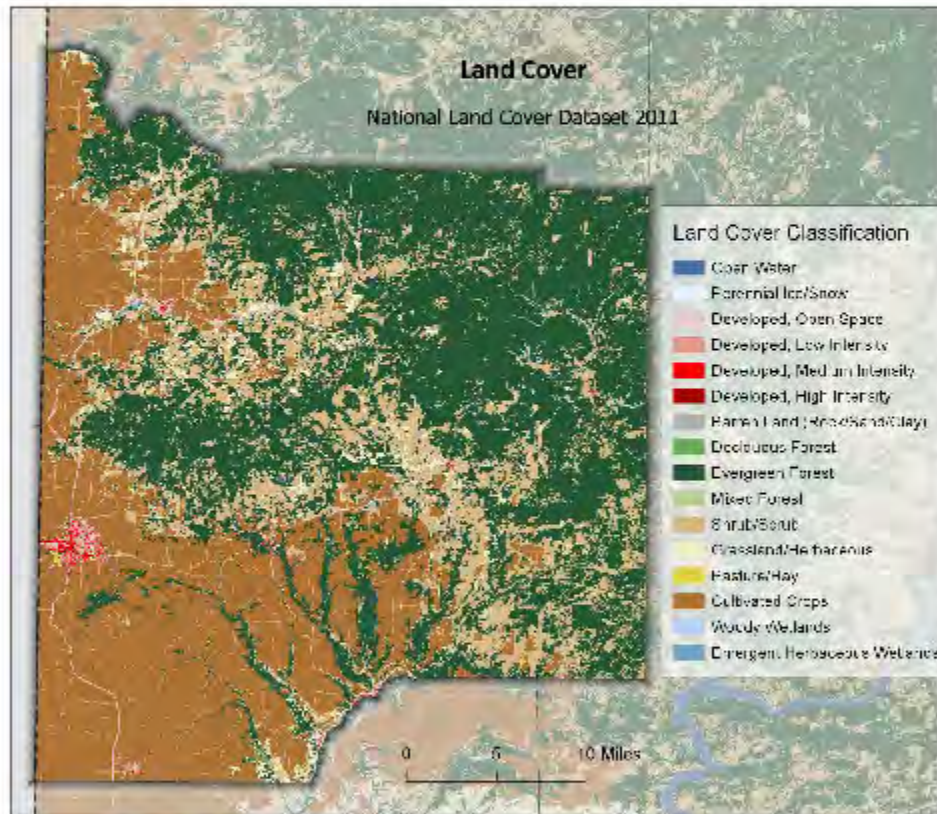


Figure 4 Latah County Land Cover

The United States and its communities are vulnerable to a wide array of natural and human-caused hazards that threaten life and property. Therefore, it is imperative that any hazard mitigation plan

identify and assess the hazards in their jurisdiction. Hazards that pose a risk to this county and its jurisdictions are many and varied, and this plan attempts to profile those that pose the most significant threat to the populations, infrastructure, and built environment. This risk assessment is intended to offer priorities based on an examination of the hazards facing Latah County. According to the Idaho State Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP), the top three hazards for Latah County are Floods, Severe Weather, and Wildland Fire. The hazards for Latah County include, but are not limited to:

- Flood
- Severe Weather
- Wildland Fire
- Landslides
- Extended Power Failure/Outages
- Earthquake
- Volcano
- Communicable Disease Outbreak
- Technological Hazards/Cyber Security

Appendix F contains information on population, population density and an inventory of critical infrastructure in Latah County and each of its jurisdictions (Table F.1). Also contained in Appendix F are tables with probabilistic risk categories for the county and each of its jurisdictions for risk associated with flood, earthquake, volcanic activity, tornado/wind risk, and winter weather, along with the components of critical infrastructure in each risk category for each jurisdiction. This analysis was performed by Dr. Himanshu Grover's group within the Institute of Hazard Mitigation Planning and Research at the University of Washington. Risks associated with Wildland Fire were studied in more detail in 2011 Community Wildfire Protection Plan, which is included as an Annex to this plan and provided in Appendix G.

4.2 Flood

4.2.1 Hazard Vulnerability & Risk Summary

Flooding is an overflowing of water onto land that is normally dry. Floods can happen during heavy rains, when ocean waves come on shore, when snow melts too fast, or when dams or levees break. Flooding may happen with only a few inches of water, or it may cover a house to the rooftop. They can occur quickly or over a long period and may last days, weeks, or longer. Floods are the most common and widespread of all weather-related natural disasters. Flash floods are the most dangerous kind of floods, because they combine the destructive power of a flood with incredible speed and unpredictability. Flash floods occur when excessive water fills normally dry creeks or riverbeds along with currently flowing creeks and rivers, causing rapid rises of water in a short amount of time. Per the NOAA National Severe Storms Laboratory, floods can happen with little or no warning.

Tables F.2 and F.3 in Appendix F provide more detail on the risk due to flooding reflected in the table below. The vast majority of the county and each of its jurisdictions are rated at low risk for flooding, however, there are a number of known problem spots where small-magnitude trouble spots occur and certain roads/bridges are at risk (see Tables 8 and 9 below). The county and participating jurisdictions have each identified mitigation strategies for these areas and key infrastructure components.

Flood Hazard

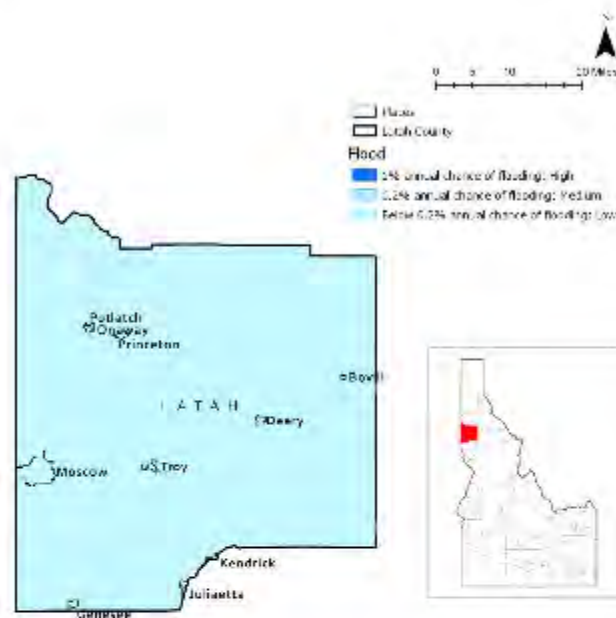


Figure 5 Latah County Flood Hazard Map

4.2.1.1 Past Occurrences

Latah County has a significant history with flooding across its lower elevations. Flooding is considered a natural hazard that occurs annually; however, there were previously fourteen Presidential Declarations for flooding in the state of Idaho from 1956 to 2008, as well as one in March 2017 (DR-4313) and one in March 2019 (DR-4443). Two of the costliest flooding incidents occurred on February 25, 1999, and May 6, 2005, with one million dollars in reported property damage. The FEMA-eligible costs and locations for projects associated with the 2017 and 2019 flooding are provided in the tables below. Awards for losses in the 2017 event totaled just over \$500,000. The City of Moscow's 6th St bridge near Mountain View Ave sustained severe damage in the 2019 event, to the extent that it needs to be replaced, but is not FEMA-eligible because it is a main collector route. Total project costs to replace is \$2.3M.

Table 8 FEMA-eligible projects costs and locations for damages associated with flooding in Latah County in 2017.

Jurisdiction	Project	Project Amount
DEARY	DYC001C - Washington St. & Unnamed Access Rd.	\$ 14,857.12
MOSCOW	MWC001A - PAAP Debris Removal, City-Wide	\$ 8,345.16
MOSCOW	MWC004C - Joseph St. Storm Grate and Drainage Ditch	\$ 6,197.02
MOSCOW	MWC003B - Sandbagging Donated Labor, City-Wide	\$ 2,091.87
MOSCOW	MWC002B - Sandbagging, City-Wide	\$ 3,207.36
GENESEE	GEC001C - Road Damage	\$ 9,735.24
GENESEE	GEC002B EPM	\$ 4,501.76
KENDRICK	KKC001D - Potlatch River Levee Embankment Erosion	\$ 82,023.00
POTLATCH	PHC001C - WWTP Access Road & Pedestrian Bridge	\$ 155,759.32
SOUTH LATAH HIGHWAY DISTRICT	SLHD01A Debris Removal	\$ 45,126.62
SOUTH LATAH HIGHWAY DISTRICT	SLHD02C Road Damage	\$ 98,617.20
NORTH LATAH COUNTY HIGHWAY DISTRICT	NLHD01C - Road Damage Linden Road	\$ 58,486.61
SOUTH LATAH HIGHWAY DISTRICT	SLHD03C Little Bear	\$ 33,624.45
		\$ 522,572.73

Table 9 FEMA-eligible project costs and locations for damages associated with flooding in Latah County in 2019.

Jurisdiction	Project	Project Amount
SOUTH LATAH HIGHWAY DISTRICT	107631 - District wide road and shoulder washouts-Self	\$ 53,905.06
LATAH (COUNTY)	105105 - Latah Trail - Self Cert	\$ 7,393.05
NORTH LATAH COUNTY HIGHWAY DISTRICT	106784 - District Wide Road Washouts-Self Cert	\$ 121,127.93
MOSCOW	110486 - Wastewater Treatment Plant Pump	\$ 12,533.40
MOSCOW	107638 - Joseph St and mountainview Culvert Headwall	\$ 6,966.30
LATAH (COUNTY)	105576 - DRRA	\$ 369.65
MOSCOW	107645 - Emergency Protective Measures - Self Certifica	\$ 15,343.46
MOSCOW	126214 - Donated Resources	\$ 6,894.08
MOSCOW	107639 - Paradise Path in Kiwanis park	\$ 4,183.60
		\$ 228,716.53

4.2.1.2 Hazard Extent & Magnitude

There are three types of flooding: riverine floods, flash floods, and base floods. Riverine flooding is a gradual rise of volume of a stream that overflows and spills onto adjacent lands. Typically, these are natural occurrences that are associated with meteorological events, i.e., winter rain/snowmelt events. Riverine flooding is often slow in speed, affects large areas, and persist for an extended amount of time. Flash flooding is a fast rise of water in a limited area, over a short amount of time, typically in smaller rivers and drainage ways. Due to Idaho steep mountainous terrain, flash flooding is a frequent occurrence and usually from a sudden onset of a substantial amount of rain.

The final flood type is the base flood or more commonly known as the 100-year flood. This type of flooding is the most common type of flooding, described as having a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. Typically, this type of flooding occurs in control flood plains, an area that is designed to flood and is adjacent to a channel that usually carries water. However, there are vulnerabilities in the county to some roads and bridges that cross streams in places where there is not sufficient floodplain area to prevent damage to those roads and bridges.

4.2.1.3 Hazard Exposure or Probability

Latah County experiences a high amount of snow annually, which contributes to their probability of flooding through snow melt and winter rain-on-snow events. Snowmelt is common in Latah County, but when unusually high snow accumulation and/or high spring temperatures occurs, a significant amount of spring runoff will result, causing flooding that will last for several days to weeks. When a warm regional frontal rain system occurs, it rapidly melts snow at the lower altitudes, which produces a large amount of water in the channel system. Floodplains associated with some of the larger waterways in Latah County like the Palouse River (North, East, and South) and larger creeks like Cow Creek and Big Bear Creek are vulnerable to flooding. See context in Figure 6 below. Tables F.2 and F.3 in Appendix F also provide more detail on the risk due to flooding in the county and for each jurisdiction.

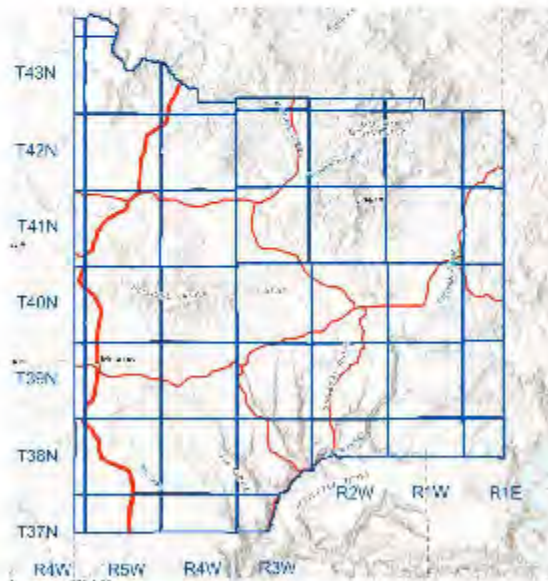


Figure 6 Rivers, streams context per Latah County GIS

4.2.1.4 Loss Exposure

As of 2020, there were no repetitive loss structures in Latah County. According to the 2018 State HMP, Latah County has an estimated \$1,687,274,914 in replacement cost value to owned critical facilities and \$1,497,479,249 exposure (facility and contents) within the 1% hazard flood zone. Amongst Latah County, the highest risk that the county faces is the loss or temporary blockage of accessible roads that could delay responses efforts in a significant flooding event. The City of Moscow, which is located in Latah County, has several "commercial, industrial and residential areas with public utilities in and around the flood plains." The residential areas of the City of Deary sometimes experience a small amount of flooding due to the newly constructed railroads which sometimes obstructs the drainage due to its size. In the city of Juliaetta, one of the most concerning structures is the wastewater treatment facility that is located within a floodplain zone, as well as the Northern railroad bed. The city of Onaway main transportation road, Highway 95, is the most susceptible to flooding; without this road, the community loses its access to the outside world. The most significant vulnerability to the county of Latah is their potential loss of accessible roads.

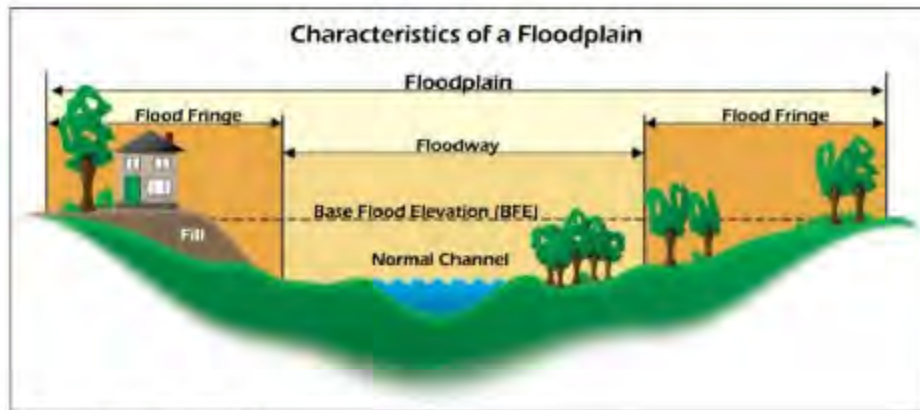
4.2.1.5 Socioeconomic Vulnerability

According to the 2000 Census, there are over 13,838 housing units with a population density of 32.4 persons per square mile. There are three communities in Latah County that lived below the median income period: Moscow, Potlatch, and Kendrick. In Latah County, 7.9% of families lived below the poverty level, with 4.9% of the population being unemployed. The City of Moscow, by far the largest jurisdiction within the county in terms of population, according to the July 2019 US Census "Quick Facts, has a poverty level of 27.2% and 55.8% of its population are in the low to moderate income category.

All three communities, along with the entire county, are participating in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) to help mitigate their risk. Unfortunately, a lack of knowledge and awareness about the NFIP and vulnerability is attributed to low enrollment numbers. This can be addressed through public education programs set forth by the county to raise awareness.

4.2.1.6 Land Use & Future Development Impacts

Due to the annual occurrence of flooding, there are several natural and manmade mitigation efforts in us that use land use to their advantage. One of these is the county participation of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), which helps ensure that their future construction zones and buildings are up to local building codes and regulations. According to the Latah County Mitigation Plan (2011) there are approximately 714 improvement projects that exist within the FEMA-identified floodplains (reference Figure 7), and these are located within unincorporated areas within the county.



Source: NFIP Guidebook 2009

Figure 7 Conceptual floodplain representation per FEMA

4.2.1.7 Climate Change Impacts

Climate change is expected to affect Idaho the same as it affects the world. According to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) (2016), the average temperature of Idaho has risen one to two degrees over the past century. This rise in temperature has increased the amount of snow that melts during the winter, decreasing the snowpack, and increase the risk of flooding. With the increase in temperature, the precipitation that falls will be consistent with rain rather than snow, which will run off the top of the snow and increase the chances of flooding even more.

4.3 Severe Weather

The section below contains an assessment of most aspects of severe weather, but does not include an assessment of drought. This is because the hydroclimatology of north central Idaho is such that typical years usually feature long, wet winters and warm dry summers. The agricultural producers in the County are adapted to this normal cycle by growing crops that flourish in the typically warm dry summers. The Idaho Department of Water Resources database on county-level drought declarations within the state (with records back to 2001) indicates that no counties in north central or northern Idaho, including Latah County, have requested that the state declare a drought in those counties in the 19 years of data available.

Drinking water and domestic/municipal irrigation in the County and all jurisdictions is sourced from groundwater, the depth of which responds slowly to interannual variability in precipitation. The jurisdiction with the largest needs for groundwater pumping for domestic supply (the City of Moscow) has had major water conservation efforts in place for over a decade in order to reduce long-term groundwater pumping to level that are sustainable within the typical interannual variability in precipitation and recharge. The City of Moscow also has ordinances in place to reduce outdoor water

use when the spring/summer rainfall falls below the relatively low average amounts. Thus, most of the few actionable strategies for mitigating the risk of impacts to drought are already in place in the jurisdiction whose water use far exceeds that of the rest of the county.

The quantitative analysis of risk to Latah County and its jurisdictions, shown in Table F.12 in Appendix F, shows all of the Latah County to be in the Low Risk category for droughts. Relative to more pressing needs to evaluate risk and develop mitigation actions for other severe weather hazards, the county and jurisdictions did not feel that full consideration of risks due to drought and development of new mitigation actions was warranted. However, there is a major indirect impact of drought for Latah County, which is the increased risk of wildfires, which is described in Sec 4.4 below and in more detail in Appendix G.

4.3.1 Hazard Vulnerability & Risk Summary

According to the 2018 Idaho State HMP, severe weather is one of the top three highest risk within Latah County. Severe storms include thunderstorms, lightning, hailstorms, and winter storms. A thunderstorm is a rain shower during which you hear thunder. Since thunder comes from lightning, all thunderstorms have lightning. A thunderstorm is classified as “severe” when it contains one or more of the following: hail one inch or greater, winds gusting in excess of 50 knots (57.5 mph), or a tornado.

- **Lightning** is defined as a sudden and violent discharge of electricity from within a thunderstorm due to a difference in electrical charges and represents a flow of electrical current from cloud-to-cloud or cloud-to-ground. Nationally, lightning causes extensive damage to buildings and structures, kills or injures people and livestock, starts forest fires and wildfires and disrupts electromagnetic transmissions. Lightning is extremely dangerous during dry lightning storms because people remain outside due to the lack of precipitation.

Lightning Hazard

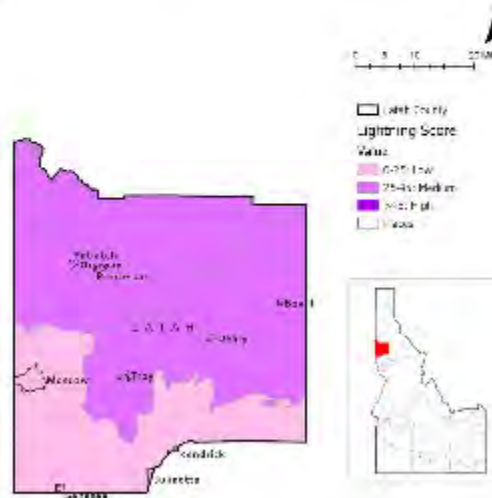


Figure 8 Latah County Lightning Hazard

- **Hailstorms** are violent and spectacular phenomena of atmospheric convection, always associated with heavy rain, gusty winds, thunderstorm, and lightning. Hail is a product of strong convection and occurs only in connection with a thunderstorm where the high velocity updrafts carry large raindrops into the upper atmosphere (where the temperature is well below the freezing point of water).
- **Winter storms** can vary in size and strength and include heavy snowstorms, blizzards, freezing rain, sleet, ice storms and blowing and drifting snow conditions. Extremely cold temperatures accompanied by strong winds can result in wind chills that cause bodily injury such as frostbite and death. A variety of weather phenomena and conditions can occur during winter storms. For clarification, the following are NWS-approved descriptions of winter storm elements:
 - **Heavy snowfall** – the accumulation of six or more inches of snow in a 12-hour period or eight or more inches in a 24-hour period.
 - **Blizzard** – the occurrence of sustained wind speeds in excess of 35 miles per hour accompanied by heavy snowfall or large amounts of blowing or drifting snow.
 - **Ice storm** – an occurrence where rain falls from warmer upper layers of the atmosphere to the colder ground, freezing upon contact with the ground and exposed objects near the ground.
 - **Freezing drizzle/freezing rain** – the effect of drizzle or rain freezing upon impact on objects that have a temperature of 32 degrees Fahrenheit or below.
 - **Sleet** – solid grains or pellets of ice formed by the freezing of raindrops or the refreezing of largely melted snowflakes. This ice does not cling to surfaces.
 - **Wind chill** – an apparent temperature that describes the combined effect of wind and low air temperatures on exposed skin.

4.3.1.1 Past Occurrences

Occurrences of reported severe weather in Latah County from February 2010 to February 2020 are provided Table 8 below. Incidence of winter weather conditions and heavy snowfall are relatively common in Latah County. In addition to the events described in Table 8, there were prolonged periods of heavy snowfall and below-freezing temperatures in the county in January 2008 and January 2009. Of the events described in the table, the most significant was the heavy rainfall combined with snowmelt in March 2017, a time that the county was included in a Presidential Disaster Declaration. The area experienced numerous road closures and some flooding near creeks. These “rain on snow” events caused by the so-called “Pineapple Express” (warm/moist) low pressure systems from the Pacific Ocean that occur in the late winter/early spring provide the most common mechanism for widespread vulnerability to flooding events. A milder event occurred in March 2012 due to a similar mechanism.

Table 10: Reported severe weather events in Latah County, Feb 2010 – Feb 2020.

Reported Severe Weather Events in Latah County Feb 2010 – Feb 2020 (Source: National Weather Service)
LATAH COUNTY — 10.0 N MOSCOW [46.87, -117.00] 11/16/10 01:30 PST Thunderstorm Wind (EG 79 kt); 11/16/10 02:30 PST Source: Broadcast Media Thousands of people went without power near the Viola area on the Idaho Palouse as 11 transmission structures went down in a domino effect on Highway 95 between Moscow and Pottach. The highway was shut down for a four mile stretch.

LATAH COUNTY — 2.8 W KENNEDY FORD [46.92, -117.04], 2.9 SW MOSCOW [46.70, -117.04], 4.8 SSW AVON [46.76, -116.62], 1.8 N HARVARD [46.95, -116.72] 01/18/11 18:00 PST Flood (due to Heavy Rain / Snow Melt); 01/18/11 06:00 PST Source: Law Enforcement Described as a moderate flood event with multiple roads inundated with water where roads crossed streams and creeks in the area. Flooding reported on roadways with road closures in Potlatch along the Palouse River and in Paradise Creek, and on Highway 95 near Flannigan Creek; in Moscow along Paradise Creek; and on Highway 8 at milepost 21 between Troy and Deary. The Palouse River at Potlatch went above its flood stage of 15 feet at 1630PST on the 16th; crested at 16.5 feet at 530PST on the 17th; and then went back below flood stage at 615PST on the 18th. No damage was reported.
LATAH COUNTY — 1.0 ENE MOSCOW [46.73, -116.98], 1.2 ENE MOSCOW [46.74, -116.98], 1.2 ENE MOSCOW [46.73, -116.98], 1.0 ENE MOSCOW [46.73, -116.98] 03/10/11 18:00 PST Flood (due to Heavy Rain / Snow Melt); 03/11/11 20:00 PST Source: Newspaper Minor flooding was observed along Bridge Street in Moscow as water overflowed its banks along Paradise Creek. The City of Moscow utilized sandbags and temporary gravel walls to contain the flood waters.
LATAH COUNTY — 1.0 SSW PRINCETON [46.91, -116.83], 4.9 S PRINCETON [46.85, -116.83], 4.5 S PRINCETON [46.85, -116.81], 0.8 S PRINCETON [46.91, -116.82] 03/31/11 08:00 PST Flood (due to Heavy Rain / Snow Melt); 03/31/11 23:59 PST Source: Department of Highways North Latah County Road Department reported water over portions of Halter Creek Road.
LATAH COUNTY — 1.5 NNE HOWELL [46.75, -116.79], 1.5 NE HOWELL [46.74, -116.78], 1.6 S HOWELL [46.71, -116.80], 1.1 SW HOWELL [46.72, -116.82] 03/31/11 20:00 PST Flood (due to Heavy Rain / Snow Melt); 03/31/11 23:23 PST Source: Department of Highways North Latah County Road Department reported water over roadways along portions of Randle Flat Creek Road and Driscoll Ridge Road near Troy.
LATAH COUNTY — 3.5 NE JULIAETTA [46.62, -116.65] 03/28/12 06:00 PST Heavy Rain; 03/26/12 20:00 PST Source: Emergency Manager Heavy rain and excess snow melt from the 25th through the 26th caused the Potlatch River to flow out of its banks causing some damage to an Earthen Berm in the city of Kendrick. The costs of equipment and material to repair the berm was 13 thousand dollars.
LATAH COUNTY — 4.2 WSW CORNWALL [46.68, -116.94], 5.3 S MOSCOW [46.65, -116.98], 2.6 N GENESEE [46.59, -116.91], 5.1 NNE GENESEE [46.61, -116.88] 03/28/12 06:00 PST Flood (due to Heavy Rain / Snow Melt); 03/27/12 11:00 PST Source: Department of Highways The combination of heavy rain and snow melt caused several creeks and streams to flood causing minor damage to multiple roads between Genesee and Moscow. The most significant damage occurred along Blaine, Eld, Danielson, Swenson, and Troy-Genesee Roads. The South Latah Highway district estimated repair cost to these roads at 50 thousand dollars, primarily to procure, haul, and replace material to restore the roadways for safe travel.
LATAH COUNTY — 1.7 NE MOSCOW [46.74, -116.97], 1.7 W MOSCOW [46.73, -117.04], 2.5 SW MOSCOW [46.70, -117.04], 1.5 ESE MOSCOW [46.72, -116.97] 03/28/12 06:20 PST Flood (due to Heavy Rain / Snow Melt); 03/27/12 12:30 PST Source: NWS Employee Moderate to major flooding occurred along Paradise Creek on the morning of March 26th flooding numerous streets, bridges, and homes within the city of Moscow, Idaho. The creek crested at ten feet, making it the fourth highest crest on record. Among the list of flooded streets, bridges, parks, and homes which were impacted from the flooding along Paradise Creek include: the intersection of Bridge and Hillcrest Streets, intersection at 5th and Roosevelt, D Street bridge, Main Street, Mountainview Park, the University of Idaho bike path, Blaine Street Bridge, South Lynn Street, and Sand Road. Estimated damage: \$80K.
LATAH COUNTY — 0.3 S ONAWAY [46.93, -116.87], 0.5 SE POTLATCH [46.91, -116.87], 0.8 SE POTLATCH [46.91, -116.87], 0.4 SSE ONAWAY [46.92, -116.87] 03/28/12 07:00 PST Flood (due to Heavy Rain / Snow Melt); 03/27/12 05:00 PST Source: Broadcast Media The Red Cross North Central Disaster Response Team helped a family evacuate their Harvard home early March 26th due to flooding along the Palouse River and Gold Creek. The family had been fighting minor flooding for days but finally decided to evacuate their home when standing water began to fill the house. The water was four inches deep in some spots. Estimated cost of repair \$10K.
LATAH COUNTY — 2.8 W KENNEDY FORD [46.91, -117.04], 3.2 WSW KENNEDY FORD [46.90, -117.04], 1.4 SSW KENNEDY FORD [46.90, -116.99], 0.9 SE KENNEDY FORD [46.91, -116.97], 0.7 ENE KENNEDY FORD [46.92, -116.97] 04/01/12 00:00 PST Flood (due to Heavy Rain / Snow Melt); 04/01/12 06:00 PST Source: Emergency Manager There was extensive flooding of the low lying areas west of Potlatch. South River Road was flooded where it crosses the Palouse River at Wellesley Road.
LATAH COUNTY — 3.5 ESE BOVARD [46.65, -116.66] and 3.1 NE JULIAETTA [46.61, -116.65] 07/20/12 12:40 PST Hail (1.0 in); 07/20/12 12:46 PST Source: Trained Spotter A large and widespread severe weather events occurred across the Spokane County Warning Area on July 20th. Severe hail and winds were observed with storms during the early afternoon across lower portions of the Idaho Panhandle. The threat transitioned to severe winds by the mid to late afternoon.
LATAH COUNTY — 23.1 N KENNEDY FORD [47.25, -117.06], 6.9 SW GENESEE [46.49, -117.04], 16.8 ESE LINDEN [46.57, -116.16], 22.4 NNE SHERWIN [47.24, -116.22] 02/12/14 13:00 PST Flood (due to Heavy Rain / Snow Melt); 02/14/14 15:00 PST Source: Broadcast Media Several low lying areas experienced minor flooding. A few homes near Moscow, ID reported water seeping into their basements.
LATAH COUNTY — 3.1 WNW KENNEDY FORD [46.94, -117.04], 7.7 NNW ONAWAY [47.04, -116.92] 07/23/14 14:30 PST Thunderstorm Wind (EG 56 kt); 07/23/14 15:00 PST Source: Trained Spotter A spruce and larch tree were destroyed around a farm house. Two roofs on farm buildings lost 1in. Tree limbs four inches in diameter were broken off into four foot chunks and flew 100 feet. Fifty to sixty foot spruce trees with six inch diameter trunks had twenty feet of their tops taken off. Hail was also reported in Potlatch by a member of the public. Estimated damage 2K.
LATAH COUNTY — 1.8 SW GENESEE [46.53, -116.95], 8.3 N ONAWAY [47.05, -116.87] 08/12/14 16:00 PST Thunderstorm Wind (EG 52 kt); 08/12/14 16:55 PST Source: Trained Spotter A large tree and several power lines were blown down in Moscow resulting in 5000 power outages.
LATAH COUNTY — JULIAETTA [46.58, -116.70] 06/01/15 18:30 PST Heavy Rain; 06/01/15 19:10 PST Source: Trained Spotter A trained spotter reported 1.10 inches of rain that fell in 20 minutes in Juliaetta, Idaho. Law enforcement reported trees blown down on US 12 at Mile Marker 21 near Linden, ID.
LATAH COUNTY — 7.6 NNW KENNEDY FORD [47.02, -117.03], 1.9 NE ONAWAY [46.95, -116.85], 2.8 NNW SHERWIN [46.97, -116.36], 6.2 ESE LINDEN [46.63, -116.35], 3.9 NE JULIAETTA [46.62, -116.65], 3.4 SSW JULIAETTA [46.54, -116.73], 5.6 W GENESEE [46.55, -117.04] 03/16/17 07:00 PST Flood (due to Heavy Rain / Snow Melt) 03/17/17 23:59 PST Source: Emergency Manager Periodic heavy rain and spring snow melt produced debris flows and widespread areal flooding across Latah County during the second half of March. Numerous roads were closed and the county was included in a Presidential Disaster Declaration as a result of the disruption and damage.

caused by this episode. Paradise Creek near Moscow flooded multiple times leading to damage on roads and parks as well as basement flooding of homes along and near the creek. Estimated costs: \$800,000
LATAH COUNTY — MOSCOW [46.73, -117.00] 04/07/17 06:00 PST Thunderstorm Wind (EG 52 kt); 04/07/17 07:00 PST Source: Emergency Manager The Latah County Emergency Manager reported broken tree branches and downed power lines in Latah County. The Moscow area was impacted with several large trees down, at least one tree falling on a house, and at least two cars damaged by falling trees. Damage estimate: \$80K.
LATAH COUNTY — 1.6 W MOSCOW [46.73, -117.03], 1.6 W MOSCOW [46.73, -117.03], 0.6 WNW MOSCOW [46.73, -117.01], 0.2 WSW MOSCOW [46.73, -117.00] 12/29/17 20:45 PST Flood (due to Heavy Rain / Snow Melt); 12/29/17 23:00 PST Source: River/Stream Gage The USGS river gage at Paradise Creek in Moscow recorded a sharp rise above the Flood Stage of 9.2 feet at 8:45 PM December 29th. The creek quickly crested at 9.7 feet by 9:00 PM and then receded back below Flood Stage by 11:00 PM. No damage was reported with this minor flood.
LATAH COUNTY — 1.5 WSW KENNEDY FORD [46.91, -117.01], 2.3 SW KENNEDY FORD [46.89, -117.01], 1.8 ESE KENNEDY FORD [46.91, -115.94], 1.0 SSE POTLATCH [46.91, -116.87], 0.4 WNW ONAWAY [46.93, -116.88], 2.4 WNW POTLATCH [46.93, -116.93] 02/04/18 20:45 PST Flood (due to Heavy Rain / Snow Melt); 02/05/18 22:30 PST Source: River/Stream Gage The USGS Palouse River Gage at Potlatch recorded a rise above the Flood Stage of 15.0 feet at 8:45 PM February 4th. The river crested at 15.9 feet at 10:45 AM February 5th and then receded below Flood Stage at 10:30 PM February 5th. Est. damage \$500.
Events in multiple locations on 04/09/19 and 04/10/19: LATAH COUNTY — 1.5 WSW MOSCOW [46.72, -117.03], 1.7 WNW MOSCOW [46.74, -117.03], 0.3 NNE MOSCOW [46.73, -117.00], 0.7 SE MOSCOW [46.72, -116.99] 04/09/19 14:45 PST Flood (due to Heavy Rain); 04/10/19 02:00 PST Source: River/Stream Gage The USGS River Gage on Paradise Creek in Moscow recorded a sharp rise to above the Flood Stage of 9.2 feet at 2:45 PM PDT on April 9th. The creek continued to rise passing through the Moderate Flood Stage of 10.0 feet at 7:00 PM. The creek continued to rise and crested at 11.4 feet at 7:15 PM which is a record high crest beating the previous record crest of 11.3 feet set in 1995. The creek then quickly receded passing below the moderate Flood Stage at 8:00 PM and then below Flood Stage at 9:15 PM PDT.
LATAH COUNTY — 0.6 NWW MOSCOW [46.74, -117.00], 1.7 NNE MOSCOW [46.75, -116.99], 0.7 ENE MOSCOW [46.73, -116.99], 0.5 SW MOSCOW [46.72, -117.01], 0.8 WNW MOSCOW [46.73, -117.02] 04/09/19 15:30 PST Flash Flood (due to Heavy Rain); 04/09/19 21:30 PST Source: Emergency Manager Heavy rain during the afternoon and evening of April 9th caused Paradise Creek running through Moscow to rapidly rise and inundate lower elevation portions of the city along the creek. In addition heavy rain in the hills north of Moscow caused flash flooding in the northeastern areas of the city as runoff drained through valleys and ravines along North Polk Street and into the East D street neighborhood, then through downtown before draining into Paradise Creek. In some areas flood waters were reported to be 3 feet deep with numerous roads, intersections and underpasses impassable. Most of the reported damage involved basement and first floor flooding of buildings. Estimated damage \$200K.
LATAH COUNTY — 2.9 WSW KENNEDY FORD [46.90, -117.04], 2.5 W KENNEDY FORD [46.92, -117.03], 1.0 NW HARVARD [46.93, -116.73], 2.5 NNE HARVARD [46.95, -116.70], 1.4 NW YALE [46.92, -116.69] 04/09/19 19:30 PST Flood (due to Heavy Rain); 04/10/19 20:15 PST Source: River/Stream Gage The USGS River Gage on the Palouse River near Potlatch recorded a rise to the Flood Stage of 15.0 feet at 8:30 PM PDT on April 9th. The river continued to rise and pass through the Moderate Flood Stage of 15.0 feet at 10:45 pm on the 9th. The river crested just under the Major Flood Stage of 17.0 feet at 5:00 am on the 10th and then began receding. The river passed down through the Moderate Flood Stage at 3:00 PM on the 10th and then receded below the Flood Stage at 9:15 PM PDT on April 10th. Estimated damage \$50K.
LATAH COUNTY — 2.8 ESE MOSCOW [46.71, -116.95], 2.9 ESE MOSCOW [46.71, -116.95], 2.9 ESE MOSCOW [46.71, -116.95] 06/30/18 17:30 PST Flash Flood (due to Heavy Rain); 05/30/19 19:00 PST Source: Trained Spotter A spotter submitted photos of a Flash Flood flowing down a driveway and washing out a culvert creating a breach in the driveway 3 to 4 feet deep with a similar width. Estimated damage \$500.

4.3.1.2 Hazard Extent & Magnitude

This category is broad in the way that it covers multiple different potential hazards that could affect Latah County. Severe storms affect the entire state to varying degrees, due to the complex landscape and the influence from the Pacific. Aspects of severe weather such as thunderstorms and winter storms can lead to secondary hazards as well as the compounding of other threats. For example, the “rain on snow” events that occur in the late winter/early spring timeframe is a leading cause of flooding. Similarly, thunderstorms also produce precipitation that can lead to flooding. In both cases, flooding could lead to landslides and thus, a tertiary hazard. The county is at a great risk of severe winter weather with a high probability of recurrence. Drought and windstorms are also known to affect the county and are added under the severe weather category.

4.3.1.3 Hazard Exposure:

Latah County has a history of snowstorms and thunderstorms affecting all towns within the county limits. Generally, the mountainous terrain and the north/south orientation of the Cascades tend to isolate severe storms into localized areas of the County. For winter storms in particular, the weather conditions can change rapidly which could lead to unplanned increased exposure.

The information presented in Tables F.8 and F.9 in Appendix F delineate the risk categories for tornado and wind risk in Latah County and each of its jurisdictions. As noted in the map below, the whole of the county and each of its jurisdictions are classified in the category of low risk for tornado and wind hazards (excluding winter weather). The information in Tables F.10 and F.11 in Appendix F indicates that all areas of Latah County are in the medium or high risk category for winter weather. The county and each participating jurisdiction have identified mitigation strategies to address these risks.

Tornado Hazard



Figure 9 Latah County Tornado Hazard Map

4.3.1.4 Loss Exposure

There have been multiple disaster declarations that have been declared for Idaho and have included Latah County. Many of these declarations are for weather events that fall under this severe weather category. The most recent disaster declarations being DR-4443 and DR-4313, according to FEMA 2019 documentation. Potential economic losses vary depending on the degree of the severe weather.

As far as winter storms are concerned, there is the possibility of damaged infrastructure, but most of the loss is contributed to lost economic activity (i.e. closed businesses). Thunderstorms do not contribute to significant economic loss, however second hazards such as flooding have a high probability of occurring.

4.3.1.5 Socioeconomic Vulnerability

The elderly and the young are two populations that are the most vulnerable from winter storms. Those community members in poverty can also be more susceptible to the effects of the

hazards. According to the 2018 US Census, the county has 16.5% of the population listed at below the poverty level which is 4.7% above the national average. As noted above, this figure is at 27.2% for the largest city, the City of Moscow. Additionally, Latah County has 9.5% of its under 65 years old population listed as disabled. This population can be vulnerable opposite hazards like severe weather, flooding, or power outages – especially when their vulnerability is compounded with other socioeconomic factors – like poverty.

4.3.1.6 Land Use & Future Development Impacts:

There is really no land use policy or development policy that can be put into effect that would reduce exposure to severe weather. In most cases, damages are limited to lost economic activity since businesses are closed during the storm. However, in the areas that are susceptible to flooding, land use policies could be implemented to mitigate against flood damage.

4.3.1.7 Climate Change Impacts:

Future climate change impacts could lead to more severe weather in the area which could force multiply the primary hazards as well as potential secondary and tertiary ones. As mentioned in the flooding section of this document, increasing temperatures will lead to the melting of snow and ice in the mountain areas which will contribute to increased flooding disasters. According to the EPA, if there is less frequency of storms then drought conditions could occur which can lead to wildfires as well as failed agriculture.

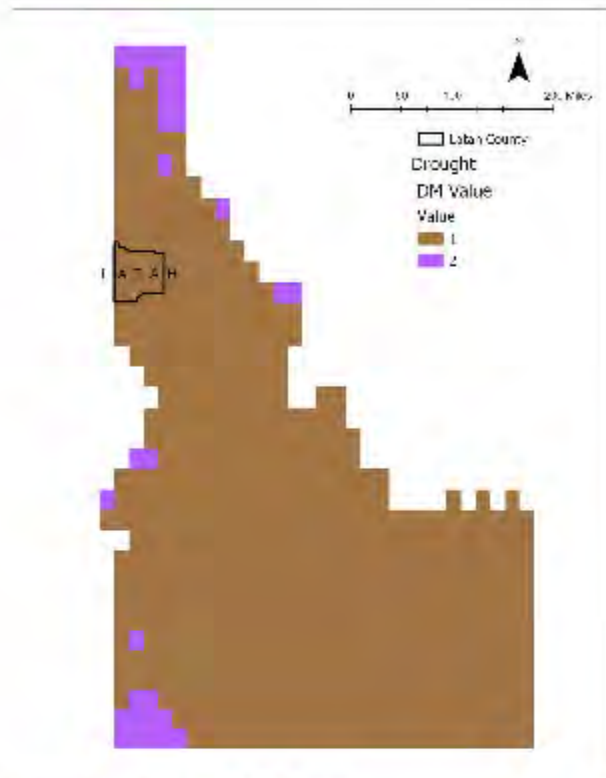


Figure 10 Latah County drought hazard within larger regional context

4.4 Wildland Fire Annex

Under agreement between IOEM and IDL, the Latah County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) acts as the Wildfire Annex to the Latah County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Vulnerabilities and wildfire mitigation strategies for each jurisdiction within Latah County, including some not participating in this plan, were part of the 2011 CWPP, which is provided in Appendix G.

Several general points about fire hazards and the map of the Wildland Urban Interface from the 2011 CWPP are provided here.

4.4.1 Hazard Vulnerability & Risk Summary

Wildfires are unplanned fires that burn in natural areas, such as grasslands, shrublands,

forests, or other environments, including wildland areas where people live. They can start from both human and natural causes, such as lightning, and they affect every state in the U.S. Nearly 85 percent of U.S. wildfires are from human causes, including uncontrolled campfires, burning debris, sparks from malfunctioning equipment, discarded cigarettes, and arson, accounting for 44% of the total area burned across the U.S. (American Geosciences Institute.org, 2019).

4.4.1.1 Past Occurrences

Fire history data from fire scars and charcoal deposits suggest fire has played an important role in shaping the vegetation throughout Latah County. The late summer months then to bring lightning storms which have historically ignited wildfires at areas in and around Latah County. The time frame is approximately 5-20 years between significant wildfire spread. Researchers have noted that the area vegetation has adapted to the wildfire occurrences.

Table 11 Latah County Historic Fire Regimes per the 2011 Latah County Wildfire Protection Plan

Historic Fire Regime	Description	Acres	Percent of Area
Fire Regime Group I	< 35 Year Fire Return Interval, Low and Mixed Severity	75,712	11%
Fire Regime Group II	< 35 Year Fire Return Interval, Replacement Severity	92,517	14%
Fire Regime Group III	35 - 200 Year Fire Return Interval, Low and Mixed Severity	439,674	64%
Fire Regime Group IV	35 - 200 Year Fire Return Interval, Replacement Severity	66,534	10%
Fire Regime Group V	> 200 Year Fire Return Interval, Any Severity	3,162	0%
Water	Water	126	0%
Barren	Barren	836	0%
Sparsely Vegetated	Sparsely Vegetated	0	0%
Indeterminate Fire Regime Characteristics	Indeterminate Fire Regime Characteristics	7,065	1%

Occurrence of wildfires that were larger than 2 acres in final size for the time period since the assessment done for the 2011 Community Wildfire Protection Plan are provided in Tables 12 and 13 below. These data are from the Idaho Department of Lands.

Table 12 Latah County Wildland Fires >2 acres, 2018-2020

Fire Name	Fire Number	Quarter	Range	Section	Township	Year	District	Final Size	General Cause	Specific Cause
Walker	410-002	SENE	05W	21	41N	2020	Ponderosa FPD	13.65	Debris Burning	Residential Yard Waste/Orchard Clippings
Cedar Ridge	410-003	SESW	01W	8	38N	2020	Ponderosa FPD	12.27	Unknown	Unknown
Prospect	410-004	SWNE	03W	29	43N	2019	Ponderosa FPD	304.66	Debris Burning	Prescribed Burning-Broadcast
Chambers Creek	990-015	NWSW	01E	21	39N	2019	CPTFA	5.5	Equipment Use	Equipment Use, No Further Breakdown
Lemille	410-001	SESW	04W	23	38N	2019	Ponderosa FPD	2.45	Debris Burning	Residential Yard Waste/Orchard Clippings
Mica	410-010	SENE	02W	5	40N	2018	Ponderosa FPD	58.23	Debris Burning	Crop Residue, Pasture and CRP burning
Gold Hill	410-006	SENE	04W	33	42N	2018	Ponderosa FPD	56.14	Debris Burning	Crop Residue, Pasture and CRP burning
Zeller	410-012	NWSE	05W	32	39N	2018	Ponderosa FPD	28.54	Debris Burning	Residential Yard Waste/Orchard Clippings
Lone Star	410-007	SENE	04W	7	38N	2018	Ponderosa FPD	8.71	Debris Burning	Crop Residue, Pasture and CRP burning
River Rd.	410-001	SWNE	02W	29	37N	2018	Ponderosa FPD	2	Miscellaneous	Fireworks

Table 13 Latah County Wildland Fires >2 acres, 2010-2017

Fire Number	Firename	IDL District	Year	Land Owner	General Cause Specific Cause	Quarter	Section	Township Range	Final Size
41006	Dry Creek	Ponderosa FPD	2016	Private Property	Debris Burning (Illegal Burning)	SESE	12	38N 03W	11.5
99005	Three Bear Corral	CFTFA	2016	Private Property	Anson Anson	NWNW	1	38N 01W	5
41007	Mad Hatter	Ponderosa FPD	2016	Private Property	Debris Burning Yard Grass, Weeds, Ditch	NWSW	26	41N 04W	4.3
99020	Norwegian	CFTFA	2016	Private Property	Lightning Lightning	SESE	6	38N 01E	2
41005	Big Lost	Ponderosa FPD	2015	Private Property	Lightning Lightning	NENE	27	42N 03W	850
99052	Larch	CFTFA	2015	Private Property	Debris Burning Field Burning, Prescribed	NWSW	3	38N 01W	40
41006	White Pine	Ponderosa FPD	2015	Private Property	Debris Burning Field Burning, Prescribed	SWSW	25	40N 03W	5
41007	American Ridge	Ponderosa FPD	2014	U.S. Forest Service	Lightning Lightning	SESE	28	38N 03W	5
41005	MICA SLASH	Ponderosa FPD	2012	Forest Industry Co	Lightning Lightning	NWNW	30	41N 02W	124
41016	KENDRICK GRADE	Ponderosa FPD	2011	Private Property	Miscellaneous Structure Fire	NWNE	17	38N 02W	25
41017	LAST FIRE	Ponderosa FPD	2011	Private Property	Debris Burning Slash Burning, Prescribed	NWSE	6	41N 03W	6
41008	DRISCOLL RIDGE	Ponderosa FPD	2011	Private Property	Debris Burning Field Burning, Prescribed	NWSW	30	39N 03W	4.5
41015	FLANNIGAN FIRE	Ponderosa FPD	2011	Private Property	Debris Burning Field Burning, Prescribed	NWNE	11	41N 05W	3.95
41001	THISTLE	Ponderosa FPD	2010	Private Property	Miscellaneous Powerline, Insulator, Tree	NWSE	26	38N 03W	6
41007	MOON HILL	Ponderosa FPD	2010	Forest Industry Co	Lightning Lightning	SWNE	16	41N 03W	3.77
32004	WILLOW PEAK	West St Joe FPI	2010	Forest Industry Co	Lightning Lightning	NWSW	2	42N 01W	2

4.4.1.2 Hazard Extent & Magnitude

The potential for hazard magnitude where it pertains to wildfires is extensive. Climate change has worked to add fuel and increase the risk of wildfires. The community has begun to work towards combating that issue by introducing a mitigation strategy they have named the Wildland Urban Interface. The program works to reduce the amount of natural fuel like vegetation near urban settlements thus reducing the potential for wildfires to endanger residential homes or critical infrastructure according to the 2011 Latah County Wildfire Protection Plan.

4.4.1.3. Hazard Exposure or Probability

Latah County is currently at a moderate threat level of wildland fire. This is due to the levels of rain and snowfall which helps to minimize the period of time the County is most susceptible to severe wildfires. It is important to note that for portions of the county, like Moscow, depending on conditions in specific developments in wildland-urban interface areas (see Figure 8), the threat may be moderate to high, especially during periods of drought. Over 51% of wildland fires in Latah County are started by lightning strikes.

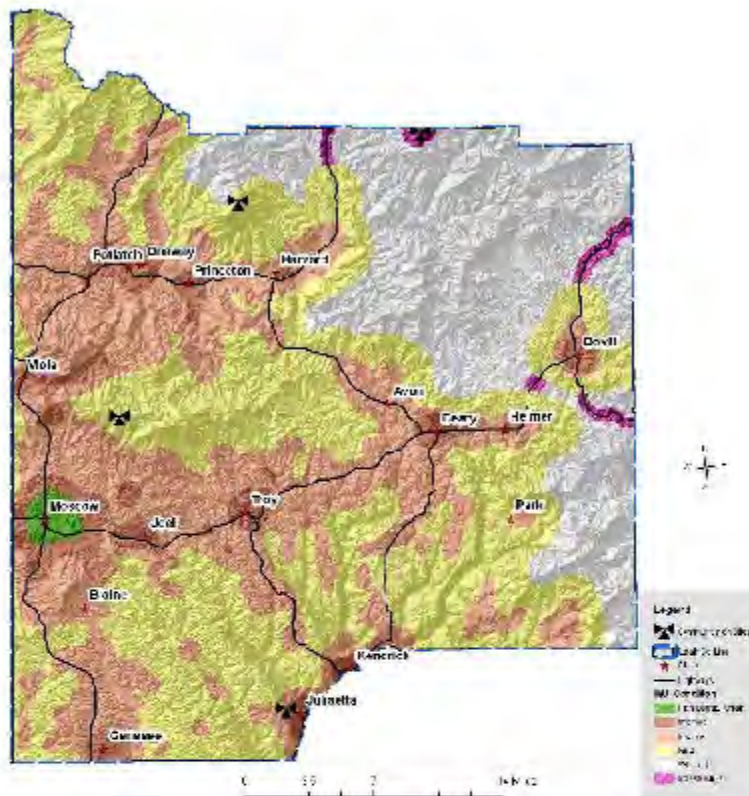


Figure 11 Wildland Urban interface from 2011 Latah County Wildfire Protection Plan

4.4.1.4 Loss Exposure

If a wildland fire were to occur in an area with favorable conditions, the results could be total losses to physical infrastructure as well as widespread destruction of agriculture. An estimate of potential losses is difficult to determine due to the unpredictability of wildfire behavior and the nature of ignition sources.

4.4.1.5 Socioeconomic Vulnerability:

In looking at the demographics of Latah County, over 60% of the population live in Moscow, 13% are located in other incorporated cities, and approximately 27% are scattered in small communities and rural areas throughout the county. Areas of vulnerability could be in rural areas where there are less resources to fight the fires (access to water) as well as other suppression resources. Also, any community members living in the wildland-urban interface are at a greater risk of contending with a wildland fire hazard.

4.4.1.6. Land Use & Future Development Impacts

One of the important locations of land use and future development policy is in areas that can be identified as being in the wildland-urban interface. The wildland-urban interface is an area where structures are built in areas with essentially continuous (and often high) vegetative fuel loads. Because of this vegetation, wildland fires that break out in these areas move fast, causing widespread destruction of everything in its path. Consideration should be given to building in the wildland-urban interface, including the placement of homes near water sources as well as sufficient access points for evacuation and passage of fire apparatus.

4.4.1.7 Climate Change Impacts

Researchers have found that climate change has impacted the risks associated with wildfire and agricultural decline for Latah county over the past several decades. They have found that the faster snow melt and dry seasons have extended the risks for wildfires by one month. Drier months coupled with higher temperatures causes an increase in both fuel and possibility for conduction. A lack of adequate precipitation is a growing problem in many areas as well. These three factors (i.e., lack of precipitation, longer dry months, and higher temperatures) put the area at a higher risk for wildfire burns within the next decade.

4.5 Landslides

4.5.1 Hazard Description

Landslides are sudden, short-lived geomorphic events that involve the rapid-to-slow descent of soil or rock in sloping terrains. The term landslide includes a wide range of ground movement, such as rock falls, failure of slopes, and debris flows. Although gravity acting on an oversteepened slope is the primary reason for a landslide, there are other contributing factors:

- erosion by rivers, glaciers, or ocean waves create oversteepened slopes
- rock and soil slopes are weakened through saturation by snowmelt or heavy rains
- earthquakes create stresses that make weak slopes fail
- earthquakes of magnitude 4.0 and greater have been known to trigger landslides
- volcanic eruptions produce loose ash deposits, heavy rain, and debris flows
- excess weight from accumulation of rain or snow, stockpiling of rock or ore, from waste
- piles, or from man-made structures may stress weak slopes to failure and other structures
- unsustainable deforestation or other loss of vegetative cover can contribute to landslides

4.5.2 Past Occurrences

Latah County has experienced several landslides of significance in the past three decades. In 1993, a landslide northeast of Juliaetta (on the southern boundary of the county) killed two people traveling along state Route 3 and caused damage to property and crops, while another landslide in 2006 caused \$7,500 in property damage. More recently, one small landslide was reported in 2011 and

two in 2012. No significant landslides have occurred recently in Latah County, although landslides have occurred in other counties in northern Idaho in recent years that have caused roads to be closed for some time (eg., Bonner County 120 miles to the north and Idaho County 60 miles to the south). These events are usually, but not always, associated with prolonged periods of high intensity rainfall. The Idaho Geological Survey is engaged in a project to identify and map more than 3,000 landslides in the state since the time they began to record them, but results for this project were not available at the time of this report.

4.5.3 Hazard Exposure and Future Probability

Determining the probability of landslides in the future is difficult because of the numerous factors that contribute to them. Landslides typically occur on slopes and in areas where they have taken place before. Idaho's geology, landscape, climate, soils, and other factors can be conducive to landslide activity and numerous small landslides occur each year in Idaho.

According to the 2018 State Risk Assessment:

"The geophysical processes that contribute to landslides during a particular year are statistically independent of past events. Unfortunately, the short period of recorded and observed landslides and associated conditions that contribute to the risk make it difficult to develop return periods for landslide-prone areas in Idaho. Landslide occurrence is not directly attributed to a specific major meteorological event, such as the 1-percent-annual-chance or 100-year snowfall; though rainfall events are one known cause of events."

Because of the wide variety and unpredictability of "triggers" to landslide events, there is no widely accepted model for assessing the probability of future landslide events in this region. However, the most static of the influencing factors is the slope magnitude and stability of the geologic material. In lieu of comprehensive regional model, we use here some breakpoints related to slope values in order to map areas of Latah County exposure to landslides based on slope values alone (see Figure 13 below). The risk categories are assigned based on observations in a report¹ by US Forest Service scientists who synthesized previous US Forest Service analyses of the occurrence of 860 landslides in the Clearwater-Nez Perce National Forest, which is a large national forest in Idaho that lies southeast of Latah county.

— ¹ Summary of Landslide Prone Delineation for Forest Plan Revision, Clearwater National Forest, US Forest Service
downloaded here: https://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/stelprdb5400826.pdf

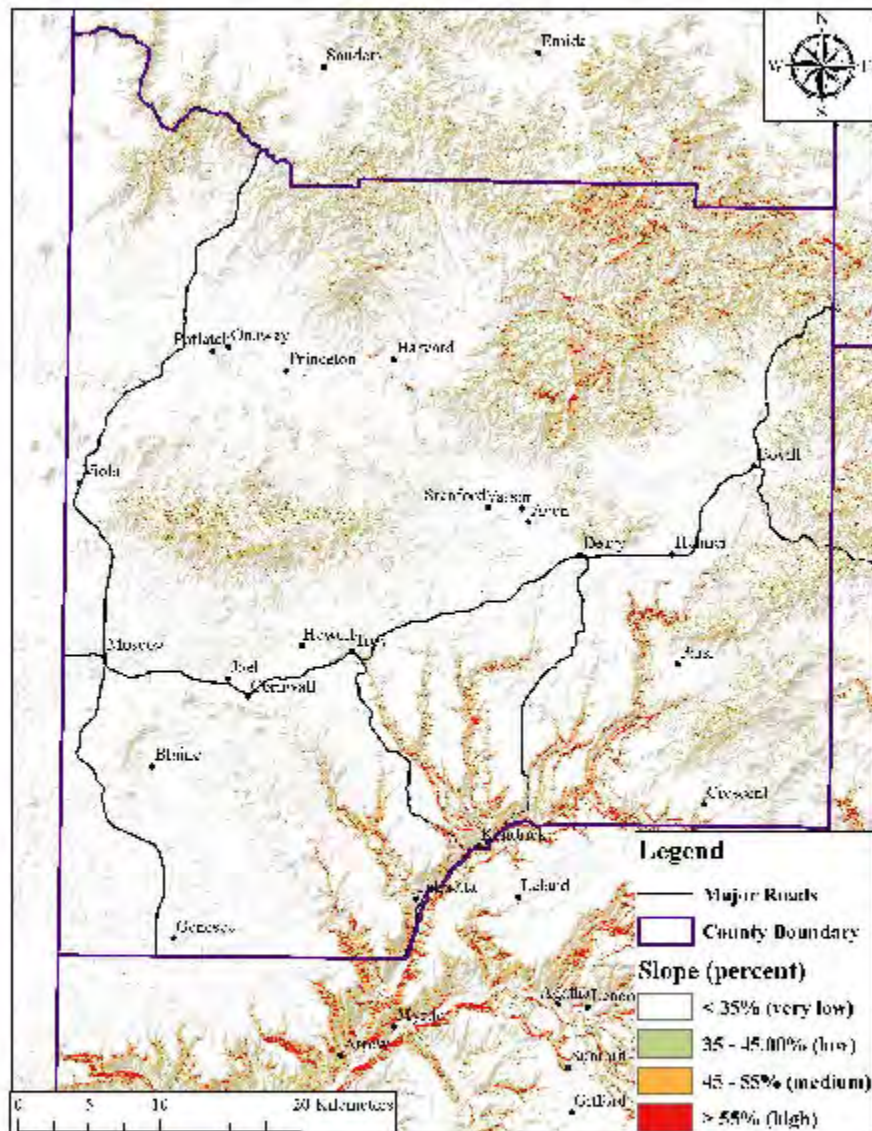


Figure 12 Latah County Landslide Hazard Map

Terrain in mountainous areas is such that roads are often placed along streams that sometimes have steep embankments just adjacent. These are the conditions that make for the greatest exposure if the geologic materials are not stable. The map provided in Figure 12 shows that the risk for landslides is not high for the county as a whole and none of the jurisdictions participating in this plan are at high risk. However, Route 3, which runs along the Middle Potlach Creek and forms the southern boundary of the county for the middle third of the county, provides important road access for two non-participating communities (Juliaetta and Kendrick) and is at some risk for closure due to landslides.

4.5.4 Vulnerability

There is no reliable estimate of total landslide costs and losses in Idaho, but these events are costly. Landslides continue to cause challenges to the maintenance of U.S. 95, the primary north-south transportation link from the northern Panhandle region, through central Idaho and into the southern part of the state. There have been no closures of that major artery in Latah County due to landslides in recent decades, but it has occurred in several counties north and south of Latah County. In Summer 2020, there was a major landslide on this artery several counties to the south that caused no loss of life or property, but did have significant impacts on transportation. It is often very difficult to redirect traffic on this heavily traveled road as alternate routes do not exist and detours in steep terrain are difficult or impossible to construct. Landslides here disrupt emergency functions and commerce, as well as personal lives. The same holds true for other smaller roads, such as Highways 3 and 99 in the southern portions of the county. Highway 3, similar to portions of US-95, is particularly vulnerable to disruption of transportation because the road runs along a narrow track between a high-slope area and a stream, making options for detour routes during times of disruptions very limited.

4.5.4.1 Land Use & Future Development Impacts

Due to the risk of landslides near slopes, development near these areas, particularly those that have experienced prior landslides, could be negatively impacted. Areas near Highways 3 and 99 have also experienced increased impact of landslides which have in turn caused issues for transportation and vital services. Two Landslide Impact Zones have been identified in Latah County; one at the base of the slope just west of Juliaetta and another along Highway 99 at Kendrick. Neither of these communities are participating in this plan. Development in or near these areas is risky and should be avoided if possible.

4.7.3.2 City of Deary

The City of Deary is exposed to similar landslide threat as the greater planning area.

4.7.3.3 City of Genesee

The City of Genesee is exposed to similar landslide threat as the greater planning area.

4.7.3.4 City of Moscow

The City of Moscow is exposed to similar landslide threat as the greater planning area.

4.7.3.5 City of Potlach

The City of Potlach is exposed to similar landslide threat as the greater planning area.

4.6 Extended Power Failure/Outages

4.6.1 Hazard Vulnerability & Risk Summary

This category defines itself as any interruption or loss of electrical service due to disruption of power transmission caused by accident, sabotage, natural hazards or equipment failure. A significant power failure is defined as any incident of a long duration which would require the involvement of the local and/or state emergency management organizations to coordinate the provision of food, water, heating, shelter, etc.

4.6.2 Past Occurrences

Due to the rural setting and frequent occurrence of winter weather events, localized power outages of less than several hours are not uncommon in Latah County. There have been no prolonged and widespread outages in Latah County in recent years, however. Most of Latah County is served by Avista Corp., a large public utility. A portion of southern Latah County is serviced by Clearwater Power, a rural electrical coop. Clearwater Power reported that over the last several years, the average number of outage hours per year for their Latah County accounts was 11.2 hrs.

4.6.3 Hazard Extent & Magnitude

Power outages can be a serious and costly occurrence. Extended power outages can result in a collapse of community infrastructure and services. Traffic lights go off, telephone landlines lose service, gas pumps stop operating, and businesses and schools close. Essential community functions such as hospitals, police and fire departments, airports, and critical care facilities should all be equipped with backup power generators to maintain their necessary functions. The length of time these essential services can stay operational is dependent upon how extensively they prepared for a disaster such as a power outage.

4.6.4 Hazard Exposure

The power infrastructure of Latah County will always be prone to some level of power outages brought on by unforeseeable events. Strong winds, freezing rain, and heavy snow are typical of significant weather events that commonly result in a loss of power and affect Latah County. Strong winds can topple power lines and poles and blow limbs off of trees onto power lines. Freezing rain and heavy snow can accumulate on power lines and overwhelm the tension strength that line is capable of supporting. When this occurs, power lines collapse and fall to the ground creating power outages and a potential electrical hazard on the ground.

4.6.5 Vulnerability

While there is no reliable estimate on the exact cost of loss of electricity, it can be estimated that sections of power lines lost in a wildland fire alone could cost power companies millions in addition to taking up to several weeks for repairs. Most of the losses can be contributed to electronic records being damaged/lost, disruption of essential services and commerce, as well as losses in individual homes as far as lost goods and utilities.

4.6.1.5 Socioeconomic Vulnerability

Power outages can increase the vulnerability of the general population, particularly in the winter months where outages may affect heating in homes and public facilities. Those community members below the poverty line might struggle even more so if they do not have the financial means to purchase a generator or alternate fuel. Similarly, for those that have medical conditions that require specific temperatures or machinery that runs on power will be highly vulnerable.

4.6.1.6 Land Use & Future Development Impacts

Although there is no way to prevent or predict future power outages, mitigation measures exist. Routine inspection of power lines by the power supply companies and any and all potential hazards (trees, debris, etc.) need to be reported and resolved in a timely manner. A recommendation from 2011 Latah County Hazard Mitigation Plan is to put public education about power outages as a priority. This recommendation comes because both responders and citizens forget to review plan and take the needed precautions. One of the best ways to avoid damage to the electrical infrastructure is to require strict building permits and force compliance with county building codes.

4.6.1.7 Climate Change Impacts

If severe weather events continue to rise in frequency with future climate change, there will be expected power outages. This is because many weather-related impacts can cause power outages. Storms that produce strong winds, freezing rain, and heavy snow commonly cause power outages for the county. Freezing rain/snow can overwhelm the power lines and cause failure. Other factors associated with weather related events are from strong winds compromising power lines with falling object or such as trees or street lights.

4.7 Earthquake

4.7.1 Hazard Description

An earthquake is the trembling of the ground resulting from the sudden shifting of rock beneath the earth's crust. Earthquakes are caused by a sudden slip on a fault, or the breaks and fractures where the earth's crust on either side has moved relative to the other. Such events cause waves of energy to radiate from the point of release, and cause the movement, shaking, and rolling felt during an earthquake event. The durations of earthquakes are normally limited to a few seconds but can last for minutes in length. The resultant waves can travel hundreds to thousands of miles, causing damage to locations far from the epicenter.

Movements associated with earthquakes are classified as a foreshock, main shock, or aftershock. Foreshocks occur before the main shock, which is defined as the actual onset of the earthquake, while aftershocks occur after the onset of the main shock. Main shocks can occur immediately following foreshocks or can occur days to months after. Likewise, aftershocks can occur immediately following the main shock or much later. Aftershocks can be large, damaging events that further impact an area.

Earthquakes can be particularly damaging in Idaho. Geological and seismological studies show that earthquakes are likely in several active zones in Idaho and adjacent states. The state itself is ranked fifth in the nation for earthquake hazard, with only California, Nevada, Utah, and Alaska ranked higher. Idaho has experienced several damaging earthquakes over the past 100 years, with two notable events occurring in 1959 (Hebgen Lake earthquake) and 1983 (Borah Peak earthquake). Both caused fatalities and millions of dollars in damage across the state.

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

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

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

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

limited to utility lines and transportation infrastructure, though structures situated on fault lines can also be impacted.

- **Landslides & Avalanches** – Earthquakes often cause cascading hazards. Given conducive meteorological conditions (such as in-place snowpack or recent rain events), earthquakes can cause rock falls, landslides, or debris flows. According to the 2018 Idaho State HMP, there were no recorded avalanches in Latah County between 1999 and 2017.
- **Liquefaction & Subsidence** – Liquefaction occurs when the energy released from an earthquake weakens the strength and stiffness of a soil, while subsidence is caving in or sinking of an area. Fill and saturated soils are notably at risk of liquefaction, which can result in widespread structural damage. Liquefaction and subsidence can also impact surface and subsurface water flow, which can impair individual or community wells as well as cause flash flood-like water flow. These impacts can likewise impact septic systems, which create additional health risks.
- **Seiches** – Oscillating waves in an enclosed body of water caused by an earthquake are termed seiches. Although not commonly damaging given their rarity, seiches can resemble tsunami characteristics and destructive potential. Shoreline development along a lake in earthquake-prone areas are at risk of damage, as well as dams or flood mitigation structures such as levees. Seiches can also cause hydrothermal explosions.

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

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

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

4.7.2 Past Occurrence, Location and Extent

The severity or magnitude of an earthquake is measured on the Richter Scale (generally ranging from 2 to 10) with significant damage expected from seismic activity registering a 5.0 or higher. The 2018 Idaho State HMP, in which all earthquakes recorded for Idaho between 1872-2017 that were above 4 on the Richter scale were identified, indicates that there were no events centered in or near Latah County. The only events of that magnitude felt in Latah County were regional events at considerable distance from Latah County that impacted the entire state, or in one case, the neighboring county to the south.

Table 14 Notable Earthquakes since 1872 that were felt in Latah County (per the 2018 Idaho State HMP)

Date	Magnitude	Epicenter	Description	Idaho Counties Affected
1872	7.4	Lake Chelan, WA	Largest quake in Washington State; felt strongly in North Idaho	All
1926	6.6	Southwest Montana	Felt throughout Idaho	All
1935	6.25	Helena, MT	Extensive damage; multiple large events felt throughout Idaho; 4 fatalities	All
1936	6.4	Walla Walla, WA	Damaging earthquake; widely felt in Idaho	All
1944	4.0	Lewiston, ID	Widely felt in northern Idaho	Nez Perce (county just to the south of Latah)

A search of the USGS data base on earthquakes of magnitude greater than 3.5 since 2010 indicates that there were no such events in Latah County in the last decade.

4.7.3. Future Probability and Vulnerability Assessment

Vulnerability to earthquakes across the planning area can be highly variable given the range of possible event characteristics and the range of socioeconomic and structural characteristics found across the jurisdictions. Those factors that increase structural vulnerability include unreinforced masonry; cornices, friezes, and other heavy decorative parts; chimneys; and structures sited on liquefaction-prone soils. Earthquakes often cause cracking or settling that then undermines the stability of the structure, which can entail costly repairs. Infrastructure such as roads, bridges, and water lines are also vulnerable to earthquake events. Additionally, changes to the water table or even the topography can impact local municipal and private wells which could result in the loss of land use.

Across all jurisdictions, there are publicly accessible unreinforced masonry structures in addition to numerous homes and other buildings with unreinforced chimneys. Damaged or collapsed chimneys could result in the secondary hazard of fire. Nonstructural damage caused by falling and swinging objects may be considerable after any magnitude earthquake. Damage to some older bridges in addition to land failure causing minor slides along roadways may isolate some residents.

The information provided in Tables F.4 and F.5 in Appendix F indicates that all portions of Latah County and each of its participating jurisdictions to be in the category of medium risk for earthquake-related hazards. However, owing to the lack of prior occurrences of anything other than very mild earthquake event throughout the county, no previous reports of significant damage due to earthquakes in the county or surrounding counties, few buildings over 2-3 stories in height, and generally low population density throughout the county, it was not a high priority for the county or any of the jurisdiction to identify mitigation strategies specific to earthquake hazards. However, many of the mitigation strategies described under the categories of "general" for the county and each jurisdiction will definitely help mitigate potential safety issues and emergency response for county residents should significant damage due to earthquakes occur.

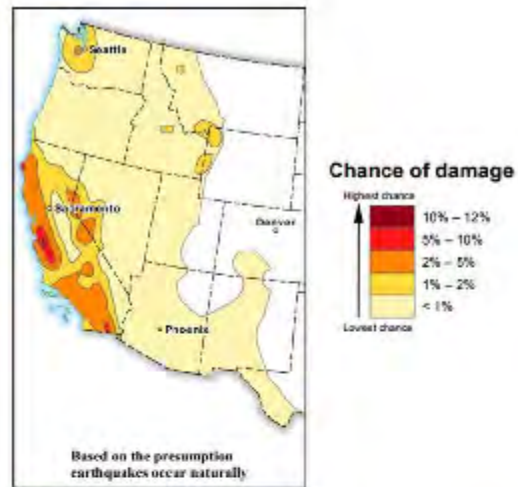


Figure 13 Idaho in context of USGS seismic forecast for western states

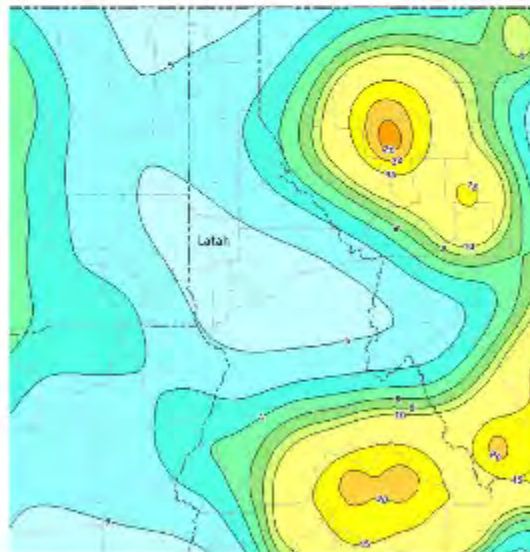


Figure 14 PGA, 10% probability of occurrence in 50 yrs, 760 m/s

Figure 15, from the USGS National Seismic Mapping Tool, shows that the peak accelerations with a 10% probability of occurrence in 50 yrs in Latah County to be 5 or less, relatively low compared with other

counties in the region. Because the risk from earthquakes in Latah County arises mainly from areas of seismic activity some distance away, the vulnerability to significant damage is not high.

4.7.3.1 City of Deary

City of Deary is exposed to similar earthquake threat as the greater planning area.

4.7.3.2 City of Genesee

City of Genesee is exposed to similar earthquake threat as the greater planning area.

4.7.3.3 City of Moscow

City of Moscow is exposed to similar earthquake threat as the greater planning area.

4.7.3.4 City of Potlatch

City of Potlatch is exposed to similar earthquake threat as the greater planning area.

4.8 Volcano

4.8.1 Hazard Description

Volcanoes are openings or vents on the Earth's surface where lava, small rocks, and steam erupt. There are multiple types of volcanoes and can appear to be either a circular depression or a protruding cone at the main vent. In addition to the main vent, there can be a series of other vents and cracks in the volcano that serve as storage areas for magma. When the magma rises to the vents and erupts from the vents, it is then called lava. Eruptions can be simple flows or they can be more violent in nature.

The information provided in Tables F.6 and F.7 in Appendix F indicates that all portions of Latah County and each of its participating jurisdictions to be in the category of low risk for volcano-related hazards.

Volcano Hazard

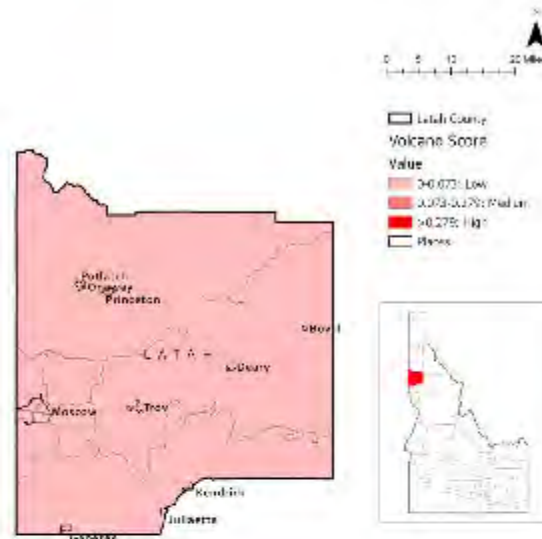


Figure 15 Latah County Volcano Hazard Map

4.9 Communicable Disease Outbreak

4.9.1 Hazard Vulnerability & Risk Summary

Latah County and its jurisdictions are vulnerable to communicable disease outbreaks; both annual outbreaks and epidemics. These outbreaks have the potential to cause a range of devastating impacts to the Latah County community and its economy.

4.9.1.2 Hazard Description

Bacteria, viruses, fungi and parasites are a few of the organisms that cause communicable diseases, sometimes referred to as infectious diseases.

The spread of an infectious disease depends on the chain of transmission: a source of the agent, a route of exit from the host, a mode of transmission between the susceptible host and the source, and a route of entry into another susceptible host. Modes of spread may involve direct physical contact between the infected host and the new host, or airborne spread, such as coughing or sneezing. Indirect transmission takes place through vehicles such as contaminated water, food, or intravenous fluids; inanimate objects such as bedding, clothes, or surgical instruments; or a biological vector such as a mosquito or flea. Overall, transition can occur

between people, animal to human, animal to animal or from an object to a human. The following is a list and brief description of communicable diseases that threaten Latah County:

- Influenza – A serious disease caused by viruses that infect the respiratory tract. Pandemic flu is a virulent human flu that causes a global outbreak, or pandemic, of serious illness. Because there is little natural immunity, the disease can spread easily from person to person. AI (Avian flu) viruses occur naturally among wild birds. Low pathogenic AI is common in birds and causes few problems. Highly pathogenic form (HPAI) is extremely infectious among humans. The rapid spread of HPAI, with outbreaks occurring at the same time, is of growing concern for human health as well as for animal health. Spanish influenza caused several waves of pandemic in 1918 through 1919, resulting in 20 to 50 million deaths worldwide. A pandemic of Asian flu (Influenza A [H2N2]) occurred in 1957-58 where it caused about 70,000 deaths.
- Lyme disease –Caused by the bacterium *borrelia burgdorferi* and is transmitted to humans by the bite of infected blacklegged ticks. Typical symptoms include fever, headache, fatigue, and a characteristic skin rash. If left untreated, infection can spread to joints, the heart, and the nervous system. Lyme disease is diagnosed based on symptoms, physical findings, and the possibility of exposure to infected ticks; laboratory testing is helpful in the later stages of disease. Most cases of Lyme disease can be treated successfully with a few weeks of antibiotics.
- West Nile Virus—Often mosquito-transmitted, West Nile virus can result in minor symptoms to death. West Nile fever may include a fever, headache, body aches, a rash and swollen glands. The symptoms of West Nile fever may last for days or linger for weeks to months. Serious illness infecting the brain or spinal cord can occur in some individuals, and although anyone can experience the more severe form of the disease, it tends to occur in people over the age of 50 or those with other underlying medical conditions or weakened immune systems. The severe symptoms may include high fever, headache, neck stiffness, stupor, disorientation, coma, tremors, convulsions, muscle weakness, vision loss, numbness and paralysis. These symptoms may last several weeks or more, and neurological effects may be permanent. Usually, symptoms occur from 5 to 15 days after the bite of an infected mosquito. There is no specific treatment for infection, but hospitalization and treatment of symptoms may improve the chances of recovery for severe infections. There is no vaccine available for humans.

4.10 Technological Hazards/Cyber Security

4.10.1 Hazard Description

According to FEMA, “Cyber security involves preventing, detecting, and responding to cyberattacks that can have a wide-ranging effect on the individual, organization, the community, and at the national level. Cyber-attacks are malicious attempts to access or damage a computer system.” For example, an incident involving ransomware can cause detrimental effects to government agencies because it will deny access to a system and encrypt all files.

4.10.1.1 Past Occurrences: N/A

Loss of access to all files for systems used by emergency management agencies (i.e., 9-1-1 system, County computer systems, etc.,) has not occurred in Latah County.

4.10.1.2 Socioeconomic Vulnerability:

Residents may not have access to bank information or important computer files. Additionally, if this occurred during an emergency the level of response to the event will be delayed which can have serious impact on life safety.

4.11 Land Use, Future Development and Climate Change

See Section 2.11 for detailed information on land use and future development impacts to individual hazards.

It was beyond the scope of this plan update to forecast impacts of climate change on hazards for Latah County, however, the most significant physical hazard faced by Latah County tends to be associated with intense and/or prolonged extreme precipitation events (both rainfall and snowfall). To the extent that these extreme precipitation events may become more frequent under a changing climate, the more vulnerable Latah County will be to the impacts of these events.

V. Mitigation Capabilities

5.1 Overview

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

5.1.1 Summary of Revisions

The 2020 update incorporated this section into the plan. Points to note:

- Incorporated the former plan's Floodplain Management section
- Reviewed and summarized relevant Federal and State planning and regulatory capabilities related to hazard mitigation
- Reviewed and summarized county and community planning and regulatory capabilities related to hazard mitigation
- Incorporated National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) statistics and discussion on jurisdictional participation and future compliance

5.1.2 FEMA Requirements

This section adheres to and fulfills the following regulations:

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

5.2 Federal & State Planning & Regulatory Capabilities

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

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

5.3 National Flood Insurance Program Compliance

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

Table 15 NFIP statistics¹

Community Name	NFIP Status	CRS Status	Flood Claims	Claims Paid	Repetitive Loss Properties	Policies In-force	Insurance In-force Whole	Written Premium In-force
Latah County	Yes	-	-	-	No	25	\$4,846,900	\$22,502
Deary	Yes	-	-	-	No	1	\$175,000	\$1,428
Genesee	Yes	-	-	-	No	14	\$2,990,000	\$6,777
Moscow	Yes	-	-	-	No	97	\$21,713,100	\$85,748
Potlatch	No, no FIRMS							

Latah County and three out of the four participating jurisdictions do participate in the NFIP. The City of Potlatch does not, but coordinates with that Latah County Floodplain Manager on floodplain issues in their jurisdiction.

¹ Policy & Claim Statistics for Flood Insurance, Policy Statistics retrieved 02/01/2020 from <https://www.fema.gov/policy-claim-statistics-flood-insurance>

The population base for Latah County is fairly small; just a little over 36,000 people. There are 58 FIRMs in Latah County and 11 floodway panels. There are also FIRMs for all the cities in the County except Potlatch and Onaway. All of the FIRMs have been digitized and are available on the County's mapping system. Latah County recently had a Community Assessment Visit from FEMA and their flood hazard program was found to be very good. Latah County has a very thorough flood hazard ordinance in place. No new homes are allowed to be built in flood hazard areas, unless there is no area outside the flood hazard area to build. All new parcels created are required to have areas outside of the flood hazard areas in which to build all structures.

5.4 Latah County Mitigation Capabilities Assessment

The tables below were compiled from a questionnaire completed by county representatives. The tables detail the county's mitigation-related capabilities that reduce hazard impacts or that can be used to implement hazard mitigation activities.

Table 16 Latah County mitigation-related capabilities

Capability/Resource		Synopsis
Administrative & Technical		
Administration	Dedicated planning commission	Latah County has a dedicated planning commission. They implement the standards set forth in the building code ordinance and the land use ordinance. They also advise people on proper development methods in the flood hazard areas, and consider the adopted codes to ensure that the policies set forth ensure compliance with federal flood hazard area standards and to try to find ways in the code to implement mitigation through policy.
	Local Emergency Planning Committee	Latah County maintains an active LEPC. The LEPC meets six times a year to discuss events, policies, and other related material to disasters, special needs, and other community issues. The LEPC is made up of community members to include the general public, volunteer organizations, NGOs, and governmental agencies. Issues discussed during LEPC meetings are public per Idaho Open Meeting Laws. The hopes of the LEPC is that members will relayed information to the community for future education and to gather input from those unable to attend meetings.
	Mutual aid agreements (MAAs) and/or memorandums of understanding (MOUs)	Latah County has various mutual aid agreements in place. The Emergency Manager is part of an Idaho 10 northern county MOU, which allows the emergency manager to respond to and aid another county during a disaster. Latah County also support and provided personnel to the Idaho Incident Management and Support Team (IIMAST). IIMAST volunteers are able to respond when activated to incidents within the State of Idaho, as well as other counties needing assistance. Local law enforcement and fire agencies maintain various MOUS between cities and state services.
		These MOU and groups will address topics or projects need to be compatible with other local, state, neighboring states, or federal agencies.
Staff	Chief Building Official	Latah County has a full time Chief Building Official. They follow the standards set forth in the Building Code Ordinance and the Land Use Ordinance. They also consider the adopted codes to ensure that the policies set forth ensure compliance with federal flood hazard area standards and to try to find ways in the code to implement mitigation through policy.

Capability/Resource		Synopsis
	Floodplain Administrator	Latah County has a Floodplain administrator. They implement the standards set forth in the building code ordinance and the land use ordinance. They also advise people on proper development methods in the flood hazard areas. They review engineering submittals for development in flood hazard areas and ensure proper implementation of development permits.
	Emergency Manager	Latah County has a full time Emergency Manager (AKA: Disaster Service Coordinator). The Emergency Manager (EM) continues to develop disaster plans, and operation guideline for the county. Part of the EMs job is to network with local, state, and federal agencies to help support the National Incident Management System and the National Response Framework. The EM also supervises the LEPC meeting, and work to review and develop the HMP in all its stages.
	Community Planner	Latah County has a Community Planner. They are partially knowledgeable in hazard mitigation. They have experience and training in flood hazard areas, residential fire planning and mitigation, epidemiology/environmental health, and various computer programs that are used to assess hazards and plan for hazard mitigation.
	GIS Coordinator	Latah County has a GIS coordinator. The County GIS Department is able to provide graphs, maps, and data for floodplains, landslide, and other disaster related files or data. GIS is involved with addressing and Geo-locating residences, infrastructures, water and waste line, power grids, and other data that can be used to locate real property in relation to real or established hazards. They can create maps, link databases and create databases to assist emergency personnel on-line or on paper.
		The GIS person also has some Hazus understanding, and works with the GIS program to create hazard layers that can be used in mitigation.
Technical	Hazard data & information	The Emergency Manager for Latah County holds Type II chemical hazard information. The Emergency Manager also collect historic data such as events that become local, state, or federally disasters. Latah County's Planning & Building Department maintains information for hazardous material, construction issues, and other possible areas that could cause an event or have mitigations issues. They also maintain flood data and information, special areas data and information, steep slopes data and information, and snow load data and information.
Education & Outreach		
Education	Active local citizen groups or non-profit organizations	Currently we have CERT, Search and Rescue, Vehicle Posse, Horse Posse, VOAD, Amateur Radio Emergency Services, and Auxiliary Communications in Latah County. While these are mainly responders during a disaster or event, they are groups that can participate in training and preparing the community. We also have a "Function Needs" committee that meets with county emergency managers, responding organizations, and special needs organizations to discuss disaster preparedness and how it will integrate with the special/functional community. We are currently looking at how these individuals can be notified during an event or what types of assistance they will need.
	Ongoing public education or information programs	Latah County also has a LEPC group that meets several times a year to look over county issues and discuss training or preparedness for the communities within the county. One of the programs within Latah County is FireWise, to educate homeowners how to reduce fuels on their property. The EM also presents preparedness information during community events. Every other year the county hosts a preparedness fair for the community to

Capability/Resource		Synopsis
Outreach	Natural disaster or safety related school programs	talk with vendors and groups. The EM speaks at organizations on preparedness and current events related to disasters upon request. Latah County participated in an active school shooter exercise in 2017. This was to enforce our mutual aid agreements between counties and neighboring state response groups. Because of this exercise, local school came together to discuss safety in the school systems as well as lock-down drills. Training programs have been brought into Latah County and surrounding communities to discuss and support school safety programs. Nez Perce County and Latah County Emergency Managers have achieved "train the trainer" status for FEMA 364 course: Multihazard Emergency Planning for Schools. Private organizations within the county have looked at the Pillowcase Project and school lockdown kits for classrooms.
	Public-private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	Latah County is very active with Public Health, and Red Cross. Latah County also has an active Local Emergency Preparedness Committee (LEPC), which is made up of local government agencies, the public, and NGOs that is active in reviewing plans and other disaster related subjects for the county. Red Cross help address sheltering needs in the county.
	Primary education & outreach to implement hazard mitigation	Latah County maintains its own website. The Mitigation Plans (as well as other plans) will be posted for the public to review. A printed copy is available for review at the office of the Latah County Disaster Services during normal working hours. The public is welcome to attend LEPC meeting, or any other meeting discussing disasters, events, or projects within Latah County. Notification of mitigation project can be addressed via local new release formats.
Financial		
Funding Resources	Funding for capital improvement projects	Latah County has funding for capital improvement projects that are related to the courthouse – but none for mitigation projects.
	Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Latah County does maintain authority to levy taxes for specific purposes – but does not do so for mitigation.
	Ability to incur debt through general obligation bonds and/or special tax bonds	Latah County currently does not have any bonds or special taxes. If the county were to invoke a special tax, it would have to go through an election process.
	Funding through other federal funding programs	Latah County does have other types of federal funding, but none that apply towards mitigation or disaster related issues.
	Funding through any state funding programs	Latah County does have other types of state funding, but none that apply towards mitigation or disaster relate issues.
	Other funding programs	Latah County does have other types of funding programs, but none that apply towards mitigation or disaster relate issues.
Planning & Regulatory		
Planning & Plans	Comprehensive Plan (2016)	Latah County Comprehensive Plan and Land Use Map Resolution #2010-32 December 2010; Revised as amended by Resolution #2012-02, #2015-14 & #2016-07. The Planning Department was responsible for its development and update. The plan incorporates a Hazardous Areas Element to protect life and property from natural hazards – including appropriate regulation of development in hazardous areas, such as floodplains, wildland urban interface and on unstable slopes, and that appropriate measures are used to minimize loss of property due to wildfire in rural developments – on Page 7. The Comprehensive Plan does not address hazard mitigation.
	Local Emergency Operations Plan (2008)	Latah County Emergency Operation Plan, April 2008. A new EOP is being developed that will combine EOP's from the City of Moscow, University of Idaho, and Latah County. The Plan was originally developed by the Latah County All Hazards Mitigation Plan Committee in cooperation with Northwest Management and Latah County Disaster Services. Plan management and maintenance is still under Latah County Disaster

Capability/Resource		Synopsis
		Services and any subgroup that is developed to work on this project. Hazards are listed under Support Annexes: Flood; Evacuation; Volunteer Donation & Management; and Mass Fatality. The Plan will incorporate hazard mitigations through yearly review of the HMP by the Latah County LEPC group.
	Transportation Plans (2006 / 2004)	Latah County participates in North Latah County Highway District Transportation System Plan 2006, and South Latah Highway District Transportation System Plan January 2004 – which are developed and maintained by those special purpose districts. These plans only address hazards as a part of general road conditions/maintenance.
	Community Wildfire Protection Plan (2010)	Latah County Community Wildfire Protection Plan and Appendices (part of the All Hazard Mitigation Plan as Volume II), 2007 with a revision adopted in 2010. Originally developed and updated by the Latah County Community Wildfire Protection Plan Committee and the Latah County Disaster Services. Plan management and maintenance is still under Latah County Disaster Services and any subgroup that is developed to work on this project. The Plan strictly addresses fire-related hazards. Latah County is part of a newly developed subgroup, the Latah County Fuels Group, that was created to look to reduce fire fuel within Latah County and to educate Latah residents of fire danger. This plan is currently undergoing an update with planned completion later this year.
Building Codes, Permitting, & Inspections	Building codes	Latah County has adopted, with amendment, the version of the International Codes that have been adopted by the State of Idaho as prescribed by Idaho Code. The codes adopted are adopted by ordinance and include the International Building, Residential, Mechanical, Fuel Gas, Energy Conservation, Existing Building, and Property Maintenance Codes, including various appendices and the ANSABUF, ICC/ANSI A117.1, IDAPA 07.03.01 and 07.07.01 Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS): 2 commercial, 4 personal/residential.
		Snow load, wind speed, flood hazard and seismic activities are accounted for in the code. The code is leveraged by requiring permits, conducting plan reviews, conducting inspections, requiring certificates of occupancy/completion, and conducting enforcement of violations. Latah County Land Use Ordinance #269, adopted August 2006, and as frequently amended (last amendment in effect on May 6, 2020).
Land Use Planning & Ordinances	Zoning ordinance	Ordinances address flood plain, steep slopes, wet areas, and fire wildlands. We have a floodplain overlay with rules laid out for such, provisions that discourage building permits in areas that are hazards or special places, and also provide some limited opportunity to transfer building permits from a place with hazards to a place that doesn't have them. We also have construction standards that in part address hazard mitigation tied to our Comprehensive Plan, and found primarily in Sections 4.01, 5, 8.01, 8.02, 8.03, and 9 of the Land Use Ordinance.
	Subdivision ordinance	There are no current plans to incorporate more hazard mitigation. The ordinance is leveraged by requiring permits and by staff ensuring that the ordinance is enforced. Latah County Land Use Ordinance #269, adopted August 2006, and as frequently amended (last amendment in effect on May 6, 2020). Section 8 specifically addresses division of property/ subdivisions. Ordinances address floodplain, steep slopes, wet areas, and wildland

Capability/Resource		Synopsis
Floodplain ordinance		fire wildlands. We have a floodplain overlay with rules laid out for such, provisions that discourage building permits in areas that are hazards or special places, and also provide some limited opportunity to transfer building permits from a place with hazards to a place that doesn't have them. We don't allow high density divisions of property/formal subdivisions in areas outside a fire district. We also have construction standards that in part address hazards such as fire, streams, and others.
		We are currently reviewing the ordinances to see if there are additional hazard mitigation strategies we can reasonably incorporate. If so and given public input, they will be adopted as part of the next code cycle (currently occurring) which will likely be adopted sometime next year.
		The ordinance is currently leveraged by requiring permits and by staff ensuring that the ordinance is enforced.
		Latah County Land Use Ordinance #269, adopted August 2006, and as frequently amended (last amendment in effect on May 6, 2020).
		Section 5 of the Latah County Land Use Ordinance specifically addresses flood hazard areas. Flood hazard areas are also in the definitions, Section 3 and Section 8.
		We recently went through a community assessment visit (CAV) with FEMA and have a few pending issues to resolve. The issues should be resolved sometime in the next 6 months. Currently, the ordinance is leveraged by requiring permits and by staff ensuring that the ordinance is enforced.

Table 17 Latah County mitigation-related capability gaps

Capability/Resource		Synopsis
Administrative & Technical		
Administrative	Dedicated maintenance programs to reduce risk	Latah County does not have a dedicated maintenance program to reduce risk. Special purpose highway districts in Latah County are tasked with culvert clearing/cleaning as well as minor spraying for noxious weeds along the roadside. Avista, a private power utility company, has used contractors to trim trees to reduce harm to the power grid system.
		Latah County does not employ a full time Civil Engineer. The position is contracted out as needed. The local highway districts also contract out. Currently there is no need to fill the Civil Engineer position, and one is not being looked at in the near future.
Staff	Civil Engineer	Engineering requirements set forth in the code are the responsibility of applicants. When engineering is required, the applicant must hire an engineer licensed in the State of Idaho to submit an application/plans for their project.
Technical	Warning systems and/or services	Latah County currently does not have a public warning system (Ex: Code Red). Issues with the

Capability/Resource	Synopsis
	implementation of such a system involve the cost of maintaining the subscription, and availability to all community members. There are some areas within Latah County where such a system is not viable due to the lack of infrastructure – such as poor cell phone coverage or reliance on dial up internet service – and rural classification. Latah County has approached this topic, but members of the community and LEPC members are not able to reach consensus on the type of services the county needs. In part, the community wants advance technology that is yet to be developed in the area or the programs. This type of warning system also needs an operators to input information for warning; currently this would fall upon the Latah County Sheriff's Office Dispatchers or Emergency Manager. The dispatchers have been presented with various commercial alert programs, and have not chosen one that accommodates dispatcher abilities to use during an actual emergency or disaster in relation to normal dispatch duties. The University of Idaho and the Moscow Police Department do have different subscription base alert services. Both organizations are located within a populated and developed part of Latah County that support a robust infrastructure. Latah County does not maintain a grant-writing expert. It is unknown if the county will employ one or continue to use a per contract grant writer.
Grant-writing expertise	
Education & Outreach	
	Latah County has maintained a Storm Ready certification in the past. One of the main issues currently is the certificate requirement to have multi-message avenues to warn the public. Currently warnings are via radio, television and people signing up for (non-county) alert notification services to receive text or email (Ex: Alert Sense or NOAA weather alerts). There has been talk about purchasing a subscription alert system (Ex: Code Red) to help notify the public. But there are still parts of Latah County that do not receive cell service, which makes this program unviable.
StormReady certification	
Education	
	This is something that will be readdressed within the next 5 years. Last Certification was over 5 years ago.
	Currently the county is working with the North Central Fire Cooperative to look at educating homeowners on how to reduce fuel on their property to create defensible space. Currently there is no certification or FIREWISE certificate community in Latah County. But FireWise-based and other fuel reduction/defensible space
FireWise Communities certification	

Capability/Resource		Synopsis
Financial		practices are common within the county. Education material is available to the public.
Funding Resources	Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	No
	Collect impact fees for new development	No
	Storm water utility fee	No
	Ability to incur debt through private activities	No
	Funding through a Community Development Block Grant	Latah County has participated in the past with helping other counties obtain Community Development Block Grants. With a change in legislation, Latah County does not participate now.
Planning & Regulatory		
Planning & Plans	Capital Improvements Plan	The county is unlikely to develop a Capital Improvements Plan within the next 5 years.
Planning & Plans	Economic Development Plan	The county may develop an independent economic development plan in the next 5 years.
Planning & Plans	Stormwater Management Plan	This was not identified as a need. The county is unlikely to develop a Stormwater Management Plan in the next 5 years.
Building Codes, Permitting, & Inspections	ISO-rated fire department	The county does not maintain its own fire department.

Overall, Latah County will incorporate hazard mitigation using available planning mechanisms, primarily doing so by ensuring structures are built out of harm's way or in a manner that minimizes effects a hazard would have upon them, i.e. access to the properties. Most technical capabilities for risk management will be guided toward cybersecurity measures in the new future.

While there is discussion about doing a THIRA to match the state THIRA, or a COOP plan over the next 5 years, no additional planning mechanisms were noted for Latah County.

5.5 City of Deary Mitigation Capabilities Assessment

The tables below were compiled from a questionnaire completed by the city personnel. The tables detail the city's mitigation-related capabilities that reduce hazard impacts or that can be used to implement hazard mitigation activities.

Table 18 City of Deary capabilities assessment

Capability/Resource		Synopsis
Administrative & Technical		
Administration	Dedicated planning commission	No, other than the City Planning & Zoning Committee which mainly deals with setbacks and zoning questions as they arise. They recommend action to the City Council.
	Local Emergency Planning Committee	No; we mainly utilize the connections within the City council, fire, EMS, and Latah County Emergency Services
	Dedicated maintenance programs to reduce risk	Yes: we have annual tree trimming or removal, brush clearing around ditches and culverts, and areas are marked as possible

Capability/Resource		Synopsis
		hazards for future maintenance such as removal of debris and culvert installation.
Staff	Mutual aid agreements (MAAs) and/or memorandums of understanding (MOUs)	Yes: we are currently part of IDWARN. This organization is promoted through Idaho Rural Water Association to help small towns with equipment, personnel, or expertise during disasters.
	Chief Building Official	No; we currently under contract with Latah County. This is not a likely addition in the near future.
	Floodplain Administrator	No; this is not a likely addition in the near future.
	Emergency Manager	No; we currently work in connection with Latah County. This is not a likely addition in the near future.
	Community Planner	No; this is not a likely addition in the near future.
	Civil Engineer	No; we utilize Engineers per each project as needed.
	GIS Coordinator	No; currently we do use GIS mapping for our infrastructure but are limited in budget for a permanent position, and try to train our personnel on our cloud based inexpensive software. This is not a likely addition in the near future.
Technical	Warning systems and/or services	Yes: the Deary Fire Department has a Whelen Multi-hazard warning siren via a communications grant and donations. The siren has some built in hazard announcements as well as a P.A. system for notification. These sirens are easily expandable in that they are wireless and run by battery, but need a 110v source to maintain battery charge.
	Hazard data & information	No; this data is slowly being added as GIS data is updated. It would be ideal if there was a collaboration of local and county governments to update this information.
	Grant-writing expertise	No; a grant administrator that is shared between the County and Cities would be greatly appreciated.
	Hazus expertise	No; currently it appears to be not needed/required.
Education & Outreach		
Education	Active local citizen groups or non-profit organizations	No; there are many community members active in organizations but none within the umbrella of hazard mitigation.
	Ongoing public education or information programs	No
	Natural disaster or safety related school programs	No
	Storm Ready certification	No
	FireWise Community certification	No
	Public-private partnerships	No
Financial		
Funding Resources	Funding for capital improvement projects	Yes: the funding is only used for Capital Improvements of the infrastructure including streets, water, and sewer projects.
	Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes, but it hasn't been used for hazard mitigation
	Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Yes, but the fees are used to repay bonds and for replacement and maintenance of infrastructure – not specific hazard mitigation.
	Impacts fees for new development	No
	Storm water utility fee	No
	Incur debt through general obligation bonds and/or special tax bonds	Yes: from Capital Improvement projects for water and sewer system updates.
	Incur debt through private activities	No
	Funding through a Community Development Block Grant	Yes, including a Water Improvement Project that is currently in progress – but not for hazard mitigation.

	Capability/Resource	Synopsis
	Other federal funding programs	Yes, including a Water Improvement Project that is currently in progress – but not for hazard mitigation.
	Funding through any state funding programs	No, but we are likely to apply for such funding in the future.
	Other funding programs	No, but we are like to apply for such funding in the future.
Planning & Regulatory		
	Comprehensive Plan (2016)	Deary updated and adopted its Comprehensive Plan in 2016. Deary Planning and Zoning is responsible for updates. Hazards are listed on pages 26-27. These will likely not be addressed again within the next 5 years.
	Capital Improvements Plan	No; a tentative plan is in development.
	Economic Development Plan	No
Planning & Plans	Local Emergency Operations Plan	No; there is a possibility for this to be developed in the next 5 years.
	Transportation Plan	Yes: this is maintained by the City of Deary Streets Department. It does not address hazards, mainly covering improvements, street classifications and quality grading.
	Stormwater Management Plan	No
	Community Wildfire Protection Plan	Refer to County CWPP.
Building Codes, Permitting, & Inspections	Building codes	Yes: adopted in 2018 to the Latah County Building Department request via contract.
	ISO-rated fire dept.	Unknown
	Zoning ordinance	Yes: updated in 2018. They do not address hazards.
Land Use Planning & Ordinances	Subdivision ordinance	Yes: updated in 2018. They do not address hazards.
	Floodplain ordinance	Yes: updated in 2018.

Overall, Deary faces funding limitations from a large Area of City Impact (ACI) but inability to assess fees beyond the formal City boundary. City personnel indicated that staffing and funding shortfalls create a lack of capacity for desired mitigation measures – including community plans for public education and developing a stormwater management plan. They also noted regular updates with City Councilors would aid plan maintenance.

No additional planning mechanisms were noted by Deary.

5.6 City of Genesee Mitigation Capabilities Assessment

The tables below were compiled from a questionnaire completed by the city personnel. The tables detail the city's mitigation-related capabilities that reduce hazard impacts or that can be used to implement hazard mitigation activities.

Table 19 City of Genesee capabilities assessment

	Capability/Resource	Synopsis
Administrative & Technical		
Administration	Dedicated planning commission	Yes. Planning and Zoning (P&Z) Commission. We are asking P&Z for review and comments on mitigation actions.
	Local Emergency Planning Committee	No, we do not have one.

	Capability/Resource	Synopsis
	Dedicated maintenance programs to reduce risk	Yes. Regular maintenance schedule. Maintenance Supervisor works around town daily and addresses any issues he sees.
	Mutual aid agreements (MAAs) and/or memorandums of understanding (MOUs)	Yes. MAA directly with our local volunteer fire and EMS departments; and we work with fire department and County on local MOU's and training.
Staff	Chief Building Official	No. We are in the process of creating a position for next year – duties currently contracted to Scott Becker of Hodge & Associates.
	Floodplain Administrator	No – contracted to Scott Becker of Hodge & Associates.
	Emergency Manager	No
	Community Planner	No – contracted to Jim Stravens of JP Stravens & Associates.
	Civil Engineer	No – contracted to Scott Becker of Hodge & Associates.
	GIS Coordinator	No – contracted through third party consultant.
Technical	Warning systems and/or services	Yes. Genesee Volunteer Fire Department multi-toned siren. An in-development emergency services station will likely have more.
	Hazard data & information	Yes. The City maintains data on past occurrences to help with the planning for future projects.
	Grant-writing expertise	No – contracted to Jim Stravens of JP Stravens & Associates.
	Hazus expertise	No
Education & Outreach		
Education	Active local citizen groups or non-profit organizations	Yes. We have CERT, and VOAD County and State programs.
	Ongoing public education or information programs	Yes – though they are provided by County resources (Sheriff's Office and Volunteer Fire Department), not by the City.
	Natural disaster or safety related school programs	No
	Storm Ready certification	No. We are working with the County to receive certification in the next 5 years.
	FireWise Community certification	No
	Public-private partnerships	No
Financial		
Funding Resources	Funding for capital improvement projects	Yes, but only as available from excess funds.
	Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	No, per State code.
	Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Yes, but have not been used to implement hazard mitigation; this would need to go through a budget process.
	Impacts fees for new development	No – no need cited at this time.
	Storm water utility fee	No – no need cited at this time.
	Incur debt through general obligation bonds and/or special tax bonds	Yes; bonds financed upgrades to the fire station that will include a training facility – and the station also serves as an evacuation & rescue site.
	Incur debt through private activities	No – no need cited at this time.
	Funding through a Community Development Block Grant	No; there is a possibility for this in the next 5 years.
	Other federal funding programs	No; there is a possibility for this in the next 5 years.
	Funding through any state funding programs	No – but there is a need for this funding for training, and we will likely apply in the next 5 years.
Planning & Regulatory		
Planning & Plans	Comprehensive Plan (2012)	Yes. City of Genesee Comprehensive Plan 2012, developed by Planning and Zoning Commission. It addresses Flood Plain Management – Section VII, pp.27-28 & Section XI, pp.33. We intend

Capability/Resource	Synopsis
	to update the Comprehensive Plan within the next 5 years and further incorporate hazard mitigation.
Capital Improvements Plan (2009)	Yes. City of Genesee Capital Improvement Plan (October 2009), developed by City administration. Curbed Corners will increase walking safety and improved accessibility; sidewalks and increased lighting (pp.21-22). Our LHTAC Grant will fund widened streets with sidewalks and lighting, for better visibility and accessibility for both vehicles and pedestrian traffic.
Economic Development Plan	Yes. The City is incorporated into "Pathways to Accelerate North Central Idaho: Clearwater Economic Development District Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy 2020-2025," developed by the Clearwater Economic Development Association (CEDA). We also participate with Partnership for Economic Prosperity.
Local Emergency Operations Plan	No – we refer to the County's LEOP.
Transportation Plan	Yes. Genesee Transportation Plan, developed by Planning and Zoning. It does not address hazards.
Stormwater Management Plan	No – but we plan to have contractor Hodge & Associates study this and report to City Council.
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No. City Council will discuss the County's plan (in development) with a County representative.
Building Codes, Permitting, & Inspections	Building codes Yes. We are utilizing the 2012 International Building Code.
	ISO-rated fire dept. No – the Genesee Volunteer Fire Department is not ISO-rated.
Land Use Planning & Ordinances	Zoning ordinance Yes. Ordinance 230, 6/1976. This addresses lessening congestion in streets; to secure safety from fire, panic and other dangers; to provide adequate light and air; to prevent overcrowding of land; to avoid undue concentration of population; to facilitate water, sewerage, schools, parks and other public requirements; to promote the public health and safety.
	Subdivision ordinance Yes. Ordinance 246, 1/1979. This ordinance is currently being reviewed by committee for a future report to City Council.
	Floodplain ordinance Yes. Ordinance 292, 3/1987. There is discussions about dredging Cow Creek in late summer or early fall to prepare for projected flood events.

Overall, the city sensed few pressing shortfalls. It acknowledged a need for additional technical resources and capabilities, but noted it would likely be able to fulfill them through contracted services and typically applies for grants as they become available. It did note a lack of coordination with County officials to achieve some technical capacities and facilitate community education.

No additional planning mechanisms were noted by Genesee.

5.7 City of Moscow Mitigation Capabilities Assessment

The tables below were compiled from a questionnaire completed by the city personnel. The tables detail the city's mitigation-related capabilities that reduce hazard impacts or that can be used to implement hazard mitigation activities.

Table 20 City of Moscow capabilities assessment

	Capability/Resource	Synopsis
Administrative & Technical		Yes. The City of Moscow has a nine-member Planning and Zoning Commission that is appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the Council. The Commission is responsible to conduct a comprehensive planning process designed to prepare, implement, review and update a comprehensive plan. The Commission also prepares all land use and development regulations for City Council's consideration and adoption. The Commission further reviews and provides recommendations regarding all zoning changes, subdivisions and planned unit developments.
	Dedicated planning commission	The Commission regularly reviews potential natural hazard areas and makes recommendations to the City Council regarding methods to mitigate the risks.
	Local Emergency Planning Committee	Participates in County LEPC.
		Yes. Moscow has a number of programs to reduce risk of flooding and other street maintenance programs to include tree trimming and clearing of drainage systems. These include annual comprehensive creek reviews, monthly crossing and known trouble areas reviews, post storm reviews, debris removal and trimming. We also conduct routine catch basin inspection and cleaning.
Administration	Dedicated maintenance programs to reduce risk	The City of Moscow will be permitted for stormwater starting in October of 2021. The City is currently working on a stormwater utility proposal that will be presented to City Council prior to implementation. The new stormwater process will allow the City the ability to be proactive in all aspects of stormwater management and maintenance.
	Mutual aid agreements (MAAs) and/or memorandums of understanding (MOUs)	Yes. The Moscow Volunteer Fire Department (MVFD) provides mutual aid protection to Latah County (128 square miles and 12,650+ residents). The Volunteers own/operate the fire department and the ambulance company. The City purchased the fire trucks, built the newest facility station, and funds 5.5 positions for management continuity. In conjunction with City support, the volunteers and resident firefighters perform the majority of the work of responding to fire/ambulance calls. The MVFD has mutual aid agreements with 19 fire departments to include the Lewiston, Washington State University, Pullman, Clarkston, Asotin and two Whitman County Fire Districts in Washington.
	Chief Building Official	Yes. The City employs a full-time building official who has been trained in hazard mitigation and who is actively engaged in structure hazard mitigation on a regular basis.
Staff	Floodplain Administrator	The City's Community Development Department serves as the floodplain administrator and implements the City's Flood Hazard Area development standards to assist in hazard mitigation.
	Emergency Manager	No. The City does not employ an Emergency Manager. In the event of an emergency, our department heads from Fire, Police and Streets team to manage the event. There is a need, however, funding is not available to have a position of this type. However, the City employs a Grants Manager who is versed in developing FEMA grant applications to include flooding and other hazard mitigation programs. The Grants Manager currently engages post disaster event to track and information for FEMA assistance post-disaster.
	Community Planner	The City employs two planners who are responsible for all long-term and short-term land use planning and development activities including

Capability/Resource		Synopsis
Technical		the maintenance and administration of the City's Comprehensive Plan and Flood Hazard Area Ordinances.
	Civil Engineer	The City employs three licensed professional engineers and three additional engineering technicians who are trained in hazard mitigation and who oversee all stormwater facilities and administer the City's stormwater and erosion control standards to help mitigate natural hazards.
	GIS Coordinator	The City employs a half-time GIS Coordinator within the Engineering Department who maintains all of the City's GIS data related to all public utilities and natural hazard information that can be utilized in future mitigation actions. City utilities are mapped and can be used to locate services in the event of a mitigation action.
	Additional Positions Leveraged for Hazards	Yes. The City of Moscow employs an Environmental Services Coordinator.
	Warning systems and/or services	Emergency services is exploring a reverse 911 option that they hope to implement in the next 5 years.
		No. The City does not maintain hazard data and information in a specific manner, however the Community Planning and Design Department does maintain a historical database of flood information, to include measurement data with corresponding photographs.
	Hazard data & information	Documentation is now being managed in a much more detailed manner as we have experienced two large flooding events since 2017, which have been classified as disasters by the Idaho Governor and the President of the United States. This has triggered the availability of assistance from FEMA and the Idaho Office of Emergency Management (IOEM).
Education & Outreach	Grant-writing expertise	Yes. The City of Moscow hired a full-time Grants Manager in 2007 who is highly trained in writing and administering local, state and federal grants for multiple programs for all departments of the City. The Grants Manager has become well versed in working with FEMA and IOEM projects under the both the Hazardous Mitigation Grant Program and under Post Disaster Mitigation.
	Resources	No. The City of Moscow and Latah County rarely if ever experience earthquakes as we are not located in a coastal area that experiences Tsunami or hurricanes. The only element of the Hazus model that Moscow could potentially experience is flooding; therefore, the Hazus program and analysis model is beyond the scope of what would be needed for our location.
		Yes. The City of Moscow is home to the University of Idaho – a land-grant university which educates and performs research in multiple areas of environmental impact and addresses mitigation efforts in the surrounding region which is mainly comprised of agricultural farmlands.
Education	Active local citizen groups or non-profit organizations	Palouse Clearwater Environment Institute (PCEI), a local non-profit, contribute to hazard mitigation. PCEI programs encourage sustainable living, provide experiential learning, and offer opportunities for serving in our community, while actively protecting and restoring our natural resources such as Riparian Planting on the South Fork of the Palouse River to stabilize stream banks and reestablish native riparian vegetation.
	Ongoing public education or information programs	Yes. Palouse Roots is a local non-profit partnering with the Palouse-Clearwater Environmental Institute (PCEI) to offer outdoor educational

Capability/Resource		Synopsis
		programs for children living in Moscow and the surrounding area. Their other programs include Science After Hours focusing on conservation efforts. PCEI also offers field trips, classroom lessons and summer expeditions to local schools with some opportunities funded generously by local cities and counties. They engage children during school and summer months in place-based, hands-on learning, encouraging exploration and curiosity to ultimately encourage life-long learning and stewardship of our natural world. Their other programs include the Watershed Festival and the Water Conservation Program. The City of Moscow also has an Environmental Services Department which focuses on water conservation related to groundwater sources, and water conservation efforts by distributing water saving devices and promoting wisescape programs. These educational and prevention programs teach youth at a young age to instill conservation and sustainable concepts which will have a positive impact on future mitigation measures.
	Natural disaster or safety related school programs	Unknown.
	Storm Ready certification	No. At this time the City of Moscow does not have a StormReady Certification but we plan to explore it in the future.
	FireWise Community certification	No. Moscow is a growing small urban area surrounded by farm fields which is at a very low risk of a wildland fire event. However, Moscow residents support fire resistive landscapes through the City sponsored wisescape programs.
	Public-private partnerships	Yes. We work in collaboration with the University of Idaho and Latah County – primarily for Police and Fire services.
		The City of Moscow, Latah County and the University of Idaho are currently working together on updating an Emergency Operations Plan.
Financial		
	Funding for capital improvement projects	Yes. The City funds water and sewer capital projects from utility service and new connection (general facilities charges) fees to maintain, replace and expand the utility systems. The City has limited other funding to assist with non-utility related capital improvements such as roadway maintenance and improvement projects or facility repair, expansion or replacement. The City has funded limited mitigation actions in the past such as drainage system improvements and similar activities.
Funding Resources		Due to limited resources, minimal funds will be available for future mitigation actions.
	Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	No. Under Idaho Law the City can only levy property taxes for general governmental purposes but is limited in the amount of taxes that can be levied, and under such limitations it is unlikely the City could fund a significant hazard mitigation project using those tax resources.
		It is unlikely the Idaho State Legislature will grant such authority over the next five years.
	Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Yes. The City does collect fees for water and sewer services and a portion of those fees are utilized for necessary capital system improvements, some of which assist in hazard mitigation directly related to those utility systems such as backup power generation on

Capability/Resource	Synopsis
	the City's water production and distribution systems and wastewater collection and treatment facilities.
Impacts Fees for new development	No. The City collects General Facilities Charges for new water and sewer utility connections which are the equivalent of impact fees for those utilities. A portion of those General Facilities Charges are utilized for necessary capital system improvements, some of which assist in hazard mitigation directly related to those utility systems such as backup power generation on the City's water production and distribution systems and wastewater collection and treatment facilities.
	Impact fees have previously been presented to the Moscow City Council and the request was not implemented due to a lack of support from the business community.
Storm Water Utility Fee	No. The City is currently in the process of establishing a stormwater utility that is anticipated to be completed by the end of 2021 and will install a stormwater utility service fee. Those fees will be utilized to maintain and operate the City's stormwater utility system which may include system improvements to increase system capacity to mitigate hazards.
Incur debt through general obligation bonds and/or special tax bonds	Yes. On occasion the City may present a bond ballot to the voters for necessary city facilities. Most recently in May of 2019, the City passed a general obligation bond to fund the construction of a new police services facility. Prior general obligation bond elections have been utilized to fund the construction of fire stations and community recreation facilities.
Incur debt through private activities	No. The City does not incur debt through private activities as that is unconstitutional in the State of Idaho.
Funding through a Community Development Block Grant	Yes. Moscow is eligible to apply for Idaho Community Development Block Grant (ICDBG) funding categories to include public facilities, economic development, community and senior centers, post disaster assistance and public park improvement. The City of Moscow Fire Department received \$280,000+ grant dollars from ICDBG Public Facilities Program to purchase a new fire engine in 2018.
	The public facility funding can be used to upgrade and repair public infrastructure and utilities; however, mitigation measures would need to be included in an existing or upcoming project. Post disaster funds are not available for pre-mitigation actions; they are only available to assist after as disaster event.
Other federal funding programs	Yes. The City of Moscow has received post disaster assistance from FEMA after flood events and has been awarded Advanced Assistance HMP funding for flooding issues throughout Moscow. These funds be used to address flooding and operational facilities for disaster coordination and prevention measures. Other funding is available from various sources for improvement projects that may include pre-disaster mitigation activities to address surface water runoff, erosion control and flooding. The Moscow Fire Department has received numerous awards from FEMA under the Assistance to Firefighter Grants Program for communications and personal protection equipment.
Funding through any state assistance programs	Yes. The City of Moscow has received funding from the Idaho Transportation Department for replacement of non-compliant ADA curb ramps on the State Highway System traveling through Moscow. This funding is very minimal. The City has also received funding from

Capability/Resource		Synopsis
Planning & Regulatory		IOEM as the State's share of federal awards from FEMA for flooding post disaster mitigation for declared disasters in 2017 and 2019.
Planning & Plans	Comprehensive Plan (2019)	The City of Moscow's Comprehensive Plan was updated in March of 2019. The Community Development Department is responsible for the management and maintenance of the plan. As required by state law, the plan does address natural hazards which are primarily steeply sloped areas and flooding hazards. The Natural Hazards Section begins on page 1.18 of the document which will be utilized to guide land use and development standards to mitigate these natural hazards.
	Capital Improvements Plan	Currently, the City does not have a formally adopted Capital Improvement Plan. It is anticipated that a new Capital Improvement Plan will be developed and presented to the City Council for adoption by February of 2021. The Community Development Department is responsible for the development of this plan.
	Economic Development Plan (2010)	The last Economic Development Plan was completed in 2010 and is now obsolete. The City is currently working through a strategic planning process which is used for future development purposes.
	Local Emergency Operations Plan (1999)	The prior Disaster Management Plan was updated in 1999 and is completely obsolete. A new plan is being drafted in collaboration with Latah County and the University of Idaho. The Fire Department is the lead entity, with input and support from Police and Public Works. The new plan will include: radiological and explosive incidents; petroleum, chemical storage facilities and pipelines; and use of explosive and hazardous materials in disaster operations. The process is still under review.
	Transportation Plan (2014)	Yes. The City adopted the Moscow Multi-Modal Transportation Plan in July of 2014. The Engineering Department is responsible for the maintenance and updating of the plan. The Transportation Plan does not address hazards. Community Planning and Design is responsible for the management and maintenance of the plan.
	Stormwater Management Plan	No. Moscow does not have an adopted Stormwater Management Plan. However, a plan is being drafted and will be adopted in conjunction with the Phase II Storm Water Permit compliance efforts. Hazard identification and mitigation will be a component to the comprehensive stormwater plan that will be developed over the next few years.
	Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No. Moscow, located in Latah County is a small suburban community with a population under 28,000. Latah County does have a plan and this item may be addressed by the City of Moscow in the upcoming Local Emergency Operations Plan.
	Other Special Plans	Yes. The City of Moscow works cooperatively with the Moscow Urban Renewal Agency which is currently developing a district in the downtown core of Moscow called Legacy Crossing. This district encompasses redevelopment of a prior agricultural/railroad system corridor. Many of the properties along the railroad corridor were part of a prior EPA Brownfield's Coalition Assessment Grant. Assessed properties under this award have all been mitigated and redeveloped.
Building Codes, Permitting, & Inspections	Building Codes	The Moscow Urban Renewal Agency redevelopment plan for Legacy Crossing and the Brownfield's Coalition Assessment Grant addressed hazardous mitigation of contaminated soils. There are no new plans currently being drafted in which hazardous mitigation is addressed. The City has adopted the following building codes and has a Building Code Effectiveness Rating Schedule (BCEGS) rating of Class 3 in both residential and commercial classes: 2015 International Building Code;

Capability/Resource		Synopsis
Land Use Planning & Ordinances		2015 International Existing Building Code; 2012 International Residential Code; 2015 International Energy Efficiency Code w/ 2009 amendments for Residential; 2015 Uniform Plumbing Code; 2017 National Electrical Code; 2012 International Fuel Gas Code; 2012 International Mechanical Code; 2012 International Property Maintenance Code; 2012 International Fire Code; 2009 ICC/ANSI A117.1; & S+ASCE/SEI 7-05
	ISO-rated Fire Department	Yes. The Moscow Volunteer Fire Department has obtained an ISO Rating of 3 which benefits our residents as it translates into greater safety and lower fire insurance premiums.
	Site Plan Mandates	Yes. Moscow City Code Title 4 – Land Use Regulation (Zoning Code); Title 5 – Public Ways and Property; Title 6 – Mobile Home and Recreational Vehicle Parks; and Title 7 – Construction Regulations.
	Zoning Ordinance	The City's Zoning Ordinances are contained in Title 4 of the Moscow City Code. Chapter 5 of Title 4 addresses flood hazard areas which establishes development standards to reduce the risk of property damage from flooding events.
	Subdivision ordinance	The City's subdivision regulations are contained within Chapter 1, Title 5 of Moscow City Code.
	Floodplain ordinance	Chapter 5 of Title 4 addresses flood hazard areas which establishes development standards to reduce the risk of property damage from flooding events.

Overall, the City is limited in its operational resources, and has identified a need for additional technical resources for hazard mitigation, local emergency management planning, and ensuring regulatory compliance – including staff for risk management and proactive preparation for disaster relief situations. Moscow's fiscal resources are limited by a high concentration of tax-exempt properties within the City limits, namely the University of Idaho and several non-profit organizations. As such, the City is largely dependent on grants and other external funding sources to address hazard mitigation, and has been unable to identify other funding resources than those outlined above.

Shortfalls identified include flood mitigation, currently a high-priority action. The City of Moscow was recently awarded a FEMA Advanced Assistance grant to do a Hydrologic and Hydraulic Study of Paradise Creek on the east side of Moscow. This award will assist Moscow in determining the best mitigation methods to prevent future flooding. The City will be implementing a stormwater utility program in 2021 which will assist in stormwater management, improve water quality, increase ground water recharge, flood control, and a healthier aquatic ecosystem through maintenance of base flow for streams. The City is also currently constructing a new Police Station on Hwy. 95 South which will include an "Emergency Command Center."

5.8 City of Potlatch Mitigation Capabilities Assessment

The tables below were compiled from a questionnaire completed by the city personnel. The tables detail the city's mitigation-related capabilities that reduce hazard impacts or that can be used to implement hazard mitigation activities.

Table 21 City of Potlatch capabilities assessment

Capability/Resource	Synopsis
Administrative & Technical	

	Capability/Resource	Synopsis
Administration	Dedicated planning commission	No
	Local Emergency Planning Committee	No
	Dedicated maintenance programs to reduce risk	No, the City does have an informal program that is used for maintenance programs that is completed on a yearly basis depending on season.
	Mutual aid agreements (MAAs) and/or memorandums of understanding (MOUs)	No
Staff	Chief Building Official	No. We contract with Latah County Planning & Building Department for Building Inspections.
	Floodplain Administrator	No
	Emergency Manager	No
	Community Planner	No
	Civil Engineer	No; we contract with a private engineer for this role.
Technical	GIS Coordinator	No
	Warning systems and/or services	Yes; fire department siren.
	Hazard data & information	No
	Grant-writing expertise	Yes; we apply for grant money for hazard mitigation.
Education & Outreach		
Education	Hazus expertise	No
	Active local citizen groups or non-profit organizations	No
	Ongoing public education or information programs	No
	Natural disaster or safety related school programs	No
	Storm Ready certification	No
	FireWise Community certification	No
Financial		
Funding Resources	Public-private partnerships	No
	Funding for capital improvement projects	No; the City of Potlatch plans to put one together in the near future.
	Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes, but not related to hazard mitigation
	Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Yes; we use the budget to control vegetation around wells at water and sewer plants.
	Impacts fees for new development	No
	Storm water utility fee	No
	Incur debt through general obligation bonds and/or special tax bonds	No
	Incur debt through private activities	No
	Funding through a Community Development Block Grant	No
	Other federal funding programs	Yes; we have used these funds for our Sidewalk Program and Lagoon Access project.
	Funding through any state funding programs	Yes; we have used these funds for our Sidewalk Program.

Capability/Resource		Synopsis
Planning & Regulatory		
Planning & Plans	Comprehensive Plan (2018)	City of Potlatch, Comprehensive Plan. It was adopted September 24, 2018. City Administration is responsible for plan management and maintenance. Hazards are addressed on Page 17. We will work with appropriate Latah County personnel to leverage the plan's hazard mitigation implementation.
	Capital Improvements Plan	No; the City plans to develop one in the near future.
	Economic Development Plan	No; the City plans to develop one in the near future.
	Local Emergency Operations Plan	No; we contact area law enforcement and fire services.
	Transportation Plan (2002)	City of Potlatch, Transportation System Plan, adopted July 2002. City Administration is responsible for plan management and maintenance.
	Stormwater Management Plan	No
	Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No; Latah County and area fire services are developing this plan.
Building Codes, Permitting, & Inspections	Building codes	Yes: 2015 International Building Code; 2013 International Residential Code; American National Standard Accessible and Usable Buildings and Facilities; ICC/ANSI A117.1, 2013 Edition; 2012 International Mechanical Code; 2012 International Fuel Gas Code; 2015 International Energy Conservation Code; 2015 International Existing Building Code; 2012 International Property Maintenance Code; & IDAPA 07.03.01 and 07.07.01 (State codes).
	ISO-rated fire dept.	Unsure; Potlatch Fire District operates as a separate entity.
	Site Plan Mandates	Yes; they must meet the City of Potlatch Zoning Ordinance.
Land Use Planning & Ordinances	Zoning ordinance	Unknown
	Subdivision ordinance	Yes, 1981
	Floodplain ordinance	No

Overall, the City identifies limited property tax revenue as a primary hurdle to hazard mitigation projects, as it primarily uses those funds for such projects. They also indicate a difficulty to adequately enforce ordinances related to hazards. The area Potlatch Fire District educates the public and students on certain hazards.

5.9 Other Planning Mechanisms

As noted in the Planning and Regulatory sections of the tables presented in Sections 5.4 - 5.8, various mechanisms exist for Latah County and the adopting jurisdictions to incorporate elements of the mitigation plan and/or mitigation actions items. The following table assesses one of the major planning mechanisms for the county as it relates to hazard mitigation:

Table 22 Latah County Comprehensive Plan Planning Mechanism

Latah County, Idaho Comprehensive Plan	
Date of Last Revision	2016
Author/Owner	Latah County, Idaho
Description	Through the preparation of a Comprehensive Plan, residents can give some direction to the development ("building") of their community.
Relationship to Hazard Mitigation Planning	The plan includes objectives in the Public Works, Housing, Land Use, Transportation, and Community Design sections related to natural hazard mitigation planning. The Hazardous Area section describes an extensive number of hazards that impact the County including flood, severe weather, landslides, and more. Additionally, in the Land Use section the County aims to continue the enforcement of the adopted building codes which are also directly correlated to hazard mitigation. The County lists several ways to implement these objectives including adopting and

	administering zoning and subdivision ordinances, coordinating agency partnerships, requiring reviews of significant development proposals, and coordinating county programs.
Thoughts for Future Hazard Mitigation Incorporation	The County could include tactics in how to accomplish the objectives along with what offices or partnerships are working collaboratively toward the goal or objective.
Incorporation into Hazard Mitigation Plan	Plan content used for the capability assessment, county profile, and risk assessment. 'Thoughts for Future Hazard Mitigation Incorporation' may be used for the creation of new mitigation actions in this HMP update or future updates.

Table 23 Latah County Land Use Ordinances planning mechanism

Latah County, Idaho Land Use Ordinances	
Date of Last Revision	Building Codes 2018, Land Use Ordinance (Zoning and Subdivisions) 2020
Author/Owner	Latah County, Idaho
Description	The Building Code and the Land Use Ordinance implement the County's Comprehensive Plan policy through specific development standards and criteria.
Relationship to Hazard Mitigation Planning	The County has adopted building codes that address fire, snow, flooding and wind; The Land Use Ordinance and Comprehensive plan address mitigation through policies regarding wildlife habitats, floodplains, fire hazards, etc. and these are included as possible conditions of approval for "conditional" use permits; new subdivision development are generally required to locate outside of hazardous areas, but when within any special development area, such as a floodplain they must meet a variety of standards.
Thoughts for Future Hazard Mitigation Incorporation	The County could include a hazard overlay in future ordinance and zoning map updates that put forth specific development standards and criteria for more specific hazardous areas (e.g. landslides, steep slope, wildfire, seismic). Maps could be used from the HMP update for reference.
Incorporation into Hazard Mitigation Plan	Ordinance content used for the capabilities assessment, county profile, and risk assessment. 'Thoughts for Future Hazard Mitigation Incorporation' may be used for the creation of new mitigation actions in this HMP update or future updates.

Table 24 Latah County Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance planning mechanism

Latah County, Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (Flood Hazard section of the Land Use Ordinance)	
Date of Last Revision	2020
Author/Owner	Latah County, Idaho
Description	Building and construction standards for the flood prone areas in all unincorporated areas of Latah County, Idaho.
Relationship to Hazard Mitigation Planning	This ordinance puts forth provisions for flood hazard reduction including, but not limited to standards regarding construction materials and methods, subdivision proposals, the review of building permits, floodway development, and more.
Thoughts for Future Hazard Mitigation Incorporation	The County could continue to include a flood hazard overlay in any future ordinance and zoning map updates where these conditions apply. Maps could be used from the HMP update for reference.

Incorporation into Hazard Mitigation Plan	Ordinance content used for the capabilities assessment, county profile, and risk assessment. 'Thoughts for Future Hazard Mitigation Incorporation' may be used for the creation of new mitigation actions in this HMP update or future updates.
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Table 25 City of Moscow Comprehensive Plan Planning Mechanism

City of Moscow, Idaho Comprehensive Plan	
Date of Last Revision	2019
Author/Owner	City of Moscow, Idaho
Description	Through the preparation of a Comprehensive Plan, residents can give some direction to the development ("building") of their community. The plan includes objectives in the Public Works, Housing, Land Use, Transportation, and Community Design sections related to natural hazard mitigation planning. The Hazardous Area section describes an extensive number of hazards that impact the County including flood, severe weather and more. Additionally, in the Land Use section the County aims to continue the enforcement of the IBC 2000 which is also directly correlated to hazard mitigation. The City lists several ways to implement these objectives including adopting and administering zoning and subdivision ordinances, coordinating agency partnerships, requiring reviews of significant development proposals, and coordinating with county programs.
Relationship to Hazard Mitigation Planning	
Thoughts for Future Hazard Mitigation Incorporation	The City could include tactics in how to accomplish the objectives along with what offices or partnerships are working collaboratively toward the goal or objective.
Incorporation into Hazard Mitigation Plan	Plan content used for the capability assessment and goals in city comprehensive plan informed new mitigation actions in this HMP.

Other planning and regulatory mechanisms within the county and its jurisdictions that relate to hazards mitigation in Latah county and its jurisdictions are noted below. In each case, the mechanisms were considered in plans to maintain or prior mitigation strategies, and in some cases, the development of new strategies. The current and planned revisions to these mechanisms will also assist the county in implementing and maintaining the HMP.

- The Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) informed several of the mitigation strategies updated or added in this HMP, such as the need for updated communications networks. One of the mitigation actions in this HMP is related to this need.
- The Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) from 2011 included a more detailed description of exposure to wildfire risk than was in the scope of this HMP update. That plan also included specific recommendations for wildfire-related mitigation actions for each jurisdiction. These recommendations informed this planning process. Each community participating in this HMP has included a mitigation action in this plan to implement the recommendations in that plan. Some have also included additional or specific actions related to the exposure described in that plan.

VI. Mitigation Strategy

6.1 Overview

The mitigation strategy is a comprehensive effort to reduce or eliminate potential losses from the hazards identified by the planning team and detailed in the risk assessment (see *Section 4 Risk Assessment*). The goals, objectives, and actions that comprise the strategy were carried forward from the former plan (with revisions where necessary), with additional goals, objectives, and actions developed through collaborative effort across the county that included its communities, various State and Federal agencies, and through public engagement.

6.1.1 Summary of Revisions

Major revisions include:

- Reviewed and revised goals and objectives
- Reviewed and revised all mitigation actions to reflect progress to date
- Updated all mitigation actions with estimated cost, timelines, and potential funding avenues where possible/applicable
- Removed mitigation actions no longer relevant or necessary
- Included additional mitigation actions

6.1.2 FEMA Requirements

This section adheres to and fulfills the following regulations:

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

6.2 Mitigation Strategy Goals

Goals and objectives frame the mitigation strategy and are put forward and adopted by the planning team at the outset of the planning process. The 2020 plan update revisited and revised the goals included in the former plan to enhance their cogency and applicability to Latah County and its incorporated cities. The following seven goals guided the planning process and update of the mitigation strategy:

1. To minimize the area of land damaged and losses experienced because of hazards where these risks threaten communities in the county.
2. Prioritize the protection of people, structures, infrastructure, and unique ecosystems that contribute to our way of life and the sustainability of the local and regional economy
3. Educate communities about the unique opportunities and challenges of pre- and post-disaster hazard mitigation, disaster response, and post-disaster recovery.
4. Establish mitigation priorities and develop mitigation strategies.
5. Strategically locate, plan, coordinate, and implement hazard reduction projects with emphasis on those projects to reduce exposure to multiple hazards
6. Continue and enhance cooperation, coordination, and capabilities of agencies and partners within the county
7. Ensure long-term viability of the county to support successful mitigation, response, and recovery through human resources

6.2.1 Process for developing mitigation actions

Based on the risk assessment and concerns of the planning committee, the mitigation actions from the prior plan were each evaluated and updated. New mitigation actions were developed using the template provided in Appendix C and prioritized using the Staplee method using worksheets provided in Appendix D.

6.3 Latah County Mitigation Actions & Implementation Plan

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

Table 26 Latah County mitigation actions and implementation plan

Latah County Action Item	Goals & Priority	Lead Agency, Partners	Estimated Timeline, Cost, & Resources	2020 Status	Mitigation Type
General					
1	Develop a countywide all hazards program to assist residents preventing loss of life and property, and provide stability aid during incidents or long-term events	1, 2, 3, 4 Priority: High	Latah County Disaster Services; all jurisdictions within the county	New action item	Preparedness & Response
2	Purchase a public warning system that includes all methods of communication (text notifications, email, etc.) to aid advance public warning of events or incidents occurring within the county	1 Priority: Moderate	Latah County Disaster Services; proprietary/service company	New action item	Preparedness & Response
3	Develop WIFI and internet services at the Latah County Fairgrounds as part of an Emergency Operations Center upgrade	5 Priority: High	Latah County I.T.S. Department; Latah County Fair board and First Step Internet Service	New action item.	Preparedness & Response Structure & Infrastructure

Latah County Action Item	Goals & Priority	Lead Agency, Partners	Estimated Timeline, Cost, & Resources	2020 Status	Mitigation Type
4	Create and Emergency Backup Dispatch POD for the Latah County Sheriff's Office at the Fairgrounds with installation of a fiber line to provide communications redundancy for local law enforcement, fire, and EMS that are dispatched by the Latah County Sheriff's Office 5 Priority: Moderate	Latah County I.T.S. Department; City of Moscow	Timeline: 2 years Cost: \$20,000 Funding and/or Resources: SHSP (Homeland Security) Grant, and county funding	New action item.	Preparedness & Response Structure & Infrastructure
5	Develop a program that will help identify hazardous materials transported through the County Priority: Moderate	Latah County Disaster Services; Idaho Office of Emergency Management	Timeline: 5 years; Ongoing Cost: Unknown Funding and/or Resources: HEMP Grant, EMSI database	New action item	Preparedness & Response
6	Develop a plan to deal with internally displaced people and displaced families resulting from disaster events in areas outside of Latah County 2, 6 Priority: Low	Latah County Disaster Services; Idaho Office of Emergency Management	Cost: N/A – Time-based per Red Cross Funding and/or Resources: N/A	Adapted to new changes per Red Cross Policies. Red Cross reviewed each shelter and does so on regular basis. Hotel rooms/capacity to house has increased since last plan.	Planning & Regulatory Preparedness & Response
7	Continue to enhance radio availability in each fire district and improve range within the region 2, 5 Priority: Moderate	Latah County Disaster Services; Latah County Sheriff's Office	Timeline: Ongoing Cost: Unknown Funding and/or Resources: Latah County Sheriff's Office annual budget	The County has added 2 new towers and an upgraded simplex system to multicast. Rural districts have the option for Volunteer Fire Assistance. Latah County Sheriff's Office is now the lead agency on multicast and will be responsible for putting in secondary capacity	Preparedness & Response Structure & Infrastructure

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Latah County Action Item		Goals & Priority	Lead Agency, Partners	Estimated Timeline, Cost, & Resources	2020 Status	Mitigation Type
8	Obtain funding for mobile repeater stations with backup power sources	1, 2, 4, 5 Priority: Low	Latah County Disaster Services; Latah County Sheriff's Office	Timeline: Ongoing (previously deferred)	Almost completed – currently awaiting Latah County Sheriff's Office authorization to set up and broadcast on their frequencies. Completed action will allow capability with HAM trailer. New radios will be available by the end of May 2020. Mobile repeater stations were completed as of September 2019.	Preparedness & Response Structure & Infrastructure
				Cost: Unknown Funding and/or Resources: SHSP (Homeland Security) Grant, funded		
9	Develop a public education campaign specifically to provide awareness for residents in the Juliaetta and Kendrick area regarding the lack of a rural fire district and the ramifications	2, 3 Priority: High	Latah County Disaster Services; City of Juliaetta, City of Kendrick, Juliaetta Fire Department, Kendrick Fire Department	Timeline: 3 years (previously deferred)	This area of the County does not have a rural fire district and its voters consistently reject ballot measures to create one. FireWise and defensible space education will increase from local fire departments, the regional fire cooperative for North Central Idaho, and state agencies to help communicate the response issue.	Education Programs Preparedness & Response
				Cost: Unknown Funding and/or Resources: Idaho Department of Lands, other fire districts and state agencies		

Latah County Action Item	Goals & Priority	Lead Agency, Partners	Estimated Timeline, Cost, & Resources	2020 Status	Mitigation Type	
10	Continue to implement and develop public education programs (eg., Disaster Preparedness Programs, Fuel Reduction Programs, Pillow Case Project, etc).	1, 2, 3 Priority: High	North Central Idaho Fire Prevention Cooperative; Latah County Disaster Services, local fire districts	Timeline: Annual, Ongoing Yearly program Cost: Unknown \$5,000.00 for the region Funding and/or Resources: Unknown Fire Co-op receives funding from organizations like BLM to support fire awareness public education programs Timeline: Ongoing	Ongoing	Education Programs
11	Enforce existing land use and development policies including floodplain restrictions to reduce residents' exposure to hazards	1, 2, 6 Priority: High	Latah County Planning and Building	Cost: Unknown Funding and/or Resources: County general fund and fees Timeline: Annual, Ongoing	Ongoing	Planning & Regulatory
12	Continue to develop community emergency response team program throughout Latah County by training additional volunteers (Community Emergency Response Team [CERT], Auxiliary Communications Team [AUXCOMM], Search & Rescue [SAR], etc.)	2, 3 Priority: Moderate	Latah County Disaster Services	Cost: \$1000, most of equipment has been purchased, mostly training costs for new recruits Funding and/or Resources: County budget and/or SHSP grant	Ongoing. Latah has a new CERT program manager. The team is being re-evaluated and possibly restructured. All volunteer groups are working towards joint training and education.	Education Programs Preparedness & Response

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Latah County Action Item		Goals & Priority	Lead Agency, Partners	Estimated Timeline, Cost, & Resources	2020 Status	Mitigation Type
13	Continue to development and maintain a countywide evacuation plan with designate routes, including main routes as well as routes in rural areas	2, 6 Priority: High	Latah County Disaster Services; Idaho Transportation Department, Latah County Highway districts, Latah County GIS Dept	Timeline: Review and update by Oct 2021 Cost: Approx. \$500 Funding and/or Resources: County budget or SHSP grant	Ongoing	Planning & Regulatory Preparedness & Response
14	Work with the American Red Cross to update the emergency shelter list and conduct field visits	2, 6 Priority: Moderate	Latah County Disaster Services; American Red Cross	Timeline: Pending Red Cross's timeline Cost: Unknown Funding and/or Resources: Red Cross	Ongoing	Preparedness & Response
Flood						
15	Bring Potlatch Junction levee to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' standards to protect U.S. Highway 95, local businesses, homes, and a mobile home park. Also note and plan for special temporary vulnerability that could occur during nearby bridge construction in 2020-21.	1, 2, 4, 5 Priority: Low	Latah County Disaster Services; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Timeline: 5 years Cost: \$50,000 Funding and/or Resources: SHSP (Homeland Security) Grant, county funding, and/or special grants	Updated from previous plan, with more specific plan for implementation and partnership, particularly ACOE.	Structure & Infrastructure
16	Improve the State Highway 9 crossing over Flat Creek.	1, 4, 5 Priority: High	Latah County Disaster Services; Idaho Transportation Department	Timeline: Unknown Cost: Unknown Funding and/or Resources: ITD	Ongoing. No progress from previous HIMP, but this is still a high priority for the County. The actual work and funding is dependent on ITD, which has identified several bridge/culvert passes slated for upgrades.	Natural Systems Protection Structure & Infrastructure

Latah County Action Item	Goals & Priority	Lead Agency, Partners	Estimated Timeline, Cost, & Resources	2020 Status	Mitigation Type
17	Develop a site-specific plan for addressing flood fighting activities along the Potlatch Junction levee. 1, 2, 7 Priority: Moderate	City of Potlatch; Idaho Transportation Department, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Timeline: 3 years Cost: Unknown Funding and/or Resources: Available mitigation grants	The Army Corps of Engineers has indicated upgrades and maintenances will need to be performed on the levee or it will be disqualified. There are potential legal issues for nearby homes.	Planning & Regulatory Preparedness & Response Structure & Infrastructure
18	Maintain an inventory of all culverts, bridges, and roads to help determine maintenance priorities and road profiles that need to be elevated out of the floodplain 4 Priority: Moderate	Latah County Disaster Services; North Latah Highway District, South Latah Highway District, Latah County G.I.S. Department	Timeline: Ongoing Cost: Unknown: costs for GIS mapping, salary & time cost for highway districts and Idaho Transportation Department personnel Funding and/or Resources: ITD	There is now a good inventory of bridges and roadways, but no profiles of floodplain areas. Lidar was utilized in the general area, but did not assess all of the County. We will need to consult with special purpose highway districts, Idaho Transportation Department, and Latah County Planning, Building and GIS Department.	Preparedness & Response Structure & Infrastructure
19	Encourage residents to participate in the National Flood Insurance Program 2, 6 Priority: High	Latah County Disaster Services; Latah County Planning & Building	Timeline: Annual, Ongoing Cost: Unknown Funding and/or Resources: Unknown	Ongoing	Education Programs
Landslide					
20	Develop a landslide hazard identification and mitigation program and use as guidance in the development of the Latah County Comprehensive Plan 1, 2, 3, 6 Priority: Moderate	Latah County Commission; Latah County Planning & Building; Latah County G.I.S. Department	Timeline: 5 years Cost: Unknown Funding and/or Resources: Unknown	Ongoing, awaiting new analysis of landslide vulnerability by Idaho Geologic Survey	Planning & Regulatory Preparedness & Response
Wildland Fire					

Latah County Action Item		Goals & Priority	Lead Agency, Partners	Estimated Timeline, Cost, & Resources	2020 Status	Mitigation Type
21	Fuels reductions to local recreational areas and wildlife habitat, such as Spring Valley Reservoir and trailer park or Moose Creek Reservoir and campground, to protect those resources from wildland fire	1, 2, 4, 5 Priority: High	Latah County Parks and Recreation; North Central Fire Cooperative, Idaho Department of Lands, Idaho Fish & Game	Timeline: 5 years	New action item	
				Cost: \$50,000 over 5 years		
				Funding and/or Resources: Annual county funding when available, grant funding when available		
22	Continue to work on action items and proposed projects in Latah County's Community Wildfire Protection Plan	1, 3, 4, 5 Priority: High	Latah County Disaster Services; all relevant partners	Timeline: Annual; Ongoing	Progress has been made. An update to the Community Wildfire Protection Plan is under review, and this action item will be revisited after review.	Education Programs
				Cost: Unknown		Natural Systems Protection
				Funding and/or Resources: Possibility of Youth Conservation Corps crew work in the Summer.		Planning & Regulatory
						Preparedness & Response
						Structure & Infrastructure

6.3.1 Changes in Mitigation Priorities

As noted in Section 2.11, development in Latah County as a whole has not been significant and the primarily rural nature of the unincorporated portions of the county has been maintained. No major developments have occurred in the time since the last plan. There have not been many changes in the nature or magnitude of hazards in the area, thus, there has not been much shift in the priorities. Several new county strategies relate to more use of technology and/or protection of such. All new actions were prioritized using the Staplee method, documentation for which is provided in Appendix D.

6.3.2 Completed & Removed Mitigation Actions & Projects

The following actions were completed prior to the 2020 update or were removed from the strategy during the 2020 update for Latah County:

Table 27 Latah County completed or removed mitigation actions

Mitigation Action	Status	Notes
Develop a countywide safety program by assigning a designee to monitor flood conditions and maintenance of existing levees.	Removed	Each relevant agency maintains awareness. Latah County Emergency Manager works with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and is updated by call-in from City of Potlatch, Idaho Transportation Department, and area fire departments. As such, no safety program needs to be developed.
Retrofit schools and other public buildings known to have inadequate snowload resistance	Removed	Responsibility lies with special purpose school districts to complete these action items. Ordinances vary between school districts across the county. And almost all structures have snowload variances. The county will reiterate the hazard to school districts.
Continue to provide funding for signage of rural addresses and road signs	Removed	Completed intro phase of this action for retrofitting and will conduct evaluation every 5 yrs when EOP is updated. The Planning Dept requires that new addresses be signed and also oversees the conversions to lanes; costs borne by individual property owners.
Assess and hardwire the Latah County Fairgrounds for use with a backup generator	Removed	Completed
Inspect buildings, particularly unreinforced masonry, for hazard stability	Removed	Low priority due to low vulnerability to earthquake and higher priorities for which to use limited funds

6.4 City of Deary Mitigation Actions & Implementation Plan

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

Table 28 City of Deary mitigation actions and implementation plan

City of Deary Action Item		Goals & Priority	Lead Agency, Partners	Estimated Timeline, Cost, & Resources	2020 Status	Mitigation Type
General						
1	Replace aging streets infrastructure (cracked and deteriorating) to provide access for emergency vehicles and citizens	2 Priority: Moderate	City of Deary; Idaho Department of Commerce	Timeline: 5 years Cost: \$2,000,000 Funding and/or Resources: Local bond, grants Timeline: Fall 2020	New action item	Prepared Response Structure Infrastructure
2	Replace blacktop in Nelson Park to prevent everyday hazardous use	2 Priority: Moderate	City of Deary; Lewis Clark Valley Healthcare Foundation	Cost: \$12,000 Funding and/or Resources: City of Deary Recreation Fund, Lewis Clark Valley Healthcare Foundation Fasttrack Grant Timeline: Summer 2020	New action item	Structure Infrastructure
3	Replace city park bathroom, which is past its useful life (in disrepair) and non-ADA compliant, to prevent everyday hazardous use	2 Priority: High	City of Deary; Idaho Department of Commerce	Cost: \$100,000 Funding and/or Resources: City park funds, Idaho Department of Commerce, Potlatch Deltic, White Pines Lion's Club Timeline: Fall 2020	New action item	Structure Infrastructure
4	Upgrade city water infrastructure by replacing the back up well and other water system elements	2 Priority: High	City of Deary; Mountain Waterworks	Cost: \$2,500,000 Funding and/or Resources: Local bond, Idaho Department of Commerce, U.S. Department of Agriculture Timeline: 10 years	New action item	Structure Infrastructure
5	Maintain city sidewalks to maintain quality of infrastructure and ADA compliance	2 Priority: Low	City of Deary; local businesses	Cost: \$250,000 Funding and/or Resources: Budget allocation, City Streets Fund, grants, local business and private donations,	New action item	Structure Infrastructure

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City of Deary Action Item		Goals & Priority	Lead Agency, Partners	Estimated Timeline, Cost, & Resources	2020 Status	Mitigation Type
				Timeline: Ongoing		
6	Maintain funding to equip all vehicles and emergency apparatus with adequate radios	6 Priority: Moderate	Deary City Council; Deary Rural Fire District	Cost: \$1,500 per year Funding and/or Resources: Budget allocation, SHSP (Homeland Security) grants Timeline: Ongoing	All vehicles are equipped with radios.	Prepared Response
7	Maintain funding for a utility trailer to haul the Search and Rescue 4-wheeler and rescue boggan	6 Priority: Moderate	Deary City Council; Deary Rural Fire District	Cost: Unknown Funding and/or Resources: Budget allocation Timeline: Unknown	Acquired by donations and fire district funds	Prepared Response
8	Develop a program that will help identify hazardous materials transported through the city	1 Priority: Moderate	Deary Maintenance Crew	Cost: Unknown Funding and/or Resources: Unknown	Ongoing	Prepared Response
Extended Power Failure / Outage						
9	Backup generator for water wells to have the ability to produce water in case of power outage	2, 5 Priority: Low	City of Deary; Idaho Rural Water	Timeline: 5 years Cost: \$60,000 Funding and/or Resources: Budget allocation, grants Timeline: 5 years	New action item	Prepared Response Structure Infrastructure
10	Backup generator for the Community Center, which serves as an emergency shelter and food source during local incidents	2, 5 Priority: Low	City of Deary; Deary Recreation District	Cost: \$40,000 Funding and/or Resources: Budget allocations from city, recreation & fire/ambulance districts, grants, donated funds Timeline: Ongoing	New action item	Prepared Response Structure Infrastructure
11	Maintain generator to ensure the functionality of the fire/emergency medical services station during power outages	2, 5 Priority: High	Deary City Council; Deary Rural Fire District	Cost: <\$100 annual maintenance Funding and/or Resources: Budget allocation	Acquired by a private donation.	Prepared Response Structure Infrastructure
Flood						

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City of Deary Action Item		Goals & Priority	Lead Agency, Partners	Estimated Timeline, Cost, & Resources		2020 Status	Mitigation Type
12		Culvert replacement at entrance to city wells to prevent loss of access during flood events	1, 2, 5 Priority: High	City of Deary; FEMA, Idaho Office of Emergency Management	Timeline: Fall 2020 Cost: \$20,000 Funding and/or Resources: City of Deary Water Fund, FEMA	New action item	Prepared Response Structure Infrastructure
13		Replace inadequate culverts on Line Street, First Avenue, Second Avenues, Fifth Avenue, Park Street, Reservoir Road, and 6th Avenue to improve flow and reduce flood damages	1, 2 Priority: Moderate	Deary Maintenance Crew	Timeline: Recurring & Ongoing Cost: Not provided Funding and/or Resources: Budget allocation, grants	Maintenance scheduled annually for the Spring to improve water flow with clean up. All transportation projects are awaiting completion of a pending water improvement project.	Structure Infrastructure
14		Install a culvert at Railroad fill to direct water drainage and prevent flood damage and erosion	1, 2 Priority: Moderate	Deary Maintenance Crew	Timeline: Unknown Cost: Unknown Funding and/or Resources: Unknown	Unknown status.	Structure Infrastructure
17		Encourage residents to participate in the National Flood Insurance Program	3 Priority: High	Deary Maintenance Crew	Cost: Unknown Funding and/or Resources: Unknown	Ongoing.	Education Programs
Severe Weather							
18		Work with local organizations and the Red Cross to identify and equip adequate emergency shelters	6 Priority: Low	Deary Maintenance Crew	Timeline: Unknown Point of contact every year. Facility survey every 4 years Cost: Unknown None Funding and/or Resources: Unknown This is under Red Cross. No county funding is used.	Ongoing, in conjunction with county.	Planning Regulation Prepared Response
Wildland Fire							

City of Deary Action Item	Goals & Priority	Lead Agency, Partners	Estimated Timeline, Cost, & Resources	2020 Status	Mitigation Type
19 Continue to work on action items and proposed projects in the Latah County Wildfire Protection Plan	1, 3, 4, 5 Priority: High	Deary Maintenance Crew	Timeline: Annual & Ongoing Cost: Unknown Funding and/or Resources: Unknown	The Community Wildfire Protection Plan and WUI issues may be revisited by a county subgroup over the next year.	Education Programs Natural S Protection Planning Regulator Prepared Response Structure Infrastruc

6.4.1 Changes in Mitigation Priorities

As noted in Section 2.11.1, development in the City of Deary has not been significant since the last update and there have not been many changes in the nature or magnitude of hazards in the area, thus, there has not been much shift in the priorities. However, the City has identified new actions that will help them mitigate existing hazards and improve preparedness/response. All new actions were prioritized using the Staplee method, documentation for which is provided in Appendix D.

6.4.2 Completed & Remove Mitigation Actions & Projects

The following action was removed from the strategy during the 2020 update:

Table 29 City of Deary completed or removed mitigation actions

Mitigation Action	Status	Notes
Raise the grade on First Avenue at Pine Creek to remove it from the floodplain	Removed	Affected businesses have relocated due to floodplain
Obtain funding for an updated community warning siren for use during all types of emergency events	Completed	New siren last year installed with SHSP grant

6.5 City of Genesee Mitigation Actions & Implementation Plan

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

Table 30 City of Genesee mitigation actions and implementation plan

City of Genesee Action Item		Goals & Priority	Lead Agency, Partners	Estimated Timeline, Cost, & Resources	2020 Status	Mitigation Type
General						
1	Enforce existing land use and development policies in order to reduce residents' exposure to hazards	1, 3 Priority: High	City of Genesee	Timeline: Ongoing Cost: Not provided Funding and/or Resources: Unknown	Currently enforced	Planning & Regulatory
Extended Power Failure / Outage						
2	Replace manual pumping from sanitary sewer lift station to sewer lagoon with a backup power supply to prevent raw sewage overflow/spillage	2, 5 Priority: High	City of Genesee; FEMA	Timeline: 2024 Cost: Not provided Funding and/or Resources: City of Genesee sewer fund, FEMA	New action item	Preparedness & Response Structure & Infrastructure
Flood						
3	Raise the Chestnut Street bridge to prevent upstream flooding from Cow Creek	1, 2 Priority: High	City of Genesee; FEMA	Timeline: 5-10 years Cost: \$475,000 Funding and/or Resources: FEMA (HGMP or PDM)	New action item	Structure & Infrastructure
4	Clean and widen Cow Creek above the ordinary high water mark for increased flood capacity to prevent flooding within City limits	1, 2 Priority: High	City of Genesee	Timeline: Annual, Ongoing Cost: \$5,000 annually Funding and/or Resources: General stormwater budget	New action item	Structure & Infrastructure
5	Encourage residents to participate in the National Flood Insurance Program	3 Priority: High	City of Genesee; FEMA	Timeline: Ongoing Cost: Unknown Funding and/or Resources: Unknown	The City is working with FEMA to meet all NFIP requirements	Education Programs
6	Conduct a stability assessment of Cow Creek from Highway 95 to Genesee and implement projects that will address chronic flooding issues	2, 4 Priority: High	City of Genesee; Maintenance crew; consultant	Timeline: 2022 Cost: \$15,000 Funding and/or Resources: Budget allocation, FEMA	Lidar information has been collected. Hydraulic & hydrologic study need to be conducted.	Preparedness & Response Structure & Infrastructure
Wildland Fire						

City of Genesee Action Item		Goals & Priority	Lead Agency, Partners	Estimated Timeline, Cost, & Resources		2020 Status	Mitigation Type
7	Continue to work on action items and proposed projects in the Latah County Wildfire Mitigation Plan.	1, 3, 4, 5 Priority: Low	City of Genesee; various partners	Timeline: Annual, Ongoing		A new Fire Station has been constructed. BLM Wildland Fire protocols are practiced.	Education Programs
				Cost: Unknown			Natural Systems Protection
				Funding and/or Resources: Unknown			Planning & Regulatory
							Preparedness & Response
							Structure & Infrastructure

6.5.1 Changes in Mitigation Priorities

As noted in Section 2.11.2, development in the City of Genesee has not been significant since the last update and there have not been many changes in the nature or magnitude of hazards in the area, thus, there has not been much shift in the priorities. However, the City has identified new actions that will help them mitigate existing hazards and improve preparedness/response. All new actions were prioritized using the Staplee method, documentation for which is provided in Appendix D.

6.5.2 Completed & Removed Mitigation Actions & Projects

The City of Genesee did not complete or remove any mitigation actions from the strategy prior to or during the 2020 update.

6.6 City of Moscow Mitigation Actions & Implementation Plan

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

Table 31 City of Moscow mitigation actions and implementation plan

City of Moscow Action Item	Goals & Priority	Lead Agency, Partners	Estimated Timeline, Cost, & Resources	2020 Status	Mitigation Type
General					
1	Continue capital replacement program and actively identify aging wastewater collection infrastructure	1, 2, 4 Priority: High	City of Moscow; IDEQ	Timeline: Long-term Cost: \$250,000 per project Funding and/or Resources: City of Moscow	New action item Structure & Infrastructure
3	Identify potential sources of HAZMAT storage areas in the event of release	4, 5 Priority: Moderate	City of Moscow; Lewiston Regional HAZMAT Team	Timeline: Ongoing Cost: Unknown Funding and/or Resources: Potential grant funding Timeline: Ongoing	New action item Natural Systems Protection Preparedness & Response
4	Continue capital replacement program and actively identify aging water distribution infrastructure (water mains)	2, 4 Priority: High	City of Moscow	Cost: Unknown Funding and/or Resources: Unknown Timeline: Ongoing	New action item Structure & Infrastructure
5	Perform maintenance on all well pumps and controls based on hours of operation and/or as per manufacture specifications	2, 4 Priority: High	City of Moscow	Cost: Unknown Funding and/or Resources: Unknown Timeline: Ongoing	New action item Structure & Infrastructure
6	Perform maintenance based on hours of operation and/or as per manufacture specifications	2 Priority: Moderate	City of Moscow	Cost: Unknown Funding and/or Resources: Unknown Timeline: Ongoing	New action item Structure & Infrastructure
7	Perform maintenance and inspections on all water storage facilities every two years	2 Priority: High	City of Moscow	Cost: Unknown Funding and/or Resources: Unknown	New action item Structure & Infrastructure

City of Moscow Action Item		Goals & Priority	Lead Agency, Partners	Estimated Timeline, Cost, & Resources	2020 Status	Mitigation Type
				Timeline: Ongoing		
8	Operate and maintain all distribution valves and replace damaged valve stacks	2, 4 Priority: High	City of Moscow	Cost: Unknown Funding and/or Resources: Unknown	New action item	Structure & Infrastructure
				Timeline: 1 year		
9	Provide barriers at Sixth & Main and Third & Main to reduce vehicle threats at downtown community events	5, 7 Priority: Moderate	City of Moscow; downtown businesses	Cost: \$100,000 Funding and/or Resources: Grants, special projects	New action item	Structure & Infrastructure
				Timeline: 2 years		
10	Equip police department training room with command post equipment in case of an emergency (furniture, radio, computer capabilities, monitors, etc.)	5, 7 Priority: Moderate	City of Moscow; University of Idaho	Cost: Unknown Funding and/or Resources: Grants, special projects	New action item	Preparedness & Response
				Timeline: 3 years		
11	Update aging emergency radio communication system to improve City radio coverage and interagency communications	6 Priority: High	City of Moscow; area emergency response agencies	Cost: Unknown Funding and/or Resources: Grants, special projects	New action item	Preparedness & Response Structure & Infrastructure
				Timeline: 5 years		
12	Update radio repeater infrastructure	6 Priority: High	City of Moscow; Moscow Police & Volunteer Fire Departments	Cost: Unknown Funding and/or Resources: City of Moscow, grants	New action item	Preparedness & Response Structure & Infrastructure
				Timeline: 3 years		
13	Replace mobile and portable radios that are beyond their useful life	6 Priority: High	City of Moscow; Moscow Volunteer Fire Departments	Cost: Unknown Funding and/or Resources: City of Moscow, grants	New action item	Preparedness & Response Structure & Infrastructure
				Timeline: 5 years		
14	Ensure preservation of public records by moving City record storage facility to a location not prone to flood damage	2 Priority: High	City of Moscow	Cost: Unknown Funding and/or Resources: City of Moscow, grants	New action item	Preparedness & Response

City of Moscow Action Item		Goals & Priority	Lead Agency, Partners	Estimated Timeline, Cost, & Resources	2020 Status	Mitigation Type
				Timeline: 6 years		
15	Scan all critical public records with redundant digital storage	2 Priority: High	City of Moscow	Cost: Unknown Funding and/or Resources: City of Moscow, grants Timeline: Ongoing	New action item	Preparedness & Response
16	Funding to establish an Emergency Operations Center for the City	4, 5 Priority: Moderate	City of Moscow	Cost: Unknown Funding and/or Resources: Potential grant funding Timeline: Unknown	No update from 2011—deferred due to lack of funding.	Preparedness & Response Structure & Infrastructure
17	Enforce existing land use and development policies, including floodplain restrictions, to reduce residents' exposure to hazards	1, 3 Priority: High	City of Moscow; Moscow City Council	Cost: Unknown Funding and/or Resources: Unknown	Ongoing	Planning & Regulatory
Extended Power Failure / Outage						
18	Emergency generator at Fire Station 2 to power critical infrastructure during disaster events	2, 5 Priority: High	City of Moscow	Timeline: Unknown Cost: \$100,000 Funding and/or Resources: Potential grant funding	New action item	Preparedness & Response Structure & Infrastructure
19	Replacement of three aging water booster stations including installation of backup power generation to meet fire flow requirements and continuity of fire protection during power outage	2, 5 Priority: High	City of Moscow	Timeline: 2 years Cost: Unknown Funding and/or Resources: Unknown	New action item	Preparedness & Response Structure & Infrastructure
20	Install a backup power generator for City Shop Facility which acts as a command post during flooding, wind storms and snow removal situations, and houses the City's fuel system	2, 5 Priority: Moderate	City of Moscow	Timeline: Long-term Cost: Unknown Funding and/or Resources: City of Moscow	New action item	Preparedness & Response Structure & Infrastructure

City of Moscow Action Item	Goals & Priority	Lead Agency, Partners	Estimated Timeline, Cost, & Resources	2020 Status	Mitigation Type	
21	Install a natural gas backup power generator at the Hamilton Indoor Recreation Center (HIRC), designated as an emergency shelter for the City. It is critical that the facility be operational during any emergency but the HIRC currently has no backup power source in case of electrical outage.	2, 5 Priority: High	City of Moscow	Timeline: 4 years Cost: Unknown Funding and/or Resources: City of Moscow, grants	New action item	Preparedness & Response Structure & Infrastructure
Flood						
22	Identify high risk infrastructure to calculate and identify areas in need of restoration to reduce sewer inflow and infiltration (I & I) during flooding events	2, 4, 5 Priority: High	City of Moscow; IDEQ	Timeline: 5-7 years Cost: \$1,000,000 Funding and/or Resources: City of Moscow	New action item	Preparedness & Response Structure & Infrastructure
23	Install backup power at key area lift stations to maintain continuity of operations during flooding events	2, 5 Priority: High	City of Moscow; IDEQ	Timeline: 2 years Cost: \$5,000 Funding and/or Resources: City of Moscow	New action item	Preparedness & Response Structure & Infrastructure
24	Floodproof the Water Reclamation and Reuse Facility from damage during high-flow flooding events	2, 5 Priority: Moderate	City of Moscow; IDEQ	Timeline: 5-7 years Cost: \$250,000 Funding and/or Resources: City of Moscow	New action item	Preparedness & Response Structure & Infrastructure
25	Create capital replacement program and actively identify aging/failed stormwater infrastructure	4 Priority: High	City of Moscow	Timeline: Long-term Cost: Unknown Funding and/or Resources: City of Moscow	New action item	Preparedness & Response Structure & Infrastructure
26	Conduct a comprehensive study of Moscow's creek systems including Paradise Creek and Hogg Creek to identify problem areas and develop plans and projects to mitigate flooding	4 Priority: High	City of Moscow	Timeline: Long-term Cost: Unknown Funding and/or Resources: City of Moscow, grants	New action item	Natural Systems Protection Planning & Regulatory Structure & Infrastructure

City of Moscow Action Item	Goals & Priority	Lead Agency, Partners	Estimated Timeline, Cost, & Resources	2020 Status	Mitigation Type
27	Assess, plan for and fund the replacement of bridge and culvert structures that are substandard, deteriorating, or are an obstruction in flooding events 4, 5 Priority: Low	City of Moscow	Timeline: Long-term Cost: Unknown Funding and/or Resources: City of Moscow	New action item	Planning & Regulatory Structure & Infrastructure
28	Acquire easements and develop access points and pathways to allow for maintenance and emergency repairs of drainage facilities 4, 5 Priority: Moderate	City of Moscow	Timeline: Long-term Cost: Unknown Funding and/or Resources: City of Moscow	New action item	Planning & Regulatory Preparedness & Response Structure & Infrastructure
29	Perform comprehensive assessment of the condition of City-owned stormwater infrastructure 2, 4 Priority: Moderate	City of Moscow	Timeline: Long-term Cost: Unknown Funding and/or Resources: City of Moscow	New action item	Structure & Infrastructure
30	Continue to support the pavement management program and actively maintain roadway system to prevent premature damage 2, 4 Priority: High	City of Moscow	Timeline: Long-term Cost: Unknown Funding and/or Resources: City of Moscow, grants	New action item	Structure & Infrastructure
31	Encourage residents to participate in the National Flood Insurance Program 3 Priority: Moderate	Moscow Community Development Department	Timeline: Ongoing Cost: Unknown Funding and/or Resources: Unknown	Ongoing	Education Programs
32	Continue to support programs that address bank stabilization and channel restoration, especially within the identified floodplain 1, 2, 3, 6 Priority: High	Moscow Public Works Department; University of Idaho, various interested groups	Timeline: Ongoing Cost: Unknown Funding and/or Resources: Unknown	Ongoing	Natural Systems Protection

Severe Weather

City of Moscow Action Item		Goals & Priority	Lead Agency, Partners	Estimated Timeline, Cost, & Resources	2020 Status	Mitigation Type
		2, 4		Timeline: Long-term		
33	Develop a response plan for wind events	Priority: Moderate	City of Moscow; local utility companies	Cost: Unknown Funding and/or Resources: Unknown	New action item	Planning & Regulatory
Technological Hazards / Cybersecurity						
		2		Timeline: Ongoing		
34	Annually update water System (SCADA) control software and control features	Priority: Moderate	City of Moscow	Cost: Unknown Funding and/or Resources: Unknown	New action item	Structure & Infrastructure
		2, 5		Timeline: 5-7 years		
35	Add City-wide wireless network for redundancy	Priority: Moderate	City of Moscow	Cost: Unknown Funding and/or Resources: City of Moscow, grants	New action item	Preparedness & Response Structure & Infrastructure
		2, 5		Timeline: 5-7 years		
36	Build fiber to utility sites to prevent SCADA outage from cellular network outage	Priority: Moderate	City of Moscow	Cost: Unknown Funding and/or Resources: City of Moscow, grants	New action item	Preparedness & Response Structure & Infrastructure
		2		Timeline: 6 years		
37	Assess and install security systems at all critical governmental facilities	Priority: Moderate	City of Moscow	Cost: Unknown Funding and/or Resources: City of Moscow, grants	New action item	Structure & Infrastructure
Wildland Fire						
		5, 7		Timeline: Ongoing		
38	Facilitate continued funding for Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for staff	Priority: High	City of Moscow	Cost: \$3,500 each Funding and/or Resources: Potential grant funding	New action item	Preparedness & Response

City of Moscow Action Item	Goals & Priority	Lead Agency, Partners	Estimated Timeline, Cost, & Resources	2020 Status	Mitigation Type
39	Facilitate continued funding for volunteer fire department training and equipment and community fire prevention awareness 3, 5, 7 Priority: High	City of Moscow	Timeline: Ongoing Cost: Unknown Funding and/or Resources: Potential grant funding Timeline: Unknown - ASAP	New action item	Education Programs Preparedness & Response
40	Update aging emergency radio communication system for the City and Rural Fire Districts 5, 7 Priority: Moderate	City of Moscow	Cost: Unknown Funding and/or Resources: Potential grant funding Timeline: Unknown	New action item	Preparedness & Response Structure & Infrastructure
41	Provide upgraded training facility for the Moscow Fire Department and the surrounding agencies 5, 6, 7 Priority: Low	City of Moscow; regional emergency services agencies	Cost: Unknown Funding and/or Resources: Potential grant funding Timeline: Unknown	New action item	Preparedness & Response
42	Obtain funding for expansion and renovation of Fire Station 2 to increase resident fire fighter staffing to improve response times and capacity 5, 7 Priority: Low	City of Moscow	Cost: Unknown Funding and/or Resources: Potential grant funding	New action item	Preparedness & Response Structure & Infrastructure
43	Obtain funding and location for future Fire Station 4 5 Priority: Low	City of Moscow	Timeline: Unknown Cost: Unknown Funding and/or Resources: Potential grant funding	New action item	Planning & Regulatory Preparedness & Response Structure & Infrastructure
44	Replace fire hydrants older than 40 years to improve operation for emergencies 4, 5 Priority: High	City of Moscow	Timeline: Ongoing Cost: Unknown Funding and/or Resources: Unknown	New action item	Preparedness & Response Structure & Infrastructure

City of Moscow Action Item		Goals & Priority	Lead Agency, Partners	Estimated Timeline, Cost, & Resources	2020 Status	Mitigation Type
45	Continue to work on action items and proposed projects in the Latah County Wildfire Protection Plan	1, 3, 4, 5 Priority: High	City of Moscow; various partners	Timeline: Unknown Ongoing or every 5 years when plans are reviewed.	Ongoing	Education Programs
				Cost: Unknown		Natural Systems Protection
				Funding and/or Resources: Unknown Some funding by grants or EM County budget for meeting and printed material.		Planning & Regulatory
						Preparedness & Response
						Structure & Infrastructure

6.6.1 Changes in Mitigation Priorities

As noted in Section 2.11.2, development in the City of Moscow has not seen significant population growth since the last plan, however, there has been further residential development in the northeastern portion of the city and a redistribution of some industrial activities from railroad lines in the city center outward to the fringes and redevelopment in the core. The nature and magnitude of hazards has not changed significantly, so there has not been much shift in the overall priorities. However, the City has identified quite a few new actions that will help them mitigate long-standing hazards, evaluate infrastructure condition and needs, and improve emergency services to the expanding parts of the city. All new actions were prioritized using the Staplee method, documentation for which is provided in Appendix D.

6.6.2 Completed & Removed Mitigation Actions & Projects

The following actions were completed prior to the 2020 update or were removed from the strategy during the 2020 update:

Table 22b City of Moscow completed or removed mitigation actions

Mitigation Action	Status	Notes
Install Jersey barriers to protect Avista transfer station and the Williams pipeline near the intersection of the Old Pullman Highway and Stadium Way	Completed - 2014	

6.7 City of Potlatch Mitigation Actions & Implementation Plan

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

Table 32 City of Potlatch mitigation actions and implementation plan

City of Potlatch Action Item		Goals & Priority	Lead Agency, Partners	Estimated Timeline, Cost, & Resources	2020 Status	Mitigation Type
General						
1	Upgrade bypass pipe booster station from Maple Street to the East city limit	2 Priority: High	Potlatch City Council	Timeline: 5 years Cost: \$50,000 Funding and/or Resources: Unknown	New action item	Structure & Infrastructure
2	Upgrade Ridge well pipes	2 Priority: Moderate	Potlatch City Council	Timeline: 5 years Cost: \$50,000 Funding and/or Resources: Unknown	New action item	Structure & Infrastructure
3	Upgrade sewer pipe from Maple Street	2 Priority: Low	Potlatch City Council	Timeline: 5 years Cost: \$10,000 Funding and/or Resources: Unknown	New action item	Structure & Infrastructure
4	Enforce existing land use and development policies in order to reduce residents' exposure to hazards	1, 3 Priority: <u>Low</u>	Potlatch City Council	Timeline: 5 years Cost: Unknown Funding and/or Resources: Unknown	Ongoing	Planning & Regulatory
5	Develop a program to work with partners to help identify hazardous material transported through the city	4, 6 Priority: High	Potlatch City Council; Idaho Transportation Department	Timeline: 2 years Cost: Unknown Funding and/or Resources: Unknown	Ongoing	Preparedness & Response
6	Work with the fire department to educate homeowners about smoke alarms and fire extinguishers in the home	3, 6 Priority: High	Potlatch City Council; Potlatch Rural Fire District	Timeline: Ongoing Cost: Unknown Limited per grant, or by inventory of product. Funding and/or Resources: Unknown Through various resources like Red Cross, and other organizations.	Ongoing	Education Programs Preparedness & Response

City of Potlatch Action Item		Goals & Priority	Lead Agency, Partners	Estimated Timeline, Cost, & Resources		2020 Status	Mitigation Type	
Extended Power Failure / Outage								
7	Obtain a portable generator for the Ridge well	2	Potlatch City Council	Timeline: 5 years		New action item	Structure & Infrastructure	
		Priority: High		Cost: \$10,000				
8	Obtain funding for additional generators to power the sewer and water infrastructure during a power outage	2, 5	Potlatch Water and Sewer Department	Funding and/or Resources: Unknown		The direction of the project will take one of two forms: a mobile generator; or permanent generators at the wells and sewage treatment plant for power failure.	Preparedness & Response	
		Priority: High		Timeline: Unknown				
		Cost: Unknown		Funding and/or Resources: Grants	Structure & Infrastructure			
Flooding								
9	Obtain funding to construct stormwater mitigation infrastructure throughout the City	1, 2	Potlatch Water and Sewer Department	Timeline: 3-5 years		The city has completed a curb improvement project that helps addresses this issue. More sidewalk improvement projects are planned.	Structure & Infrastructure	
		Priority: Low		Cost: \$500,000				
10	Encourage residents to participate in the National Flood Insurance Program	3	Potlatch City Council	Funding and/or Resources: Great Basin Grant		Ongoing	Education Programs	
		Priority: Low		Timeline: Ongoing				
		Cost: Unknown		Funding and/or Resources: Unknown	Timeline: 2 years			Ongoing
11	Improve response capability by providing storage of sand and sandbags within the City	1, 2, 4, 5	Potlatch City Council; Potlatch Rural Fire District			Cost: Unknown		
		Priority: Low		Funding and/or Resources: Unknown				
12	Work with local planners, engineers, and developers to ensure lands being considered for annexation in the floodplain is developed responsibly	1, 4, 6	Potlatch City Council	Timeline: 2 years		Ongoing	Education Programs	
		Priority: High		Cost: Unknown				Planning & Regulatory
		Funding and/or Resources: Unknown						
Severe Weather								

City of Potlatch Action Item		Goals & Priority	Lead Agency, Partners	Estimated Timeline, Cost, & Resources	2020 Status	Mitigation Type
13	Improve the emergency shelter capacity of the Potlatch Senior Center	2, 5, 6	Potlatch City Council	Timeline: 5 years	New action item	Preparedness & Response
		Priority: Moderate		Cost: \$20,000 Funding and/or Resources: Unknown		Structure & Infrastructure
Technological Hazard / Cybersecurity						
14	Obtain a dedicated backup server for the City	2	Potlatch City Council	Timeline: 1 year	New action item	Structure & Infrastructure
		Priority: High		Cost: \$5,000 Funding and/or Resources: Unknown		
Wildland Fire						
15	Continue to work on action items and proposed projects in the Latah County Wildfire Protection Plan	1, 3, 4, 5 Priority: High	Potlatch City Council; various partners	Timeline: Annual, Ongoing	Latah County created a work group as of October 2019. The City will work with the County on the CWPP and WUI issues over the next 2 years.	Education Programs
				Cost: Unknown		Natural Systems Protection
				Funding and/or Resources: Unknown		Planning & Regulatory
						Preparedness & Response
						Structure & Infrastructure

6.7.1 Changes in Mitigation Priorities

As noted in Section 2.11.3, development in the City of Potlatch has not been significant since the last update and there have not been many changes in the nature or magnitude of hazards in the area, thus, there has not been much shift in the priorities. However, the City has identified new actions that will help them mitigate existing hazards and improve preparedness/response. All new actions were prioritized using the Staplee method, documentation for which is provided in Appendix D.

6.7.2 Completed & Removed Mitigation Actions & Projects

The following actions were completed prior to the 2020 update or were removed from the strategy during the 2020 update:

Table 33 City of Potlatch completed or removed mitigation actions

Mitigation Action	Status	Notes
Continue to upgrade and improve the City's wastewater treatment facility	Completed	
Obtain funding to install or replace sidewalks along main city streets	Completed	
Develop options and obtain funding for the improvement or replacement of the Rock Creek Bridge	Removed	The scope of this action item fell under the North Latah Highway District's jurisdiction.
Improve sheltering capacity at the schools and churches	Completed	

VII. Plan Maintenance

7.1 Overview

The HMP is a living document that guides action over time, and it is vital the plan is actively engaged and maintained throughout its five-year lifecycle. As conditions change, new information becomes available, or actions are successfully implemented or challenged, plan adjustments may be necessary to maintain relevance and operationality. This section describes the procedures to monitor, evaluate, and update the HMP in addition to continued public involvement in hazard mitigation.

7.1.1 Summary of Revisions

Major revisions made to this section in the 2020 update include:

- Plan Maintenance was reorganized into a discrete section
- The procedures to monitor, evaluate, and update the plan were reviewed and revised
- The procedures for continued public participation were reviewed and revised

7.1.2 FEMA Requirements

This section adheres to and fulfills the following regulations:

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

7.2 Plan Monitoring, Evaluation, & Update

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

Plan maintenance will primarily be coordinated and led by Latah County Disaster Services (or an official designee), and will be accomplished through annual meetings in addition to a five-year evaluation. Latah County Disaster Services (or an official designee) will schedule, publicize, and lead the annual meetings

and the five-year evaluation, with additional coordination undertaken by the official designee of the adopting jurisdictions:

- Latah County Emergency Manager
- County GIS, Building & Planning, Commissioners
- City of Moscow (Mayor or designate)
- City of Deary (Mayor or designate)
- City of Genesee (Mayor or designate)
- City of Potlatch (Mayor or designate)

The plan maintenance group will also continue to try to engage representatives from smaller cities not able to participate in the plan this time, including Onaway, Troy, Bovill, Kendrick and Juliaetta.

All meeting minutes, press releases, and other documentation of revisions should be kept on record by Latah County Disaster Services.

7.2.1 Monitoring Implementation

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

7.2.2 Evaluating Effectiveness

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

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

The annual evaluation will be captured by the Latah County Disaster Services Coordinator and compiled into a report to be used in plan updates.

7.2.3 Updating the Plan

The plan must be reviewed and revised least once every five years to reflect changes in development, progress in local mitigation efforts, and changes in priorities. The Latah County Disaster Services Coordinator will be responsible for the five-year update. Prior to the five-year anniversary of plan adoption, the Disaster Services Coordinator will seek local, state, and/or federal funding to update the plan (if necessary), will initiate the plan update by convening the planning committee, and coordinate across the adopting jurisdictions and stakeholders to ensure participation and engagement. During the

update process, the planning committee in addition to all participating stakeholders will revisit and update the following information:

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

7.3 Continued Public Participation

The Latah County Commissioners and Latah County Disaster Services Coordinator are jointly responsible for continued public involvement in hazard mitigation. Additionally, an official designee from each jurisdiction is responsible for coordinating continued public engagement over the five-year lifecycle of the plan:

- Latah County Emergency Manager
- Latah County Board of County Commissioner
- Latah County Planning and Building Director
- City of Moscow Mayor
- City of Deary Mayor
- City of Genesee Mayor
- City of Potlatch Mayor
- City of Troy Mayor
- City of Juliaetta Mayor
- City of Kendrick Mayor
- City of Bovill Mayor
- North Latah Highway District- Commissioner
- South Latah Highway District- Commissioner

The designees will hold a public meeting as part of each annual monitoring/evaluation or when deemed necessary by the planning committee. The meetings will provide the public a forum for which they can express concerns, opinions, or ideas about the plan. The County Commissioner's Offices will be responsible for using county resources to publicize the annual meetings and maintain public involvement through the county's webpage and local newspapers. The public will have the opportunity to provide feedback about the plan at meetings of the County Board of Commissioners. In addition, copies of the plan will be kept at the County Courthouse. The plan includes contact information for Latah County Disaster Services, which is responsible for keeping track of public comments and incorporating public feedback into the plan when necessary.



FEMA

October 7, 2020

Ms. Susan Cleverley
State Hazard Mitigation Officer
Idaho Office of Emergency Management
4040 Guard Street, Building 600
Boise, Idaho 83705-5004

Dear Ms. Cleverley:

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Region 10 completed a pre-adoption review of the draft *Latah County Hazard Mitigation Plan*. The attached Mitigation Plan Review Tool documents the Region's review and compliance with all required elements of 44 CFR Part 201.6, as well as identifies the jurisdictions participating in the planning process. This letter serves as Region 10's commitment to approve the plan upon receiving documentation of its adoption by participating jurisdictions.

Formal adoption documentation must be submitted to FEMA Region 10 by at least one jurisdiction within one calendar year of the date of this letter, or the entire plan must be updated and resubmitted for review. Once FEMA approves the plan, the jurisdictions are eligible to apply for FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance grants.

Please contact John Schelling, Regional Mitigation Planning Program Manager, at (425) 487-2104 or john.schelling@fema.dhs.gov with any questions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ted Perkins".

Ted Perkins, P.E.
Acting Chief, Risk Analysis Branch
Mitigation Division

Enclosure

KM:vl

FEMA REGION 10 LOCAL MITIGATION PLAN REVIEW TOOL

The *Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool* demonstrates how the Local Mitigation Plan meets the regulation in [44 CFR §201.6](#) and offers States and FEMA Mitigation Planners an opportunity to provide feedback to participating jurisdictions.

1. The [Multi-Jurisdiction Summary Sheet](#) is used to document how each jurisdiction met the requirements in the Plan.
2. The [Regulation Checklist](#) provides a summary of FEMA's evaluation of whether the Plan has addressed all requirements.
3. The [Plan Assessment](#) identifies the plan's strengths as well as documents areas for future improvement.

The FEMA Mitigation Planner must reference the [Local Mitigation Plan Review Guide](#) when completing this *Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool*.

Jurisdiction: Latah County	Title of Plan: Multi-jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan for Latah County	Date of Plan: August 12, 2020
Local Point of Contact: Mike Neelon	Address: Latah County Disaster Services Latah County Annex 200 S Almon Street, Suite #104 Moscow, Idaho 83843	
Title: Emergency Manager		
Agency: Latah County, Idaho		
Phone Number: 208-883-2265	E-Mail: mneelon@latah.id.us	

State Reviewer: Lorrie Pahl	Title: Mitigation Planner	Date: July 1, 2020, August 12, 2020
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FEMA Reviewer: Kyle McCormick	Title: Mitigation Planner	Date: 9/22/2020 10/1/2020
Date Received in FEMA Region 10	9/21/2020	
Plan Not Approved		
Plan Approvable Pending Adoption	10/7/2020	
Plan Approved		

SECTION 1: MULTI-JURISDICTION SUMMARY SHEET (used only for multi-jurisdictional plans)

INSTRUCTIONS: The Multi-Jurisdiction Summary Spreadsheet is completed by listing each participating jurisdiction and which required Elements for each jurisdiction were 'Met' or 'Not Met,' and when the adoption resolutions were received. This Summary Sheet does not imply that a mini-plan be developed for each jurisdiction; it is used to ensure that each jurisdiction participating in the Plan has been documented and has met the requirements for those Elements (A through E).

MULTI-JURISDICTION SUMMARY SHEET (Add additional pages if necessary)										
#	Jurisdiction Name	Jurisdiction Type (city/borough/district, etc.)	POC	Required Revisions / Comments	Requirements Met (Y/N)					
					A. Planning Process	B. Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment	C. Mitigation Strategy	D. Plan Review, Evaluation & Implementation	E. Plan Adoption	F. State Requirements
1	Latah	County	Mike Neelon		x	x	x	x		
2	Deary	City	John Henderson		x	x	x	x		
3	Genesee	City	Steve Odenborg		x	x	x	x		
4	Moscow	City	Bill Lambert		x	x	x	x		
5	Potlach	City	David Brown		x	x	x	x		
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										

SECTION 2: REGULATION CHECKLIST

INSTRUCTIONS: The Regulation Checklist is completed by FEMA. The purpose of the Checklist is to identify the location of relevant or applicable content in the Plan by Element/sub-element and to determine if each requirement has been 'Met' or 'Not Met.' The 'Required Revisions' summary at the bottom of each Element is completed by FEMA to provide a clear explanation of the revisions that are required for plan approval. Required revisions are explained for each plan sub-element that is 'Not Met.' Sub-elements are referenced in each summary by using the appropriate numbers (A1, B3, etc.), where applicable.

1. REGULATION CHECKLIST		Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met	Not Met
Regulation (44 CFR 201.6 Local Mitigation Plans)				
ELEMENT A. PLANNING PROCESS				
A1. Does the Plan document the planning process, including how it was prepared and who was involved in the process for each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(1))	Secs 3.3, 3.4, 3.5 and 3.6 and Appendix E	X		
A2. Does the Plan document an opportunity for neighboring communities, local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities, agencies that have the authority to regulate development as well as other interests to be involved in the planning process? (Requirement §201.6(b)(2))	Secs 3.4, 3.5, 3.6 and Appendix E	X		
A3. Does the Plan document how the public was involved in the planning process during the drafting stage? (Requirement §201.6(b)(1))	Sec 3.6 and Appendix E	X		
A4. Does the Plan describe the review and incorporation of existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information? (Requirement §201.6(b)(3))	Secs 3.7, 4.4 and 5.9	X		
A5. Is there discussion of how the community(ies) will continue public participation in the plan maintenance process? (Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(iii))	Sec 7.3 – Page 110-111	X		
A6. Is there a description of the method and schedule for keeping the plan current (monitoring, evaluating and updating the mitigation plan within a 5-year cycle)? (Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(i))	Sec 7.2 – Page 108-110	X		
ELEMENT A: REQUIRED REVISIONS				
ELEMENT B. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT				
B1. Does the Plan include a description of the type, location, and extent of all natural hazards that can affect each jurisdiction(s)? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i))	Sec 4.2 through 4.10; Appendix F	X		
B2. Does the Plan include information on previous occurrences of hazard events and on the probability of future hazard events for each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i))	Secs 4.2 through 4.10	X		
B3. Is there a description of each identified hazard's impact on the community as well as an overall summary of the community's vulnerability for each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))	Secs 4.2 through 4.10; Appendix F	X		

1. REGULATION CHECKLIST		Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met	Not Met
Regulation (44 CFR 201.6 Local Mitigation Plans)				
B4. Does the Plan address NFIP insured structures within the jurisdiction that have been repetitively damaged by floods? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))	N/A, no repetitive losses on NFIP insured structures, NFIP 5.3 pgs 55-56, Table 14	X		
ELEMENT B: REQUIRED REVISIONS				
ELEMENT C. MITIGATION STRATEGY				
C1. Does the plan document each jurisdiction's existing authorities, policies, programs and resources and its ability to expand on and improve these existing policies and programs? (Requirement §201.6(c)(3))	Sec 5.2; Secs 5.4-5.8 Pgs. 54-55, 56-76	X		
C2. Does the Plan address each jurisdiction's participation in the NFIP and continued compliance with NFIP requirements, as appropriate? (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(ii))	Sec 5.3 – pgs. 55-56	X		
C3. Does the Plan include goals to reduce/avoid long-term vulnerabilities to the identified hazards? (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(i))	Sec 6.2 - Pg. 77	X		
C4. Does the Plan identify and analyze a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions and projects for each jurisdiction being considered to reduce the effects of hazards, with emphasis on new and existing buildings and infrastructure? (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(ii))	Sec 6.3-6.7 describe strategies for county and each jurisdiction. Sections address 6.3.1, 6.4.1, 6.5.1, 6.6.1 and 6.7.1 address impacts of development since last plan.	X		
C5. Does the Plan contain an action plan that describes how the actions identified will be prioritized (including cost benefit review), implemented, and administered by each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(iv)); (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(iii))	Secs 6.3-6.7; Appendix D	X		
C6. Does the Plan describe a process by which local governments will integrate the requirements of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms, such as comprehensive or capital improvement plans, when appropriate? (Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(ii))	Secs 5.4-5.9	X		
ELEMENT C: REQUIRED REVISIONS				
ELEMENT D. PLAN REVIEW, EVALUATION, AND IMPLEMENTATION (applicable to plan updates only)				
D1. Was the plan revised to reflect changes in development? (Requirement §201.6(d)(3))	Sec 2.11; Secs 6.3.1, 6.4.1, 6.5.1, 6.6.1, 6.7.1	X		

1. REGULATION CHECKLIST		Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met	Not Met
Regulation (44 CFR 201.6 Local Mitigation Plans)				
D2. Was the plan revised to reflect progress in local mitigation efforts? (Requirement §201.6(d)(3))	Secs 6.3 through 6.7, with explanation of prior strategies completed, modified or removed	x		
D3. Was the plan revised to reflect changes in priorities? (Requirement §201.6(d)(3))	Secs 6.3 through 6.7	x		
ELEMENT D: REQUIRED REVISIONS				
ELEMENT E. PLAN ADOPTION				
E1. Does the Plan include documentation that the plan has been formally adopted by the governing body of the jurisdiction requesting approval? (Requirement §201.6(c)(5))				
E2. For multi-jurisdictional plans, has each jurisdiction requesting approval of the plan documented formal plan adoption? (Requirement §201.6(c)(5))				
ELEMENT E: REQUIRED REVISIONS				
ELEMENT F. CWPP FIRE - ADDITIONAL STATE REQUIREMENTS (OPTIONAL FOR STATE REVIEWERS ONLY; NOT TO BE COMPLETED BY FEMA)				
F1. Define Area of concern. Develop a County Risk Assessment and establish resource availability. a) Clear description of WUI area and include map of boundaries/areas. b) Identify elements and process to evaluate wildfire risk and includes map(s) (i.e. fire history, slopes, aspects, weather, vegetation, WUI, etc.) c) Local, state and federal partner preparedness should include such things as equipment, personal, weather resources, etc (i.e. county response plan).				
F2. Establish specific fuels reduction projects and recommendations to reduce structural ignitability and impact on landscapes. a) Includes fuels projects on private, state and federal lands b) Establishes interagency education/outreach efforts c) Identified policy initiatives d) Lists equipment/resource needs e) Establishes CWPP maintenance				

1. REGULATION CHECKLIST		Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met	Not Met
Regulation (44 CFR 201.6 Local Mitigation Plans)				
F3. Finalize County Wildfire Protection Plan – Core planning team agree on action plan. HFRA requires that three entities must mutually agree to the final contents and sign a CWPP: • The applicable local government; • The local fire department(s); and <i>The state entity responsible for forest management.</i>				
F4. Pre-Attack Plan (OPTIONAL) • Chain of Command protocol • Interagency communication standards • Evacuation procedures (with shelter information)				
<u>ELEMENT F: REQUIRED REVISIONS</u>				

SECTION 3: PLAN ASSESSMENT

A. Plan Strengths and Opportunities for Improvement

This section provides a discussion of the strengths of the plan document and identifies areas where these could be improved beyond minimum requirements.

Element A: Planning Process

Plan Strengths

- The coordination of the planning process and inclusion of each jurisdiction and multiple stakeholders through public city council meetings and 1 on 1 meetings as well as multiple LEPC meetings is evident in the plan.
- The planning meetings, as described in the planning process sections, summarizes the meetings and is further documented with meeting sign in sheets and agendas in the appendix. This provides detailed context for how this plan was created and how decisions were made.
- Opening all planning meetings to the public as well as the multiple press releases and providing a final version comment period on-line shows the effort to include the public throughout the planning process.

Opportunities for Improvement

- Consider adding additional details on comments received from the public through the planning process. This will aid in providing documentation on how the public helped shape the plan.

Element B: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment

Strengths:

- Flood tables that show areas impacted by previous flooding events as points of vulnerability is a great way to identify future mitigation action.
- The risk assessment provides detailed historical analysis on previous events that occurred in the planning area and documents how it impacted the communities. This helps provide context the risk assessments and allows for making a tie into the mitigation strategy.
- Additionally, providing data and context for socioeconomic vulnerability, climate change impacts and future development impacts aid tremendously in the identification of potential risks to the communities.

Opportunities:

- While there is great information included in the risk assessment tables in appendix F along with summaries in section 4, consider developing problem statements around the data that is provided. Problem statements identify key issues that describe in detail each jurisdiction's highest vulnerabilities that can be addressed in the mitigation strategy.

Element C: Mitigation Strategy

Strengths:

- The review of each jurisdictions planning mechanisms that could be integrated with the hazard mitigation strategies is very thorough and provides a really great opportunity for the community to begin incorporating this plan with others.

Opportunities:

- Consider adding additional mitigation strategies that are tied back to the risk assessment tables. Having more developed projects identified well help in the implementation.

Element D: Plan Update, Evaluation, and Implementation (*Plan Updates Only*)**Plan Strengths**

- Each City and the County has a well-developed synopsis on growth trends and projections that may be impacted by natural hazards. It was also a great idea to this information into the prioritization of new projects in the mitigation strategies for each community.

B. Resources for Implementing Your Approved Plan

The **Region 10 Integrating Natural Hazard Mitigation into Comprehensive Planning** is a resource specific to Region 10 states and provides examples of how communities are integrating natural hazard mitigation strategies into comprehensive planning. You can find it in the FEMA Library at <http://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/89725>.

The **Integrating Hazard Mitigation Into Local Planning: Case Studies and Tools for Community Officials** resource provides practical guidance on how to incorporate risk reduction strategies into existing local plans, policies, codes, and programs that guide community development or redevelopment patterns. It includes recommended steps and tools to assist with local integration efforts, along with ideas for overcoming possible impediments, and presents a series of case studies to demonstrate successful integration in practice. You can find it in the FEMA Library at <http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=7130>.

The **Mitigation Ideas: A Resource for Reducing Risk from Natural Hazards** resource presents ideas for how to mitigate the impacts of different natural hazards, from drought and sea level rise, to severe winter weather and wildfire. The document also includes ideas for actions that communities can take to reduce risk to multiple hazards, such as incorporating a hazard risk assessment into the local development review process. You can find it in the FEMA Library at <http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=6938>.

The **Local Mitigation Planning Handbook** provides guidance to local governments on developing or updating hazard mitigation plans to meet and go above the requirements. You can find it in the FEMA Library at <http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=7209>.

The **Integration Hazard Mitigation and Climate Adaptation Planning: Case Studies and Lessons Learned** resource is a 2014 ICLEI publication for San Diego with a clear methodology that could assist in next steps for integration impacts of climate change throughout mitigation actions. <http://icleiusa.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/Integrating-Hazard-Mitigation-and-Climate-Adaptation-Planning.pdf>

The **Local Mitigation Plan Review Guide and Tool** resource is available through FEMA's Library and should be referred to for the next plan update. <http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=4859>

The **Tribal Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance**: This resource is specific to tribal governments developing or updating tribal mitigation plans. It covers all aspects of tribal planning requirements and the steps to developing tribal mitigation plans. You can find the document in the FEMA Library at <http://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/18355>

Volcanic Eruption Mitigation Measures: For information on Mitigation Actions for Volcanic Eruptions that would satisfy the C4 requirement, please visit: <http://earthzine.org/2011/03/21/volcanic-crisis-management-and-mitigation-strategies-a-multi-risk-framework-case-study/> and <http://www.gvess.org/publ.html>.

The FEMA Region 10 **Risk Mapping, Analysis, and Planning program (Risk MAP)** releases a monthly newsletter that includes information about upcoming events and training opportunities, as well as hazard and risk related news from around the Region. Past newsletters can be viewed at <http://www.starr-team.com/starr/RegionalWorkspaces/RegionX/Pages/default.aspx>. If you would like to receive future newsletters, email rxnewsletter@starr-team.com and ask to be included.

The mitigation strategy may include eligible projects to be funded through FEMA's hazard mitigation grant programs (Pre-Disaster Mitigation, Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, and Flood Mitigation Assistance). Contact your State Hazard Mitigation Planner, Lorrie Pahl at lpahl@imd.idaho.gov, for more information.

CITY COUNCIL STAFF REPORT

DATE: Tuesday, April 6, 2021



AGENDA ITEM TITLE

Monitoring Well Siting Agreement with the Idaho Division of Water Resources - Tyler Palmer

RESPONSIBLE STAFF

Tyler Palmer, Deputy Director - Operations

REVIEWED BY

ADDITIONAL PRESENTER(S)

OTHER RESOURCES

DESCRIPTION

The Idaho Division of Water Resources (IDWR) has funding available to drill monitoring wells in the Palouse Basin. These wells help monitor and track water levels, recharge, and other pertinent information to our basin. There is an interest in better understanding the Northeast edge of the basin. To this end, IDWR approached the City about installing a monitoring well at Mountain View Park. Staff from Engineering, Water, and Parks met with IDWR staff on-site and agreed on a suitable location. A draft agreement is in the review process for the well, and we anticipate agreement on terms that will protect both parties, and allow for the siting of the well on the Mountain View Park property. If approved, it is anticipated that the well will be drilled before the end of the summer. Staff has finalized an agreement with IDWR and it is included in the Council packet.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Approve Monitoring Well Siting Agreement with the Idaho Division of Water Resources.

PROPOSED ACTIONS

ACTION: Approve Monitoring Well Siting Agreement with the Idaho Division of Water Resources.

FISCAL IMPACT

PERSONNEL IMPACT

ATTACHMENTS

1. 20210316 MOA_IDWR Moscow monitoring well with attachments_mb_clean

**MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
REGARDING PROPERTY ACCESS FOR MONITORING WELL INSTALLATION
AND LONG-TERM GROUND WATER MONITORING
BETWEEN CITY OF MOSCOW, IDAHO AND
IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES**

THIS MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT (“MOA”) is entered into effective the date of the last signature, by and between City of Moscow, Idaho a municipal corporation of the State of Idaho, 206 East Third Street, Moscow, Idaho 83843 (“CITY”) and Idaho Department of Water Resources (“IDWR”).

WITNESSETH

- A. WHEREAS, CITY owns Mountain View Park, real property located in Township 39 North, Range 5 West, Section 9, northeast quarter of the northwest quarter in Moscow, Idaho (hereinafter “Property”) as shown on Attachment “A”; and
- B. WHEREAS, IDWR maintains a ground water level monitoring network for the Palouse Basin, which currently consists of eight wells. Seven of the wells are completed in the Wanapum (Upper) Aquifer and one well in the Grande Ronde (Lower) Aquifer; and
- C. WHEREAS, IDWR plans to drill a monitoring well at the Property. The location of the new monitoring well would be beneficial to IDWR with respect to the goals of the State’s ground water monitoring program. The new monitoring well will also provide data for improved ground water resource management in the Palouse Basin; and
- D. WHEREAS, CITY has an interest in improving ground water resource management in the Palouse Basin for the benefit of its residents.

NOW THEREFORE, for and in consideration of the mutual covenants and representations set forth in this MOA,

CITY and IDWR agree as follows:

SECTION 1: COOPERATION

CITY and IDWR are jointly committed to data-driven conservation of the ground water resources in the Palouse Basin with the intention of preserving this natural resource for all beneficial uses into the future. CITY also has a responsibility to protect the quality of the Property impacted by the drilling, installation, maintenance and monitoring of the well.

SECTION 2: CITY RESPONSIBILITIES

CITY shall:

1. Provide IDWR access to the Property to drill and install a ground water monitoring well. Location specified in Attachment “A.”

2. If the first attempt at drilling the monitoring well does not encounter water or the geology is not consistent with the Grande Ronde (Lower) Aquifer, CITY shall, in good faith, cooperate with IDWR in selecting a different location within the limits of Property. The new location will be memorialized in an Amendment to this MOA.
3. Provide IDWR with access to conduct a 24-hour pumping test at the monitoring well to assess properties of the aquifer. IDWR plans to conduct the pumping test upon completion of the well.
4. Provide IDWR with access to monitor water levels at the Property. IDWR will measure the water level at least twice a year.
5. File this MOA with Latah County record of landownership.

SECTION 3: IDWR RESPONSIBILITIES

IDWR shall:

1. Complete drilling and construction of the monitoring well by August 31, 2021.
2. Conduct scope of work as detailed in Attachment A.
3. Directly oversee the construction of the well.
4. Remediate all impact created by IDWR on the Property in the drilling, construction, maintenance and monitoring of the well, including access points and paths.
5. Be financially responsible for the construction, maintenance, and abandonment of the well.
6. Provide data and results from the initial pumping test to CITY.
7. Provide CITY, and the public, access to monitoring data either by email or through an online server throughout the duration of monitoring.

SECTION 4: TERM

This MOA shall take effect when both parties have signed it. The date of this MOA will be the date the MOA is signed by the last party to sign it and shall continue in effect for twenty (20) years.

SECTION 5: GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. Indemnification. IDWR is self-funded for its liability exposures through the State of Idaho's Retained Risk Account, which is established pursuant to Chapter 57, Title 67, Idaho Code, and is administered through Dept. of Administration, Risk Management Program: comprehensive general liability for personal injury and property damage. Pursuant to the Idaho Tort Claims Act, Chapter 9, Title 6, Idaho Code, the liability of IDWR for damages, costs and attorney fees on account of bodily or personal injury, death, property damage, or other loss arising out of its negligence or otherwise wrongful acts or omissions and those of its employees acting within the course and scope of their employment or duties is limited to five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000).
2. Insurance. IDWR's liability coverage is provided through a self-funded liability program administered by the Idaho State Office of Insurance Management. Limits of liability are \$500,000 Combined Single Limits, which amount is IDWR's limit of liability under the Idaho Tort Claims Act, and this MOU.

3. Rights Not Assignable. IDWR and CITY shall not assign any right, duties or obligations under this MOA to any other person or entity, governmental or otherwise, without the prior written approval of the other Party save that CITY shall continue to have the right to dispose of the Property during the term of this MOA. IDWR will continue to have access to the monitoring well running with the land.
4. No Joint Venture and No Joint Powers Agreement. Nothing contained in this MOA shall be in any way construed as creating, expressing or implying that the Parties have joined together in any joint venture partnership or agency relationship or in any manner have agreed to or are contemplating the sharing of profits and losses among themselves in relation to any matter relating to this MOA.
5. Interpretation. This MOA shall be deemed and construed to have been prepared mutually by each Party and any uncertainty or ambiguity existing therein shall not be construed against any Party.
6. Non-Discrimination. It is illegal under the U.S. Federal law to discriminate against an employee, either intentionally or through disparate impact, on account of race, color, gender, religion, sex (including pregnancy), national origin, physical or mental disability, age, marital or familial status, sexual orientation, and gender expression or identity. The Parties shall not discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment. The Parties actions under this Section shall include, but not be limited to, the following: employment, upgrading, demotion or transfer, recruitment or recruitment advertising, layoff or termination, rates of pay or other forms of compensation and selection for training. The Parties agree to post in conspicuous places, available to employees and other applicants for employment, notices setting forth the provisions of this non-discrimination Section.
7. Compliance with Laws. The Parties shall conduct their operations pursuant to this MOA in conformance with all applicable laws, ordinances and regulations of all governmental and regulatory agencies having jurisdiction.
8. Jurisdiction and Venue. This MOA shall be construed under and governed by the laws of the State of Idaho. In event of litigation concerning this MOU, venue shall be the District Court of the Second Judicial District of the State of Idaho, in and for the County of Latah.
9. Appropriation of Funds. This MOA is contingent upon IDWR receiving the necessary funding to drill and install a ground water monitoring well at the location specified. In the event that such funding is not received, then and in that event, the respective Parties' obligations under this MOA shall cease and each Party shall be released from further performance without any liability to the other Party.
10. Notice. All communication or notification to be given pursuant to this MOA shall be given to the following:

Notice to IDWR:

Northern Region
Hydrogeologist
Attn: Daniel Sturgis
7600 N. Mineral Dr., Suite 100
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83814

Notice to CITY:

Moscow City Supervisor
206 East Third Street
P O Box 9203
Moscow, ID 83843-1703

11. Complete Agreement. This MOA constitutes the entire expression of intent and agreement of the Parties and supersedes all prior agreements or understandings, written or oral, with respect thereto.
12. Amendments. The terms of this MOA may be amended by mutual agreement of the Parties. The Party seeking an amendment shall submit a written request for amendment to the other Party. The request shall clearly describe the proposed change and why the change is necessary. The responding Party shall schedule a review of the request within thirty (30) days from receipt of the request and shall respond within sixty (60) days from receipt of the request. The responding Party may approve, deny, or suggest modifications to the amendment. Any amendment shall be in writing, shall refer specifically to this MOU, and shall be executed by both Parties.
13. Termination.
- a. Either Party may terminate this MOA upon sixty (60) days written notice to the other party.
 - b. Upon expiration or termination of this MOA, the CITY has the option of taking ownership of the well and all installed equipment. Within sixty (60) days of expiration or termination of this MOA, CITY shall provide IDWR written notice of its decision regarding the option. If the CITY declines to exercise its option, within sixty (60) days of CITY's written decision, IDWR will remove any equipment and decommission the well.

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, IDWR and CITY, by and through their respective officials designated below, have signed this MOA on the date following their respective signatures.

State of Idaho
Department of Water Resources

City of Moscow

Mathew Weaver
Deputy Director

Bill Lambert
Mayor

Date

Date

ATTEST:

Laurie M. Hopkins, City Clerk

Approved as to Form:

Mia Bautista, City Attorney

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

STATE OF IDAHO)
) ss.
COUNTY OF LATAH)

On this _____ day of _____, 2021, before me, a Notary Public in and for said State, appeared _____, known to me to be the person named above and acknowledged that he executed the foregoing document as the duly authorized representative of Idaho Department of Water Resources.

Notary Public for the State of Idaho
Residing at _____
My commission expires _____

Attachment A

Proposed Mountain View Park Groundwater Monitoring Project

1. Introduction and Purpose

Groundwater resources in the Moscow Basin are present in two separate confined aquifers, the Wanapum (or Upper) Aquifer and the Grande Ronde (or Lower) Aquifer (Figure 1). Major municipal wells owned by the City of Moscow and the University of Idaho divert groundwater from the Lower Aquifer. Available well logs for the basin suggest domestic wells divert groundwater from the Upper Aquifer, Sediments of Bovill, or bedrock fractures outside the extent of the Upper Aquifer.

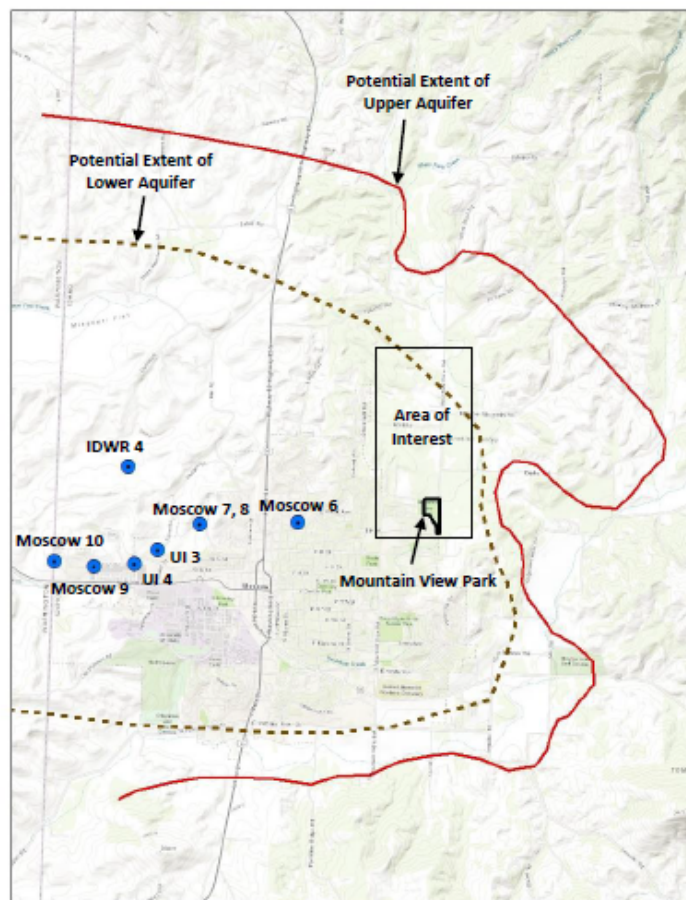


Figure 1. Potential extent of the Upper and Lower Aquifers in the Moscow Basin with existing wells completed in the Lower Aquifer (blue dots). The Upper Aquifer extent is based on available well logs. The extent of the Lower Aquifer is inferred from previous investigations and is poorly constrained.

Water levels in the Lower Aquifer have been declining in Idaho since at least the mid-1960s at a rate of approximately one-foot per year (Figure 2). Observed water levels in the Lower Aquifer in Pullman, Washington have shown water level declining since at least the 1930's (PBAC, 2017). Municipalities and universities in both Moscow and Pullman are evaluating options for an alternative water supply to stabilize groundwater levels and provide water for future growth. Some options require a more detailed understanding of the Lower Aquifer.

Domestic wells provide ample opportunity to collect hydrogeological data from the Upper Aquifer, however, these opportunities do not exist for the Lower Aquifer. Therefore, IDWR proposes to install a groundwater monitoring well northeast of Moscow to assess and characterize the Lower Aquifer in the Moscow Basin.

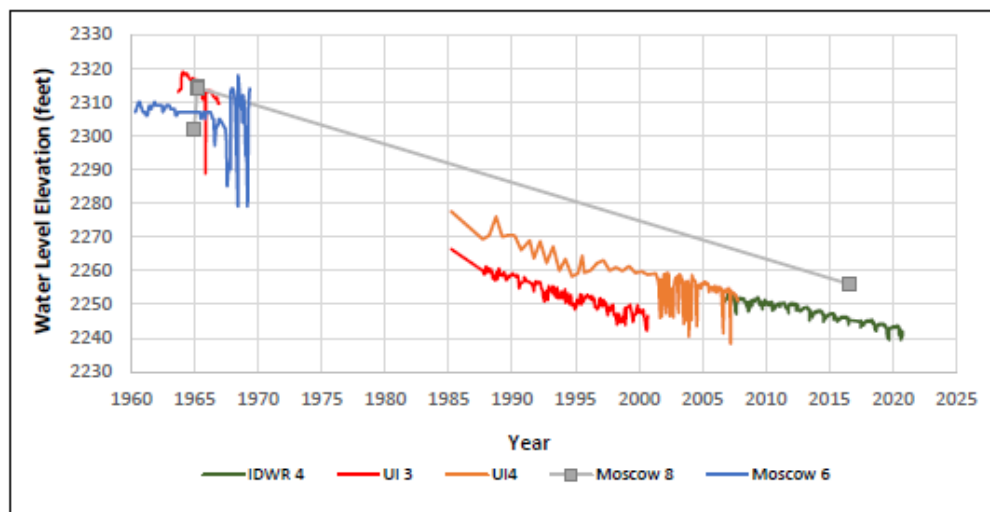


Figure 2. Hydrographs for the Lower Aquifer in Moscow. Data from the U.S. Geological Survey, Palouse Basin Aquifer Committee, and IDWR.

2. Scope of Work

This section outlines the tasks IDWR will complete related to installation of the monitoring well and hydrogeological assessment of the Lower Aquifer in Moscow.

2.1 Monitoring Well Installation

IDWR plans to drill a monitoring well in Mountain View Park (Figure 3) to a depth that will encounter the granite bedrock beneath the Lower Aquifer. Based on geological cross-sections developed by Bush (2017) the well is expected to encounter the entire Columbia River Basalt Group and sedimentary units in the Moscow Basin. Previous efforts by Grader (2011) and Bush (2017) suggest the depth to bedrock in the vicinity of Mountain View Park could range from 800-feet to 1200-feet below ground surface. The monitoring well is designed to monitor the Lower Aquifer by sealing off the Upper Aquifer and water present near the surface in the Sediments of Bovill (Figure 4). The monitoring well is also designed to allow a submersible pump to be installed.



Figure 3. Location of the planned monitoring well as selected by the City of Moscow.

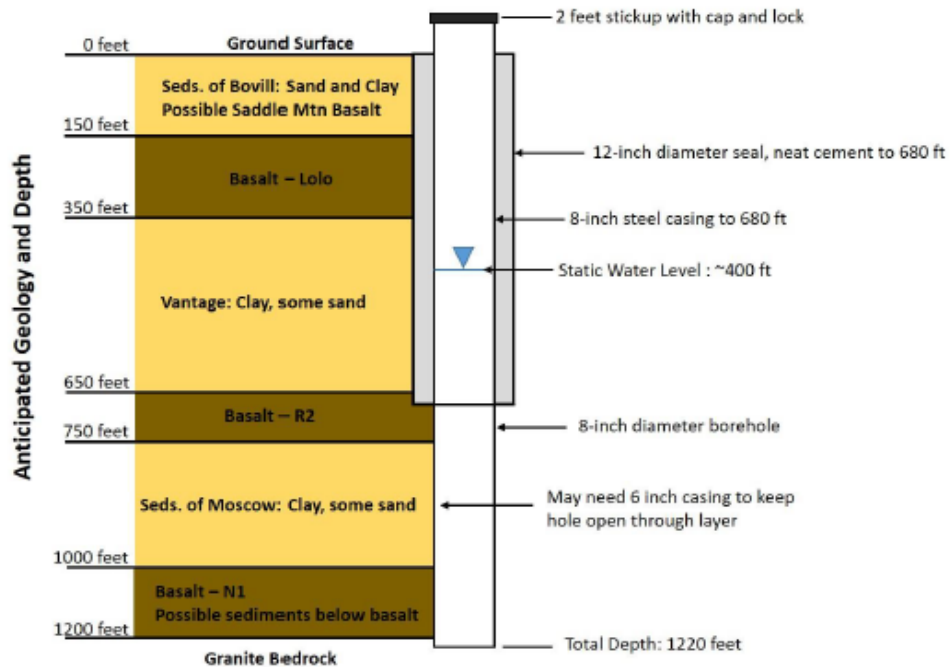


Figure 4. Well completion diagram of the proposed monitoring well with anticipated geology and depths.

2.2 Geological Assessment

IDWR will collect samples from the drill cuttings every ten-feet and whenever there is a change in the geology. A representative subset of each sample will be stored in chip trays for future reference. One set of trays will be at IDWR and one set will be submitted to PBAC. Additionally, samples from each basalt flow encountered will be submitted for geochemical analysis to identify the basalt flow and to correlate the geology with existing wells in the Palouse Basin.

IDWR also plans to conduct a downhole video survey in the well to visually assess final construction and geology. This will help verify that the well was constructed properly and that the well terminates in granite bedrock.

2.3 Aquifer Testing

IDWR plans to conduct a constant-rate pumping test at the monitoring well once completed. The pumping test will be used to estimate local hydraulic properties (transmissivity and storativity) of the aquifer. A five or ten gallon per minute, 24-hour test will be planned. The duration of the test might be decreased depending on the actual response to pumping. Observational data will be compared to several theoretical curves. Groundwater samples could be collected during the pumping test by the University of Idaho or Washington State University.

2.4 Long-Term Water Level Monitoring

IDWR will install a vented pressure transducer to measure and record groundwater level data at the well. Water level data will be collected hourly. IDWR will also manually measure the water level twice each year with an electrical tape measure. Manual measurements will allow IDWR to calibrate the pressure transducer and verify readings.

3. Reporting and Dissemination

IDWR will produce a well completion report that will include a geological and hydrogeological analysis and interpretations. The well completion report will be submitted to the City of Moscow and to the Palouse Basin Aquifer Committee. The report will also be made available on IDWR's public website. Additionally, IDWR will present results from the investigation to the Palouse Basin Aquifer Committee. All data IDWR obtains from drilling, testing, and monitoring will be made available to the public by email or for download on IDWR's public website.

4. Schedule of Events

Task	Anticipated Completion Date
Access Agreement	March 26, 2021
Contracting with Driller	March 26, 2021
Drilling Activities	April or May 2021
Pumping Test	May 2021
Pressure Transducer Installation	May 2021
Geological Analysis and Interpretations	June 2021
Well Completion Report	July 2021
Presentation to PBAC	July 2021
Continued Water Level Measurement and Data Download	April and October, Yearly

CITY COUNCIL STAFF REPORT

DATE: Tuesday, April 6, 2021



AGENDA ITEM TITLE

Adoption of Fair Housing Resolution (ACTION ITEM) - Alisa Anderson

RESPONSIBLE STAFF

Alisa Anderson, Grants Manager

REVIEWED BY

ADDITIONAL PRESENTER(S)

Bill Belknap, Deputy City Supervisor, Community Planning and Design

OTHER RESOURCES

DESCRIPTION

As an Idaho Department of Commerce (IDOC), Idaho Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Grantee the City is required to follow practices and obligations to Affirmatively Further Fair Housing in Moscow. Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing is based upon the federal Fair Housing Act. Congress passed The Fair Housing Act on April 11, 1968. The Act prohibits discrimination in all housing transactions on the basis of race, national origin, sex, color, religion, person with disabilities (handicap), and familial status (i.e., households with/without children). The Fair Housing Act also requires HUD to administer the CDBG program in a manner to affirmatively further fair housing (AFFH). Therefore, CDBG Grantees, such as the City of Moscow, are required to certify that they will affirmatively further fair housing (AFFH). Action to AFFH should promote wider housing opportunities for all persons while maintaining a nondiscriminatory environment in all aspects of the public and private housing markets.

As a Grantee receiving CDBG funding, the City must certify they will take actions to Affirmatively Further Fair Housing. To comply with this certification, the City, at a minimum, must complete the following five steps: Step 1 - Designate a Fair Housing Resource Person which is currently Aimee Hennrich from the Community Planning and Design Department, who is also the staff liaison to the City's Fair and Affordable Housing Commission. Step 2 – Approval and publication of a Fair Housing Resolution at least one year prior to the CDBG contract execution IDOC. Step 3 - Complete the Fair Housing Assessment Form answering questions regarding possible impediments to fair housing, identifying the impediments, and establishing an action plan to overcome or mitigate the impediment or its affects. The City prepares and updates on a regular basis an "Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing and Fair Housing Action Plan." Step 4 – Proclaim April as Fair Housing Month through a Fair Housing Proclamation, also on Council Agenda for this meeting. Step 5 – Display Fair Housing information to include an Equal Housing Opportunities Posters (both English and Spanish version) and Good Neighbors & Fair Housing = Strong Communities/ 211 Poster.

The attached Resolution has been prepared by the City Attorney and follows the guidelines outlined by the Idaho Department of Commerce. There have been no material changes made to the proposed Resolution from what City Council approved in 2020. The verbiage has remained the same other than the words "familial status" added within the text to standardize each paragraph.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Adopt the proposed Fair Housing Resolution.

PROPOSED ACTIONS

PROPOSED ACTIONS: Adopt the proposed Fair Housing Resolution or take such other action deemed appropriate.

FISCAL IMPACT

N/A

PERSONNEL IMPACT

N/A

ATTACHMENTS

1. Resolution 2021- Fair Housing

RESOLUTION NO. 2021 –

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF MOSCOW, IDAHO, A MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE STATE OF IDAHO, TO ENCOURAGE EQUAL OPPORTUNITY IN HOUSING FOR ALL PERSONS REGARDLESS OF RACE, COLOR, RELIGION, GENDER, NATIONAL ORIGIN, DISABILITY, FAMILIAL STATUS, SEXUAL ORIENTATION AND/OR GENDER IDENTITY/EXPRESSION; PROVIDING THIS RESOLUTION TO REPLACE RESOLUTION NO. 2020-08 AND BE EFFECTIVE UPON ITS PASSAGE, APPROVAL, AND PUBLICATION ACCORDING TO LAW.

WHEREAS, discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, gender or national origin in the sale, rental, advertising, leasing or financing of housing or land to be used for construction of housing or in the provision of brokerage services is prohibited by Title VIII of the 1968 Civil Rights Act (Federal Fair Housing Law); and

WHEREAS, The Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988 expands coverage to include persons with a handicapping condition and families with children; and

WHEREAS, City has determined that discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and/or gender identity/expression shall also be prohibited pursuant to Moscow City Code Title 10, Chapter 19, in order to help ensure that all persons are afforded equal opportunities in housing; and

WHEREAS, it is the policy of the City of Moscow (hereinafter “City”) to encourage equal opportunity in housing for all persons regardless of race, color, religion, gender, national origin, disability, familial status, sexual orientation, or gender identity/expression;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Mayor and City Council of the City of Moscow as follows:

1. That, within available resources, City will assist all persons who believe they have been discriminated against because of race, color, religion, gender, national origin, disability, familial status, sexual orientation and/or gender identity/expression, to seek equity under Federal and State laws by referring them to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity, Compliance Division.
2. That City shall publicize this Resolution and through this publicity shall encourage owners of real estate, real estate brokers and sellers, rental owners, rental property manager, lenders, developers, builders, home buyers, and renters to become aware of their respective responsibilities and rights under the Federal Fair Housing Law and amendments and any applicable State or Local laws or ordinances.

3. Said program will, at a minimum, include:
 - a. publicizing this Resolution;
 - b. posting applicable fair housing information in prominent public areas;
 - c. providing fair housing information to the public;
 - d. preparing a fair housing assessment; and
 - e. declaring April as “Fair Housing Month”.

PASSED AND APPROVED by the Mayor and City Council of the City of Moscow, Idaho, this _____ day of _____, 2021.

Bill Lambert, Mayor

ATTEST:

Laurie M. Hopkins, City Clerk

CITY COUNCIL STAFF REPORT

DATE: Tuesday, April 6, 2021



AGENDA ITEM TITLE

Community Events Applications & Permits Update (ACTION ITEM) - Amanda Argona

RESPONSIBLE STAFF

Amanda Argona, Community Events Manager

REVIEWED BY

ADDITIONAL PRESENTER(S)

OTHER RESOURCES

DESCRIPTION

The Community Events Division is responsible for processing Community Event applications that take place in the public right-of-way (ROW). Such events include marches, demonstrations, block parties, fun runs, etc., and hosted by individuals, organizations, and other City departments and programs. On August 3, 2020, City Council suspended events in the City ROW due to COVID-19. The Community Events Division has begun to receive inquiries about hosting events, in addition to planning for the 2021 Moscow Farmers Market season. Per the State's guidelines, all events expecting more than 50 participants are required to develop a large-gathering plan and submit a required attestation to the Idaho North Central District Public Health office. In addition, last July, the City updated the current City of Moscow Community Event Application to include a specific Hold Harmless Agreement section as approved by the City's Legal Department to include language regarding State COVID-19 regulations. With these updates to State requirements and City process, City staff is looking for further guidance regarding the permitting of community events.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Recommend the reinstatement of the community events application review process and require that events with fifty (50) or more individuals also include an approved Large Gathering Plan & Attestation from the Public Health Idaho North Central District.

PROPOSED ACTIONS

PROPOSED ACTIONS: Recommend the reinstatement of the community events application review process and require that events with fifty (50) or more individuals also include an approved Large Gathering Plan & Attestation from the Public Health Idaho North Central District, provide further direction, or take such other action deemed appropriate.

FISCAL IMPACT

PERSONNEL IMPACT

ATTACHMENTS

1. Memo_Community Events Division 2021 applications and permitting
2. Form_CommunityEventsApplication_updated 7.1.20_COVID-19
3. Form_Idaho North Central Public Health_Mass Gathering exemption

MEMORANDUM



To: Gary Riedner, City Supervisor
From: Amanda Argona, Community Events Manager
c: Jen Pfiffner, Deputy City Supervisor
Date: 29 March 2021
Re: Community Events Division 2021 applications and permitting

As of August 3, 2020, per the direction of City Council, the Community Events Division suspended processing of community events applications and permit issuance regarding events that take place in the public right-of-way (ROW).

On March 1, 2021, the Public Health Idaho North Central District provided our office with a Large Gathering Plan & Attestation form for events and venues with fifty (50) or more individuals.

As weather conditions become more favorable to hosting events outdoors in the public ROW, the Community Events Division has fielded several requests from community members. Events typically reviewed and processed through our office include fun runs, cycling events, block parties, and parades. City affiliated events such as Moscow Farmers Market, Artwalk, Vandal Town Block Party, and Light Up The Night Parade are held to the same application and permitting standards.

Event organizers that currently have an application on file with our office, or are working on gathering application materials for upcoming events include:

- Kappa Alpha Theta, late April
- Moscow Renaissance Fair
 - Moscow Renaissance Fair on Main, May 1
 - Moscow Renaissance Fair sidewalk parade, May 1
- Moscow Farmers Market, May 1

Staff is recommending that the community events application review process be re-instated and that events with fifty (50) or more individuals also include an approved Large Gathering Plan & Attestation from the Public Health Idaho North Central District.

If you intend to serve alcohol at your event, please do not use this form. Instead use the “Downtown Community Event Closure Requesting Temporary Alcohol Use” Application.

CITY OF MOSCOW APPLICATION

FOR

☐ **COMMUNITY EVENT CLOSURE / NEIGHBORHOOD BLOCK PARTY**

☐ **PUBLIC ASSEMBLY**

☐ **PARADE PERMIT and ITD FEE (if necessary)**

☐ **SIDEWALK WALKING PARADE – NO FEE**

See Attached Fee Schedule

Date App Rec'd: _____	Fees Due: _____	Fees Paid: _____
-----------------------	-----------------	------------------

This completed form must be submitted to the City Clerk/Deputy City Clerk:

Title 10 Section 17-4: At least sixty (60) days and not more than one hundred eighty (180) days before parades or public assemblies held on a regular or recurring basis.

Single, non-recurring parades or public assemblies shall file the application at least ten (10) days and not more than one hundred eighty (180) days before the proposed date of the event.

Permits are issued on a first-come, first-served basis.

THE CITY RESERVES THE RIGHT TO REQUEST ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REASONABLY NECESSARY TO A FAIR DETERMINATION AS TO ISSUANCE OF A PERMIT.

1. Name of Event: _____
2. Event / Street Closure Location: _____
☐ Check if a recurring event
3. Event Date(s): _____ Event Starting time: _____ Event Ending time: _____
4. Road Closure Setup/Event Setup/Staging time: _____
5. Will you Require Parking Restrictions for the Street Closure: Yes ☐ No ☐

If 'Yes' please give details (i.e., no parking on day of event, parking restricted to a particular area, etc.)

-
-
6. Group Name Sponsoring Event: _____
Organization Address: _____
Organization Officers/Authorized Representatives: _____
 7. Individual Responsible for Event Organization: _____
Individual's Address: _____
Individual's Day, Message or Cell Phone: _____
Individual's E-mail: _____

8. Are you planning on having Food Vendors? Yes ☐ No ☐
9. Are you planning on having a Band or Music? Yes ☐ No ☐

10. Will there be a Stage?

Yes ☐

No ☐

11. Street Closure/ Site Map Required: Blank downtown map attached for your use or you can provide your own. Provide details on the site map showing any road closure(s), parade route, public assembly points and location of any food vendors, booths, and stage or service areas. For the Parade Route, include the start and termination points. APPLICATIONS WILL NOT BE PROCESSED WITHOUT A MAP, SITE PLAN, OR TRAFFIC CONTROL PLAN. USE ADDITIONAL PAGE(S), IF NECESSARY:

12. Approximate number of persons, animals, and/or vehicles constituting parade, public assembly, or street closure, approximate number of participants and spectators and the type of animals and description of vehicles:

13. Describe any recording equipment, sound amplification equipment, banners, signs, or other attention-getting devices to be used in connection with the parade, public assembly, or street closure, and list any designated public facilities or equipment to be utilized for the parade, public assembly, or street closure:

14. Are you requesting City Police services such as escort services, traffic direction and/or crowd control?

Yes ☐

No ☐

If YES, please contact City of Moscow Police Department at 208-883-7059 to discuss (see attached Fee Schedule)

15. Please describe your waste and recycling plan. Attach a separate sheet if necessary.

16. Other: If there is additional information about your event that we should know, please use this area to include more detail or attach additional pages. _____

17. Will you agree to alter your route if the City determines the proposed route will require significant City services and/or severely limit transit opportunities in high traffic areas? Yes ☐ No ☐

18. **Block Parties:** Provide Proof of Insurance (Optional at Discretion of City)

19. **Parades & Community Events:** Provide Proof of Insurance (Required)

HOLD HARMLESS AGREEMENT:

The applicant/group/organization (hereinafter "SPONSOR"), through its duly and specifically authorized agents, hereby releases City of Moscow, Idaho (hereinafter "CITY") and agrees, contracts and covenants not to bring suit and agrees to defend, hold harmless, and indemnify CITY, its officers, employees, agents and representatives from any and all claims, costs, judgments, awards, or liability to any person, including claims by SPONSOR's own agents, officers, employees and representatives, to which SPONSOR might otherwise be immune, arising from the Community Event, Block Party, Public Assembly, Parade or Sidewalk Walking Parade scheduled to occur as indicated on this application (hereinafter "Event"), including any Street Closure permitted under the terms of CITY's Policy on Street Closure. No SPONSOR shall be required to indemnify or hold harmless CITY for claims, actions and demands that arise out of CITY's sole negligence. Inspection, review and/or acceptance by CITY of any activity performed by or during the Event, or any activity or non-activity by CITY Police officers or other officers, employees, agents or representatives of CITY, shall not be grounds for avoidance of any of the covenants of defense, indemnification or hold harmless by SPONSOR on behalf of CITY.

SPONSOR acknowledges that he/she has read and understands the Idaho Governor's most recent 2020 Stay Healthy Order and Guidelines and has read the protocols for social/physical distancing, use of face masks/face coverings, and sanitation requirements. SPONSOR agrees to comply with the Governor's Order and Guidelines and ensure that all participants will comply with the Order and Guidelines. SPONSOR acknowledges any and all City of Moscow Public Health Directives and/or Regulations in effect at the time of the Event. SPONSOR agrees to comply with any and all City of Moscow Public Health Directives and/or Regulations in effect at the time of the Event and ensure that all participants comply with the City of Moscow Public Health Directives and/or Regulations in effect at the time of the Event. SPONSOR agrees that if CITY determines she/he and/or any participant is not in compliance with the Governor's Orders and Guidelines and/or is not in compliance with City of Moscow Public Health Directives and/or Regulations in effect at the time of the Event, CITY reserves the right to revoke the Event permit.

Further, I, SPONSOR, certify under penalty of perjury pursuant to the law of the State of Idaho, that the foregoing is true and correct and that I have the authority to bind the group or organization, if applicable, to this Agreement.

EVENT SPONSOR: _____
(Signature)

NAME: _____ **DATE:** _____
(Please Print)

- ☐ **By checking this box as an electronic signature, I agree to all the terms and conditions that apply to the Community Event Closure / Neighborhood Block Party / Public Assembly / Parade / Sidewalk Walking Parade, Permitting Process, and Hold Harmless Agreement. I certify under penalty of perjury pursuant to the law of the State of Idaho that everything in the application is true and correct and that I have authority to bind the group or organization, if applicable, to this Agreement.**

The information on this form is Public Record and may be posted to a public website. Moscow City Code Title 10, Chapter 17 is available from the City Clerk at P O Box 9203, Moscow, ID, 83843, or on the City's web page at <https://www.ci.moscow.id.us/393/City-Code>.

**Fee Schedule for Community Event Closure / Neighborhood Block Party /
Parade Permit / Public Assembly**

	Fee
Street Closure Permit	\$ 40.00
Parade Permit	\$120.00
Idaho Transportation Dept. (ITD) Permit - If applicable	\$100.00

Event Street Closures

Main Street Closures - between “A” Street & 6th Street

1. Recommended - 3rd Street to 5th Street	
Daytime	\$ 80.00
Nighttime	\$124.00
2. Full Closure – “A” Street and 6th Street	
Daytime	\$175.00
Nighttime	\$382.00
3. Partial Closures/Number of Blocks	
a. One Block	
Daytime	\$ 80.00
Nighttime	\$124.00
b. Two Blocks	
Daytime	\$ 85.00
Nighttime	\$134.00
c. Three Blocks	
Daytime	\$ 90.00
Nighttime	\$144.00
d. Four Blocks	
Daytime	\$ 95.00
Nighttime	\$154.00
4. Other Locations (per block)	
Daytime	\$ 80.00
Nighttime	\$124.00

Parade Street Closures

1. Main Street - Small (1st Street to 6th Street)	\$300.00
2. Main Street - Large - (Couplet)	\$750.00
3. Other Locations	Time & Materials

Block Party Street Closures

One Block Standard Set-Up	\$ 84.00
---------------------------	----------

Police Escort Services	\$ 65.00 per each officer, per hour (2 hour minimum)
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Escort services, traffic direction and any special event requiring Police services including, but not limited to, parades, house moving and other events where advance police assistance or supervision is requested or required. Fees will be billed by the Police Department after the event.

Moscow Downtown Area



IDAHO COVID-19 Large Gathering Plan & Attestation

February 2021

Effective February 2, 2021, limits on gatherings, public and private, will increase from 10 to 50. Bars, restaurants, and nightclubs should continue to operate with seating only. Large venues, such as trade shows, weddings, sporting venues, etc. with 50 or more people ***should submit an attestation*** to the local public health district in which the event will occur that states the event planner will follow the physical distancing, hygiene and gathering protocols to mitigate the risk of spreading the virus that causes COVID-19.

Please submit your Plan & Attestation here: BoH@phd2.idaho.gov

Large event and venue safe operation plans should be developed prior to beginning operations. Inspections will not be required. However, event organizers and planners should have their safe operation plans available and posted during the event. Events will be expected to adhere to the plan submitted and the plan should be based on recommendations and guidelines provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and state and local public health. Event organizers and planners must make their plans available to the public.

****Any additional information that will best articulate your plan (written plans, drawings, photos, etc.) should be included and submitted with this attestation.**

Applicant Name: _____ Applicant Title: _____

Point of Contact: _____ Phone: _____ Email: _____

Event Name: _____

Organizer Mailing Address: _____

Event Site Address: _____

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF EVENT AND VENUE: (Include details about date and time of event, expected number of attendees, location and size of event venue, if this is a one-time event or ongoing and any additional information that will be helpful). [Please include additional pages if needed.](#)

EVENT PLANNERS & ORGANIZERS (Check All Recommended Measures You Plan to Implement)

- ☐ Will check the status of community risk at your local health department website to understand current community risk for exposure to COVID-19. Public Health Website: www.idahopublichealth.com
- ☐ Will host events outdoors if possible, however, event tents should be considered indoor environments and adequate precautions should be taken.
- ☐ Will maintain the six-foot physical distancing requirements for employees and attendees.

EMPLOYEE HEALTH AND HYGIENE (Check All Recommended Measures You Plan to Implement)

- ☐ Will assess symptoms of workers before entering the establishment. If no fever (>100.4°F) or COVID-19 symptoms are present, workers will be allowed to work but should self-monitor for onset of symptoms during their shift.
- ☐ Will provide COVID-19 staff training about when workers should stay home and when they should leave work.
- ☐ Will instruct sick employees to stay home and to follow the CDC's [What to do if you are sick with coronavirus disease 2019 \(COVID-19\)](#).
- ☐ Will contact the local public health district if an employee is diagnosed with COVID-19.
- ☐ Will require employees to wear cloth face coverings and gloves during their shifts, with certain exemptions for health or medical reasons.
- ☐ Other measure (specify):

PHYSICAL DISTANCING (Check All Recommended Measures You Plan to Implement)

- ☐ Estimated #s of participants/occupants: _____
- ☐ Outdoor event, or ☐ Indoor Event, or ☐ Both
- ☐ Will ensure tables to are spaced at least six feet apart and only household members at each table (and affix closed signs on tables that cannot be moved).
- ☐ Will indicate appropriate physical distancing spacing with signage or other indicators throughout venue.
- ☐ Other measure (specify):

WAITING OR GATHERING AREAS (Check All Recommended Measures You Plan to Implement)

- ☐ Will close the lobby, waiting and any other areas where people would congregate (if applicable).
- ☐ Will use a reservation model or call ahead seating method.
- ☐ Will make reasonable attempts to eliminate the use of waiting areas and lobbies.
If the establishment cannot eliminate a waiting area or lobby completely, describe how you will ensure that groups in the waiting area are socially distanced from each other. (attach additional page if needed):

DINING OR BANQUET AREAS (Check All Recommended Measures You Plan to Implement)

- ☐ Will keep the bar area closed, unless patrons can be seated (if applicable).
- ☐ Will keep the playground area closed (if applicable).
- ☐ Will use a board or sign to display menu items that will not be touched by patrons. Will have an app or website for patrons to view menus on a personal device.
- ☐ Will use disposable menus that will be discarded after each use.
- ☐ Will disinfect menus between each use.
- ☐ Will use a contactless payment and non-signature methods.
- ☐ Will require staff to wash or sanitize their hands before helping the next patron or handling of food after accepting payment.
- ☐ Will require staff to sanitize check holders and pens after use by patrons.
- ☐ Will use the same methods for outdoor seating section, if applicable.
- ☐ Describe other plans below (attach additional page if needed):

CLEANING AND DISINFECTION (Check All Recommended Measures You Plan to Implement)

- ☐ Will train employees on cleaning and disinfecting procedures, and protective measures, per CDC and FDA guidance.
- ☐ Will have dedicated staff sanitize tables and high contact surfaces (e.g., condiments, salt and pepper shakers, napkin dispensers) between parties.
- ☐ Will frequently clean and disinfect high touch surfaces (e.g., menus, mobile order devices, door handles, floors, bathrooms) during operation.
- ☐ Will not use preset tableware.
- ☐ Will clean and disinfect coolers, to-go containers, and delivery vehicles frequently.
- ☐ Will verify ware-washing machines are operating at the required wash and rinse temperature and with the appropriate detergents and sanitizers at least once daily.
- ☐ Describe other plans below (attach additional pages if needed):

By my signature, I attest to ensure safe operations, in accordance with the Governor's Stay Healthy Guidelines dated February 2, 2021.

Applicant Signature: _____

Date: _____

Public Health Official Use Only

Reviewed by: _____

Date: _____

Comments: _____

CITY COUNCIL STAFF REPORT

DATE: Tuesday, April 6, 2021



AGENDA ITEM TITLE

2021 Moscow Farmers Market Operations Proposal (ACTION ITEM) - Amanda Argona

RESPONSIBLE STAFF

Amanda Argona, Community Events Manager

REVIEWED BY

ADDITIONAL PRESENTER(S)

OTHER RESOURCES

DESCRIPTION

The 2021 Moscow Farmers Market is scheduled to begin on Saturday, May 1. During the 2020 Market season, staff implemented a gradual re-opening of the Moscow Farmers Market, but also limited the types of amenities offered. These included the cancellation of the following programs: Market Entertainment, POP Club!, youth and performance (aka buskers) vendors, City Commission tabling, and more. Due to the modifications made last year, which affected the atmosphere of the Market and the impact to Vendors and their sales, staff recommended and Council approved a reduction in Vendor fees. For the 2021 Market season, staff is proposing the return of several amenities, including the curbside, pick-up service of Motor-In Moscow Farmers Market. The potential return of a more lively Market atmosphere is beneficial to Vendors and their ability to make sales. Pending which amenities are approved to return, a temporary reduction in fees is recommended by staff. Specifically, if providing entertainment in a modified manner is deemed as not feasible, staff requests waiving registration fees for the 2021 season. In preparation for the start of Market, staff has submitted an attestation to the Idaho North Central Public Health District which was approved on Friday, March 12, 2021 but has not submitted a Community Events application for review. The following is the schedule for opening 2021 Moscow Farmers Market:

- All Vendor types to attend beginning on May 1
- Youth Vendors to return beginning on May 1
- City Commission tabling to return beginning on May 1
- UI College of Animal and Life Sciences (CALS) informational booth to return with modified programming
- Continue offering the Motor-In Moscow Farmers Market with a relocation to Bay 1 of the Jackson Street parking lot for pick-up
- Continue to suspend Performance (Buskers) Vendors program
- Adjust POP Club! from hands-on programming to to-go kits
- Allow for the return of Market Entertainment as illustrated in the Market Entertainment contingency plan

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Recommend approval of hosting live Market Entertainment return on May 1 with no reduction in Vendor fees, or have live Market Entertainment return on July 3 with a waiver in Vendor registration fees.

PROPOSED ACTIONS

PROPOSED ACTIONS: Recommend approval of hosting live Market Entertainment return on May 1 with no reduction in Vendor fees, or have live Market Entertainment return on July 3 with a waiver in Vendor registration fees, or take such other action deemed appropriate.

FISCAL IMPACT

A waiver in Vendor registration fees is estimated to have a loss in revenue between \$2,000 and \$3,000.

PERSONNEL IMPACT

ATTACHMENTS

1. Memo_Moscow Farmers Market 2021 operations
2. Map_Friendship Square_Market Entertainment
3. Idaho North Central District_Moscow Farmers Market COVID-19 large gathering plan and attestation_approved

MEMORANDUM



To: Gary Riedner, City Supervisor
From: Amanda Argona, Community Events Manager
c: Jen Pfiffner, Deputy City Supervisor
Date: 29 March 2021
Re: Moscow Farmers Market 2021 Operations

The 2020 Moscow Farmers Market experienced many changes due to COVID-19. In an effort to provide a safe, outdoor space for Vendors to conduct their business, staff reduced many of the typical amenities offered at Market that make it the lively, weekly gathering the community has come to expect. The suspended and cancelled amenities included:

- Live Market Entertainment (musical performances, dancers, etc.)
- Youth Vendor program
- Performance Vendor (Busker) program
- Power of Produce Club youth program
- Kids' Tent Drop-In activities
- City Commission and Department outreach tabling
- UI College of Agriculture and Life Sciences outreach

Due to these changes, coupled with a delayed start date, and gradual return of all Vendor types and categories, staff recommended a reduction in fees for the 2020 season. With the reduced fees, revenue for the season was estimated at \$10,607 based on Tier 3 Vendor attendance alone. While total revenue exceeded expectations with \$20,545 collected in Vendor fees, this only accounted for 41% of the originally anticipated revenue.

Staff is currently preparing for the 2021 Moscow Farmers Market season. As requested by the Idaho North Central Public Health Department, the Community Events Division has submitted a Large Gathering and Attestation plan, which addresses employee health and hygiene, physical distancing, waiting and gathering areas, dining and banquet areas, and cleaning and disinfection. The plan also included our current Market Entertainment contingency, frequently asked questions for the public and Vendors, and posted signage examples from 2020. This plan was approved on Friday, March 12, 2021.

For 2021, staff is recommending the following for each amenity listed above:

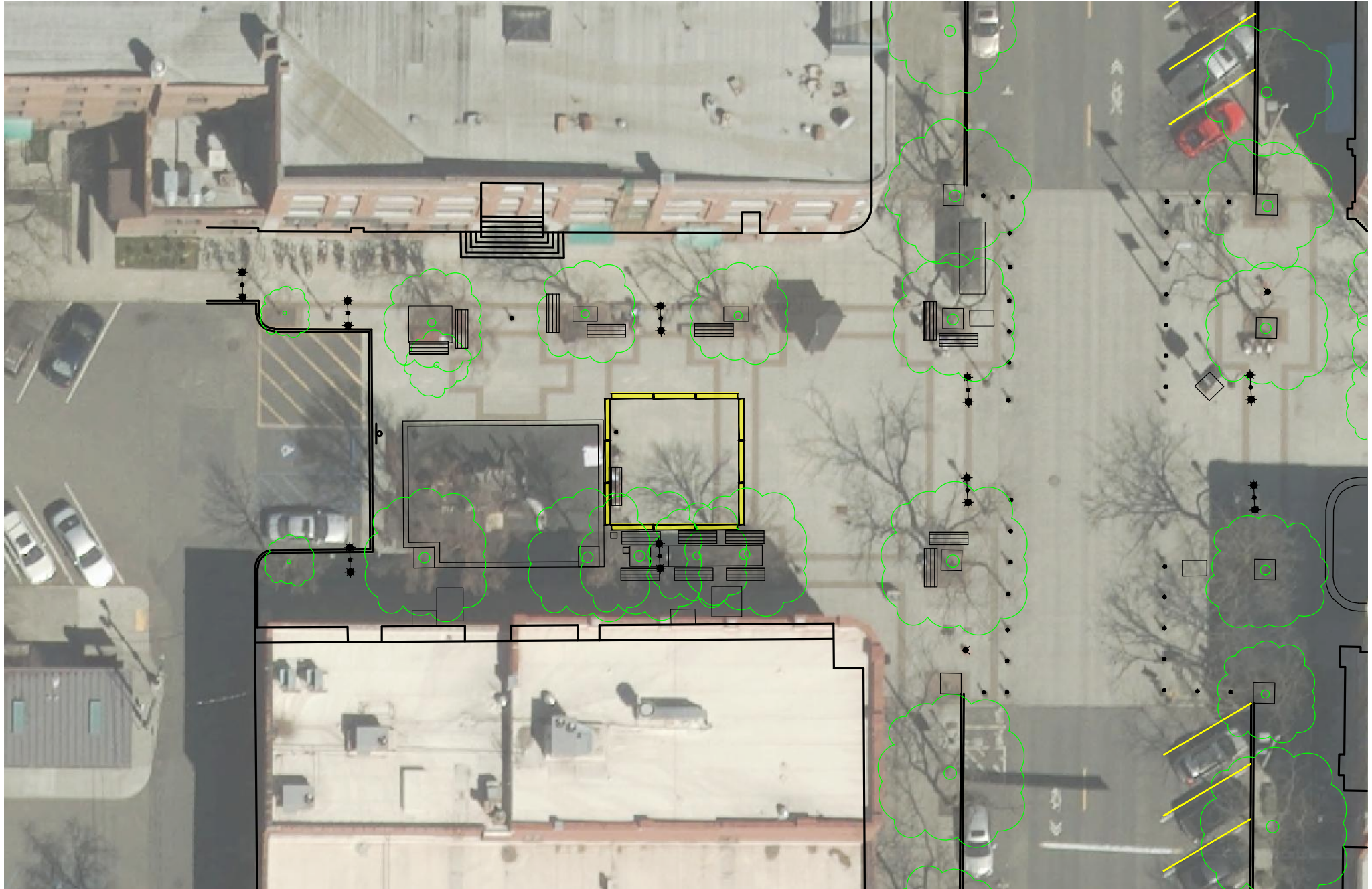
- Return of Market Entertainment in modified capacity (see attached diagram)
- Return of Youth Vendor program who would be subject to the same health practices and guidelines as adult Vendors
- Continued suspension of Performance Vendor (Busker) program due to the inability to manage gathering around said Vendors
- Adjustment of Power of Produce Club youth program from hands-on, in-person to to-go kits
- Continued suspension of Kids' Tent Drop-In activities

- Return of City Commission and Department outreach tabling which would be subject to the same health practices and guidelines as Vendors
- Return of UI College of Agriculture and Life Sciences outreach which would be subject to the same health practices and guidelines as Vendors

The amenity with the greatest impact to the Moscow Farmers Market atmosphere is live Market Entertainment. At the time of writing, our office has received 26 performer applications, with previous year entertainment schedules averaging 50 performers during a Market season.

Staff is recommending a return of Market Entertainment for the 2021 season.

- A return of Market Entertainment at the start of the 2021 season on May 1st would result in no fee reductions to Vendors; or
- A return of Market Entertainment later in the 2021 season on July 3rd would result in a waiver of Vendor registration fees. Estimated fiscal impact to revenue would be a loss between \$2,000 and \$3,000.



IDAHO COVID-19 Large Gathering Plan & Attestation

February 2021

Effective February 2, 2021, limits on gatherings, public and private, will increase from 10 to 50. Bars, restaurants, and nightclubs should continue to operate with seating only. Large venues, such as trade shows, weddings, sporting venues, etc. with 50 or more people **should submit an attestation** to the local public health district in which the event will occur that states the event planner will follow the physical distancing, hygiene and gathering protocols to mitigate the risk of spreading the virus that causes COVID-19.

Please submit your Plan & Attestation here: BoH@phd2.idaho.gov

Large event and venue safe operation plans should be developed prior to beginning operations. Inspections will not be required. However, event organizers and planners should have their safe operation plans available and posted during the event. Events will be expected to adhere to the plan submitted and the plan should be based on recommendations and guidelines provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and state and local public health. Event organizers and planners must make their plans available to the public.

****Any additional information that will best articulate your plan (written plans, drawings, photos, etc.) should be included and submitted with this attestation.**

Applicant Name: City of Moscow Community Events Division Applicant Title: Community Events Manager

Point of Contact: Amanda Argona Phone: 208-883-7132 Email: farmersmarket@ci.moscow.id.us

Event Name: Moscow Farmers Market

Organizer Mailing Address: PO Box 9203, Moscow, ID 83843

Event Site Address: Downtown Moscow - Main Street & Friendship Square

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF EVENT AND VENUE: (Include details about date and time of event, expected number of attendees, location and size of event venue, if this is a one-time event or ongoing and any additional information that will be helpful). Please include additional pages if needed.

The Moscow Farmers Market is a weekly event that takes place on Saturdays, May-October 8 am to 1 pm on Main Street (3rd to 6th and 5th to alley) and Friendship Square. During a typical year, the Moscow Farmers Market sees an average of 10,000 customers per Saturday over the course of 5 hours (2,000/hour). Historically, the Market has a vendor roster that has averaged 120-140 vendors, but has 99 11'x15' spaces available. Average number of vendors in attendance during a normal peak season is 85 due to some vendors that occupy multiple spaces. Last year, all Vendors remained on Main Street, with no vendors located on 5th street with an average of 50-60 Vendors in attendance. The Market typically hosts performances in Friendship Square from 9 am to 12:30 pm. Performances were cancelled for last year, but we are accepting applications for this year.

EVENT PLANNERS & ORGANIZERS (Check All Recommended Measures You Plan to Implement)

- ☒ Will check the status of community risk at your local health department website to understand current community risk for exposure to COVID-19. Public Health Website: www.idahopublichealth.com
- ☒ Will host events outdoors if possible, however, event tents should be considered indoor environments and adequate precautions should be taken.
- ☒ Will maintain the six-foot physical distancing requirements for employees and attendees.

EMPLOYEE HEALTH AND HYGIENE (Check All Recommended Measures You Plan to Implement)

- ☒ Will assess symptoms of workers before entering the establishment. If no fever (>100.4°F) or COVID-19 symptoms are present, workers will be allowed to work but should self-monitor for onset of symptoms during their shift.
- ☒ Will provide COVID-19 staff training about when workers should stay home and when they should leave work.
- ☒ Will instruct sick employees to stay home and to follow the CDC's [What to do if you are sick with coronavirus disease 2019 \(COVID-19\)](#).
- ☒ Will contact the local public health district if an employee is diagnosed with COVID-19.
- ☒ Will require employees to wear cloth face coverings and gloves during their shifts, with certain exemptions for health or medical reasons.
- ☐ Other measure (specify):

PHYSICAL DISTANCING (Check All Recommended Measures You Plan to Implement)

- ☒ Estimated #s of participants/occupants: see event description
- ☒ Outdoor event, or ☐ Indoor Event, or ☐ Both
- ☐ Will ensure tables to are spaced at least six feet apart and only household members at each table (and affix closed signs on tables that cannot be moved).
- ☒ Will indicate appropriate physical distancing spacing with signage or other indicators throughout venue.
- ☐ Other measure (specify):

WAITING OR GATHERING AREAS (Check All Recommended Measures You Plan to Implement)

- ☐ Will close the lobby, waiting and any other areas where people would congregate (if applicable).
- ☐ Will use a reservation model or call ahead seating method.
- ☐ Will make reasonable attempts to eliminate the use of waiting areas and lobbies.
If the establishment cannot eliminate a waiting area or lobby completely, describe how you will ensure that groups in the waiting area are socially distanced from each other. (attach additional page if needed):

Please see attached.

DINING OR BANQUET AREAS (Check All Recommended Measures You Plan to Implement)

- ☐ Will keep the bar area closed, unless patrons can be seated (if applicable).
- ☐ Will keep the playground area closed (if applicable).
- ☐ Will use a board or sign to display menu items that will not be touched by patrons. Will have an app or website for patrons to view menus on a personal device.
- ☐ Will use disposable menus that will be discarded after each use.
- ☐ Will disinfect menus between each use.
- ☒ Will use a contactless payment and non-signature methods.
- ☒ Will require staff to wash or sanitize their hands before helping the next patron or handling of food after accepting payment.
- ☒ Will require staff to sanitize check holders and pens after use by patrons.
- ☐ Will use the same methods for outdoor seating section, if applicable.
- ☒ Describe other plans below (attach additional page if needed):

CLEANING AND DISINFECTION (Check All Recommended Measures You Plan to Implement)

- ☒ Will train employees on cleaning and disinfecting procedures, and protective measures, per CDC and FDA guidance.
- ☒ Will have dedicated staff sanitize tables and high contact surfaces (e.g., condiments, salt and pepper shakers, napkin dispensers) between parties.
- ☒ Will frequently clean and disinfect high touch surfaces (e.g., menus, mobile order devices, door handles, floors, bathrooms) during operation.
- ☐ Will not use preset tableware.
- ☐ Will clean and disinfect coolers, to-go containers, and delivery vehicles frequently.
- ☐ Will verify ware-washing machines are operating at the required wash and rinse temperature and with the appropriate detergents and sanitizers at least once daily.
- ☒ Describe other plans below (attach additional pages if needed):

By my signature, I attest to ensure safe operations, in accordance with the Governor's Stay Healthy Guidelines dated February 2, 2021.

Applicant Signature: Amanda Argona

Date: 3/10/21

Public Health Official Use Only

Reviewed by: 

Date: 3/12/2021

Comments: _____

MOSCOW FARMERS MARKET



COVID-19 LARGE GATHERING PLAN & ATTESTATION

Event Planners & Organizers

- Status of community risk will be assessed throughout the week leading up to Saturday.
- Event is hosted in an outdoor environment with Vendors utilizing a variety of tents, tables, and umbrellas for their booths.
- Staff will provide visual cues for patrons to maintain adequate distance from Vendors and other outside their household, but cannot guarantee that customers will maintain six-foot distance while in attendance.
- Staff will require and remind Vendors to maintain six-foot by re-arranging booths and tables and allow Vendors to use tent side walls as a physical barrier between them and their neighbors.

Employee Health & Hygiene

- Staff will be trained on protocols regarding COVID-19 symptoms as established by City of Moscow Human Resources.
- Volunteers that are exhibiting symptoms or may have come into contact with an individual that has tested positive for COVID-19 will not be permitted to volunteer. A disclaimer will be posted on volunteer opportunities.
- Staff, volunteers, and vendors will be required to abide by any Public Health Order in place pending any medical or health exemptions.

Physical Distancing

- Estimated number of participants is likely to be less than average (average customer counts are 10,000/Saturday or 2,000/hour).
- Due to the Moscow Farmers Market being held outdoors with tents, the event is considered to be both an outdoor and indoor event.
- No additional picnic tables will be distributed for patrons.
- Signage will be posted at each of the five 'entrances' into the Market regarding current guidelines, posted in the downtown kiosk, and included on hand sanitizing stations.
- Distance dots will be spray painted on the ground at appropriate intervals to act as visual cues for patrons waiting in line.

Waiting or Gathering Areas

- Distance dots will be spray painted on the ground at appropriate intervals to act as visual cues for patrons waiting in line.
- Contingency plans in place regarding Market Entertainment. Please see attached.

Dining or Banquet Areas

- No additional picnic tables will be distributed for patrons.
- Contactless payment by Vendors encouraged.
- Additional hand sanitizer stations and temporary handwashing station will be available throughout the Market footprint for staff and patrons. Vendors are required to provide hand sanitizer for customer use.

MOSCOW FARMERS MARKET



COVID-19 LARGE GATHERING PLAN & ATTESTATION

- Encourage Vendors to sanitize credit cards and electronic payment devices between customers.

Cleaning and Disinfection

- Staff will be trained by Community Events Manager on proper handwashing and disinfecting procedures.
- Staff will sanitize Market wagons upon return to the City Tent, and make sanitizing wipes available to patrons for use when absent from City Tent.
- Encourage Vendors to sanitize tables and other surfaces that customers come into contact with.

For a list of example signage used in 2020 at the Moscow Farmers Market, please see attached.

For an example of FAQ used in 2020 for Vendors and Patrons at the Moscow Farmers Market, please see attached. Both FAQs have been updated to reflect current standards.

MOSCOW FARMERS MARKET



MARKET ENTERTAINMENT CONTINGENCY PLANS

Option 1: Do not offer live Market Entertainment

- Only canned music played during hours of 8 am to 12:30 pm

Option 2: Offer Market Entertainment with restrictions

- Canned music available for a set duration (i.e. 8 to 9 am or 8 to 10 am)
- No deployment of chairs
- Deployment of barricades for north, south, and east sides of Friendship Square performance area to establish 24' buffer between performers and patrons
- Performances of three individuals or less will be prioritized for scheduling purposes
- Performances are subject to cancellation based on local and state requirements and recommendations
- Additional safety measures:
 - Performers are required to wear a cloth face covering during set-up and take-down of their equipment
 - Performers who are able maintain a distance of 6' or more not facing each other while performing are not required to wear a cloth face covering
 - Performers who are not able to maintain a distance of 6' or more while performing OR who wish to remain within less than 6' of each other while performing are required to wear a cloth face covering
 - Market equipment used by performers to be sanitized by Digital Media Specialist

Select one of the sub-options to implement with Option 2

- **Sub-option A** - Include availability of both time slots
- **Sub-option B** - Include only non-paid time slot
- **Sub-option C** - Include only paid time slot

Option 3: Offer Market Entertainment with no restrictions

- Canned music from 8 to 9 am
- Non-paid time slot from 9 to 10 am
- Paid time slot from 10:30 am to 12:30 pm
- Deployment of chairs in traditional set-up
- Performances are subject to cancellation based on local and state requirements and recommendations
- No additional accommodations required for performers to participate aside from SOPs

MOSCOW FARMERS MARKET



COVID-19 PUBLIC FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

1. What Vendors are currently permitted to be present at the Moscow Farmers Market?

All vendor categories are permitted to physically attend the Moscow Farmers Market.

2. How does the Motor-In Moscow Farmers Market work?

The Moscow Farmers Market will be offering an online market place through the company Local Line, for vendors that choose to opt-in. This will be used in conjunction with the Motor-In Moscow Farmers Market – a curbside, contactless, drive-thru service that is located in the Jackson Street parking lot. It is held on Saturdays, with pick-up times from 8 am to 10 am.

Like other online shopping platforms (i.e. Amazon), customers will need to create an account with Local Line to shop from our Vendors. The store is open each Tuesday at 9 am and closes each Thursday at 9 am. Customers will check-out with each individual vendor and select a time to pick-up their items at the Motor-In Moscow Farmers Market. We recommend customers selecting all of the products they are interested in purchasing before checking out with each vendor. This will help you make sure your selected pick-up time is available with each vendor upon check-out.

There will be no exchange of cash or checks with the Motor-In Moscow Farmers Market. All items must be pre-paid.

3. How will pick-up at the Motor-In Moscow Farmers Market work?

All vehicles will enter the first bay of the Jackson Street parking lot during their selected pick-up time. Please do not arrive early. Staff and volunteers will provide directions.

Display the first and last name which the order(s) are under in your front window dashboard along with the names of the vendors you purchased from. Write legibly, large, and bold! Patrons will remain in their vehicles at all times.

Oversight and distribution of goods will be provided by the Community Events Division, volunteers, and any vendors that are on-site.

If a farm/producer operation already has a well-developed method for taking pre-paid orders, but is not interested in opting in to the system, they will be permitted to leave orders with staff for distribution through the Motor-In Moscow Farmers Market service.

4. I receive SNAP/EBT benefits. Will I be able to use these benefits with the online sales platform?

SNAP/EBT customers will be able to use the online sales platform to place orders. Customers may type "SNAP/EBT Customer" into the Order Notes section so Vendors and Market staff are aware.

MOSCOW FARMERS MARKET



COVID-19 PUBLIC FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

SNAP/EBT customers will need to visit the Backyard Harvest booth in Friendship Square to process their cards and pay for their orders. Once the transaction is processed, Backyard Harvest will provide receipts for the customer to give to Motor-In MFM staff as proof of payment to pick up their items.

- 5. I receive WIC/Senior Farmers Market Nutrition Program (SFMNP) checks. Will I be able to use these benefits with the online sales platform?**

At this time, WIC/SFMNP customers will need to use these benefits at the Moscow Farmers Market on Main Street.

- 6. Will the Moscow Farmers Market be providing an at-risk shopping time like local grocery stores?**

Yes. The Moscow Farmers Market will provide a shopping time for at-risk populations (defined as older adults and people of any age who have serious underlying medical conditions by the CDC) for the physical market on Main Street. This time is from 8:00 am to 9:00 am.

- 7. How will the Moscow Farmers Market promote adequate health and safety practices? What will be required of me as a customer?**

Market Operations:

- Create visual cues that promote 6' of physical distance
- Provide free-standing hand sanitizer dispensers
- Provide handwashing station for customers
- Sanitize Market wagons between customer use and provide sanitizing wipes for customers to use when staff is unavailable

Vendor Operations:

- Follow Emergency Public Health Order 20-03
- Vendors and their employees will use one of several, acceptable hand sanitizing methods approved by Moscow Farmers Market management
- Post signage notifying patrons of their preferences when it comes to handling products
- Use side walls on tents as a physical barrier between them and neighboring vendors or create physical barriers promoting 6' distance between them and neighboring vendors
- Option to sanitize credit cards upon receiving from and returning to customers
- Option to sanitize electronic devices between transactions
- Option to sanitize any tables or surfaces that patrons and their goods come into contact with

MOSCOW FARMERS MARKET



COVID-19 PUBLIC FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Moscow Farmers Market on Main Street Customer Expectations:

- Follow Emergency Public Health Order 20-03
- Maintain at least six feet between other shoppers
- Wash your re-useable bags prior to attending Market
- Make a list and check it twice to expedite your trip
- Send one person from your household to complete your shopping needs
- Practice good hand hygiene by using the free-standing hand sanitizer stations or temporary handwashing stations throughout the Market between Vendor transactions
- Observe any notices or signs provided by Vendors regarding the handling/touching of products. It is at the discretion of each vendor on how they would like to manage their products. You may be required to use hand sanitizer/wash hands prior to handling products or be asked to place plastic bags on your hands to select produce.
- Wait to enjoy your edible items at home. If you choose to eat at the Market, patrons are encouraged to do so outside of the main thoroughfare and to wash/sanitize hands promptly prior to engaging in another transaction

Motor-In Moscow Farmers Market Customer Expectations:

- Stay in your vehicle
- Have space in your vehicle prior to arriving so Vendors are not needing to move items or create space to place your order
- Display the first and last name which the order(s) are under in the front window dashboard along with the names of the vendors you purchased from
- For SNAP/EBT recipients: Be ready to show your paid order form/receipts
- If you are able, auto-open your trunk so staff, volunteers, and vendors may place your items into your vehicle

MOSCOW FARMERS MARKET



COVID-19 VENDOR FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

1. What Vendor categories are currently permitted to physically participate in the Moscow Farmers Market?

All vendor categories are permitted to physically attend the Moscow Farmers Market.

2. Is sampling permitted?

Vendors that wish to have samples available to customers are required to submit their sampling plan to management. Sampling plans must receive written approval prior to implementation.

Sampling plans need to address how they will reduce points of contact between vendor and patron, encourage proper hand hygiene before/after sampling, etc.

3. Are there any restrictions on eating at the Moscow Farmers Market?

The very act of eating involves contact between your hands and face. This type of contact is the primary means of spread for the COVID-19 virus. All patrons are encouraged to enjoy their edible items at home, or eat outside of the main thoroughfare.

Moscow Farmers Market management recognizes that staff and vendors need to eat over the course of the day. Therefore, staff encourages any eating to take place outside of the main thoroughfare for both vendors and patrons. You will see staff step outside of the Information Tent and move towards the sidewalk to consume any items.

Hands are to be washed or sanitized promptly after eating and prior to engaging in another transaction.

4. How will the Moscow Farmers Market promote adequate health and safety practices? What will be required of me as Vendor physically present at Market?

Downtown Market Operations:

- Create visual cues that promote 6' of physical distance
- Provide free-standing hand sanitizer dispensers
- Provide handwashing station for customers
- Provide sanitizing wipes for customers to use on Market wagons when staff is unavailable

Vendor Operations:

- Follow Emergency Public Health Order 20-03
- Provide six feet of space between employees from separate households or require employees to wear face coverings
- Use side walls on tents as a physical barrier between you and neighboring vendors or create physical barriers promoting 6' distance between you and neighboring vendors

MOSCOW FARMERS MARKET



COVID-19 VENDOR FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

- Option to sanitize credit cards upon receiving from and returning to customers
- Option to sanitize electronic devices between transactions
- Option to sanitize any tables or surfaces that patrons and their goods come into contact with
- Select one of the following options if allowing patrons to handle products:

Option 1. Require patrons to use hand sanitizer/wash hands prior to handling your products.

Option 2. Require patrons to use hand sanitizer/wash hands prior to handling your products and sanitize any handled products if not purchased.

Option 3. Require patrons to use hand sanitizer/wash hands prior to handling your products and remove any handled products from display/rotation.

***Note:** Produce vendors may allow patrons to use plastic bags on their hands to select produce, but it is highly encouraged that they still use hand sanitizer prior to doing this.

- Following best practices from Farmers Markets across the nation, CDC guidelines, and approval from the Idaho North Central Public Health District, all Vendors will wash/sanitize their hands for each transaction. Think about your customers' perspectives when washing/sanitizing your hands. Your customer doesn't know when the last time you washed your hands was, so it is best to wash your hands in view of your customer at the start of and the end of each transaction. The following handwashing techniques are acceptable forms and Vendors must implement one of the options below. They are listed from most preferred to least preferred:

Option 1. A temporary handwashing station set-up to wash hands for at least 20 seconds between each transaction. See image below. Hot water is available on-site, and grey water must be disposed of in the gray water station in the Jackson Street parking lot.

EXAMPLE OF HANDWASH SET-UP

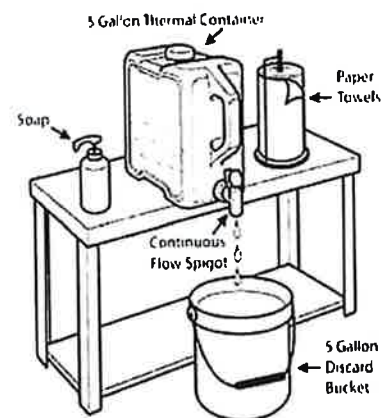
WASH HANDS

Before

- Starting to Work
- Changing Gloves

After

- Using Restroom
- Sneezing
- Coughing
- Touching Raw Food
- Touching Face or Hair
- Eating or Drinking
- Emptying Garbage
- Smoking
- Any chance of contamination



MOSCOW FARMERS MARKET



COVID-19 VENDOR FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Option 2. Alcohol based hand sanitizer that is at minimum 60% ethanol or 70% isopropyl.

Option 3. Disposable gloves may be used provided proper hand hygiene is taking place (the use of hand sanitizer or hand washing) when changing out gloves between transactions. Gloves should cover wrists and vendors should take care when removing gloves and dispose of properly. Due to latex allergies, we recommend vendors use nitrile, vinyl, or plastic gloves.

Option 4. Reusable gloves (like cleaning or dishwashing gloves) may be used provided gloves are able to soak in a bleach or alcohol solution and air dry between transactions and propering hand hygiene is taking place like above. We recommend having a few pairs to allow for soaking, drying, and using.

5. How will the Moscow Farmers Market support Vendors during this time?

Social media is our most powerful tool right now. We have begun to publish snapshots of Vendors on the Market's Facebook page. In order to have your snapshot finalized, you must have completed the payment methods form: <https://www.ci.moscow.id.us/FormCenter/Farmers-Market-22/Vendor-Payment-Method-116>.

We will also continue to share Vendor social media updates on the Moscow Farmers Market Facebook page. If you are Vendor that does not utilize social media, we can still create a post to share with the public. Provide us with a photo and general description of what you would like posted via farmersmarket@ci.moscow.id.us, and we will take care of the rest!

Sources:

- Center for Disease Control <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-nCoV/index.html>
- Idaho Office of the Governor <https://coronavirus.idaho.gov/>
- Idaho Rebounds: <https://rebound.idaho.gov/stages-of-reopening/>
- Farmers Market Coalition <https://farmersmarketcoalition.org/farmers-markets-covid19/>
- Idaho Farmers Market Association <http://www.idahofma.org/coronavirus-advisory>
- Washington State Farmers Market Association <http://wafarmersmarkets.org/sample-page/farmers-markets-covid-19/market-guidance/>

MOSCOW FARMERS MARKET

GUIDELINES TO KEEP THE MARKET SAFE AND OPEN

- 1** Do not enter the Market if you are sick or unwell
- 2** 8:00 a.m. to 9 a.m. is reserved for at-risk patrons
- 3** Patrons are required to wear cloth face coverings
 - Patrons with medical conditions, mental health conditions or disabilities that prevent them from wearing a face covering & children 5 years old or younger are exempt
 - Free face masks are available at the City Information Tent in Friendship Square
- 4** Use the Market's distance dots to maintain physical space between yourself and others
- 5** Touching products is discouraged; please ask vendors first
- 6** Shop efficiently
 - Make a list and check it twice
 - Send one household member to shop when possible
 - Limit interactions with other patrons and vendors
- 7** Enjoy edible items at home
 - Patrons who choose to eat at the Market are encouraged to do so outside of the main thoroughfare
 - Wash/sanitize hands promptly after eating & prior to next transaction
- 8** Wash/sanitize hands frequently by using the handwashing & hand sanitizer stations throughout the Market
- 9** Use mobile payment apps, if available, to reduce contact



Thank you!

Community Events Division

208.883.7132 | farmersmarket@ci.moscow.id.us | www.ci.moscow.id.us/197/Farmers-Market



STOP!

MASKS ARE REQUIRED **in the Moscow Farmers Market for** **ALL PATRONS**

Public Health Emergency Order No. 20-03 states, in part, "Every person in the city of Moscow must wear a face covering that covers their nose & mouth when in any indoor or outdoor public setting where the 6-foot physical distancing is not able to be maintained with non-household members..."

Persons with a medical or mental health condition or other disability that prevents them from wearing a face covering and children aged 5 years or under are exempt.



HAND WASHING STATION

Follow 5 Steps to Wash Your Hands the Right Way

1. Wet your hands with clean, running water (warm or cold), turn off the tap, and apply soap.
2. Lather your hands by rubbing them together with the soap. Lather the backs of your hands, between your fingers, and under your nails.
3. Scrub your hands for at least 20 seconds. Need a timer? Hum the “Happy Birthday” song from beginning to end twice.
4. Rinse your hands well under clean, running water.
5. Dry your hands using a clean towel or air dry them.

CITY COUNCIL STAFF REPORT

DATE: Tuesday, April 6, 2021



AGENDA ITEM TITLE

2021 Hamilton Lowe Aquatic Center Proposal (ACTION ITEM) - Greg Morrison

RESPONSIBLE STAFF

Greg Morrison

REVIEWED BY

ADDITIONAL PRESENTER(S)

Jen Pfiffner, Assistant City Supervisor

OTHER RESOURCES

DESCRIPTION

After careful consideration, Moscow Parks and Recreation is confident in recommending the Hamilton-Lowe Aquatics Center (HLAC) open June 11, 2021, for the regularly scheduled 2021 nine-week season.

This proposal is based on an extensive review of the Centers for Disease Control, State of Idaho Rebounds Plan and Related Business Protocols, Public Health – Idaho North Central District (PH-INCD) guidelines, and additional discussions with Carol Moehrle, RN, BSN, District Director for Public Health. As a result, with the implementation of appropriate health and safety measures, Parks and Recreation propose the Hamilton Lowe Aquatics Center open for the full season, June 11 through September 12. Appropriate health and safety measures would address capacity, admission, staffing, pools, deck, showers, restrooms, concessions, group admission, swimming lessons, concessions, safety team implementation and processes. Details addressing each of these measures is contained in the memo within the Council packet and guidelines reviewed in development of this proposal are linked below.

Centers for Disease Control - Guidance for Public Pools, Hot Tubs, and Water Playgrounds
<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/parks-rec/aquatic-venues.html>

State of Idaho – Idaho Rebounds PROTOCOLS FOR OUTDOOR POOLS, SPLASHPARKS, AND WATERPARKS
https://rebound.idaho.gov/wp-content/uploads/Protocols_OutdoorPoolsC1026-02.pdf

State of Idaho – Athletics Plan for Governor’s Guidelines on Gatherings and Spectators
https://coronavirus.idaho.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/hs-athletic-plan-spectators_updated2.4.21.pdf

Public Health - Idaho North Central District - Idaho COVID-19 Large Gathering Plan & Attestation
https://www.idahopublichealth.com/district2/coronavirus/COVID-19%20Large%20Gathering%20Plan%20Attestation%20Template_02_Febuary%202021%20FINAL%20%28002%29.pdf

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Approve staff’s recommendation to open the Hamilton-Lowe Aquatics Center (HLAC) on June 11, 2021, for the regularly scheduled 2021 nine-week season with additional COVID protocols.

PROPOSED ACTIONS

PROPOSED ACTIONS: Approve staff's recommendation to open the Hamilton-Lowe Aquatics Center on June 11, 2021, for the regularly scheduled 2021 nine-week season with additional COVID protocols; provide staff further direction; or take such other action deemed appropriate.

FISCAL IMPACT

PERSONNEL IMPACT

ATTACHMENTS

1. memo-Pfiffner,Jen;HLAC 2021 Season Recommendation 032021

MEMORANDUM



To: Jen Piffner, Deputy City Supervisor - CRES

From: Greg Morrison, Recreation Supervisor / *Greg Morrison*

Date: March 31, 2021

Re: Staff Recommendation for 2021 Hamilton Lowe Aquatic Center

After careful consideration, Moscow Parks and Recreation is confident in recommending the Hamilton-Lowe Aquatics Center (HLAC) open June 11, 2021, for the regularly scheduled 2021 nine-week season.

This proposal is based on an extensive review of the Centers for Disease Control, State of Idaho Rebounds Plan and Related Business Protocols, Public Health – Idaho North Central District (PHINCD) guidelines, and additional discussions with Carol Moehrle, RN, BSN, District Director for Public Health. This review also included what other pool facilities are planning for the coming season. As a result, with the implementation of appropriate health and safety measures, Parks and Recreation propose the Hamilton Lowe Aquatics Center open for the full season, June 11 through September 12. Appropriate health and safety measures include the following:

1. Capacity
 - a. Initial capacity limited to 40% of the facility's maximum occupancy in keeping with the Idaho High School Athletic Association's adopted guidelines. These guidelines are also being followed in all Moscow Parks and Recreation sports activities.
 - i. Given the HLAC's maximum occupancy of 900 patrons, 40% equates to 360 patrons at a time. A review of historical patron counts in the month of June shows an estimated 310 patrons per day. A limit to 40% of capacity provides flexibility to easily meet average early season demand.
 - b. The Large Gathering Plan and Attestation process administered by the PHINCD provides the structure to meet all state guidelines for pool facilities and large gathering types regardless of the current or future stage of the Idaho Rebounds Plan.
 - c. As the season progresses, capacity could be increased incrementally as appropriate.
2. Admission
 - a. One ingress, one egress for entry into the facility.
 - b. Ticket booth to ask if patron has a fever or is feeling unwell.
 - c. All other Patron Rules apply.
 - d. Entry Fee
 - i. No recommended changes to daily fee.
 - ii. Season passes offered WITH caveat buyer agrees to that if capacity is met, admission may not be available.

3. Staffing
 - a. At 40% capacity, the facility would be required to be fully staffed with managers, lifeguards, and concession and ticket booth staff. In addition, a safety team concept would be implemented to ensure touchpoints are sanitized, including chairs, picnic areas would be regularly sanitized, and spot checks would occur throughout the facility.
 - b. All staff, except lifeguards to wear masks and gloves at all times.
 - c. Lifeguards – physically distanced, no masks needed while at station, have a mask for when moving between stations and around the facility.
4. Pools
 - a. Lap Pool
 - i. Distance dots to show spacing for ques for the diving board.
 - ii. No blow-up obstacle course in 2021.
 - b. Activity Pool
 - i. In-depth review with PHINCD, given the chlorination of all pools, physical distancing requirements are not needed.
 1. Lazy River – regular operation
 2. Activity Structure – regular operation
 - c. Slide Pool
 - i. Distance dots to show spacing for ques for slides.
 - ii. Tubes – regular operation
5. Deck
 - a. Indicate physical distancing with chair grouping and umbrellas.
 - b. Safety Team to sanitize and reset as needed as patrons come and go.
 - c. Facility has the capacity to meet physical distancing requirements.
 - d. Masks not required when seated or physically distanced from others.
6. Showers
 - a. Facilities will not be available to reduce the possibility for inability to physically distance in those smaller spaces. Patrons would be asked to arrive ready to swim.
7. Restrooms
 - a. Remain open with regular sanitizing and cleaning throughout the day.
8. Concessions
 - a. Concessions may proceed with required Health Department regulations.
 - b. Establish directional plan for one ingress, one egress through concessions.
 - c. Staff to be masked and gloved at all times.
 - d. Outdoor eating spaces cleaned after each person/pod has left the area
9. Group Considerations
 - a. Manage capacity limits to allow for guaranteed access for:
 - i. Adventure Club
 - ii. Kids Kamp
 - iii. Sky Hawks
10. Swimming Lessons
 - a. Per the PHNCD review, as swimming lessons are in chlorinated water, the concern for physical distancing is minimized. Swimming lessons may proceed as usual.
 - i. Swimming Lessons are available in the mornings in the activity pool, and the plunge pool to be set aside for lap swimmers
 - ii. Private lessons - regular operation

11. Concessions

- a. Concessions stand to be open.
- b. Staff to be masked and gloved at all times.
- c. Safety Team to clean outdoor eating spaces after each person/pod has left the area.

12. Safety Team Processes

- a. While patrons are in the facility – every 2 hours:
 - i. All surfaces to be cleaned regularly
 - ii. Hand sanitizing stations to be located throughout the facility
 - iii. Clean benches after each use
- b. End of Day
 - i. Clean and sanitize all chairs and lounges with wishy-wash
 - ii. Clean and sanitize concession window area and all surfaces inside
 - iii. Clean and sanitize Wishy-wash lifeguard stands
 - iv. Clean and sanitize inside of guard room
 - v. Clean and sanitize inside and outside of entry to HLAC
 - vi. Clean and sanitize managers room and computers
 - vii. Clean and sanitize all touchpoints
 - viii. Clean and sanitize with wishy-wash deck area
 - ix. Clean and sanitize touch areas and deck of slides and stairs to slides

Moscow Parks and Recreation would like to thank the City Council and the community for their patience and understanding as we all worked together to navigate the unprecedented times of 2020. We look forward to seeing everyone at the pool to enjoy a summer of sunshine and swimming!

CITY COUNCIL STAFF REPORT

DATE: Tuesday, April 6, 2021



AGENDA ITEM TITLE

Residential Street Standard Update Proposal (ACTION ITEM) - Bill Belknap

RESPONSIBLE STAFF

Bill Belknap, Deputy
City Supervisor,
Community Planning
and Design

REVIEWED BY

This was reviewed by the Public Works/Finance Committee on March 8, 2021 and recommended for approval and presentation to the full City Council.

ADDITIONAL PRESENTER(S)

OTHER RESOURCES

DESCRIPTION

During the most recent update to the City Standard Construction Drawings containing the adopted street standards for the construction and development of new public and private streets within the City, the use of the 28-foot residential street standard was limited to cul-de-sacs and short unextendable streets. The Planning and Zoning Commission is currently working on the development of new subdivision standards which include clustered and traditional development options to provide greater flexibility and allowing compact and innovative developments that would likely benefit from the 28-foot street standard.

Narrower streets reduce current and future maintenance and replacement costs, provide traffic calming in residential areas, and facilitate the development of more cohesive neighborhoods. The Transportation Commission reviewed the proposal and concurred with the Planning and Zoning Commission's request and recommended approval to the City Council. Staff has prepared and updated draft of the Standard Construction Drawings that includes the proposed revisions for the Council's review and consideration.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Approve the proposed amended Standard Construction Drawings and associated Resolution.

PROPOSED ACTIONS

PROPOSED ACTIONS: Approve the proposed amended Standard Construction Drawings and associated Resolution; or take such other action deemed appropriate.

FISCAL IMPACT

PERSONNEL IMPACT

ATTACHMENTS

1. P&Z Request Memo
2. Transportation Commission Minutes 20201008
3. Standard Construction Drawings (revised 2021) pages 1-24
4. Standard Construction Drawings (revised 2021) pages 25-49



Memo

To: Bill Belknap, Deputy City Supervisor – Community Planning & Design

From: Tyler Palmer, Deputy City Supervisor – Public Works & Services

C.c. Steve Schulte, Streets/Storm Manager

Scott Bontrager, City Engineer

Date: March 5, 2020

Re: Lifecycle Cost and Other Advantages of a 28' Residential Street Profile

Bill,

For several years I have advocated for narrower street profile options where feasible. Transportation funding is a continual challenge for local government, and, as such, it is imperative that we do not over-build, and thus force ourselves into inflated maintenance costs in perpetuity. In residential areas, when we construct on-street parking, we are constructing a linear public parking lot. The utilization of this parking infrastructure is generally very low, and the costs are exaggeratedly high as we are building the full profile to a roadway standard.

A narrower profile is a way for us to achieve many goals; traffic calming, higher utilization of the roadway, improved snow removal services, and significant cost savings. For example, a 28' profile (10' travel lanes and an 8' parking lane), in one mile, can save the City well in excess of \$500,000 over a 50-year lifecycle when compared to the same mile at a 36' width (our current standard). I believe that, while not universally applicable, this profile would serve many of our residential areas quite well.

I am attaching a spreadsheet that shows the savings strictly from a pavement management perspective. You will see that the savings for surface treatments, overlay, and eventual replacement, by themselves total over \$500,000. This reduction of 22% of the surface area that we treat and maintain can very quickly ring up large savings.

There is ample research demonstrating that a narrower profile helps calm traffic. We never get calls from residents complaining that vehicles are going too slow through their neighborhoods, and with the rapid transition to electric vehicles, even air-quality concerns wane with slower

speeds. We currently have 28' profiles with parking on both sides of the street in a few locations, and, while less than ideal at times, we rarely get complaints.

There are other maintenance cost savings that make this option attractive. A 28' profile with parking on one side, with an adequate green-strip, allows us to push snow consistently away from parked vehicles to an area with room for snow storage. The diminished passes with a plow truck are estimated to generate a savings of about \$14,000/mile over the same 50-year period, and would allow us to quicken the pace of plowing, thus improving services. A peripheral benefit to this scheme is that we could site the waterline on the parking-side of the center-line of the road, and place hydrants in the green-strip on the parking side. The hydrant would provide gaps in parking to allow larger vehicles room for passing, and keep hydrants from becoming buried by plows during heavy snow years.

On these low-volume residential streets, a shared lane is a comfortable for most cyclists, and sidewalks are available and likely used by those uncomfortable using the street. This approach could allow us to focus our limited funds for cycling infrastructure on providing separated bike lanes on key facilities, and not incurring the expense of continued striping of residential bike lanes that are underutilized, and unnecessary given the volume and speeds of the target facilities.

Our storm system would also benefit from a narrower street. With less impervious surface, we would diminish the loading in our storm system, and reduce the surface area covered by our sweepers. With the known limitations of Paradise Creek, any reduction in impervious surface not only helps us meet the water quality standards in our Phase II Stormwater Permit, but also helps with flood mitigation.

I am happy to discuss this further, and look forward to a hearing the thoughts of the Community Planning & Design Group on the concept.

Regards,

Tyler

***Lifecycle Cost Assesment Residential Mile**

Treatment:	Lifecycle Occurance:	Cost/SQYRD	36' Profile	28'Profile	Savings
Slurry Seal	3	\$ 1.75	\$ 36,960.00	\$ 28,743.75	\$ 8,216.25
AR Chip Seal	1	\$ 10.00	\$ 211,200.00	\$ 164,250.00	\$ 46,950.00
Grind and Overlay	1	\$ 30.00	\$ 633,600.00	\$ 492,750.00	\$ 140,850.00
Rebuild	1	\$ 65.00	\$ 1,372,800.00	\$ 1,067,625.00	\$ 305,175.00
Totals			\$ 2,254,560.00	\$ 1,753,368.75	\$ 501,191.25

*40 year lifecycle

Estimated Snow Removal Savings \$ 13,200.00

Memo

To: Bill Belknap – Deputy City Supervisor, Community Planning and Design
From: Mike Ray, AICP - Planning Manager
Date: March 3, 2020
Re: Proposed Subdivision Code Amendments Related to the Application of City Street Standards

Over the past two years the Planning and Zoning Commission has been working on revisions to the subdivision code, which is the chapter of the City Code that establishes the process and standards for the subdivision of land within the City of Moscow. Within the proposed subdivision code are design standards that are intended to promote the public health, safety, and welfare, as well as implement the goals, objectives, and policies of various City plans such as the Comprehensive Plan, Parks and Recreation Master Plan, Multimodal Transportation Plan, and Comprehensive Utility Plans. The subdivision design standards are also intended to provide efficient circulation through coordinated and connected street, bike and pedestrian path systems, secure adequate infrastructure for streets, emergency services, parks, recreation facilities, and utilities necessary to serve proposed subdivisions. The existing and proposed subdivision codes require that streets, alleys, sidewalks, and pathways be constructed in accordance with City Standard Construction and Specification Drawings.

As part of the proposed update to the subdivision code, the Planning and Zoning Commission has been working on subdivision concepts that allow alternatives to conventional subdivision development. The two concepts that have been discussed have been the traditional subdivision and the conservation subdivision options. The traditional subdivision development option would encourage a traditional neighborhood development pattern which is characterized by smaller lot sizes, a mixture of housing types, neighborhood open space, and a gridded street system with alleys that is pedestrian oriented. The conservation subdivision development option would allow and encourage subdivision development at a higher density, while preserving sensitive areas such as floodplains, steep slopes, wetlands, critical habitat, natural areas, as well as general open space. It is contemplated that both of these new subdivision concepts should utilize local streets where the width is less than the typical suburban residential street standard.

During the formation of the alternate subdivision concepts, the Planning and Zoning Commission discussed the need to review the City's Standard Construction and

Specification Drawings to determine whether there is an existing street standard that could be applied in the development of subdivisions utilizing the two alternative options. In my review of the existing street standards, it appears that the Alternate Local Street (28' Street) standard would be the most appropriate to be utilized for traditional and conservation subdivision development. However, the use of this street standard is currently limited to cul-de-sacs and one to two block unextendible streets. In order to implement the alternative subdivision concepts that are being proposed, I would recommend removing the current limitations on the use of the Alternate Local Street (28' Street) standard.

TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION



Phil Cook
Commission Chair

~Meeting Minutes~
October 8, 2020

Bill Belknap
Staff Liaison

trans@ci.moscow.id.us

208.883.7011

<https://www.ci.moscow.id.us/556/Transportation-Commission>

Cook called the meeting to order at 4:00 PM

MEMBERS PRESENT: Phil Cook (virtual), Chair; Erin Bacon (virtual), Randy Baukol (virtual), Mary DuPree (virtual), Mike McGahan, Joel Hamilton (virtual), Bob Sanders (virtual)

MEMBERS ABSENT: Ben Calabretta, Brian Johnson

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS: Ben Aiman (virtual)

STAFF IN ATTENDANCE: Bill Belknap, Jennifer Fleischman, Brandy Sullivan (virtual)

1. Approval of Minutes from September 10, 2020

Hamilton moved for approval of the minutes as proposed, seconded by Baukol. Vote by Acclamation: Ayes: Five (5). Nays: None. Abstentions: Two (DuPree and McGahan). Motion carried.

2. Public Comment

None.

3. Commission Communications

McGahan asked Staff about the progress with the left-turn signal on D St and Jackson. The materials list is being reviewed but almost ready to purchase the needed supplies and will be sharing the costs with ITD. Late fall or early winter will be the earliest that it can be installed.

There were introductions made by Baukol and Bacon to the members that were absent at the last meeting and vice versa.

Belknap reported on the A Street project updates, informing the Board that paving has begun and is to be completed by the current week. Sidewalks and other clean up tasks will be finished by the end of October.

4. Election of Officers

Following the resignation of the Chair and Vice Chair, the Commission will need to elect members to those positions for the remainder of the 2020 calendar year.

Michael Kyte and Don Meyer, prior Chair and Vice Chair respectively, both resigned earlier in the year and the Commission needed to elect new Officers. Cook asked for nominations to Chair and Vice Chair the remaining 2020 meetings.

Hamilton nominated Phil Cook as Chair, seconded by Bacon. Vote by Acclamation: Ayes: Seven (7). Nays: None. Abstentions: None. Motion carried.

Cook nominated Mary Dupree as Vice Chair, seconded by Hamilton. Vote by Acclamation: Ayes: Seven (7). Nays: None. Abstentions: None. Motion carried.

5. Review of the Draft Transportation Commission Code Amendment

At the Commission's March 12, 2020 meeting, the Commission discussed possible modifications to Moscow City Code pertaining to Commission membership and ex-officio representatives. Staff has prepared a proposed code amendment that incorporates the recommended changes for the Commission's review and discussion.

Belknap reviewed the item as written above, focusing on the Organization, Member Obligation and Responsibilities, and Ex-Officio Membership sections. Commissioners agreed that the draft looked acceptable and were supportive of making the proposed changes. Bacon wanted to be sure more of an effort was made to notify all ex-officio members that they are on the Commission. Belknap reminded the Board that the ITD ex-officio member has been historically present, as well as the Local Transit Provider ex-officio member. DuPree moved to advance the Moscow City Code Title 3 Chapter 11 proposed changes to City Council, with the recommendation for adoption, with Hamilton seconding. Vote by Acclamation: Ayes: Seven (7). Nays: None. Abstentions: None. Motion carried.

6. Street Standard Review

During the most recent update to the City Standard Construction Drawings containing the adopted street standards for the construction and development of new public and private streets within the City, the use of a 28-foot residential street standard was limited to use in cul-de-sacs and one- to two-block unextendable streets. The Planning and Zoning Commission is currently working on the development of new subdivision standards which include clustered and traditional development options to provide greater flexibility, allowing compact and innovative developments that would likely benefit from the 28-foot street standard. Narrower streets reduce current and future maintenance and replacement costs, provide traffic calming in residential areas, and facilitate the development of more cohesive neighborhoods. The Commission reviewed this item on March 12th and wished to continue the discussion to a future meeting.

Belknap the Street Standards as presented above and mentioned that Planning & Zoning is working on the development of new standards in regards to subdivisions. It has been requested that the Transportation Commission consider the wider allowance of the 28-foot street standard currently present within the adopted standards. He displayed several images outlining the difference between a 28ft street standard versus a 36ft street standard. The savings to the City budget would be approx. \$500,000 per mile of roadway over the next 50 years. Some of the benefits of the narrower standard include traffic calming, expedited snow removal operations, and an increase in housing affordability because of the decrease in roadway expenditures.

Hamilton agrees with this proposed standard, but is concerned about the future of some streets that may become major thoroughfares and how that would affect parking. Belknap responded that this standard would only be used for local residential streets and not collector or arterial roadways.

Sullivan asked if the 28ft standard has the ability to accommodate a bike lane as well as wondering if parking will become an issue down the road with new developments. Belknap said that local residential streets do not require bike lanes. Bike lanes are generally reserved for collector or arterial roadways where roadway volumes exceed 3,000 cars per day and have higher speed limits. He also let the Commission know that on-street parking is there for extra parking for guests and not intended as primary parking for the street residents.

Bacon motioned to approve the recommendations as written for the new Streets Standards, and Dupree seconded. Vote by Acclamation: Ayes: Seven (7). Nays: None. Abstentions: None. Motion carried.

7. Reports

Belknap gave a Development Report:

- New Target store plans, location, and building site drawings
- Gateway Project building site plans and location
- SEL property acquisition
- ITD Hwy 95-S updates
- EMSI timeline discussion
- South Couplet expansion plan

Upcoming Meetings

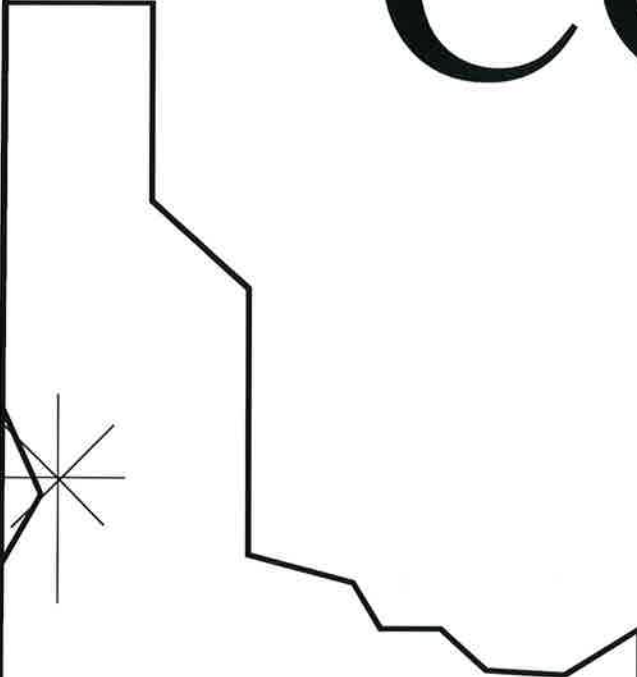
The next scheduled meeting is November 12, 2020.

The meeting adjourned at 5:20 PM

Phil Cook, Chair

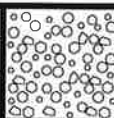


STANDARD CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS

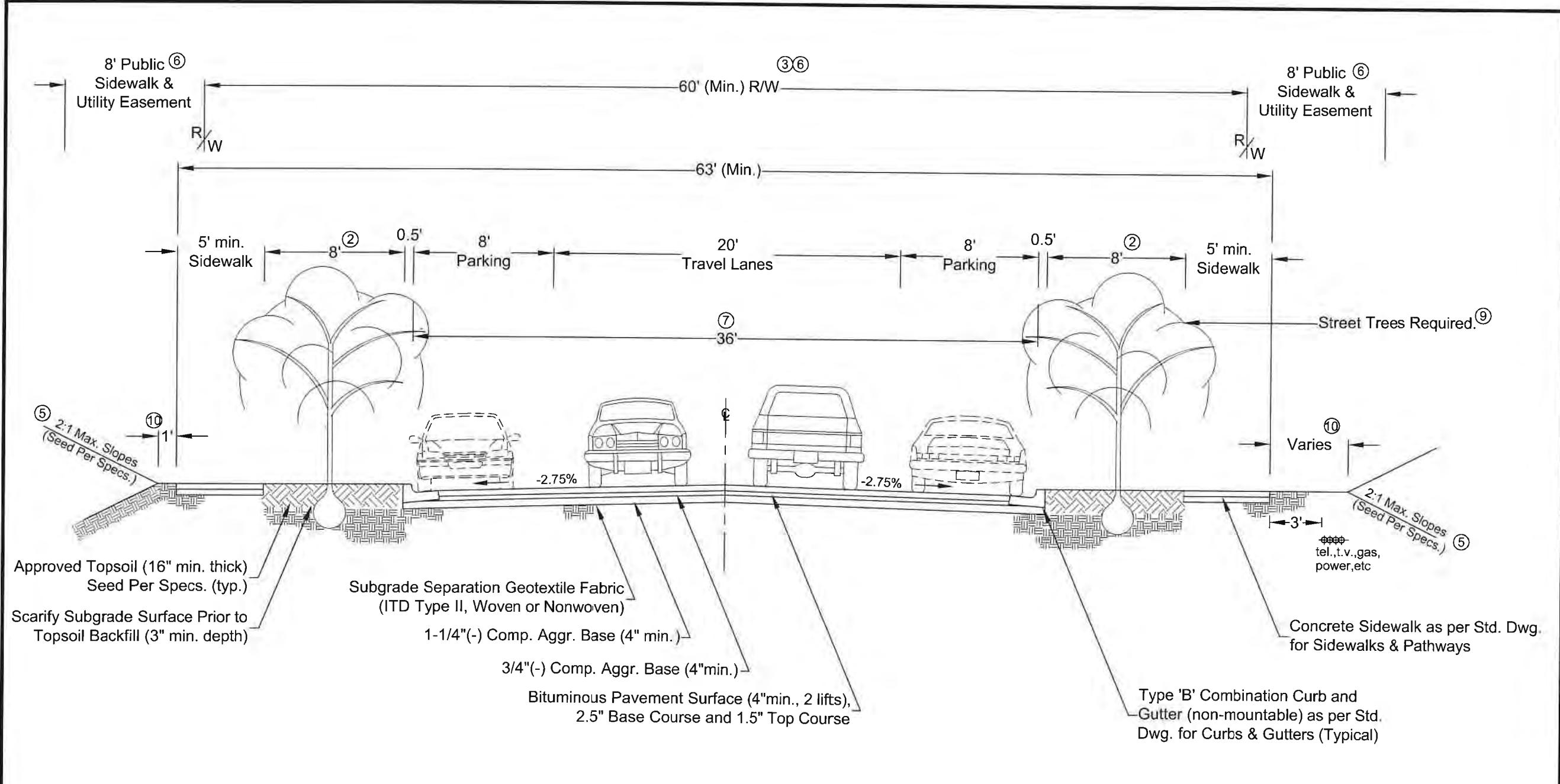


PUBLIC WORKS
ENGINEERING DEPT.
221 E. SECOND ST.
(208) 883-7034

"CALL BEFORE YOU DIG" 811

STANDARD CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS TABLE OF CONTENTS										
1a	LOCAL STREET - (28' Street)			18	SUBSURFACE DRAINAGE					
1b	ALTERNATE LOCAL STREET - (36' Street)			19	STREET MONUMENT					
1c	COLLECTOR			20	SURVEY MONUMENT					
1d	COLLECTOR WITH LEFT TURN LANE			21	STORM SEWER MANHOLE					
1e	COLLECTOR PARKING DETAIL			22	SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE					
1f	MINOR ARTERIAL			23	SHALLOW SANITARY MANHOLE					
1g	MINOR ARTERIAL WITH LEFT TURN LANE			24	STORM & SANITARY MANHOLE RING & COVER					
1h	LARGE LOT SUBDIVISION STREET			25	MANHOLE BASE DETAILS					
2	ALLEY STANDARD			26	CATCH BASIN & CATCH INLET					
3	PRIVATE STREETS			27a	CURB & GUTTER PAN					
4	CUL-DE-SAC DETAILS			27b	COMBINATION INLET					
5	TEMPORARY TURNAROUND			27c	CATCH BASIN & INLET TYPE 'A' GRATE					
6	CURBS & GUTTERS			27d	CATCH BASIN & INLET TYPE 'B' GRATE (Rolled Curb)					
7	SIDEWALKS & PATHWAYS			28	SANITARY & STORM SEWER SERVICE CONNECTIONS					
8	PEDESTRIAN RAMPS			29	WATER SERVICE CONNECTIONS					
9	DRIVEWAY APPROACHES			30	FIRE HYDRANT ASSEMBLY					
10	CEMENT CONCRETE PAVEMENT			31	WATER MAIN THRUST BLOCKING					
11	PARKING LOT STANDARDS			32	WATER MAIN CREEK CROSSING					
12	DRIVEWAY GRADE LIMITATIONS			33a	BACKFILL - CLASS A & B					
13	UTILITY & MAILBOX LOCATIONS			33b	BACKFILL - CLASS C & D					
14	FRANCHISE UTILITY DETAILS			33c	BACKFILL - CLASS E & F					
15	RESIDENTIAL STREET LIGHTING			34	STREET / ALLEY CUT REPAIR					
16	END OF ROAD MARKERS & DEAD END SIGNS			35	SILT FENCE					
17	INTERSECTION SIGHT TRIANGLE			36	CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE AND INLET PROTECTION					
A.S.T.M.	AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING & MATERIALS			JT.	JOINT			AGGREGATE		METAL
AASHTO	AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF STATE HIGHWAY AND TRANSPORTATION OFFICIALS			MECH.	MECHANICAL					
A.D.A.	AMERICAN DISABILITIES ACT			M.J.	MECHANICAL JOINT					
AGGR.	AGGREGATE			MUTCD	MANUAL ON UNIFORM TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES					
C.I.	CAST IRON			O/C	ON CENTER			CONCRETE	NOTE: ② CIRCLED NUMBERS HEREIN THESE STANDARDS INDICATE A NOTE REFERENCE	
CL.	CLASS			OSHA	OCCUPATIONAL AND SAFETY HAZARD ASSOCIATION					
CMP	CORRUGATED METAL PIPE			R	RADIUS					
COMP.	COMPACTED or COMPACTION			R/W	RIGHT-OF-WAY					
CONC.	CONCRETE			SPEC.	SPECIFICATION			EARTH		
D.I.	DUCTILE IRON			STA.	STATION					
DIA.	DIAMETER			SL.	SLOPE					
I.D.	INSIDE DIAMETER			THK.	THICK					
FLG.	FLANGE			TYP.	TYPICAL			PAVEMENT		
G.V.	GATE VALVE			WSDOT	WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION					

Local Street (28' Street) CITY OF MOSCOW ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT	DRAFTED BY: C.Edwards		REVISIONS	
	CHECKED BY: K.Lilly		DATE	DESCRIPTION
	DRAWING SCALE: NTS		2-4-2021	Switched sheets 1a and 1b
	DATE: 3-31-2014			
DRAWING NUMBER: 1a				



Notes:

1. This alternate street section can be used for all streets not classified as Collector or Arterial.
2. The eight foot (8') wide green strip may be narrowed to a minimum width of five feet (5') in areas of excessive cuts and fills, as approved by City Engineer.
3. Center streets in platted right-of-way, unless approved otherwise by the City Engineer. Additional right-of-way shall be required as necessary to accommodate topography, utilities, or other needs as determined by the City Engineer.
4. Compact all subgrade and base aggregate to 95% of AASHTO T99 max. proctor density.
5. Seed all roadside backfill and excavations as per Standard Specifications.
6. Wider platted rights-of-way allow narrower easements, proportionately. Additional easements may be required as necessary.
7. Maximum street centerline profile grade shall equal 10.0% or as approved by the City Engineer.
8. Subgrade underdrain systems are required in inherently "wet" areas, as specified by the City Engineer, see Standard Drawing for Subsurface Drainage.
9. Tree selection and planting shall comply with the City's Arboricultural Standards and Specification Guide.
10. This dimension shall be four feet (4') where standard franchise utility pedestals (excluding transformers) are to be located and shall be six feet (6') where pedestals and an AVISTA power transformer pad is required (see Standard Drawing for Franchise Utility Details).

REVISIONS	
DATE	DESCRIPTION
2-4-2021	Switched sheets 1a and 1b

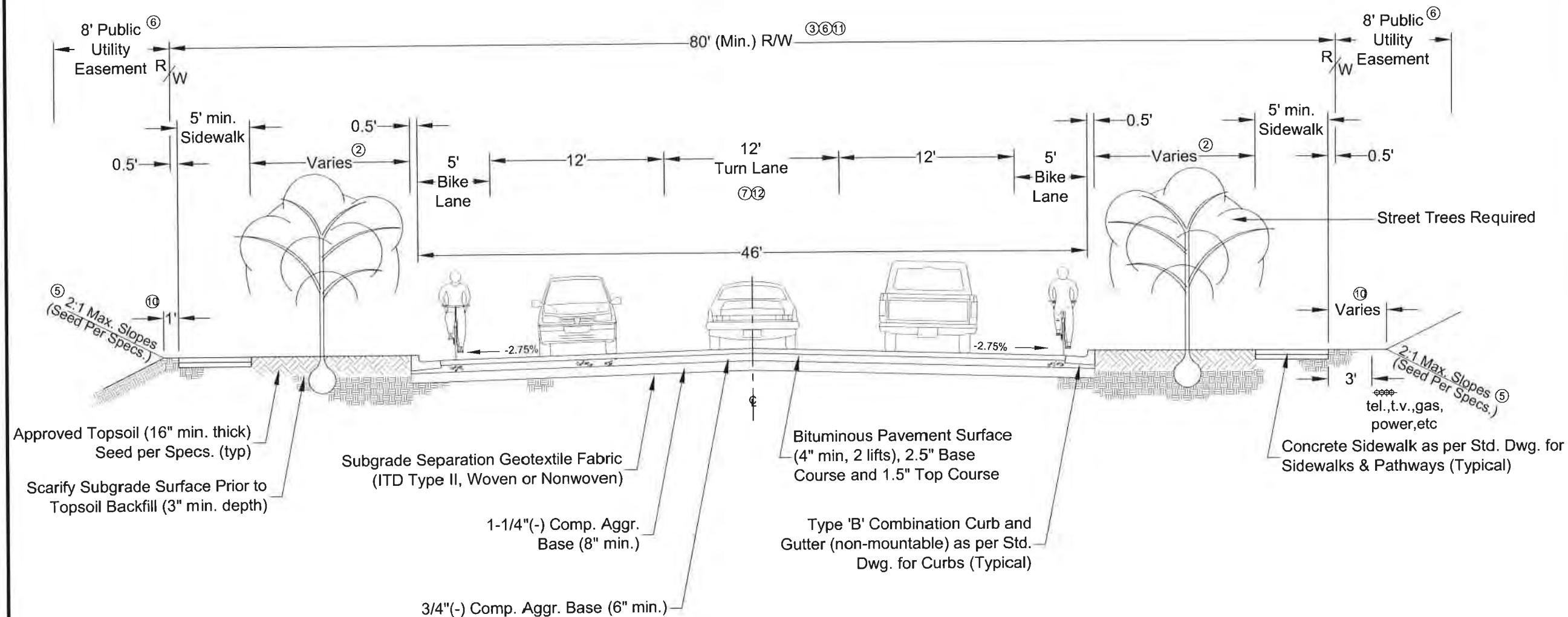
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
LICENSED
14816
3-2-21
STATE OF IDAHO
BRIAN SCOTT

DRAFTED BY: C. Edwards	CHECKED BY: K. Lilly	DRAWING SCALE: NTS	DATE: 3-31-2014
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**Alternate Local Street
(36" Street)**

**CITY OF MOSCOW
ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT**

DRAWING NUMBER:
1b



Notes:

1. This street section shall be used as a minimum standard for collector class streets in all zones or for other high volume Collector streets where on-street parking is not considered essential and future travel lanes are not anticipated.
2. The green strip may be narrowed to a minimum width of five feet (5') in areas of excessive cuts and fills, as approved by City Engineer.
3. Center streets in platted right-of-way, unless approved otherwise by the City Engineer. Additional right-of-way width shall be required as necessary to accommodate topography, utilities, turn lanes, roundabouts, signalized intersections, or other needs as determined by the City Engineer. Additional right-of-way required for transit stops at Minor Arterial and Collector intersections or every thousand feet (1000').
4. Compact all subgrade and base aggregate to 95% of AASHTO T99 max. proctor density.
5. Seed all roadside backfill and excavations as per Standard Specifications.
6. Wider platted rights-of-way allow narrower easements, proportionately. Additional easements may be required as necessary.
7. Maximum street centerline profile grade shall equal 10.0% or as approved by the City Engineer.
8. Subgrade underdrain systems are required in inherently "wet" areas, as specified by the City Engineer, see Standard Drawing for Subsurface Drainage.
9. Tree selection and planting shall comply with the City's Arboricultural Standards and Specification Guide.
10. This dimension shall be four feet (4') where standard franchise utility pedestals (no transformers) are to be located and shall be six feet (6') where pedestals and an AVISTA power transformer pad is required (see Standard Drawing for Franchise Utility Details).
11. On-street parking (9' width for Residential and 10' width for Collector/Industrial) is optional in this road standard. If included on one or both sides, then additional right-of-way shall be required (see Standard Drawing for Collector Parking Detail).
12. A center median is an option in this road standard. Minimum planter width shall be seven feet (7') with curbs on each side. Travel lanes adjacent to median shall be increased two feet (2') in width. Additional right-of-way shall be required to accommodate the median, curbs, and additional lane widths.
13. Collector streets in Commercial and Industrial zones shall be subject to access control.

REVISIONS

DESCRIPTION

DATE



DRAFTED BY:
C. Edwards

CHECKED BY:
K. Lilly

DRAWING SCALE:
NTS

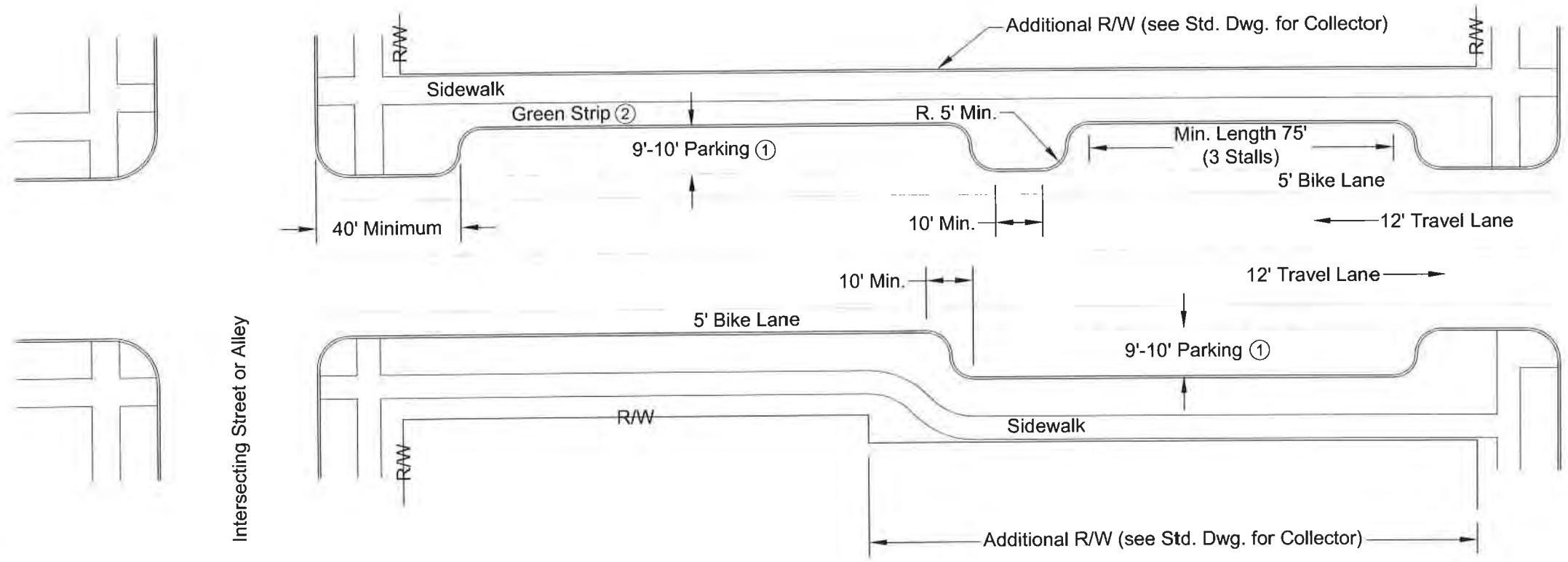
DATE:
3-31-2014

Collector
With Left Turn Lane

CITY OF MOSCOW
ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

DRAWING NUMBER:

1d



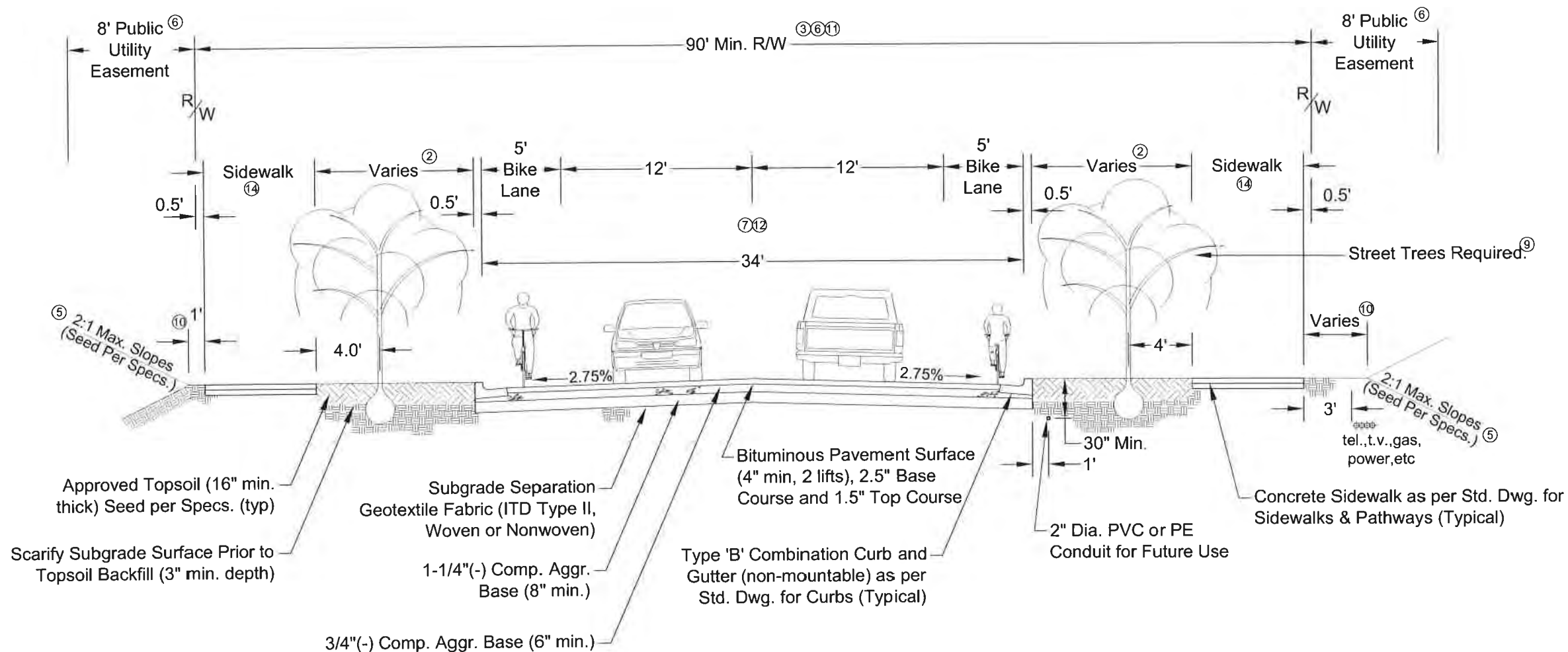
Intersecting Street or Alley

Notes:

1. Parking on Collector streets shall be a minimum of nine feet (9') wide in Residential zones and ten feet (10') wide in Commercial and Industrial zones.
2. The green strip may be narrowed to a minimum width of five feet (5') in areas of excessive cuts and fills, as approve by the City Engineer.

Collector Parking Detail CITY OF MOSCOW ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT	DRAFTED BY: C. Edwards	REVISIONS <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>DATE</th> <th>DESCRIPTION</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </tbody> </table>	DATE	DESCRIPTION												
	DATE		DESCRIPTION													
CHECKED BY: K. Lilly	DATE: 2-25-2014															
DRAWING SCALE: NTS	DRAWING NUMBER: 1e															

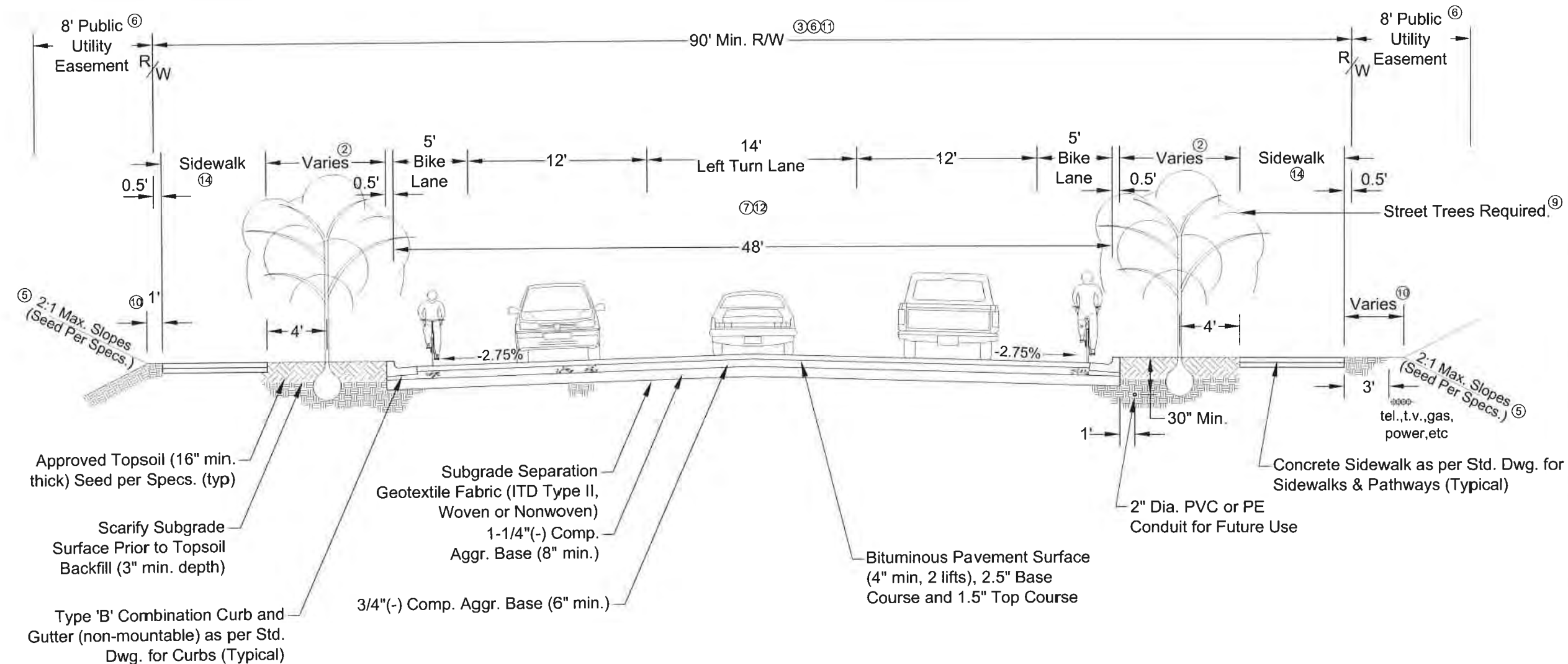




Notes:

- This street section shall be used as a minimum standard for Minor Arterial class streets in all zones.
- The green strip may be narrowed to a minimum width of eight feet (8') to accommodate bus pull-outs, additional lanes, and other needs, as approved by City Engineer.
- Center streets in platted right-of-way, unless approved otherwise by the City Engineer. Additional right-of-way width shall be required as necessary to accommodate topography, utilities, turn lanes, parking, roundabouts, signalized intersections, or other needs as determined by the City Engineer. Additional right-of-way required for transit stops at Minor Arterial and Collector intersections or thousand feet (1000').
- Compact all subgrade and base aggregate to 95% of AASHTO T99 max. proctor density.
- Seed all roadside backfill and excavation as per Standard Specifications.
- Wider platted rights-of-way allow narrower easements, proportionately. Additional easements may be required.
- Maximum street centerline profile grade shall equal 10.0% or as approved by the City Engineer.
- Subgrade underdrain systems are required in inherently "wet" areas, as specified by the City Engineer, see Standard Drawing for Subsurface Drainage.
- Tree selection and planting shall comply with the City's Arboricultural Standards and Specification Guide.
- This dimension shall be four feet (4') where standard franchise utility pedestals (no transformers) are to be located and shall be six feet (6') where pedestals and an AVISTA power transformer pad is required (see Standard Drawing for Franchise Utility Details).
- On-street parking (9' width for Residential and 10' width for Commercial/Industrial) is optional in this road standard. If included on one or both sides, additional right-of-way shall be required.
- A center median is an option in this road standard. Minimum planter width shall be ten feet (10') for Residential and eleven feet (11') for Commercial/Industrial with curbs on each side. Travel lanes adjacent to median shall be increased two feet (2') in width. Additional right-of-way shall be required to accommodate the median, curbs, and additional lane widths.
- Minor Arterial streets shall be subject to access control. No residential driveways shall be permitted.
- Minimum sidewalk widths shall be six feet (6') in Residential zones and eight feet (8') in Commercial and Industrial zones. Back of sidewalk to be at the right-of-way line.

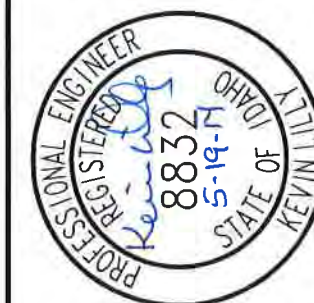
Minor Arterial CITY OF MOSCOW ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT		DRAFTED BY: C.Edwards			REVISIONS	
		CHECKED BY: K.Lilly			DATE	DESCRIPTION
		DRAWING SCALE: NTS				
		DATE: 3-31-2014				
DRAWING NUMBER:					1f	



Notes:

- This street section shall be used as a minimum standard for Minor Arterial class streets in all zones.
- The green strip may be narrowed to a minimum width of eight feet (8') to accommodate bus pull-outs, additional lanes, and other needs, as approved by City Engineer.
- Center streets in platted right-of-way, unless approved otherwise by the City Engineer. Additional right-of-way width shall be required as necessary to accommodate topography, utilities, turn lanes, roundabouts, signalized intersections, or other needs as determined by the City Engineer. Additional right-of-way required for transit stops at Minor Arterial and Collector intersections or every thousand feet (1000').
- Compact all subgrade and base aggregate to 95% of AASHTO T99 max. proctor density.
- Seed all roadside backfill and excavation as per Standard Specifications.
- Wider platted rights-of-way allow narrower easements, proportionately. Additional easements may be required.
- Maximum street centerline profile grade shall equal 10.0% or as approved by the City Engineer.
- Subgrade underdrain systems are required in inherently "wet" areas, as specified by the City Engineer, see Standard Drawing for Subsurface Drainage.
- Tree selection and planting shall comply with the City's Arboricultural Standards and Specification Guide.
- This dimension shall be four feet (4') where standard franchise utility pedestals (no transformers) are to be located and shall be six feet (6') where pedestals and an AVISTA power transformer pad is required (see Standard Drawing for Franchise Utility Details).
- On-street parking (9' width for Residential and 10' width for Collect/industrial) is optional in this road standard. If included on one or both sides, additional right-of-way shall be required.
- A center curbed median is an option in this road standard. Minimum median planter width shall be ten feet (10') for Residential and eleven feet (11') for Commercial/Industrial with curbs on each side. Travel lanes adjacent to median shall be increased two feet (2') in width. Additional right-of-way shall be required to accommodate the median, curbs, and additional lane widths.
- Minor Arterial streets shall be subject to access control. No residential driveways shall be permitted.
- Minimum sidewalk widths shall be six feet (6') in Residential zones and eight feet (8') in Commercial and Industrial zones. Back of sidewalk to be at the right-of-way line.

REVISIONS	DESCRIPTION	
	DATE	



DRAFTED BY: C. Edwards	CHECKED BY: K. Lilly	DRAWING SCALE: NTS	DATE: 3-31-2014
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Minor Arterial With Left Turn Lane	 CITY OF MOSCOW ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT
DRAWING NUMBER: 1g	

1. No parking allowed on either side of street.
2. Use of this street standard shall be limited to areas with low potential for "pass through" traffic and shall not conflict with or hinder the public street system configuration and logical extensions.

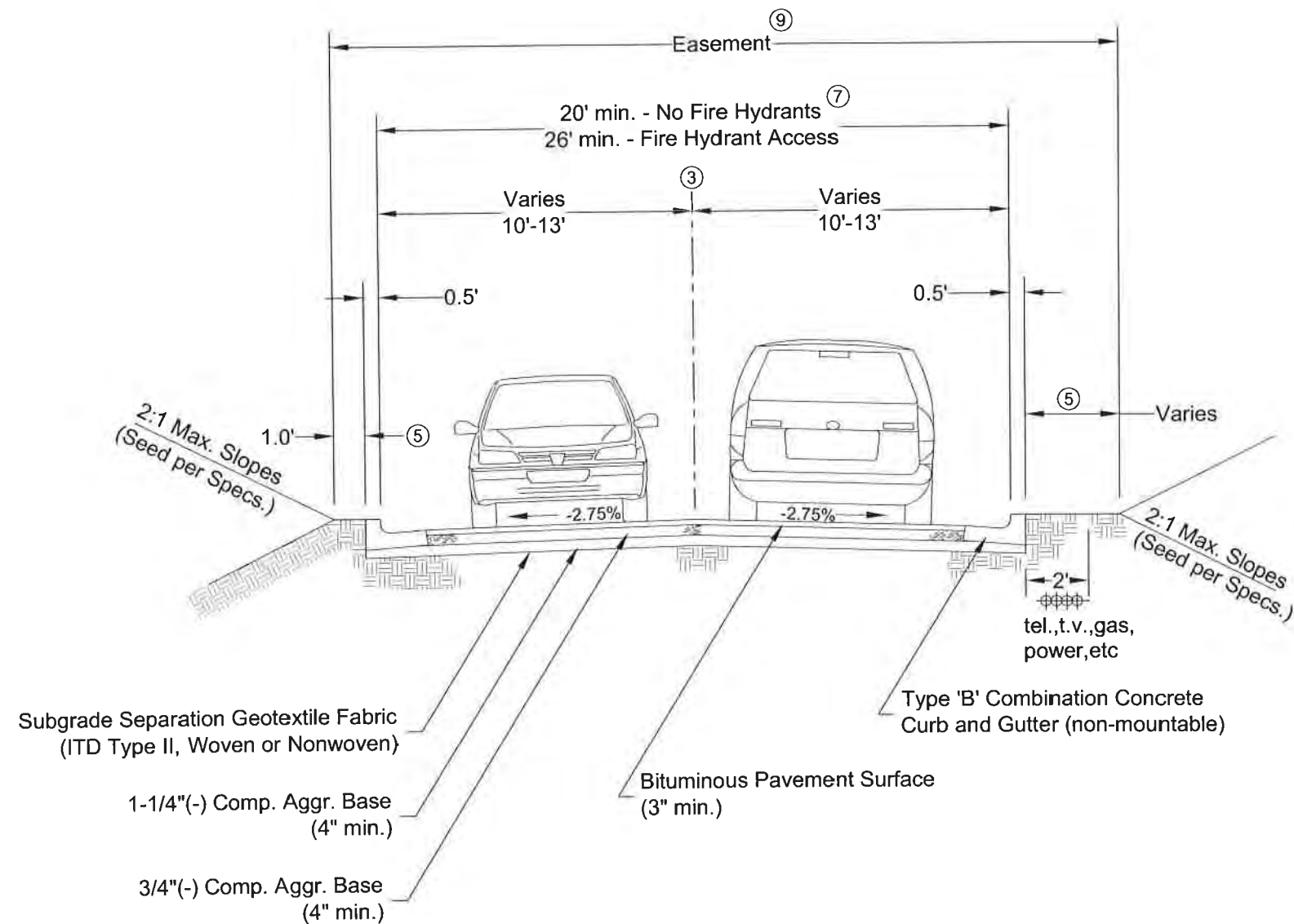


LARGE LOT SUBDIVISION STREET STANDARD	DRAFTED BY: K.Kipp / C.Edwards	SIGNED AND DATED 	REVISIONS	
	CHECKED BY: K.Lilly		DATE	DESCRIPTION
	DRAWING SCALE: NTS			
	DATE: 2-26-2014			
CITY OF MOSCOW ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT				
DRAWING NUMBER: 1h				

1. No parking allowed on either side of alley.
2. "No Parking in Alley" signage to be installed by developer in accordance with MUTCD and City Specifications if required by City Engineer.
3. Drainage system required as approved by the City Engineer.
4. Geotechnical Engineering assessment of soil conditions may be required by City Engineer to determine if additional asphalt pavement and aggregate base depth will be required.
5. Truncated domes are required at sidewalk crossings of public alleys.



PUBLIC ALLEY CITY OF MOSCOW ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT	DRAFTED BY:	C. Edwards		SIGNED AND DATED	
	CHECKED BY:	K. Lilly		DATE	REVISIONS
	DRAWING SCALE:	NTS			
	DATE:	3-5-2014			
DRAWING NUMBER:		2			



NOTES:

1. Compact all subgrade and aggregate base to 95% of AASHTO T99 max. proctor density.
2. Seed all roadside backfill and excavations as per specifications.
3. Maximum centerline profile grade equals 10.0% or as approved by the City Engineer. Additional easements may be required as necessary.
4. Subgrade underdrain systems are required in inherently "wet" areas, as specified by the Engineer.
5. This dimension shall be four feet (4') where standard franchise utility pedestals (no transformers) are to be located and shall be six feet (6') where pedestals and an AVISTA power transformer pad is required (see Standard Drawing for Franchise Utility Details).
6. Sidewalks, vehicular cuts/cuts/approaches, and pedestrian drops shall comply with City Standards where required and installed.
7. Designated fire lanes shall be signed for no parking and curbs (if present) shall be painted yellow. Additional width may be required for Fire Department access.
8. Gates shall not be permitted.
9. Public utility and franchise utility easements shall be provided per City Standards for utilities within the roadway area.
10. Private streets shall be limited in use to Planned Unit Developments (PUD) and shall not conflict with or hinder the public street system configuration and logical extensions. Private streets shall not promote "pass through" traffic between public streets.
11. Sidewalks or other pedestrian pathways shall be installed if required by the PUD process and shall be a minimum of five feet (5') in width.
12. City shall not provide any maintenance, repair, or snow removal on private streets.
13. A street light shall be installed at each intersection of a private street with a public street per the Residential Street Lighting Standard Drawing.
14. Vertical and horizontal alignment of private streets shall meet the requirements for Fire Department access as per the International Fire Code.

REVISIONS	
DATE	DESCRIPTION

DRAFTED BY: C. Edwards	CHECKED BY: K. Lilly	DRAWING SCALE: NTS	DATE: 2-26-2014
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PRIVATE STREETS

CITY OF MOSCOW
ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

DRAWING NUMBER:
3

PLAN

Trees, Shrubs, Ground Cover and Irrigation (as directed by City) ⑥

5' Min. 8' Max.

2' Min. (Typ.)

ELEVATION

Standard 16" Non-Mountable Curb

Positive Drainage all-around

6" (typ.)

10' Min. 16' Max.

2' min.

3' thick Topsoil (mounded 1' Max.)

OPTIONAL PLANTER ISLAND

DETAIL "A"

Not to Scale

CUL-DE-SAC

Location will vary depending on surrounding street, lot lines, and topographic conditions.

Street Light as per Standard Drawing for Residential Street Lighting

8' Utility Easement

5' Sidewalk

See Detail "A" ⑧

35' Max. 32' Min.

49.5 min.

40'

Min. 10' R/W

6' min. Concrete Sidewalk to Public Street or Walk. For Sidewalk width greater than 6', R/W width shall be Sidewalk width plus 4'.

4' wide Paver Block Strip Behind Sidewalk

R/W 0.5' Behind Paver Block Strip

Sidewalk shall be 6" thick with reinforcement along Rolled Curb

Rolled Curb

Transition

Vertical Curb

R=5'

R=28'

R/W

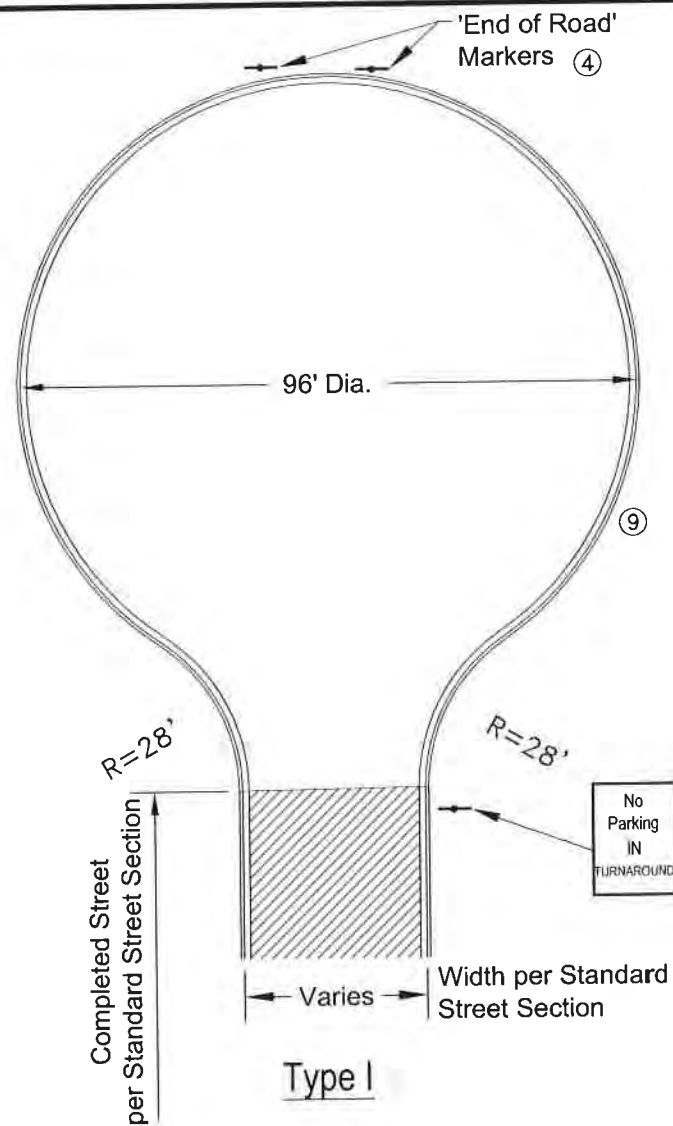
Utility Easement (per Street Standard)

5" Thick Concrete Sidewalk Along Street with Vertical Curb

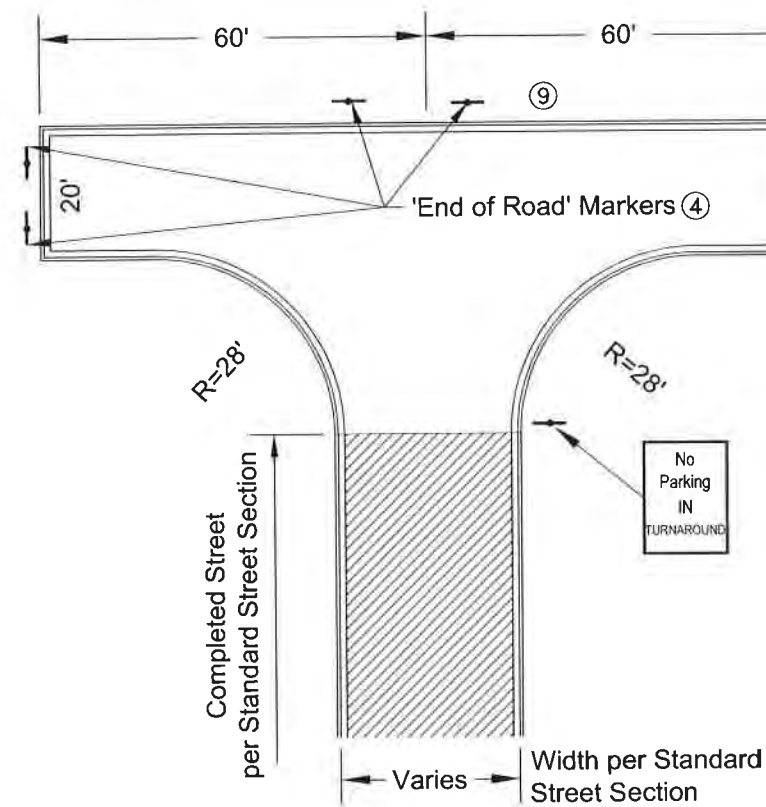
Concrete Curb

R/W Width & Street Section per Street Standard

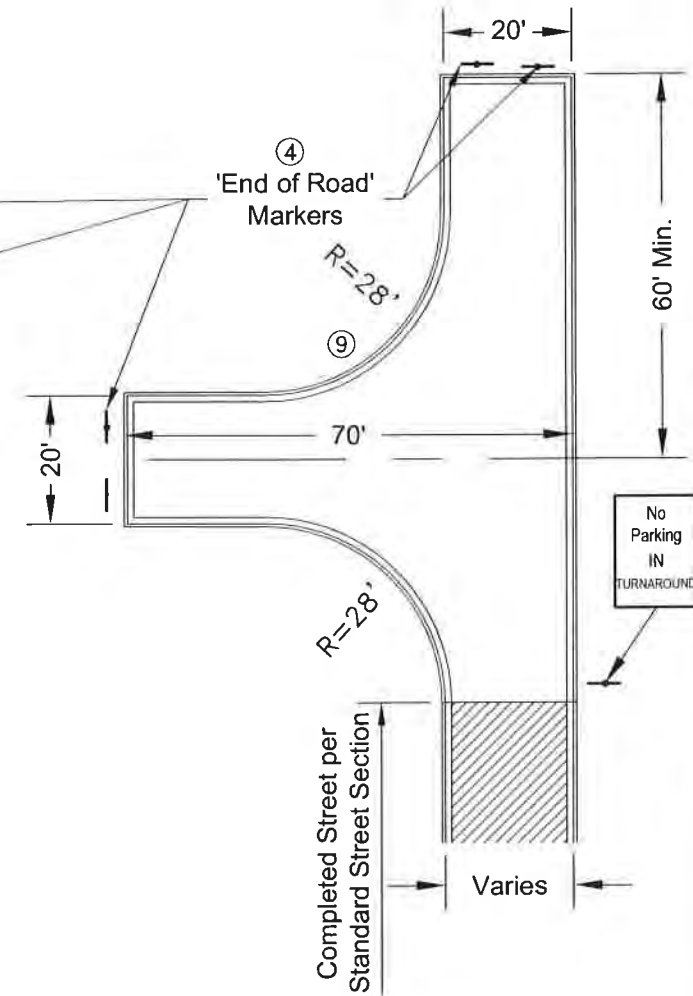
No Parking In CUL-DE-SAC



Type I



Type II

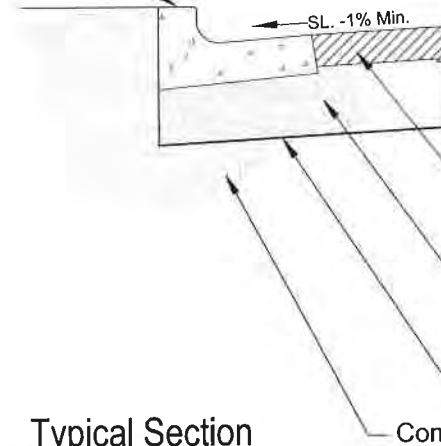


Type III

NOTES:

- Other configurations may be approved by the City Engineer and Fire Marshal; basic dimensional criterion shown herein must be satisfied.
- Temporary easements must be granted for those portions of temporary turnarounds outside of platted public utility easements and rights-of-way.
- Temporary turnarounds may be designed to include driveways; public easement required.
- 'End of Roadway' markers per Standard Drawing for End of Road Marker & Dead End Signs must be placed as shown.
- All signs to be furnished and installed by 'Developer.' Signs and installation to be in accordance with MUTCD and City Specifications.
- One street light required. Locate as per Standard Drawing for Residential Street Lighting.
- Temporary turnarounds with steep embankments exceeding three feet (3') in height must have guardrail or barrier protection; as required and/or approved by the City Engineer.
- Temporary turnarounds shall be designed to provide a minimum drainage slope of 1% to an approved public storm drainage system; including catch basins and piping, as required.
- Curb, Type 'B' required all-around or as approved by the City Engineer.

Type 'B' Curb



Typical Section

REVISIONS	DESCRIPTION	
	DATE	



DRAFTED BY: C. Edwards	CHECKED BY: K. Lilly	DRAWING SCALE: NTS	DATE: 3-5-2014
---------------------------	-------------------------	-----------------------	-------------------

TEMPORARY TURNAROUND	 CITY OF MOSCOW ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT
DRAWING NUMBER: 5	

1. Replacement curb and sidewalk may be cast monolithic with prior approval of City Engineer.
2. Sidewalk to back-of-curb slope may not exceed 12:1 without City Engineer's approval.
3. Light broom finish curb parallel with the long axis of curb.
4. Rolled curb prohibited where sidewalk is adjacent to curb, unless specially allowed by the City Engineer. In areas without planter strips, sidewalks adjacent to rolled curb shall be a minimum of six inches (6") thick.
5. All curb roadway planimetric radii dimensions shall be measured to the "Radii Dimension Line" shown in the typical curb section.
6. See table for curb radii requirements. Thirty foot (30') curb radii are required where any City street intersects an Idaho Transportation Department roadway.

-
- Diagram illustrating the cross-section of a curb and gutter assembly. The curb is 4' wide and 8" high. It is embedded in a 6" thick pavement. A No. 4 rebar is shown extending from the curb into the pavement, with a 1' lap length. The rebar is bent at a 1 1/2" angle. The curb is supported by a 6" thick base of 3/4" crushed aggregate. The diagram is labeled with dimensions and material specifications.

Diagram of Type 'A' Curb (8) showing dimensions and materials. The curb is shown in cross-section, with a 6" exposure and a 6" radii dimension line. The curb is 11-1/2" wide at the base and 4" high. The material is 4" of 3/4"(-) Aggr. (95% Comp. Req'd.). The curb is shown on a 1'-4" high pavement. The curb is labeled 'Tooled Chamfer' and 'Radii Dimension Line'.

②

Tooled Chamfer

⑥

6"

2-3/4"

6" Exposure

Pavement

1'-4"

4"

11-1/2"

4" of 3/4"(-)
Aggr. (95%
Comp. Req'd.)

TYPE 'A' CURB ⑧

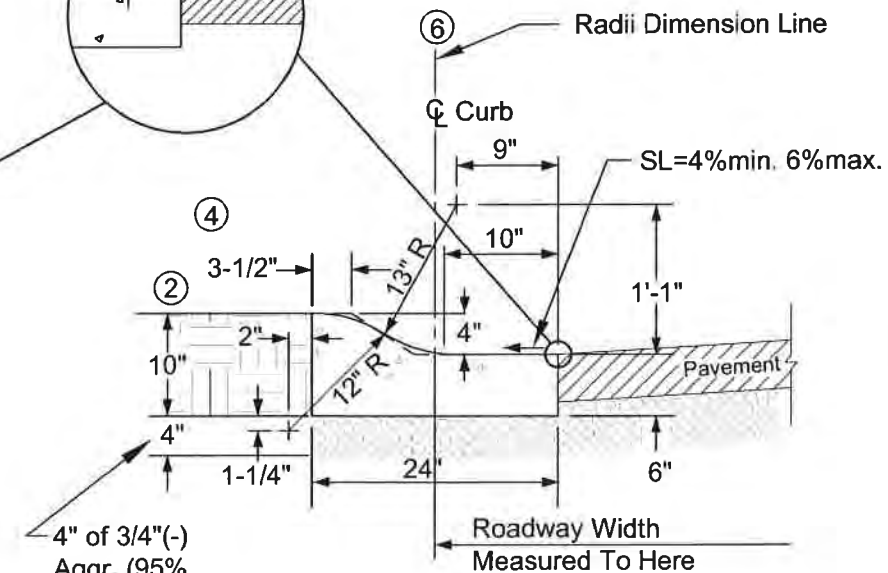
TYPE 'A' CURB ⑧

4" Min. of 3/4"(-) Aggr.
(95% Comp. Req'd.)

The diagram illustrates the transition from a vertical curve to a pavement surface. Key dimensions include:

- Radii Dimension Line**: Indicated by an arrow pointing to the top of the vertical curve.
- Horizontal Distances**:
 - 2'-0"
 - 1'-6"
 - 0" - 1" Batter
- Vertical Offsets**:
 - 1'-1/2"
 - 4"
 - 6"
 - 4-1/2"
 - 6"
- Radii**:
 - $R = 1''$
 - $R = \frac{1}{2}''$
 - $R = 3\frac{1}{2}'' \pm \frac{1}{2}''$
- Pavement**: Shaded area representing the road surface.
- Roadway Width Measured To Here**: Label at the bottom indicating the measurement point.

1.) TYPE 'C' - ROLLED CURB ⑨

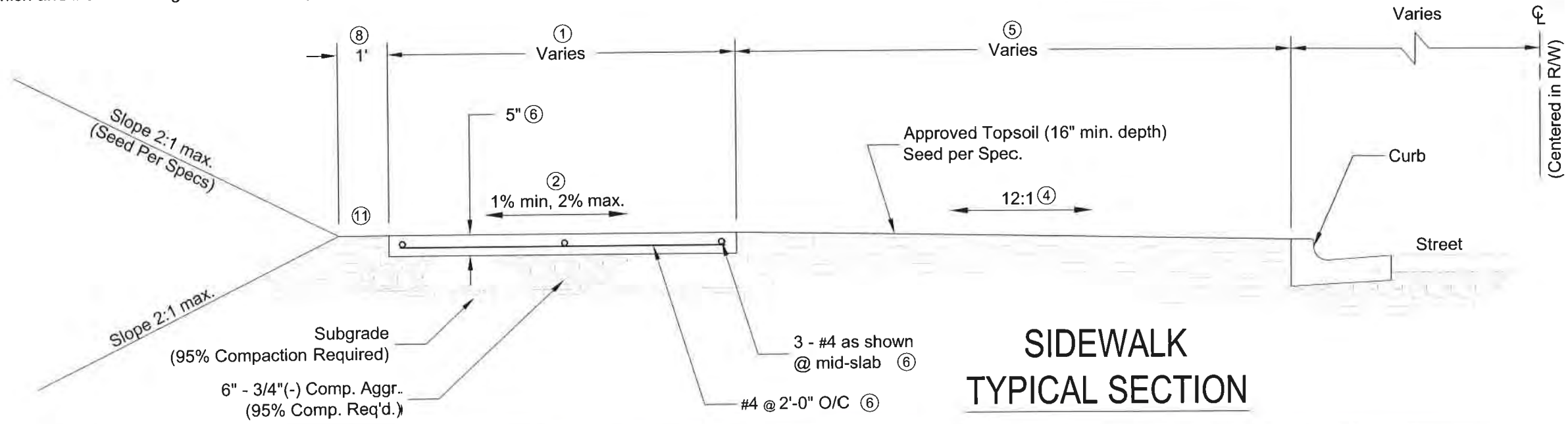
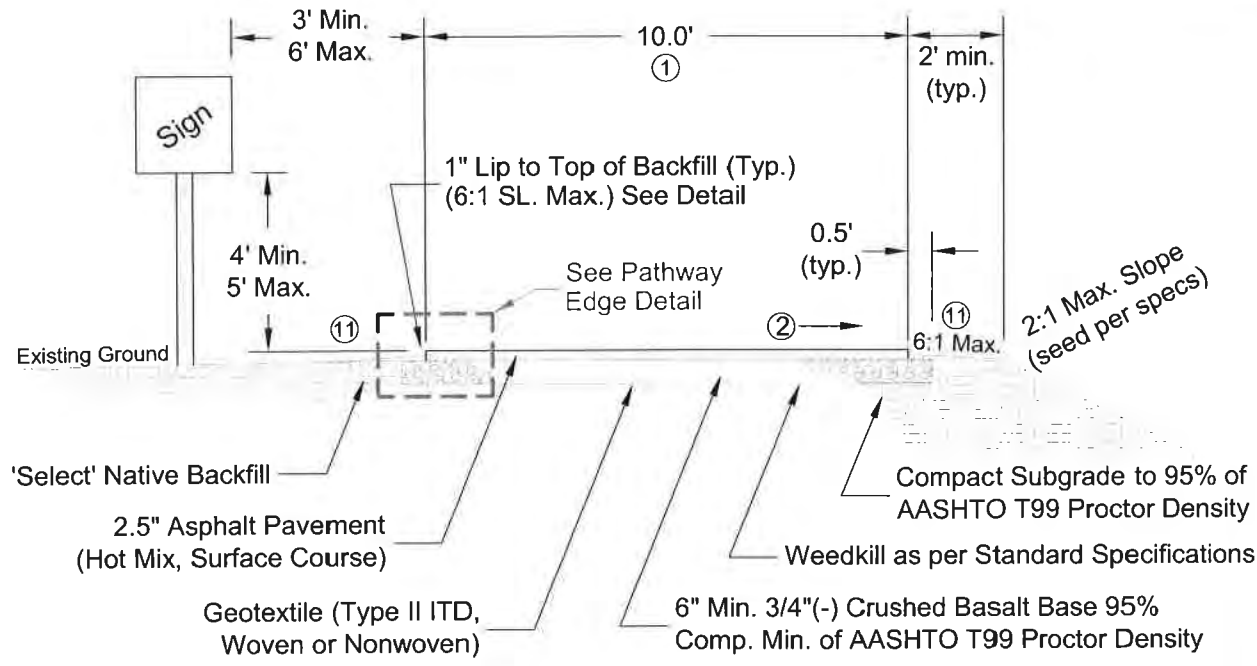
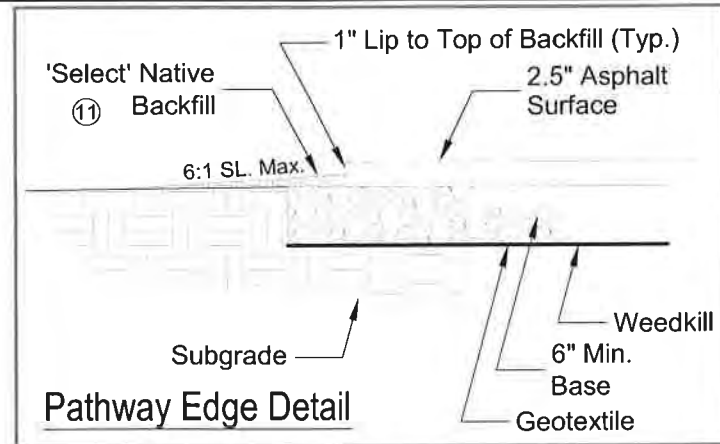


6

CURBS & GUTTERS	CITY OF MOSCOW ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT	DRAFTED BY: C. Edwards / K. Kipp		SIGNED AND DATED	
		CHECKED BY: K. Lilly		DATE	REVISIONS
		DRAWING SCALE: NTS			
		DATE: 3-5-2014			
DRAWING NUMBER:					
6					

NOTES:

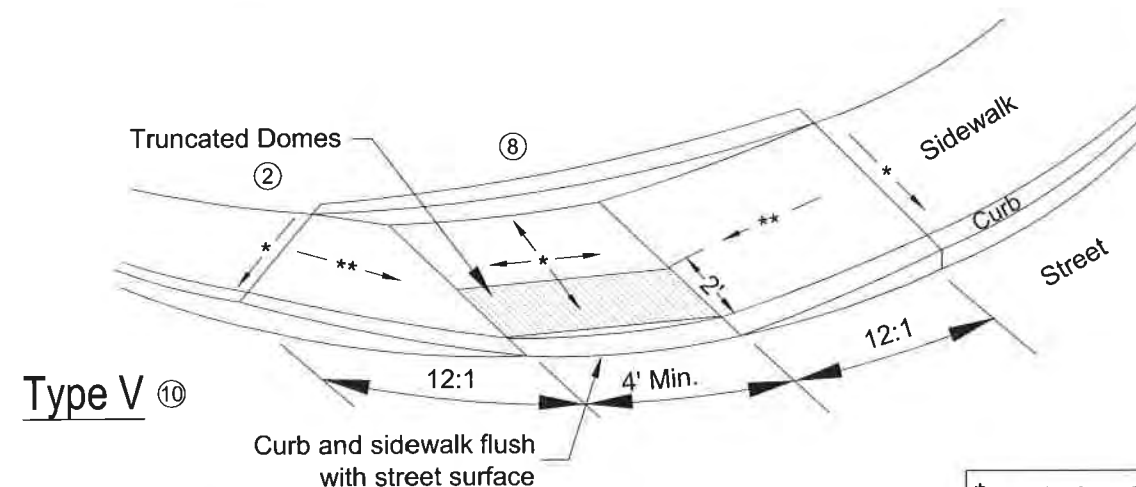
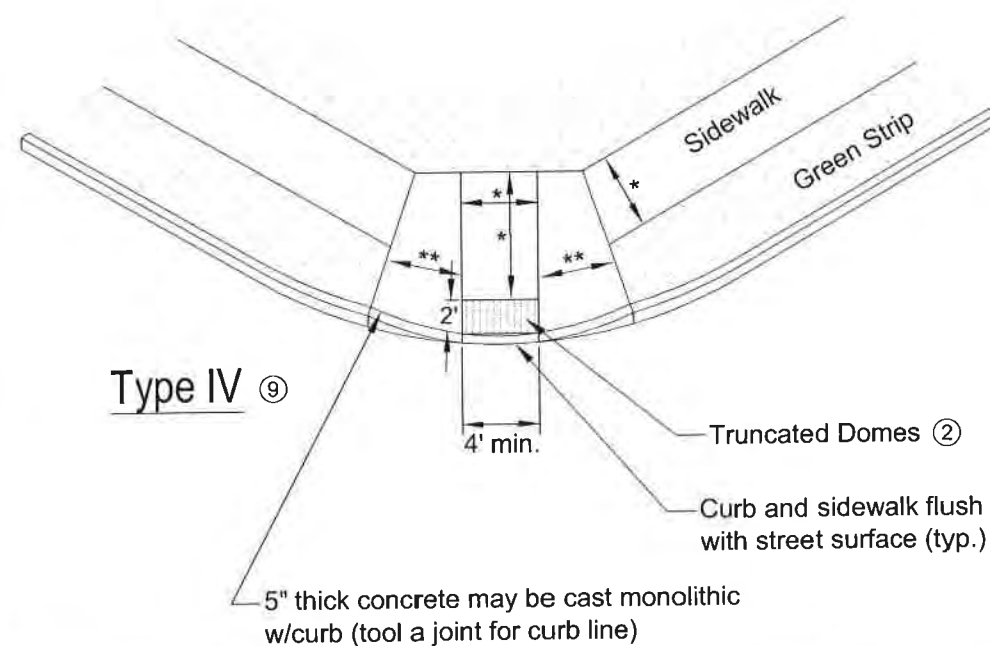
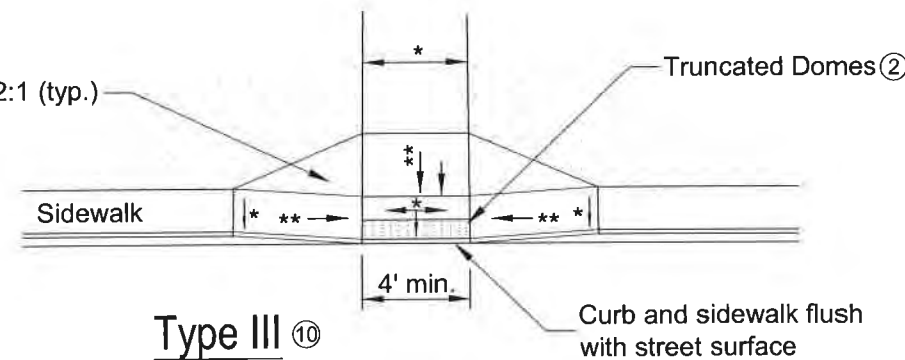
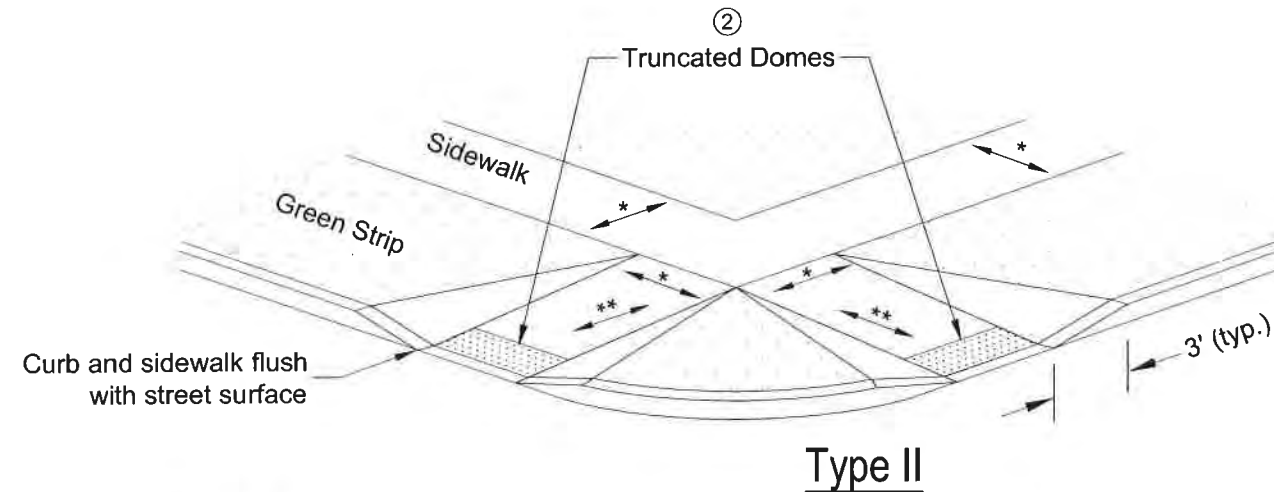
1. Minimum sidewalk widths shall be five feet (5') for local streets. For sidewalk widths for collectors and arterials, see Standard Street Section Drawings. Pathway width shall be ten feet (10') unless otherwise approved by the City Engineer.
2. Maximum cross slope of 2.0%; minimum cross slope of 1% - pathway cross slope may be 'crown' or 'shed'. Maximum sustained longitudinal grade for pathways of 5%. Pathways shall be free of humps, dips, or unnecessary curves.
3. Curb and sidewalk may be cast monolithic for repairs only with prior approval of City Engineer.
4. Slope from sidewalk to back-of-curb may not exceed 12:1 without City Engineer's approval.
5. Green strip required between curb and sidewalk width as specified in Standard Street Section Drawings. In areas of excessive cuts and fills, width may be reduced, as approved by the City Engineer.
6. Sidewalks shall be five inches (5") thick as shown on this drawing - with the following exceptions:
 - a. Sidewalks through driveways shall be six inches (6") thick and constructed per the Std. Dwg. for Driveway Approaches.
 - b. Sidewalks constructed adjacent to rolled curb shall be six inches (6") thick and reinforced as shown on this drawing.
 - c. Reinforcement as directed by City Engineer.
7. Coarse broom finish sidewalk concrete perpendicular to the long axis of sidewalk; light broom finish curb concrete parallel to the long axis of curb.
8. This dimension shall be four feet (4') where standard franchise utility pedestals (excluding transformers) are to be located and shall be six feet (6') where pedestals and an AVISTA power transformer pad is required (see Standard Drawing for Franchise Utility Details).
9. Any trees adjacent to or with branches overhanging the pathway shall be kept trimmed such that ten feet (10') of both vertical and horizontal clearance exists between any branches and the pathway. Landscape vegetation cannot overhang sidewalk.
10. If fall protection is required by code, railing should be installed with a minimum height of 42" and a minimum height of 54" for bridges. Railing style must be approved by City Engineer.
11. 'Select' native backfill shall be free of clods, roots, gravel, and other inert material and shall be neatly graded to blend with the path and the adjoining ground. Backfill shall be compacted to 90% within 2' of path edge.
12. Furnish and install drainage culverts as required and as directed by the City Engineer.



REVISIONS		SIGNED AND DATED		DRAFTED BY:		CITY OF MOSCOW	
DESCRIPTION	DATE	PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER	REGISTERED	C. Edwards	K. Lilly	ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT	DRAWING NUMBER:
		8832	5-19-14				7

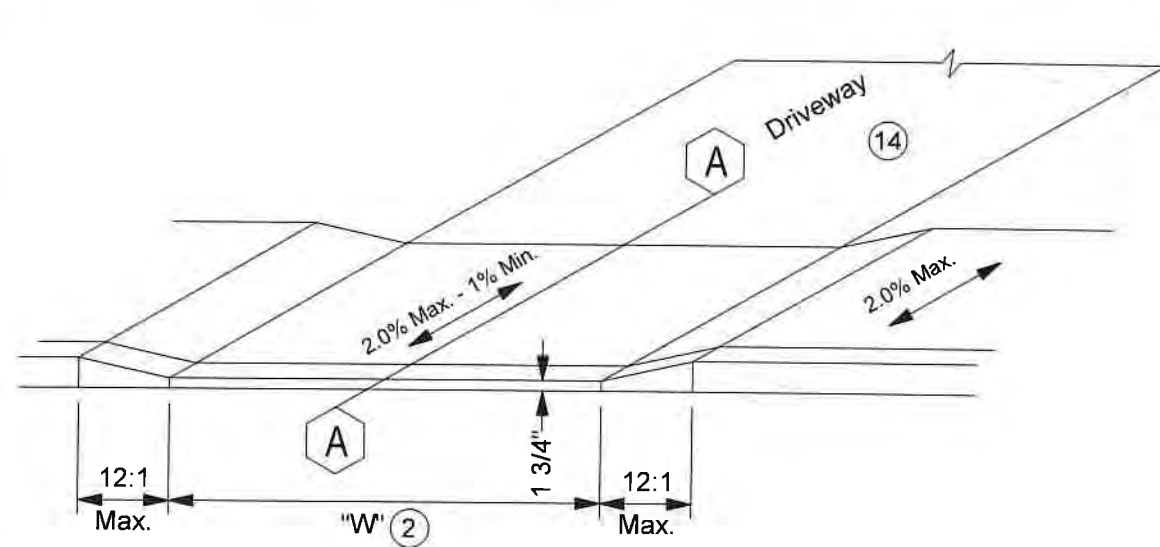
1. Moscow Standard Construction Specifications apply. Pedestrian ramps must comply with current Americans with Disability Act (ADA) Accessibility Guidelines.
2. All ramps shall be textured with Detectable Warnings, "Truncated Domes" as required by the current ADA Guidelines and as allowed by the City Engineer. The truncated domes shall extend the full width of the flush curb ramp and two feet (2') radial to back of curb. Truncated Domes shall be prefabricated plate units cast monolithic with the concrete and set flush and to manufactured specifications. Coarse broom finish the remainder of the ramp.
3. All curb roadway planimetric radii dimensions shall be measured to the 'Radii Dimension Line' shown in the typical curb sections. See Standard Drawing for Curbs & Sidewalks. Curb radii shall conform to "Curb Radii Requirements" table in Standard Drawing for Curbs & Gutters.
4. Light broom finish curbs and gutters parallel with the long axis of the curb and/or curb and gutter. Coarse broom finish sidewalks perpendicular to the long axis of sidewalk.

-
- Truncated Domes (2)
- 4' min.
- 8
- 3" min.
- 8
- 4' min.
- Curb and sidewalk flush with street surface (typ.)
- Type I**
- (Typical - Both Ramps)
- Max. slope of 12%

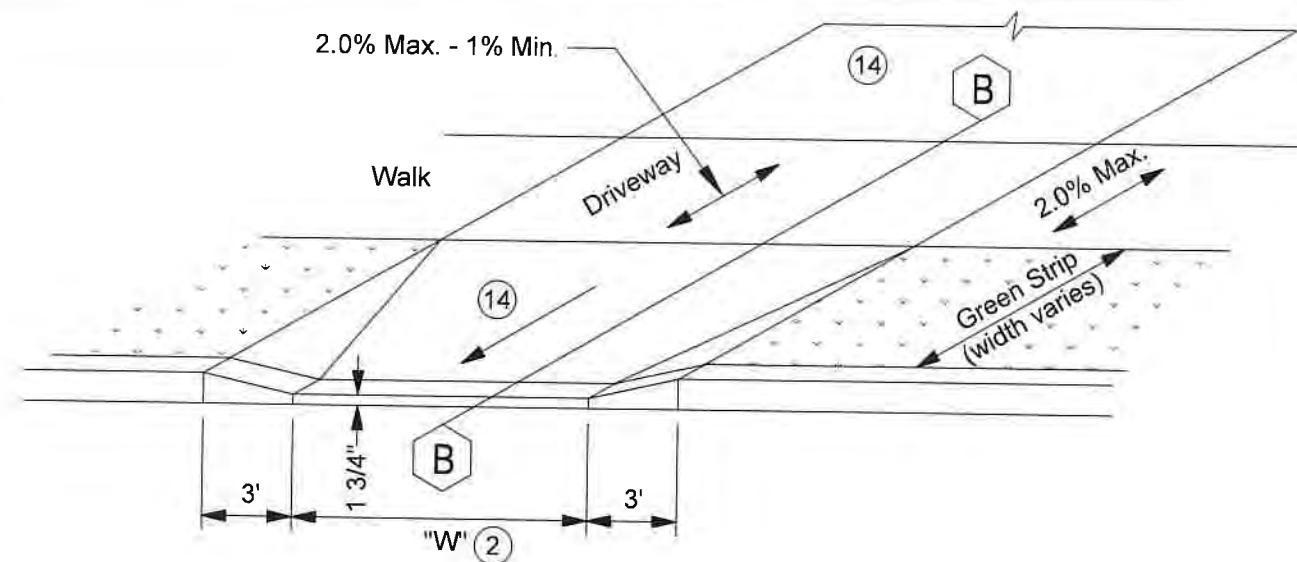


* 2.0% Max. Slope (8)
** 12:1 Max. Slope

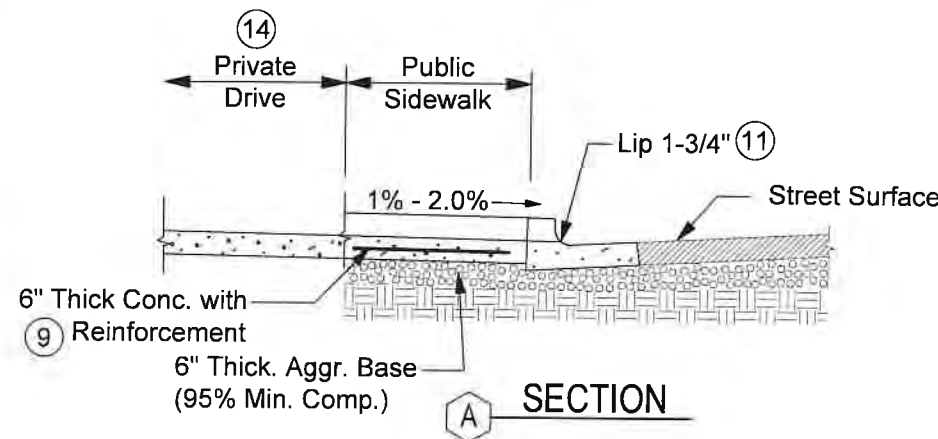
PEDESTRIAN RAMPS CITY OF MOSCOW ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT	DRAFTED BY: K.Kipp / B.Buvel C.Edwards	SIGNED AND DATED 	REVISIONS	
	CHECKED BY: K.Lilly		DATE	DESCRIPTION
	DRAWING SCALE: NTS			
	DATE: 3-5-2014			
DRAWING NUMBER: 0				



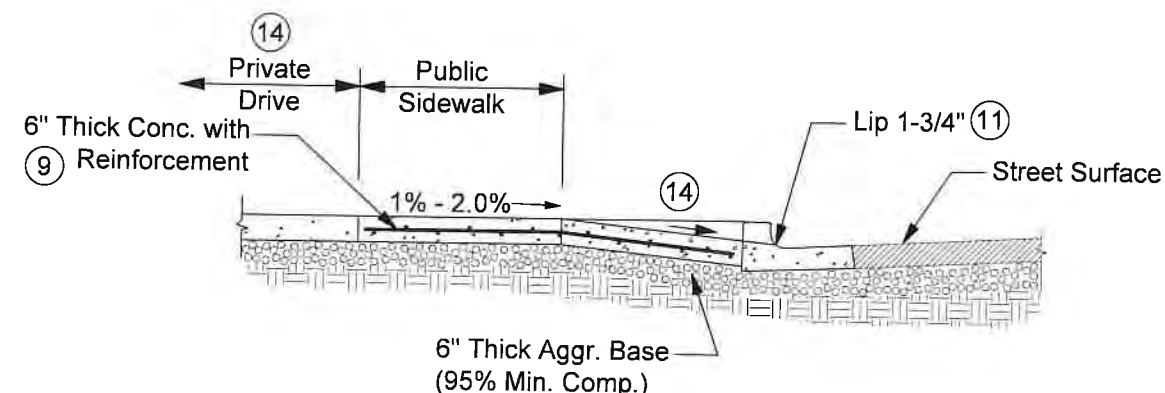
TYPE I



TYPE II



SECTION A



SECTION B

NOTES:

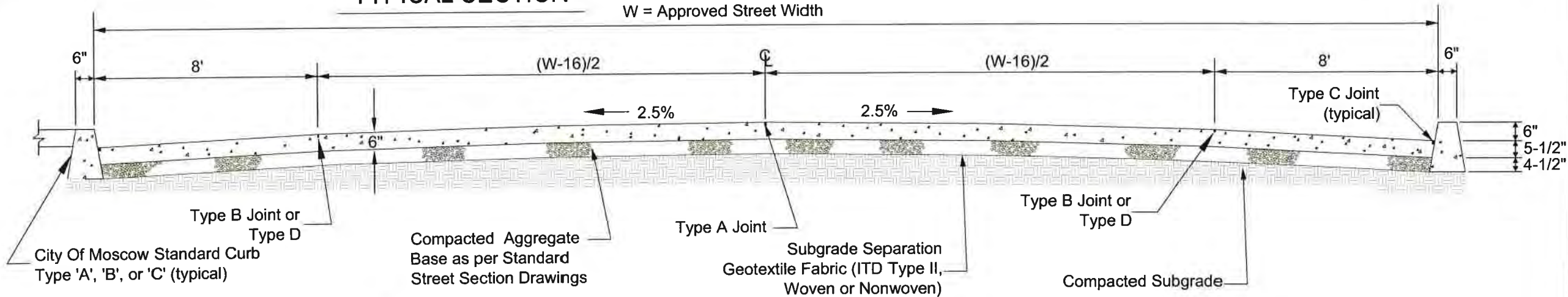
- Existing curb and sidewalk section to be removed (sawcuts required) prior to construction of vehicular approaches.
- The width "W" of a vehicle approach providing access to residential uses shall be a maximum of thirty feet (30'). Vehicle approaches providing two-way access to commercial uses shall be a maximum of forty feet (40') wide unless a wider width is deemed appropriate by the City Engineer.
- Vehicle approaches shall be located at least thirty feet (30') from the intersection of the curb line of an intersecting street.
- Approaches shall be limited to one per street frontage for each lot, with the following exceptions:
 - Two twenty foot (20') curb cuts may be permitted to commercial uses where one cut will be egress only and the other ingress only.
 - Additional approaches may be authorized by the City Engineer where, in his/her opinion, an exceptionally long street frontage or traffic conditions in the area justify such approaches.
- Truncated domes are not to be installed in sidewalk at driveways.
- A City of Moscow excavation permit is required to construct new driveways through existing curbs and sidewalks.

- Curb and sidewalk may be cast monolithic with prior approval of City Engineer. (Strike dummy joint at back of curb)
- Driveways within State of Idaho right-of-way are subject to Idaho Transportation Department standards and permits. Inquire at Moscow Engineering Department (208-883-7034).
- Reinforcement shall be 6 x 6 - W2.1 / 2.1 welded wire mesh or No. 4 rebar @ 1'-0" centers each way centered in slab.
- Forms shall be inspected by the City prior to placing concrete. No Exceptions.
- Lip height shall be 1-3/4" (plus/minus 1/4").
- Vehicle approaches per this standard required for all driveways.
- In areas with rolled curb, the number of driveways shall not exceed the number of curb cuts allowed per lot (as per Zoning Code Section 6-4).
- Allowed gradient per Driveway Grade Limitation Standard Drawing.

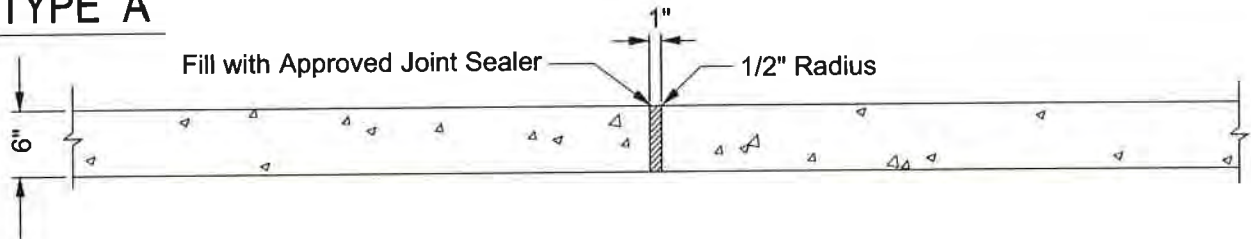
DRIVEWAY APPROACHES CITY OF MOSCOW ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT		DRAFTED BY: K. Kipp / C. Edwards	SIGNED AND DATED 		REVISIONS	
		CHECKED BY: K. Lilly			DATE	DESCRIPTION
		DRAWING SCALE: NOT TO SCALE			2-4-2021	Changed driveway widths from 20' and 30' to 30' and 40'
		DATE: 3-5-2014				
DRAWING NUMBER: 9						

TYPICAL SECTION

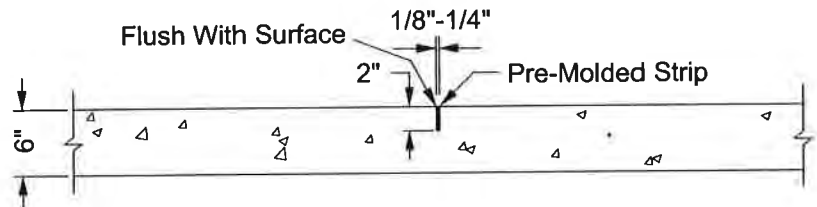
W = Approved Street Width



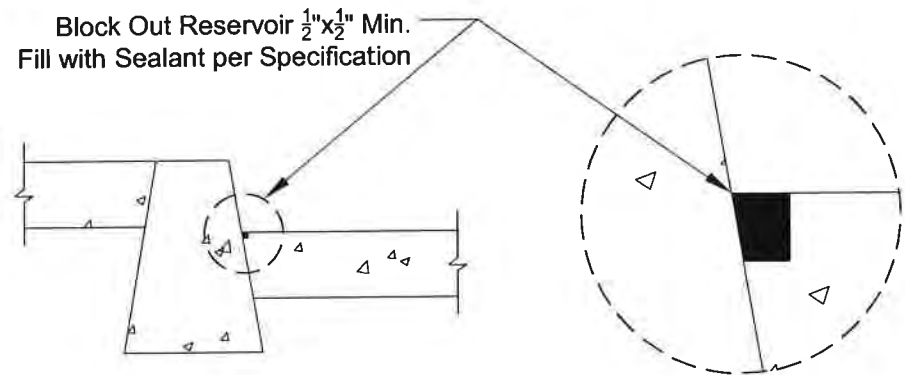
TYPE A



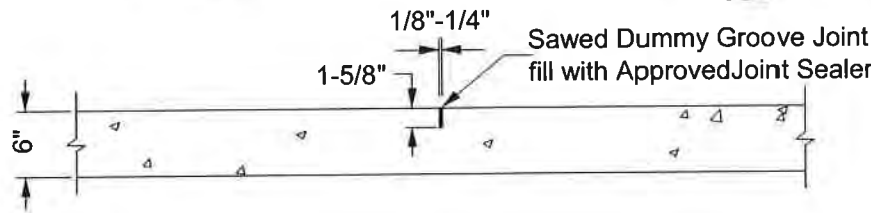
TYPE B



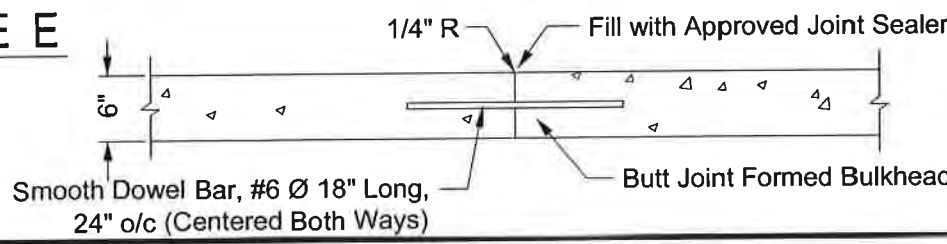
TYPE C



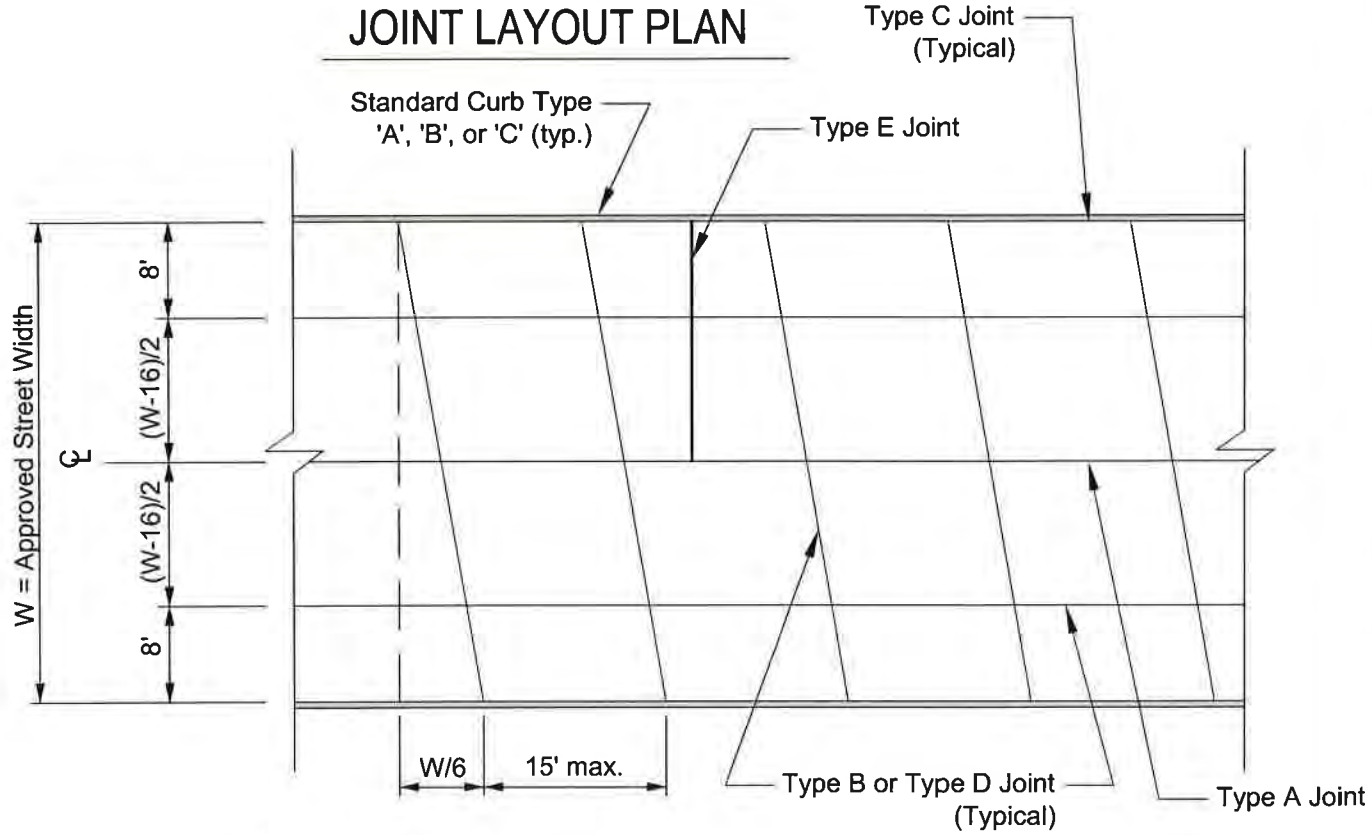
TYPE D



TYPE E



JOINT LAYOUT PLAN



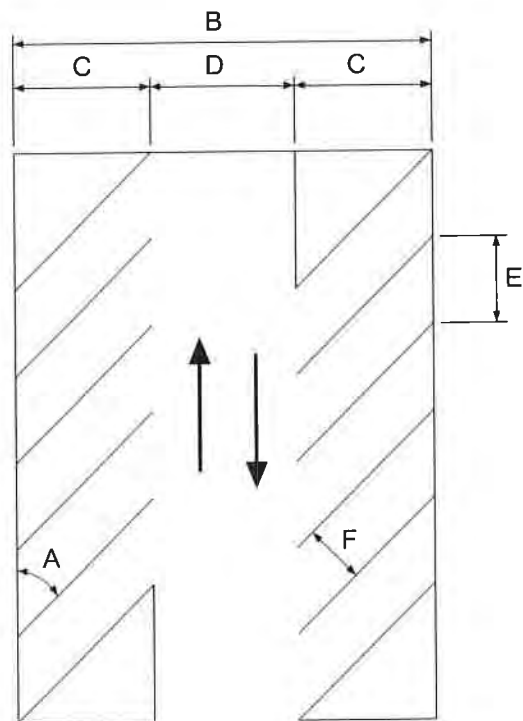
NOTE:

1. The repair of cement concrete street shall include the installation of 9" long 5/8" diameter steel dowels @ 1'-0" o/c @ mid slab, drilled and tightly driven or epoxied 4.5" into the existing slab.
2. Contractor shall submit a pavement joint pattern for entire project for approval by City Engineer.
3. When possible, manholes and other appurtenances shall be centered between joints.
4. Compact all subgrade and base aggregate to 95% of AASHTO T99 max. proctor density.
5. Cement concrete pavement allowed when approved by the City Engineer.

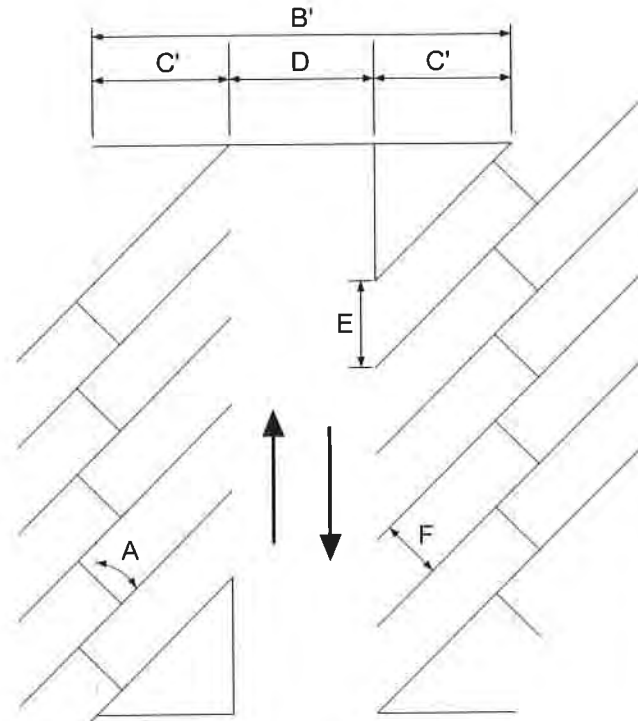
		REVISIONS	
		DATE	DESCRIPTION
SIGNED AND DATED			
DRAFTED BY:		K. Kipp / C. Edwards	
CHECKED BY:		K. Lilly	
DRAWING SCALE:		NTS	
DATE:		3-5-2014	
CEMENT CONCRETE PAVEMENT			
CITY OF MOSCOW ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT			
DRAWING NUMBER:			
10			

NOTE:

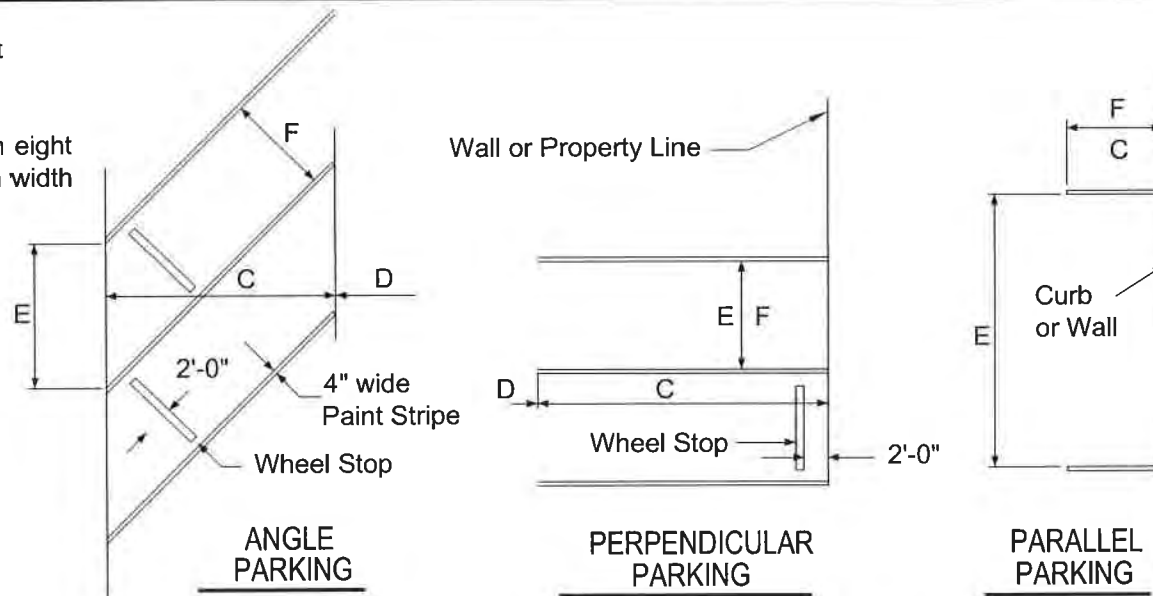
1. CITY CODE HAS PRECEDENCE OVER THIS DRAWING. Parking lots shall conform strictly to the Off-Street Parking Requirements of City Code (Title 4, Section 6-5).
2. See also ADA Standards and International Building Code for Design Accessibility.
3. Single ADA accessible vehicle spaces require a five foot (5') access aisle. Van accessible stalls shall have an eight foot (8') wide aisle width. Two (2) ADA accessible spaces may share a common access aisle with a minimum width of eight feet (8'). Spaces to be standard vehicle size.
4. Dimensions shown are minimum; user friendly lots exceed these dimensions.
5. Fire Code requirements relative to traffic aisle width have precedence over this drawing.
6. Sidewalk adjacent to curb shall slope -2.0% or -1% toward curb.



TWO-WAY TRAFFIC

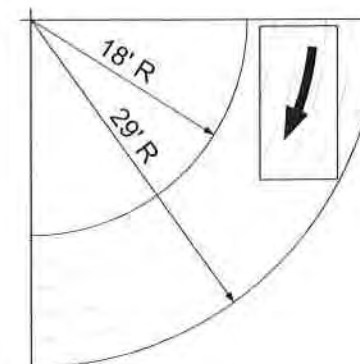


ONE-WAY TRAFFIC



Minimum Number of Accessible Parking Spaces
ADA Standards for Accessible Design 4.1.2(5)

Total Parking Spaces In Lot	Total Minimum Accessible Spaces	Spaces Requiring Van Accessible 8' Access Aisle
1 to 25	1	1
26 to 50	2	1
51 to 75	3	1
76 to 100	4	1
101 to 150	5	1
151 to 200	6	1
201 to 300	7	1
301 to 400	8	1
401 to 500	9	2
501 to 1000	2% of Total	1/8 of Total Minimum Accessible Spaces
1001 and over	20 plus 1 for each 100 over 1000	

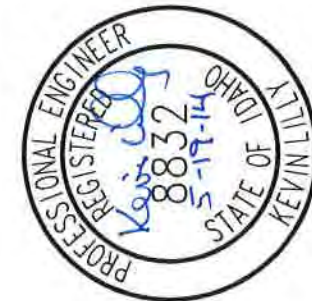


TURNING CLEARANCES

A	B	C	D	E	F	B'	C'
PARKING ANGLE	PARKING SECTION WIDTH	PARKING BANK WIDTH	TRAFFIC AISLE WIDTH	CURB LENGTH PER CAR	CAR STALL WIDTH	PARKING SECTION WIDTH	PARKING BANK WIDTH
TWO WAY TRAFFIC STANDARD VEHICLES							
0°	36'	8'	20'	23'	8'		
45°	58'	19'	20'	12'	8.5'	51'	15.5'
60°	60'	20'	20'	9.8'	8.5'	55'	17.5'
90°	64'	20'	24'	9'	9'		
TWO WAY TRAFFIC COMPACT VEHICLES							
0°	35'	7.5'	20'	15'	7.5'		
45°	52'	16'	20'	10.6'	7.5'	47'	13.3'
60°	54'	16.8'	20'	8.7'	7.5'	50'	14.9'
90°	50'	15'	20'	7.5'	7.5'		
ONE WAY TRAFFIC STANDARD VEHICLES							
0°	28'	8'	12'	23'	8'		
45°	50'	19'	12'	12'	8.5'	43'	15.5'
60°	55'	20'	15'	9.8'	8.5'	50'	17.5'
ONE WAY TRAFFIC COMPACT VEHICLES							
0°	27'	7.5'	12'	15'	7.5'		
45°	44'	16'	12'	10.6'	7.5'	39'	13.3'
60°	49'	16.8'	15'	8.7'	7.5'	45'	14.9'

REVISIONS	DESCRIPTION	
	DATE	

SIGNED AND DATED



DRAFTED BY: MAS/KWK/CEE

CHECKED BY: K. Lilly

DRAWING SCALE: NTS

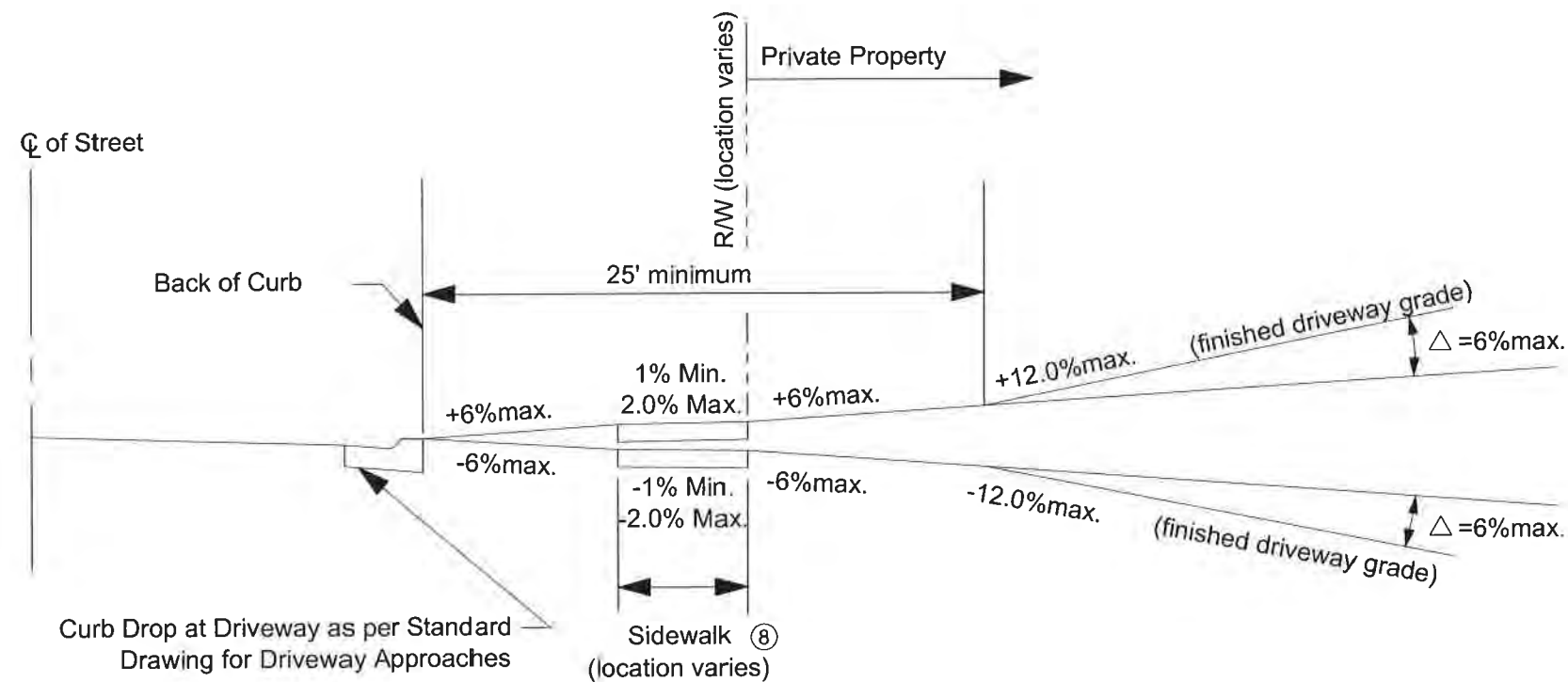
DATE: 1-27-2012

PARKING LOT

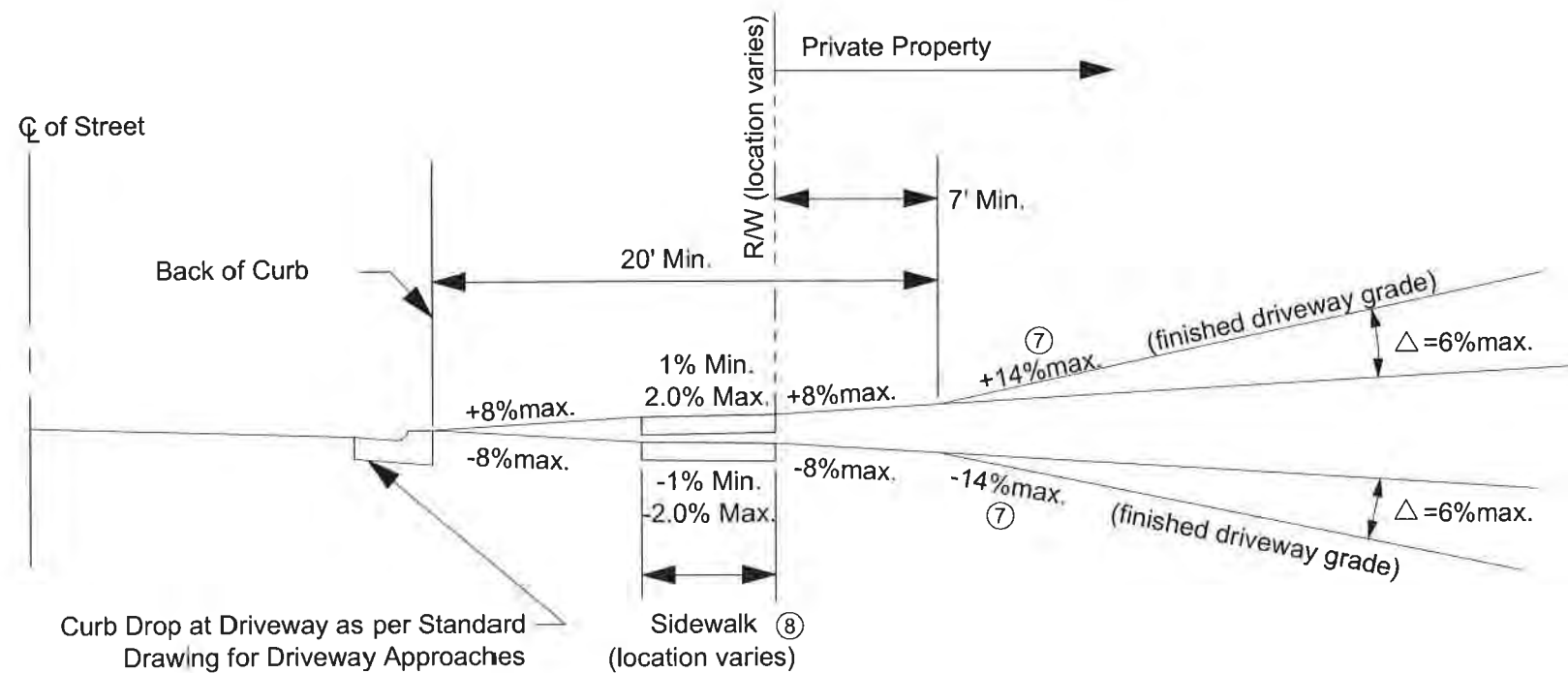
CITY OF MOSCOW
ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

DRAWING NUMBER:

11



TYPE I DRIVEWAY



TYPE II DRIVEWAY

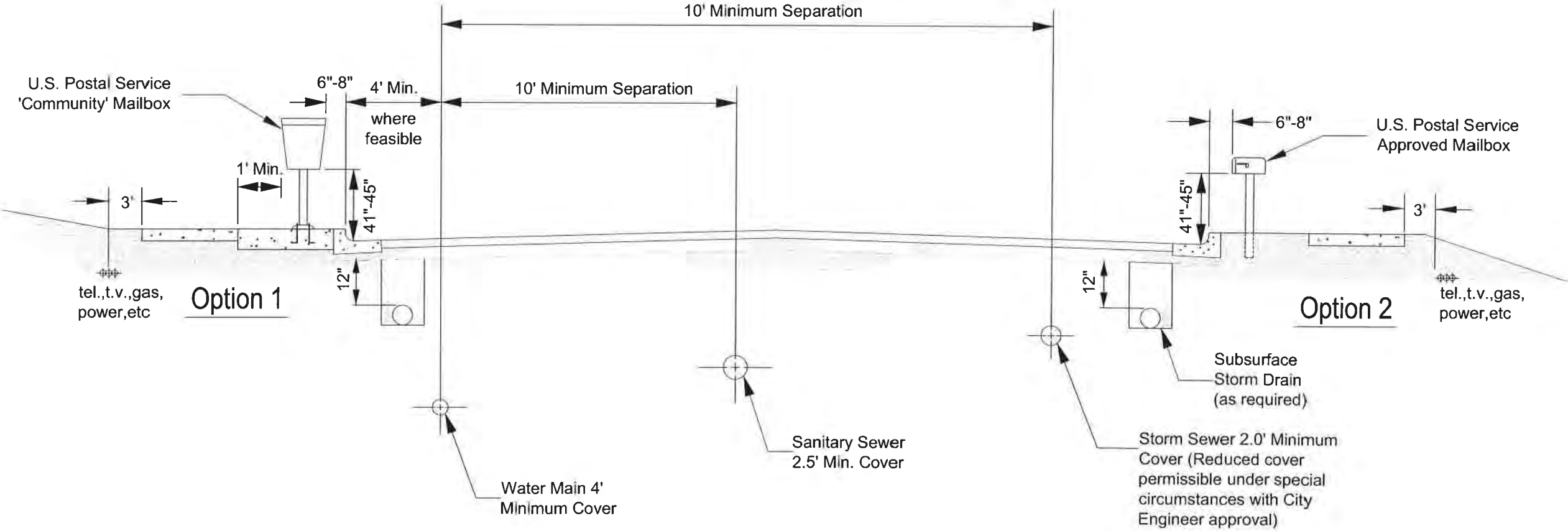
NOTES:

1. TYPE I DRIVEWAY applies to all driveways except those for single family dwellings and duplexes.
2. TYPE II DRIVEWAY applies to single family and duplex lots.
3. Driveway grade must also match existing sidewalk elevation. The City Engineer may allow reconstruction of the sidewalk for the purpose of matching a proposed driveway grade. ADA Standards Apply.
4. Maximum cross slope of driveways shall not exceed 5.0%.
5. Maximum slope of parking areas and aisles shall not exceed 5.0% in any direction.
6. Noted grades measured at driveway centerline.
7. Or as approved by the Building Official.
8. Sidewalk adjacent to curb shall slope -2.0% or -1% towards curb.

REVISIONS		SIGNED AND DATED		DRAWING NUMBER:	
DATE	DESCRIPTION	DRAFTED BY:	CHECKED BY:	DRAWING SCALE:	DATE:
		K. Kipp, C. Edwards	K. Lilly	N T S	2-27-2014
		DRIVEWAY GRADE LIMITATIONS CITY OF MOSCOW ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT			
DRAWING NUMBER: 12					

NOTES:

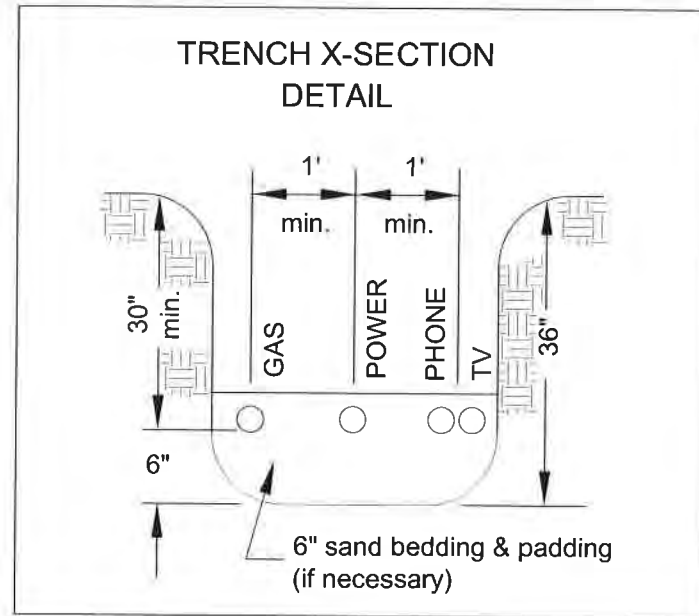
- 1. The locations of City water, sanitary sewer and storm sewer mains shown are preferred where possible; curvilinear street alignment and tangent utility runs dictate other locations, as approved by the City Engineer.
- 2. The 'community' style mailboxes shall be placed in locations approved by both the Postal Service and the City Engineer. The Developer is responsible for the construction of 'community' mailbox concrete support slab, all in accordance with U.S. Postal Service construction requirements. The support slab shall extend to the City sidewalk.
- 3. Utility poles (wood, metal, or other) shall be located with 1.5' minimum clearance from back of curb to face of pole or 1.0' minimum from back of sidewalk to face of pole. Sign posts shall be located 1.5' minimum from back of curb; their location shall also conform to MUTCD requirements.
- 4. Franchise utilities, including pedestals shall be located within street right-of-way or public utility easement and as shown on the Standard Drawing for Franchise Utility Details.



TYPICAL SECTION

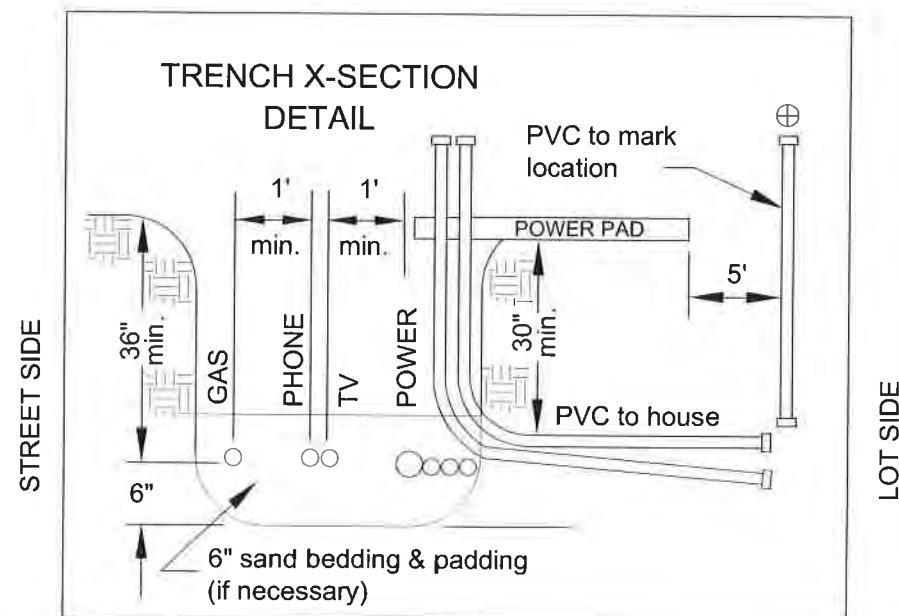
		REVISIONS		SIGNED AND DATED 	
		DATE	DESCRIPTION		
UTILITY & MAIL BOX LOCATIONS CITY OF MOSCOW ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT		DRAFTED BY: K.Kipp / M.Sass	CHECKED BY: K.Lilly	DRAWING SCALE: NTS	DATE: 3-31-2014
		DRAWING NUMBER:			
		13			

ROAD CROSSING FOR SECONDARY PEDESTAL (Typical)

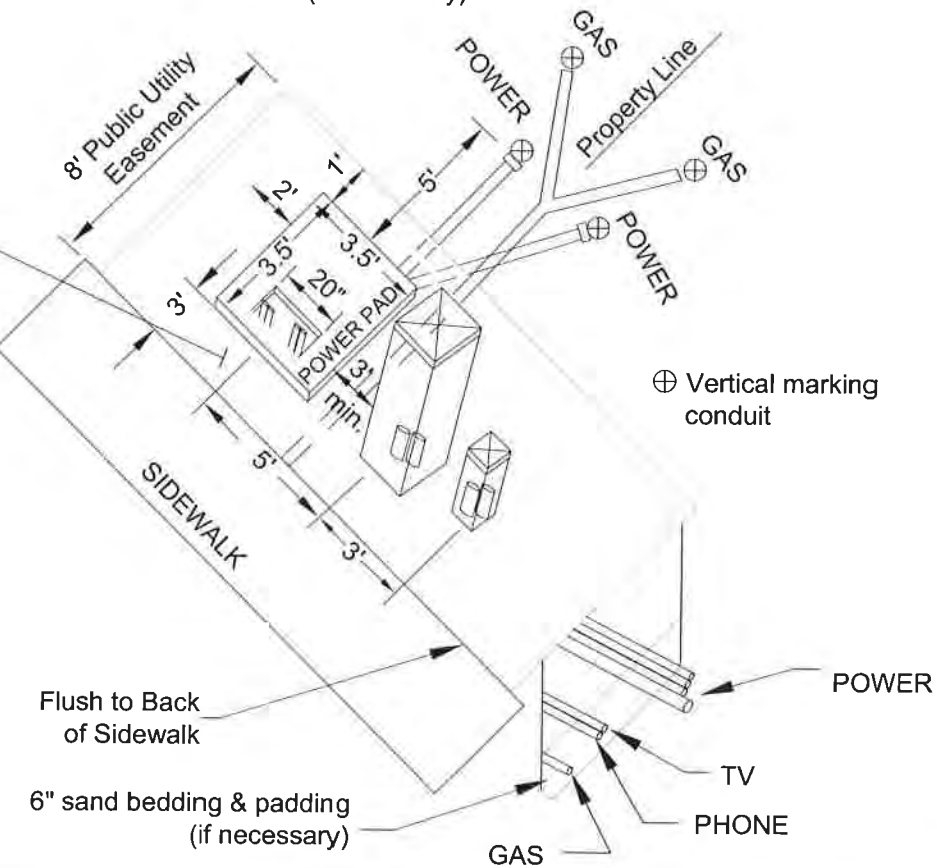
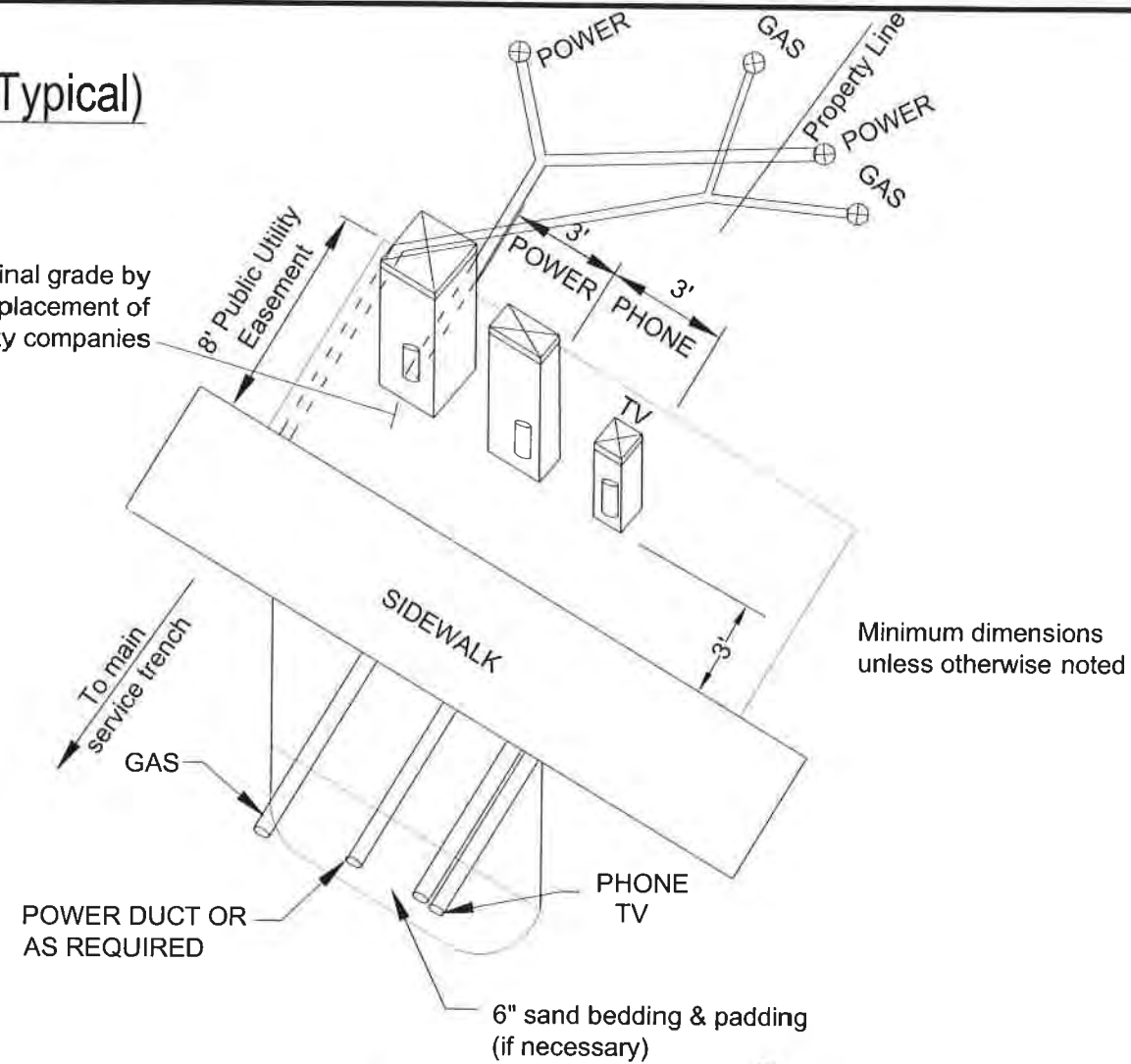


NOTES:

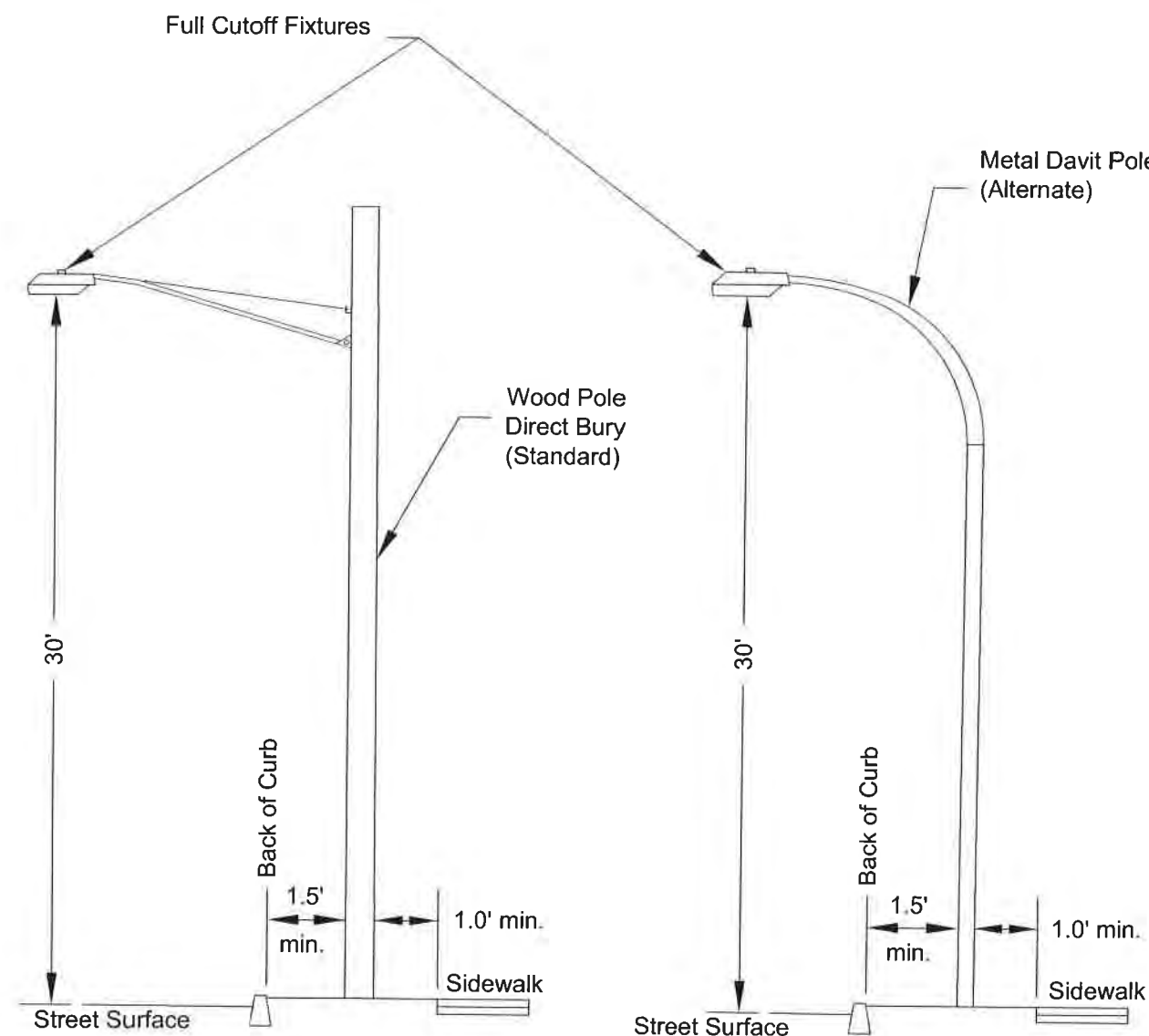
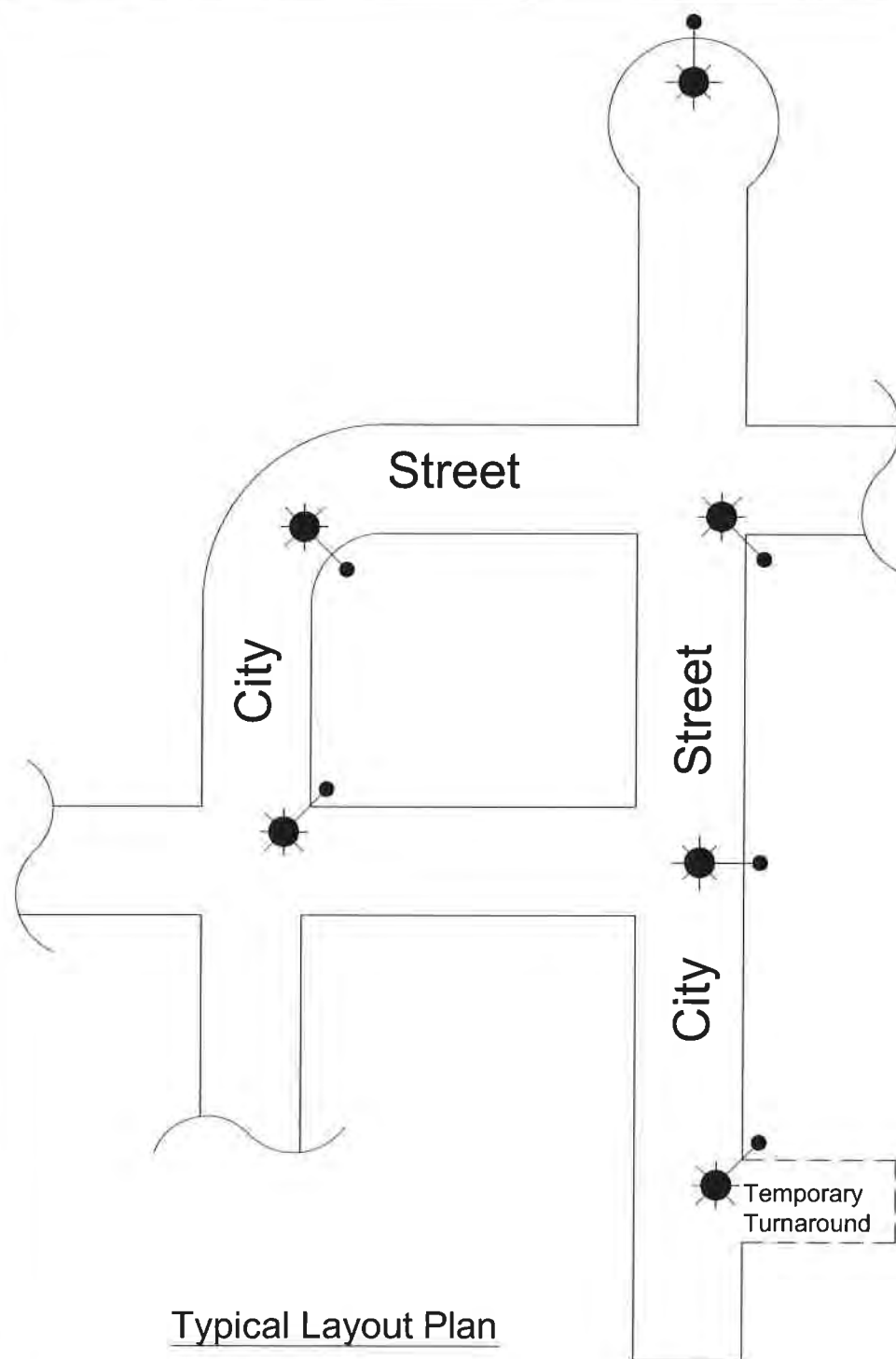
1. Verify conduit sizes with utilities prior to installation.
2. Bundle conduits for each utility at pedestal locations.
3. Dimensions shown are minimum unless otherwise noted.
4. Unless otherwise directed, the Gas, Power, Telephone, and T.V. Cable will be installed on the North and East sides of the street.
5. Furnish and install pull strings in all conduits.



MAIN LINE (Typical)



FRANCHISE UTILITY DETAILS	DRAFTED BY: K.Kipp		DETAIL PROVIDED BY THE FRANCHISE UTILITY COMPANIES	REVISIONS	
	CHECKED BY: K.Lilly			DATE	DESCRIPTION
CITY OF MOSCOW ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT	DRAWING SCALE: NTS				
	DATE: 1-30-2012				
DRAWING NUMBER: 14					

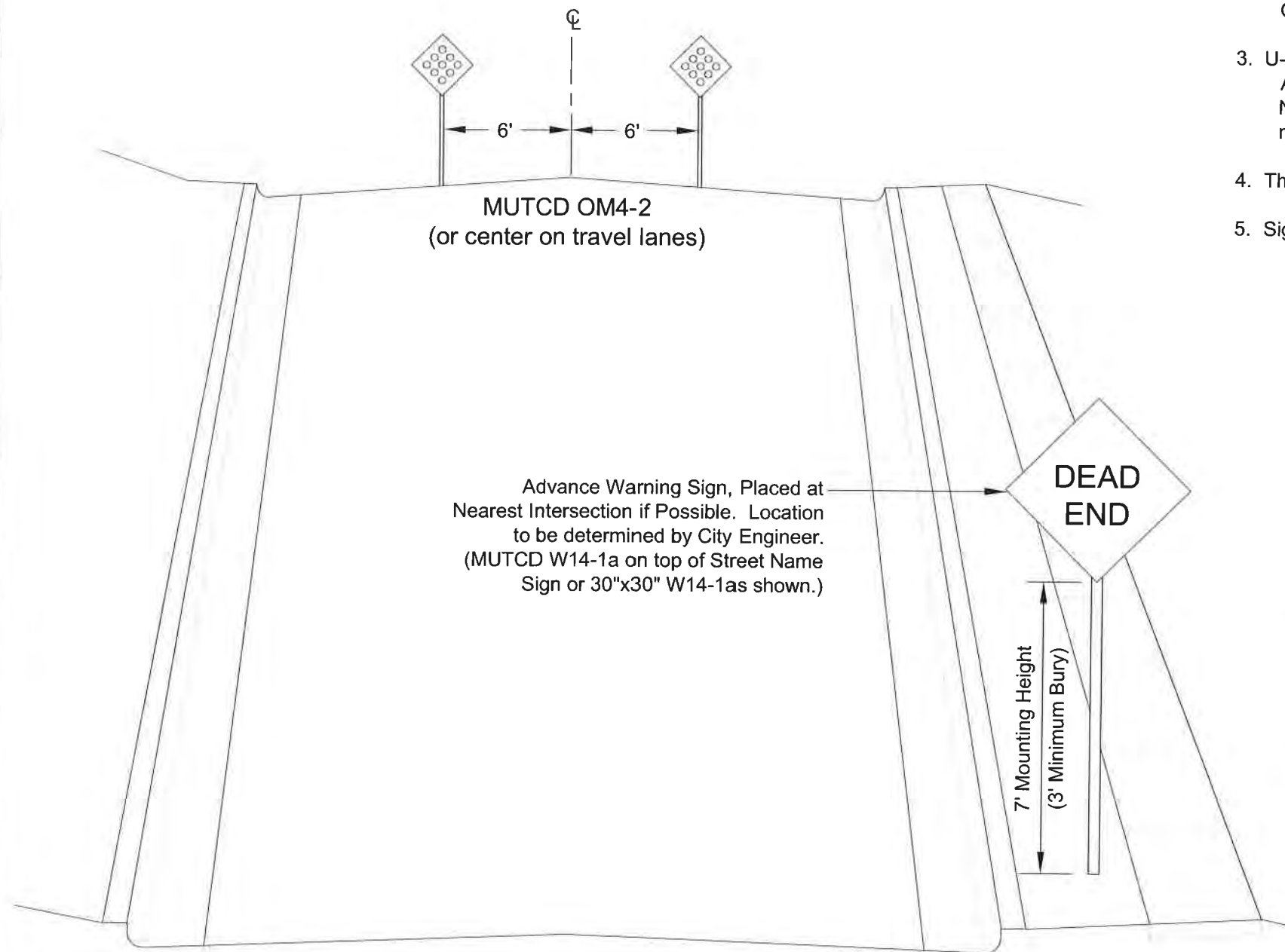


Installation Details

NOTES:

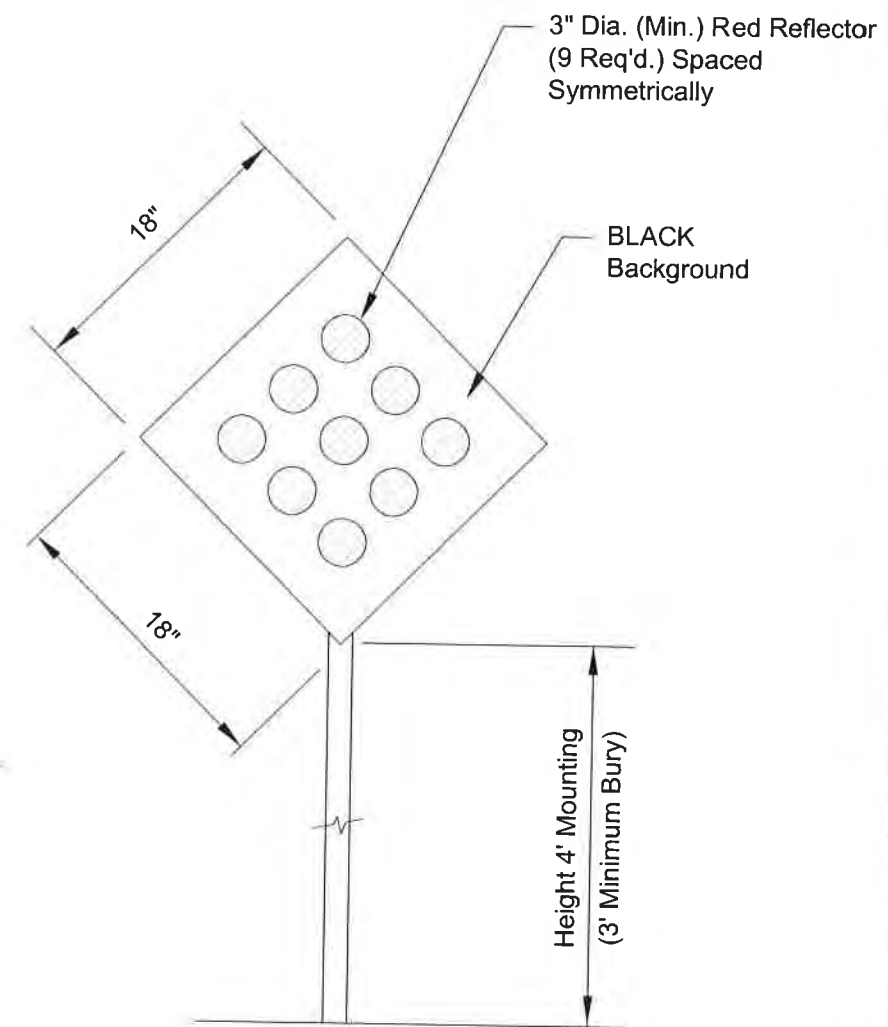
1. Street lights (pole, fixture, and conductors) to be furnished, installed, owned, and maintained by AVISTA. 'Cobra head' style light fixtures are required unless otherwise approve by the City Engineer.
2. Wood street light poles will be furnished and installed as the standard - metal davit poles are allowed but the additional/incremental costs of furnishing metal davit poles shall be paid by the Developer directly to AVISTA.
3. Developer shall furnish and install buried conduit for street lights - all as required by AVISTA - at Developer expense.
4. All street lights shall be full cut-off.
5. Street lights in residential developments will generally be installed at all four-way intersections, three-way (tee) intersections, ninety degree corners, permanent cul-de-sacs, and temporary turnarounds - one at each of these locations. Additional street lights at other locations may be as allowed or required by the City Engineer.
6. Street lights shall comply with Moscow City Code Title 4, Section 6-15.

RESIDENTIAL STREET LIGHTING CITY OF MOSCOW ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT	DRAFTED BY: C. Edwards	SIGNED AND DATED 	REVISIONS	
	CHECKED BY: K. Lilly		DATE	DESCRIPTION
	DRAWING SCALE: NTS			
	DATE: 3-3-2014			
DRAWING NUMBER: 15				

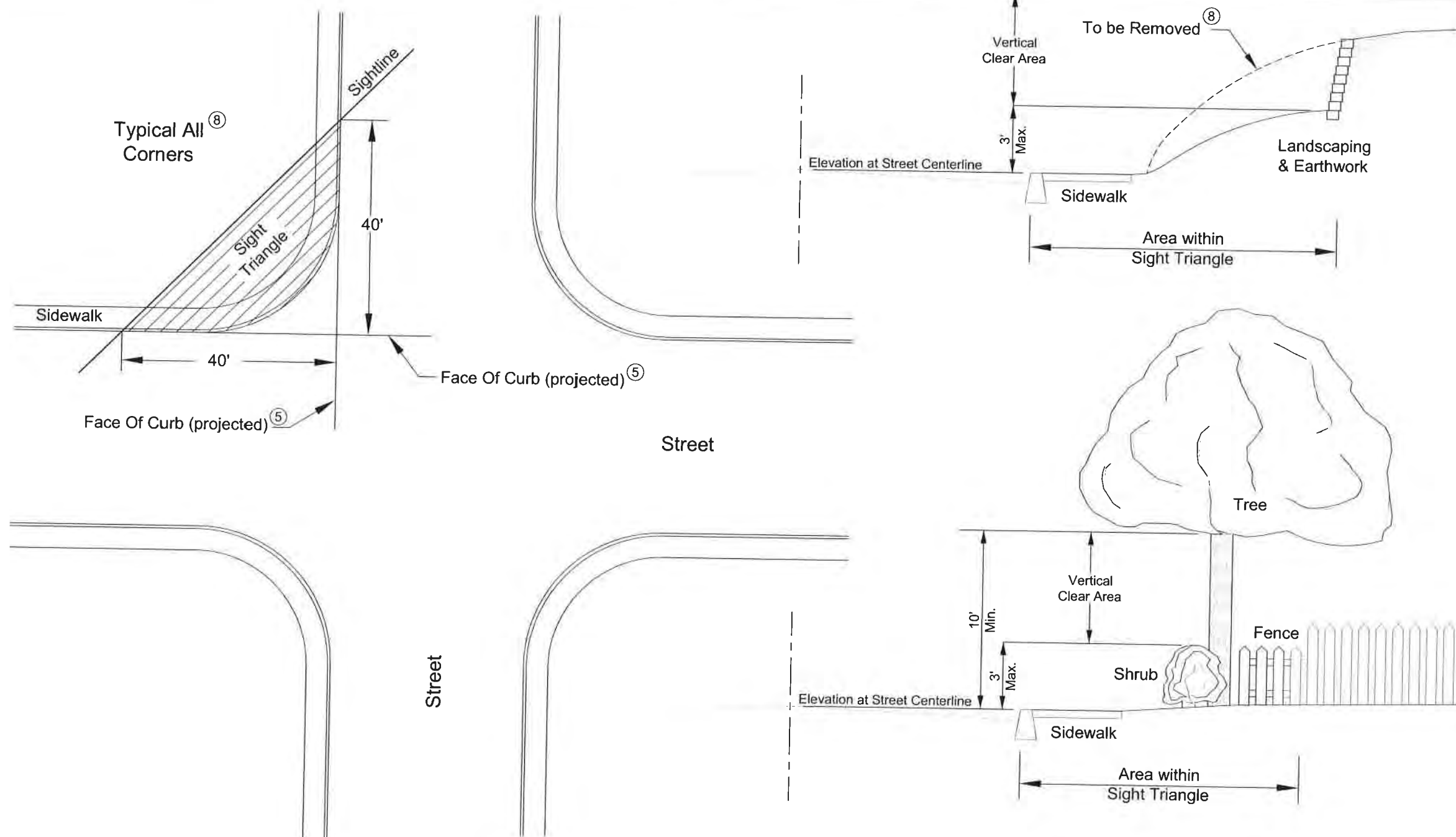


NOTES:

1. DEAD END signs shall be placed as near as possible to the beginning of all streets that terminate (either temporary or permanent) in a dead end or cul-de-sac. END OF ROAD MARKERS (two of them) shall be placed at the end of all terminated streets EXCEPT permanent cul-de-sacs.
2. Reflectors and reflective sheeting shall meet the requirements set forth in the most current editions of the Manual for Uniform Traffic Control Devices and Idaho Transportation Department's Standard Specifications for Highway Construction.
3. U-channel galvanized steel posts weighing 3.0 lbs./ft. and conforming to ASTM A499, or a 4"x4" treated wood post, shall be a minimum requirement. No splicing or bolting of multiple u-channels will be allowed.. All posts shall meet the Engineer's approval.
4. Theft resisting "Tufnut" brand hardware shall be used for sign installation.
5. Signs shall be installed vertically plumb.



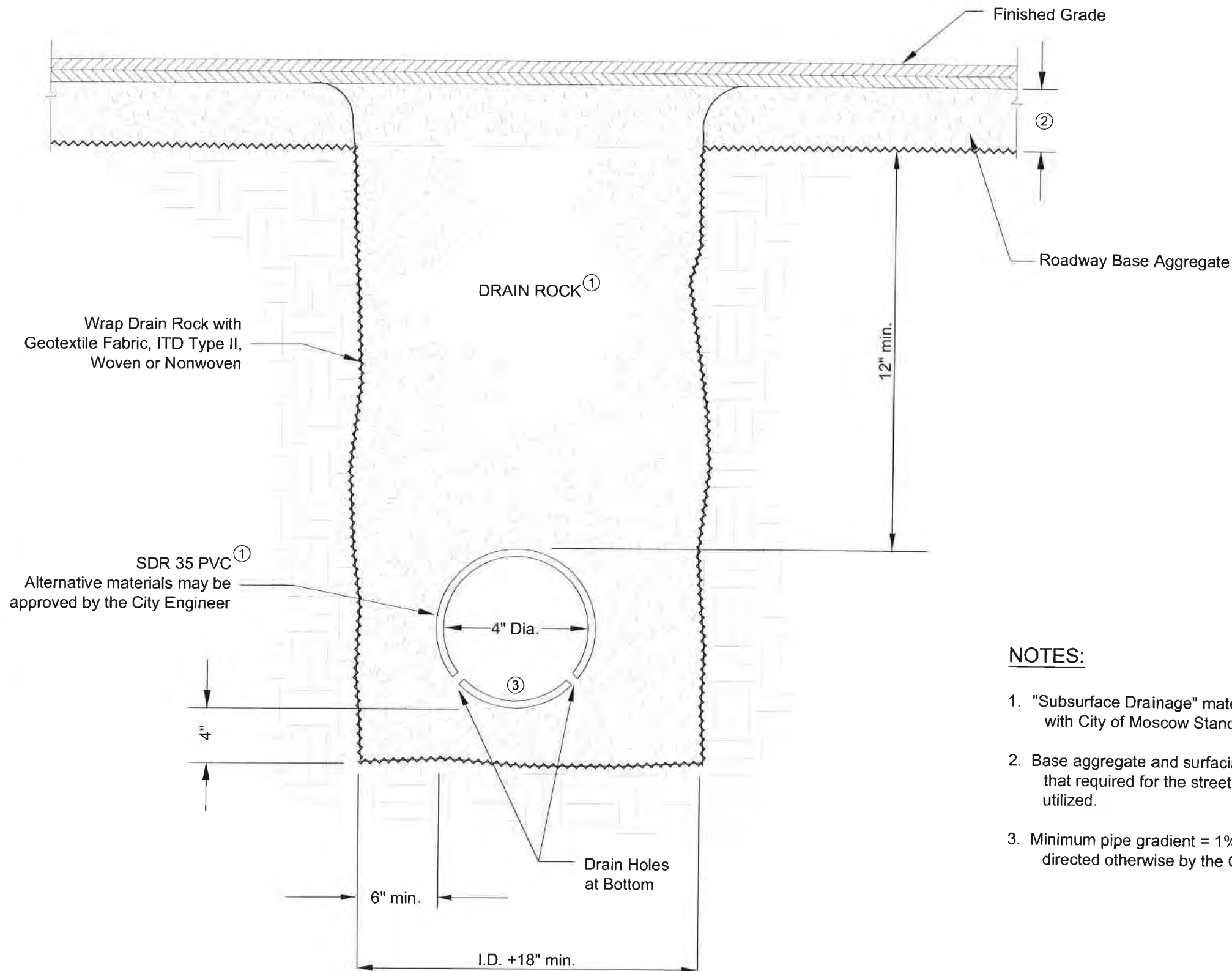
REVISIONS		SIGNED AND DATED	DRAFTED BY:	CHECKED BY:	DRAWING SCALE:	DATE:
DATE	DESCRIPTION					
			RKC/KWK	K. Lilly	NTS	3-3-2014
END OF ROAD MARKERS & DEAD END SIGNS			CITY OF MOSCOW ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT			
DRAWING NUMBER:			16			



Notes:

1. Area within the Sight Triangle shall be kept clear of obstructions to provide the motorist with adequate field of vision at an intersection.
2. Within the Sight Triangle all existing trees shall be kept trimmed such that ten feet (10') of clearance exists between any branches and the ground. Any tree branches overhanging the sidewalk shall be kept trimmed such that ten feet (10') of clearance exists between any branches and the sidewalk.
3. Within the Sight Triangle, all existing shrubs shall be kept trimmed to a maximum height of three feet (3').
4. Sight obstruction Vertical Clear Area measurements shall be in reference to the existing centerline street elevation within the Sight Triangle.
5. If curb does not exist, then the Sight Triangle will be measured by extending the edges of street pavement; on unpaved streets, the Sight Triangle will be measured by extending the edge of the traveled way as determined by the City Engineer.
6. This City Standard enforces Idaho Code 49-221.
7. All dimensional criteria (as shown) must be satisfied.
8. Unusual topography may require more stringent requirements at some locations to obtain adequate Sight Triangles as determined by City Engineer.

REVISIONS		SIGNED AND DATED	DRAFTED BY:	CHECKED BY:	DRAWING SCALE:	DATE:
DATE	DESCRIPTION					
			CEE/KWK	K.Lilly	NTS	3-3-2014
INTERSECTION SIGHT TRIANGLE			CITY OF MOSCOW ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT			
DRAWING NUMBER:			17			



TYPICAL SECTION

NOTES:

1. "Subsurface Drainage" materials and installation shall comply with City of Moscow Standard Construction Specifications.
2. Base aggregate and surfacing depth and type to be the same as that required for the street section where this trench backfill is utilized.
3. Minimum pipe gradient = 1% unless specifically allowed or directed otherwise by the City Engineer.

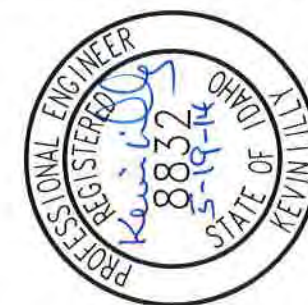
REVISIONS		SIGNED AND DATED	DRAFTED BY:	CHECKED BY:	DRAWING SCALE:	DATE:
DATE	DESCRIPTION					
			KWK/CEE	K. Lilly	NTS	3-3-2014
SUBSURFACE DRAINAGE			CITY OF MOSCOW ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT			
DRAWING NUMBER: 18						



1. Survey caps must be securely attached to rebar or pipe.
2. Survey monuments shown on the SURVEY MONUMENT Standard Drawing may be used as street monuments.
3. Survey caps will be aluminum or brass and a punch mark placed at the exact location. Plastic caps not allowed.
4. Cover and casing shall be machined to a true bearing all around.
5. The monument casing shall be bedded in aggregate.
6. The casing and cover shall be gray iron castings suitable for heavy traffic loading; minimum unit weight = 46 lbs.
7. The installation shall result in a 'bump-free' street surface, as approved by the city engineer.
8. The cover shall include the wording as shown.
9. All materials shall be manufactured in the U.S.A.

REVISIONS	
DATE	DESCRIPTION

SIGNED AND DATED



DRAFTED BY:

CHECKED BY:

DRAWING SCALE:

DATE: 1-30-2012

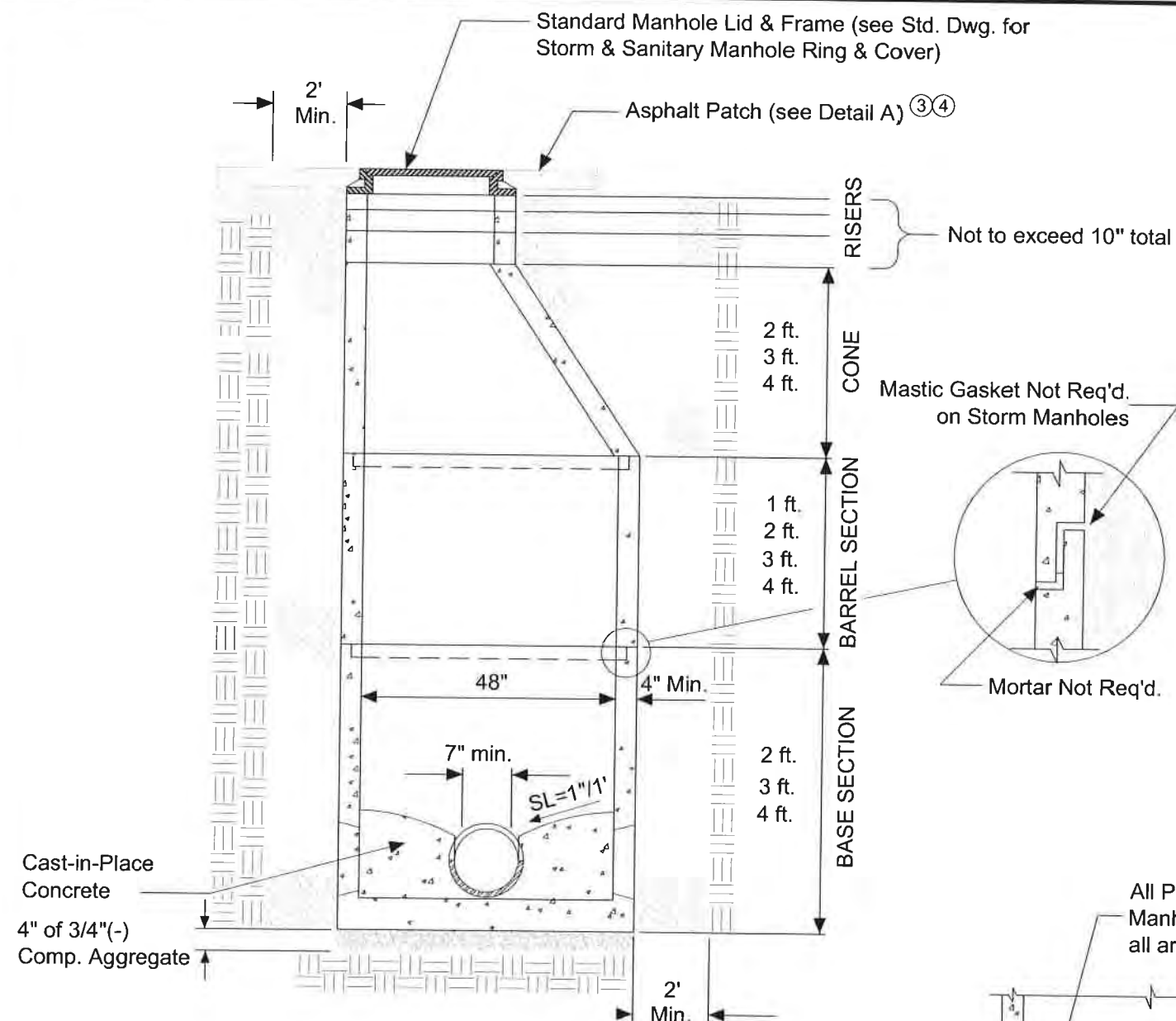
STREET MONUMENT

CITY OF MOSCOW
ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

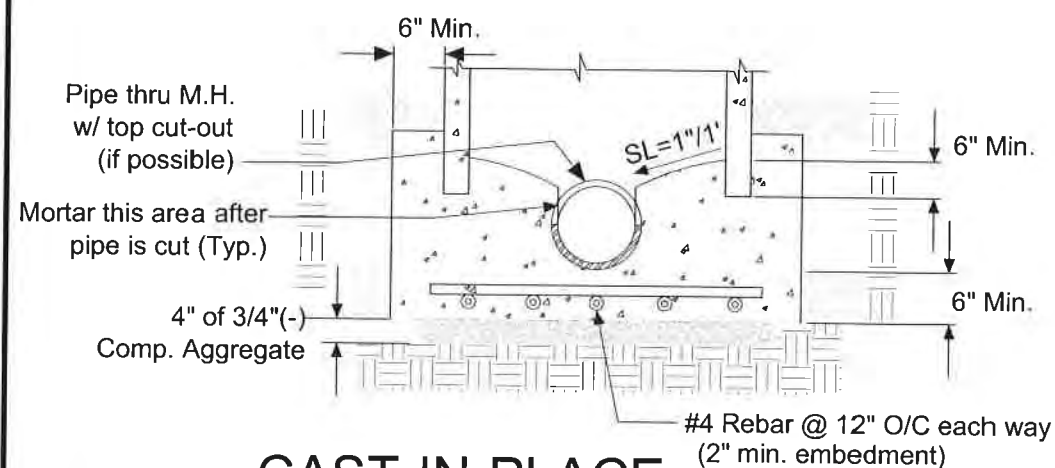
DRAWING NUMBER:

19

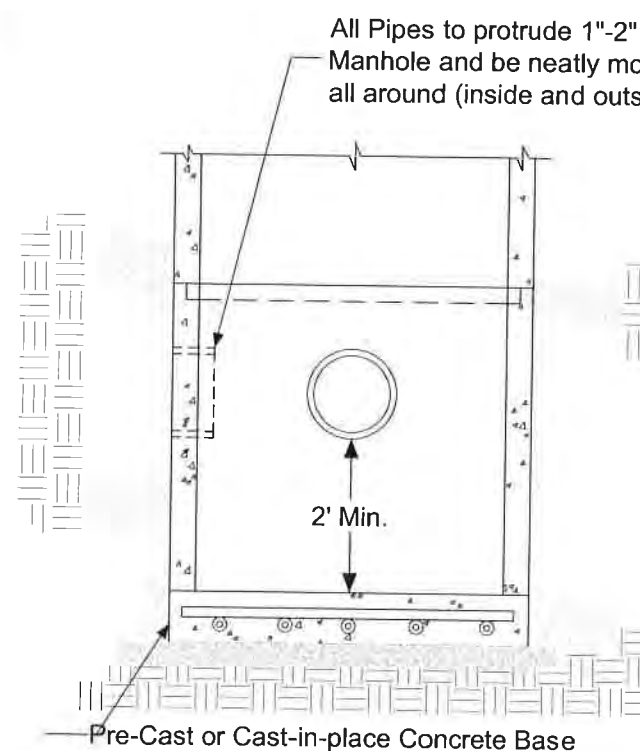
20



48" STANDARD MANHOLE
w/ PRECAST BASE



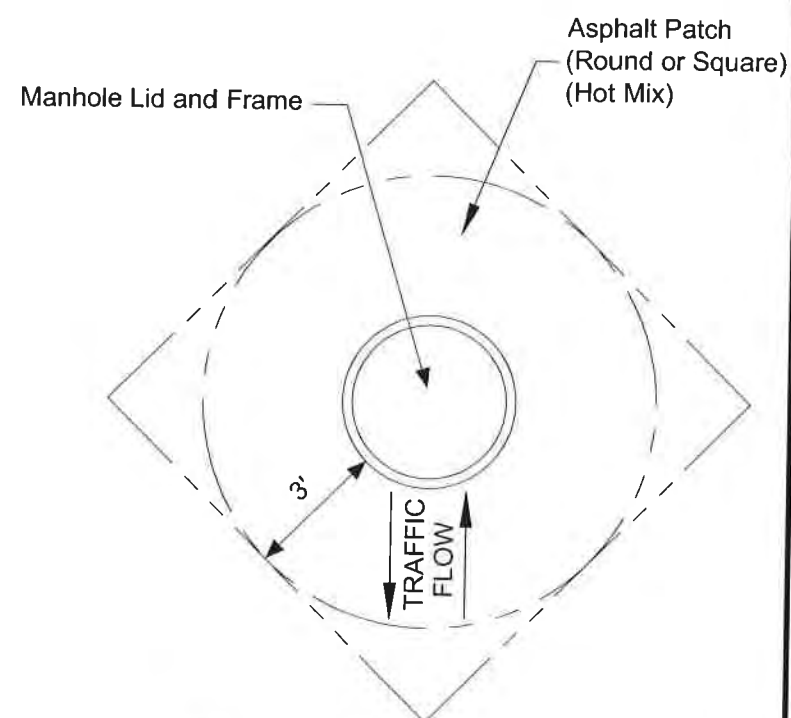
CAST-IN-PLACE ALTERNATE BASE



MANHOLE
w/ CATCH BASE

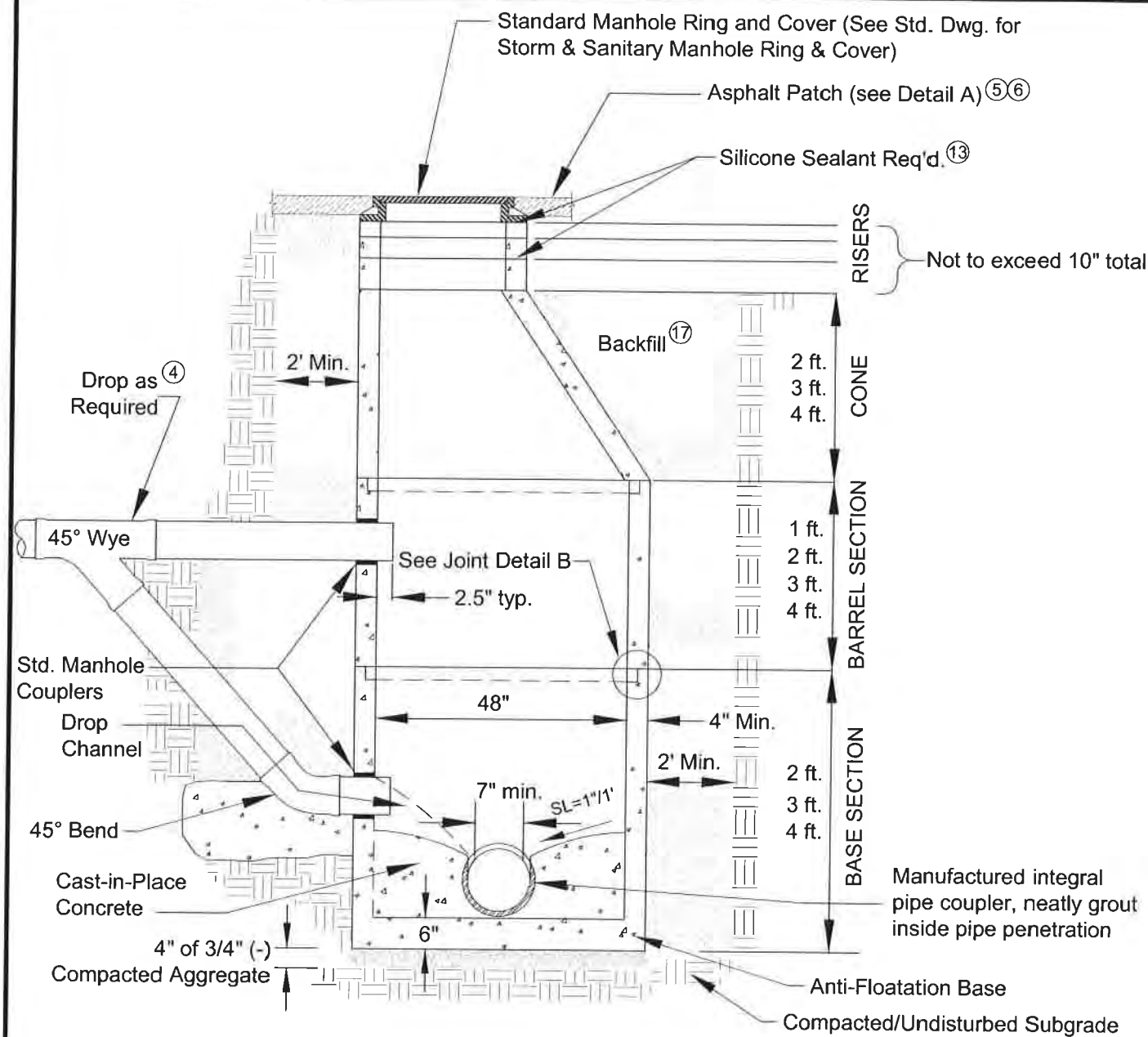
NOTES:

1. Precast bases are preferred.
2. Steps shall not be installed in the manholes.
3. Manholes located in paved areas shall have asphaltic hot mix patch four inches (4") thick with top course mix restoring surface to exact line and grade of street. Manhole lids in new pavement shall be raised and adjusted to finished grade after completion of street paving.
4. Manholes located in unpaved streets or alleys shall have their lids adjusted to two inches (2") below gravel surface.
5. All cast-in-place concrete shall be troweled very smooth.
6. All joints between precast manhole/sections shall be very smooth.
7. All flow across manholes shall be on-tenth of a foot (0.1') fall, unless the flow changes direction more than 45°, then the fall shall be two-tenths of a foot (0.2') or greater.
8. Channels shall be as per Standard Drawing for Manhole Base Details.
9. Lids shall be set a quarter inch ($\frac{1}{4}$ ") below the existing paved street grade.
10. Flat slab top allowed on shallow manholes.
11. Contractors shall comply with the most current OSHA requirements for excavation.
12. WSDOT Catch Basin Type 2 may be required at certain locations by the City Engineer in place of this manhole standard.

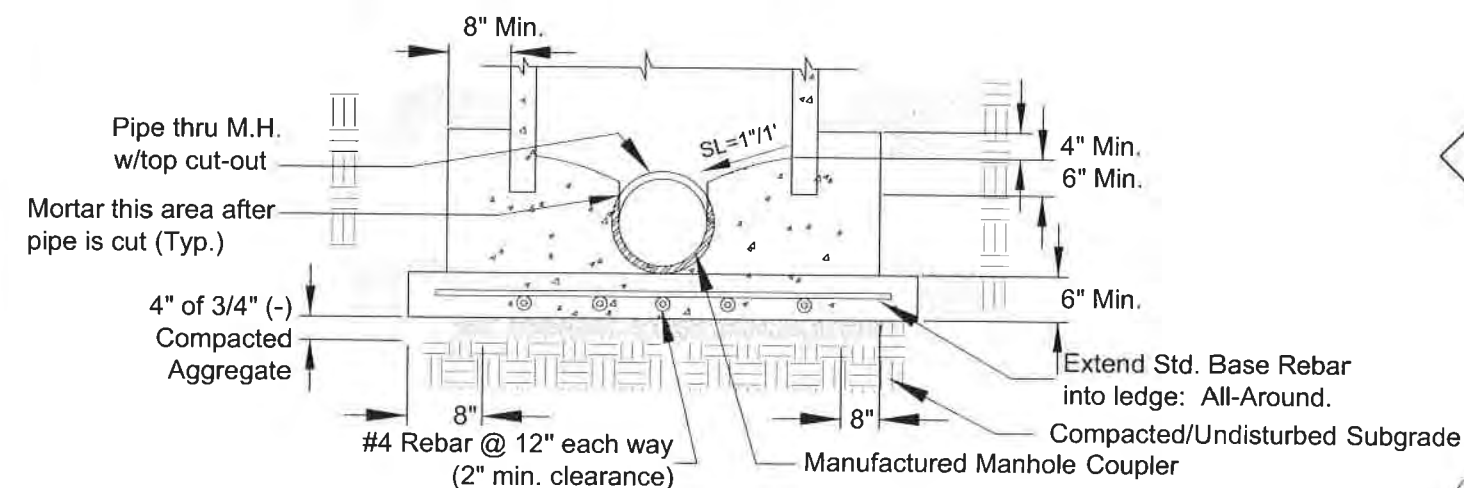


ASPHALT PATCH DETAIL

STORM SEWER MANHOLE	CITY OF MOSCOW ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT	DRAFTED BY:	CEE/KWK	SIGNED AND DATED 	REVISIONS	
		CHECKED BY:	K. Lilly		DATE	DESCRIPTION
		DRAWING SCALE:	NTS			
		DATE:	3-4-2014			
DRAWING NUMBER:		21				



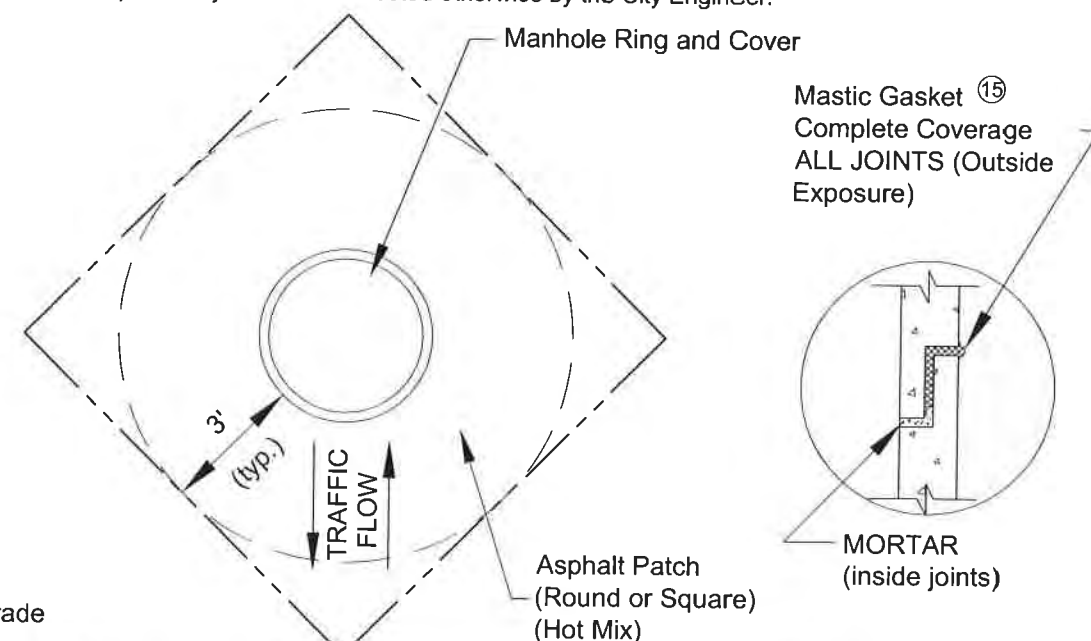
48" STANDARD MANHOLE w/ PRECAST BASE



CAST-IN-PLACE ALTERNATE BASE

NOTES:

1. Precast bases with integral pipe couplers are preferred.
2. Manholes shall be constructed watertight and tested per Standard Construction Specifications.
3. Steps shall not be installed in the manholes.
4. Drop configuration is used when the entrance pipe exceeds two feet (2') above the top of the exit pipe and only with permission of the City Engineer. Drop pipe penetrations shall be neatly mortared. Drop configuration not allowed in new manhole installations.
5. Manholes located in paved areas shall have asphaltic patch four inches (4") thick placed in two lifts to exact line and grade of street. Manhole ring shall be 1/4" below finished patch.
6. Manholes located in unpaved streets or alleys shall have lid adjusted two inches (2") below gravel surface.
7. All cast-in-place conc. shall be troweled smooth.
8. All joints between precast manhole/sections shall be sealed with mastic gaskets and finished with mortar.
9. All flow across manholes shall be one-tenth of a foot (0.1'), unless the flow changes direction more than 45°, then the fall shall be two-tenths of a foot (0.2') or greater.
10. Manufactured watertight manhole couplings required at all pipe penetrations.
11. Channels shall be per Manhole Base Details Standard Drawing.
12. Shallow manholes may be constructed with flat-top precast lids, as approved by the City Engineer.
13. Seal between riser and cone, riser and riser, and riser and frame with two parallel 3/8" diameter beads of silicone sealant.
14. Where new manholes are constructed on existing mains, or where existing manholes are modified, all pipe penetrations shall also be sealed on the exterior by the careful and ample application(s) of non-shrink grout. Groutable manufactured collars shall be used on new pipes where they enter existing manholes.
15. Manufacturer's standard O-ring joint also acceptable alternate to the standard mastic gasket and mortar joints as shown.
16. Contractor shall comply with the most current OSHA requirements for excavations.
17. Backfill around manholes shall be Class 'D' for all roadways and alleys; Class 'A' for all other locations unless specifically allowed or directed otherwise by the City Engineer.



A ASPHALT PATCH DETAIL

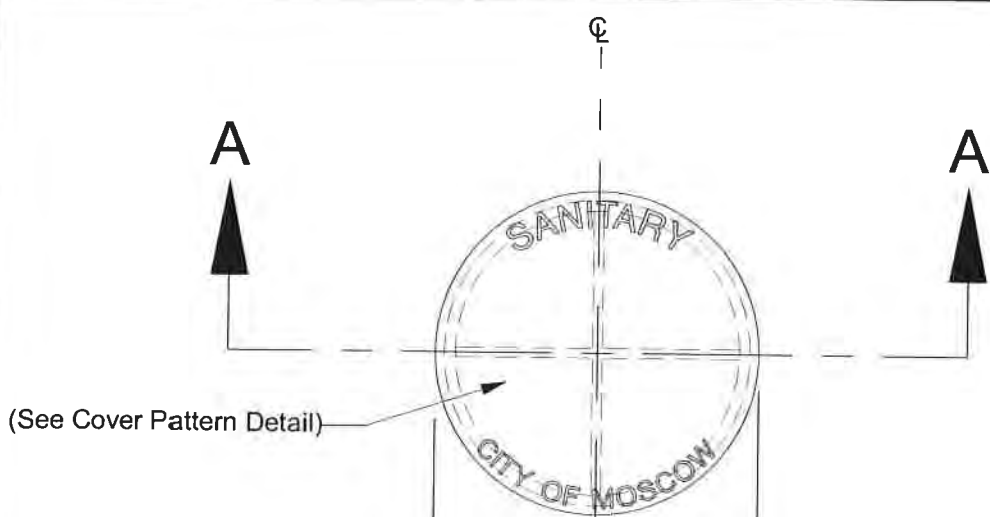
B JOINT DETAIL

SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE CITY OF MOSCOW ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT		DRAFTED BY: CEE/KWK CHECKED BY: K.Lilly DRAWING SCALE: NTS DATE: 3-4-2014	SIGNED AND DATED 		REVISIONS	
					DATE	DESCRIPTION
DRAWING NUMBER: 22						



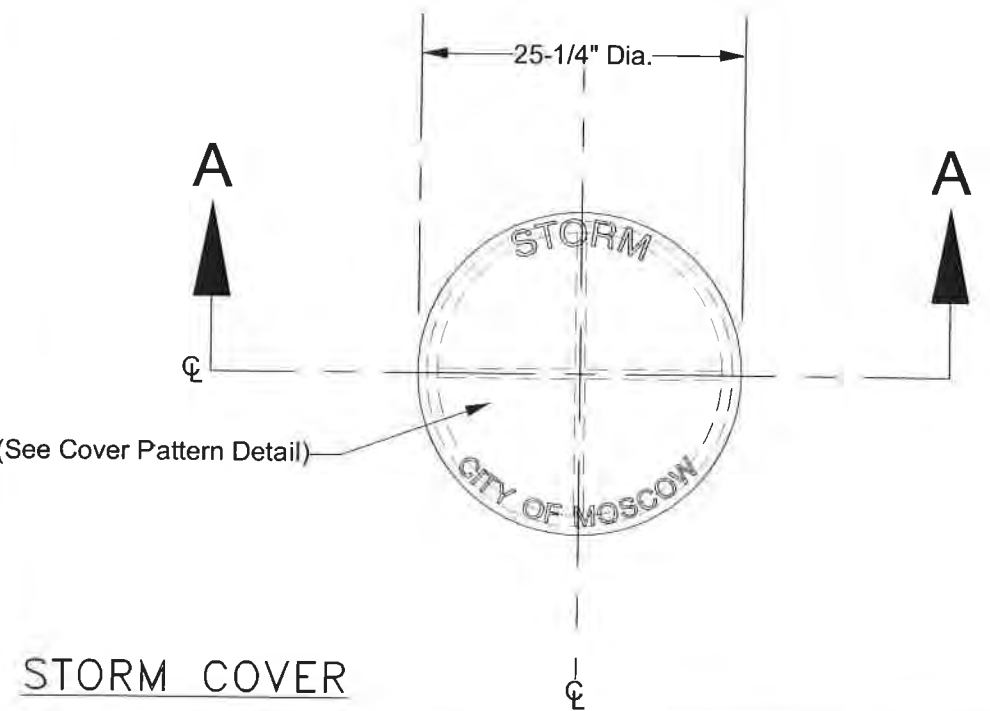
-
- Manhole Lid and Frame
- 3' (typ.)
- Asphalt Patch
(Round or Square)
(Hot Mix)
- TRAFFIC FLOW
- A ASPHALT PATCH
DETAIL**

SHALLOW SANITARY MANHOLE		DRAFTED BY: RHBIII/KWK		SIGNATURE AND DATED	
		CHECKED BY: K.Lilly		DATE	REVISIONS
CITY OF MOSCOW ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT		DRAWING SCALE: NTS			
		DATE: 3-3-2014			
DRAWING NUMBER: 23					

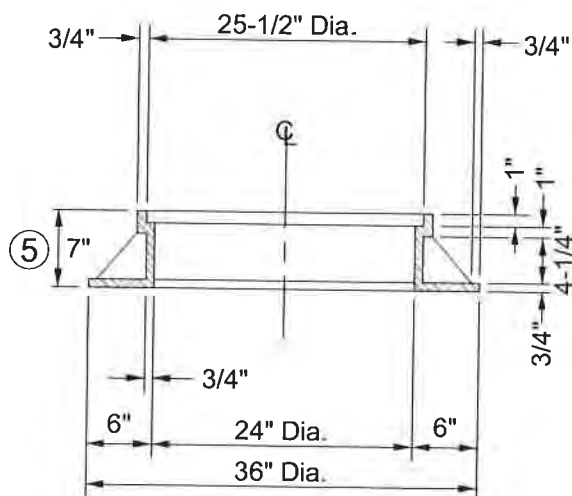


SANITARY COVER

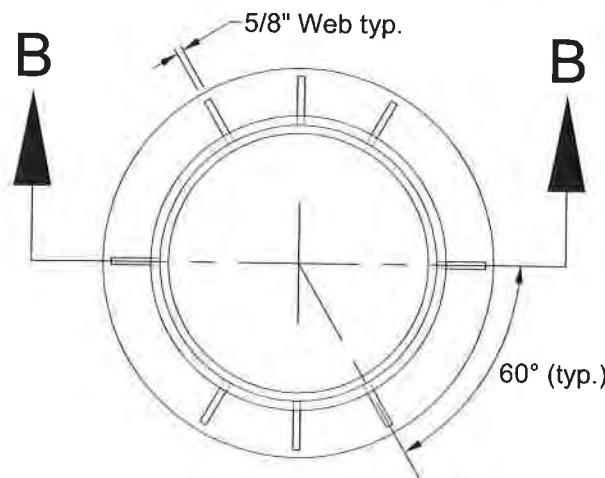
COVER SECTION A-A



STORM COVER



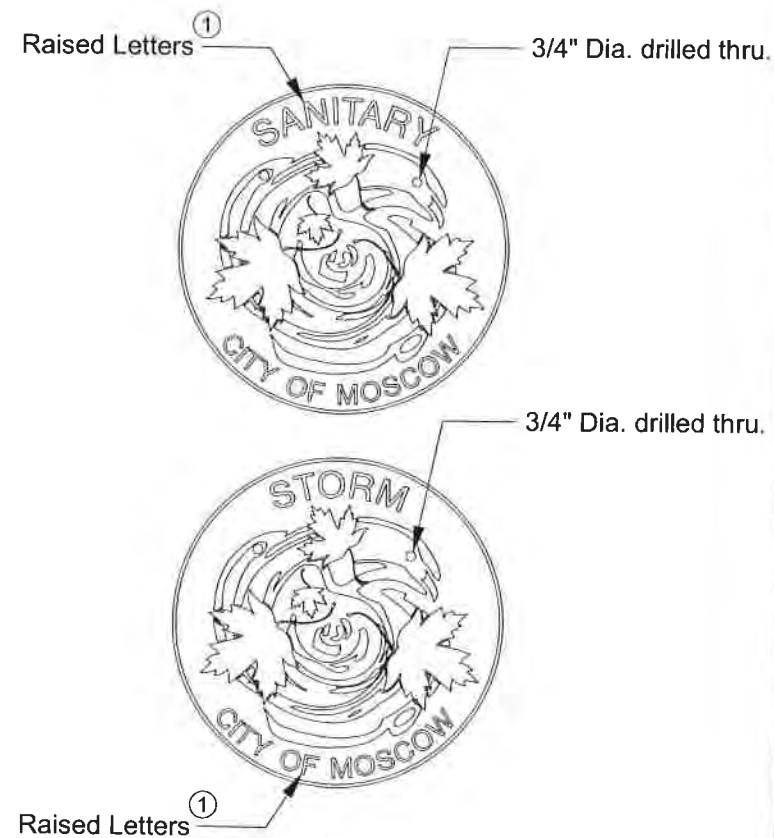
RING SECTION B-B



RING

NOTES:

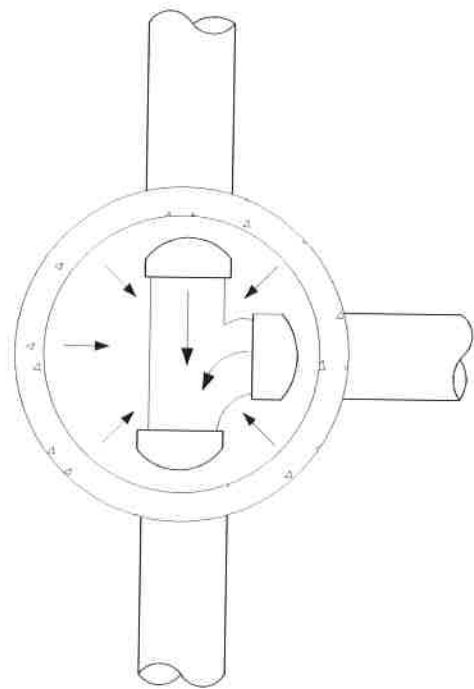
1. Raised letters are Sharp Face Gothic font; 2.5" for "SANITARY" and "STORM," 1.5" for "CITY OF MOSCOW." Center word about center line.
2. Cast covers of Grey Cast Iron; ASTM A48 Class 138.
3. All covers shall be interchangeable within the dimensions shown. All mating surfaces shall be machine finished to ensure a non-rocking fit. The inside vertical recessed face of the ring and the vertical outside edge of the cover shall be machined or manufactured to the following tolerances:
 Ring - +3/32 inch to -3/32 inch
 Cover - +3/32 inch to -3/32 inch
4. Rings (traffic rated) of lesser height may be used in special circumstances, as allowed by the City Engineer.



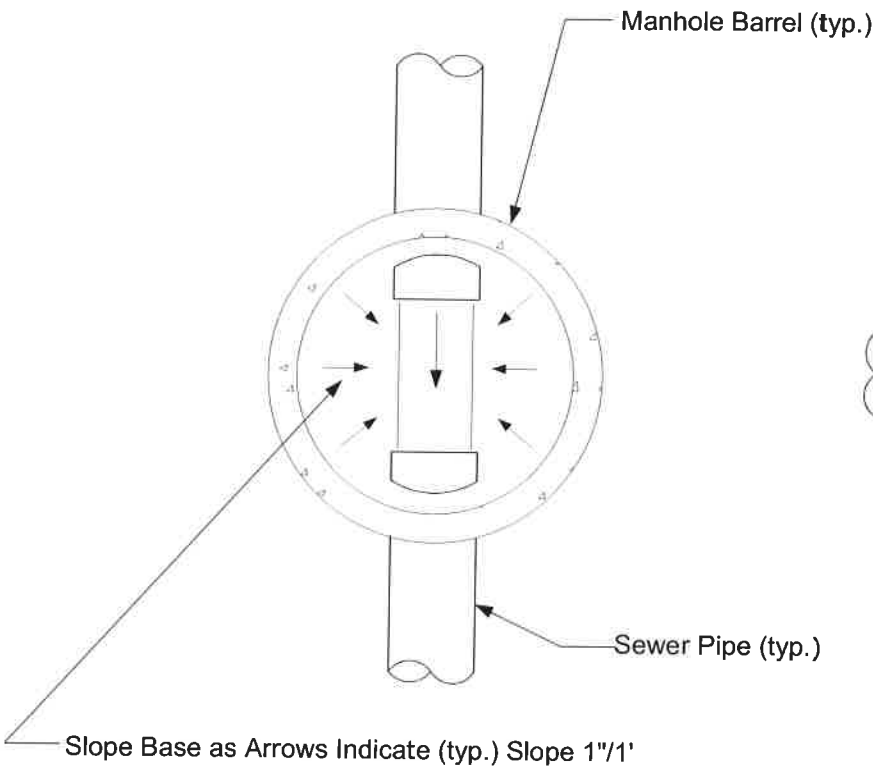
COVER PATTERN DETAILS

REVISIONS		SIGNED AND DATED		DATE	DESCRIPTION
DRAFTED BY: CEE/KWK		CHECKED BY: K. Lilly	DRAWING SCALE: NTS	DATE: 3-4-2014	
STORM & SANITARY MANHOLE RING & COVER					
CITY OF MOSCOW ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT					
DRAWING NUMBER:		24			

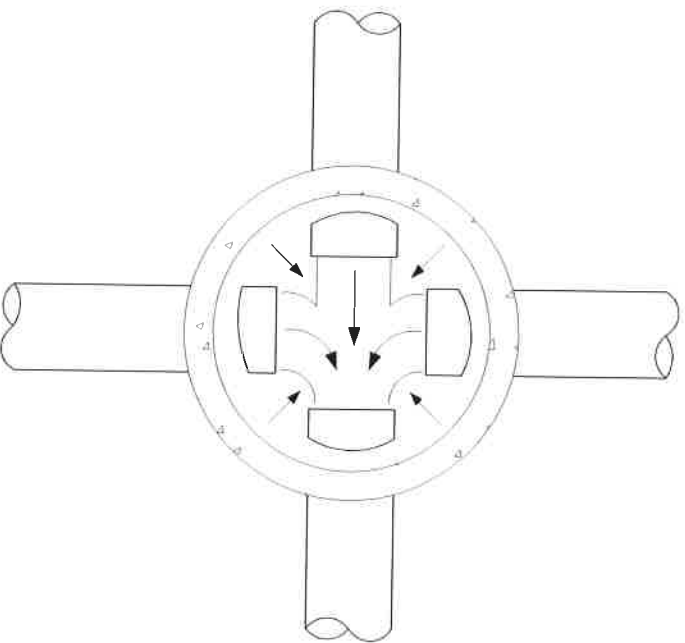
Note:
All channels to be 'U' shaped (See Channel X-Section)



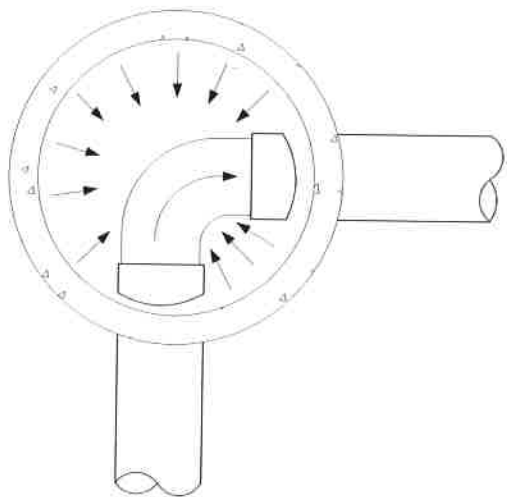
TYPE A



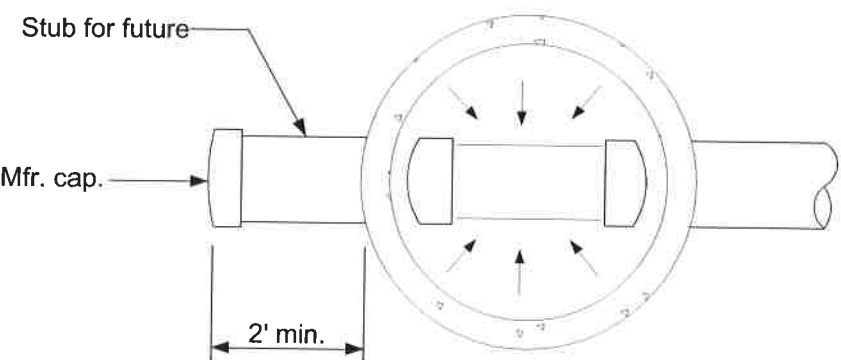
TYPE B



TYPE C

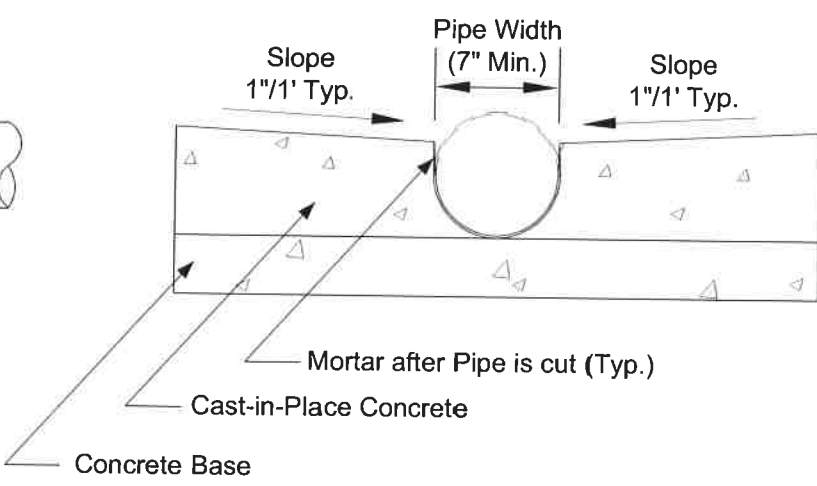


TYPE D



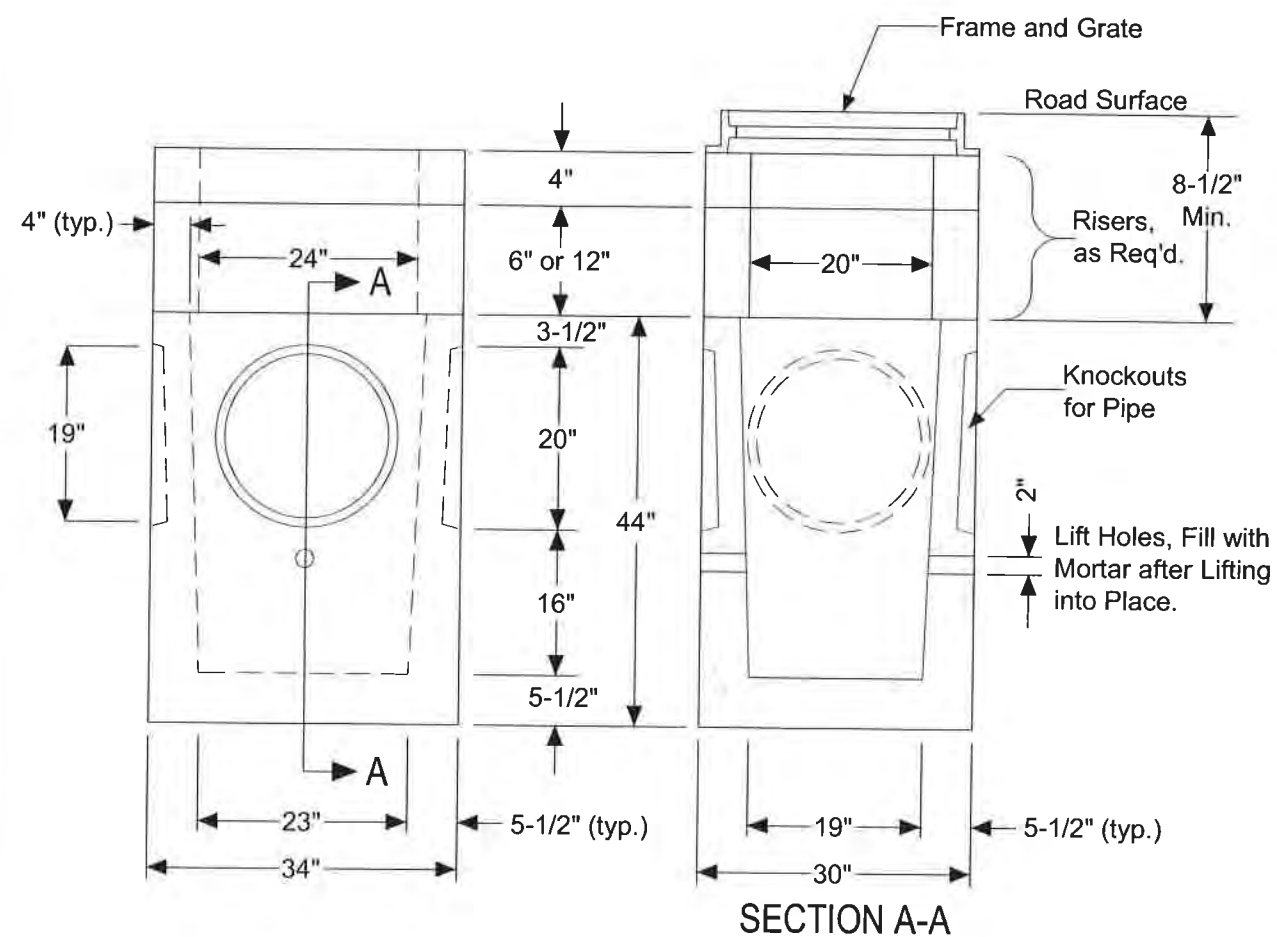
TYPE E

For Dead End Line

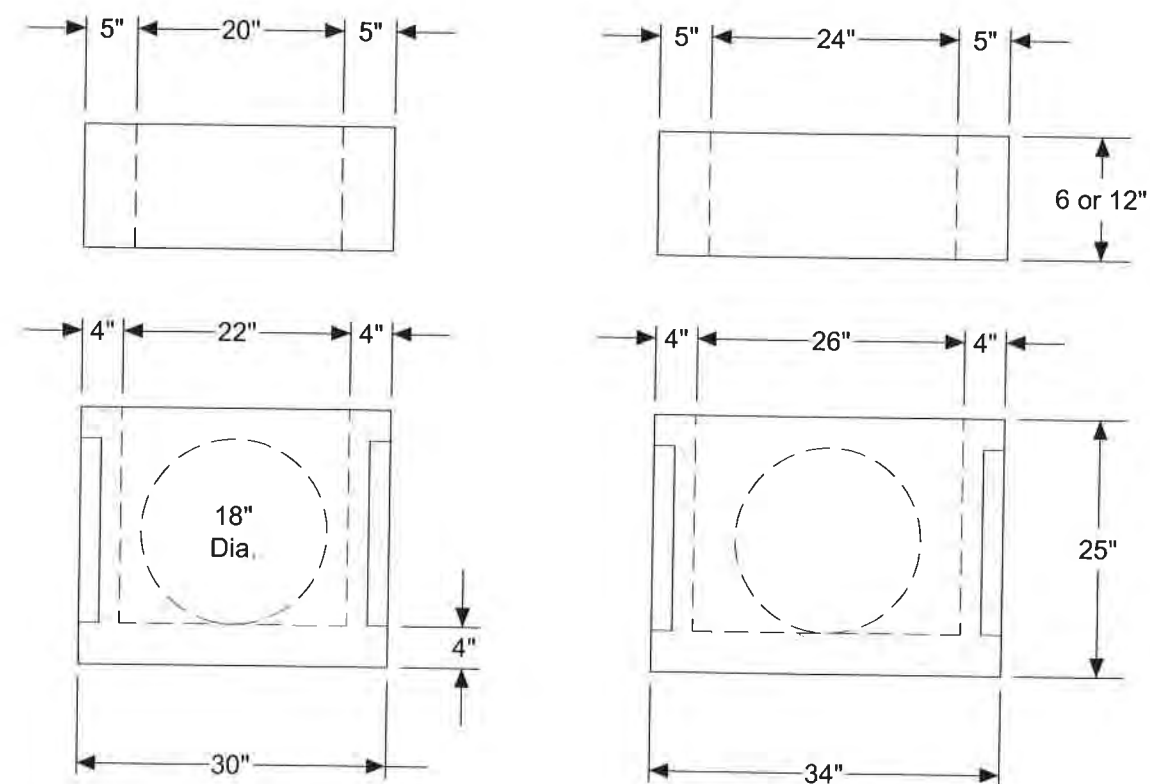


CHANNEL X-SECTION

MANHOLE BASE DETAILS		DRAFTED BY: CEE/KWK	CHECKED BY: K.Lilly	DRAWING SCALE: NTS	DATE: 3-4-2014		REVISIONS	
							DATE	DESCRIPTION
CITY OF MOSCOW ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT		SIGNED AND DATED						
DRAWING NUMBER:		25						



CATCH BASIN



CATCH INLET

NOTES:

1. Catch Basins shall be used in all City streets, City parking lots, and City alleys for catchment and conveyance of surface runoff. Catch Inlets are not to be used in these locations unless specifically allowed by the City Engineer.
2. Catch Basin shall be precast concrete per WSDOT Catch Basin Type 1 and Catch Inlets per WSDOT Concrete Inlet, unless otherwise approved by the City Engineer.
3. Catch Basins located in paved areas shall have asphaltic patch four inches (4") thick (in two lifts) restoring surface to original line and grade. (see note 6)
4. Catch basins located in gravel streets or alleys shall have grate adjusted two inches (2") below gravel surface.
5. All pipes shall protrude 1"-2" into the basin and shall be neatly mortared all around (inside and outside). Exit pipe to manhole or storm main shall have 1'-6" minimum cover.
6. Catch Basins shall be set 0.10 foot lower than adjoining street grade.
7. All materials shall be manufactured in the U.S.A.
8. Catch Basins and Inlets shall be pre-cast concrete conforming to AASHTO M199 or ASTM C478, as shown.
9. Catch Basins and Inlets shall be backfilled to grade as per adjoining pipe trench backfill.
10. Catch Inlets may only be used as a 'bubbler', area drain, or where clearance over some particular obstacle is necessary and if approved by the City Engineer.
11. Frames and Grates shall be as per the Catch Basin & Catch Inlet Gates and/or the Combination Inlet Standard Drawing.

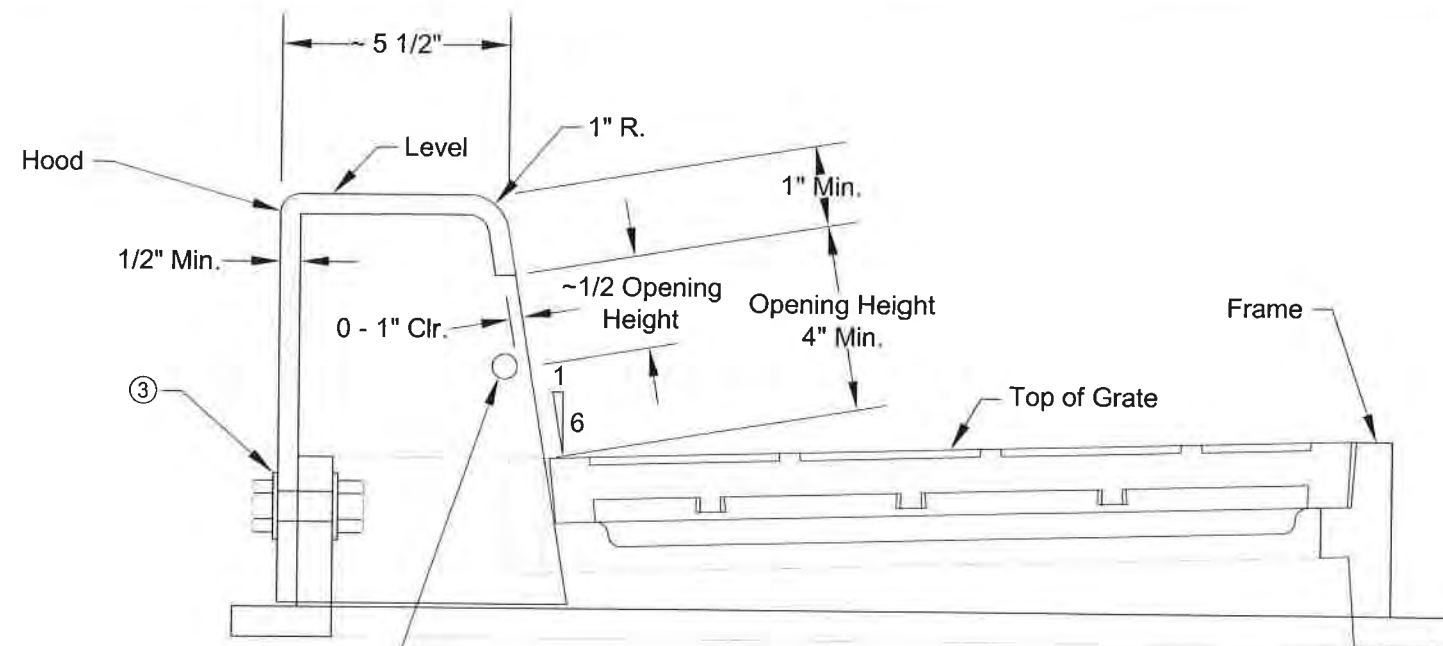
CATCH BASIN & CATCH INLET CITY OF MOSCOW ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT	DRAFTED BY: MAS/KWK	SIGNED AND DATED 	REVISIONS	
	CHECKED BY: K.Lilly		DATE	DESCRIPTION
	DRAWING SCALE: NTS			
	DATE: 3-4-2014			
DRAWING NUMBER: 26				



1. Curb and Gutter Pan design as per WSDOT Cement Concrete Curb And Gutter Pan.
2. The centerline of the drainage structure may differ from the centerline of the frame and grate.
3. The intent of this design is to facilitate the compaction of hot mix asphalt pavement adjacent to a drainage structure.

CITY OF MOSCOW
ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

27a

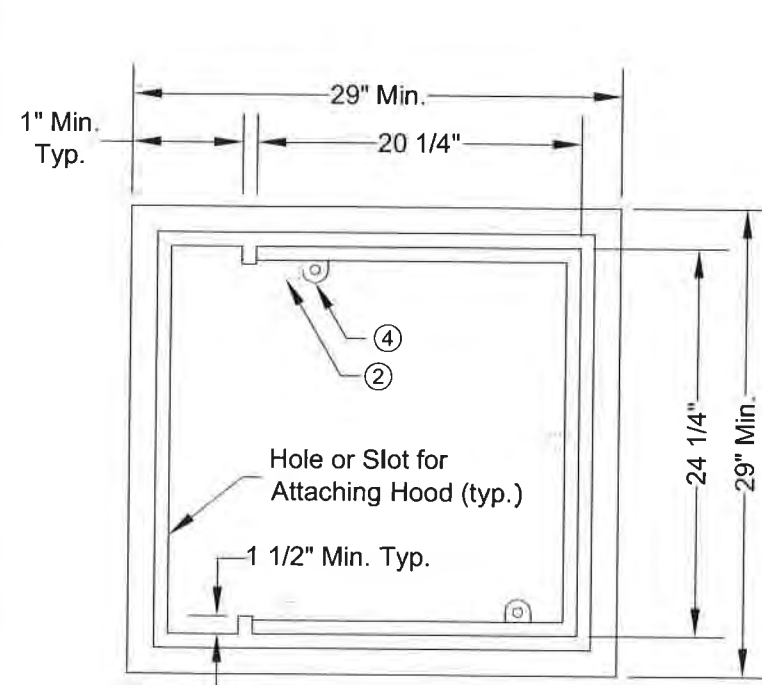


Safety Bar / Debris Guard
5/8" Min. Dia. Steel Rod

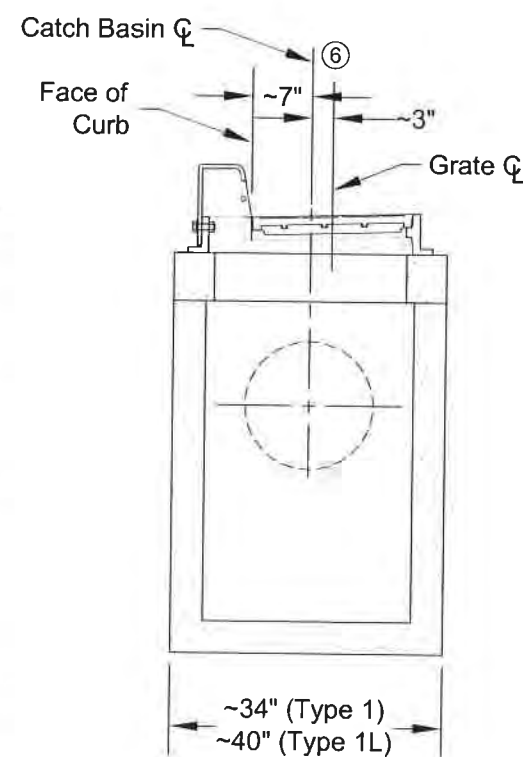
Detail Section A

NOTES:

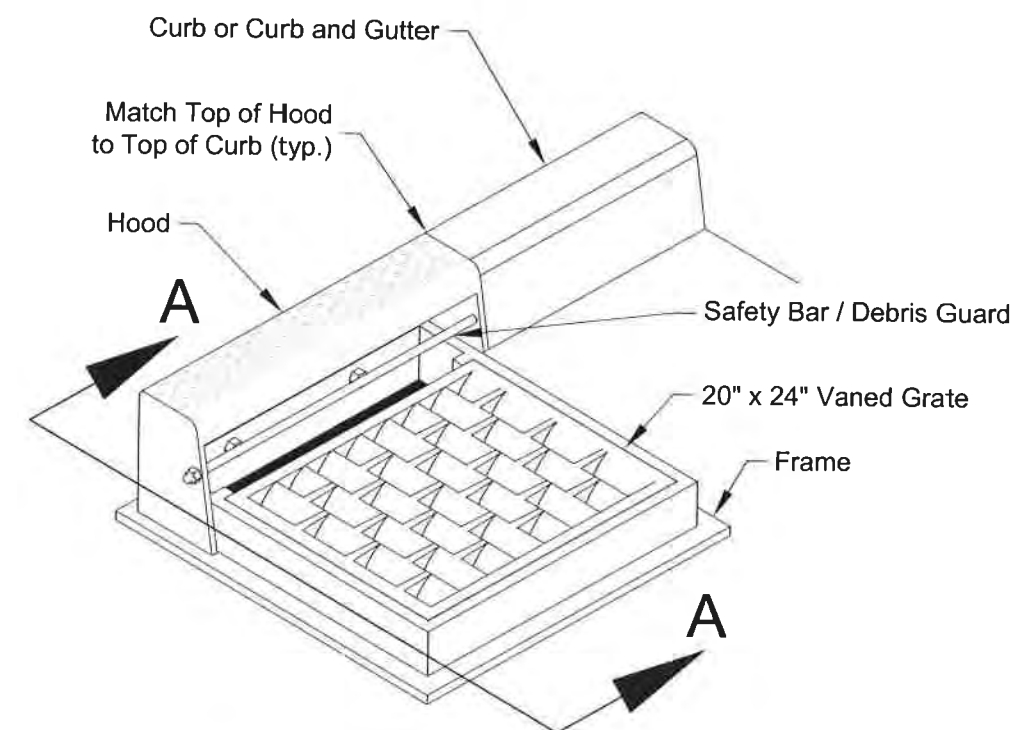
1. Curb and Gutter Pan design as per WSDOT Combination Inlet.
2. The dimensions of the Frame and Hood may vary slightly among different manufacturers. The Frame may have cast features intended to support a grate guard. Hood units shall mount outside of the Frame. The methods for fastening the Safety Bar / Debris Guard Rod to the Hood may vary. The Hood may include casting lugs. The top of the Hood may be cast with a pattern.
3. Attach the Hood to the frame with two 3/4" x 2" hex head bolts, nuts, and oversize washers. The washers shall have diameters adequate to assure full bearing across the slots.
4. When bolt-down grates are specified, provide two holes in the frame that are vertically aligned with the grate slots. Tap each hole to accept 5/8" x 11 NC x 2" hex head cap screws. Location of bolt-down holes varies among different manufacturers. See BOLT-DOWN DETAIL, WSDOT Standard Plan B-30.10.
5. This plan is intended to show the installation details of a manufactured product. It is not the intent of this plan to show the specific details necessary to fabricate the castings shown on this drawing.
6. The asymmetry of the Combination Inlet shall be considered when calculating the offset distance for the catch basin. See SECTION A.



**FRAME DETAIL
TOP VIEW**



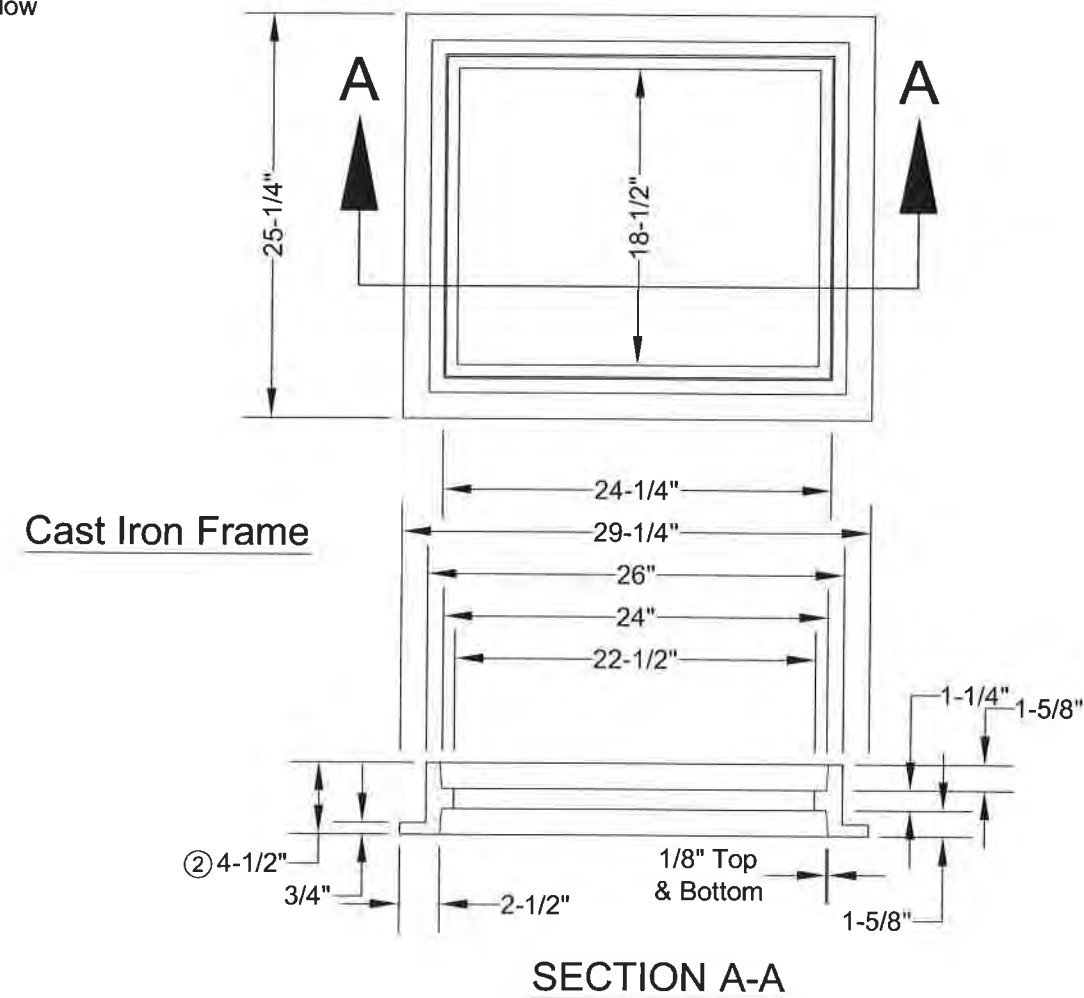
SECTION A



**ISOMETRIC VIEW
COMBINATION INLET**

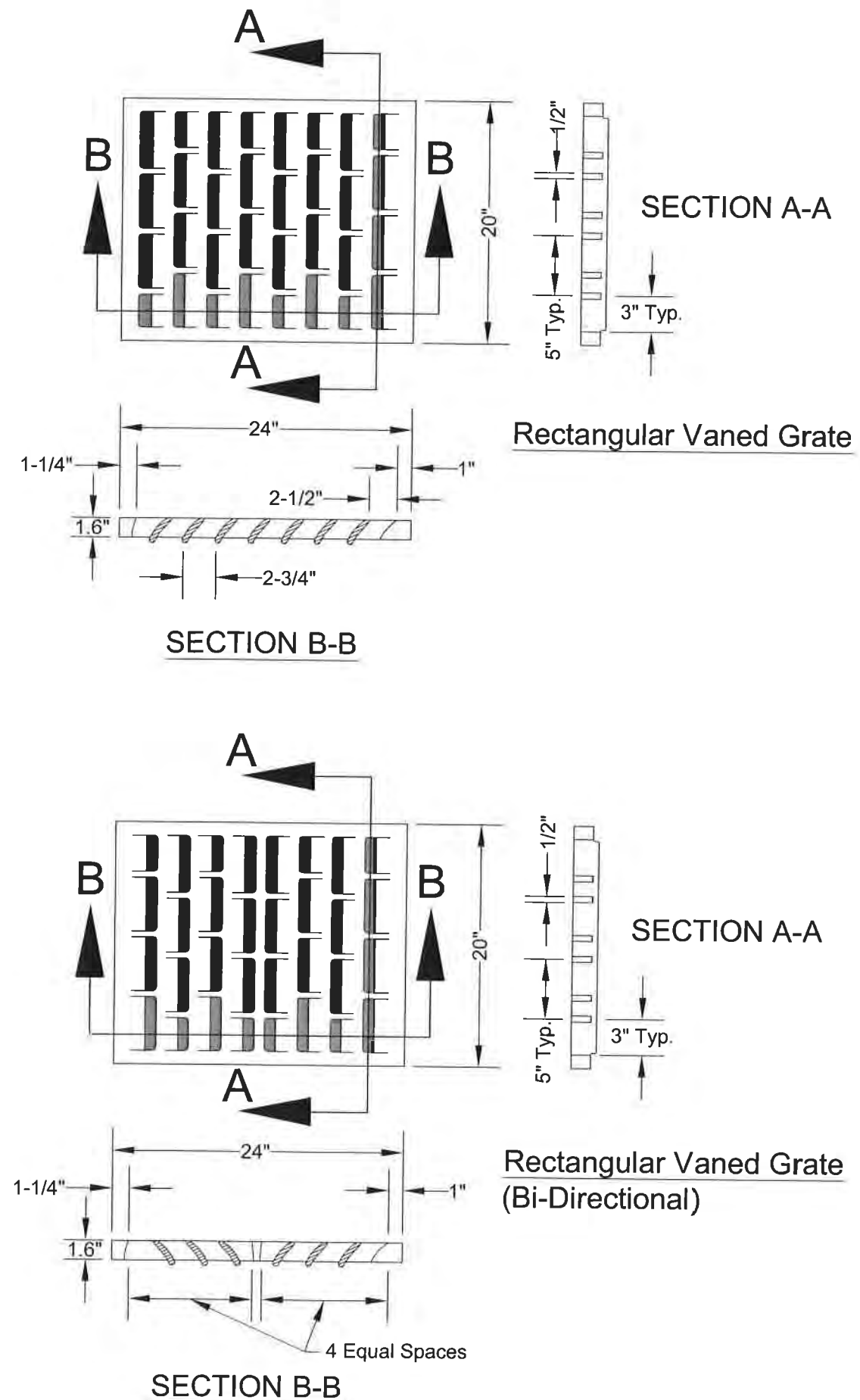
		REVISIONS	
		DATE	DESCRIPTION
SIGNED AND DATED			
DRAFTED BY:	C. Edwards	CHECKED BY:	K. Lilly
DRAWING SCALE:		N.T.S.	
DATE:		3-4-2014	
COMBINATION INLET		CITY OF MOSCOW ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT	
DRAWING NUMBER:		27b	

Vanes to be placed towards origin of water flow



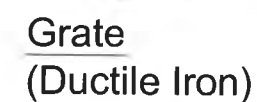
NOTES:

1. Standard Frame and Grate as per WSDOT Rectangular Frame and Rectangular Grate.
2. A 2-1/8" riser is also available.
3. All pipes shall protrude 1"-2" into the inlet and shall be neatly mortared all around (inside and outside). Exit pipe shall have 1.5 foot min. cover.
4. Inlet grates and catch basins in paved areas shall be set one-tenth of a foot (0.10') lower than adjacent ground elevation.
5. All materials shall be manufactured in the U.S.A.
6. Type "A" grate required in all installations unless specifically allowed otherwise by the City Engineer.
7. Catch basins located in unpaved streets, alleys, or landscaped area shall have grate adjusted two inches (2") below gravel surface.
8. All basins, frames, and grates shall be rated for heavy traffic loading.
9. Rectangular solid metal cover may be used at junction points where grate is not necessary.



CATCH BASIN & INLET TYPE 'A' GRATE	DRAFTED BY: CEE/KWK CHECKED BY: K.Lilly DRAWING SCALE: N.T.S. DATE: 3-4-2014	SIGNED AND DATED 	REVISIONS	
			DATE	DESCRIPTION
DRAWING NUMBER: 27c	CITY OF MOSCOW ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT			

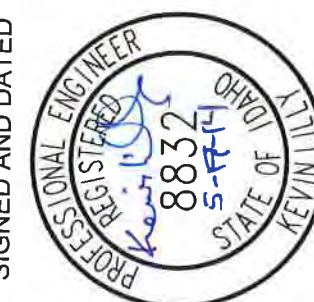
Vanes to be placed towards origin of water flow



1. All pipes shall protrude 1"-2" into the inlet and shall be neatly mortared all around (inside and outside). Exit pipe shall have 1.5 foot min. cover.
2. Inlet grates and catch basins in paved areas shall be set one-tenth of a foot (0.10') lower than adjacent ground elevation.
3. All materials shall be manufactured in the U.S.A.
4. Catch basins located in unpaved streets, alleys, or landscaped areas shall have grate adjusted two inches (2") below gravel surface.
5. All basins, frames, and grates shall be rated for heavy traffic loading.

REVISIONS	
DATE	DESCRIPTION

SIGNED AND DATED



DRAFTED BY:
MAS/KWK

CHECKED BY:
K.Lilly

DRAWING SCALE:
N.T.S.

DATE: 2-2-2012

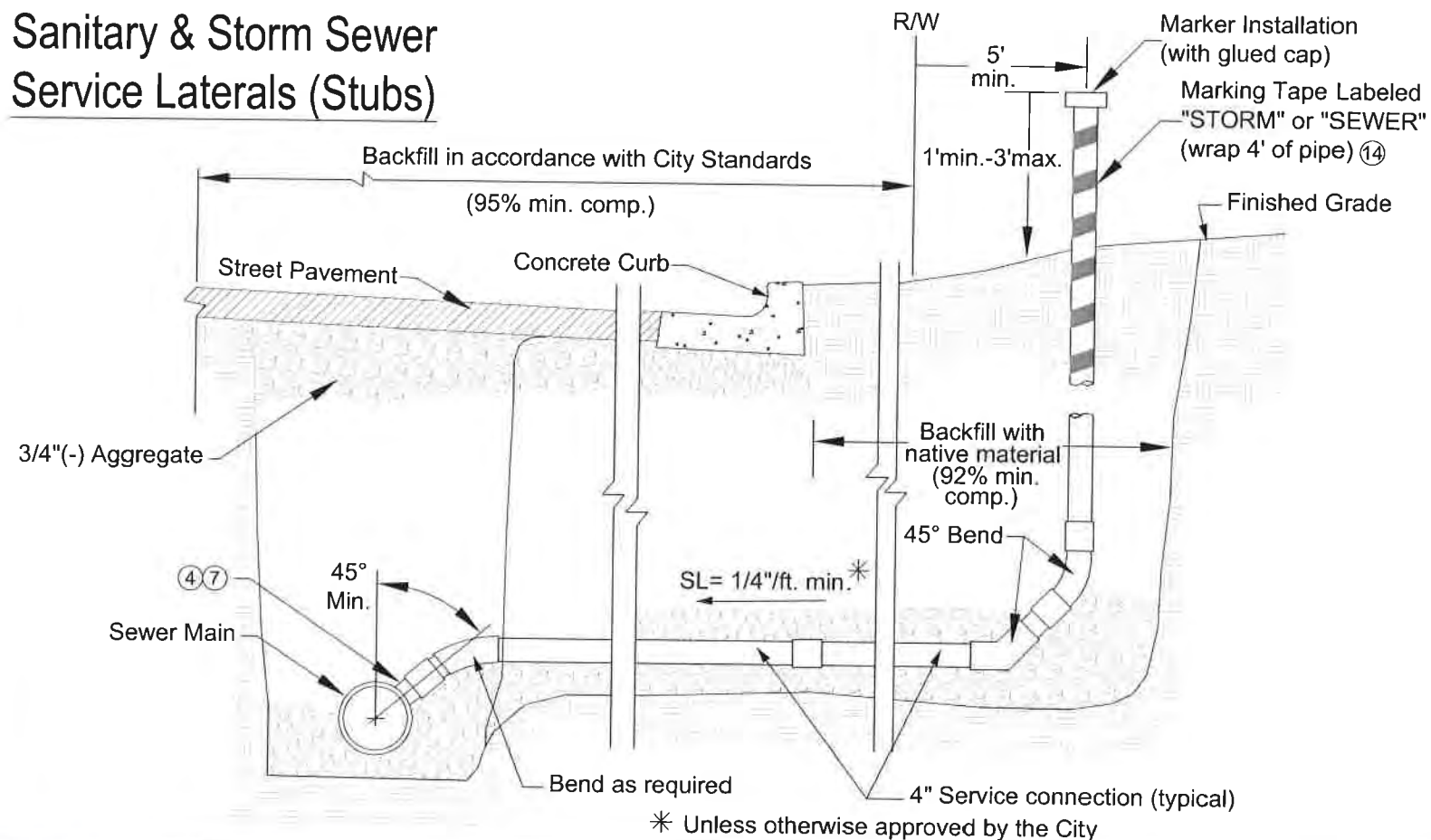
CATCH BASIN & INLET TYPE 'B' GRATE (Rolled Curb)

CITY OF MOSCOW
ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

DRAWING NUMBER:

27d

Sanitary & Storm Sewer Service Laterals (Stubs)



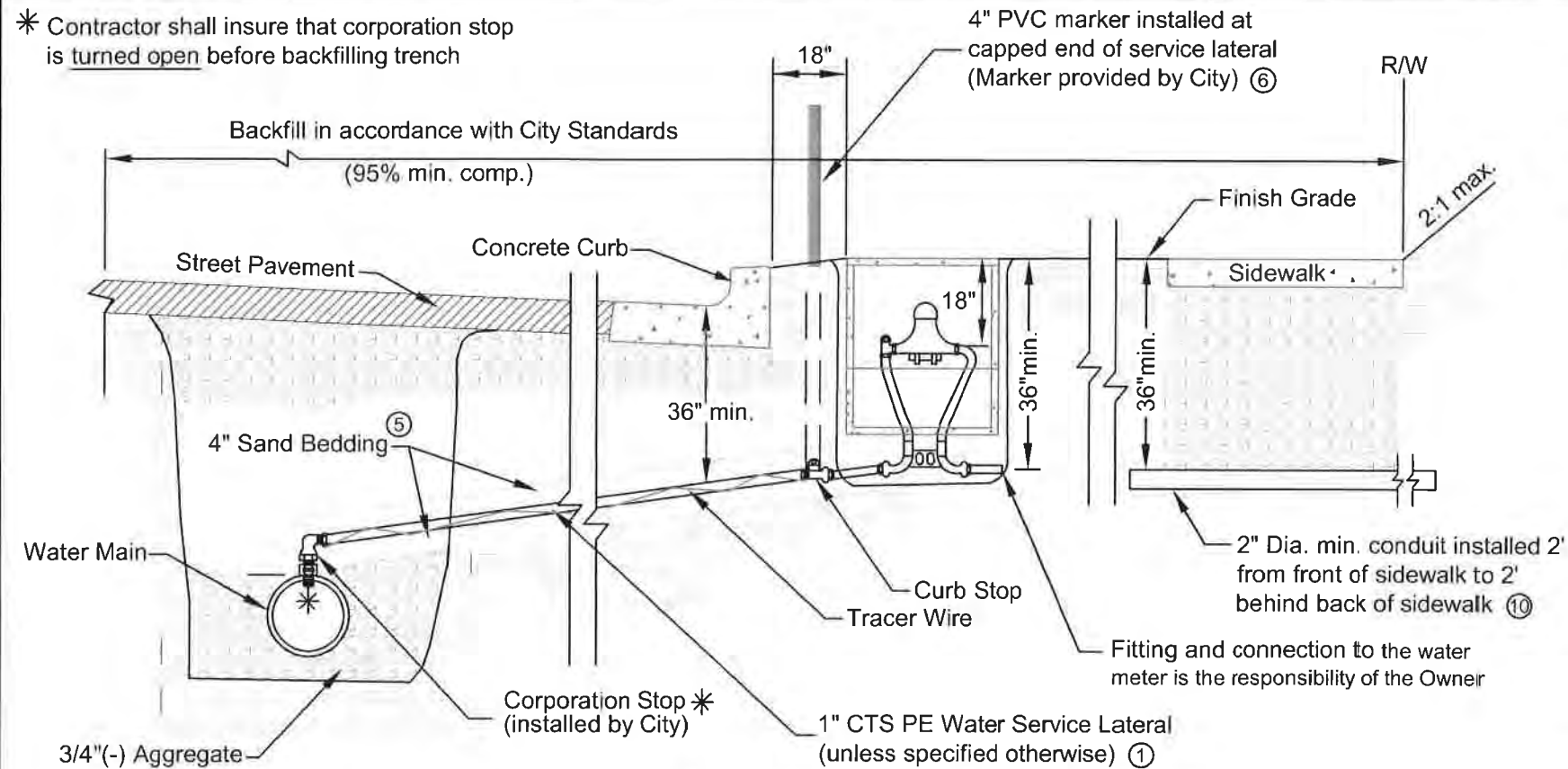
1. Pipe materials shall be as follows:
 - a. Within public right-of-way: SDR 35 PVC, (ASTM D-3034), with integral gasketed bell and spigot joints.
 - b. From right-of way to within two feet (2') of the house: SDR 35 PVC, (ASTM D-3034), with integral gasketed bell and spigot joints or Schedule 40 ABS plastic pipe with glued fittings.

- a. The bottom of the water pipe, at all joints, shall be at least twelve inches (12") above the top of the sanitary or storm drain service line.
- b. The water pipe shall be placed on a solid shelf, excavated at one side of the common trench, with a minimum clear horizontal distance of at least twelve inches (12") from the sanitary or storm drain service line.
- c. Where the sanitary or storm drain line crosses the water service line, the top of the sanitary or the storm drain line is a minimum of twelve inches (12") below the water service line.

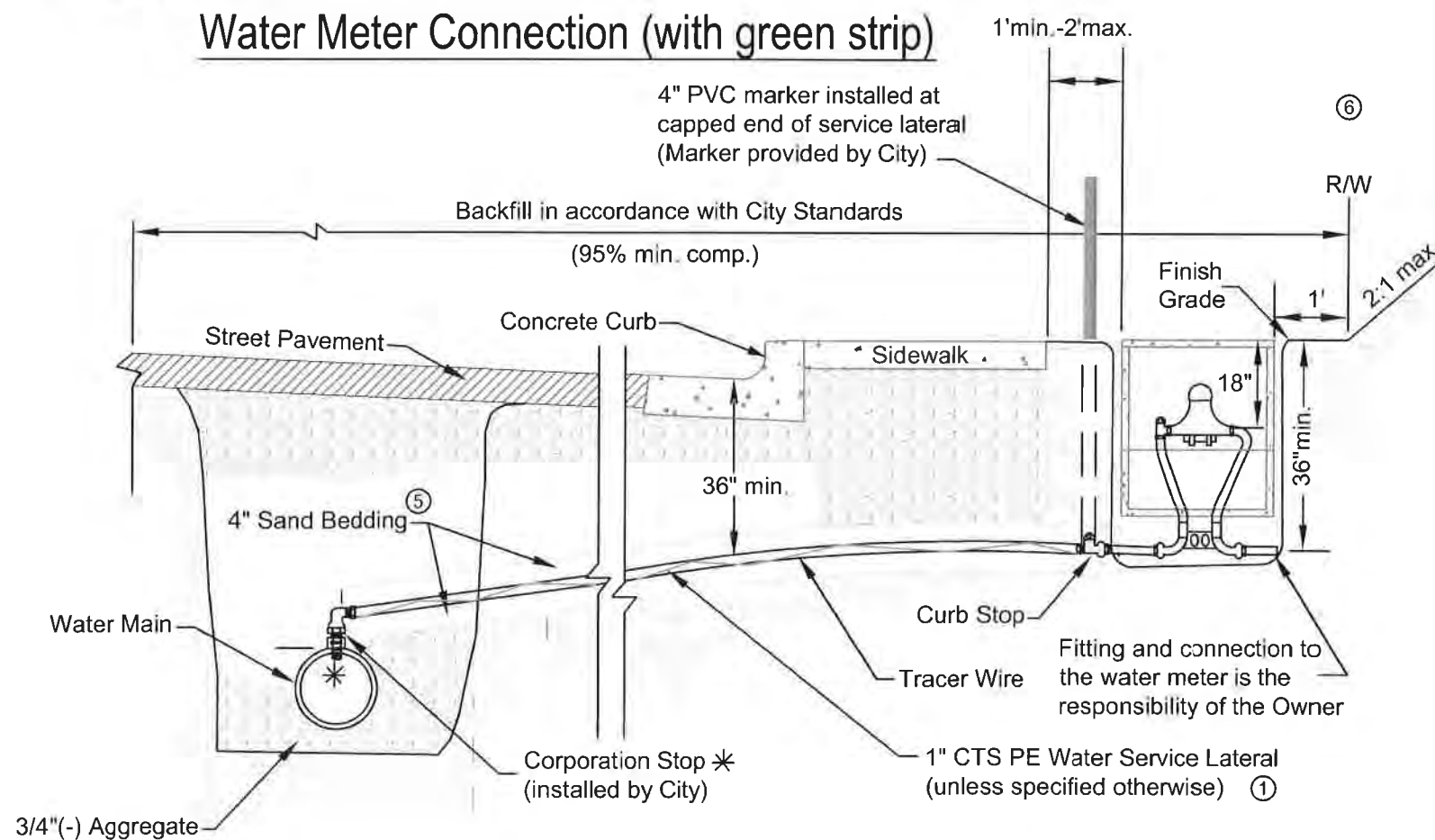
2. Trench bottom to be prepared, as required, for a firm bed.
3. Existing sewer mains shall be tapped by the City, at the Owner's expense.
4. Sewer service laterals shall be connected to the new mains with manufactured wyes. Connection to existing mains require ROMAC 'CB' saddles, or equivalent.
5. Owner to obtain the necessary permits from the Moscow Community Development Department and Public Works Department.
6. This work shall comply with the Uniform Plumbing Code (UPC).
7. Sewer services shall connect to the sanitary sewer main at a point above the centerline of the pipe.
8. Construction to be inspected by the City.
9. Sanitary service laterals (stubs) shall be air tested with the sanitary sewer main.
10. All backfill under sidewalks shall be crushed aggregate. (95% minimum compaction)
11. The service lateral (from main to house) shall be bedded in sand or 3/4"(-) crushed aggregate; from two inches (2") under the pipe to two inches (2") over the pipe.
12. SANITARY service laterals shall be green pipe from the main to the house, including stub outs and markers.
13. STORM service laterals shall be white pipe from the main to the house, including stub outs and markers.
14. Marking tape shall be three inch (3") wide commercially manufactured, and labeled "STORM DRAIN" for storm sewer and "SEWER" for sanitary sewer use.
15. Storm drain and sanitary sewer services (private) located within public street right-of-way or public utility easements shall have a 2.5' minimum burial depth unless specifically allowed otherwise by the City Engineer.

SANITARY & STORM SEWER SERVICE CONNECTIONS	DRAFTED BY: KWK	CHECKED BY: K.Lilly	DRAWING SCALE: NTS	DATE: 2-3-2012		SIGNED AND DATED		REVISIONS	
						DATE	DESCRIPTION		
CITY OF MOSCOW ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT		DRAWING NUMBER: 28							

* Contractor shall insure that corporation stop is turned open before backfilling trench



Water Meter Connection (with green strip)



Water Meter Connection (no green strip)

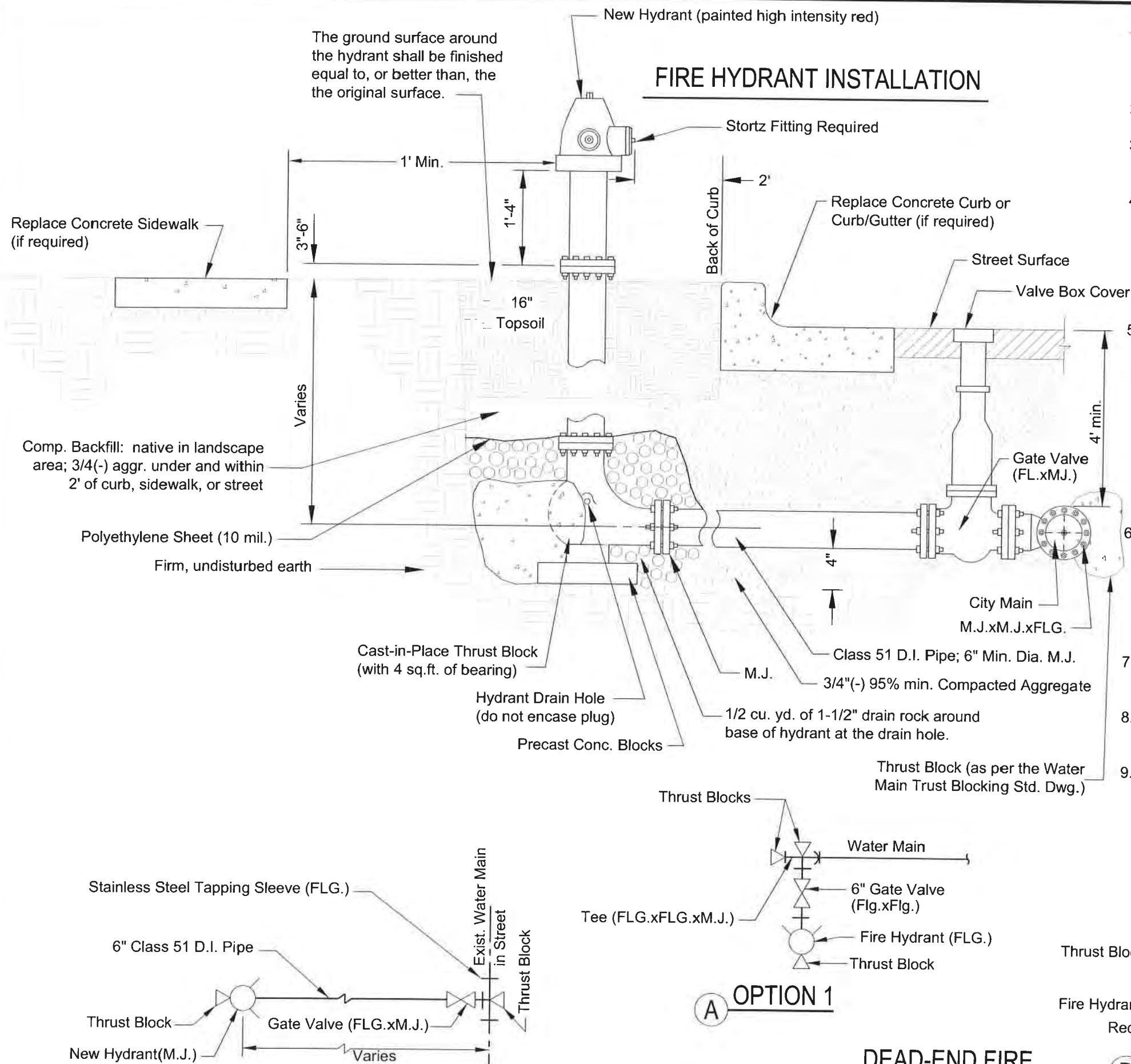
* Contractor shall insure that corporation stop is turned open before backfilling trench

NOTES:

1. Pipe and fittings, from the water main to the curb stop, will be supplied by the City.
2. Water main shall be tapped by the City.
3. Trench bottom to be prepared, as required, for a firm bed.
If the water service line and sanitary or storm drain service lines, from the right-of-way to the house, are installed in the same trench, then all three of the following requirements shall be met:
 - a. The bottom of the water pipe, at all joints, shall be at least twelve inches (12") above the top of the sanitary or storm drain service lines.
 - b. The water pipe shall be placed on a solid shelf, excavated at one side of the common trench, with a minimum clear horizontal distance of at least twelve inches (12") from the sanitary or storm drain service line.
 - c. Where the sanitary or storm drain line crosses the water service line, the top of the sanitary or the storm drain line is a minimum of twelve inches (12") below the water service line.
4. The roadway subgrade shall be established prior to the installation of the water service laterals.
5. The water service lateral shall be bedded in sand or pea gravel from four inches (4") under the pipe to four inches (4") over the pipe.
6. After the installation of the water service lateral, a 4" PVC marker shall be placed at the capped end of the curb stop. The marker will be provided by the City. It shall be the responsibility of the Contractor to install, maintain, and protect the marker.
7. The capped curb stop shall be located eighteen inches (18") beyond the back of curb, if placed in the green strip, and one foot (1') minimum to two feet (2') maximum beyond the back of sidewalk, if sidewalk is installed next to the curb.
8. The capped curb stop shall be buried to a minimum depth of thirty six inches (36") from finished grade elevation.
9. The water service lateral and curb stop shall be installed perpendicular to either the curb or the sidewalk.
10. When water meter is located in the green strip, a two inch (2") minimum diameter conduit shall be installed extending two feet (2') from the front of the sidewalk to two feet (2') behind the back of sidewalk.
11. Pipe installation shall be inspected by the City before the trench is backfilled.
12. Owner to obtain the necessary permits from the Moscow Community Development Department and Public Works Department.
13. The Owner's work shall comply with the Uniform Plumbing Code (UPC).
14. All backfill under sidewalks shall be 3/4"(-) crushed aggregate (95% min. compaction).

WATER SERVICE CONNECTIONS	DRAFTED BY: KWK		SIGNED AND DATED 	REVISIONS	
	CHECKED BY: K. Lilly			DATE	DESCRIPTION
CITY OF MOSCOW ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT	DRAWING SCALE: NTS				
	DATE: 3-5-2014				
DRAWING NUMBER: 29					

FIRE HYDRANT INSTALLATION

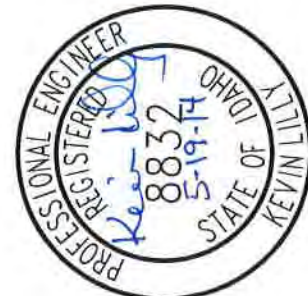


NOTES:

- Thrust blocks shall be cast against undisturbed, firm earth.
- Hydrants shall be set truly vertical.
- Materials and installation shall also conform to the City's Standard Specifications.
- FOR LIVE TAP ONLY: After the Contractor exposes the main, the City will provide the labor and pipe tapping tools for this connection at a set fee to the Contractor. Contractor is responsible for trench backfill and street patch in accordance with City Standards.
- Where sidewalk is adjacent to or within four feet (4') of the back of curb the hydrant shall be located one foot (1') behind the sidewalk (measured from the face of the hydrant cap to back of sidewalk). Where there is curb but no sidewalk the hydrant shall be located two feet (2') from the back of curb (measured to the face of the hydrant cap). Where there is no sidewalk or curb locate the hydrant as directed by the City Engineer.
- All fire hydrants and the water lines to the fire hydrants become the City's once installed. Twenty foot (20') wide public utility easements centered on and around the fire hydrant and the waterline to the fire hydrant shall be granted to the City.
- Furnish and install protective bollards if required by the City Engineer.
- A three foot (3') radius clear zone required all around fire hydrant, maximum slope of 10%.
- Fire hydrant to be set to manufacturer elevation and bury specifications.

REVISIONS	DESCRIPTION	DATE

SIGNED AND DATED



DRAFTED BY: CEE/KWK

CHECKED BY: K.Lilly

DRAWING SCALE: NTS

DATE: 3-5-2014

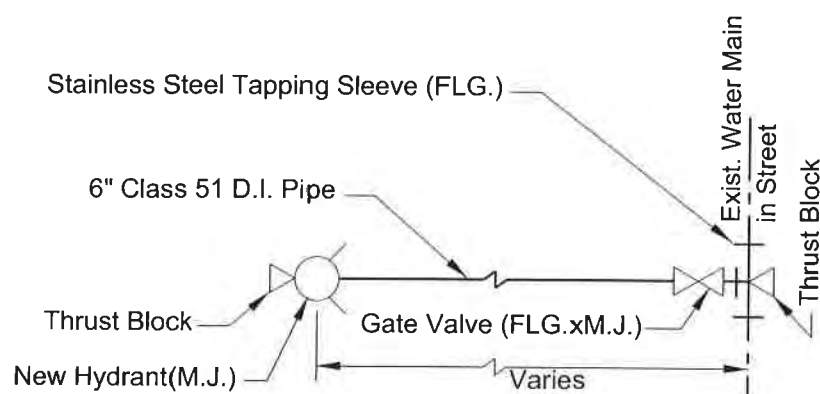
FIRE HYDRANT ASSEMBLY

**CITY OF MOSCOW
ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT**

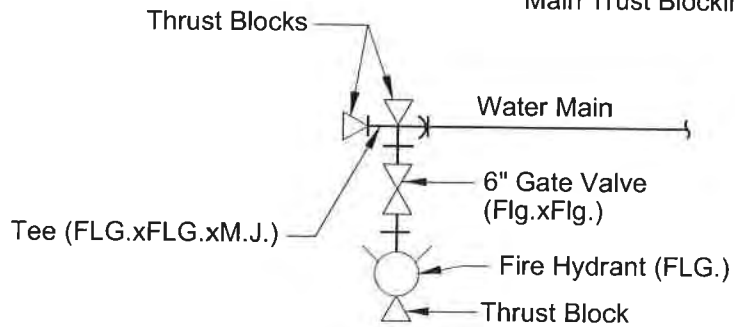
DRAWING NUMBER:

30

LIVE-TAP HYDRANT DETAIL

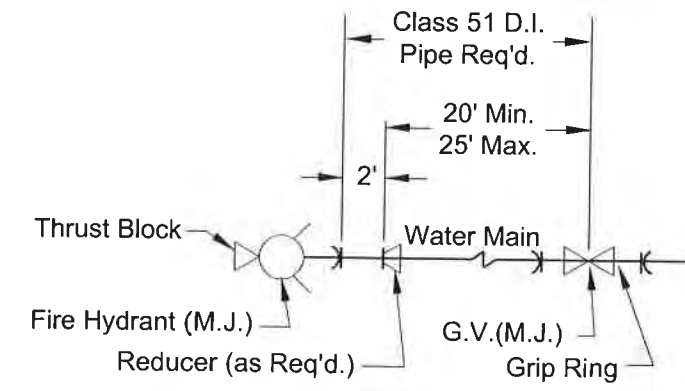


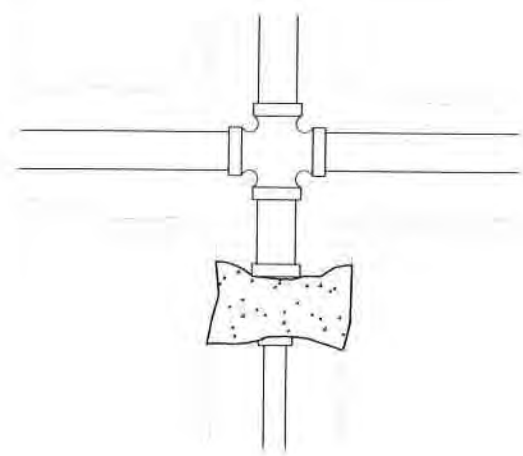
OPTION 1



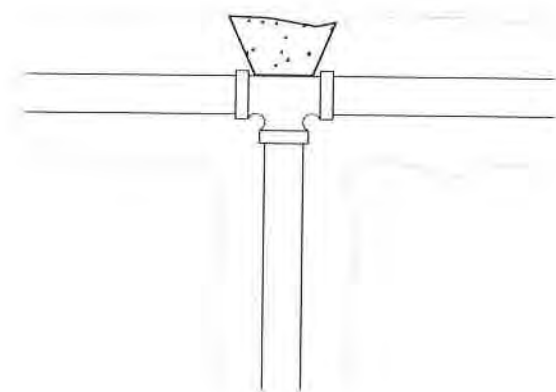
DEAD-END FIRE HYDRANT DETAILS

OPTION 2

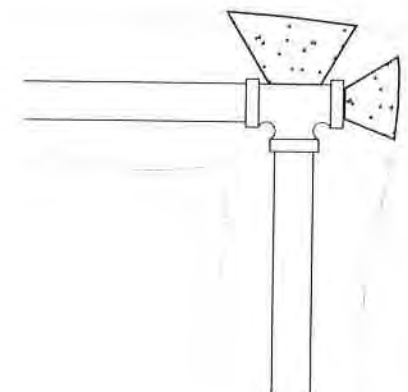




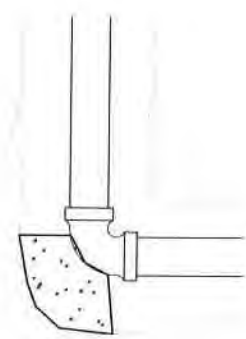
CROSS WITH REDUCER



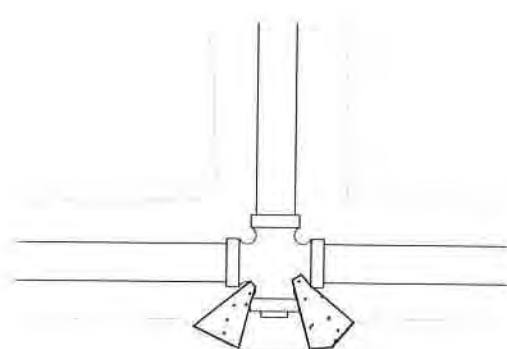
TEE



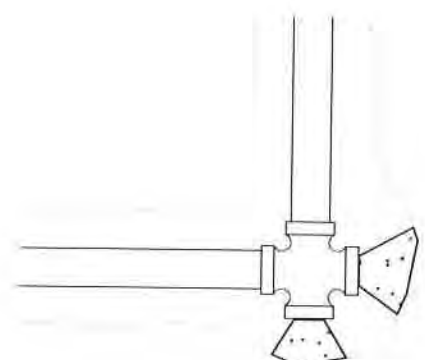
TEE WITH PLUG



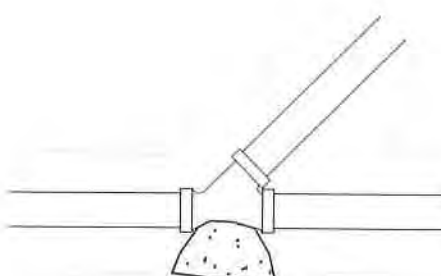
90° ELBOW



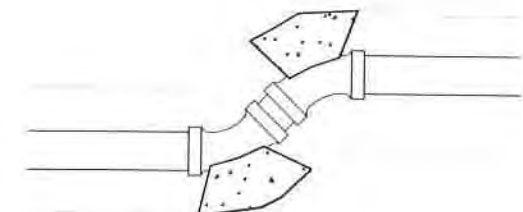
CROSS WITH PLUG



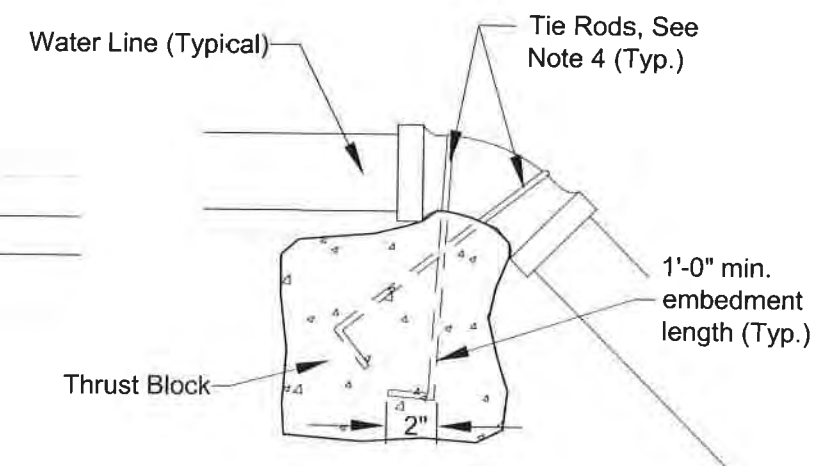
CROSS WITH 2 PLUGS



WYE



11-1/4°, 22-1/2°
OR 45° BENDS



VERTICAL DOWN BENDS

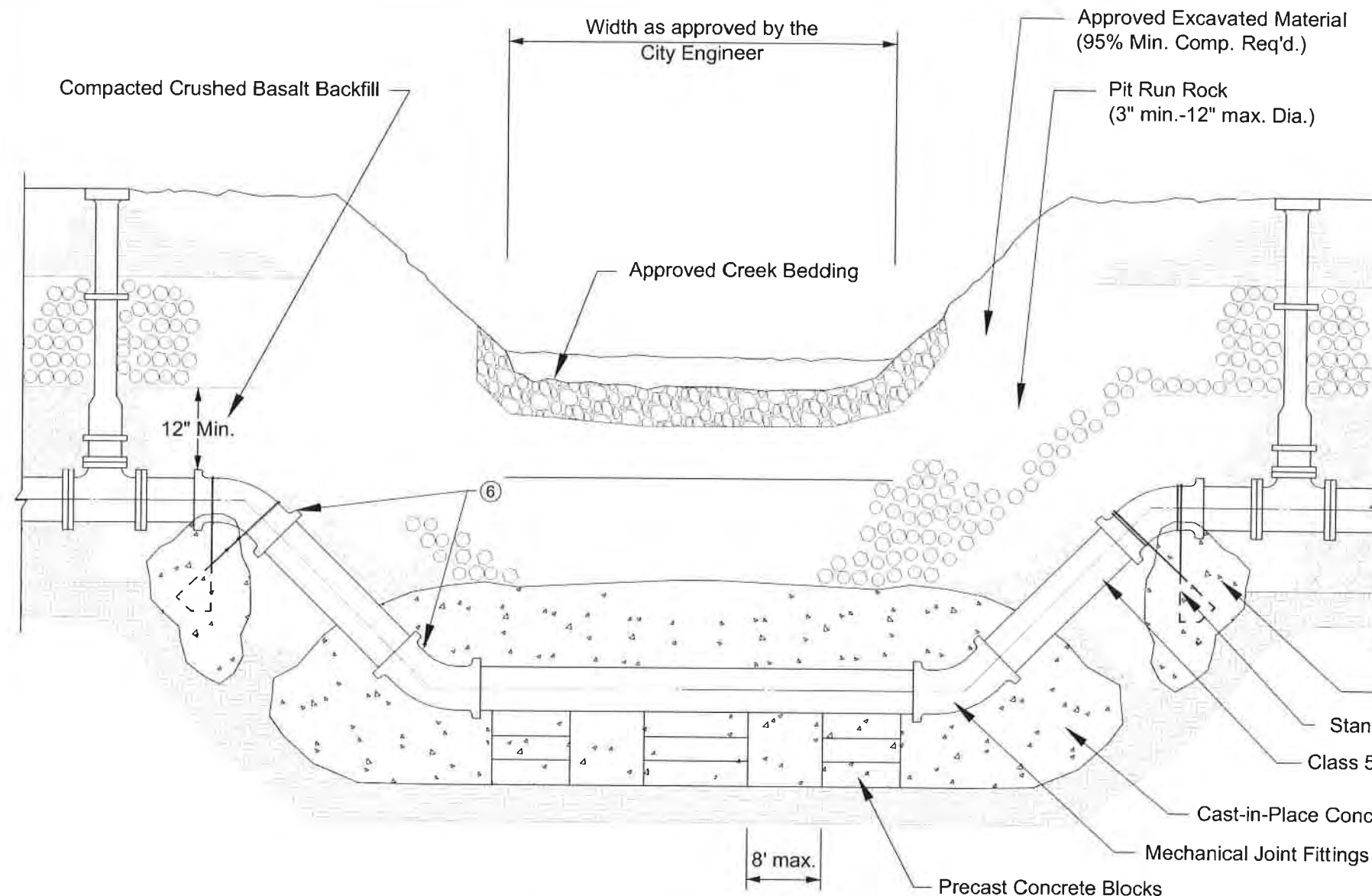
THRUST BLOCK SIZE

Size of Pipe	Horizontal Bends Sq. Feet of Bearing on Undisturbed Earth				Vertical Down Bends Cu.Yds.
	Tees & Deadends	90°	45°	22 1/4° 11 1/4°	
4"	2	3	1-1/2	1	1/2
6"	4	5-1/2	3	1-1/2	1/2
8"	7	9-1/2	5	2-1/2	1
10"	11	15	8-1/2	4	1-1/2
12"	15-1/2	22	12	6	2
16"	21	27	21	11	2-1/2

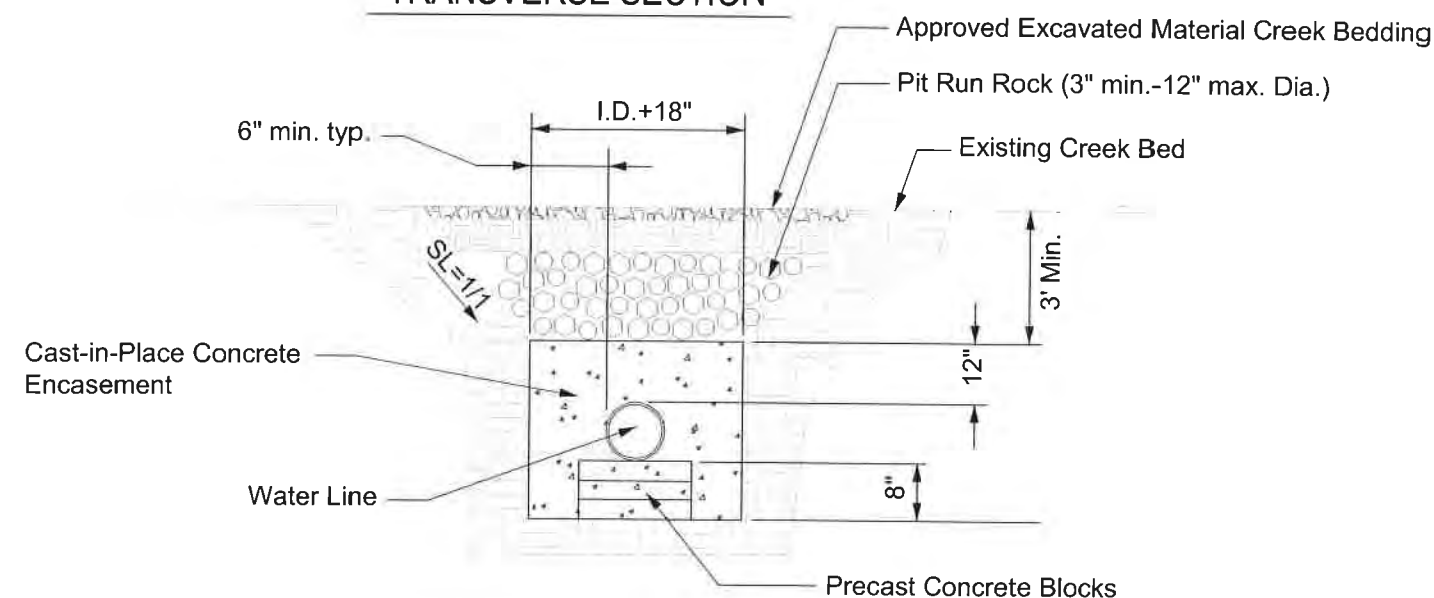
NOTES:

1. Thrust blocking for water mains shall be, as a minimum, the size indicated in the above Table.
2. Concrete shall be from a commercial source and be a minimum of 5-sack mix or ITD Class 22.
3. Concrete shall not be allowed in joints or in contact with pipes. Protect with plastic or paper sheeting prior to placing concrete.
4. Tie rods shall be 3/4" minimum diameter steel; coat tie rods with bituminous coating or approved equal. Hook (2" min.) all embedded ends.
5. The minimum distance between the fitting and excavated bank shall be three (3) pipe diameters.
6. Thrust blocks shall be cast against firm, undisturbed earth, as approved by the City Engineer.
7. Thrust blocks must be inspected by the City prior to backfill.
8. Thrust blocks for vertical up bends shall correspond to the requirements of horizontal bends.

SIGNED AND DATED	REVISIONS	
	DATE	DESCRIPTION
	DRAFTED BY:	CHECKED BY:
	RKC/KWK	K.Lilly
WATER MAIN THRUST BLOCKING CITY OF MOSCOW ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT	DRAWING SCALE:	DATE:
	N.T.S.	2-6-2012
DRAWING NUMBER: 31		



TRANSVERSE SECTION



LONGITUDINAL SECTION

NOTES:

1. Gate valves shall be located each side of the crossing.
2. The depth of burial and location must provide for creek bank cleaning excavations.
3. Subgrade at the bottom of the trench must be firm. If not, the trench must be over-excavated as directed by the City Engineer and backfilled with compacted 3/4"(-) crushed basalt.
4. Concrete encasement shall be 6-sack City Standard.
5. Tie rods shall be per City Standard for vertical thrust blocks.
6. Grip rings shall be used with all creek crossing mechanical joint fittings, including the gate valves.
7. Creek crossing permits required as applicable. Creek bottom and bank restoration as required by Army Corps of Engineers Permit.
8. Erosion and sediment control shall comply with City Code.
9. Minimum water main cover = 4.0 ft. throughout the crossing; as measured from finish grade to top of pipe.

REVISIONS	DESCRIPTION	DATE

SIGNED AND DATED



DRAFTED BY:	MAS/KWK
CHECKED BY:	K.Lilly
DRAWING SCALE:	NTS
DATE:	3-5-2014

WATER MAIN
CREEK CROSSING

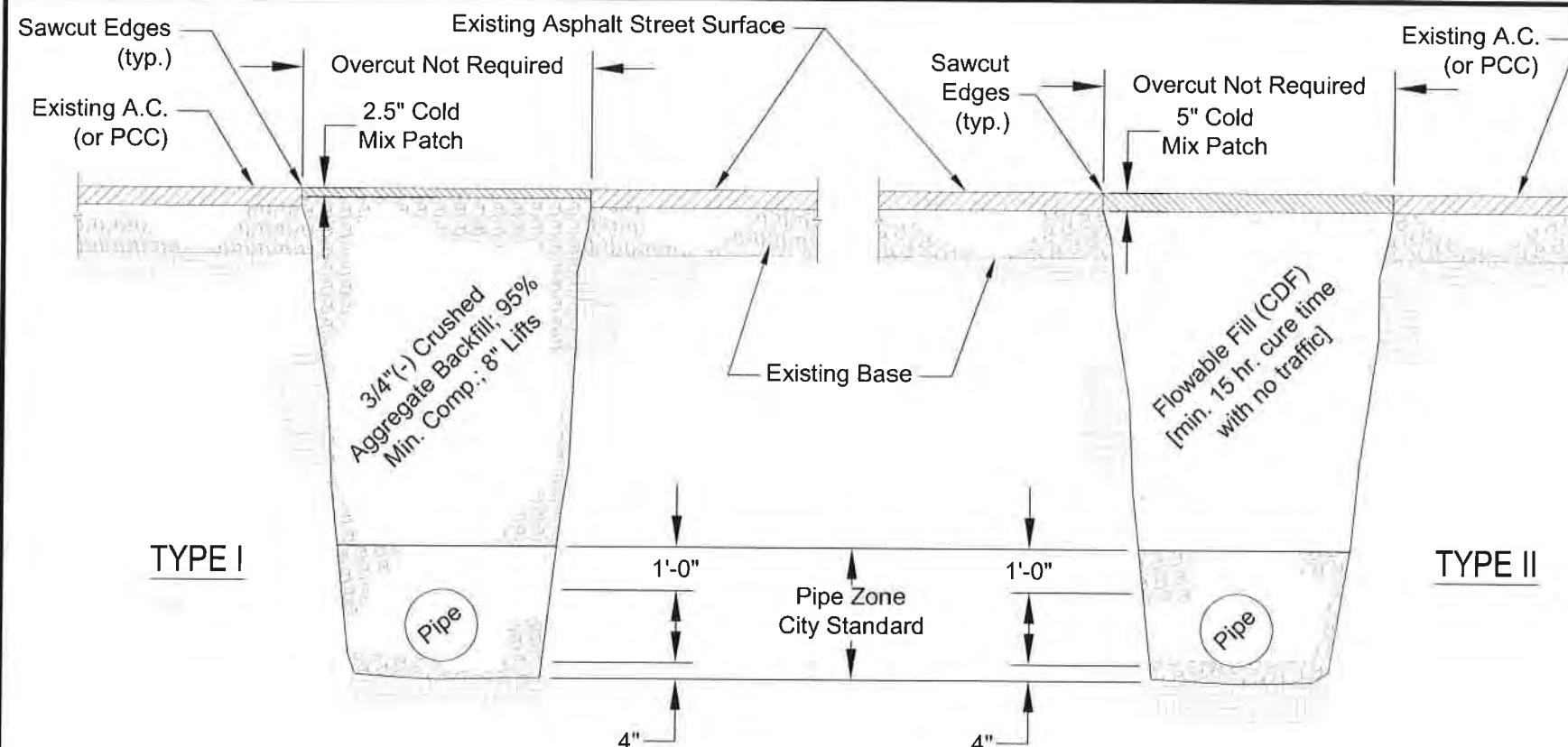
CITY OF MOSCOW
ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

DRAWING NUMBER:

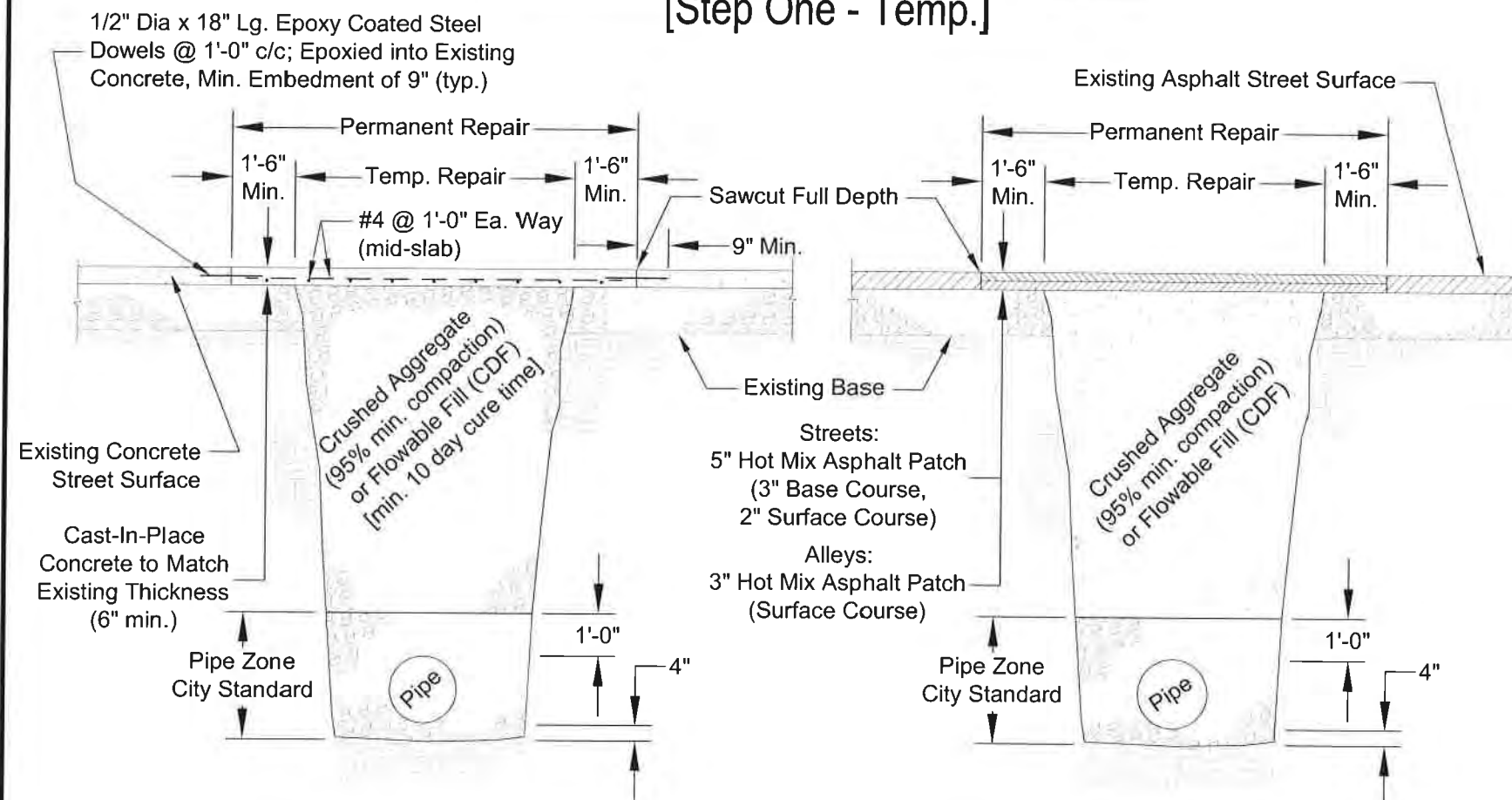
32



BACKFILL CLASS A & B		DRAFTED BY: K.Kipp/C.Edwards		SIGNED AND DATED 		REVISIONS	
		CHECKED BY: K.Lilly				DATE	DESCRIPTION
CITY OF MOSCOW ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT		DRAWING SCALE: NTS					
		DATE: 3-5-2014					
DRAWING NUMBER: 33a							



Temporary Street or Alley Cut Repair
[Step One - Temp.]



Concrete Cut Repair
[Step Two - Permanent]

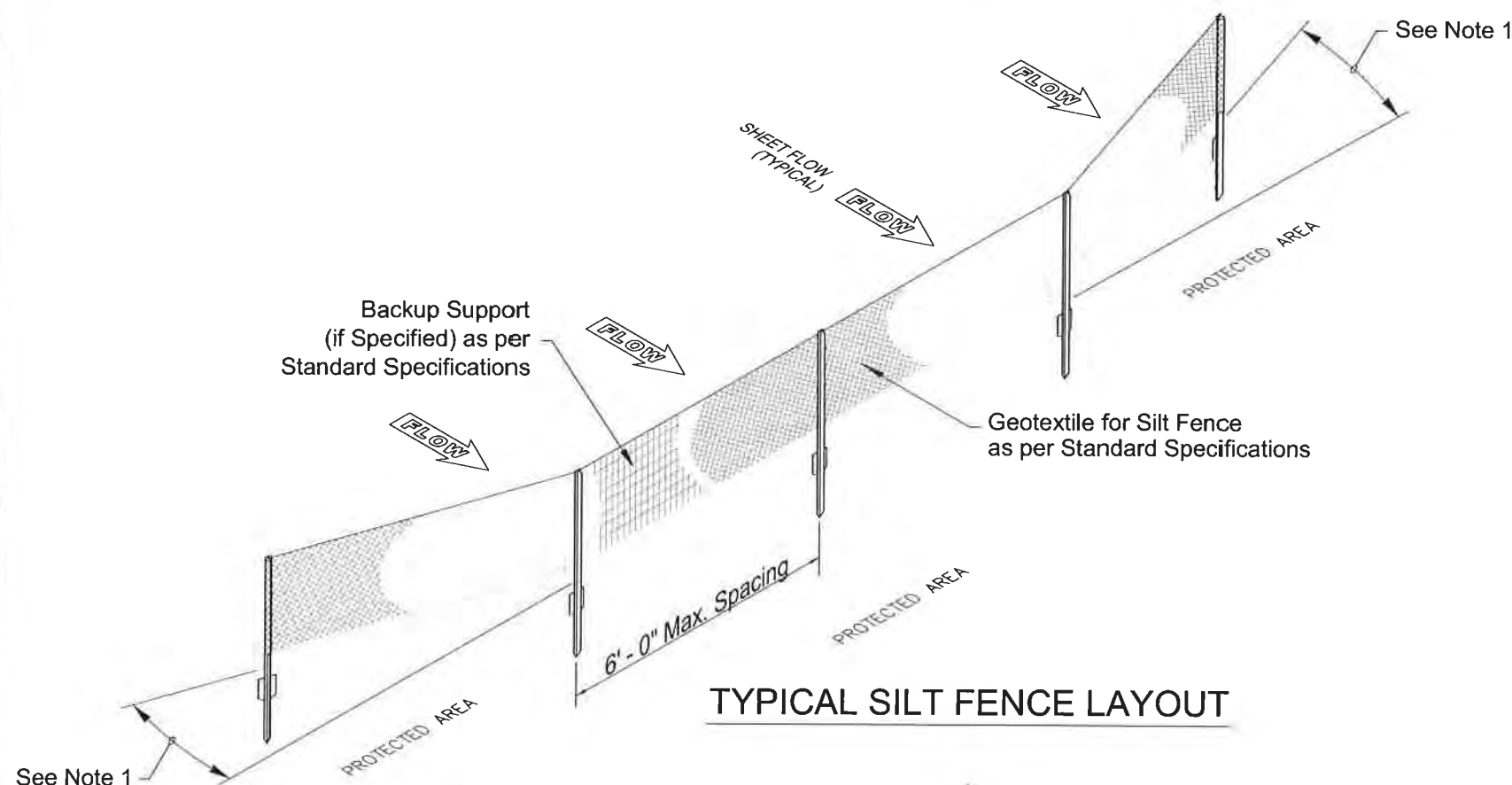
Asphalt Cut Repair (Street or Alley)
[Step Two - Permanent]

NOTES:

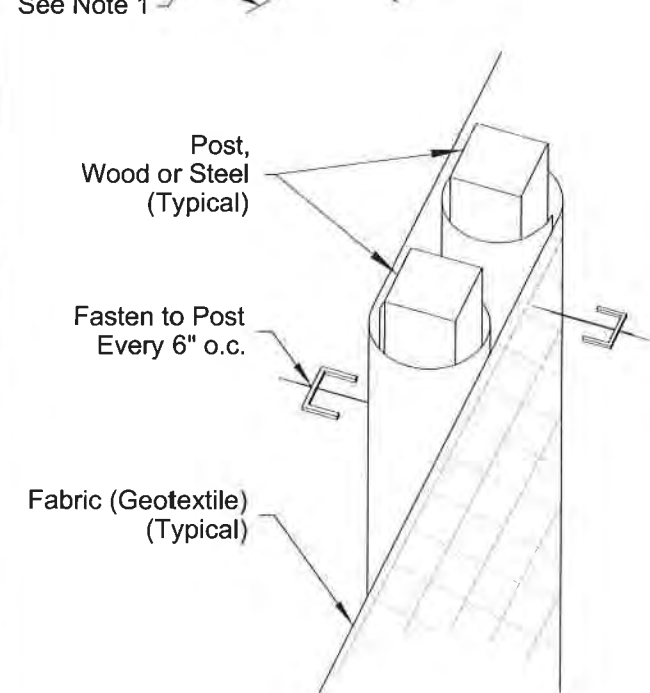
1. All excavations made within public right-of-way and easements require excavation permits from the City prior to commencing work. Street closure permits are required as applicable.
2. See City of Moscow Standard Construction Specifications for additional requirements regarding street and alley cut repair.
3. Prior to commencing, contractor shall furnish, install and maintain traffic control in accordance with the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) and as allowed and approved by the City Engineer.
4. Street cuts within Idaho Highway Right-of-Way require an Idaho Transportation Department (ITD) permit and are subject to ITD permit conditions (i.e. backfilling, surfacing requirements and traffic control).
5. The pavement removal required to perform the initial excavation shall be the width of the excavation opening and is not to include the removal of the pavement of the width required to construct the permanent patch. All pavement cuts shall be sawcut in neat, straight lines, as allowed and approved by the City. The limits of the pavement cut for the permanent patch shall be as described in the Standard Construction Specifications.
6. Moscow Public Works Department shall be notified prior to beginning backfilling operations. Noncompliance with this provision shall require re-excavation and witnessed compaction.
7. ALL STREET AND ALLEY CUTS IN EXISTING ASPHALT PAVEMENT SHALL BE BACKFILLED AND TEMPORARILY PATCHED AT THE END OF EACH DAY - unless specifically allowed otherwise by the City Engineer. Properly applied steel plates may be utilized in lieu of this requirement if allowed by the City.
8. Temporary street surfacing (cold mix asphalt or flowable fill) shall be placed (and maintained) uniformly smooth across the width and length of the patch and shall match the existing, adjoining street grade. The finished surface of the temporary patch shall be level with, or no greater than 0.25 inches above the adjacent roadway surface.
9. Temporary street surface repair maintenance is the responsibility of the contractor.
10. The contractor making the cut shall be responsible for any future settling of the street cut for a period of one year from the date that temporary patch is completed.

REVISED	DESCRIPTION	DATE	SIGNED AND DATED	DRAFTED BY:	CHECKED BY:	DRAWING SCALE:	DATE:
				C. Edwards	K. Lilly	NTS	3-5-2014
STREET / ALLEY CUT REPAIR				CITY OF MOSCOW ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT			
DRAWING NUMBER:				34			



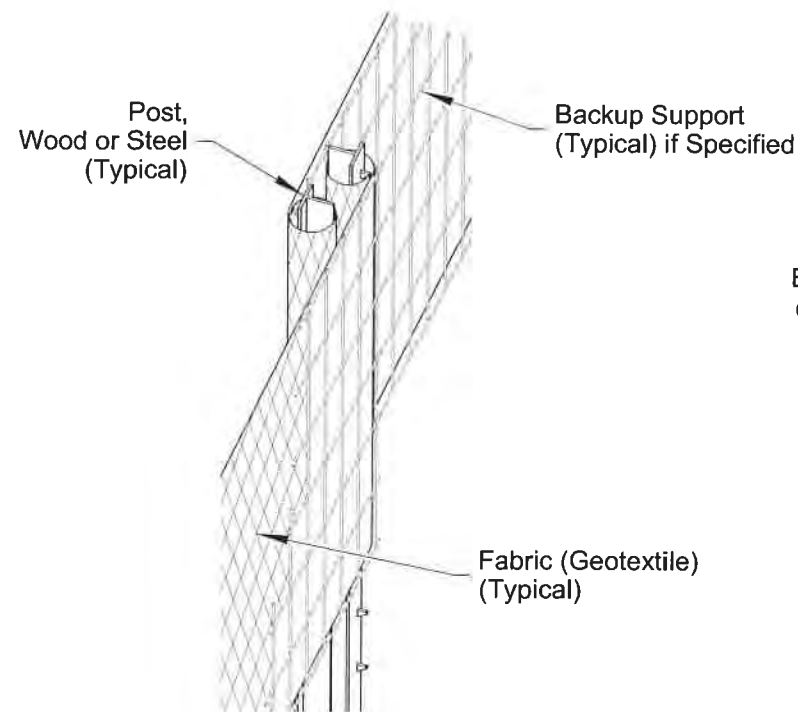


TYPICAL SILT FENCE LAYOUT



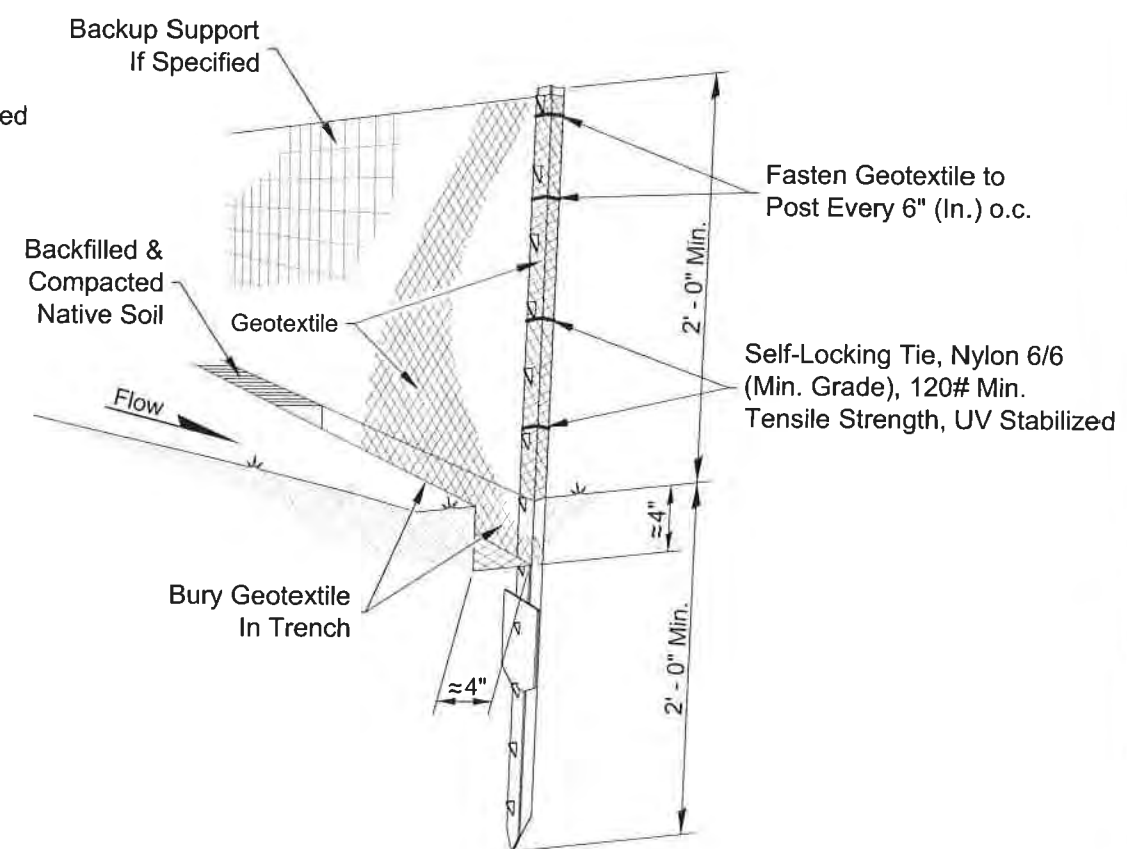
SPlice DETAIL

(WOOD POSTS AND NO BACKUP SUPPORT SHOWN)



SPlice DETAIL

(STEEL POSTS AND BACKUP SUPPORT SHOWN)



TYPICAL INSTALLATION DETAIL

NOTES:

1. Install ends of silt fence slightly up slope to prevent sediment from flowing past ends of fence. See Typical Silt Fence Layout.
2. Overlap vertical silt fence splices eight inches (8") minimum and construct in a manner to prevent silt laden runoff from passing between posts. Avoid placing splices at sumps and other low points.
3. Do not install silt fence in a manner that it will act as a dam across permanent flowing watercourses. Silt fences are to be used at upland locations and turbidity barriers used at permanent bodies of water.
4. If backup support is specified, attach fabric to backup support in a manner to hold fabric securely and reduce the potential of tearing.
5. During excavation, minimize ground disturbance around anchor trench and smooth surface to prevent concentrated flows. Compact backfill in trench in a manner that will prevent underflow.

REVISIONS	DESCRIPTION
	DATE

SIGNED AND DATED



DRAFTED BY:

C. Edwards

CHECKED BY:

K. Lilly

DRAWING SCALE:

NTS

DATE: 3-5-2014

SILT FENCE

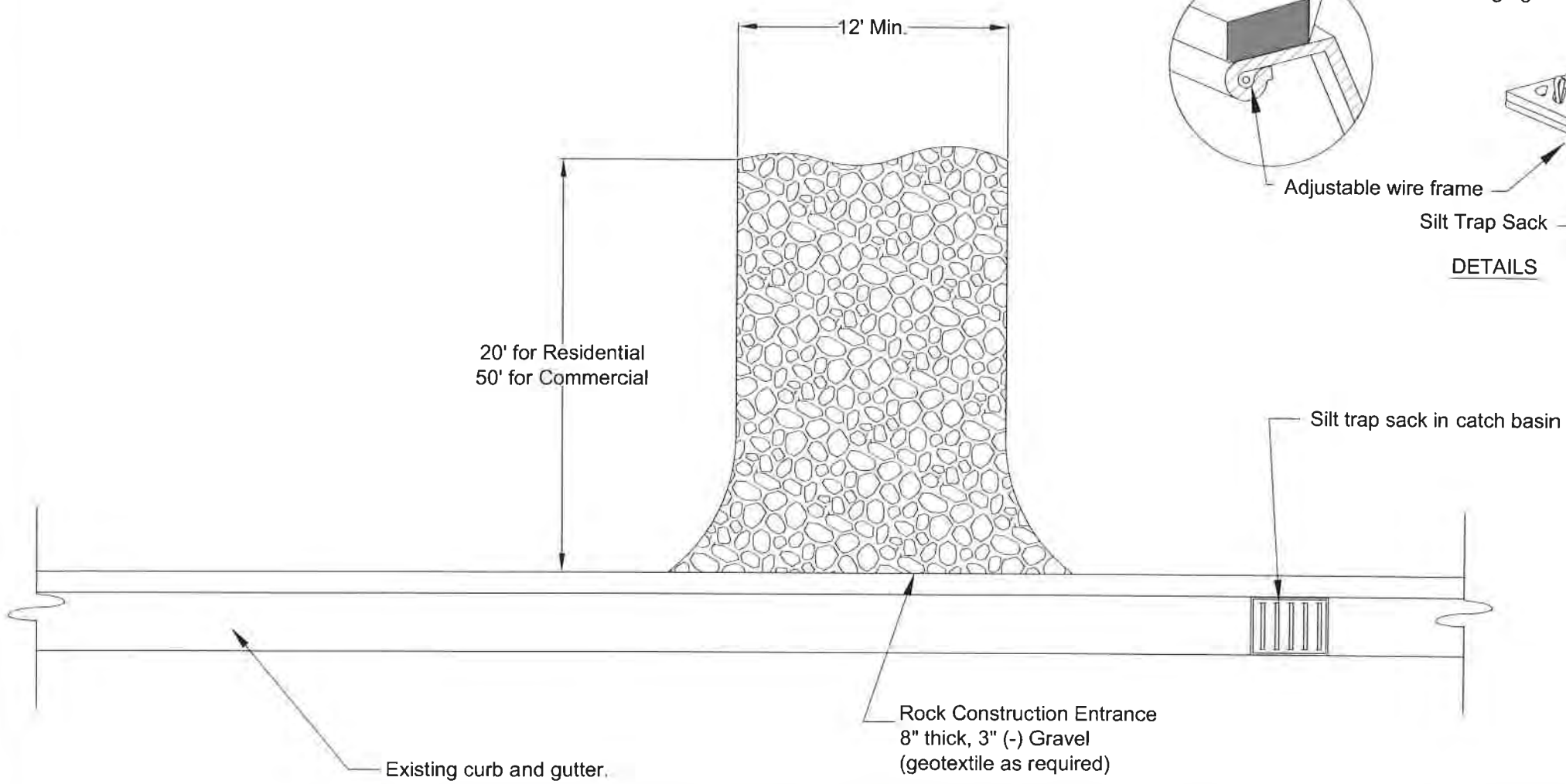
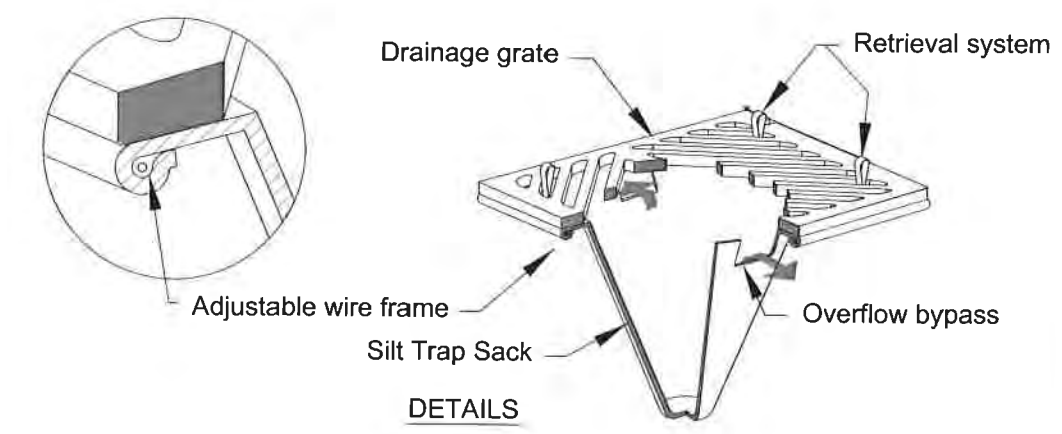
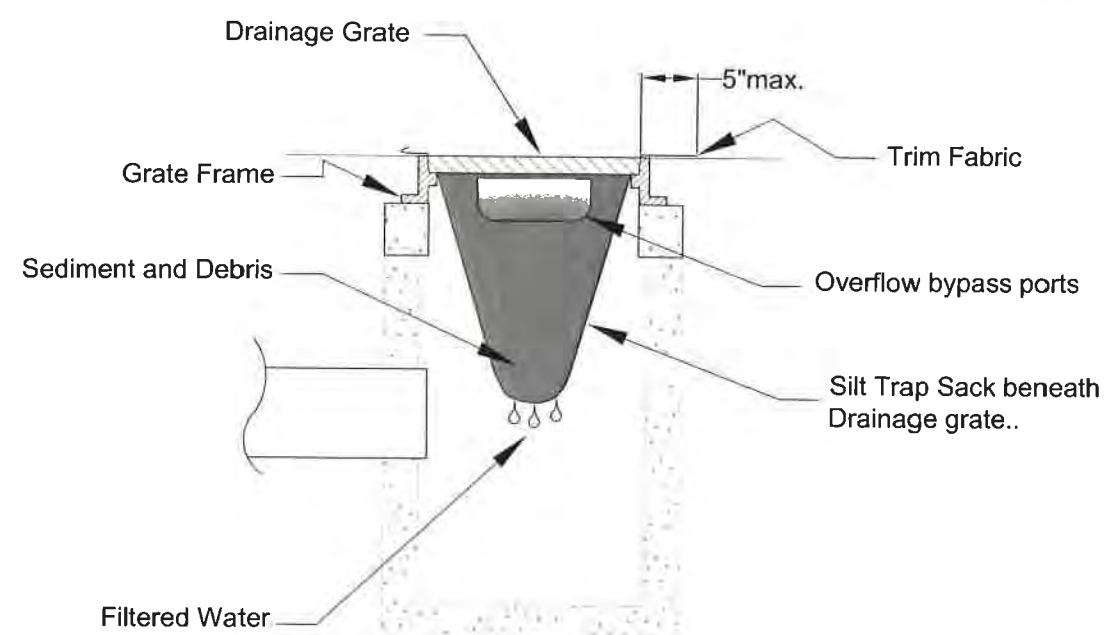
CITY OF MOSCOW
ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

DRAWING NUMBER:

35

NOTES:

1. The size and shape of the silt trap sack to fit the storm structure it will service (rectangular or round).
2. The silt trap sack shall have a built-in high-flow relief system (overflow bypass).
3. The silt trap sack assembly must allow removal without spilling the collected material.
4. Empty silt trap sack and dispose of sediment and debris before the sack is half-full.
5. Ensure the silt trap sack assembly does not spill or fall into the storm structure. If sediment is spilled into the storm structure, remove the spilled material by suction hose or other approved method.
6. Construction entrances should be inspected regularly for signs of thinning areas where mud begins to show through. Add gravel periodically to maintain the integrity of the pad.



REVISIONS	
DATE	DESCRIPTION

SIGNED AND DATED	
DRAFTED BY:	C. Edwards
CHECKED BY:	K. Lilly
DRAWING SCALE:	NTS
DATE:	3-5-2014

CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE & INLET PROTECTION	CITY OF MOSCOW ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT
---	--

DRAWING NUMBER:
36

CITY COUNCIL STAFF REPORT

DATE: Tuesday, April 6, 2021



AGENDA ITEM TITLE

Set FY2022 Budget Hearing Date for August 2, 2021 (ACTION ITEM) - Gary J. Riedner

RESPONSIBLE STAFF

Gary Riedner, City Supervisor

REVIEWED BY

ADDITIONAL PRESENTER(S)

OTHER RESOURCES

DESCRIPTION

Per Idaho Code 63-802(A) the City is required to notify Latah County of the public hearing date for the City's annual budget no later than April 30th each year. Staff is requesting that the Council officially set the date so the Notification of Budget Hearing form can be completed and returned to the Latah County Auditor's Office by April 30th.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Set August 2, 2021 as the public hearing date for the City of Moscow FY2022 budget.

PROPOSED ACTIONS

PROPOSED ACTIONS: Set August 2, 2021 as the public hearing date for the City of Moscow FY2022 budget, or take such other action deemed appropriate.

FISCAL IMPACT

PERSONNEL IMPACT

ATTACHMENTS

None