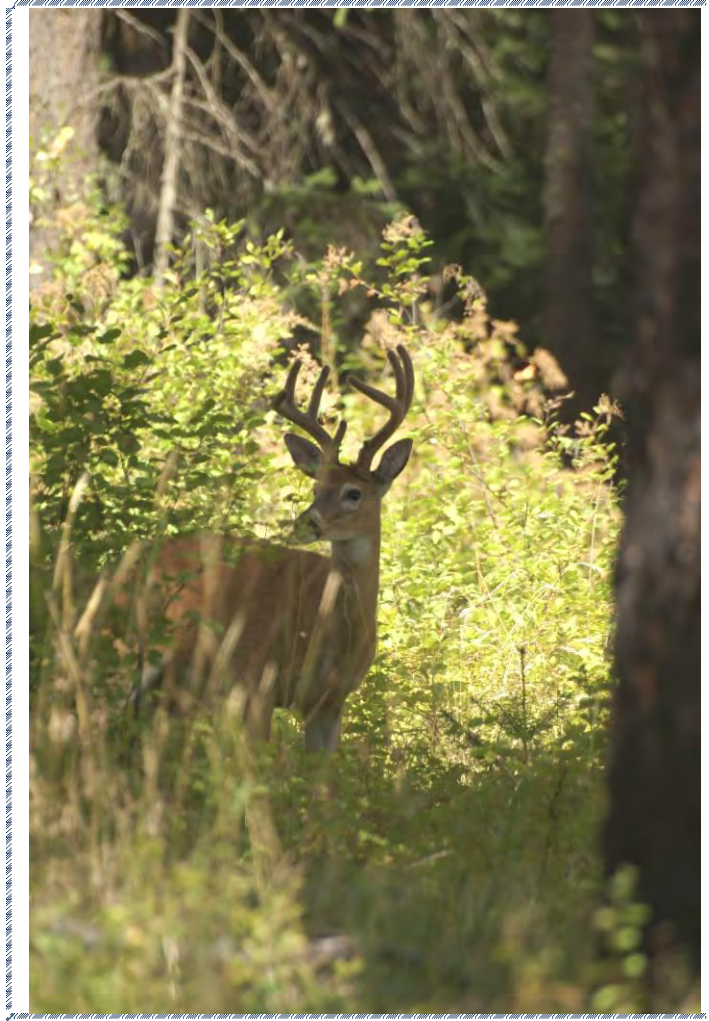


Schitsu'umsh

Coeur d'Alene Tribe | *the discovered people*

**Coeur d'Alene Reservation
Tribal Hazard Mitigation Plan 2010
legislative Edition**



TRIBAL Hazards Mitigation Plan

November 20, 2010



This **Coeur d'Alene Reservation Tribal Hazards Mitigation Plan**
Is completed in the fulfillment of guidelines administered by
Federal Emergency Management Administration for a
Tribal Hazards Mitigation Plan

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Epigraph

**“...we firmly believe in cooperation
to achieve the greater good”**

Coeur d'Alene Tribal Chairman Chief Allan
Coeur d'Alene Press, Sunday, October 10, 2010

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Chapter 1. Organization, Adoptions, Promulgations, and Acceptance

1.1. Organization of this Document

The Coeur d'Alene Reservation Tribal Hazards Mitigation Plan is organized into several chapters, each addressing a specific component of the natural hazards risk assessment, exposure to risk, resources available for mitigation work, the response to natural disasters, and potential mitigation measures.

Chapter 1 of this document addresses the review by Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security and acceptance by FEMA Region X, and the adoption by the Coeur d'Alene Tribal Council.

Chapter 2 of this plan lays out a wide overview of the Coeur d'Alene Reservation to describe the demographics, population centers, histories, population density and development, resource economics, land cover, and the valuation of property improvements on the Coeur d'Alene Reservation. Chapter 2 presents an historic and current picture of the people, places, and lands – all independent from natural hazards and the risks of those hazards.

Chapter 3 addresses the planning environment to include FEMA's guidance for the expectations of the Tribal Hazards Mitigation Plan, and the development of the planning team's mission, vision, and goals. Chapter 3 provides detailed linkages to how this effort integrates with existing plans, programs, and policies of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe. The planning process is documented and includes details about public involvement conducted throughout the planning process.

Chapter 4 evaluates the overall risk profile for the Coeur d'Alene Reservation in terms of historical occurrence and current exposure to risks. Each natural hazard defined in Chapter 4 is evaluated and considered on a Reservation-wide basis with the financial potential for losses from each hazard.

Chapter 5 looks closely at each populated place in the Coeur d'Alene Reservation and documents the level of risk exposure to each hazard for each location. Chapter 5 also includes presentations of potential mitigation measures appropriate for each populated place.

Chapter 6 details a discussion of the resources, capabilities, and needs of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, and associated agencies and organizations, in terms of what is available to serve the citizens of the Reservation and what is needed in terms of the risk exposure identified in this planning document.

Chapter 7 provides a lengthy discussion of how this plan will be implemented, funded, and administered during the next 5 years specifically, and beyond that, in more general terms. Detailed mitigation measures are proposed in four specific categories of 1) policy related activities, 2) activities to reduce loss potential, 3) resource and capabilities enhancements, and 4) activities to change the characteristics of risk. All combined, this plan details 149 unique mitigation measures to be implemented over the next 10 years on Coeur d'Alene Reservation. Chapter 7 concludes with a formal program of plan maintenance and continued public involvement.

Finally, Chapter 8 provides the reader with additional information including acronyms and abbreviations used in this report, a glossary of technical terms and their definitions, and a Literature Cited section.

This Coeur d'Alene Reservation Tribal Hazards Mitigation Plan has been developed through the efforts of various Tribal Department employees, Reservation-based organizations, Tribal Council, and other agency representatives in an effort to better prepare Coeur d'Alene Reservation residents against natural disasters.

This section of the plan will be completed following review and acceptance by both the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security and FEMA Region X representatives.

1.2. FEMA Region X Letter of Approval

To be inserted when completed

1.3. Authorship and Conveyance

Development of the Coeur d'Alene Reservation Tribal Hazards Mitigation Plan was completed by Kamiak Ridge, LLC, in association with the Planning Committee members,. Project Management duties and Lead Authorship of this plan have been supplied by William E. Schlosser, Ph.D., a Regional Planner and Environmental Scientist.

The undersigned do hereby attest and affirm that the Coeur d'Alene Reservation Tribal Hazards Mitigation Plan was completed using information available at the time of its writing. Furthermore, analysis techniques were implemented as appropriate to provide a clear and reasonable assessment of hazard risk exposure within the Coeur d'Alene Reservation. Recommendations made in this Plan have been based on the information and feedback from the Planning Committee members and others, and are proposed with the reasonable expectation that once implemented through a holistic hazard mitigation approach, the results will serve to protect people, structures, infrastructure, the regional economy, and the way of life on the Coeur d'Alene Reservation.



By: William E. Schlosser, Ph.D.
Kamiak Ridge, LLC
Environmental Scientist & Regional Planner
Lead Author and Project Mananger

Date

By: Birgit R. Schlosser, B.A.
Kamiak Ridge, LLC
Co-Owner & Planning Specialist

Date

1.4. Coeur d'Alene Tribe Resolution of Adoption

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
PLANNING DIVISION
TRIBAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

CDA RESOLUTION (2011)

WHEREAS, The Coeur d'Alene Tribal Council has been empowered to act for and on the behalf of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe pursuant to the Revised Constitution and Bylaws, adopted by the Coeur d'Alene Tribe by referendum November 10, 1984, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, December 21, 1984; and

WHEREAS, the Coeur d'Alene Tribe has inherent sovereign governmental powers to protect and promote the health, safety, and/or general welfare of the people of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe; and

WHEREAS, the Coeur d'Alene Tribe has the authority to regulate trust and non-trust lands within the Reservation boundaries insofar as such regulation is not prohibited by federal law and does not violate the rights of owners; and

WHEREAS, the Coeur d'Alene Tribal Council supports the analysis and contents of the Coeur d'Alene Reservation Tribal Hazards Mitigation Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Coeur d'Alene Reservation Tribal Hazards Mitigation Plan will be utilized as a guide for planning as related to FEMA Pre-Disaster Mitigation, and other purposes as deemed appropriate by the Coeur d'Alene Tribe; and

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Coeur d'Alene Tribal Council does hereby adopt, support, and will facilitate the implementation of, the Coeur d'Alene Tribal Hazards Mitigation Plan.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Coeur d'Alene Tribal Chairman or his designee is authorized to sign all documents related to this plan on behalf of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe.

CERTIFICATION

The foregoing resolution was adopted at a meeting of the Coeur d'Alene Tribal Council held at the Tribal Administrative Building, 850 A Street, Plummer, Idaho on _____, 2010, with the required quorum present by a vote of _____ FOR _____ AGAINST _____ ABSTAIN _____ OUT _____

**CHIEF J. ALLAN, CHAIRMAN
COEUR D'ALENE TRIBAL COUNCIL**

**NORMA J. LOUIE, SECRETARY
COEUR D'ALENE TRIBAL COUNCIL**

1.5. Acknowledgments and Thanks

Scientific analyses, expertise of the people, the contents of previous written works, and photographic evidence have been pulled together for the development of this Coeur d'Alene Reservation Tribal Hazards Mitigation Plan. The Coeur d'Alene Tribe Hazards Mitigation Planning Committee has been instrumental in providing ideas, data, collaborative discussions, and information needed to make this hazard risk assessment and set of mitigation recommendations a reality.

Several people have contributed to this effort. This prologue is written from the perspective of the Project's Lead Author, "Dr. Bill" Schlosser, and I wish to offer special thanks to ***Coeur d'Alene Tribal Elder, Felix Aripa***.

Felix Aripa was first recommended as a "person we should speak with" by **Louis H. Aripa, Sr.**, the nephew of Felix Aripa. Louis H. Aripa, Sr., is a member of the Planning Committee and employee of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe in the capacity of Tribal Housing Authority. Felix Aripa was introduced to us as a long-time roads engineer for the Coeur d'Alene Tribe and the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

We made contact with him through **Raymond Brinkman** of the Coeur d'Alene Language Center. There we met with **Felix Aripa** and **Irene Lowley**, both Tribal Elders. Our discussions began with the projections made to show flood zones within the Coeur d'Alene Reservation, especially along Hangman Creek where both of the two Tribal Elders grew up.

The meeting lasted two hours and was full of the sharing of facts for us to learn, become aware of, and, sometimes, amazed by. Both individuals shined with a sharing personality and eagerness to talk with us. At the conclusion of the meeting, we made another appointment to go into the field with Felix Aripa and view some of the bridge work along Hangman Creek that has led to increased flooding within this drainage.

The staff of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe's Language Center was a great asset to this effort as both **Raymond Brinkman** and **Kim Matheson** conducted a dictation during the meeting and recorded the entire session on video. Raymond Brinkman also coordinated all of the scheduling for our meetings with these two remarkable people.

When we did meet with Felix Aripa in DeSmet on June 10, we were joined by another Coeur d'Alene Tribe employee, **Gerald I. Green**, a Wildlife Mitigation Biologist. The five of us (including Birgit Schlosser) visited two bridge crossings identified by Felix Aripa along Hangman Creek. His identification of the causes of the problems and the damages these crossing have caused to the river ecosystem were insightful and educational. We also talked about beaver populations and the efforts to establish the historic populations of these animals within the Reservation. Gerald Green shared his past work with us concerning a survey he conducted of current use of beaver along Hangman Creek. The importance of the beaver as an indicator of a healthy wetland ecosystem was discussed, and Felix Aripa pointed to the opportunity to bring school children to these sites to learn more about the land they live in.

Before leaving the last site visited, we walked into an adjacent area. We talked about the area's geology, the parent materials we observed, and Felix Aripa shared with us how "the state" wanted to set up a rock crushing facility in that location many years before. Felix Aripa warned them about the unsuitability of the materials found in this location for the purposes they desired.

While talking, an adolescent Great Horned Owl (identified by our Wildlife Mitigation Biologist companion) flew in front of us and landed on one of the rock structures we were viewing. The bird watched us while we watched him. After a short while we left the site and our sightseer with a feeling of appreciation for the dialogue, the landscape, and the visiting wildlife.

Figure II. Moose calf near the DeSmet Tribal School in the spring of 2010.



Figure III. Youth Art Contest, 13 and Older, First Place Winner: Kara Lenoir.



Chapter 2. Coeur d'Alene Reservation Background

2.1. History of the Schitsu'umsh

When the European “discovery” of North America was made, the region that became the United States already contained approximately 500 independent nations. Each nation possessed its own government, culture, language, traditions, customs and beliefs (O'Brien 1989, Deloria 1994). These independent nations traded with each other, sometimes fought, sometimes negotiated with each other, and forever co-existed.

The culture of the aboriginal peoples share histories in the form of verbal stories recounted by elders with the younger generations. These stories are often told in the form of legends or epics. These histories have been shared between the generations continuously and provide the continuity of culture and place.

2.1.1. From Time Immemorial

Some of the earliest accounts of the Schitsu'umsh¹ people are retold by Frey (1995) and offered here to illuminate “the creation”.

“Before the coming of Human Peoples, the world was inhabited by powerful Animal Peoples, also known as the "First Peoples." Prominent among them were Coyote, Crane, and Chief Child of the Yellow Root. It was through their actions that the world was prepared for the coming of Human Peoples. It was a time in which dangerous monsters were slain, the features of the landscape were formed and implanted with "gifts" to sustain body and spirit, and the ceremonies, social practices and "teachings" necessary to bring order and happiness were brought forth.

“In a canoe made from the throat of Monster Fish, Chief Child of the Yellow Root traveled the waters of Lake Coeur d'Alene and slew numerous monsters. The Awl, Comb, Bladder and Lasso were transformed from "man-eaters" into items helpful to the Human Peoples. Upon completing his journey, Chief Child of the Yellow Root became the Moon. Concerned about each other's welfare during a severe winter, Rabbit and Jack Rabbit traveled to the other's home, bringing camas and pitch with them. Upon meeting on Tekoa Mountain and finding the other doing well, they left their "gifts" on the mountain's slopes. Crane would teach of the importance of sharing with those in need, as he hunts the deer and unselfishly provides venison to the starving villagers. Going up the Columbia River, it was Coyote who released the Salmon and other Fish Peoples trapped by the Swallow Sisters at Celilo Falls. The camas and fish would help nourish and the pitch help warm those who would be coming. Coyote tricked Rock into chasing him throughout the country and eventually into the Lake, ridding the land of the monster who had been crushing the lodges of the other Animal Peoples. And in so doing many of the near-by mountains and prairies were created, as well as the "blue" of Lake Coeur d'Alene. As he hunted the deer and unselfishly gave the venison to starving villagers, it

¹ References to the Schitsu'umsh people or Tribe, in this document, are generally used to refer to the people and government today called the Coeur d'Alene Tribe (the people) or Coeur d'Alene Reservation (current Reservation) in the times before the treaties with the United States were signed or ratified. The transition of the reference to Coeur d'Alene Tribe or Coeur d'Alene Reservation are made to refer to times after the treaties were signed. Confusion should be avoided as these references can generally be used interchangeably as the Schitsu'umsh people and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe are the same and a part of this land.

was Crane who taught of the importance of sharing with those in need. It is also Crane who taught of the consequences of selfishness. But the trickster Coyote did not always learn his lessons and inevitably attempted to hunt "too many deer" or foolishly "take the easy way out." When Coyote was self-serving, he often failed in his schemes and deceptions, resulting in his own death. It would then be his wife, Mrs. Mole, who would have to jump over him several times to bring him back to life. But when Coyote sought to assist others, he was rewarded with success.

"After the Gobbler Monster had swallowed most of the Animal Peoples, Coyote tricked the Monster into swallowing him as well. Once inside the monster's stomach, Coyote was able to free the other Animal Peoples and kill the monster. From the parts of the Gobbler Monster the various Human Peoples, including the Schitsu'umsh, were created and placed on their respective lands. To the west and northwest of the Coeur d'Alene were the Spokane and Kalispel, to the north and northeast the Kootenai and Pend Oreille, to the east the Flathead, and placed to the south and southwest of the Coeur d'Alene were the Nez Perce and Palus."

The Schitsu'umsh people were placed by the creator in what would become the Panhandle region of Idaho and adjoining parts of what would be named Washington to the west and Montana to the east. It was a landscape of some 5 million acres of Douglas-fir, grand fir, ponderosa pine, western white pine, and western redcedar forested mountains, freshwater rivers, lakes and marshlands, perennial bunchgrass and fescue wheatgrass-covered rolling hills and prairie (Figure IV). At the heart of this region was Coeur d'Alene Lake. It was a homeland inundated with "gifts" from the Animal Peoples that would provide for some 5,000 Schitsu'umsh (Frey 1995).

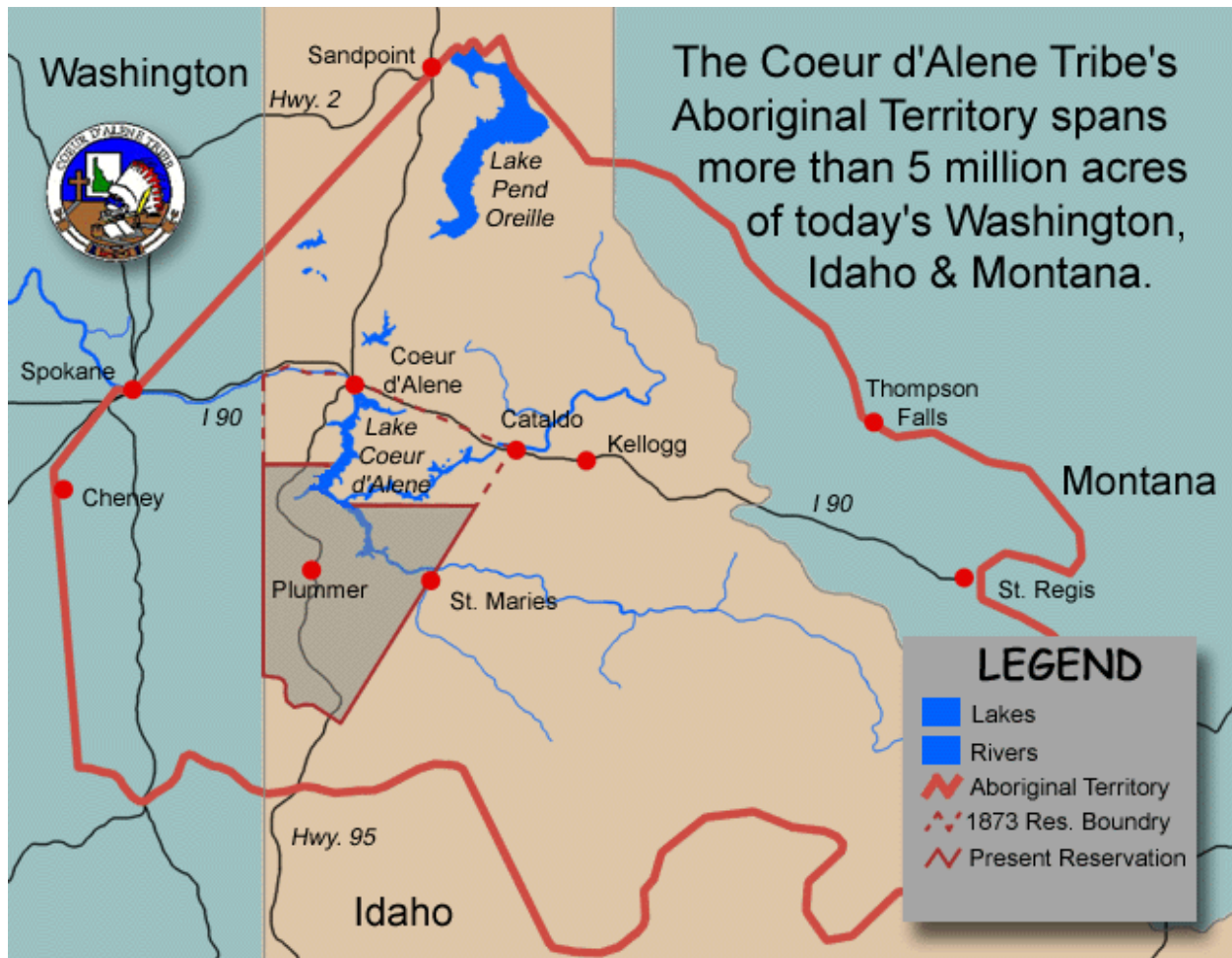
The Schitsu'umsh were historically organized into three bands located at the north end of Coeur d'Alene Lake and along the Spokane River, and along the St. Joe and Coeur d'Alene Rivers. Each band comprised several extended families who led an autonomous lifestyle. There were no hereditary clans and slavery was not practiced (Frey 1995). Elected chiefs and sub-chiefs had primarily an advisory role, leading by example and ruling by consensus, having no punitive power. They often exhibited qualities of cooperation and generosity as taught by the stories of Coyote (Frey 1995, Kevis 1999). Schitsu'umsh Indians were traditionally on friendly terms with other Salish-speaking Tribes of the area, such as Spokane, Flathead, Kalispel and Pend Oreille. They often travelled with members of these Tribes to distant salmon fishing sites, and, after the coming of the horse, into the buffalo hunting country of Montana, renewing established trading partnerships.

The influence of the Euro-Americans on the Schitsu'umsh Indians occurred long before the actual first-contact. By the second half of the 18th century the horse had become integrated into Schitsu'umsh lifestyles.

According to Walter Prescott Webb in "The Great Plains", anthropologists hold that the spread and use of the horse among the Plains Indians began after 1540, when the horse was reintroduced into Indian country by the Spanish through intertribal trade, and as wild herds began spreading out over the land. The Plateau Indians including the Flatheads and Schitsu'umsh being neighbors to Blackfeet and the western Plains Indians surely got their horses about this time. Obtaining horses changed the lifestyle and economy of the Schitsu'umsh Indians. Traveling to distant places such as locations east of the Bitterroot Mountains to hunt buffalo or to Kettle Falls to the northwest to trade for salmon became a feasible option. No longer were the Schitsu'umsh dependent only on fish, roots, berries and the hunt on foot. After the acquisition of the horse the Schitsu'umsh could and did move into other

tribes' territory hunting the buffalo. The movement led to continuing tribal wars to protect their territory or to avenge supposed wrongs (Kevis 1999).

Figure IV. Coeur d'Alene Reservation Locator Map within upper Columbia region (CDAT 2010).



Oral tradition was an important way of educating children and preparing them for an adult life. It was also a way to preserve customs and culture of the Tribe.

“Storytelling was one of the most popular pastimes in the winter for both children and adults. The old traditions were shared during long winter nights. Most old men and women could recount stories, but there were some particularly famed for their talents in this respect who acted as superb performers. Their facial expressions, voices and gestures almost told the story without words as they entertained eager listeners with amusing stories, tales of adventure and war, horror stories, and myths and legends of the wondrous days of long ago. In fact, some stories were told graphically in the sign language!” (Clark 1966).

However, storytelling was more than mere entertainment. Oral tradition taught children in story form preparing them for their lives as adults close to nature. Stories provided the information about animals and birds, tribal ways of doing things, tribal history, rituals, the origin of sacred objects and ceremonies (LLO 2002).

“The Indians are possessed of peculiarly retentive memories,” wrote the famous trapper and guide George Belden, “and are always respectful and attentive to the narratives of their old men. A tale once told is remembered for years, and in like manner is handed down to another generation.” One of the sacred duties of Tribal Elders was, and continues to be, to hand down the traditions to the younger generations, thus preserving the continuity of the tribe by keeping alive its history and traditions.

As Henry SiJohn, a contemporary Coeur d’Alene Tribal Elder, stated, “we survive by our oral traditions, which are our basic truths, our basic facts, handed down from our elders. They are the basis of our songs, our vision quests, our sharing”. Despite overwhelming Euro-American societal forms that inadvertently, or overtly, sought their demise, the teachings of the Animal People and the Coeur d’Alene Peoples continue to be heard as the oral traditions are shared by the elders and as suumesh songs are sung.

According to oral tradition conveyed by Chief Joseph Seltice (Kevis 1999);

“Fossil remains show that the horse developed on this continent from a little three-toed species. Immense herds survived year after year for over a thousand years.”

2.1.1.1. The Horse and the Coyote

“In the days of the Circling Raven, the story of the first horse was told in a fairy tale that had more truth to it than the “superhuman” stories of today. In this story, three-toed Horse said to Fox, “My three toes are a bother. I want only two toes, so I can go and roam the plains.”

Fox then told Horse, “My power has been taken away from me by my ‘sdum-chin’, the Coyote. Go see him, for he possesses all power.”

So Horse went to Coyote and said, “Your ‘sdum-chin’ sent me here. My three toes are bothersome. Can you remove one toe so I can roam the prairies?”

Coyote said, “Yes, I can, but on one condition. You must get out of the mountains and roam the plains. I have already removed the deer’s third toe, and he seems happy. He now roams the valleys as well as the mountains, and has to do very little sneaking around to feed. He is really proud of having only two toes.”

“Are you ready to have your third toe removed? All right, ‘*We-le-we-le-ma-sha!*’ There you are. Now you have only two toes, not only on one foot, but on all four. Now remember what I said.”

Horse then thanked Coyote and left for the plains, forgetting about the mountains. But about a year later, Horse returned to Coyote and said, “I want only one toe on each hoof. I’ve had some close calls out in the valley where wolves track like a deer.”

Coyote replied, “The deer never complains. Of course he is lighter and quicker than you, therefore he can travel much faster than you can.”

Horse insisted, “Fix me up with only one toe.”

So Coyote said, “All right, under the condition that you will keep out of the mountains altogether. The day will come when the Indians will want you to carry them on their travels. They will treat you well and provide you with shelter and feed on the winter days. Ready now, ‘*We-le-we-le-ma-sha!*’ There you are with only one toe on each foot. Now go and do as I have told you.”

Horse followed the orders of Coyote. He grazed and roamed over the plains and valleys, really proud of his single hoof. He allowed the Indians to come close to him without fear.

They noticed it too, and they caught the horse. They placed a small rope in his mouth to guide him wherever they wanted to go.”

Pursuit of the buffalo heightened tension with traditional enemies, such as the Blackfeet and Crow Indians who inhabited the buffalo country east of the Rocky mountains. The dangers inherent with travel in buffalo country led Plateau hunters to adopt the practice of moving together in large camps. European traders reported parties ranging in size from several hundred to over two thousand, including women and children. The Flathead and Kootenai were often joined by Schitsu'umsh, Spokane, Yakama, Palus and Cayuse Bands (Frey 1995).

One of the European traders described a buffalo hunt as a proof of what he called the Schitsu'umsh Indians' "in conquerable" love of the chase (Vibert 1996). As Lawrence Aripa pointed out, "We did not go to buffalo country just to hunt. We always had plenty of deer and elk to hunt right here. We went to learn different things. The children would leave as children and come back as grown-ups" (Frey 1995).

Trading encounters were an important part of social and cultural life of the Schitsu'umsh. During trading gatherings they exchanged dried venison and deer hides for salmon at Spokane Falls and Kettle Falls. They also renewed social ties with ceremonial dancing and feasting.

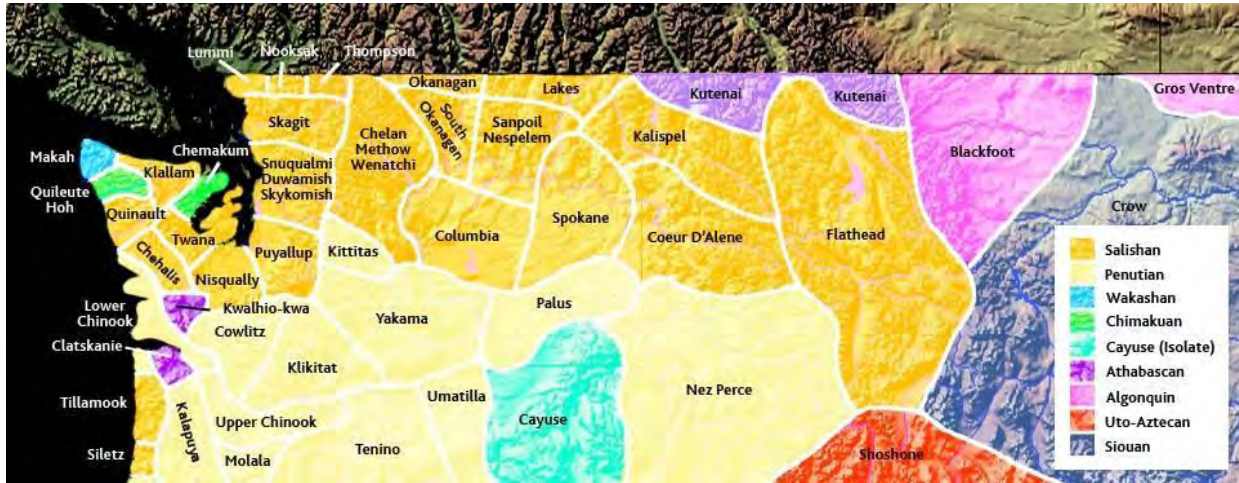
Conflicts periodically occurred with Kootenai, and the Sahaptian-speaking Nez Perce and Palus Indians. Warfare typically resulted from avenging a transgression without territorial conquest or enslavement of people (Seltice 1999):

“Since the time of the Circling Raven the [Schitsu'umsh] had made peace settlements that lasted over hundreds of years. They did this with the Flatheads [today of Montana] and the Spokanes [today of Eastern Washington]. Of course, in 1750 there were no [American states], but the peace brought about much friendship and intermarriage between the three tribes.”

2.1.2. Salishan Language

Native languages can be described as having groups and subgroups. The Salishan family group includes as many as 23 unique languages. This was one of the largest language groups before European arrival in what became the Washington and Oregon Territories (circa 1853) and later, the Washington and Idaho Territories (circa 1863) (Rumsey 2010). Figure V shows where Salishan-speakers lived along the upper Columbia River, and in lands across the northern part of the area into what is today Canada. Speakers of the Salishian language group spread from the coast far into the entirely different climate and culture area of the Columbia River plateau and over the Rocky Mountain range. A few additional languages were scattered among these dominant forms (WSHS 2010).

Figure V. Dominant Language Groups spoke by Indians, pre-European colonization (WSHS 2010).



The Interior Salish languages are one of the two main subgroups of the Salishan language family, the other being Coast Salish. It can be further subdivided into Northern and Southern Interior Salish (Flucke 1952). The first Salishan people encountered by non-native explorers were the Flathead people, or "Selisch", among the most easterly of the group (Figure V). Snchitsu'umshtsn is an Interior Salish language. Other peoples throughout the Plateau region who are a part of the Salishan language family include the Colville, Flathead (Bitterroot Salish), Kalispel, Okanagan, Pend Oreille, Sanpoil, Spokane, and Wenatchee. The Nez Perce to the south speak a Sahaptin language, while the Kootenai to the north speak a language unique to the area (LLO 2002).

Chinookan and many words loaned from other languages, were used in trade along the Pacific Northwest coast and adjoining areas inland (Gibbs 1863).

The Schitsu'umsh name literally means "the ones that were found here", or "the Discovered People". Early French fur traders in the late 18th or early 19th century gave them their non-native name. The phrase "Coeur d'Alène" means Heart of an Awl, referring to the perceived shrewdness of the trading skills exhibited by the Schitsu'umsh (Chalfant 1974).

Language is not a neutral medium: the language of any cultural or social group, in any epoch, reflects and helps to shape that group's view of the world. Since social and political boundaries separating various tribes were fluid, language has always served as an important means of communication between tribes. Fur traders' accounts that have survived the passage of time, make it very clear that multilingualism was commonplace within the Upper Columbia Plateau. Intermarriage among members of language groups and extensive travel for trade, resource gathering, gambling, and other activities required facility in more than one language. Language was little obstacle to the movement of people, goods and ideas in the Upper Columbia Plateau.

By the twentieth century the Indian world had been all but replaced by that of the white men, whose civilization, also changing, raced on at a quickening pace sweeping Indian culture aside. The struggle for Indian identity has started not so long ago and is still in progress. The greatest of all Indian wars continues to be their struggle to adapt to a world not of their choosing. Adaptation has been so effective in some cases that Indians, who formerly were encouraged to adopt the ways of the white man, now fear that such acceptance will destroy the last vestiges of their culture. The physical survival of the Indians was assured at the turn of the 20th century

when improved health programs turned the tide of decreasing populations (Ruby & Brown 1988). Preservation of the entire Indian culture has proved to be more challenging.

In the little more than eighty years since the white people have been actively concerned with changing Coeur d'Alene ways, a significant amount of the old culture had been lost. Myths and tales of the Schitsu'umsh have been secured through informants long after they had changed their original way of life. Informants were interested to share about the customs of their forefathers, and the only way to do that was through legend. Some fragments of the dying culture can still be saved through a concentrated effort of those who want to remember who they are and where they come from. The only part of Coeur d'Alene culture left in the 1930s was the language which survived among the old people and was preserved in the mythology which has also many evidences of white influence. Few of the young are interested in these matters and the last vestiges of the culture are disappearing (Reichard 1947). Although some tribal languages have been preserved, those who speak them become fewer with each year.

Coeur d'Alene Tribal Elders such as Lawrence Nicodemus, Lavinia "Vinnie" Felsman, Felix Aripa, and Irene Lowley have championed the importance of their language (LLO 2002). These Elders, and others, have been instrumental in teaching the language and writing language texts. Felix Aripa, and Irene Lowley continue to be active in the Coeur d'Alene Tribe's Language Center today. With only a handful of fluent speakers still living, the revitalization of the language among the Schitsu'umsh is an essential component of instilling a sense of cultural identity and pride in one's heritage, and in reclaiming tribal sovereignty.

2.1.3. History of US Federal Indian Policy

The account of historical federal policy concerning Indians in the United States shows the way it has meandered over time like a river through the floodplain, sometimes cutting deeper into the soil, and at other times dropping sediment to build it up again. Although generalizations about these policies are prone to over-simplification, there have been extremes of events to sometimes annihilate Indians, and sometimes to support sovereign tribal self-governance and autonomy. Pevar (2002) conducted an intensive review of US Federal policy in respect to Indian Tribes, that was released in 2002 by the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU). The subtitles of this section follow the same generalizations utilized by Pevar (2002).

2.1.3.1. Pre-1492

Before Christopher Columbus "Discovered America" in 1492, the tribal nations living in what is today called North America, existed with well defined governments, societies, culture, religion, and trade customs (Deloria 1994). Although several languages were developed by these independent cultures, there were often "trade languages" shared between groups living in the same large geographical region. The "Chinook Jargon" was one such mixed language that many of the Columbia River Tribes used (Mithun 1999, Gibbs 1863). This combination of languages into a jargon held a relatively limited lexicon but was useful for trading and making basic communications between people of different linguistic groups. This jargon should not be confused by the formal "Chinook Tribe" language of the Indians who lived near the Pacific Ocean coast along the Columbia River (Gibbs 1863).

The Schitsu'umsh historically occupied the area that would later become the Panhandle of Idaho, parts of Eastern Washington and Western Montana. It amounted to around 5 million acres of beautiful forests, mountains, rivers and lakes that abounded in natural riches. Their territory extended from the northern end of Lake Pend Oreille in the north running along the Bitterroot Range of Montana in the east to the Palouse and North Fork of the Clearwater River, in the south to Steptoe Butte and up to east of Spokane Falls in the west (using current location

names to describe the ancestral homelands). Some 5,000 Schitsu'umsh lived in the area (Frey 1995).

The Schitsu'umsh Indians used canoes for transportation along the waterways and followed seasonal patterns of movement in search of food and for social gatherings. The Schitsu'umsh have followed the plan and purpose of nature in their lifestyle. Most were living in semi-permanent winter villages, over thirty in number, along the shores of Coeur d'Alene Lake, and along the banks of St. Joe, Spokane and Coeur d'Alene Rivers. In the springtime the villages became abandoned for the root gathering located in the prairie country. In summer they would gather roots and in the fall they came the time for berry picking in the higher hills and mountain creeks. "When the camas was flowering, the entire valley of Potlatch turned a bluish color and was a beautiful sight in the early days" (Kevis 1999).

Schitsu'umsh, like most Indian cultures, have long held the belief that there are spirits everywhere in nature. These spirits "made the grass and plants to grow, they caused the winds to blow and the clouds to float across the sky". Every animal and bird has been endowed with a spirit. To obtain some of the mystery power from nature, thought to be much stronger than human power, and to secure a lifelong protection of an individual spirit, every boy and girl at a certain age spends a night or a few days and nights alone, in a solitary place believed to be especially strong in supernatural power (Clark 1966).

This important ritual of initiation would usually take place in summer, when they were fasting and going to the mountains to seek visions and wait for the spirit of Animal Peoples to appear to the seeker and endow him with 'suumesh', medicine, or "spiritual power". The most important event in the life of a young man was securing the aid of a powerful spirit. Spiritual quest as the central aspect of the Schitsu'umsh prepared the initiates on the quest for guardian spirits to acquire supernatural powers based on individual talents. Long training in the meaning of the legends of the Schitsu'umsh culture, together with isolation, fasting, and other means of spiritual and physical preparation, prepared the ground for visionary experiences (Kevis 1999).

"As the Animal Peoples had originally prepared the world, they continued to prepare and nurture the lives of individual Human Peoples. After giving up food and water for a certain number of days, the Spirit of one of the Animal Peoples, such as Elk, Wolf, or Hawk, might appear to the vision of the seeker and bestow suumesh, "medicine", translated as "spiritual power". Often in the form of a "song", suumesh could provide hunting or healing powers, and help guide an individual throughout his or her life. Acquiring suumesh was an important part of becoming an adult. Suumesh songs might entitle an individual to be acknowledged and relied upon as a shaman. The shamans would help coordinate hunting rituals and the burial of the dead, and apply their powers in healing and during collective ceremonies, such as the Winter Medical Dances" (Frey 1995).

The sweat house or sweat lodge was probably known to all Indian Tribes north of Mexico and was a very important feature in the ceremonial life of the Upper Columbia Plateau Indians. Nothing of significance was undertaken by an individual or a group without the sweat bath and its accompanying rites. Even the construction of the lodge was done according to tradition. The sweat bath had purposes of purifying the body and spirit and propitiating the spirits before the war or any other serious endeavor; it was used to invigorate the body after a hunt; to cure illness by influencing the disease, as well as to enjoy the company of other men appreciating the luxury of the steam bath (Clark 1966).

Native ceremonies were often associated with activities performed by the Schitsu'umsh as part of the food cycle. In the spring when the first bitterroot and camas were dug, they gathered together, and the chief of a camp prayed a long prayer of gratitude to Amotken, the Creator. A

similar ceremony was held when the first berry crop was ripe. They also prayed to the sun for success when the buffalo hunt was about to begin.

In the fall, the hunting season started for deer, moose and black bear whose meat was an important part of the diet.

“They killed their elk on the Clearwater Range, where they sometimes saw as many as two hundred elk at some of the licks. At the head of the Little Fork of the Clearwater, they hooked salmon out of the water as fast as they could throw them. Each family had seven or eight pack horses, and it was no hardship for them to load the entire pack train of two or three hundred horses with dry elk, mule deer and salmon” (Kevis 1999).

With the coming of winter, the Schitsu’umsh families returned to their winter houses at village sites located usually along the lake’s shores and rivers’ banks. The communal lodges, up to 90 feet in length, accommodated several families, each represented by a separate fire pit. Winter was the time for recreational activities, such as Winter Medicine Dances. Deer hunting and ice fishing continued throughout the winter, culminating a yearly subsistence cycle: roots and berries, fish and salmon, and game meat – each comprised about a third of the total diet (Kevis 1999).

2.1.3.2. 1492-1787: Tribal Independence

As European expansion became established within the North American Continent, treaties and formal agreements were established between the new arrivals and the established peoples. These exchanges of considerations were made to facilitate the barter of European goods for land, food, and assistance. Several historians have documented that the survival of the European settlers could not have been successful without the assistance provided by Indians (Pevar 2002).

As European settlement expanded and moved into new lands, open conflicts between the native peoples and the European settlers flared. Most controversy centered around land. Sometimes, the settlement “rights” of opposing European countries (e.g., the British and the French) would seek to create alliances with Indian Tribes with one European side to seek aid from Indians in the battle against the other European side. The Tribes would be promised peace or a cessation of land settlement encroachments. Although the foreign government leadership, on a different continent, would proclaim a cessation of the taking of Indian lands in exchange for tribal alliances in certain European conflicts, the settlers/colonists would mostly ignore the guidance of the European leader and settle Indian lands anyway (Galloway 1995).

When the American/British Revolutionary War broke into open conflict, most eastern Indian tribes initially stayed away from the conflict, regarding the fight as a “family quarrel” and leaving the dispute to settle itself (Galloway 1995). The battles that ensued spilled over into Indian Country and resulted in Indian villages being burned, battles that killed innocent Indian people, crops that were plundered, and trade routes that were disrupted during critical times of the years. All of the Revolutionary War was fought on Indian lands (Galloway 1995).

Although the European conflicts for land and domination during this time were mainly concentrated in the eastern half of the continent, the influence of the European population’s spread reached from shore to shore and touched the Upper Columbia Indian tribes in a very dramatic way. As early as the mid-1770s contact with the white man resulted in smallpox and other disease epidemics ravaging the population of the Schitsu’umsh and brought down their population to about 500 people by 1854, from what was believed to be about 5,000 people. Human devastation had a negative effect on the social and cultural life of the Schitsu’umsh and,

since the number of Tribal warriors decreased considerably, they became more vulnerable to attack.

The demographic effects of the epidemics were devastating and will never be fully understood. It may have seemed at the time to be a “spiritual apocalypse.” Epidemics created a deep spiritual unease. But, except in very tragic cases, the tribes did not succumb and responded within the framework of indigenous beliefs and practices. The “natives were strong to live” according to one of the fur trader’s comments. All serious diseases were interpreted as a sign of a deep unease or spiritual imbalance in the spirit world and responded to in accordance with the accepted rituals of the Tribe (Vibert 1997).

“Native people dealt with even the most cataclysmic consequence of the early colonial encounter from within a framework of indigenous beliefs and practices. Dancing had a deep symbolical significance for the [Upper Columbia] Plateau Indians. At a large-scale religious ceremony of the year, the annual winter dance, people affirmed and displayed the power of their personal guardian spirits; “the dance itself” was a ritual means of spiritual and physical betterment.” Dance has developed as a long-established response to extraordinary happenings: volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, and the like”(Vibert 1997).

2.1.3.3. 1787-1828: Agreements Between Equals

After the United States Government was formed and a Constitution was ratified, the official US position was to regard Indian tribes as having equal status with foreign nations, and efforts were made to maintain good relationships with these Indian nations (Pevar 2002). The United States government was weakened after years of Revolutionary War with England, their desire was to avoid open conflict with Indian tribes. “Indian nations were militarily powerful and still a threat to the young United States” (Porter 1998).

Indian tribes were concerned about the security of land occupancy and the protection of their sovereignty. The US Congress quickly passed laws to assure them that they would not be infringed in those respects. The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 declared: “The utmost good faith shall always be observed toward Indians; their land and property shall never be taken away from them without their consent” (US Congress 1789). In 1790, the US Congress prohibited whites from settling on Indian lands without the consent of the US federal government, restricted whites from trading with Indians except within strict standards of conduct defined by the US federal government, and authorized the persecution of whites that committed crimes against Indians (Porter 1998). During this time, no US federal laws were passed that limited or questioned the sovereignty of Indian tribes.

Although the US federal policies were in support of this view of Indian sovereignty, the practice of white settlers moving west into the country occupied by Indians was mostly overlooked by the US Government. Settlers moved into Indian lands, resources were taken, and open conflicts were common (Prucha 1962).

As in many other regions of North America, fur traders were the first Europeans who came into a direct contact with Indians of the Upper Columbia Plateau; at the beginning of the 1800s European fur trappers had already established their presence in the area. Their journals and trade records provide the earliest written historical record of Indian societies in the Upper Columbia. The documents written about the fur trade are many and varied, offering rich insight into a fascinating era of the initial drama of cultural encounter between the white people and Indians (Vibert 1997).

The Lewis & Clark Expedition (1804-06) followed by the opening of the Oregon Trail (1841), opened this region to new European settlers from the east who sought property to settle in and

start farming. In the 1820s, white trappers, traders and settlers began to homestead the Schitsu'umsh Territory and other Upper Columbia Tribal homelands. Industry followed homesteading as whites began to tap into the area's natural resources. Fishing, hunting (including furs), mining, and lumber communities mushroomed and dotted the region. Although the Schitsu'umsh Indians were initially friendly and helped their new European neighbors, increasing numbers of pioneers arrived with their radically different ways, which created friction (USH 2010).

Several years after meeting with Lewis and Clark (1809), David Thompson of the North West Company built the "Kullyspell House"² on the shores of Lake Pend Oreille, to be followed by founding the Spokane House a year later not far from Spokane Falls. Guns and other trade goods were exchanged for beaver furs. During that era, most Upper Columbia Indians were less involved in trapping furs for trade, which is explained in large part, by their different economic strategies based on gathering vegetable foods and fish rather than the products of trapping. Despite the limited nature of the trade between Indians and white people as an economic venture, it definitely proved to have had profound and long-lasting repercussions for both sides. Though short-lived, it had a lasting influence on the Schitsu'umsh. It opened access to the convenience of using European goods, making life easier; however, introduction into the Indian culture of "strong water" and further exposure to new diseases brought further ruin (Frey 1995).

2.1.3.4. 1828-1887: Relocation of the Indians

The US Federal government's position to the Indian population in the United States took an abrupt change in 1828 as Andrew Jackson took the Presidency. President Jackson's stated goal became the removal of the eastern Indian tribes to the west. This policy became the formal "removal policy" of the US federal government (Deloria 1985).

In 1846, the Columbia District, including the Upper Columbia, was divided at 49 degrees north latitude to define the separation of the British and American jurisdictions. A joint-occupancy agreement assured both Britain and the United States open trapping and trading rights in the region. The year of the boundary settlement represents an important transition in the history of Indian and non-Indian relationships in the Upper Columbia Plateau. In the 1830s, American trappers and traders were followed by missionaries and military officers on official survey duties; by late in the decade, small parties of American settlers were arriving on the Oregon Trail. At this time missionaries and settlers became the dominant white presence in the southern half of the region. Just over a decade later, miners would make their appearance in the area. By 1846, missionaries had been active in the eastern and southern plateau (Vibert 1997).

Long before the arrival of Catholic missionaries, their coming was foretold in the Schitsu'umsh oral tradition. Beginning in 1831 regional Indians kept requesting the presence of the "Black Robes" on their land. In 1842 Father DeSmet journeyed among the Schitsu'umsh and in 1848 the first mission of the Sacred Heart of Jesus was established in Cataldo to bring a dramatic change in the lifestyle of the Schitsu'umsh. They brought a new form of prayer and succeeded in establishing self-sufficient communities. They started introducing European values among the Schitsu'umsh and other tribes (Frey 1995).

² Kullyspell House (also spelled Kullyspel House) was located on the northeast shore of Lake Pend Oreille on the Hope Peninsula, near the mouth of the Clark Fork river, just southeast of present-day Hope, Idaho. Kullyspell House was abandoned in 1811.

The first St. Joseph Mission was built in 1842 on St. Joe River and abandoned in 1845 due to lowland flooding, it was removed to a site overlooking the Coeur d'Alene River, later named the Cataldo Mission. It was there from 1846-1853 that the missionaries and Schitsu'umsh Indians constructed a second church by hand, which is now the oldest standing building in Idaho, and a national historic landmark. In 1877, the Mission of the Sacred Heart was moved to DeSmet because of constant flooding. Initially, many families resisted religious conversion and alien theological concepts such as "redemption" and "hell". The Jesuits suppressed many ceremonial practices, such as the use of "*suumesh*" and the Winter Medicine Dances. Children were forced to attend the Catholic boarding school at DeSmet where they had their hair cut and were prevented from speaking their native language. Despite its initial harshness, Catholicism has become an integral part of the Coeur d'Alene Indian identity and religious practice (Frey 1995, Kevis 1999).

As early as the 1820s, before the arrival of missionaries, the Schitsu'umsh had begun cultivating their first domesticated crop – the potato. It is likely that the art of potato raising had been the result of contact with fur traders from Fort Spokane. While continuing to move with the changing seasons to hunt, fish, gather berries and dig for roots, they gradually integrated farming into their lives (Frey 1995).

In 1830, the US Congress passed the "Indian Removal Act" to authorize the President to "negotiate" with the eastern Indian Tribes for their relocation to west of the Mississippi River (Pevar 2002). The discovery of gold in California in 1848 and in the Black Hills of South Dakota in 1874 brought thousands of settlers to the west who moved into Indian lands. The US Cavalry travelled with settlers to facilitate their settlement of these lands. Treaties were negotiated between the US President and the Indian Tribes.

Beginning in the 1850s America's Manifest Destiny confronted the Schitsu'umsh with an ever-increasing stream of white immigrants, either passing through or settling in their country. Many white people were lured by the hope of striking it rich from the gold deposits discovered in the nearby streams and mountains, and later hard-rock mining. Others saw the fertile soils of the region as promising farm land (LLO 2002).

After the US Congress established the Washington Territory on February 8, 1853, Territorial Governor and Indian Agent, Isaac I. Stevens began acquiring title to lands held by native peoples to make it "available to white settlers" in what has been characterized as a "rather heavy-handed" and "intimidating" manner. His negotiations established a series of treaties with the areas' Tribes. To accommodate land-hungry Euro-American settlers, Territorial Governor Stevens drew up treaties for the Indians to sign, which said Indian Tribes would relinquish claim to a substantial portion of their homelands in exchange for promises from the US Government to be provided in the future (Pevar 2002).

By the 1850s, the Indians of the Pacific Northwest were beginning to lose their traditional homelands through government treaties, American military force, and a relentless increase of land settlement by European settlers in the region. By 1855, Territorial Governor Stevens had negotiated treaties with several Indian tribes in the region, but "as Superintendent of Indian Affairs" he had not negotiated with many others, including the Schitsu'umsh (Kevis 1999).

It was the West Point-trained Governor Steven's intention to confine as many tribes as possible to rather limited reservations, thus opening up vast tracks of the land for Euro-American immigrant settlement. As a treaty was not at the time initiated with the Schitsu'umsh, the entire 5-million acre aboriginal territory of the tribe remained the sovereign domain of the Schitsu'umsh. In 1854, Governor Stevens directed Capt. John Mullan to survey and begin construction of a 600-mile road linking Fort Benton on the Missouri with Fort Walla Walla near the Columbia River, running through the heart of Schitsu'umsh country. The consent of the tribe

was neither sought nor given. With the steady stream of white settler encroachment onto Indian lands, and the U.S. government unable and unwilling to control these unlawful trespasses, tensions steadily escalated (LLO 2002).

As the Northwest region became settled by Euro-Americans, white immigrants demanded military protection by the US Government along with roads and railroads to meet their growing economic and social needs. With this increasing regional pressure by Euro-American settlers (miners, railroad exploration parties, fur trappers) onto the Schitsu'umsh lands in the second half of the 19th century, tensions between Indians and Euro-Americans became more pronounced and led to open conflicts (Kevis 1999). Discontent spread among Indians over the situation. The US Government sent military troops to confront the interior region Indians (Ruby & Brown 1988).

In 1854, the watercourse known as "Latah Creek" received its current name, "Hangman Creek". According to reports, a Palouse Indian named Qualchan, discovered an American cavalry outpost while traveling alone. He was said to have prayed to the god of the mist to disarm the camp's sentries, and as a result, it began to snow, and when the snow had changed into a blizzard, Qualchan led the whites' horses out of the camp, and took them to his camp on the Columbia River (Frey 2001). His war party was later discovered, and after a brief war, called the "George Wright War", "Spokane-Coeur d'Aléne War", or the "Big Fight", Qualchan and six other Palouses were captured and hanged along Latah Creek, giving it the now more commonly used name, Hangman Creek. On 5 October 1854, four more Indians were hanged alongside the creek. In November, 33 Indian hostages were released, ending the war (Ruby & Brown 1988).

In May 1858, Lieutenant Colonel E. Steptoe led a detachment of some 150 poorly equipped troops and 50 Nez Perce Indian scouts through *Schitsu'umsh* Tribal territory. The *Schitsu'umsh* warriors outnumbered the American soldiers and defeat of the American armed forces was imminent. The *Schitsu'umsh* forces negotiated the American Soldiers' retreat in exchange for a promise that the American armed forces would leave the area. The *Schitsu'umsh* forces guaranteed the soldiers' safe passage out of *Schitsu'umsh* country. Although the confrontation ended without the annihilation of either side, the American forces took the retreat as an embarrassment.

The Coeur d'Alene War (1858) was fought (also called the Spokane War or the Steptoe-Wright War) between the US Cavalry and the Schitsu'umsh, Spokane, Palouse, Yakama, and Northern Paiute Tribes (Whitman Mission 2002). This was a campaign by the American forces led by Colonel G. Wright against the Indians which ended in total defeat of the Indian alliance in the Battle of Four Lakes (September 1) and the Battle of Spokane Prairie (September 9). Wright's forces included 600 troops (Whitman Mission 2002).

Colonel George Wright's troops were armed with the new Springfield Model 1855 Rifle-Musket giving them an advantage over the Indian forces. Chief Kamiakin, of the Yakama Nation, leading Indian forces, attacked Wright within the Schitsu'umsh territory. Wright counterattacked and drove off the Indian forces inflicting heavy losses while reportedly not losing a single soldier due to the long range (500+ yards) of the new Springfield Model 1855 Rifle-Musket vs. the short range (50-100 yards) of the Indian's smoothbores. The Indians were cut down by the long range rifle fire well before they could get in range with their smoothbores, which explains the zero casualties of the American forces.

By the end of the day on September 9, 1858, Wright's force had captured 900 Palouse horses and labored for two days to slaughter 700 of them, at what is known as "Horse Slaughter Camp" (Whitman Mission 2002). By September 19, 1858, Colonel Wright signed for the US Government with Schitsu'umsh Chief Vincent Bassa, Andrew Seltice, Peter Wildshoe, and Tecomtee, a peace treaty to end hostilities (Kevis 1999).

In 1859, the Schitsu'umsh signed a Peace Treaty with the United States under the terms of which they agreed to open up their land for the construction of the military road from Fort Walla Walla to Fort Benton (the Mullan Trail). Later, in the 1870s, the Schitsu'umsh also granted a right-of-way for building the railroad through their lands to Wardner, Idaho Territory.

The Schitsu'umsh Tribe and the US Federal Government negotiated during the course of two decades to determine the extent of the Coeur d'Alene Reservation (Camden 2001):

- 1867: President Andrew Johnson sets aside the first Reservation land for the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, although the Bureau of Indian Affairs never told the Tribe of President Johnson's executive order.
- 1871: The Tribe petitioned for a Reservation, and was told of the boundaries in Johnson's order but replied that the boundaries were not adequate because they did not provide for fishing and other traditional uses of the lake.
- 1871: The US Congress abolished the treaty process recognizing tribes as sovereign nations. The US Government then followed a policy of creating "agreements" by Presidential Executive Order pertaining to the creation or redefinition of reservations.
- 1873: The Coeur d'Alene Tribe agreed to give up claims to land outside the new Reservation if it would be compensated. The new Reservation was negotiated to include all of Coeur d'Alene Lake and part of the St. Joe River. Congress never ratified the agreement and payment to the Tribe was never made, but President Ulysses S. Grant ordered the Reservation boundaries to be identified.
- 1885: The Coeur d'Alene Tribe again petitioned the US Government for a treaty because Congress had not ratified the previous agreement. Congress passed a law to again negotiate the 1873 boundaries with the Coeur d'Alene Tribe.
- 1887: The Coeur d'Alene Tribe again agreed to give up its claim to land outside the Reservation if it would be compensated. In exchange, the Reservation, which would include the lake, "would be held forever as Indian land." The agreement was never ratified by Congress and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe was never compensated.
- 1888: The Secretary of the Interior told Congress that the Coeur d'Alene Tribe retained navigation rights to all the lake except for a small sliver of the north side. Congress granted a railroad a right of way through the Coeur d'Alene Reservation in exchange for payment to Coeur d'Alene Tribe.
- 1889: The Coeur d'Alene Tribe and the US Government negotiated a new treaty.
- June 1890: The Senate ratified the agreement with Coeur d'Alene Tribe, and sent it to the House.
- 1891: The House ratified the agreement with the Coeur d'Alene Tribe for the Coeur d'Alene Reservation.

The new Euro-American settlers soon discovered the exploitable riches of the Schitsu'umsh territory: minerals in their mountains, vast stands of timber in the hills, navigable waters on the lakes and rivers, and fertile farmlands in the valleys. During a series of treaty negotiations and congressional actions the Schitsu'umsh were pressured to vacate their rich mountains, hills, waters and valleys, and to remove to a southwestern corner of their ancestral homelands (Palladino 2000). Under these pressures, the Schitsu'umsh signed agreements to reduce their approximately 5 million acres to 345,000 acres in 1889. That Treaty was ratified by the US

Congress on March 3, 1891. It included Coeur d'Alene Lake; reserved for the "exclusive use of the Coeur d'Alene Indians" (Ruby & Brown 1988, Palladino 2000).

Much of the former territory was taken away without remuneration for ceded lands. Treaties were negotiated but not ratified by congress. After more petitioning, another Indian Commission came to the Coeur d'Alene Indians in 1888 wanting to buy the northern part of the reservation for the US Government. Andrew Seltice was the Coeur d'Alene Tribal Chief at the time. He commented on endless procrastination of the US Government on the issue (Kevis 1999):

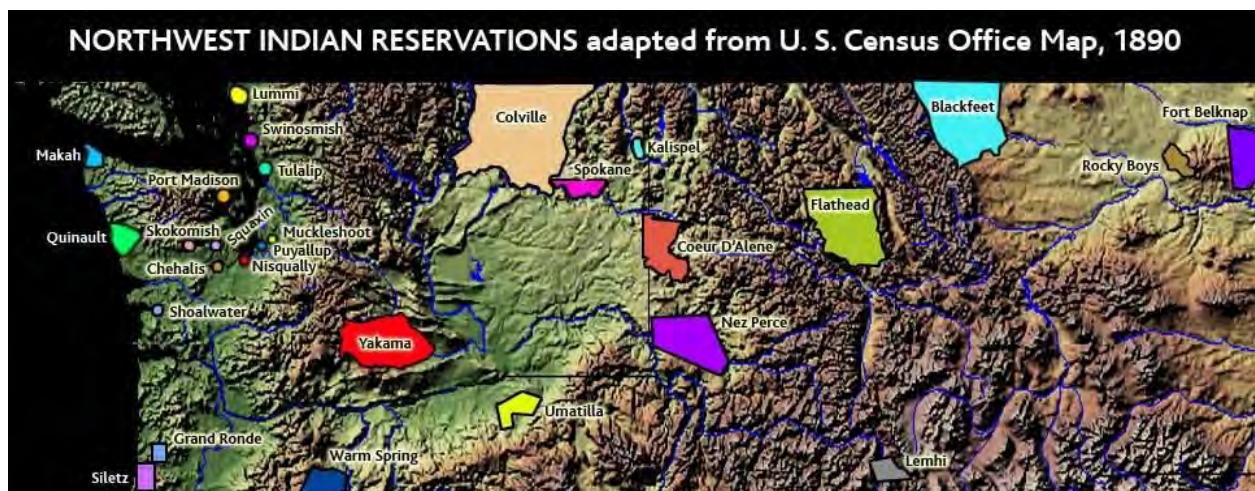
“What was done by the last commission is like cooking dinner, then setting it to one side to wait; you do not cook a dinner and set it aside, then cook another dinner before you have eaten the first; it is the way with these treaties.

“I, as an Indian, like my land, am very anxious to have my land, I do not care about money.

“My dear friends, if our object was money, you would be correct, but money is no object; our land we wish to keep.”

The ratification of the 1889 Treaty, on March 3, 1891, ended many years of treaty negotiations between the US Government and the Schitsu'umsh Tribe. The Schitsu'umsh Tribe yielded 2,389,924 acres of their lands, or nearly forty percent of the northeastern portion of the ancestral homelands, where Euro-Americans had established themselves (Figure VI). Through a series of compromises, the Schitsu'umsh Indians received title to a portion of their original homeland. Unlike some other Indian tribes, they were not moved to a reservation away from their own historical lands (Ruby & Brown 1988).

Figure VI. Northwest Indian Reservations, circa 1890 (WSHS 2010).



2.1.3.5. 1887-1934: Allotment and Assimilation

US Federal Indian policy between 1887 and 1934 was forged by the desire to acquire additional lands from Indians for settlement by Euro-Americans, and the desire to assimilate Indians into Euro-American society.

The Dawes Act of 1887 (General Allotment Act) adopted by the US Congress, sought to break up the large communal Indian treaty lands throughout the country by granting individual allotments and then opening up the rest of the reservations for Euro-American settlers. The Coeur d'Alene Tribe energetically resisted this individual allotment process until 1909, when

Congress mandated that the Coeur d'Alene Reservation lands be "allotted in severalty" to each individual living Indian, and that remainder be "opened to public entry" (Palladino 2000).

By the 1890s, the Coeur d'Alene Indians were known as successful farmers of oats, potatoes, and wheat using the state-of-the art farm equipment, and living in permanent homes. In 1893 the Coeur d'Alene Indians were considered the wealthiest Tribe in the Pacific Northwest (Peltier 1975). They continued to diversify their crops, buy machinery and equipment and invest their treaty settlements. Colonel John Lane, U.S. Special Indian Agent, reported from DeSmet, February 6, 1894 (Kevis 1999).

"It has been my pleasure to visit many reservations, but this one surpasses by far any that I have ever seen for nice homes and beautiful farms".

In 1909, the Allotment Act resulted in a reduction in size of individual holdings and an opening up of the unused land to Euro-American ownership. Each living Coeur d'Alene Indian, and other Indians living with them, received an individual restricted "trust" title to 160 acres of their choosing. This process required merely 104,076 acres for Indian allotments, about one third of the reservation. The remaining two thirds, 219,767 acres, were opened by the US Government to public entry (Palladino 2000, Ruby & Brown 1988).

The Allotment Act of 1909 resulted in a significant reduction in size of individual land holdings, rendering most agricultural practices infeasible. Once successful farmers, by 1921 only four Coeur d'Alene Tribal families were able to productively continue farming their allotments (Frey 1995). In the short space of eighty years the Coeur d'Alene Tribe changed from food gatherers and hunters of small game, to horsemen and buffalo hunters, then to farmers and, finally, to owners of land that they do not themselves use, but from which they live through land rents paid by non-Indians (Reichard 1947).

In the greatest lottery of Idaho's history, over 100,000 eager individuals crowded into the City of Coeur d'Alene in 1909. They drew lots on 1,350 parcels of Indian land that the government opened to legal settlement. By the following year, Tribally-owned land on the Coeur d'Alene Reservation was reduced in size by two thirds, and their land became checker-boarded, between Indian and white settlers (Palladino 2000).

The Dawes Act was calculated "to hasten the process of making Indians more individualistic in the American style" by breaking down Tribal sovereignty. Allotments were held in fee simple status for a twenty-five year period, which some agents urged be reduced for "advanced age" Indians. The allotment system created many problems for not only those receiving tracts but also those administering them. The Federal Indian Office was swamped with numerous inquiries from agents, many pertained to people's eligibility for allotments (Ruby & Brown 1988).

In some areas Indian land patents needed to be protected in the face of strong railroad and land-company opposition. During the 1880s, George A. Truax, a Farmington, Washington, Euro-American pioneer became interested in securing a right-of-way across the Coeur d'Alene Reservation for the Washington and Idaho Railroad. The railroad was supposed to provide transportation to the mining areas of the Silver Valley of the Coeur d'Alene Mountains, and at the same time provide for the transportation of the Tribal members' crops. Reimbursement was granted for the right-of-way (Kevis 1999). A late 19th century railroad promoter wrote "when the locomotive came the red man knew his fight against the civilization was at an end." The statement was an oversimplification, yet railroads had important repercussions on Reservation Indians, as they did on the population at large. The railroads' major impact on the Tribe was felt by the end of the 19th century with the passage of an act on March 2, 1899, by which railroad companies could receive blanket approval from the Secretary of Interior for a right-of-way through Indian lands without Tribal consent.

2.1.3.6. 1934-1953: Indian Reorganization

Indian landholdings in the United States were reduced by nearly two-thirds between 1887 and 1934. Thirty years after passage of the Dawes Act, approximately three million Reservation acres had been alienated in Washington, Oregon and Idaho alone. The process was reversed by passage of the Wheeler-Howard Indian Reorganization Act (IRA) of 1934 (see below), which returned to Indian Tribes some autonomy and ended the loss of Reservation lands by Indians and encouraged Tribes “to set up democratic governments for management of their Reservations”. The Farm Chapter was organized by the Coeur d’Alene Tribe to help assimilate the benefits of the change of policies and compensate for losses to Coeur d’Alene Indians from the Indian wars of 1850s. Subsequent federal legislation permitting Indians social and economic programs meant further assimilation of the white culture.

The worldwide Great Depression greatly affected the US government by limiting the ability and the desire for non-Indians to acquire Indian lands. Cultural movements within the US began to educate non-Indians about the shaping of federal policies during the previous 150 years that led to extreme poverty, devastating epidemics, inadequate food, and substandard education. Public criticism by non-Indians, spurred President Franklin D. Roosevelt to drastically change many important federal policies in regards to Indians and tribes (Pevar 2002).

Discontent with the allotment policy caused the President Roosevelt appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs, John Collier, to urge Congress to pass the Indian Reorganization Act (IRA) of 1934, [25 U.S.C. Sec. 461-479]. The goal of the IRA was to stem the loss of Indian lands and to assist Indians in acquiring land adequate for self-support. The purpose of the Act was “to rehabilitate the Indian’s economic life and to give them a chance to develop the initiative destroyed by a century of oppression and paternalism.” (quoting H.R.Rep. No. 1804, 73d Cong. 2d Sess., 1 (1934)). The IRA rejected assimilation as a goal and instead sought Indian self-determination. The Act specifically addressed the problem of the loss of Indian land and authorized the Secretary of Interior to acquire land in trust “for the purpose of providing land for Indians” (Courts.gov 2010).

The IRA sought to revitalize tribal governments and tribal members. It strengthened tribal rights to hold title to land and to acquire additional lands, and to stop the allotment process that caused substantial tribal holdings to be divested without their consent.

In addition, the IRA facilitated the US Federal recognition of tribal constitutions and self-governance policies. Although the tribes exercised self-determination since time-immemorial, the recognition of tribal governments through a process of formalization led to several significant cooperative arrangements between recognized tribes and the US Federal government. Shortly after the passage of the IRA, the Secretary of the Interior drafted a model constitution for tribes to consider for adoption. This model constitution called for the formal, written identification of the adopting Tribes’ governmental structure and governmental powers (Pevar 2002).

In addition to the written consistency for adopting tribal governments, the IRA created several programs for those tribes that adopted a “consistent constitutional format” intended to benefit the tribe. These programs included: the power to employ legal counsel (recognized by the US government), negotiate contracts with state, federal, and local governments, and to prevent the disposition of tribal property by the Secretary of Interior or Congress without the tribe’s permission.

Title 25, U.S. Code, Chapter 14, Subchapter V § 476: Organization of Indian tribes; constitution and bylaws and amendment thereof (LII 2010).

“(d) Approval or disapproval by Secretary; enforcement

(1) If an election called under subsection (a) of this section results in the adoption by the tribe of the proposed constitution and bylaws or amendments thereto, the Secretary shall approve the constitution and bylaws or amendments thereto within forty-five days after the election unless the Secretary finds that the proposed constitution and bylaws or any amendments are contrary to applicable laws.

(2) If the Secretary does not approve or disapprove the constitution and bylaws or amendments within the forty-five days, the Secretary’s approval shall be considered as given. Actions to enforce the provisions of this section may be brought in the appropriate Federal district court.

“(e) Vested rights and powers; advisement of presubmitted budget estimates

In addition to all powers vested in any Indian tribe or tribal council by existing law, the constitution adopted by said tribe shall also vest in such tribe or its tribal council the following rights and powers: To employ legal counsel; to prevent the sale, disposition, lease, or encumbrance of tribal lands, interests in lands, or other tribal assets without the consent of the tribe; and to negotiate with the Federal, State, and local governments. The Secretary shall advise such tribe or its tribal council of all appropriation estimates or Federal projects for the benefit of the tribe prior to the submission of such estimates to the Office of Management and Budget and the Congress.

“(f) Privileges and immunities of Indian tribes; prohibition on new regulations

Departments or agencies of the United States shall not promulgate any regulation or make any decision or determination pursuant to the Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U.S.C. 461 et seq., 48 Stat. 984) as amended, or any other Act of Congress, with respect to a federally recognized Indian tribe that classifies, enhances, or diminishes the privileges and immunities available to the Indian tribe relative to other federally recognized tribes by virtue of their status as Indian tribes.

“(h) Tribal sovereignty

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act—

(1) each Indian tribe shall retain inherent sovereign power to adopt governing documents under procedures other than those specified in this section; and

(2) nothing in this Act invalidates any constitution or other governing document adopted by an Indian tribe after June 18, 1934, in accordance with the authority described in paragraph (1).”

In order for a tribe to “qualify” under the IRA, the tribe’s constitution had to be “approved” by the Secretary of Interior (see item (d) above). The Secretary of Interior required the constitutions that were submitted for approval to hold clauses that subjected the tribes to receive Secretarial approval to every tribal ordinance before it could become effective. This clause was viewed by many tribes as a means of limiting tribal sovereignty and as a result many tribes rejected the

IRA's participation requirements. The IRA was accepted by 181 Tribes nationally, and rejected by 77 Tribes.

Since that time, the Secretary of Interior has notified "IRA Tribes" (those that formed under the requirements of the IRA), that they may amend their constitutions and eliminate the requirement of Secretarial approval of their ordinances. Many tribes, but not all, have made this modification (Pevar 2002).

Today, many tribes, including the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, has a government based on executive, legislative and judicial branches. The Coeur d'Alene Tribal Council has seven members and operates on a parliamentary system, with members elected by tribal vote and the chairman elected by vote on the Council. Although he or she would serve as chief executive, the Chairman only votes in the case of a tie and does not have veto power.

The Coeur d'Alene Tribe and all federally recognized tribes in the United States are sovereign in their own lands. That Sovereignty is inherent in the U.S. Constitution, meaning that tribes were recognized as sovereign before the US constitution was written. Tribes and the U.S. government have a long series of treaties or executive orders establishing reservations and tribal rights and authorities. Tribal treaty-making also existed with the British, French, Dutch, and Spanish governments before the birth of the United States as an independent nation.

As elected officials, members of the Coeur d'Alene Tribal Council have a unique governing experience. Their responsibilities include maintaining a government-to-government relationship with federal and state governments. The Coeur d'Alene Tribal government also must deal with elected officials from city and county governments within the Reservation.

Coeur d'Alene Tribal Council members meet with members of the US Congress, cabinet, state governors and even the president of the United States, resolving issues and conducting government business.

During the years following the IRA, new options for tribal self-government within the recognition of the US government was realized. The decades following 1931 witnessed an increased federal-state cooperation toward improved Indian health care, welfare, agriculture and education. Congress created the Indian Claims Commission to work with Indian tribes to seek fair settlement for their land claims. That allowed Coeur d'Alene Tribe to receive some form of compensation for their losses in land and resources as a percentage of their true value.

After the Second World War the government became ever more entangled by conflicting ideologies in its Indian policies. Some spokesmen continued the suppression of traditional Indian culture, while others tried to rectify previous wrongs done to Indians. A program adopted in the 1950s to terminate reservations failed to take into account the basic Indian need for land and was soon reversed (Ruby & Brown 1981).

2.1.3.7. 1953-1968: Termination

The benevolent attitude reflected in the IRA was short-lived. In 1949, the Hoover Commission issued a report recommending the "complete integration" of Indians into white society. It gave support from the supposition that this process was "in the Indians' best interests", and would also save the US Federal Government money (Pevar 2002). President Dwight D. Eisenhower took office in 1953 and directed the abandonment of the IRA's goals. The policy that replaced the IRA was called the "termination" of the tribes' trust relationship (Norton 2002).

In 1953, Congress adopted House Concurrent Resolution 108 (popularly known as the "termination policy"). In order "to end [Indians'] status as wards of the United States," this resolution sought to extinguish the political status of tribes and their trust relationship with the United States. Between 1953 and 1968, more than 100 American Indian tribes were "legally

terminated”, thus severing federal trust obligations, and more than 1,360,000 acres of Tribal land were transferred to the public domain, privatized, and sold. To make matters worse, the BIA, through its Direct Employment Program (better known as the “relocation program”), induced American Indians to move from rural to urban areas, where employment prospects were thought to be better. Between 1953 and 1970, “relocation centers” in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Denver, Minneapolis, and Chicago drew more than 90,000 Indians away from their reservations. In effect, termination was the ultimate assimilation policy (Buck 2008).

Given the absolute linkage between tribal culture, the sense of place, and the dependence on the land they live on, the liquidation of a reservation and the disposal of tribal lands as surplus to be sold “at auction” was a threat felt acutely by all Indians and tribes (Deloria 1969).

2.1.3.8. 1968-Present: Tribal Self-Determination

Tribal Sovereignty was again recognized as Federal Indian Policy by the US government shifted again. President Lyndon Johnson declared, “We must affirm the right of the first Americans to remain Indians while exercising their rights of Americans. We must affirm their rights to freedom of choice and self-determination” (Pevar 2002).

The civil rights movement of the 1960s led to the re-examination by the federal government of the termination policy (Etcitty 2004). In a 1970 special message to Congress, President Richard M. Nixon, the Vice-President during the termination era, called for a new federal policy of “self-determination” for Indian nations by denouncing it when he stated, “this, then, must be the goal of any new national policy toward the Indian people; to strengthen the Indian sense of autonomy without threatening his sense of community” (Rothenberg 2006). Thereafter, Congress enacted numerous laws that ostensibly supported self-determination and economic development for Indian tribes, including the Indian Tribal Government Tax Status Act of 1982.

This policy has received continued support through both congressional and presidential actions, as indicated by the following remarks by President Ronald Reagan in his January 24, 1983, American Indian policy statement (Etcitty 2004):

“. . . Instead of fostering and encouraging self-government, [f]ederal policies have by and large inhibited the political and economic development of the tribes. Excessive regulation and self-perpetuating bureaucracy have stifled local decision-making, thwarted Indian control of Indian resources, and promoted dependency rather than self-sufficiency . . . The economics of American Indian reservations are extremely depressed with unemployment rates among the highest of the country. Indian leaders have told this Administration that the development of reservation economies is their number one priority. Growing economies provide jobs, promote self-sufficiency, and provide revenue for essential services . . . Tribes have had limited opportunities to invest in their own economies because often there has been no established resource base for community investment and development. Many reservations lack a developed physical infrastructure including utilities, transportation and other public services . . . The federal government’s responsibility should not be used to hinder tribes from taking advantage of economic development opportunities . . . A full economic recovery will unleash the potential strength of this private sector and ensure a vigorous economic climate for development which will benefit not only Indian people, but all other Americans as well.”

The Self-Determination Act of 1975 and the Self-Governance Act of 1995 opened the way for Indian Tribes and the US Government to enter a new relationship. This was the beginning of significant changes in the federal policies after nearly a century of forceful assimilation and establishment of sovereign rights of tribal governments. The IRA meant the end of the allotment process and more religious and cultural freedom for Indians. In 1968 the US Government

amended the existing law to require the consent of Indian Nations before states could assume jurisdiction. By 1986 Congress renewed its nation-to-nation relationship with many of the previously terminated tribes.

The members of the Coeur d'Alene Tribal Council were elected in 1936. In 1947 the Coeur d'Alene Tribe established its own Constitution under which a council form of government was accepted. The council is made up of an elected chairman and six board members, each serving three-year terms.

In 1992, the Coeur d'Alene Tribe's Department of Natural Resources assumed complete administrative responsibilities from the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the environmental and natural resource management of the reservation. The department expanded its scope to include programs in fisheries, forestry, wildlife, water resources, air quality, pesticides management, and environmental programs. In coordination with various state and federal agencies, the Coeur d'Alene Tribe has adopted the program of mining pollution cleanup efforts throughout the Coeur d'Alene River basin. The over hundred years of mining along the south fork of the Coeur d'Alene River has produced heavy metal pollution of such contaminants as lead, cadmium, mercury and arsenic. With the annual spring runoffs and flooding, the pollution has extended into Coeur d'Alene Lake and the Spokane River. To address and reclaim the health and wellbeing of the lake and rivers, and the animals and plants of the area, the Coeur d'Alene Tribe's Department of Natural Resources initiated its own Natural Resource Damage Assessment and began litigation with the mining companies (Frey 2002).

President Barak Obama, in 2009, stated (White House 2009):

“My Indian policy starts with honoring the unique government to government relationship between tribes and the federal government and ensuring that our treaty obligations are met and ensuring that Native Americans have a voice in the White House.

“Indian nations have never asked much of the United States, only for what was promised by the treaty obligations made by their forebears. So let me be clear: I believe that treaty commitments are paramount law, I'll fulfill those commitments as President of the United States.”

Currently, the Coeur d'Alene Tribal government functions as any other sovereign nation. It has its own police force and court system as well as 18 separate tribal departments. As a function of the Justice Department, the Tribe asserts civil jurisdiction over all inhabitants living within the Reservation's boundaries. Health care is provided by the Tribe's Benewah Medical Center and Wellness Center, both located in Plummer. In addition to public school system, a tribal school at DeSmet serves children of the elementary grade levels. These facilities provide educational, health and wellness services for all the residents of the reservation, both Indian and non-Indian alike. A tribally run farm of about 6,000 acres is one of the operations overseen by the Tribe's Economic Development Corporation (LLO 2002).

The Reservation's economy is based mostly on its productive agriculture. The Coeur d'Alene Tribe's 6,000 acre farm produces wheat, barley, peas, lentils and canola. The Reservation's countryside includes about 180,000 acres of forest and 150,000 acres of farmland, most of that farmland owned by private farmers. The Reservation's land also produces about 30,000 acres of Kentucky Blue Grass. Logging is another important component of the economy and source of revenue for the Tribe. Only selective cutting of forests is undertaken on Tribal land. Clear cuts are banned.

Tourism, including tribal gaming operations (Coeur d'Alene Casino near Worley), continues to grow and positively impact the local and regional economy.

"The shadowy St. Joe" is one of North America's premier trout streams, flowing from the Idaho-Montana line down to the south end of Lake Coeur d'Alene. The lower St. Joe is the highest elevation navigable stream in the world, and a waterway for the tugboats that push giant log booms to lumber mills along the Spokane River far to the north.

2.2. Demographics

In 2009, the Coeur d'Alene Reservation had a population of about 6,000 (Census 2000). Approximately 22% of the population on the Coeur d'Alene Reservation is American Indian or Alaska Native. The majority of the population is composed of non-Indian people representing 78% of the total population. Coeur d'Alene Tribal population is approximately 2,100 tribal members and about half of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe's members reside on the Reservation (CEDS 2009).

The population and demographic statistics (Table 1) are extracted from the Coeur d'Alene Tribe 2009 CEDS unless otherwise noted. Across the Coeur d'Alene Reservation, approximately 56% of the total population range between the ages of 20 and 64, and according to the Census (2000).

Attribute	Number
Coeur d'Alene Indian Enrollment (CEDS 2009)	2,100
• Living on the Coeur d'Alene Reservation	1,050
• Living off the Coeur d'Alene Reservation	1,050
Population Living on Coeur d'Alene Reservation	6,551
• American Indian or Alaskan Native	1,251
• Non-Indian and non-Alaskan Native	5,300
Total Population by Age (living on Coeur d'Alene Reservation)	
• Less than 19 years	2,006
• 20 to 64 years	3,672
• 65+ years	873
Housing Tenure	
• Occupied Housing Units	2,486
o Owner-occupied housing units	1,963
o Renter-occupied housing units	523
• Vacant Housing Units (seasonal, recreational, occasional use)	1,308

2.3. Cultural Resource DRAFT Policy

For all Cultural Resource information and consultation: be aware that this is confidential information for the purposes of the project at hand only. The level of sensitivity of the information will vary by project.

The Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) has prepared a summary of tribal policies related to cultural resources as they relate to potential pre-disaster mitigation measures and emergency responses to natural disasters. These statements of policy should be considered for planning purposes related to the preparation of this document and not taken as a specific statement to tribal policies related to all cultural resources for other situations.

Cultural resources include artifacts, land use practices, traditions, language and more. Impacts to these that involve federal triggers (e.g. federal grant or agency money, permits, lands, etc.) require THPO involvement per Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, 36 CFR 800, <http://www.achp.gov/nhpa.html>. For other projects, it is prudent to involve the THPO and/or

cultural resource program early in the process to avoid potential costly delays in implementation. Removing or disturbing cultural resources prior to planning or designing or implementing or funding a project in order to circumvent cultural resource law is illegal.

For projects with design and/or planning stages:

- Contact THPO early in the process. Ground disturbance, changes to structures, and even priorities planning can have cultural resources impacts.
- Information helpful to the cultural resource assessment:
 - maps, design plans, proposed areas for materials staging, depth of ground disturbance, planned changes to structures (e.g. weatherization, fire proofing, etc), proposed work schedule, reference any federal money, permit, license, or land that may possibly be involved, contact person for the project. A copy of the current internal information sheet is available from the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer.
- If there is federal money, permit, license, etc., involved with the project, the lead federal agency will do the consultation or delegate it to the Tribe or other local entity.
- Include inadvertent discoveries plans in the project plans and contracts.

For projects with no design or planning stage (e.g. fire, tornado, landslide):

- Contact THPO or designee as soon as possible.
- Cultural resources do not take precedence over immediate threats to life.
- Involve THPO or designee in clean up or other post-crisis planning.
- Note that THPO and other cultural resource staff are hazmat and/or First Aid/CPR trained and qualified to be on cleanup and disaster sites.

For Inadvertent Discoveries of Cultural Resources:

- Contact THPO or designee immediately.
- Do not move, photograph, or discuss the items with anyone other than cultural resource staff.
- Stop work in immediate area, generally considered to be a 100 foot radius, and remove staff/contractors from that area.
- THPO or designee will come as soon as possible. Usually within the hour.

For Inadvertent Discoveries of Possible Human Remains:

- Contact THPO or designee immediately.
- Remember that this could be a crime scene. If it obviously is, contact Tribal law enforcement.
- Absolutely no photography (no cell phone photos, no cameras, etc).
- Cover the suspected remains with soil, plain cloth, or similar.
- Stop work and remove staff/contractors in a 100 foot radius around the remains.
- Inform those present about the confidential nature of the issue.

- Provide security by having a senior staff/contractor stay with the remains, at the edge of the 100 foot radius until THPO or cultural resource staff arrive.

2.4. Schools

Traditionally, extended families sharing life in a single household provided many teachers for their children. As children grew up, they learned about all aspects of Schitsu'umsh life and participated in the life of the parents and community. They learned practical skills, including weaving, tool construction, carving, hunting, fishing, root and plant gathering, culture, and other aptitudes. Parents, with tribal elders, were the main instructors of language, oral history, legends, plant use and social development. This kind of education provided Schitsu'umsh children with necessary survival skills and intellectual challenges; it also encouraged community support and cooperation among all members of the family through study of natural environment and legends.

The Office of Indian Affairs believed that “civilizing” the Indians by separating them from their traditional ways of life and surrounding would only be succeeded through instruction in the English language and exposure to western religion.

The Coeur d'Alene Tribal School is a tribally controlled Grant School funded by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Enrollment is approximately 80 students in grades K-8. The school is located in DeSmet, Idaho on the southern end of the Coeur d'Alene Reservation. The Mission of the Sacred Heart was originally established on the St. Joe River and then moved to DeSmet in 1877. A year later a Mission School was started. When it closed in 1978 the Coeur d'Alene Tribal School was established (CdA Tribal School 2010).

2.5. Population Density Indices

Current population density trends on the Coeur d'Alene Reservation have been determined based on the location of structures within the Coeur d'Alene Reservation and extending 5 miles in each direction surrounding it. This analysis approach has been defined by Schlosser (2010) in the development of Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) population density indices and is used here (Figure VII). These assessments indicate where the relative density of structures is located. Structures are used as a surrogate for population density, although the number of people living in each structure is not consistent between neighborhoods, and not within one community. As a planning tool, these population density indices indicate where high density is currently located in juxtaposition to other high and low density areas.

In Figure VII, the limited white colored areas, located inside the northeastern exterior boundary of the Coeur d'Alene Reservation indicate areas of wildlands; where no structures currently exist. More expansive bright-yellow colored areas can be referred to as rural lands where there are a scattered number of structures located. The rural areas identified within the Coeur d'Alene Reservation encompass approximately 152,357 acres and include 310 structures giving a density of about 491 acres per structure (Table 2). The areas colored in shades of brown represent the suburban population densities (the higher the concentration of structures the darker the brown shading) on the Coeur d'Alene Reservation. Approximately 186,257 acres are in this category of population density with about 3,700 structures, giving a structure density of roughly 50 acres per structure. All of the brown-shaded colored areas are consistent with a suburban population density (Table 2). Within the City of St. Maries the density of structures increases to the level of what can be considered low density urban. In this area of 386 acres (including only areas within the Coeur d'Alene Reservation), the number of structures is approximately 210, giving a structure density of approximately 1.84 acres per structure.

Because this area of high population density is split almost perfectly in half by the external boundary of the Coeur d'Alene Reservation, and because this high population density area is surrounded by areas not currently available to housing expansion (within the St. Joe River floodplain and to the south of St. Maries where many acres of forest industry lands are located), the areas surrounding the low density urban give way to a rapid 'decompression' of structure density as the move to high density suburban is seen (Table 2). The transition from high density suburban with 19 acres per structure, transitions to 8 acres per structure in the moderate density suburban because of the land tenure characteristics of this area, and which properties are available for developments, and which are not available.

Table 2. Structure Density on the Coeur d'Alene Reservation.

Population Density Classification	Acres (approximate)	Number of Structures	Density (Acres per Structure)
Low Density Urban	386	210	1.84
High Density Suburban	2,295	119	19.28
Moderate Density Suburban	5,063	634	7.95
Low Density Suburban	178,909	2,737	65.37
Rural Lands	152,357	310	491.47
Wildlands	4,960	0	N/A
Total, Average	343,970	4,010	81.51

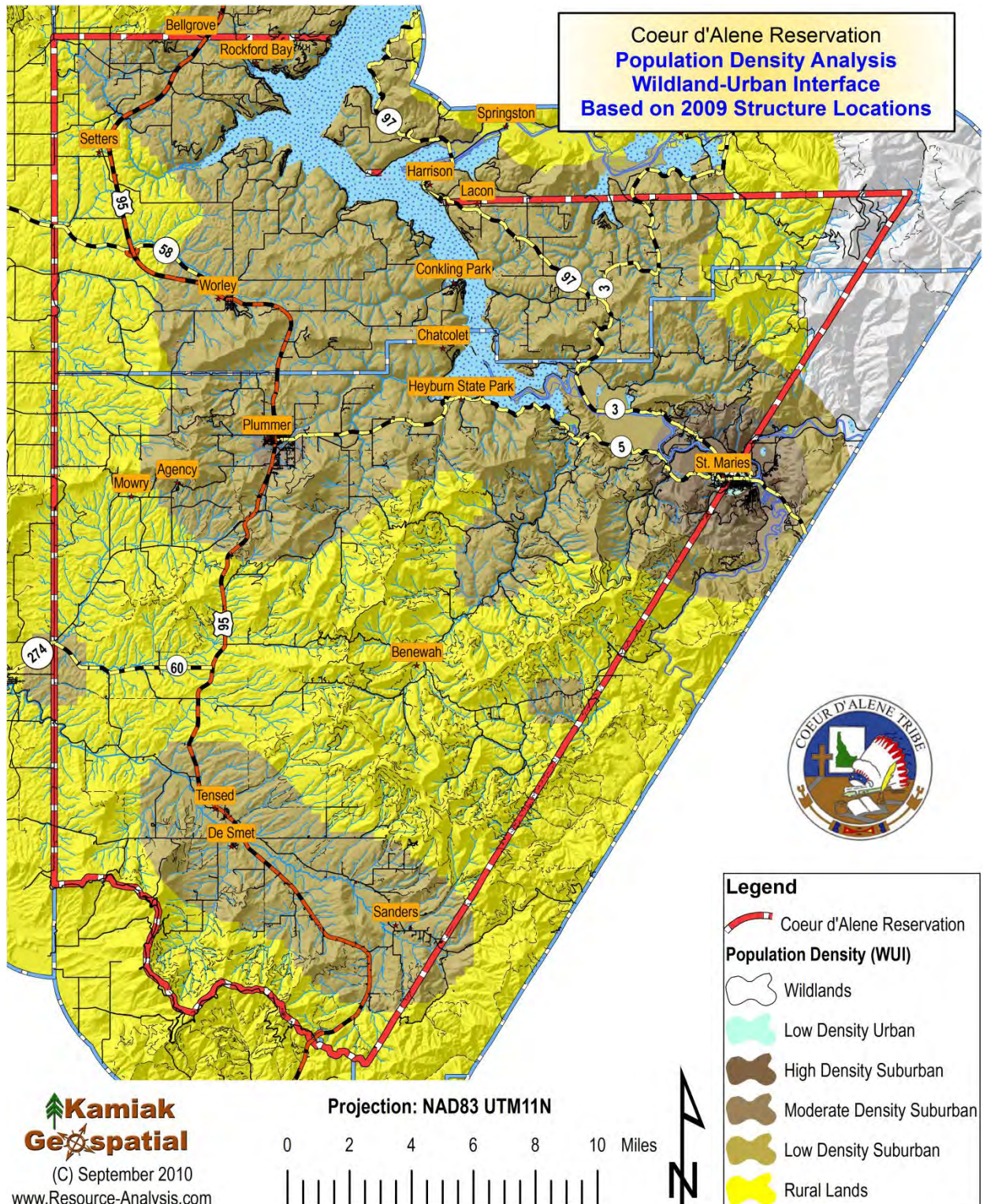
A time-series study of this analysis procedure in this region, and other areas, has revealed that populations will tend to grow into two different areas unless regulated through planning and zoning efforts to direct or limit the expansion of growth.

The first area of growth pressures is the occupation of those areas that are in the low density suburban category and located between two disjunctive areas of higher population density. This is the case as seen (Figure VII) between DeSmet/Tensed and Sanders along US95. When compared with the estimates of population density using 2004 data, both of these communities were considered in the lowest density suburban category with rural lands separating the two (Schlosser 2005). Today, these communities are joined together in low density suburban structure density. A similar increase of structure density can be observed between Plummer and St. Maries. The analysis completed by Schlosser (2005) using structure locations in 2004 revealed a narrow corridor along State Highway 5 with a density profile consistent with rural lands and low density suburban. As of 2009, the structure density has expanded considerably into low density suburban to the complete exclusion of rural lands along this corridor. In addition, the expansion within and adjacent to recognized communities (such as Plummer and St. Maries) has increased.

The second area of development pressures are generally in those areas that are in the situation of rural lands (yellow zones on Figure VII). Development trends also attempt to populate those areas of "remoteness" and seclusion. This case is apparent within the Benewah Valley. The analysis completed by Schlosser (2005) using structure locations in 2004 revealed that all of the Benewah Valley was in the category of rural lands just 5 years previous. As of 2009, the structure density along the northern extent of this valley (leading to Coeur d'Alene Lake) has increased to the category of low density suburban (Figure VII).

Other factors of population density growth is expected along major transportation corridors such as state and federal highways and within areas with services such as fire protection. Planning and zoning efforts often attempt to favor desirable growth management areas.

Figure VII. Population Density Indices (Wildland-Urban Interface) for the Coeur d'Alene Tribe Based on 2009 Structure Locations (2010).



2.6. Structure Assessment & Values

The summary of structure values within the Coeur d'Alene Reservation has been brought together from differing sources. The first data source included the building locations (in GIS) for the entire Coeur d'Alene Reservation assembled by the Kamiak Ridge, LLC. The data were combined with assessed valuations of structures by the Benewah County Assessor and the Kootenai County Assessor offices to determine the assessed value of the structures on each parcel. While this provides an expansive property valuation assessment, it is not complete. The data miss the valuation of non-county-assessed properties such as tribally owned properties and other non-county-assessed properties held by the counties, state, churches, public support groups (fire protection, ambulance, etc.), and other entities.

Both Benewah County and Kootenai County provided these data to the Coeur d'Alene Tribe for use in extracting structure values within the Coeur d'Alene Reservation and previously determined during the preparation of each County's Multi-Jurisdictional Hazards Mitigation Plans (both approved by FEMA in 2010).

The Coeur d'Alene Tribe also assembled similar data for Tribal housing structures that are owned by the Coeur d'Alene Tribe by identifying the physical locations and insured values of each structure.

The result of the combined data on the Coeur d'Alene Reservation is an encompassing assessment of structure values for use in determining the loss exposure potential posed by natural disasters. This summary will be referenced throughout this document to refer to the structural valuations of the Coeur d'Alene Reservation and the exposure to risk presented by natural disasters.

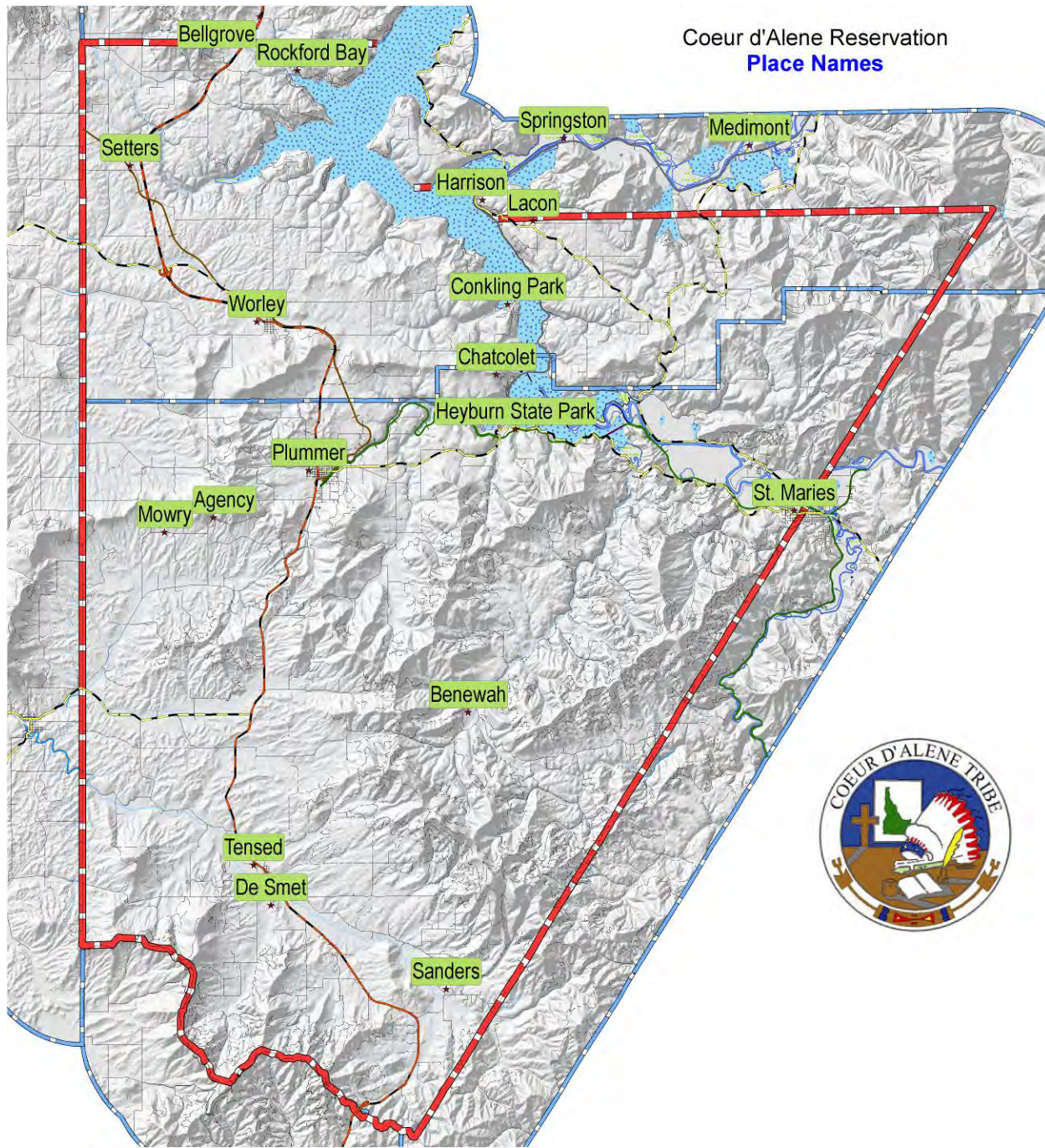
The results of this analysis determined that there are approximately 3,890 structures located on the Coeur d'Alene Reservation with a total value of approximately \$524 million (Table 3). These values are illustrative of the resources potentially at risk to loss from natural disasters on the Coeur d'Alene Reservation. It is important to recognize, however, that these values only articulate the financial investment in structures used for residences, businesses, government services, and community infrastructure (water and waste). These values do not articulate the potential loss of life, damages to the ecosystem, or the traditional way of life for the residents living on the Coeur d'Alene Reservation.

It is also necessary to note that the structures included in this analysis include homes, businesses, offices, and community structures, as well as garages, sheds, equipment storage buildings and associated structures. The 3,890 structures identified in this assessment are not solely used for housing (Table 3). All place names referenced in Table 3 refer to the closest place name location of the structures (Figure VIII). Although a structure may be listed within the Plummer "Community Name", that should not be interpreted as necessarily being within the city limits of the place by that name. It should be interpreted as all structures that are closest to that location as opposed to any other location (Figure VIII).

Table 3. Value of structural improvements within Coeur d'Alene Reservation, sorted by community area.

Community Name	Private Structures		Public Structures		Total All Structures	
	Number of Structures	Value	Number of Structures	Value	Number of Structures	Value
AGENCY	0	\$-	7	\$1,303,983	7	\$1,303,983
BELLGROVE	28	\$1,789,557	0	\$-	27	\$1,789,557
BENEWAH	179	\$10,513,909	0	\$-	179	\$10,513,909
CHATCOLET	183	\$13,696,782	4	\$2,750,000	187	\$16,446,782
CONKLING PARK	233	\$14,464,779	5	\$1,372,688	238	\$15,837,467
DE SMET	47	\$2,302,246	42	\$15,247,304	89	\$17,549,550
HARRISON	171	\$18,406,579	5	\$674,000	176	\$19,080,579
HEYBURN STATE PARK	0	\$-	13	\$8,600,000	13	\$8,600,000
LACON	108	\$4,779,068	2	\$112,680	110	\$4,891,748
MEDIMONT	145	\$4,211,021	0	\$-	145	\$4,211,021
MOWRY	65	\$4,096,955	2	\$304,000	67	\$4,400,955
PLUMMER	494	\$39,750,434	96	\$40,144,417	590	\$79,894,851
ROCKFORD BAY	703	\$85,079,556	9	\$1,060,424	712	\$86,139,980
SANDERS	97	\$6,580,739	2	\$304,000	99	\$6,884,739
SETTERS	89	\$6,772,985	1	\$12,000,000	90	\$18,772,985
ST. MARIES	719	\$73,916,733	30	\$12,171,841	749	\$86,088,574
TENSED	127	\$5,053,210	13	\$2,269,387	140	\$7,322,597
WORLEY	190	\$7,067,214	82	\$127,968,593	272	\$135,035,807
Total	3,578	\$298,481,767	313	\$226,283,317	3,890	\$524,765,084

Figure VIII. Place name locator on the Coeur d'Alene Reservation.



 **Kamiak Geospatial**

(C) July 2010
www.Resource-Analysis.com

Projection: NAD83 UTM11N

0 2 4 6 8 10 Miles



2.7. Population Growth Projections

Population projections have been made within the Comprehensive Plan for the Coeur d'Alene Reservation (SiJohn 2005), within the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS 2009), within the Coeur d'Alene Reservation Economic Analysis (Murphy 2010), and within the Coeur d'Alene Tribe Integrated Resource Management Plan's Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (FPEIS 2007). Until recently, the US Census Bureau has not collected and released population data for Indian reservations, focusing instead on cities, counties, and states, but not Indian reservations. Estimates have been made by researchers and analysts to quantify the population on the Coeur d'Alene Reservation (Table 4).

SiJohn (2005) provided estimates of the total population on the Coeur d'Alene Reservation in 1973 as 2,545 people with a tribal member population of 360 (Table 4). Further estimates by SiJohn through 1990 established a Coeur d'Alene Reservation population of 5,775 people with a Tribal membership total of 1,100 people. The CEDS (Arnold 2009) population estimate for 2009 was approximately 6,000 people with a Tribal membership total of 1,589 people (Table 4). This estimate also established the ratio of Tribal members living on Reservation in contrast to living off-Reservation at approximately 50%.

The FPEIS (2007) cited the US Census (2000) to identify the population of the Coeur d'Alene Reservation as growing by 13.4% between 1990 and 2000. During the same time period the population of Benewah County grew at a rate of 15.5% while Kootenai grew at a 55.7% rate of increase. Almost two-thirds of the Coeur d'Alene Reservation's population growth was associated with the more rapid growth of the Native American population as compared to the non-Indian population growth rate. As the Coeur d'Alene Reservation's Indian population grew at 65%, the non-Indian population grew by only 5.5%. By comparison, the population of Idaho increased by 28.5% and the nation increased by 13.1% (FPEIS 2007).

Future estimates of the population living on the Reservation and the total projected number of Coeur d'Alene Tribal members is highly variable. Based on the population estimates presented in Table 4, the growth rate has fluctuated from a high of 9.85% per year between 1973 and 1980, and a low of 0.20% per year from 1990 to 2010. There may be several explanations for this variability ranging from data collection technique changes during these times, to actual dramatic changes in population dynamics. An estimate of 1.90% per year has been used in Table 4 and is derived from several sources including the US Census (2010) growth projections for Benewah County, and other non-Urban locations in North Idaho and Eastern Washington. Based on the projection of a 1.90% per year rate of population growth on the Coeur d'Alene Reservation, the 7,000 person threshold will be met in 2023 while the 8,000 person limit will be seen before 2030.

The projections into the future of the Coeur d'Alene Tribal population are less predictable using these techniques. The unique demographic structure of tribal member families is significantly different than the non-tribal member characteristics (Table 4). Historical population estimates from 1973 to 1980 show an increase in population of 5.91% per year while the rate of change was as high as 7.41% per year between 1980 and 1990. More recent population changes have met with 3.63% per year (Table 4). Anecdotal references to the rate of tribal member number increases have identified approximately 2.03% per year and are used here (Table 4).

All of these population estimates are used for reference purposes only and should not be used to verify confirmed population counts.

Table 4. Population Trends and Projections 1973 – 2030.

Year	Population on Reservation	←Percent Growth per Year	Tribal Population (Total)	←Percent Growth per Year	Source
1973	2,545		360		(SiJohn 2005)
1980	4,911	9.85%	538	5.91%	(SiJohn 2005)
1990	5,775	1.63%	1,100	7.41%	(SiJohn 2005)
2000	5,891	0.20%	1,589	3.75%	<i>estimated</i>
2005	5,949	0.20%	1,899	3.63%	<i>estimated</i>
2009	6,000	0.21%	2,190	3.63%	(Arnold 2009)
2010	6,009	0.15%	2,312	2.74%	<i>estimated</i>
2015	6,069	0.20%	2,650	2.03%	<i>estimated</i>
2020	6,668	1.90%	2,840	2.03%	<i>estimated</i>
2025	7,326	1.90%	3,140	2.03%	<i>estimated</i>
2030	8,049	1.90%	3,470	2.03%	<i>estimated</i>

2.8. Transportation Systems

The Coeur d’Alene Reservation is accessed through a combination of US highways, State highways, County roads, local access roads, and the Indian Reservation Roads (IRR) system. One of the most travelled access routes is US Highway 95 transecting the Coeur d’Alene Reservation running north and south along the Reservation’s western side. US Highway 95 is a major access route for the State of Idaho providing the only in-state linkage from the northern boundary with Canada to the southern Idaho cities, where it intersects with US Interstate 84. Locally, US Highway 95 provides linkages through DeSmet, Tensed, Plummer, and Worley, to the City of Coeur d’Alene to the north, and to Moscow to the south.

State Highway 5 links Plummer to St. Maries. State Highway 60 connects US 95 (between Plummer and Tensed) with the City of Tekoa, Washington, located to the west of the external boundary of the Coeur d’Alene Reservation. State Highway 3 provides access from St. Maries to Cave Lake located along the northern extent of the Coeur d’Alene Reservation. State Highway 3 is joined by State Highway 97 (Harrison Road) near Harrison Elementary School and provides access to Harrison, Idaho. State Highway 58 connects US Highway 95 near the Coeur d’Alene Casino located north of Worley, to Rockford, Washington, west of the Coeur d’Alene Reservation.

Other local access roads provide access to populated places, homes, wildlands, farms, and other locations. While use of these access routes is important for local residents, natural resource workers, and others, the linkages of these access routes to the major access routes (US and State Highways) on the Coeur d’Alene Reservation is critical in terms of the ability of people to escape threatening situations related to natural disasters and for emergency responders to take action to events.

Access routes are displayed on most of the area maps shown in this planning document. Over 2,325 miles of roads blanket the Coeur d’Alene Reservation. Approximately 56 miles of those roads are maintained as US Highways, 52 miles are State Highways, 655 miles are seasonal roads, 626 miles are local roads, and over 52 miles of roadway is uncategorized (Godfrey 2010).

Figure IX. Youth Art Contest, 12 and Older, Second Place Winner: Bella Goddard.



Chapter 3.

Planning Process

The Coeur d'Alene Reservation Tribal Hazards Mitigation Plan has been developed by representatives of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe during 2009 and 2010 and focuses on short-term and long-term measures with a detailed 5-year implementation strategy.

The Coeur d'Alene Reservation Tribal Hazards Mitigation Plan has been completed to be consistent with the Section 322 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act), as amended by the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-390); the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended by the National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-264); and 44 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 201 – Mitigation Planning, inclusive of all amendments through November 30, 2009. The requirements have been summarized in the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Crosswalk used to analyze a plan's compliance with these federal regulations (release date March 2010).

Planning leadership was provided by the Coeur d'Alene Tribe Public Works Department, Planning Division. The Coeur d'Alene Tribe contracted with Kamiak Ridge, LLC, of Pullman, Washington, through a competitive bidding process, to assist the Tribe in developing the Tribal Hazards Mitigation Plan. Representatives from many of the Tribe's Departments participated in the plan's development through attendance at planning meetings, by providing important planning documents to the planning team's efforts, and by collaborating during information exchange, planning meetings, and with the document's development.

Public involvement activities included planning committee meetings, press releases, a residential survey, a youth art contest, public meetings and open public review opportunities during the plan's development (each will be described in detail in this planning document).

Effective November 1, 2004, a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan approved by FEMA became a requirement for Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) and Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program (PDM) eligibility. The HMGP and PDM programs provide funding through state emergency management agencies to support local mitigation planning and projects to reduce potential disaster damages.

The Tribal Hazard Mitigation Plan requirements for HMGP and PDM eligibility are based on the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, which amended the Stafford Disaster Relief Act, to promote and integrate cost-effective mitigation activities on Tribal Reservations. Local hazard mitigation plans are required to meet minimum requirements of the Stafford Act-Section 322, as outlined in the criteria contained in 44 CFR Part 201. The Plan's criteria summarized for this effort cover the planning process, risk assessment, mitigation strategy, plan maintenance, and adoption process.

3.1. Development and Approval Process

The Coeur d'Alene Reservation Tribal Hazards Mitigation Plan was drafted in sections by Kamiak Ridge, LLC, led by the Kamiak Ridge Environmental Planner, William E. Schlosser, Ph.D. All sections of the plan were subjected to an internal review at Kamiak Ridge when first written. After the internal review of sections of the document, it was submitted to the Tribal Hazards Mitigation Planning Committee to be released to a wider distribution of non-Tribal representatives on the Planning Committee, to the Tribal Council, and then an open public review.

Four public meetings were conducted in June 2010, prior to the assemblage of the draft Tribal Hazards Mitigation Plan. The suggestions and recommendations from the public meetings were incorporated into the draft that was provided to the Tribal Hazards Mitigation Planning Committee members and the Tribal Council for review. Public review of the document [will be] conducted during January 2011. Public review comment opportunities were made open for all residents of the Coeur d'Alene Reservation, representatives from neighboring jurisdictions, and other interested parties. Once received, these comments [will be] incorporated into the final Coeur d'Alene Reservation Tribal Hazards Mitigation Plan.

This process provided an opportunity for Tribal agencies, neighboring governments, regional agencies, businesses, academia, and non-profit interests to be involved in the planning process. It also facilitated the review and incorporation of existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information throughout the Tribal Hazards Mitigation Plan's development. This effort utilizes the best and most appropriate science from all partners and integrates local and regional knowledge about hazard risks and exposure, while meeting the needs of Coeur d'Alene Reservation residents and visitors.

Shortly after the formation of the Coeur d'Alene Reservation Tribal Hazards Mitigation Planning Committee, from January through July 2010, the Mission, Vision, and Goal statements were drafted, revised, debated, re-drafted, and then agreed on by the Planning Committee members to reflect a holistic and comprehensive expression of these planning efforts.

During the initial Planning Committee meetings, the extent of the analysis and the protection afforded by projects implemented through this Tribal Hazards Mitigation Plan were discussed. The **definition of "public"** for this effort was determined to be all residents and visitors on the Coeur d'Alene Reservation. No distinction was made between Indian and non-Indian, Tribal member and non-Tribal member. The extent of the analysis was determined to be all areas within the Coeur d'Alene Reservation. The efforts detailed for this entire Tribal Hazards Mitigation Plan focus on the approximately 343,208 acres of the Coeur d'Alene Reservation (Figure VIII).

3.1.1. Mission Statement

To make Coeur d'Alene Reservation residents, communities, and businesses, less vulnerable to the negative effects of natural hazards through the effective administration of hazard mitigation grant programs, hazard risk assessments, wise and efficient mitigation measures, and a coordinated approach to mitigation policy through interagency planning efforts.

3.1.2. Vision Statement

Institutionalize and promote a Reservation-wide hazard mitigation ethic through leadership, professionalism, and excellence, leading the way to a safe, sustainable Coeur d'Alene Reservation for the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, all residents, and visitors.

3.1.3. Goals

The Coeur d'Alene Reservation Tribal Hazards Mitigation Plan Committee has adopted a series of primary goals intended to benefit the Reservation.

- Prioritize the protection of people, structures, infrastructure, Tribal Cultural Resources and unique ecosystems, and traditional way of life that contribute to the sustainability of the local and regional economy.
- Reduce the threats to public health and safety posed by natural hazards.

- Reduce the area of land damaged and the long-term costs of disaster recovery experienced because of natural hazards, where these risks threaten communities on the Reservation, through intelligent and strategic mitigation policies and practices.
- Identify and facilitate the management for sustainable land use in light of natural hazards and the management of the land resources.
- Promote and implement disaster-resistant development policies.
- Establish mitigation priorities and develop mitigation strategies.
- Strategically locate, plan, and implement hazard reduction projects.
- Provide recommendations for alternative treatment methods that can impact the exposure to multiple hazards at one time.
- Build and support local capacity to enable the Tribal government and the community to prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters.

3.1.3.1. Objectives to Meet Goals

This Coeur d'Alene Reservation Tribal Hazards Mitigation Plan will implement the following practices in order to achieve the goals outlined in this plan:

- Improve hazard area identification and emergency warnings to citizens and visitors.
- Increase public awareness of natural hazards and improve appropriate preparation for and response to such hazards.
- Prevent new development in areas that are vulnerable to hazards or ensure that development occurs in such a way as to mitigate risks to the new development without putting others at increased risk.
- Assess, protect, alter, and/or relocate existing developments in those areas where developments are at current risk to natural hazards, to make them less susceptible to catastrophic loss.
- Educate communities about the unique challenges of pre-disaster hazard mitigation and post-disaster response.
- Ensure that the implementation plan developed to protect existing developments is the most cost-effective alternative, given considerations for:
 - Personal and business investments
 - Natural and cultural resources
 - Existing land use plans
 - Economy of Coeur d'Alene Reservation
- Utilize the cost / benefit analysis criteria when evaluating implementation plans for mitigation measures (during implementation) to ensure that the benefits of the plan outweigh the costs of implementation – both short-term and long-term.
- Maintain, improve, and formalize policy coordination and consistency between the Coeur d'Alene Tribe and neighboring jurisdictions and governmental activities including:
 - State of Idaho
 - Benewah County
 - Kootenai County
 - Latah County
 - Shoshone County
 - State of Washington
 - Spokane County
 - Whitman County
 - Idaho State Agencies
 - Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security
 - Idaho Department of Environmental Quality

- Idaho Department of Lands
- Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation
- Idaho Transportation Department
- Panhandle Health District
- Federal Governmental Organizations:
 - Homeland Security: Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
 - U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
 - U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
 - USDA: Forest Service (USFS)
 - USDI: Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)
 - USDI: Bureau of Land Management (BLM)

3.2. FEMA Disaster Mitigation Planning

FEMA conducts reviews of all local and Tribal Hazard Mitigation Plans submitted through the appropriate State Hazard Mitigation Officer (SHMO). FEMA reviews the final version of a plan prior to Tribal adoption to determine if the plan meets the criteria defined in the CFRs, but FEMA is unable to review or approve any plan prior to adoption by the local jurisdiction. The Coeur d'Alene Reservation Tribal Hazards Mitigation Plan has been developed and internally evaluated to adhere to a variety of FEMA developed criteria specifically defined in the Tribal Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan Review Crosswalk (FEMA Region 10, released March 2010).

3.3. State Hazard Mitigation Plan

The Idaho State Hazard Mitigation Plan was prepared by the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (IBHS) to reduce disaster assistance costs and preserve disaster assistance eligibility for the State and the local governments within its borders. It was approved by FEMA and adopted by the state in November 2007. The Plan was a comprehensive, statewide mitigation planning effort conducted in Idaho. It identified hazards and associated vulnerabilities within the State and provided a comprehensive statewide strategy to reduce future disaster losses through sound mitigation projects. Specifically, the Plan:

- Identified and profiled hazards in the State of Idaho
- Assessed statewide risks from hazards present in the State.
- Established a Framework for statewide Mitigation Planning and Implementation.
- Developed Opportunities for State, Regional, Tribal, and Local Mitigation Planning and Implementation.
- Facilitated Integration of Mitigation into community development before disasters occur, and during disaster recovery.

The 2007 Idaho State Hazard Mitigation Plan was a major, FEMA-required update and revision of the 2004 plan. As of 2010 it is being updated again on this regularly scheduled update of every three years.

3.4. Tribal Hazard Mitigation Planning

In 2007, FEMA released Hazard Mitigation Plan regulations that define Hazard Mitigation Plan requirements specifically designed to account for the unique hazard mitigation planning needs of Tribal governments. A Tribal Hazards Mitigation Plan requires a different and often broader planning process than a State Plan. The Coeur d'Alene Reservation Tribal Hazards Mitigation Plan has used this set of criteria as a template for assessing potential risks on the Coeur

d'Alene Reservation and developing a comprehensive and integrated disaster mitigation approach.

The Coeur d'Alene Reservation is located in the Upper Columbia Plateau east of the Rocky Mountains and west of the Great Basin. Today, the Coeur d'Alene Reservation is located within the State of Idaho, primarily where western Benewah County is located, with a smaller portion of the Reservation, to the north, overlapping with Kootenai County. The Coeur d'Alene Reservation has a land area of approximately 343,208 acres. There are four incorporated cities on the Reservation: Tensed, Plummer, Worley, and St. Maries. The city of Harrison is adjacent to the exterior boundary of the Coeur d'Alene Reservation.

The Coeur d'Alene Reservation today represents approximately 47% of the total Benewah County land area (Benewah County is approximately 502,978 acres of land and lake). The Coeur d'Alene Reservation today represents approximately 13% of the total Kootenai County land area (Kootenai County is approximately 842,361 acres of land and lake). The Coeur d'Alene Tribe was informed of the development of the Kootenai County and the Benewah County Hazard Mitigation Plans. The Coeur d'Alene Tribe's Planning Department participated with Benewah County's Hazard Mitigation Plan update (2009-2010) and was an active member in that effort.

The invitation to participate in the development of the Coeur d'Alene Reservation Tribal Hazard Mitigation Plan was extended to Kootenai County and Benewah County Emergency Service Departments, and to the Idaho Department of Homeland Security. The invitation was accepted by both county jurisdictions and the state (North Area Field Office) to participate as planning members in this effort. Through this endeavor it is expected that the cross-jurisdictional cooperation between the Coeur d'Alene Tribe and the Counties and State will be enhanced in terms of disaster preparedness and pre-disaster hazard mitigation.

3.5. Guidance and Integration with Tribal Planning Activities

The Coeur d'Alene Reservation Tribal Hazards Mitigation Plan effort was initiated by the Coeur d'Alene Tribe in 2008 with the application for funding assistance from FEMA Region X. Funding from FEMA for the preparation of the Tribal Hazards Mitigation Plan was received in 2009.

The Coeur d'Alene Tribe strives to develop practices and policies consistent with the theme of self-reliance, while developing relationships and coordinated approaches to hazard mitigation that build on the themes of cooperation and collaboration with neighboring jurisdictions from Counties (Benewah and Kootenai), the State of Idaho, FEMA Region X, and the organizations and agencies operating in the region (private, state, federal, and other Tribes).

3.6. Planning Committee Membership

Leadership for the Coeur d'Alene Tribe's hazard mitigation planning effort was provided by the Coeur d'Alene Tribe's Planning Division of the Public Works Department, Jim Kackman with Planning Technician, Lance Mueller. Project Management by the contractor, Kamiak Ridge, LLC, was provided by Project Manager Dr. William E. Schlosser, an Environmental Scientist and Regional Planner. Together, these three individuals provided leadership for the Planning Committee and cooperated in all phases of the plan's development.

Committee communication and information dissemination was facilitated by the Project Manager through the provision of available information via e-mail and a project File Transfer Protocol (FTP) internet site for sharing electronic files used in the development of the planning document. These data included information about the Committee meetings, copies of FEMA

guidance for developing plans, and other relevant documents for the Planning Committee use, as well as the schedule of meetings and outreach efforts.

The FTP internet site established for use by the Planning Committee (hosted by Kamiak Ridge) allowed the Planning Committee members and the Project Manager to share documents, photographs, and other electronic files for use in the planning process. In addition, the large map set files, which were created and stored in Adobe Acrobat PDF (Portable Document Format) files, were made available for download by all Planning Committee members. These document sets included detailed mapping for all populated areas of the Reservation. One map set was also created for the entire Reservation. Each map set was formatted to display on a variety of sizes from 24"x24" sheets to 44"x44' within Adobe Acrobat Reader. Each set included between 5 and 11 individual maps of each specific area.

This format of providing mapping analysis products (in PDF format and at high resolution) was selected for the ability to display detailed attributes otherwise not recognizable when reduced to a normal page size of 8½"x11". These maps were used by the Planning Committee members, participating agencies, organizations and local citizenry while developing an understanding of risk exposure and potential mitigation measures and incorporating the "sense of place".

Committee members were provided draft sections of the analysis as they were developed. This issuance of sections, as developed, allowed the Planning Committee members an ability to comment and provide feedback as the analysis progressed. Thus, the entire Planning Committee shared to the same perspective of risk exposure, vulnerability to losses, and potential mitigation measures.

At the launch of the planning process, potential Planning Committee members were invited by the Planning Committee leadership. The invited members included representatives from each Tribal Department, adjacent agency representatives (regional, city, state, and federal), fire protection organizations, school districts, and public service organizations.

Formal letters of invitation to serve on the Planning Committee were sent on behalf of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe. The invitation was met by over 20 dedicated individuals. These respondents became the core of the Planning Committee. All Coeur d'Alene Tribal Departments were invited to attend and participate on this Planning Committee. Invitation letters were also sent to administrative representatives of organizations and agencies, including:

- Benewah County Emergency Management
- Kootenai County Emergency Management
- Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (North Idaho Field Office)
- State of Idaho Transportation Department
- Idaho Department of Lands
- Heyburn State Park
- USDI: Bureau of Indian Affairs
- USDI Bureau of Land Management
- National Weather Service (from National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration – NOAA)
- Incorporated Cities within and adjacent to the Coeur d'Alene Reservation
 - City of Harrison
 - City of Plummer
 - City of St. Maries
 - City of Tensed
 - City of Worley
- Fire Protection Departments
 - Eastside Fire District

- Plummer Gateway Fire
- St. Maries Fire District
- Worley Fire District
- School Districts
 - Coeur d'Alene Tribal School
 - St. Maries School District
 - Worley School District
- Highway Districts:
 - Eastside Highway District
 - Plummer-Gateway Highway District
 - Worley Highway District

The participation indicated by the Planning Committee attendance in Table 5 should not be considered the sole means of participation. People also participated in joint work through correspondence, discussions, the sharing of materials and collaboration with others. Many of the participants, such as the school district representatives, were faced with shrinking budgets and limited staff availability that prevented their monthly attendance. Other representatives from fire departments were unable to attend the Planning Committee meetings because of work commitments that required their physical presence elsewhere. This was a repeated scenario with many of the Tribal Department representatives. These individuals were all kept up to date through regular e-mails and information sharing strategies that allowed a broad-based sharing of ideas and insights.

3.7. Planning Committee Meetings

Planning meetings were held monthly from February 2010 through September 2010, on the third Thursday of each month. Meeting attendance is summarized in Table 5 and graphically shown in Figure X. A summary of the Planning Committee meeting discussion points is included in this section.

February 18, 2010: Two meetings were held, the first conducted for only Tribal Department representatives. This introductory meeting to orient Tribal Departments to the hazard mitigation planning approach included a slide presentation communicating the purpose and components of a FEMA Tribal Hazards Mitigation Plan. FEMA definitions were provided, plan requirements were detailed and the Phase I Hazard Profile (Table 18) was introduced. The Risk Assessment approach, vulnerability appraisal and mitigation strategies were outlined for attendees. Additional Potential Planning Committee members were identified and the importance of public involvement was emphasized.

The second meeting of this day included representatives from all of the non-Tribal cooperator organizations to summarize the planning approach used for this plan. An effort to identify, and where applicable, to incorporate neighboring jurisdictional hazard mitigation and disaster planning strategies was discussed.

March 18, 2010: The Planning Committee meeting was attended by representatives from Tribal Divisions and Departments as well as representatives from other organizations and agencies and followed a progressive schedule of accomplishments based on themed meetings. This “meeting theme” technique began with the discussion and identification of the goals, objectives, and vision of the planning process. This meeting also included Phase I Hazard Profile (Table 18) discussions and update, which identified the combined potential for a hazard to occur and the potential of disaster events to impact people, structures, infrastructure, the economy, and traditional way of life of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe. At this meeting, the Planning Committee identified and endorsed the plan of work to accomplish a hazard resistant community

philosophy. Existing Coeur d'Alene Tribe policies, plans and programs were identified for inclusion in the plan. Tribal Division Surveys and Resources, Capabilities, and Needs Surveys began to be returned for summary into the plan. Outreach efforts and public involvement plans were initiated.

Attendees participated in a discussion concerning a hazard risk profile developed for the disasters identified in the Phase I Hazard Profile (Table 18), including wildfire, earthquakes, seismic shaking hazards, and erosion potential. We shared other sources of data including the integration of assessments of value for structures on the Coeur d'Alene Reservation.

The public outreach program was also discussed to agree on the approach to be used in this planning process. The public outreach program developed by the Planning Committee included a residential mail survey, public meetings, press releases, and a Youth Art Contest.

April 15, 2010: Planning meeting discussions took place about the risk exposures across the Coeur d'Alene Reservation. A presentation and extended discussions were augmented with large-size formatted map sets including aerial photography, "potential floodplains" (FEMA has not mapped Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) on most of the Reservation, and, as a result, Kamiak Ridge developed a "potential floodplain" assessment to be able to locate and quantify flood risks on the Coeur d'Alene Reservation), landslide prone landscapes, wildfire risk quantification including fire-prone landscapes, seismic shaking hazards and fault lines, high wind and severe weather landscapes, as well as other descriptive mapping products. These map sets were provided to the Planning Committee members and others as requested.

Public outreach efforts were discussed at great length concerning the Youth Art Contest and a local Planning Committee member who would share the program with the youth on the Reservation. The "Champion" of the Youth Art Contest was identified as Laura Laumatia, University of Idaho Cooperative Extension Educator, federally Recognized Tribal Extension Program. She volunteered to take the Youth Art Contest to the summer youth program "Rockin' the Rez!", where annually hundreds of area youth gather to participate in a summer youth education program. Additional public outreach activities included setting dates (early- to mid-June) and venue for the public meetings (4 total), the format and content of the residential mail survey, and press releases to the Council Fires newsletter (Tribal newspaper). Ongoing discussions continued at this planning meeting regarding Coeur d'Alene Tribal policies, plans and programs for inclusion in the Tribal Hazards Mitigation Plan.

May 20, 2010: The Planning Committee reviewed flood mapping presented by Kamiak Ridge in April with significant updates provided through commentary and ideas from the Planning Committee members. Hazard Risk Assessments for Landslides, Seismic Shaking Hazards, and Wildfire were viewed and discussed. A summary of "normal weather" on the Coeur d'Alene Reservation was shared in a sub-chapter format. The weather discussion was prepared by Dr. Schlosser and pre-edited by the Planning Committee member, John Livingston, of the National Weather Service, prior to sharing it with the audience.

An initial risk exposure profile was shared with the Planning Committee to detail the value and number of structures at risk from each natural hazard evaluated. Ideas for presentation and augmentation were discussed. These exposure profiles also assisted with the discussion of potential mitigation measures.

Discussions regarding plans, programs, and policies, and the Youth Art Contest continued. The initial findings from the residential mail survey were shared with the Planning Committee and discussed at length.

All Planning Committee members were urged to share potential mitigation measures on the Coeur d'Alene Reservation based on observations in their daily lives on the Reservation, the

information being shared for hazard risk assessments, and the findings of the residential Mail Survey.

June 8, 2010: A special meeting of the Coeur d'Alene Tribal Department representatives involved in the development of the Tribal Hazards Mitigation Plan was conducted. This meeting focused on a review and revision of the Plan's Mission, Vision, Goals and Objectives, and a discussion of other topics pertinent to the Tribal Department representatives. This meeting was to heighten Tribal Department awareness of FEMA-related hazard mitigation planning and how these issues integrate into existing Tribal programs. A decision was also made by the Tribal Department representatives to hold an additional meeting on the same day as the regularly scheduled Planning Committee meeting (third Thursday of each month). The first meeting, was scheduled for 11:00 A.M. on the monthly meeting date only for Tribal Department Representatives, and the planning consultant. It was decided that the second meeting on that day each month would be held at the normally scheduled 1:00 P.M. time and include all of the Planning Committee representatives, including the Tribal Department representatives.

June 17, 2010: Two planning committee meetings were held on this day. The first was held at 11:00 AM for only Tribal Department representatives to familiarize participants with a completed FEMA Tribal Hazards Mitigation Plan. This overview provided participants with an example of a completed plan and facilitated discussions of mitigation planning. The topics of the meeting addressed the Mission, Vision, Goals, and Objectives of the Coeur d'Alene Reservation Tribal Hazards Mitigation Plan.

The 1:00 PM meeting of the entire Planning Committee discussed potential mitigation measures specifically for flooding and wildfire mitigation. These two natural hazards represent significant physical risks for the Coeur d'Alene Reservation. These hazards can be mitigated and this is an opportunity to articulate, designate, and identify potential mitigation items for this plan. Maps of the hazard risks, aerial photography, and significant infrastructure were used to mark out areas of needed mitigation measures such as Wildland-Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation projects along roads, power lines, and homes. Other mitigation measures focused on flood problems and their causes that are made worse because of developments, such as small culverts and low clearance bridges. This interactive activity exercise was productive and brought the attendees together in a shared approach to mitigation planning.

The meeting concluded with a discussion about an additional natural disaster identified by the planning consultant, Expansive Soils and Expansive Clays. Although neither identified by the Planning Committee, nor in the Idaho State Hazard Mitigation Plan, this natural disaster has been stipulated as one of the most widespread natural hazards on the continent. Kamiak Ridge completed an assessment of the extent of the hazard within the Coeur d'Alene Reservation and shared those findings with the Planning Committee. Examples of the losses witnessed in and around the Reservation were shared. These findings were also shared with the attendees to the public meetings held earlier in June.

July 15, 2010: Planning meetings:

11:00 with Tribal Department Representatives discussed the reviews of the previously written works provided to the team members. New written works were shared with the Tribal Department Representative Planning Committee members for review and editing.

1:00 with the entire Planning Committee focused on developing and discussing potential mitigation measures for landslides, high winds, severe weather, and expansive soils.

August 19, 2010: The draft of the Coeur d'Alene Reservation Tribal Hazard Mitigation Plan was delivered to the Tribal Representatives Planning Committee for internal review starting on August 1. At this meeting the structure of the plan was discussed as well as components of the

plan developed for this release. Initial edits from the Tribal Planning Committee members were shared and discussed.

September 16, 2010: This planning committee meeting was provided for members to review the plan, discuss changes, additions, and the schedule of review for the Tribal Council and the Public. The process of State BHS and FEMA review was discussed.

Table 5. Planning Committee Membership and Attendance.

Name	Representing	Planning Committee Meetings Held During 2010									
		Feb 18	Mar 18	Apr 15	May 20	Jun 8	Jun 17	Jul 15	Aug 19	Sept 21	
Allgood, Tiffany	Environmental Action Plan Coordinator, Environmental Programs Office Manager, Natural Resource Department Coeur d'Alene Tribe	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	√	
Anderson, John / Eric Kendra	Coeur d'Alene Tribal School	√	√								
Aripa, Louie H., Sr.	Accounts Payable, Coeur d'Alene Tribal Housing Authority	√	√	√	√						
Arnold, Joshua	Planning Division Public Works Department Coeur d'Alene Tribe	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		No longer employed by the Tribe	
Denny, Jack	Chairman Plummer-Gateway Highway District	√					√				
Baker, Jay D.	North Area Field ID-BHS	√		√	√		√			√	
Benzon, Jeff	Kootenai County GIS	√									
Brown, Jason	Coeur d'Alene Tribe Recreation Management Program						√	√			
Cox, Dave	Superintendent St Maries School District	√									
Denton, Bill	Environmental Health Specialist Coeur d'Alene Tribe	√		√		√	√	√		Retired	
Gibson, Cielo	Housing Director Coeur d'Alene Tribe Housing Authority Coeur d'Alene Tribe		√								
Green, Gerald	Coeur d'Alene Tribe Wildlife Mitigation Biologist	√			√						
Hise, Ron	Heyburn State Park	√		√							
Howard, Kevin	Supervisor Worley Highway District	√	√	√							
Kackman, Jim	Director Public Works Department Coeur d'Alene Tribe							√	√	√	
Laumatia, Laura	University of Idaho Extension Educator, FRTEP	√									
Livingston, John	National Weather Service, NOAA				√		√	√			
Martin, Jerry	City of St. Maries	√		√							
Mueller, Lance	Transportation Planner Public Works Department Coeur d'Alene Tribe						√	√	√	√	
Naccarato, Larry	Fire Chief St. Maries Fire District		√	√	√		√				

Table 5. Planning Committee Membership and Attendance.

Name	Representing	Planning Committee Meetings Held During 2010									
		Feb 18	Mar 18	Apr 15	May 20	Jun 8	Jun 17	Jul 15	Aug 19	Sept 21	
Nomee, Alfred	Natural Resource Director Coeur d'Alene Tribe	√									
Pakootas, Tom	Fire Management Coeur d'Alene Tribe	√	√		√	√	√	√			
Pavlat, Kurt / Pindell, Kurt	Field Manager U.S. Bureau of Land Management	√	√	√	√					√	
Pittsley, Bob	Office of Emergency Management, Kootenai County	√	No Longer with Kootenai County Emergency Management								
Porter, Ralph	Eastside fire Department	√	√	√	√		√	√		√	
Raskell, Sandra	Hazardous Waste Program, Engineer, Coeur d'Alene Tribe							√	√	√	
Richel, Carl	Plummer/Worley School District	√									
Robinson, Karen	St. Maries School District	√									
Schlosser, Birgit	Resource Protection Kamiak Ridge, LLC	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	√	
Schlosser, William	Environmental Planner Kamiak Ridge, LLC	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
Sharrett, Judi	Superintendent Plummer / Worley School District	√									
Spaulding, Bob	Grants Management Officer Public Works Department Coeur d'Alene Tribe		√	√		√	√	√		√	
Suenkel, Norm	Emergency Manager Benewah County	√		√	√		√			√	
Wagner, Jill	Cultural Department Coeur d'Alene Tribe	√	√	√		√					
Willard, Rod	City of Plummer	√									
Invited and cooperating, but not able to attend planning committee meetings											
Certera, Phil	Lake Management, Coeur d'Alene Tribe										
Gardipe, Lyle	Water Systems Specialist, Facilities Department, Coeur d'Alene Tribe										
Fields, Scott	Water Resources Program Manager in the Lake Management Department, Coeur d'Alene Tribe										
Groom, Debbie	Finance Director, Finance Department, Coeur d'Alene Tribe										
Hutcheson, Keith	Police Department, Coeur d'Alene Tribe										
Kager, Robert	Facilities Director, Facilities Department, Coeur d'Alene Tribe										
Meagher, Mike	Fire Chief, Plummer Gateway Fire District										
Mettler, Kurt	Forest Manager, Coeur d'Alene Tribe										
Sabotta, Bob	Superintendent, Coeur d'Alene Tribal School										
Sonder, JoAnn	Property Insurance, Capital Assets / Insurance, Coeur d'Alene Tribe										
Spier, Donna	City Clerk, Risk Manager, City of Plummer										
Vitale, Angelo	Supervising Fisheries Biologist for the Coeur d'Alene Tribe										
Von Behren, Sandy	Director, Office of Emergency Management, Kootenai County										

Figure X. Selection of Planning Committee Meeting Photographs.



February 18, 2010, Planning Committee meeting discussed the Mission, Vision, and Goals of the planning effort and an initial hazard risk profile of the Coeur d'Alene Reservation.



February 18, 2010, Planning Committee members review hazard risk assessments on planning maps alongside jurisdictional boundaries.



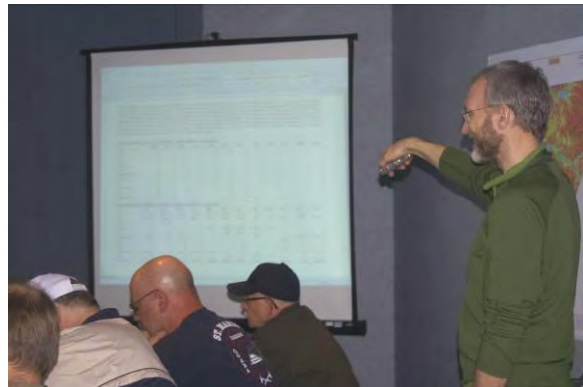
March 18, 2010, Planning Committee members consider hazard risk assessments of the region, especially wildfire (pictured on wall maps in the meeting room).



March 18, 2010, discussions concerning wildfire mitigation and integration of measures into existing programs of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe are discussed.



April 15, 2010, discussions concerned the risk exposure to the various natural hazards found within the Coeur d'Alene Reservation



April 15, 2010, tabular summaries of resources at risk were shared and discussed during the planning committee meeting.

Figure X. Selection of Planning Committee Meeting Photographs.



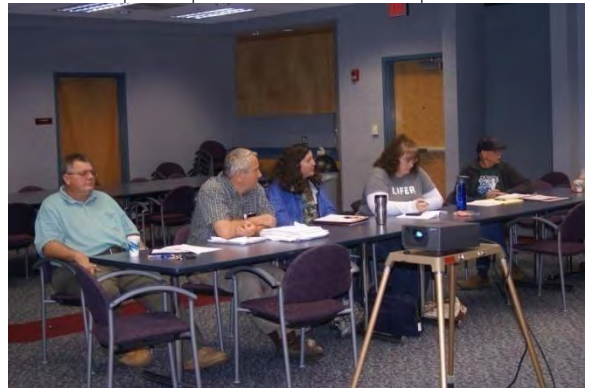
July 15, 2010, planning committee efforts concentrated on identifying potential mitigation measures within the Coeur d'Alene Reservation



July 15, 2010, planning efforts identified several “problem areas” and locations where future developments should be fortified with specific pre-construction techniques.



September 16, 2010, a planning member from the USDI BLM proposed additional wildfire mitigation measures to compliment other efforts being planning by the Tribe.



September 16, 2010, planning meeting concentrated on discussing the components of the DRAFT plan being prepared for Tribal Council release to public review.



June 17, 2010, Planning Committee members design the location and design of critical mitigation measures for wildland fire and flooding.

3.8. Public Involvement

Public involvement in this planning process was important to the success of this planning effort. Public involvement included press releases, and a Youth Art Contest designed to develop awareness in the schools, and within families, of natural hazard risks. Four Public Meetings were held in June.

3.8.1. Press Releases

An initial press release was issued in March 2010 to the Council Fires newspaper (Tribal newspaper publication of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe – Figure XI) and introduced the Tribe's launch of the planning effort made possible by the FEMA funding award. Subsequent progress of the planning process was achieved mainly through the publication of press releases in the Council Fires newsletter, which is the only widely distributed media source specific to the Coeur d'Alene Reservation and delivered to all Tribal members regardless of where they live (on and off Reservation). Council Fires newspaper is available to anyone, regardless of where they live, and can be downloaded monthly from the Coeur d'Alene Tribe's website.

Figure XI. Council Fires Banner.



In April 2010, a press release to Council Fires announced the Youth Art Contest including guidelines for submission, an announcement of cash prizes for the selected artwork, and the contacts to make artwork submissions (Figure XV). A second press release to Council Fires announced the mailings of the residential survey, its purpose, and details about the incentive for the randomly selected participants to receive a free map print of Coeur d'Alene Lake for participating (Figure XVIII).

In May 2010, a press release was sent to Council Fires (Figure XXI), the St. Maries Gazette Record, and the Coeur d'Alene News Press, announcing the public meetings to share information about the planning process and hazard risk profiles. The dates and locations of the meetings were announced as: June 8, Plummer; June 9, Worley; June 10, DeSmet; and June 15, St. Maries. In addition to the press releases, posters advertising these meetings were distributed and hung around the Reservation. Participants in the Residential Survey were given their free participant maps including the public meeting announcement flyer.

Subsequent press releases were published in Council Fires and included the announcement of the public review of the Coeur d'Alene Reservation Tribal hazards Mitigation Plan, and a general interest article about the floodplain analysis completed for the Coeur d'Alene Reservation.

Figure XII. Council Fires Article announces public review is open.

sch 'gdp- October 2010

Series 4, Volume 4, Issue 10



Review Reservation Tribal Hazards Mitigation

By William E. Schlosser, Ph.D.
Kamiak Ridge, LLC

Mueller(lmueller@cdatribe-nsn.gov) 208-686-5702, at the Tribal Public Works Department to get an electronic copy. The PDF of the plan is available on the Tribe's website at <http://www.cdatribe-nsn.gov/>.

Autumn has come to bring us more chilly nights, fast winds, and shorter daytime hours to do things that make a difference for us, for our children, and the communities we live in. A planning committee of Tribal Departments and neighboring agencies have been progressing with the work of identifying natural hazards for the Coeur d'Alene Reservation and discussing measures to mitigate their negative impacts on the life of the Reservation's people, traditional way of life, the environment, and the economy.

It seems that everyone is very busy, and even "busier than busy". However, it is a matter of just making time for things we consider a priority. Getting in touch with the current effort on hazard mitigation planning, spending some time reading the document and formulating a personal perspective of the accomplished work, might be what is important for you today. We offer for your consideration a document which might be fascinating to read, educational to contemplate, and definitely in need of your comments and edits.

During the previous year, readers of the Council Fires have read highlighted aspects of this work within several articles on public meetings, severe weather, floods, and landslides hazards. Public meetings were held in Plummer, DeSmet, St. Maries, and Worley to meet with people and discuss the information accumulated in the course of the project.

This document shares perceptions of the environment, the people, and how they lived here in the past, and now in the present. As the authors of this planning effort, we found very good people to work with, and to learn from. We have come to know much of the history of this land and the culture of the Schitsu'umsh people. Now we want to share with you perceptions about the story of this beautiful part of the Upper Columbia Plateau, and how to better take care of this land and your home, if a natural disaster should strike.

October finds us finalizing work on this Tribal Hazard Mitigation Plan project. At this time we are offering it for public review starting on November 1st and lasting until the end of the month. Everyone on the Coeur d'Alene Reservation who would like to read the draft document is welcome to contact Lance

Figure XIII. Council Fires Article Explains Floodplain Analysis.

Floodplain Analysis of the Coeur d'Alene Reservation

By William E. Schlosser, Ph.D.
Kamiak Ridge, LLC

The Upper Columbia Plateau is home to people who have lived here since time immemorial. The Schitsu'umsh have always been a part of this region, and will always be. Over the times since long, long ago, rains have fallen to replenish the land with life-giving waters. Sometimes, these rains have fallen in great downbursts, and at other times these rains have fallen with warm weather fronts on a deep snowpack. These rain-on-snow events quickly translate into raging rivers that combine the rainfall with melting snow. When these events happen, waters leave the rivers where they are expected to stay, and cause flooding of the areas adjacent to the rivers. Sometimes, flooding even takes the shape of surface waters that cannot seem to make it quickly to the rivers. We call these waters "storm-water" events, while water that leaves the river is generally called "flood waters". The result of either type of flooding brings the potential for damage to roads, road and stream crossings, structures, the environment, and people caught in the path of the waters. Deep waters created during high-water events are a common occurrence all across the Coeur d'Alene Reservation. The St. Joe River sees ice-jam flooding about once every two to four years.

St. Maries River and Benewah Creek and all of their tributaries witness elevated water levels and increased stream velocity almost every year. Rock Creek, from Worley to the western edge of the Reservation, has seen high-water events just as frequently as the rest of the region. Even in Plummer, where Plummer Creek provides a quick and efficient drainage of stream waters, the occurrence of storm water accumulation around homes, businesses, and the Tribal Wellness Center is seen. These storm-water accumulations are generally seen when there is a deep snowpack created between November and February, followed by a warm-front weather system rolling up the Columbia River and bringing rains that drop on the snowpack in January or February. The result is the accumulation of surface waters that struggle to make it to Plummer Creek and ultimately Coeur d'Alene Lake. The Tribal Wellness Center is often in the path of these seasonal storm-water events. Another large watershed system of the Coeur d'Alene Reservation is the Hangman Creek Watershed. This watershed drains much of the southern reaches of the Coeur d'Alene Reservation, past DeSmet and Tensed, and the western edge of the Coeur d'Alene Reservation. This watershed has been developed and modified substantially over the past hundred-fifty years, especially in terms of agriculture, forestry

practices, and transportation. Highway US95 traverses this watershed in common with several surface streets. The two population centers of DeSmet and Tensed are joined by several scattered home sites across this area. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), has completed a partial floodplain analysis of the Coeur d'Alene Reservation. All of the analyses FEMA has completed concentrated on the lands within the Incorporated Cities and the lands held in Tribal Trust status. This left all of the fee-simple lands, allotment lands, and tribally owned, but not in Trust status lands, without a floodplain analysis. In December 2009, the Coeur d'Alene Tribe launched an effort to create a FEMA-compatible Tribal Hazards Mitigation Plan. When completed, this plan will be approved by FEMA and adopted by the Tribal Council. The completion of this planning effort will enable the Coeur d'Alene Tribe to apply for, and be awarded, pre-disaster mitigation grants from FEMA to reduce the negative impacts of future natural disasters. This planning effort also provides the Tribal Departments with the tools needed to make better decisions about where to locate future structures, where roads can be safely placed, and what types of modifications can be made to structures and

roads already in place to reduce their exposure to these negative events. The Coeur d'Alene Tribe entered a contract with Kamiak Ridge, LLC, to work with Tribal Departments in the development of this effort. Kamiak Ridge completed an assessment of the floodplains and storm-water accumulation areas for all of the Coeur d'Alene Reservation. This analysis does not replace the FEMA-determined floodplain analysis nor does it qualify residents for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program. This analysis can be used by residents and planners to consider floodplain-related decisions such as structure modification, and the impacts of roads within the floodplain. The floodplain analysis of the Hangman Creek watershed provides insights about the movement of surface water through this system. The first revelation concerns roads. Highway US95 crosses Hangman Creek east of DeSmet. While most of the year the crossing functions normally, during high-water events the river is constrained by the floodplain's narrowing at the bridge crossing and the limited height of the bottom of the bridge. Debris hanging in the streamside bushes upstream of the bridge reveals that high water frequently reaches the bottom height of the bridge. This constriction causes sediment in the river to be dropped upstream

of the bridge where waters are pooled, while the water that passes under the bridge is released to flow at higher velocity leading to a cutting into the valley floor downstream. When the natural meander of a stream is reduced, it becomes "incised" downstream of the river constriction. When streams are allowed to naturally move across their floodplain, they meander widely within the natural stream bottom. Further downstream of DeSmet, another crossing of Hangman Creek is present at a local access road to Andrews Spring Creek intersecting Hangman Creek Road east of Tyler Road. This bridge crossing's height over the river is substantially higher than the crossing of Highway US95, but the confinement of the stream (narrowing of the stream's width) has substantially altered the functioning of the floodplain. Immediately upstream of this constriction, Hangman Creek's floodplain widens substantially. During high-water events the stream water gets backed up, with sediment dropped, and downstream of the bridge crossing, it flows faster allowing the river's waters to cut deeper into the floodplain. The Old Mills road crossing of Hangman Creek (between the previous site and DeSmet) poses similar problems for the management of Hangman Creek.

FLOOD: continued on page 11

FLOOD: continued from page 9

Structures such as homes and businesses located within the floodplain can alter the normal functioning of the stream during high-water events. However, the negative impact caused by roads with narrow and low-relief bridges and culverts can be more significant.

Floodplain restoration that the Coeur d'Alene Tribe has been conducting aims at reconsidering past farming practices. Several sites within the Hangman Creek Watershed have previously been functionally modified which

called for placing tiles under surface. This practice allowed locations that used to be wetlands to become productive farmlands. However, when wetlands are converted to farmlands, the stream water previously detained in the wetlands is "flushed" downstream where flood impacts may be more severe. To mitigate this negative impact, the Coeur d'Alene Tribe has been acquiring lands where these tiles were placed, to remove the tiles, and return the sites to original wetland status. This improvement to the Hangman Creek Watershed is viewed as substantial and positive.

Several discussions about the floodplain analysis completed for this planning effort leading to the completed Coeur d'Alene Reservation Tribal Hazards Mitigation Plan are presented for Public Review during the month of November. Anyone on the Coeur d'Alene Reservation who would like to read the draft document is welcome to contact Lance Mueller (lmueller@cdatribe-nsn.gov) 208-686-5702, at the Tribal Public Works Department to get an electronic copy. The PDF of the plan is available on the Tribe's website at <http://www.cdatribe-nsn.gov/>.

Figure XIV. Council Fires article discussed Coeur d’Alene Tribe participation in National Preparedness Month.

Win emergency supplies with Preparedness Month

Hayden – Panhandle Health District PHD) is giving away a three-day Emergency Backpack with supplies for two people during National Preparedness Month in September.

The giveaway is part of a month-long emphasis to raise the public’s awareness about the importance of preparing for emergencies. Being prepared includes having emergency supplies for a minimum of three days and an emergency stockpile of food, water and medications.

PHD has distributed to government offices and libraries throughout the five northern counties flyers with lists of supplies good to stock for emergencies. The lists and more information on disaster preparedness are also available at the PHD website, [www.phd1.](http://www.phd1.idaho.gov)

[idaho.gov](http://www.phd1.idaho.gov).

The emergency backpack PHD will give away on Oct. 1 is the top prize in a preparedness contest. Contest participants will complete a preparedness crossword puzzle and submit a photo of their emergency stockpile to earn a ticket in the Oct. 1 drawing for the backpack. PHD also will give away three mini-emergency supply bags.

The emergency backpack includes a first-aid kit, rain ponchos, survival blankets, 12-hour nightsticks, dust masks and more. The mini-emergency bags include a small flashlight, whistle, granola bar, measuring tape and more.

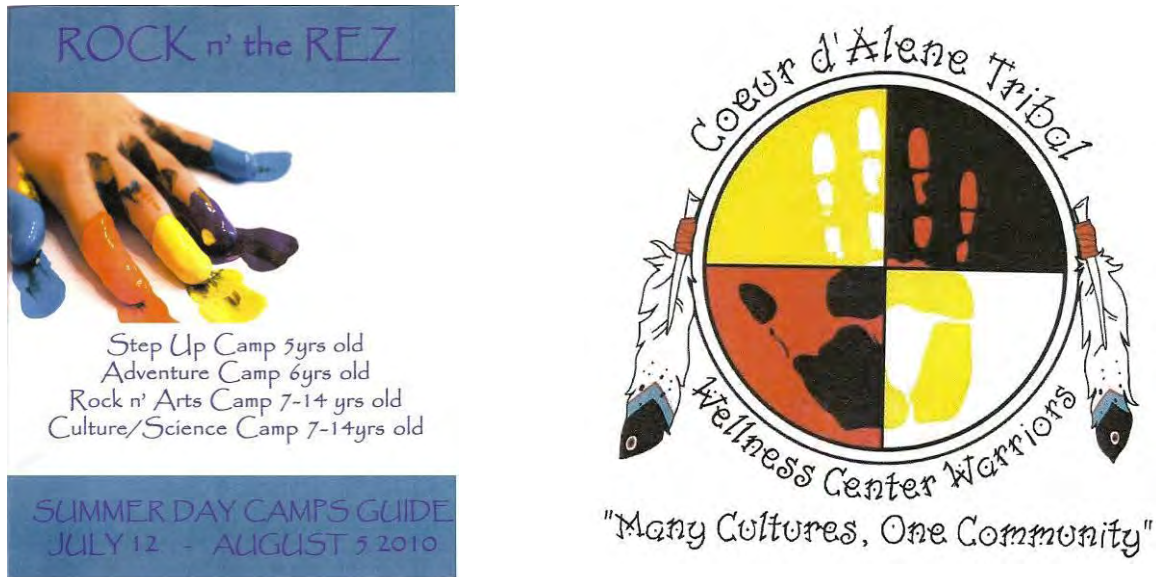
Contest details and the Preparedness crossword puzzle can be found at <http://www.phd1.idaho.gov/publichealth/npmcontest.cfm>.

3.8.2. Youth Art Contest

The Coeur d’Alene Reservation Tribal Hazards Mitigation Plan Committee launched a Youth Art Contest to develop awareness in the schools, and within families, about natural hazard risks on the Coeur d’Alene Reservation. Young people were engaged in important discussions regarding the effects of natural hazards and how to mitigate the negative effects within their communities.

The activity was made part of the “Rock n’ the Rez!” program sponsored by the Coeur d’Alene Tribe and held in July 12 – August 19, 2010 (Figure XV).

Figure XV. Announcement of Rock n' the Rez! where the Youth Art Contest was integrated as an activity.



An article was published in the Council Fires Newsletter announcing the Youth Art Contest (Figure XVI) as a component of the THMP.

Figure XVI. Council Fires Newsletter article announcing the Youth Art Contest.

Contest gives kids chance to explore creative side

The Coeur d'Alene Reservation Tribal Hazards Mitigation Plan Planning Committee was formed this year to collaborate in the development of the Tribal Hazards Mitigation Plan; a Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) pre-disaster mitigation effort. It consists of representatives from Coeur d'Alene Reservation Tribal Departments, Tribal organizations, Kootenai and Benewah Counties, Federal and State agencies, and emergency responders on the Reservation.

An initial natural hazards profile was developed through scientific analyses and thoughtful discussions of the potential hazard exposures that are faced on the Coeur d'Alene Reservation. Planning sessions have included discussions led by Project Manager, Dr. Schlosser, of Kamiak Ridge, LLC, detailing flooding, wildfires, landslides, and seismic shaking hazards that were augmented by wall maps of the hazard risk exposures overlaid with the locations of structure and infrastructure on the

Reservation. Planning Committee members have provided valuable clarification by marking maps with additional detail, as well as participating in discussions about each of the risks.

The connection between natural resources, health of the Coeur d'Alene Reservation economy, and way of life is undeniably the cornerstone of this vitally important effort.

In order to promote public awareness of the Coeur d'Alene Reservation Tribal Hazard Mitigation Plan, the Tribe is sponsoring a **Youth Art Contest**. Children under 18 years old and enrolled in school, and either 1) living on the Coeur d'Alene Reservation, or 2) attending school on the Coeur d'Alene Reservation are eligible to participate. All submissions should be hand-drawn original artwork in color, drawn on non-lined paper. No computer aided graphics will be accepted. Artwork should measure between 5"x5" and 8"x11".

All artwork should incorporate the themes of natural hazard preparedness,

Coeur d'Alene Reservation life, and mother Earth! Two age groups will compete for the recognition; 12 and under and 13 and over. The winners of the Youth Artwork Contest will not only receive cash prizes (for first, second and third in each age group), but they will also be featured in a Council Fires article, with the first place artwork featured on the cover of the Hazard Mitigation Plan. The other winners' artwork will be featured on chapter headings.

Submittals should be made to Laura Laumatia, Extension Educator - Coeur d'Alene Reservation [208-686-1716], by **Friday, July 23, 2010**, at 3:00. Submittals can also be made to Joshua Arnold [208-686-0750] at the Tribal Planning Department at 850 A Street, Plummer.

Anyone with questions about this project should contact Dr. Schlosser, at the Kamiak Ridge, LLC, office in Pullman, WA, at 509-592-7650, or Joshua Arnold [208-686-0750] at the Tribal Planning Department at 850 A Street, Plummer.

Posters and tri-fold handouts were used as invitations to participate in the contest and were distributed to the schools on the Reservation as well as to local youth centers (Figure XVII). Council Fires also included invitations for youth on the Coeur d'Alene Reservation to participate.

The artwork was collected through September 2010, and the winners were awarded cash prizes. The winning art work has been included in this plan as chapter and section dividers.

Figure XVII. Coeur d'Alene Tribe Youth Art Contest! 2010, invitation to participate poster.

Youth Art Contest! 2010

Our Mission

To make Coeur d'Alene Reservation residents, communities, and businesses less vulnerable to the negative effects of natural hazards such as:

- Severe weather
- Flood
- Storm Water
- Landslides
- Wind Storms
- Earthquakes
- Wildland Fire
- Drought

The Coeur d'Alene Tribe is sponsoring a Youth Art Contest for Coeur d'Alene Reservation youth. Children under 18 years old or enrolled in school, and living on the Coeur d'Alene Reservation are eligible to participate. All submissions should be hand-drawn original artwork in color, on non-lined paper. No computer aided graphics will be accepted. Artwork should measure between 5"x5" and 8"x11".

All artwork should incorporate the themes of natural hazard preparedness, Coeur d'Alene Reservation life, and mother Earth!

Submittals can be made to Eric Kendra, DeSmet Tribal School -or- Laura Laumatta, University of Idaho Cooperative Extension System FRTEP Phone: 208-686-1716 llaumatta@cotatribes-nsn.gov

Submittals can also be made at the Planning Department Office in Plummer to Josh Arnold, Tribal Planning Department at 650 A Street, Plummer.

This contest ends on **Friday, July 23, 2010**, at 3:00.



**COEUR D'ALENE RESERVATION:
TRIBAL HAZARDS MITIGATION
PLAN 2010**

Prizes Awarded!


The Tribal Hazards Mitigation Planning Committee will select the winners of the Youth Art Contest during the regularly scheduled planning meeting in August. The winners will receive:

12 and Under	13 and older
First: \$100 Second: \$50 Third: \$25	First: \$100 Second: \$50 Third: \$25

Winners will be selected based on the quality of the artwork, the incorporation of natural hazard themes into the artwork, and the featuring of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe way-of-life.



William Wataigak, second place winner of Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Indian Reservation Youth Art Contest in 2004.









Ari Juliano, winner of Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Indian Reservation Youth Art Contest in 2004.



Thomas Saylor, first place winner of the Spokane Tribes of Indians Youth Art Contest in the Spokane Indian Reservation in 2005.

Mitigating Natural Hazards

Table 6. Youth Art Contest Winners and Art Work.

		
<p>First Place Winner Kara Lenoir</p>	<p>Second Place Winner Bella Goddard</p>	<p>Third Place Winner Dylan Vincent</p>
<p>↑ Winners 13 and over ↑</p>		
		
<p>First Place Winner Gloria Trevino</p>	<p>Second Place Winner Brianna Pluff</p>	<p>Third Place Winner Justine Laumatia</p>
<p>↑ Winners 12 and under ↑</p>		

3.8.3. Residential Survey

A Residential Survey was developed for use in this planning process. The Residential Survey was intended to collect information from a wide selection of residents living on the Coeur d'Alene Reservation concerning past experiences with natural hazards, the characteristics of risk and past losses for those homes, and overall preparedness for natural hazards.

The April 2010 press release printed in the Council Fires (Figure XVIII) gave an update on the Planning Committee's activities and asked for input from Coeur d'Alene Reservation residents by filling out a Residential Survey. Details were provided about the random sample nature of the Residential Survey and how these data would be used.

Figure XVIII. Council Fires Newsletter article requesting participation in the Residential Survey.

Recipients of mitigation survey urged to send back

About 250 residents of the Coeur d'Alene Reservation received a survey during April from Kamiak Ridge, LLC, asking recipients to complete a short survey concerning natural hazards where they live.

This survey is part of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe's efforts to prepare a Coeur d'Alene Reservation; Tribal Hazards Mitigation Plan for the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Once completed,

adopted by the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, and approved by FEMA, this document will serve the Tribe's efforts to identify, plan for, fund, and implement pre-disaster mitigation activities on the Reservation.

Those who received a residential survey are offered an incentive to complete and return the survey: an aerial map art print of Lake Coeur d'Alene. The print is suitable for framing and measures 14"x17" and will be sent to everyone who

completes and returns the survey. These residential surveys are instrumental to the success of this project and already dozens of homes have returned their completed surveys.

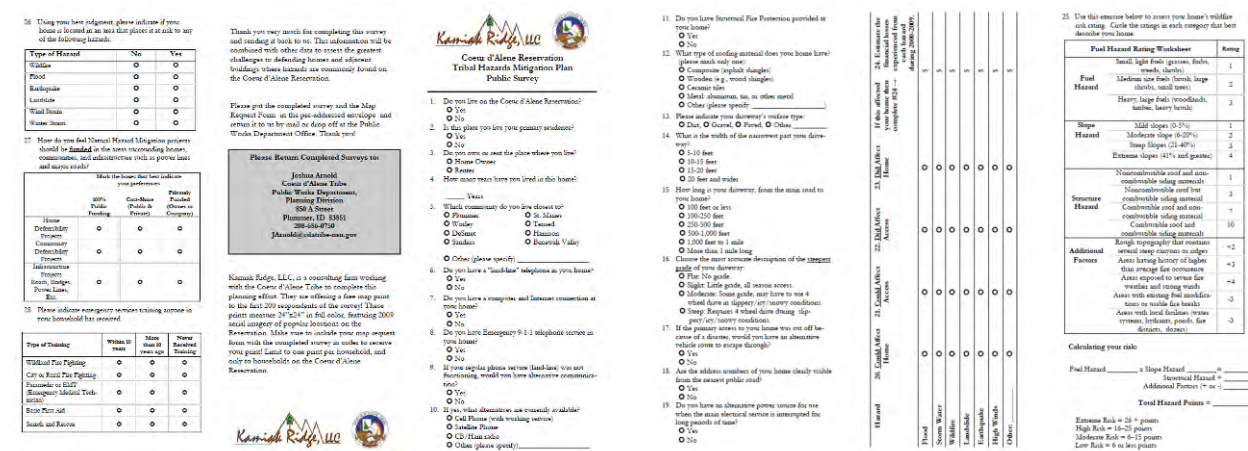
Anyone with questions about this project should contact Dr. Schlosser, at the Kamiak Ridge, LLC, office in Pullman, WA, at 509-592-7650, or Joshua Arnold at 208-686-0750, Tribal Planning Department at 850 A Street, Plummer.

The selection of residential homeowners on the Coeur d'Alene Reservation was made from the list of property owners maintained by the Benewah County Assessor and the Kootenai County Assessor. Additional mailings were provided by a Tribal Member Housing mailing list of the members that live on the Coeur d'Alene Reservation. The random selection of homeowners included 240 unique owners and addresses. Since the first list of residential property owners (190 unique names and addresses) was generated from County Assessor lists of properties, it included only homeowners who live on the property (not renters), and whose mailing address is on the Coeur d'Alene Reservation (residential owners only). The Tribal Housing list of Tribal Members living on the Coeur d'Alene Reservation (50 more names and addresses) included a mix of residential characteristics.

In order to ensure a broad-based query of Reservation residents, a uniform selection probability was employed in each populated place. A standard probability of selection in the Reservation, with this sample size, was approximately 1.0%. The 240 homes sampled were sent a mailing on April 21, 2010.

The initial mailing included a cover letter sent from William Schlosser, Project Manager, from Kamiak Ridge. The cover letter briefly explained the project efforts and introduced a one-page, tri-fold survey asking for participation (Figure XIX). A return envelope was provided. As an incentive for participation, respondents were offered a free aerial photography map print of Coeur d'Alene Lake.

Figure XIX. Residential Survey brochure sent to a random selection of residents on the Coeur d'Alene Reservation.



Approximately one week after the launch of the initial mailing, a postcard reminder was sent to the non-respondents, again asking them to complete and return the survey for consideration. A week after the postcard reminder was sent to non-respondents, another mailing was sent (May 6, 2010) with a cover letter, replacement survey, and a replacement return envelope, urging the non-respondents to take the time to fill out the survey and return it to the Kamiak Ridge office in Pullman. This sample procedure followed the Dillman Total Design Method recommended for mail surveys (Dillman 1978).

The result of the repeated mailings, press releases, and public meetings was a total response rate of 51%, from 110 returned surveys, and 24 return to sender – address unknown. All responses provided the planning-effort valuable information, which is summarized here.

Response rates by community were moderately variable, ranging from a low of 3% of those residences sampled in the community of Benewah Valley, to a high response rate of 27% from the households sampled in the city of Worley. The response rate from residences in and around St. Maries was 26%, City of Plummer response rate totaled 16% of those sampled, residences in DeSmet – 9%, City of Harrison – 8%, City of Tensed – 6%, and the community of Sanders – 6%. It is important to note that the responses by community were tallied by the community the respondent indicated on their survey, not their mailing address.

A majority of the respondents (89%) identified that they have emergency 9-1-1 service at their home. Only 77% of the respondents indicated that they have a landline- based telephone service at their home, while 83% have alternate communication options at their homes. The homes without a landline telephone service rely primarily on cellular phone service (88%) for communication needs. Overall, cellular phone service was reported by 82% of the respondents. Approximately 67% of the respondents to the survey indicated a working internet communication connection at their homes.

Several respondents to the survey identified a need for the development of reliable cellular communications services within the Coeur d'Alene Reservation.

Approximately 75% of the respondents indicated that their home is located in a structural fire protection coverage area. Conversely, approximately 25% of the respondents indicated that their home is not protected by a structural fire department. There are a few areas of the Coeur d'Alene Reservation without structural fire protection. The first, and largest area, is in the

Benewah Valley located along the western edge of the Coeur d'Alene Reservation, south of Coeur d'Alene Lake. The second area is located along the northeastern side of the external boundary of the Coeur d'Alene Reservation, east of Harrison. Both areas are populated with structures and people living full-time in those structures. Other structures on the Coeur d'Alene Reservation are located outside of existing structural fire protection boundaries, such as several located north of the St. Maries Fire Protection District.

Interestingly, all of the respondents to the Residential Survey, who indicated living within the Benewah Valley, noted they have a structural fire protection, although there exists no current fire protection in this area. All of the respondents, who indicated living close to Harrison, reported they have no structural fire protection, although fire protection services near Harrison provide extensive services in this area. It is uncertain how many of the respondents may live in those limited areas outside current fire protection boundaries.

Of the remaining respondents, who live in areas generally protected by structural fire protection services, noting the exceptions above, approximately 68% reported protection by a structural fire protection service, while the remaining 32% indicated its absence.

These findings may indicate a need for homeowner education about the existence and current protection boundaries of a structural fire protection within the Coeur d'Alene Reservation. These findings indicate that potentially a large share of the 32% of respondents to the residential survey who believe they are not within a structural fire protection service area may be incorrect in their assessment, as the areas they report as their "closest community" are in fact within the structural fire protection service area. Conversely, there are several respondents to the residential survey that believe they are within a structural fire protection boundary, when it would appear they are not currently protected by one of the service organizations in the region.

The survey respondents indicated the type of roofing materials covering their home. Approximately 50% indicated a metal roof, while 45% indicated a composite roofing material. For the remaining respondents, only 2% specified a wood shingle roofing and 1% a ceramic roofing material.

From a wildfire mitigation standpoint, this is a rather good set of factors as the indicated roofing material shows only 2% of the total number of homes are covered by media ignitable by wildfire brands or embers.

The average driveway length listed by survey respondents was about 520 feet long, with 2% of the respondents reporting a driveway longer than 1 mile. Approximately 41% of the driveways were listed as less than 100 feet, 25% were listed as being between 100 and 250 feet in length, 11% were reported as being between 250 feet and 500 feet long, 9% – between 50 and 1,000 feet, and approximately 12% were between 1,000 feet and one mile long.

Respondents indicated the driveway surfaces were predominately gravel (70%) and paved (15%), with the remaining 21% bearing a dirt surface. The most limiting (narrowest) driveway width indicated by respondents was 5 to 10 feet wide by 18%, 10 to 15 feet wide by 37%, 15 to 20 feet wide by 22%, and greater than 20 feet wide by 22% of the survey's respondents.

Survey respondents provided information about the steepness, or grade, of their driveways. Roughly 25% indicated a flat grade, 28% showed a slight grade, 38% signaled a moderate grade, and the remaining 8% of respondents indicated a steep grade to access their homes. At the same time, approximately 53% of the respondents to the survey indicated that they do not have alternative access to and from their home in the event the primary access route was cut off due to a natural hazard such as wildfire, flood, or landslide.

Survey recipients were asked to identify if their address numbers are clearly visible from the nearest public road. Almost 67% of respondents signified a positive response to this question. During natural hazards, power supplies are often compromised. Survey responses indicated that about 39% of residents have alternative power supplies available at their home.

Emergency services training within the household is an indicator of a family’s exposure to safety issues and awareness in emergency situations. This training can include one or more family members participating in volunteer activities (such as volunteer fire fighting), from employment based training, or from other venues. Respondents indicated training in the following areas within the last 10 years: 19% – wildland fire, 10% – city or rural fire fighting, 11% – paramedic or Emergency Medical Technician (EMT), 46% – basic first aid, and 13% – in search and rescue. Overall, about 51% of respondents reported at least one of these training activities for at least one member of the household during the past 10 years. Approximately 61% of the households reported at least one member of the home had attended at least one of these training opportunities more than 10 years ago. About 11% of the respondents reported that no one in the household had attended any of these training opportunities in the past. Conversely, approximately 89% of the households reported training by at least one member of the home had received training in one of these categories at some point in the past.

As discussed in subsequent sections of this plan (Chapter 4, Natural Hazards Assessment), severe weather, wildfire, and flooding risks on the Coeur d’Alene Reservation are the most widespread natural hazards experienced here. Wildfire risks are often very pronounced because of the vastness of the areas potentially impacted each summer. Homes and businesses are scattered around populated places and into rural and often very remote places. Respondents to the survey were asked to evaluate four categories of wildfire risk in the areas immediately surrounding their homes (Table 7). The right column reports the average response frequency by category, as summarized further in Table 8.

Table 7. Wildfire Fuel Hazard Rating Worksheet (Carree et al. 1998).		Rating	Results
Fuel Hazard	Small, light fuels (grasses, forbs, weeds, shrubs)	1	40%
	Medium size fuels (brush, large shrubs, small trees)	2	27%
	Heavy, large fuels (woodlands, timber, heavy brush)	3	33%
Slope Hazard	Mild slopes (0-5%)	1	49%
	Moderate slope (6-20%)	2	33%
	Steep Slopes (21-40%)	3	14%
	Extreme slopes (41% and greater)	4	4%
Structure Hazard	Noncombustible roof and noncombustible siding materials	1	35%
	Noncombustible roof and combustible siding material	3	45%
	Combustible roof and noncombustible siding material	7	6%
	Combustible roof and combustible siding materials	10	14%
Additional Factors	Rough topography that contains several steep canyons or ridges	+2	Average: 5.9 pts
	Areas having history of higher than average fire occurrence	+3	
	Areas exposed to severe fire weather and strong winds	+4	
	Areas with existing fuel modifications or usable fire breaks	-3	
	Areas with local facilities (water systems, rural fire districts, dozers)	-3	

Fuel hazard	<u>1.92</u>	x	Slope Hazard	<u>1.73</u>	=	<u>3.32</u>
Structural hazard		+				<u>3.49</u>
Additional factors		(+ or -)				<u>-1.06</u>
Average Hazard Points		=				<u>5.75</u>

The relative risk scores of respondents who live within city limits were compared to those living in rural areas. This comparison revealed no statistically significant difference between these two populations. The overall self-evaluation performed by the homeowners places approximately 59% of the homes at low risk, 35% at a moderate risk, and the remaining 6% at high risk, with none reporting factors leading to an assessment of to extreme risk factors to loss from wildfire (Table 8).

Table 8. Percent of respondents in each wildfire risk category as determined by the survey responses (Carree *et al.* 1998).

00% – Extreme Risk = 26 + points
06% – High Risk = 16–25 points
35% – Moderate Risk = 7–15 points
59% – Low Risk = 6 or less points

Three survey respondents wrote similar comments on their survey to state that although past wildfire mitigation activities were implemented around their home, the brush and young trees resprouted faster after the treatment (more sunlight). This necessitated re-applying the service by 2 of the homeowners, and frustration by another who stated that their abilities to keep up with the treatment of areas, surpassed their capabilities. When the latter respondent was contacted, she said that her and her husband are elderly and cannot operate the equipment to treat the site again. Reapplication of wildfire mitigation measures on homes previously treated and the application of new treatments for homes appears to be justified and warranted.

Survey recipients were asked to rate their home exposure to natural disasters. Responses indicated that 75% of respondents believe that their homes are exposed to high wind storm damage. At the same time, approximately 73% of respondents indicated their homes have risk exposure to snowstorm damages, and 71% gave the same assessment to wildfire risks for their home. Although still significant, other natural hazards were rated lower by survey respondents in the chance of the disaster to threaten homes with earthquake risks reported by 38% of respondents, landslides reported by 18% of respondents, and flooding with storm water damage potential reported by 15% of survey respondents.

Respondents to the survey reported the exposure of their home and access to their home by natural disasters by completing a tabular summary of these factors and the natural disasters (Table 9). The resulting summary by respondents illuminates the overall high frequency of exposure of homes and access by high and damaging winds (75% and 54% respectively), wildfire (71% and 44% respectively), and earthquakes (55% and 36% respectively) (Table 9).

In unison with these data, respondents reported disaster events that did affect their homes and access to their homes and the out-of-pocket losses caused by these natural disaster events. Approximately 12% of respondents reported that high winds have caused damages to their home with 8% reporting compromise to the access to their home. When the respondent did experience a financial loss, the out-of-pocket loss averaged \$3,480 (Table 9). Although flood loss exposure was considered a risk to homes by 17% of survey respondents, approximately 5% of respondents reported experiencing a damage to their homes and 10% of respondents reported a loss of access from flooding. When a loss was experienced by the survey respondent, the average out-of-pocket loss was approximately \$2,160. Severe winter weather in the form of snowstorm losses were reported by survey respondents at 3% of the homes and 7% of the access routes to those homes. The average loss, when a loss was encountered by the respondent, was approximately \$800 (Table 9).

Financial losses reported in Table 9 are residential out-of-pocket losses and not the insured losses or the financial burden caused by the natural disaster event. When damages are

witnessed there may be losses borne by the homeowner in the form of loss of work, personal labor to clean-up or repair their home and personal access routes, and even personal injury. At the same time, these natural disasters may be responded to by emergency responders, emergency services organizations, and Tribal services. The losses reported in Table 9 include only the residential out-of-pocket losses associated with the natural disaster events.

Table 9. Respondent self-assessment of home site risk exposure.

Hazard	Exposure to HOME by risks	Exposure to ACCESS by risks	History of Loss to HOME by disaster	History of Loss of ACCESS by disaster	Average Loss to HOME by disaster
Flood	17%	26%	5%	10%	\$2,160
Storm Water Accumulation	19%	32%	4%	7%	\$150
Wildfire	71%	44%	1%	1%	--
Landslides	16%	15%	1%	2%	--
Earthquakes	55%	36%	1%	0%	--
High & Damaging Winds	75%	54%	12%	8%	\$3,480
Severe Snow Storms	17%	12%	3%	7%	\$800

While the comparison of these data is extremely valuable in recognizing the recent historical impact of these natural hazards, it is critical to understand that these losses are not representative of commercial business losses, municipality, Tribal, or county government losses, or agency losses from these hazards. Neither are these decadal summaries of losses reflective of the expenditures in Tribal, agency, municipality, county, state, or federal dollars to mitigate these natural disasters. For instance, substantial budget amounts are expended annually by Tribal, state, and federal forest protection agencies to mitigate wildfire losses, fight wildfires, and prevent wildfire spread.

Survey respondents were asked how hazard mitigation projects should be funded in the areas surrounding homes, communities, and infrastructure such as power lines and major roads. As shown in Table 10, approximately 41% of respondents indicated a preference for cost-share funding of home defensibility projects to reduce the exposure of individual homes to natural hazards. Conversely, about 51% of respondents indicated a public funding preference for community defensibility projects, with 35% opted for a cost-share approach. Public funding options were preferred by 69% of respondents for infrastructure hazard mitigation projects (Table 10).

Table 10. Public opinions of hazard mitigation funding preferences.

	Public Funding	Cost-Share (Public & Private)	Privately Funded (Owner or Company)
Home Defensibility Projects →	23%	41%	36%
Community Defensibility Projects →	51%	35%	14%
Infrastructure Projects			
Roads, Bridges, Power Lines, Etc. →	69%	23%	8%

All survey recipients were offered an incentive to participate in the project in the form of a custom made color aerial photography wall map for completing and returning the survey (Figure XX). All of the survey recipients will remain anonymous. The Tribal Hazards Mitigation Planning Committee extends its appreciation to all those who participated in the survey.

Figure XX. Aerial image of Coeur d'Alene Lake offered to Survey Respondents for completing and returning the Residential Survey.



3.8.4. Public Meetings

Four public meetings were announced in the Council Fires paper (Figure XXI), and held during June 2010. All of the meetings were held in the evenings, starting at 6:30 PM and lasted for approximately 1½ hours with additional time spent in discussions and interactions between the attendees and the Planning Committee members present at the meetings. The meetings were held 1) June 8 in Plummer, at the Tribal Wellness Center, 2) June 9 in Worley, at the Long House, 3) June 10 in DeSmet, at the Long House, and 4) June 15 in St. Maries, at the St. Maries Fire Station.

Figure XXI. Council Fires press release for the THMP Public Meetings.

Meetings will be held for Mitigation Hazards Plan

The Coeur d'Alene Tribe has initiated a Tribal Hazards Mitigation Plan that started at the end of 2009 to develop an integrated approach to disaster mitigation efforts on the Coeur d'Alene Reservation.

The effort is funded by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe. Four public meetings will be held in June to share with attendees the assessments of natural disaster risks, the exposure of residents to those risks, and potential mitigation measures the planning committee is considering. The planning committee includes

representatives from Tribal Departments,

Cities within the Coeur d'Alene Reservation, Emergency Managers from both Kootenai County and Benewah County, fire districts, highway districts, and Environmental and Planning Consultants from Kamiak Ridge, LLC.

All public meetings will include an interactive presentation and be augmented with wall maps, posters, and discussions. The goal of the meetings includes sharing the findings from the risk assessments and to gather ideas from the attendees for potential mitigation measures that can

be implemented on the Coeur d'Alene Reservation.

The dates and locations of the meetings are: June 8, Plummer, Tribal Wellness Center Room A; June 9, Worley, Long House; June 10, DeSmet, Long House; June 15, St. Maries, Fire Station meeting room. All meetings will start at 6:30 and conclude by 8:00.

Anyone with questions about this project should contact Dr. Schlosser, at the Kamiak Ridge, LLC, office in Pullman, WA, at 509-592-7650, or Joshua Arnold at 208-686-0750, Tribal Planning Department at 850 A Street, Plummer.

The public meetings were held using a slide-show presentation (Figure XXII) format to share with attendees information about the planning process, a summary of past disasters and the exposure of the residents on the Coeur d'Alene Reservation to these natural disasters. The discussions at each meeting centered around the most important topics for the Reservation: expansive soils, floods, forest fires, landslides, earthquakes, and windstorms. One of the goals of the discussions was to identify potential mitigation measures to make it easier to deal with a disaster when it happens. Some of the ideas brought up at the meetings by the audience concerned storm water drainage, flood impacts along Hangman Creek with respect to infrastructure, wildfire mitigation measures, and disaster preparedness.

Figure XXII. Public Meeting slide show used in Plummer, DeSmet, Worley, and St. Maries.



Figure XXII. Public Meeting slide show used in Plummer, DeSmet, Worley, and St. Maries.

Slide 7

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Figure XXII. Public Meeting slide show used in Plummer, DeSmet, Worley, and St. Maries.

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Severe Weather

- High Winds
- "Wet" (heavy) Snowfall
- Rain on snow events
- Heavy rains leading to flooding, landslides, infrastructure compromise
- Extreme and prolonged heat
- Increased incidence and severity of storms related to climate change

Slide 28

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Figure XXII. Public Meeting slide show used in Plummer, DeSmet, Worley, and St. Maries.




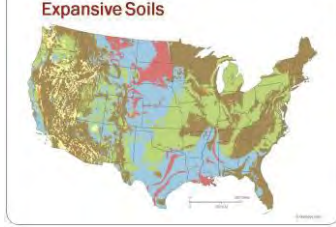

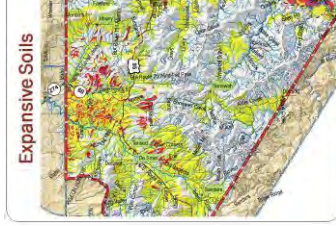

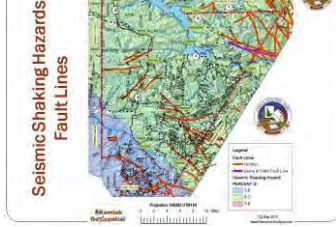


Slide 37	<p>Severe Weather: Preparedness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection against the WIND: Hazard Tree Removal near: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Homes Businesses Power Supply Grid Hardening of structural Roofing Materials, especially where exposed to direct winds Strategic placement of future developments where there is topographic protection from straight-line winds Resources to provide cleanup after severe storm damages 	Slide 38	<p>Soil Hazards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expansive soils and expansive clays are substrates that are subject to large-scale settlement or expansion when wetted or partially dried. Expansive soils contain minerals such as smectite clays and loess soils that are capable of absorbing water. When these soils absorb water they increase volume. The more water these soils absorb the more their volume increases. Expansions of ten percent or more are not uncommon. This change in volume can exert enough force on a building or other structure resting on top of them to cause damage 	Slide 39	<p>Soil Hazards</p> 
Slide 40	<p>Soil Hazards</p> 	Slide 41	<p>Soil Hazards</p> 	Slide 42	<p>Expansive Soils</p> 
Slide 43	<p>Expansive Soils</p> 	Slide 44	<p>Expansive Soils</p> 	Slide 45	<p>Expansive Soils</p> 
Slide 46	<p>Soil Hazards</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is possible to build successfully and safely on expansive soils if stable moisture content can be maintained or if the building can be insulated from any soil volume change that occurs. The procedure for success is as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Testing to identify any problems Design to minimize moisture content changes and insulate from soil volume changes Build in a way that will not change the conditions of the soil Maintain a constant moisture environment after construction Expert assistance may be needed to do these things successfully. 	Slide 47	<p>Seismic Shaking & Earthquakes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Much of Northern Idaho rests on relatively stable substrate of loess soils, basalt substrate and unconsolidated river deposited soils. When shaken, the structure of the unconsolidated soils becomes volatile leading to a 'bowl of jello' consistency causing soils to become unstable (Sink holes & Landslides) Fault lines, both major and minor, cross the region and represent places where the plates of the earth's crust slide or slip against each other. These are the places where the quickest response to the earthquakes can be felt. 	Slide 48	<p>Seismic Shaking Hazards Fault Lines</p> 
Slide 49	<p>Seismic Shaking & Earthquakes</p> <p>Structural Damage Potential</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biggest exposure to seismic hazards is to Unreinforced Masonry Buildings (URM) of multi-story construction Example: Haiti (January 2010) was built of URM construction and when the earthquakes hit, the buildings crumbled. There are several multi-story URM buildings on the Coeur d'Alene Reservation (schools, churches, several county buildings). There is one URM feature that is present across all of the Reservation... 	Slide 50	<p>Seismic Shaking & Earthquake</p> 	Slide 51	<p>Seismic Shaking & Earthquake</p> 

Figure XXII. Public Meeting slide show used in Plummer, DeSmet, Worley, and St. Maries.











Slide 52		Slide 53	<p>Landslide Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soils, vegetation, slope, and hydrologic factors influence where and when landslides will happen. • We are concentrating our attention on populated places in terms of structural housing and infrastructure. • Incidence of past landslides are minimal, but are still important! 	Slide 54	
Slide 55		Slide 56		Slide 57	<p>Landslide Risks</p> <p>It has been said, "All landslides are human induced!" This may have some truth hidden in it. Landslides are a natural event, but often, road building, home site developments, and changes to hydrological processes lead to landslides.</p> 
Slide 58	<p>Landslide Risks</p> <p>It has been said, "All landslides are human induced!" This may have some truth hidden in it. Landslides are a natural event, but often, road building, home site developments, and changes to hydrological processes lead to landslides.</p> 	Slide 59	<p>Landslide Risks</p> <p>Sometimes, even the continued vibrations of the vehicles along the road, or the increased infiltration of surface water in the ditch network, can cause hillsides to slide.</p> 	Slide 60	<p>Landslide Risks: Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allow construction in LPL only with pre-construction mitigation measures. • Plan infrastructure development to avoid LPL sites and implement plan to move existing at-risk infrastructure. • Develop substantial buffer along rivers and lakes to allow for natural processes.
Slide 61	<p>Landslide Risks: Structures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate if waste water and storm water drainage are affecting slope stability. If they are, then create adequate drainage. • Look for signs of infrastructure failure and provide for increased drainage, or relocate the infrastructure. • Inserting drainage pipes is generally a short-term fix. Relocation is better. 	Slide 62	<p>Landslide Risks: Change Risk Profile</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve storm water drainage along roads and in communities. • Relocate At-risk infrastructure; roads & power lines. • Be cautious of up-hillside land management practices and down slope processes – they have the habit of growing... 	Slide 63	<p>Flood Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land management changes that have impacted the Coeur d'Alene Reservation • Significant reduction in wetlands • Land management has changed the 'normal' functioning of the hydrologic system. • <i>The beavers are mostly gone...</i>
Slide 64	<p>Flood Risks</p> 	Slide 65	<p>Flood Risks</p> 	Slide 66	

Figure XXII. Public Meeting slide show used in Plummer, DeSmet, Worley, and St. Maries.


Slide 67		Slide 68		Slide 69	
Slide 70		Slide 71		Slide 72	
Slide 73		Slide 74		Slide 75	
Slide 76		Slide 77		Slide 78	
Slide 79		Slide 80		Slide 81	

Figure XXII. Public Meeting slide show used in Plummer, DeSmet, Worley, and St. Maries.








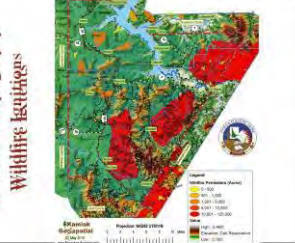


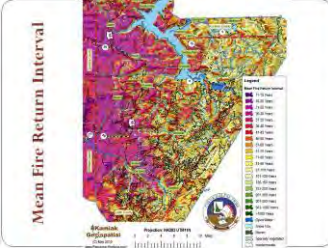
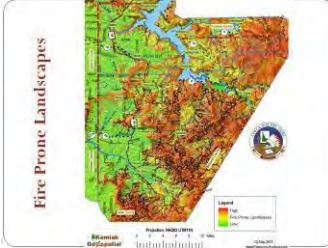






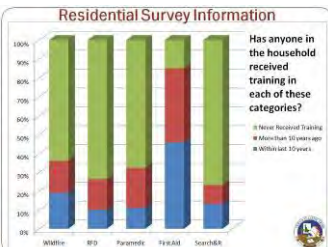
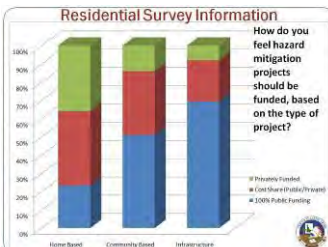

Slide 82		Slide 83		Slide 84	
Slide 85		Slide 86		Slide 87	
Slide 88	<p>Flood Risks: Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set a priority to eliminate the reduction of floodplains along the rivers. • No housing, roads, or other floodplain alterations that will reduce flood storage. • Upstream functioning can only be insured through policies and programs that are implemented. 	Slide 89	<p>Flood Risks: Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building restrictions • Beaver Solutions (welcome them back!) • Review Farming Practices within, and adjacent to, the floodplains • Tile Removal (return floodplains to functioning) • Tree Planting • Reclaim the proper functioning of the Land • Review road construction practices at higher elevations (return hydrological processes to natural) • Road/Stream Crossing Assessments (Bridges and Culverts) • Forest Practices within all watersheds 	Slide 90	<p>Flood Risks: Protect Structures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elevate the ground floor of structures that are within the floodplain, • Relocate structures within the floodplain & convert site to park or playground, • Build in a way that flooding will not destroy the home.
Slide 91	<p>Flood Risks: Change Risk Profile</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance river “dikes/levees” near the lake, • Construct storm water drainage systems to convey water through communities to where flow is not restricted, • Maintain “clear flow” conditions for all river/road crossings – bridges and culverts. • Return functioning to river systems. 	Slide 92	<p>Wildfire Risks Moscow Mountain Fire July 31, 2003</p> 	Slide 93	<p>Wildfire Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A widespread natural hazard influenced by vegetation, slopes, weather, ignition patterns, and access. • We are concentrating our attention on populated places in terms of structural housing and infrastructure. • It has been 100 years since the “Big Blow!”, the 1910 Fire.
Slide 94	<p>Elevation & Topography Wildfire Ignitions</p> 	Slide 95	<p>Historic Fire Regime</p> 	Slide 96	<p>Fire Regime Condition Class</p> 

Figure XXII. Public Meeting slide show used in Plummer, DeSmet, Worley, and St. Maries.

Slide 97		Slide 98		Slide 99	
Slide 100		Slide 101		Slide 102	<p>Wildfire Risks: Change Risk Profile</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the wildfire fuels near homes. • Reduce the wildfire fuels along infrastructure routes. • Provide substantial support to wildland fire, and structure fire districts! They are the FASTEST and FIRST RESPONDERS when a wildfire starts.
Slide 103		Slide 104		Slide 105	
Slide 106	<p>Residential Survey Information</p> <p>Has anyone in the household received training in each of these categories?</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Never Received Training ■ More than 10 years ago ■ Within last 10 years 	Slide 107	<p>Residential Survey Information</p> <p>How do you feel hazard mitigation projects should be funded, based on the type of project?</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Tribes/County ■ Cost Share (Tribes/County) ■ 100% Public Funding 	Slide 108	<p>Philosophy of Hazard Resilience</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitigate existing risk exposure areas that pose a hazard to people, structures, infrastructure, the economy, and traditional ways of life. • Do not put people, structures, infrastructure, the economy, and the traditional way of life directly in the way of hazards when there is a choice!
Slide 109	<p>Prepare!</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When a regional disaster hits, most likely the Coeur d'Alene Reservation will need to rely on the resources of the Tribe, while FEMA, the state, and the Counties deal with their "pressing issues". • The Tribe may be at the end of a long road before needed resources arrive to assist Coeur d'Alene Reservation residents. • Self-sufficiency and preparedness are needed well ahead of a major disaster. NOW is a good time to prepare! 	Slide 110	<p>Next Steps</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued Planning Committee development of this plan. • Public review of the DRAFT plan. • Idaho State Bureau of Homeland Security review of the DRAFT plan. • FEMA review of the DRAFT plan. • Tribal Council adoption of the completed plan. • FEMA acceptance of the completed plan. • IMPLEMENT THE PLAN! 	Slide 111	

All photographs, charts, and GIS Maps were taken or derived by Kamiak Ridge, LLC, for this project except as indicated here. Slides 33-35: St. Maries News Gazette articles from 1995 showing high wind disaster damages on Coeur d'Alene Reservation. Slide 77 & 78: Photos provided by Norm Suenkel (2009), Benewah County Emergency Manager. Slides 79, 80, 83, 86: Photos by Bruce Kinkead, provided by Gerald I. Green, both of Coeur d'Alene Tribe. Circa 2004 & 2009

3.8.5. Public Review

Public Review of the Coeur d'Alene Reservation Tribal Hazards Mitigation Plan is scheduled during January 2011. The Council Fires newspaper announced the public review period on October 1, 2010 (Figure XII). The plan was offered on the Tribal website for download, and interested people were encouraged to contact the Tribal Public Works Department to receive copies of the plan for review. All comments are to be provided before the end of January 2011.

3.9. Coeur d'Alene Tribal Structure

In order to formally assess and provide an opportunity for all Coeur d'Alene Tribe Departments to participate in providing unique information for the readiness assessment of this project, a Coeur d'Alene Tribe Readiness Survey was developed and distributed to Coeur d'Alene Tribe Department Leaders. This survey provides an insight to existing preparedness, resources available for mitigation, active response, and post-disaster responses at the Department level.

The Coeur d'Alene Tribe maintains a centralized organizational framework supporting the provision of essential governmental services. The legislative branch of the Tribal Government is composed of a seven member Tribal Council who delegates authority to an Administrative Director for the overall management of the daily governmental activities.

The Coeur d'Alene Tribal government operates with 18 departments, each with staff and various divisions of operations. All of the existing council members, including the current chairman, have worked for or, in some cases, directed these departments. The department heads report to the Administrative Director, their responsibilities range from finance to public relations to natural resources. The direction from the Chairman and the Council is to look ahead, move ahead and create progress for the Coeur d'Alene Tribe. Department heads enjoy the Council's trust and are, in turn, expected to make independent decisions within the bounds of their responsibilities. Everyday Tribal government operations are headed by the Administrative Director. Together with the Tribal membership, elected leaders and the staff have set forth the goal of restoring the Tribe's self-sufficiency. That will come with economic development, high employment, and the provision of educational opportunities (CDAT 2010).

Although all of the Tribal Departments operate in unison to provide continuity of services to the Coeur d'Alene Tribe and exercise their sovereign rights of self governance, a few of the Tribal Departments are specifically identified here for their specific relevance to this Tribal Hazard Mitigation Plan implementation and are defined within this sub-section.

3.9.1. Information Technology Department

The mission of the Information Technology (IT) department is to provide innovative and accessible technical solutions in computing, media and communication services to enable the Coeur d'Alene Tribe to effectively meet their goals as a learning community and to preserve Tribal culture.

The IT Department is responsible for maintaining all computer systems within the Tribal Government, as well as implementing network security and Tribal communications. Currently the IT Department manages Red Spectrum Communications through the award of \$12.3 Million in funding from the U.S. Department of Agriculture to construct a broadband network that will provide high-speed internet access for the rural communities and surrounding areas on the Coeur d'Alene Reservation.

The Information Technology Department consists of three programs:

- IT Government Services
- Broadband Operations

- Geographic Information System (GIS)

3.9.1.1. Tribal GIS

The Coeur d'Alene Tribe has operated an active GIS program since 1992. The Tribe uses GIS technology to collect, store, and analyze information about the lands it has traditionally used. Information is collected for environmental, social, and cultural geographic features. At this time over 3,000 different GIS databases are stored on the Tribe's GIS server.

The goal of the GIS includes:

- Provide information to Tribal Council and Tribal Managers to allow them to make the best decisions possible for the future generations.
- Create a central location for Tribal information and make that information more accessible to the Tribe.
- Provide the Tribe with accurate information about their resources.
- Preserve information about past activities that have occurred within the Tribe's aboriginal territory.

3.9.2. Coeur d'Alene Tribal Housing Authority Department

The Coeur d'Alene Tribal Housing Authority provides all property management functions including but not limited to oversight of all tenant issues; admissions and occupancy for rentals and other programs; interior and exterior inspections; recertification; monitoring of lease compliance, preparation of corrective action notices to residents, coordination of clean-ups; general tenant counseling.

3.9.2.1. Mission Statement

The mission of the Coeur d'Alene Tribal Housing Authority is to create opportunities to meet the housing needs of enrolled members of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe by:

1. Maximizing the utilization of available resources to ensure services are provided in an efficient, professional, economical and timely manner;
2. Forming and enhancing partnerships between the Coeur d'Alene Tribal Housing Authority and Tribal, state, local and private entities; and
3. Promoting self-sufficiency and improving the quality of life.

In order to address the critical shortage of housing for the members of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, the Coeur d'Alene Tribal Housing Authority was organized pursuant to Coeur d'Alene Tribe Ordinance CDA 205(1963) and designated as the Tribally Designated Housing Entity by Resolution No. 98(1998) dated March 30, 1998. The Authority, as a subdivision of the Coeur d'Alene Tribal Government, exists as a legal nonprofit entity empowered to issue bonds, provide financing, and enter into contracts with the federal government and private groups for the purpose of planning, developing and implementing comprehensive housing assistance plans. It is also charged with the responsibility to administer, direct and manage all operations pertaining to the housing needs of Native people residing on the Coeur d'Alene Reservation.

3.9.2.2. Housing Counseling Services Department

Staff includes a Housing Counseling Manager and a Housing Counselor Trainee who plan, organize, and conduct homebuyer education classes for the community; provide prequalifying

assistance, budgeting, credit counseling, and loan application assistance. Plans and implements activities designed to increase knowledge about the home buying process, home maintenance, budget/credit and debt management.

3.9.2.3. Coeur d'Alene Tribal Housing Authority Departments

The Coeur d'Alene Tribal Housing Authority maintains a centralized organization with an Executive Director being responsible for day-to-day operations involving the following departments:

3.9.2.3.1. Administration/Finance Department

The Executive Director is responsible for overall direction and management of housing administration operations including human resources, procurement; accounting; housing development and management; planning; program/policy development; staff and Board development, needs assessment, financial management and analysis, fund raising, public relations, etc.

3.9.2.3.2. Facilities and Construction Services Department

The Facilities Construction Director is responsible for organizing and supervising the completion of all repair and modernization activities, including cost estimating, work write-ups, scheduling, physical needs assessments, and inspection for all Coeur d'Alene Tribal Housing Authority work activities, including contracted activities. The Facilities Construction Director also coordinates all activities needed to carry out work order requests and associated construction and rehab functions. Staff includes a Facilities Construction/Maintenance Director, Maintenance Coordinator, work order/scheduling clerk, cleaning crew, and temporary and regular construction and maintenance crew.

3.9.3. Lake Management Department

The Lake Management Department is dedicated to protecting the Coeur d'Alene Reservation through management programs and activities designed to preserve, protect, restore and promote aquatic resources within the historical and cultural territories of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe and to promote and protect the health, welfare and safety relating to those resources for the benefit of present and future generations of Tribal members and the public.

To fulfill this mission, the Department represents the Tribe's sovereign interests at local, regional and national levels and seeks to take advantage of all opportunities to protect, enhance and restore aquatic resources for present and future generations. The Department also manages and controls those beds and banks of navigable waters belonging to the Tribe or otherwise subject to Tribal jurisdiction consistent with Reservation purposes to protect those resources. The Department, with the policy of the Tribe, as expressed through Tribal laws, provides opportunities for public use of those resources in specific and well defined ways. In doing so, the Department seeks to protect public health, safety and welfare as related to these resources. The Department works to the extent practicable and permissible with other Tribal programs, government agencies and education institutions to fulfill its mission.

The Tribe's Lake Management Department was formed by the Coeur d'Alene Tribal Council in March 2003. This formation was the official acknowledgement that the Tribe's jurisdiction over waters within the Reservation boundaries (i.e. Tribal waters) had been reaffirmed by the United States District and Supreme Courts, and that the Tribe has the responsibility to manage and protect these waters. The organization of this Department falls under the direct supervision of the Administrative Director. Department responsibilities include but are not limited to;

management of lake and river encroachments, water quality protection, lake improvements, aquatic invasive species management, wetlands and riparian lands mitigation, shoreline erosion management, debris management, safe boating, implementation of the recently adopted Tribal /State Coeur d'Alene Lake Management Plan, recreation on Tribal waters (including operation and maintenance of the Trail of the Coeur d'Alenes), and hazardous waste management as it pertains to mining related contamination. The Department Director is designated as lead contact in the Avista / Spokane River Project dam relicensing effort.

3.9.4. Public Works Department

The mission of the Coeur d'Alene Tribal Public Works Department is to empower the Coeur d'Alene Tribal people and community through:

- Building safe and healthy communities and public facilities
- Encouraging sustainable economic and community development
- Facilitating and promoting public participation in our community
- Promoting educational and innovative planning concepts
- Developing regulatory guidelines to ensure our vision and mission

The Public Works Department consists of three (3) divisions and eleven (11) employees.

3.9.4.1. Public Works Department Goals

- The Public Works Department will design Tribal projects in accordance with current engineering design standards and construction codes in order to ensure that the Tribe's investments in infrastructure benefit future generations of Tribal members.
- The Public Works Department will actively participate in local, state, and federal planning and development initiatives.
- The Public Works Department will coordinate the development and organization of infrastructure systems on the Reservation, including, but not limited to, water and wastewater facilities, storm water collection systems, and solid waste.
- The Public Works Department will develop a comprehensive plan and work with the tribal council to implement an appropriate zoning, building, and permitting process to address Reservation needs.
- The Public Works Department, in coordination with other programs and entities, will work to balance economic development and growth on the Reservation, while preserving the Tribe's culture and rural character.
- The Public Works Department will identify development projects consistent with community needs; and seek to secure financial resources for the timely completion of projects.
- The Public Works Department will establish communication with community residents by conducting appropriate community meetings.

Currently, incorporated municipalities and county governments within the external boundaries of the Coeur d'Alene Reservation exercise planning and zoning authority on non-tribal lands. The Coeur d'Alene Tribal Council administers land use controls, planning, and zoning regulations on lands under its jurisdiction. In the future, the Coeur d'Alene Tribe may endeavor to work with

these entities to create a joint land use planning process in order to further enhance the coordination of proper land use planning and reduce the potential for land use incompatibilities.

3.9.5. Natural Resources Department

The Coeur d'Alene Tribe's Natural Resource Department is committed to the preservation, protection, enhancement, and management of the Tribe's natural resources, as well as being dedicated to restoring the environment within traditional cultural and historical boundaries of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe to improve the quality of life and provide direct social and economic benefit for the Tribe and its people.

3.9.5.1. Programs

The Natural Resource Department's Administrative office consists of two staff people, a Director and the Administrative Assistant. The Administrative office provides program review, oversight, and coordination.

- Smoke Management
- Air Quality
- Pesticide Enforcement
- Fisheries
- Wildlife / BPA Land Acquisition
- Forestry / Fire / Fuels
- Environmental Programs Office
- Land Services / Noxious Weeds / Lease Compliance / Smoke Management
- Federally Recognized Tribal Extension Program (FRTEP)

Natural Resource Department's Administration was created in 1992 when the Coeur d'Alene Tribe contracted former BIA programs under P.L. 93-638; this action allowed the Tribe to consolidate all of the Natural Resource programs into a single department and provided program coordination to ensure that information and program recommendations being provided to the Tribal Council were comprehensive and accurate prior to Council action and that jurisdictional interests of the Tribe are preserved and protected.

The Natural Resource Department's Administration coordinates the activities of seven major programs and related program budgets within the department and provides for the budget reviews, coordination and development of funding proposals for submission to at least five federal agencies, as well as reviews the accuracy and completeness of all technical reports and policy documents prepared by Tribal staff for submission to the Tribe and the funding agencies. The Natural Resource Department's Administration also facilitates and develops cooperative relationships between federal, state, and local governments and communities on the Coeur d'Alene Reservation.

The Natural Resource Department's Director is responsible for all personnel issues that may arise within the programs and works to develop the capabilities and skills of staff working in the department. The Director serves as a representative for the Tribe with federal agencies, and develops educational training programs that assist the staff members to learn and understand the importance of Tribal resource and environmental management.

The Natural Resource Department's Administrative office also reviews letters and documents from outside agencies to assess and determine the impacts on the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, and develops as necessary appropriate responses.

Although most of the Natural Resources Department's activities are related to natural disaster preparedness and response, the Forestry and Fire Management and Environmental Programs Office activities are the most pertinent to this discussion and are summarized here.

The Coeur d'Alene Tribe Natural Resources Department has identified the definition of the Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) within the Coeur d'Alene Reservation. It is consistent with the definition of the WUI introduced in Section 2.5, Population Density Indices and Figure VII. The Coeur d'Alene Tribe's Fire Management Plan includes activities to manage the risks from wildfire within this zone of human habitation referred to as the WUI. The management of the WUI rests solely with the Natural Resources Department by combining the forest management expertise of Forestry and Fire Management.

3.9.5.2. Forestry and Fire Management

The Coeur d'Alene Tribal Forestry program has three major responsibilities: Forest Management, Forest Development and Fire Management. The program consists of ten positions filled by twenty-two employees. The positions include: Forest Manager, Foresters, Forest Development Forester, Forestry Technicians, Fire Management Officer, Fuels Technician, Fleet Manager, Firefighters, Timber Accountant and Administrative Assistant.

3.9.5.2.1. Forest Management

The Forest Manager administers the Tribal forestry and fire management programs. These programs strive to maintain an environmentally healthy forest to ensure future production of desired forest products. Management guidelines are established for both Tribal and allotted lands in a forest management plan. Foresters are responsible for planning, scheduling, directing and managing all forest management and development activities. Forestry Technicians assist the Foresters, as well as work independently to conduct seedling survival studies, timber marking, timber and realty cruises and fire suppression activities.

3.9.5.2.2. Forest Development

This program focuses on applying silviculture activities such as reforestation, pre-commercial thinning, pruning, site preparation, cone collection and tree improvement.

3.9.5.2.3. Fire Management

The Fire Management Officer is assisted by a Fuels Technician, Fleet Manager, and nine seasonal fire fighters. They work cooperatively with local, state, and federal agencies to protect Tribal, allotted, and fee lands against catastrophic wildfires. They also use prescribed burning to prepare planting sites, initiate underburning to increase forage and reduce fuel loading, and maintain a defensible space program to protect Tribal homes from fire within the WUI.

3.9.5.3. Environmental Programs Office

The mission of the Environmental Programs Office is to conduct multi-disciplinary work in support of the Natural Resource Department's mission statement.

Examples of current projects administered by the Environmental Programs Office include: assisting in comment preparation on proposed projects that may affect Tribal resources, conducting food-handling classes and regular safety inspections of Tribal facilities, coordinating the development of the Tribe's Integrated Resource Management Plan (in draft), the Tribe's Source Water Protection Plan, and the Tribe's Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan.

3.10. Coeur d’Alene Tribal Operations

In order to assess the preparedness and capabilities of the Tribal Departments involved in the preparation of the Tribal Hazard Mitigation Plan, surveys were prepared. These surveys were completed and returned by a total of eleven (11) respondents (Table 12).

Table 11.

Table 12. Respondent Information from the Department Surveys.

Department	Address	Name & Position	Services Provided
Air Quality Management	PO Box 408 Plummer, ID 83851 850 A St. Plummer, ID 83851	Lester C. Higgins Air Quality Manager	Monitor air quality and do Inspections for point sources within reservation boundaries.
Hndesnet / Culture Department	850 A Street, Plummer, ID 83851	Jill Wagner THPO, and Acting CRM Program Manager	Language, Culture, history, Cultural resource reviews for NEPA and Section 106 on federal undertakings, coordination regarding cultural resources and language needs for other departments and non-tribal agencies.
Natural Resource Department – Environmental Programs Office	232 Agency Loop Road, Plummer, ID 83851	Tiffany Allgood Environmental Action Plan (EAP) Coordinator	Environmental services such as environmental planning, environmental health inspections, environmental policy analysis, etc.
Natural Resources Department – Fisheries	401 Anne Antelope Rd, Plummer, ID 83851	Angelo Vitale, Department Head	Fisheries related activities: restoration, monitoring, evaluation, recommendations concerning regulatory issues, recreation fishery.
Natural Resources Department – Forestry – Fire – Fuels	181 Agency Loop Road Plummer, Idaho 83851	Thomas A. Pakootas Fire Management Officer	Forest Management –timber harvest, timber salvage, forest health. Fire Management – fire suppression, prescribed fire, fire preparedness Fuels – hazard fuel reduction, treatment of fuels in the Wildland urban interface
Natural Resources Department – Forestry & Wildfire	PO Box 408	Kurt Mettler Forest Manager	
Natural Resources Department – Land Services	850 A Street, Plummer, ID 83851	John M. Abraham Land Services Manager	Conservation Planning, Trust Management, Leasing, and Smoke Management.
Natural Resources Department - Wildlife Program	401 Anne Antelope Rd, Plummer, ID 83851	C. Heusser Wildlife Program Manager	The Wildlife Program is responsible for ensuring the protection and preservation of wildlife resources.

Table 11.**Table 12. Respondent Information from the Department Surveys.**

Department	Address	Name & Position	Services Provided
Natural Resources Department – Pesticide Enforcement	PO Box 408 Plummer, ID 83851 Agency Road Building 132 Plummer, ID 83851	Eric Gjevre Pesticide Specialist	Pesticide Enforcement - complaint response follow up, compliance inspections, outreach/education/compliance assistance.
Lake Management Department	PO Box 408 850 A Street Plummer, ID 83851 208-686-1800	Sandra Raskell, Project Engineer	Department responsibilities include but are not limited to: management of lake and river encroachments, water quality protection, lake improvements, aquatic invasive species management, wetlands and riparian lands mitigation, shoreline erosion management, debris management, safe boating, implementation of the recently adopted Tribal /State Coeur d'Alene Lake Management Plan, recreation on Tribal waters (including operation and maintenance of the Trail of the Coeur d'Alenes), and hazardous waste management as it pertains to mining related contamination. The Department Director is designated as lead contact in the Avista / Spokane River Project dam relicensing effort.
Public Works Department	P.O. Box 408 850 A Street, Plummer, ID 83851	Jim Kackman Department Director	<p>The mission of the Coeur d'Alene Tribal Public Works department is to empower the Coeur d'Alene Tribal people and community through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The building of safe and healthy communities and public facilities • The encouragement of sustainable economic and community development • Facilitating and promoting public participation in our community • Promoting educational and innovative planning concepts • Developing regulatory guidelines to ensure our vision and mission <p>The Public Works Department consists of three (3) divisions and eleven (11) employees.</p>
Tribal Housing Authority	1005 8 th St. P.O. Box 267 Plummer, ID 83851	Cielo Gibson, Department Head	Make sure housing stock is safe to occupy after or during a hazard event. Provide services of housing, homebuyer education, Idaho's down payment assistance, Mortgage Financing Rehabilitation.

The results of the completed surveys demonstrate the differing levels of preparedness across the critical divisions of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, whose responsibilities encompass disaster mitigation and response. These results were used to help direct mitigation measures and to assist Tribal Departments with hazard preparedness.

Survey respondents represented 105 full-time employees and 39 seasonal employees. The Tribal Housing Authority represented the most full-time employees with 25. The Fire Management Program combined with the Forestry Program showed the greatest fluctuation in the number of staff with 19 full-time employees and 31 seasonal employees. The average

Coeur d’Alene Tribe Department participating in this survey employed 9.5 people full-time, and 3.5 people part-time.

Training associated with a general level of preparedness for natural disasters was assessed by the respondents to the survey (Table 13). Seven of the eleven reporting departments (78%) indicated that 25% or less of their employees possess either City or Rural Firefighter training, while the Fire Management and Forestry Departments reported a highest percentage of trained staff in this category (>75%) in wildland fire fighting. Training as an EMT was indicated for less than 25% of employees in all Divisions except the Tribal Housing Authority where more than 76% of employees were trained in this service. Basic First Aid was also reported for the great majority (>76%) within the Tribal Housing Authority Department, while one department reported greater than 50% of their staff is trained in Basic First Aid, four reported between 26% and 50% of staff with this training, and another five departments reported 25% or less of staff with this training (Table 13).

Table 13. General Level of Emergency Response Training by Department Staff.

Type of Training	25% or less of employees	26% to 50% of employees	51% to 75% of employees	More than 76% of employees
Wildland Firefighting	78%	0%	22%	0%
City or Rural Firefighting	100%	0%	0%	0%
EMT	89%	0%	0%	11%
Basic First Aid	45%	36%	9%	9%
National Incident Management System (NIMS)	90%	0%	10%	0%
Hazardous Materials (HazMat)	90%	10%	0%	0%

Survey respondents indicated if their office headquarters is exposed to risks from a list of natural hazards (Table 14). The results of this assessment indicate that almost all Department responders (91%) report that their office headquarters face exposure to a disruption as a result of either wind storms or winter storms (or both). The Coeur d’Alene Tribe has a main Tribal Center in Plummer that houses most critical functions for the Department Managers responding to the survey. Past winter storm occurrence was reported by 10 out of 11 of the responding Departments (91%), followed by wind storms or tornado past occurrence (18%). Wildland fire was reported by one department responding to the survey. None of the other disasters listed were reported by the responding departments as natural disasters that have affected their operations (Table 14).

Table 14. Respondent Assessment of Operations Exposure to Natural Hazards.

Type of Hazard	No	Yes
Flood	100%	0%
Wildland Fire	91%	9%
Earthquake	100%	0%
Landslide	100%	0%
Wind Storm/Tornado	82%	18%
Winter Storm	9%	91%

Respondents reported a number of additional potential hazards which could impact their normal operations. These included (quoted from the surveys):

- The loss of power lines or communication towers from any event will cause the internet connections and telephone to go out.
- Water outage, electrical outage, HazMat situations, severe weather could affect the functioning of the Department.
- One that has affected our work: the building one of our people works in was hit by a carnival ride (seriously). The truck transporting the ride went off the road and hit the pre-fabricated unit housing the department of education and our one staff member. This necessitated a temporary move for them and disrupted work for several days. The staff member was out of her office for an extended period working in a temporary location. The temporary location was a building that another portion of our department had just moved out of but was using as storage. We had to stop other work and clean out the space for them.
- There have been times when the water in the building does not work and we are asked/allowed to leave due to unsanitary conditions. This is usually due to power outages but also some equipment failure.
- Water supply failure and related water problems required devices and drainage of water related devices.
- Electrical failure/malfunction, heating / air conditioning, or other, causing air quality issues and/or fire.
- Acts of GOD
- Since the office building is adjacent to major highway a tanker spill could be harmful.
- Sometimes people dump debris in drainage ditches causing blockages. Utility infrastructure can be damaged by both natural and man-made hazards.

Approximately 18% of the responding Departments reported access to a backup power generator to use for operations if the power grid fails due to a natural disaster. At the same time, approximately 73% of the respondents indicated that there is an alternative access route to their office base of operations if the main access route is compromised. Approximately 56% of the reporting Departments indicated they have the ability to operate from an alternative location. However, only one of the reporting Departments indicated that they have a written plan in place to operate from another location during or after a disaster event (Planning Department).

Responding Departments were asked to provide historic information on the impact of hazards that have affected their ability to operate during the past 10 years (Table 15). These examples illustrate the complications provided to the operations of the Tribal Departments in respect to

natural hazards. The most influential of the natural hazards has been winter storms and wind storms.

Table 15. Historical Impact of Hazards that have Affected Departmental Ability to Operate.

Did Hazard Affect your Department? ↓Hazard↓	If YES, Complete these questions...		Did this hazard <u>cause damage</u> to or affect:			Briefly describe impact on your department. (i.e., employee ability to get to work, etc.)
	Yes	→	General Office Operations	Reduced ability to provide services	Equipment Operations	
Flood	0%	→	0%	0%	0%	
Wildfire	9%	→	0%	0%	0%	
Earthquake	0%	→	0%	0%	0%	
Landslide	0%	→	0%	0%	0%	
Wind Storm/ Tornado	18%	→	0%	9%	9%	Affected power line of Tribe's equipment on hill. Consequently, power off, phone was down, etc. Because of cold weather, frozen pipes burst. During two winters water was shut off and we experienced power outages.
Winter Storm	91%	→	27%	73%	27%	Employees unable to get to work. Power outage. Limited access to office, no backup power. At times during harsh winters it was difficult to keep up with snow removal and plowing. Snow damage to buildings and road closures. Could not get to work safely; power outages occasionally and cannot use computer (internet and email, too) or Tribal phone service. Office closure, Administrative pay for employees or PTO depending on the circumstance. Difficult for employees to get to work. Snowplows were sometimes damaged. A sand storage building collapsed. Tribal offices closure 2-3 days

Respondents indicated that 100% have alternative communications available in the case of a disaster. All departments (100%) report that employees have personal cell phones for this purpose. Other communication devices available to staff include two-way radios in common use by the Natural Resources employees. It is important to note that alternative communication devices such as cell phones rely on an operational electrical power grid and operational cell phone towers to be effective.

Respondents were asked to rank the perceived relative threat posed by a variety of natural hazards (Table 16). Based on this assessment, winter storms ranked as the highest threat in the list of potential impacts (33 points where total agreement on the highest risk hazard would score 33 points). Wind storm / tornado was ranked second overall (26 points), followed by wildfire (23 points), flood (18 points), landslides (13 points), and earthquakes (12 points) (Table 16).

Table 16. Relative Ranking of Various Hazards.

Type of Hazard	Rank	Composite Score
Winter Storm	1	33
Wind Storm/ Tornado	2	26
Wildfire	3	23
Flood	4	18
Landslide	5	13
Earthquake	6	12

Relative risk scores reported for each hazard (Table 16) were determined by assigning a point score of 6 to the highest ranked hazard, 5 to the next lowest, and so forth to the lowest ranked risk, which received a 1. All respondent scores were added together for each hazard and the risk with the highest score received the ranking as the largest comparative risk exposure.

The Fisheries Department, Planning Department, and Natural Resources Department – Pesticides Enforcement, indicated they have Emergency Operations Plans (EOP) for their departments. The Fisheries plan was last updated on December 2, 2009, and the Planning Department’s plan and the Natural Resources Pesticides Enforcement Department were both updated in May 2010. The remaining respondents indicated no EOP, although a few respondents reported to be currently working on these documents.

3.11. Legal and Regulatory Tribal Resources Related to Hazard Mitigation

A summary of legal and regulatory resources developed and adopted by the Coeur d’Alene Tribe is summarized in Table 17. A further discussion of these items is presented in subsequent sections of this sub-chapter. These plans, policies, and programs provide a framework for implementing the mitigation items termed as “policy” recommendations. Many of the potential mitigation measures referenced in Table 74 will be implemented through the existing framework of plans, policies, and programs already established within the Coeur d’Alene Tribe. Through the utilization of existing Coeur d’Alene Tribe plans, policies, and programs, the implementation of the THMP will be met with high success, and both financial and administrative achievement.

As used in this context, a “**plan**” is typically a formally written document by the Coeur d’Alene Tribe and is used to direct administrative operations with the approval and support of the Coeur d’Alene Tribal Council. These “plans” will normally be formally adopted by the Coeur d’Alene Tribal Council. A “**policy**”, as used in this context, is a formal code of operations administered by the Department Leadership to execute the duties assigned to the Department. “Policies” may or may not be formally adopted by Tribal Council, but are utilized on behalf of the Tribe by an authorized administrator. The third category, “**programs**”, are formal implementation strategies of the Coeur d’Alene Tribe to enact a variety of efforts from minor activities to major undertakings. Some of the “programs” may be adopted formally by the Tribal Council, while others may not be.

Examples of these three variations of sovereign authority are seen as 1) Plan – such as this Tribal Hazards Mitigation Plan or the adopted International Building Code, 2) Policy – such as the process of sharing GIS data with cooperating parties not directly affiliated with the Tribe, and

3) Program – the implementation of a Lake Management Plan or the administration of Fire Management activities. Often, the designation of these labels is ambiguous, but their categorization into one category or another category is not critical.

All of these documents, listed in Table 17 are incorporated into this effort through this reference and are cited at the end of this document (Section 8.3 Literature Cited).

Table 17. Coeur d'Alene Tribe Legal and Regulatory Resources Available for Hazard Mitigation Efforts.

Regulatory Tool	Name	Description	Hazards Addressed	Date of Adoption
Category: Plans	Coeur d'Alene Tribe Emergency Operations Plan	Tribal EOP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect human life and public health. • Protect public property and infrastructure. • Provide reasonable assistance to individuals to protect property consistent with constitutional requirements, Tribal functions and funding. • Protect the environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazardous Material Release • Fire • Construction and Transportation Accidents • Vandalism, Riots, Strikes, and Terrorism • Extended Power Outages • Natural Disasters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Earthquake ○ Extreme Weather ○ Flooding ○ Waterborne Diseases 	Adopted by Tribal Council CDA 108(2010) May 6, 2010
Category: Policy	Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) 2009	The intent of the CEDS is to provide an understanding of the regional economy and how the Coeur d'Alene Reservation interacts with the regional economic structure. The CEDS develops the extent of the economic footprint of the Coeur d'Alene Reservation while establishing an economic development strategy.	The plan references the climate and topography of the Coeur d'Alene Reservation but no recommendations for hazard mitigation are addressed.	Resolution of Adoption 265(2009) July 15, 2009
Category: Policy	Comprehensive Plan for the Coeur d'Alene Tribe	The purpose of this document is to provide consistent direction for the Coeur d'Alene Tribe in its policy practices, and to provide a clear vision for the future. With such a compellation of goals, requirements, objectives, and policy guidelines, the Tribe can assure its members, and those non-member Reservation residents, of a certain quality of life.	The Plan discourages construction in floodplains, recommends the development and implementation of Tribal building codes and accompanying building inspections, and the Reservation of natural water drainage systems and snow storage areas.	2005 <i>Draft</i>

Table 17. Coeur d'Alene Tribe Legal and Regulatory Resources Available for Hazard Mitigation Efforts.

Regulatory Tool	Name	Description	Hazards Addressed	Date of Adoption
Category: Plans	Comprehensive Transportation Plan for Fiscal Year 2003	The transportation plan was drafted in 1998 with updates through 2002. This plan developed a comprehensive, structured effort to develop an effective transportation component with the Coeur d'Alene Tribe. The plan includes a history of the Tribal transportation initiatives, current Indian Reservation Roads (IRR) inventory, Average Daily Traffic on primary and secondary roadways, forecasted traffic volumes, and a Transportation Improvement Plan.	Reference is made to the impact of soils on road construction and refers to what is considered potential flood damage and expansive soils and expansive clays risks (reduces the potential for roadway deterioration due to freezing).	Adopted by Tribal Council April 1, 2004
Category: Program	Public Transit and Human Services Transportation Coordination Action Plan	Coordinated action plan is established to create an Elderly and Disabled Program Capital Assistance for Specialized Transit Vehicles, Job Access and Reverse Commute, and Ne Freedom and Mobility Management Programs on the Coeur d'Alene Reservation and adjacent regions.	Natural Hazards are not addressed.	Resolution of Adoption 32(2009) December 4, 2008
Category: Plans	Emergency Response Plan for the Coeur d'Alene Tribal Water System	This emergency response plan (ERP) is specific to the Coeur d'Alene Tribal water systems that serve the Coeur d'Alene/Plummer, Sub-Agency, DeSmet, and Camp Larson facilities (Tribal water systems).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Hazardous Material Release ● Fire ● Construction and Transportation Accidents ● Vandalism, Riots, Strikes, and Terrorism ● Extended Power Outages ● Natural Disasters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Earthquake ○ Extreme Weather ○ Flooding ○ Waterborne Diseases 	September 2008, Approved by Tribal Council Resolution on December 4, 2008.

Table 17. Coeur d'Alene Tribe Legal and Regulatory Resources Available for Hazard Mitigation Efforts.

Regulatory Tool	Name	Description	Hazards Addressed	Date of Adoption
Category: Plans	Emergency Response Plan for the Coeur d'Alene Casino Water System	The purpose of this ERP is to provide water utility personnel, Tribal staff and government and other stakeholders a formal outline of emergency planning and response measures and tools that have been implemented for casino water system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazardous Material Release • Fire • Construction and Transportation Accidents • Vandalism, Riots, Strikes, and Terrorism • Extended Power Outages • Natural Disasters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Earthquake ○ Extreme Weather ○ Flooding ○ Waterborne Diseases 	September 2008
Category: Plans	Coeur d'Alene Tribal Drinking Water Protection Plan	This report comprises the Wellhead Protection Plan for the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, and updates and supplements the 2005 Source Water Assessment. This report also includes a source water assessment for Camp Roger Larson, updates source water assessments for the four other Tribal water systems, and provides a susceptibility analysis and risk ranking for all five Tribal water systems.	Groundwater contamination susceptibility posed by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Physical integrity of the well, ○ Hydrogeologic characteristics, and ○ Land use with associated potential contaminant sources. 	September 2007
Category: Plans	Integrated Resource Management Plan (in draft) and the Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement for the Integrated Resource Management Plan	k'wne' chstqhessiple' hnkhwkhwlstutnet "The future course of our renewal" A programmatic level recommendation for land use, natural resource enhancement and protection, residential/commercial growth and development planning, and cultural Preservation for the Coeur d'Alene Reservation. The Tribe also developed a programmatic level recommendations for the management of natural, cultural and environmental resources for the Tribe's aboriginal territory	From perspective of land management all natural hazards. Specifically referenced flood programs at FEMA, and floodplains within Reservation. Wind erosion and wind damage to trees is addressed. Snow melt cycles are addressed. Wildfire receives an in-depth assessment.	FPEIS: October 2007.

Table 17. Coeur d'Alene Tribe Legal and Regulatory Resources Available for Hazard Mitigation Efforts.

Regulatory Tool	Name	Description	Hazards Addressed	Date of Adoption
Category: Program	Environmental Action Plan (EAP) Assessment of Environmental Concerns on and near the Coeur d'Alene Reservation report for the Coeur d'Alene Tribe	The Assessment of Environmental Concerns report is designed to articulate and quantify information about the natural environment to the Tribe, Tribal Members, Reservation residents and other interested parties. It articulates and ranks risks to human health, ecology and quality of life of a comprehensive list of environmental concerns regarding the Reservation's natural, environmental and cultural environment , as it relates to the natural environment.	Natural Hazards Addressed Include: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Atmospheric Changes• Hydrologic Changes• Wetlands• Human Caused Disruptions	Adopted July 2000
Category: Plans	Coeur d'Alene Reservation Forest Management Plan 2003 to 2017 and Environmental Assessment	The plan's purpose is to guide management of the forest resources of the Coeur d'Alene Reservation to produce the desired mix of goods and noncommercial values from Tribal and allotted forests. Well-known resources, such as wildlife habitat, watershed protection and forest products, are important and addressed in this plan. Forest resources are also critical to the cultural, spiritual and economic well being of present and future generations of Coeur d'Alene People and the community as a whole.	Climate factors that create natural disasters from flooding, high winds, severe snow storms, and wildfires is addressed. Guidelines for riparian buffers and Best Management Practices are established.	Resolution of Adoption 70(03) Dec 12, 2002
Category: Plans	Coeur d'Alene Reservation Fire Management Plan 2004	The Fire Management Plan is developed to provide direction and continuity and to establish operational procedures to guide all wildland fire program activities to insure that fire is properly used as a means of resource management. The Fire Management Plan presents actions that will integrate fire management with resource management goals.	Extensive and comprehensive analysis of wildland fire issues on the Coeur d'Alene Reservation.	July 2004

Table 17. Coeur d'Alene Tribe Legal and Regulatory Resources Available for Hazard Mitigation Efforts.

Regulatory Tool	Name	Description	Hazards Addressed	Date of Adoption
Category: Plans	2009 Coeur d'Alene Lake Management Plan	Prepared jointly by the State of Idaho Department of Environmental Quality and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe. The goal of this plan is to protect and improve lake water quality by limiting basin-wide nutrient inputs that impair lake water quality conditions, which in turn influence the solubility of mining-related metals contamination contained in lake sediments.	Addresses human caused disasters from mining in the upper Coeur d'Alene River Basin and those effects on Coeur d'Alene Lake and relates those damages to flooding, heavy snowfall, and high winds.	Tribal Council adopted, Chairman Allan signed it with Idaho Governor Otter in March 2009
Category: Program	Coeur d'Alene Reservation Economic Analysis 2010	The purpose of this market analysis effort is to provide the Coeur d'Alene Tribe with a market-based assessment of the Tribe's economic development opportunities.	No recommendations for hazard mitigation are addressed.	May 6, 2010 CDA Resolution 106(2010)
Category: Policy	Construction Codes	The Coeur d'Alene Tribe is currently (as of July 2010) considering the formal adoption of a Construction Code that includes a Building Code, Plumbing Code, Mechanical Code, Energy Code, Electrical Code, Fuel Gas Code, Fire Code, and Straw Bale Construction Code for use on the Reservation.	While this code is being considered by Tribal Council, the Planning Department is implementing the recommendations in the exercise of sovereign authority.	Being considered by Tribal Council as of July 2010.
Category: Policy	2006 International Building Code & 2006 International Residential Code	The 2006 International Building Code addresses the design and installation of building systems through requirements that emphasize performance. Fully compatible with all the International Codes, the 2006 Edition provides up-to-date, comprehensive coverage that establishes minimum regulations for building systems using prescriptive- and performance-related provisions.	Addresses building codes administered by the Coeur d'Alene Tribe for contracts administered through the Planning Department.	Jan 11, 2007, Resolution of Adoption 109(2007)

Table 17. Coeur d'Alene Tribe Legal and Regulatory Resources Available for Hazard Mitigation Efforts.

Regulatory Tool	Name	Description	Hazards Addressed	Date of Adoption
Category: Programs	Wildlife Management Plans	Several Wildlife Management Plans have been developed, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Windy Bay Wildlife Mitigation Unit Management Plan, March 2008 o hnt'k'wipn Management Plan (Upper Hangman Watershed), May 2008 o Hepton Lake Management Plan, April 2008 o Goose Haven Lake Wildlife Management Unit Management Plan, March 2008 o Benewah Creek Wildlife Mitigation Unit Management Plan, June 2006 	Land management and natural disasters are considered in relation to wildlife management planning. The hnt'k'wipn plan includes specific reference to re-establishment of beaver within the watershed and the changes of the historic floodplain to current conditions (entrenched).	Various dates of implementation from 2005 through 2009
Category: Policies	Coeur d'Alene Tribal Housing Authority Roles & Responsibilities Handbook	In order to address the critical shortage of housing on the Coeur d'Alene Reservation for the members of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, the CDTHA was organized pursuant to Coeur d'Alene Tribe Ordinance CDA 205(1963) and designated as the Tribally Designated Housing Entity (TDHE) by Resolution No. 98(1998) dated March 30, 1998. The Authority, as a subdivision of the Coeur d'Alene Tribal Government, exists as a legal nonprofit entity empowered to issue bonds, provide financing, and enter into contracts with the federal government and private groups for the purpose of planning, developing and implementing comprehensive housing assistance plans. It is also charged with the responsibility to administer, direct and manage all operations pertaining to the housing needs of native people residing on the Reservation.	Natural disasters are not addressed.	September 2005
Category: Programs	Tribal Code: Chapter 43, Boating on Tribal Waters	The Tribal Council finds that there is a need to regulate the actions of persons who use the waters of the Coeur d'Alene Reservation. This action is taken to protect the public safety and because the use of said waters has a direct effect on the political integrity, the economic security and the health and welfare of the Tribe.	Among other specifications, this Chapter limits the negative impacts of boating operations on shorelines of the Lakes and Rivers within the external boundaries of the Coeur d'Alene Reservation.	Adopted by Tribal Council and Amended 06/19/08 by Resolution 181(2008), Amended 07/19/2000 by Resolution 264 (2000), and Amended 09/28/2000 by Resolution 307(2000)

Table 17. Coeur d'Alene Tribe Legal and Regulatory Resources Available for Hazard Mitigation Efforts.

Regulatory Tool	Name	Description	Hazards Addressed	Date of Adoption
Category: Programs	Tribal Code: Chapter 44, Encroachments	<p>The Coeur d'Alene Tribe has exercised exclusive sovereignty and dominion over the submerged lands and waters within the area now known as the Coeur d'Alene Reservation since time immemorial. The submerged lands and waters within the Coeur d'Alene Reservation are owned by the Coeur d'Alene Tribe and the Tribe is legally entitled to the exclusive use and occupancy of them. These submerged lands and waters are essential to the Tribe's "dignity and ancient right." Idaho v. The United States and Coeur d'Alene Tribe 533 U.S. 262 (2001). The regulation of use of the submerged lands and waters are an essential governmental function of the Tribe. The Tribal and public health, safety and welfare requires that any allowed use of an encroachment upon these waters and submerged lands be regulated to protect water quality and quantity, navigation, fish and wildlife habitat, aquatic life, aesthetic beauty and Tribal values.</p>	<p>This effort guides the development associated with shorelines and submerged waters within the Coeur d'Alene Reservation. It specifically directs activities related to dikes, levees, fills, jetties, and piers within the Coeur d'Alene Reservation. It also articulates the water rights reserved by the Coeur d'Alene Tribe.</p>	<p>Coeur d'Alene Tribal Code Amended 04-10-03 by Resolution 172(2003) Amended 08-12-99 by Resolution 333 (99) Amended 04-14-03 by Resolution 180 (2003) Amended 09-28-02 by Resolution 307 (2000) Amended 01-20-05 by Resolution 86(2005) Amended 03-07-02 by Resolution 106 (2002) Amended 06-30-05 by Resolution 222(2005) Amended 03-27-03 by Resolution 161(2003) Amended 04-13-06 by Resolution 117(2006) Amended 06-19-08 by Resolution 182(2008)</p>
Category: Programs	Encroachment Standards	<p>These standards are intended to allow use of Tribal Waters under well-defined conditions as stated in Tribal Code. Encroachment structures are allowed only when they support an historic use that requires a structure and that the Tribe wishes to continue or a new use that provides a benefit to the public or the Tribe. No structure will be permitted unless it is essential to the use it serves. These standards apply to all structures or encroachments on or above Tribal Waters and submerged lands and to all owners of structures or encroachments on or above Tribal Waters and submerged lands.</p>	<p>Directly these standards establish authority of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe to regulate and authorize developments in juxtaposition to water and the impacts on water rights, as well as the use of ground, surface, lake and river waters.</p>	<p>Adopted 6-30-05 by Resolution 222(2005) Amended 4-13-05 by Resolution 117(2006) Amended 6-19-08 by Resolution 182(2008)</p>

Table 17. Coeur d'Alene Tribe Legal and Regulatory Resources Available for Hazard Mitigation Efforts.

Regulatory Tool	Name	Description	Hazards Addressed	Date of Adoption
Category: Policies	TRAIL OF THE COEUR D'ALENES General Management Principles And Operating Guidelines	The General Management Principles and Operating Guidelines (GMPOG) sets forth how the State of Idaho and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe will provide for unified management and seamless operation of the Trail of the Coeur d'Alenes and the right-of-way (ROW) on which it resides, consistent with their existing authorities and legal requirements found in the Consent Decree (CD) between the State of Idaho, the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, United States and the Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR), and the subsequent State-Tribe Agreement.	Specifically addresses the jurisdiction of specific lands and authority to exercise management activities on those lands.	
Category: Policies	Heyburn Park Trail/ROW Operations Plan	The purpose of this Plan is to provide mutually agreed upon user standards and requirements for the portion of the Trail/ROW through the Park. The Plan also provides the routine operation, maintenance and repair activities by the State of Idaho and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe on the portion of the Trail/ROW through the Park.	Establishes an agreed to standard and requirements to uses of the Trail and ROW through the Park.	
Category: Policies	Heyburn Park Trail/ROW Long-Term Management Plan	The purpose of this Plan is to provide the State and Tribe's shared vision for the operation and management of the portion of the Trail/ROW through the Park and to provide the mechanisms for implementing that vision.	Joint management of the present and future lands, features, structures, activities and uses of the portion of the Trail/ROW through Heyburn Park.	
Category: Policies	Response Action Maintenance Plan for the Trail of the Coeur d'Alenes	The mission of the Response Action Maintenance Plan is to protect human health and the environment from the presence of contaminants that remain in place following response actions within the railroad right-of-way (ROW) ¹ formerly operated by Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR) and other railroads, which has been converted into a recreational trail known as the Trail of the Coeur d'Alenes (Trail).	Response to potential for human health impacts from past mining contamination along the railroad ROW crossing through the Coeur d'Alene Reservation.	

Table 17. Coeur d'Alene Tribe Legal and Regulatory Resources Available for Hazard Mitigation Efforts.

Regulatory Tool	Name	Description	Hazards Addressed	Date of Adoption
Category: Programs	Indian Reservation Roads Program Inventory (2009 & 2010) in support of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe's Long Range Transportation Plan	Transportation planning is a high priority identified by the Tribal Council affecting societal and economic development.	Transportation and access exposure to natural disaster events is addressed.	CDA Resolution 177(2009) updated with CDA Resolution 123(2010)
Category: Programs	Solid Waste Assessments I and II of the Coeur d'Alene Reservation	This report provides an analysis of the solid waste flows on the Coeur d'Alene Reservation, including current volumes, components, transportation, costs, and final disposal. The analysis also provides projections for future waste volumes and recommendations for maintaining the systems.	Assessment of abandoned landfills was conducted to provide a screening level assessment of six abandoned landfill sites in terms of potential threats to human health and safety, adverse environmental impacts, and potential for contamination of nearby groundwater and surface waters.	SWA I approved in November 2002 by Tribal Council resolution and SWA II approved by Tribal Council resolution in July 2006
Category: Policies	Facility Needs Assessment for the Coeur d'Alene Reservation (draft 6/25/06)	Capital Facilities included major activities: a comprehensive needs assessment and a community visioning task leading to a Comprehensive Plan for the Coeur d'Alene Reservation.	Addresses roads, water systems, sewer systems, solid waste facilities, public safety facilities, health facilities, social service facilities, community centers, and parks.	Working draft 2006

There may be several more to add to this list. Please provide all that apply to natural hazards pre-disaster mitigation.

3.11.1. Coeur d'Alene Tribe Emergency Operations Plan

The goals of the Coeur d'Alene Tribal Emergency Operations Plan:

- Protect human life and public health.
- Protect public property and infrastructure.
- Provide reasonable assistance to individuals to protect property consistent with constitutional requirements, Tribal functions and funding.
- Protect the environment

The purpose of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe EOP is to develop a simple emergency management system capability that can take immediate steps to respond to the effects of an emergency, preserve life, minimize damage, provide necessary assistance, and coordinate in the Tribe's recovery in an effort to return the community to its normal state of affairs.

This Plan attempts to define clearly who does what, when, where, and how, along with the legal authority to act, in order to prepare for, respond to, and recover from the effects of an emergency within the Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation. The Tribe recognizes that mutual aid agreements/memorandums of understanding (MAA/MOUs) among signatory agencies, counties, and states are a critical component of interagency cooperation. These documents will identify and coordinate the use of resources and personnel between agencies during an emergency incident. It is the responsibility of an agency to identify where resource shortfalls may be expected within their organization during an extended emergency event.

Citizens are also encouraged to be self-sufficient for at least seventy-two hours after a disaster.

3.11.2. Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (2009)

The intent of the CEDS is to provide an understanding of the regional economy and how the Coeur d'Alene Reservation interacts with the regional economic structure. The CEDS develops the extent of the economic footprint of the Coeur d'Alene Reservation while establishing an economic development strategy.

The US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, has identified 181 different economic areas throughout the country. The Coeur d'Alene Reservation is located in the Spokane Regional Economic Area (Spokane EA). This area is comprised of all North Idaho and northeast Washington counties and is centered around the Spokane-Coeur d'Alene metropolitan area.

This economic development strategy draws from the review of the environmental, social, and economic analysis including information gathered from community participation meetings. A plan of action including suggested projects to implement goals and objectives set forth in the strategy are provided. Performance measures were used to evaluate whether and to what extent goals and objectives are being met. The long-term goal of the Tribe is to overcome the adversity in its economic history and provide clean, stable, and sustainable economic growth for Tribal members and the Reservation.

3.11.3. Comprehensive Plan for the Coeur d'Alene Reservation

The purpose of this document is to provide consistent direction for the Coeur d'Alene Tribe in its policy practices, and to provide a clear vision for the future. With such a compilation of goals, requirements, objectives, and policy guidelines, the Tribe can assure its members, and those non-member Reservation residents, of a certain quality of life.

3.11.4. Comprehensive Transportation Plan for Fiscal Year 2003

The Comprehensive Transportation Plan for Fiscal Year 2003 was drafted in 1998 with updates through 2001 and 2002. This plan developed a comprehensive, structured effort to develop an effective transportation component with the Coeur d'Alene Tribe. The plan includes a history of the Tribal transportation initiatives, current IRR system inventory, Average Daily Traffic on primary and secondary roadways, forecasted traffic volumes, and a Transportation Improvement Plan.

3.11.5. Public Transit and Human Services Transportation Coordination Action Plan

The Public Transit and Human Services Transportation Coordination Action Plan (2008) is established to create an Elderly and Disabled Program Capital Assistance for Specialized Transit Vehicles, Job Access and Reverse Commute, and Needs, Freedom and Mobility Management Programs on the Coeur d'Alene Reservation and adjacent regions.

3.11.6. Emergency Response Plan for the Coeur d'Alene Tribal Water System

The Tribal Water System ERP is specific to the Coeur d'Alene Tribal water systems that serve the Coeur d'Alene/Plummer, Sub-Agency, DeSmet, and Camp Larson facilities (Tribal water systems). The purpose of this ERP is to provide water utility personnel, Tribal staff and government and other stakeholders a formal outline of emergency planning and response measures and tools that have been implemented for Tribal water systems.

The goals of this plan, stated below, are based on the 2005 DRAFT Tribal Emergency Operations Plan:

- Protect human life and public health.
- Protect public property and infrastructure.
- Provide reasonable assistance to individuals to protect property consistent with constitutional requirements, Tribal functions and funding.
- Protect the environment.

3.11.7. Coeur d'Alene Tribal Drinking Water Protection Plan

The Coeur d'Alene Tribal Drinking Water Protection Plan comprises the Wellhead Protection Plan for the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, and updates and supplements the 2005 Source Water Assessment. This report also includes a source water assessment for Camp Roger Larson, updates source water assessments for the four other Tribal water systems, and provides a susceptibility analysis and risk ranking for all five Tribal water systems.

The report gives water utilities and community members the information needed to decide how to protect their drinking water sources, the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires that states develop EPA-approved programs to carry out assessments of all source waters in the state. In 2004, the Coeur d'Alene Tribe initiated efforts to develop source water assessments and protection plans for all Tribally operated water systems on the Coeur d'Alene Reservation.

The Coeur d'Alene Tribe has developed its Wellhead Protection Program based on national guidance as well as guidance developed by the State of Idaho as part of its 1999 "Idaho Source Water Assessment Plan".

Figure XXIII. Council Fires article updating the Coeur d'Alene Tribe's Water Awareness Activities (May 2010).

Tribe's annual Water Awareness Week set for May

By Lorraina Gentry

Water Awareness Week, held May 3-7, 2010, has become a major event for the Fisheries department. What started off in the mid 90's with humble beginnings has now turned into a weeklong occasion that has hundreds of 6th grade students travel afar just take part in this educational outing mixed with a bit of Native American culture.

This is an inimitable opportunity for the city students to see the work that is entailed in the rural fisheries program, being able to observe the watersheds and all of the work that goes into weighing and tracking the fish.

"There is Arbor Day, Earth Day, a lot of these types of functions that are put on by all of these other entities, groups and communities," explained Fisheries Technician Supervisor Daniel Jolibois. "Through Mark [Stanger] and the fisheries program we are taking the goal of representing the Tribe."

Many departments have since taken part in the weeklong environmental learning workshop. This is a copy of the tentative schedule; the event is located at Lake Creek.

Station 1 - Trout Life Cycle: Each group of students will observe fish catching, processing and release practices at the migration trap and be introduced to the lifecycle of cutthroat trout. A demonstration of technical equipment or electro fishing will be given if time permits.

Station 2 - Macro invertebrate Sampling and Analysis: Students will collect and identify macro



Council Fires archive photo from a Water Awareness Week workshop held near Lake Creek.

invertebrates in order to learn about the diversity of life in the Lake Creek watershed. Special emphasis will be made on the connections between the macro invertebrate community and water quality.

Station 3 - Wildlife Habitat Usage: Students will investigate wildlife habitat structure and function in a riparian zone. Each group will be shown how to identify common plant and animal species and learn how specific habitat components are used.

Station 4 - Watersheds: Students will learn about watersheds and how each land-use activity could have a potential threat to surface and ground water. The instructors will be utilizing the enviroscape model to demonstrate how water moves throughout a watershed. Students will be asked to provide solutions to pollution once it enters a watershed.

Station 5 - Forestry Function: Students will learn about proper function in forestry. As an exercise, students could learn

to read a basic forestry plant & tree keys and/or locate several common plants & trees off a list with the help of personal & pictures.

Station 6 - Tribal Culture and Language: Students will have an opportunity to learn about Coeur d'Alene Tribal culture and the importance of water in traditional lifestyles. A tribal elder will share Indian names for common plants and animals.

Bonneville Power Administration is the main sponsor for this activity. What many people do not know is this is a State wide event. But unlike many of the other facilities the Tribal Fisheries Department is able to offer a unique cultural approach. Among the schools that will be attending there is Coeur d'Alene Charter, Sagle Ray Bird, Havermale Native Alternative, Plummer/Worley, Barbie Hunt, Cocalala School, and Coeur d'Alene Tribal. For more information please contact Fish Water and Wildlife at 686-5302.

3.11.8. Emergency Response Plan for the Coeur d'Alene Casino Water System

The Coeur d'Alene Casino Water System ERP is to provide water utility personnel, Tribal staff and government and other stakeholders a formal outline of emergency planning and response measures and tools that have been implemented for casino water system. The purpose of this ERP is to provide water utility personnel, Tribal staff and government and other stakeholders a formal outline of emergency planning and response measures and tools that have been implemented for the Casino water systems.

The goals of this plan, stated below, are based on the 2005 DRAFT Tribal Emergency Operations Plan:

- Protect human life and public health.
- Protect public property and infrastructure.
- Provide reasonable assistance to individuals to protect property consistent with constitutional requirements, Tribal functions and funding.
- Protect the environment.

3.11.9. Integrated Resource Management Plan and Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement

The Coeur d'Alene Tribe is developing a programmatic level recommendation for land use, natural resource enhancement and protection, residential/commercial growth and development planning, and cultural preservation for the Coeur d'Alene Reservation. The Tribe is also developing programmatic level recommendations for the management of natural, cultural and environmental resources for the Tribe's aboriginal territory. The Integrated Resource Management Plan (IRMP) and Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (FPEIS) was adopted by Tribal Council in October 2007. The resulting IRMP is currently being finalized by the Tribe.

Input from an Interdisciplinary Team, Community Advisory Committee, the public, and government agencies was used to establish both 100-year desired future conditions and 20-year management goals. These desired future conditions and goals were developed for the IRMP resource categories and are assessed and compared in the Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (FPEIS). The desired future condition for the Reservation is to maintain its current rural character.

A Preferred Alternative was selected by the Tribe and the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs in March 2008 in order to protect the natural and cultural environment while supporting overall social and economic needs. The Preferred Alternative is a combination of the agencies' and public's long-term vision for the Coeur d'Alene Reservation based on IDT, CAC, and public input. Specific alternative elements, desired future conditions and specific resource goals were discussed, Alternatives Including the Proposed Action.

This FPEIS complies with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) as set forth in 40 CFR Part 1500 through 1508. This FPEIS also complies with the U.S. Department of Interior (USDI) Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) regulations set forth in 516 Departmental Manual (DM) 6, Appendix 4 [61 Federal Register 67845 (1996)]. Additionally, it follows the BIA policy regarding protection and enhancement of environmental quality, as published in 30 Bureau of Indian Affairs Manual Supplement 1. The BIA is the federal agency responsible for the FPEIS.

3.11.10. Environmental Action Plan (EAP) Assessment of Environmental Concerns on and Near the Coeur d'Alene Reservation report (2000)

The EAP Assessment of Environmental Concerns on and near the Coeur d'Alene Reservation report identifies and ranks a list of environmental concerns for their potential impacts to human health, ecology and quality of life (including Tribal culture). The EAP is designed to articulate and quantify information about the natural environment for the Tribe, Tribal members, Reservation residents and other interested parties. It includes a comprehensive environmental assessment of the Reservation's natural environment.

This assessment of environmental concerns on and near the Coeur d'Alene Reservation strived to:

- Improve local environmental conditions to benefit human health, ecology and quality of life,
- Involve the public throughout the planning process,
- Provide tools for the tribal and community environmental planning and action, and
- Increase communication and cooperation to improve environmental management.

The Coeur d'Alene Tribe's assessment of environmental concerns has been prepared to provide information about the natural environment of the Coeur d'Alene Reservation and nearby lands. The study includes an extensive consideration of environmental concerns that includes several natural hazard conditions.

3.11.11. Coeur d'Alene Reservation Forest Management Plan 2003 to 2017 and Environmental Assessment

The plan's purpose is to guide management of the forest resources of the Coeur d'Alene Reservation to produce the desired mix of goods and noncommercial values from Tribal and allotted forests. Well-known resources, such as wildlife habitat, watershed protection and forest products, are important and addressed in this plan. Forest resources are also critical to the cultural, spiritual and economic wellbeing of present and future generations of Coeur d'Alene People and the community as a whole.

The Coeur d'Alene Reservation Forest Management Plan 2003 to 2017 was completed prior to the completion of the Integrated Resource Management Plan (in draft) and because of this, it was created as a stand-alone management plan. The plan addresses forest management with the concurrence of Tribal Council, to manage Tribal and allotted forests.

Forestry programs kick into high gear for summer

General: Market conditions for delivered logs continue to lag but have improved over the last 3-4 months. Our most recent appraisal for the Tribal sale on Cherry Creek saw a marked increase and has resulted in our moving to advertise. We hope to continue to see an upward swing this summer although it appears prices won't return to levels of 3 years ago for some time.

We have begun issuing Wood Cutting permits to CDA Tribal members. The firewood season started June 1. However, please be mindful of driving off of major roads. With the wet weather we have experienced this spring, we continue to see road damage due to folks driving on unimproved dirt roads. Please refrain from driving on those type roads when it is wet to prevent damage to the road and increased erosion. Use common sense and don't push the road's limits. Thanks.

Fuels Program: The first fuels contract of the year was advertised and awarded on June 3, to Empire L & C for road clearing in the Eagle Peak area. The project should start by late June and runs through the end of August. This project is being coordinated through the Timber sales program in advance of the timber sale work planned for this area.

The second contract of the year is the 2010 Timber Agriculture Interface Fuel Break Project 3 in the DeSmet area and will begin as soon as awarded and contract packet's completion. The bid date is June 11. There will be two additional contracts to begin at the end of this month and early July in the Little Butte area. The Cherry Creek Shaded Fuel Break Project has an estimated 46.5 acres of hazardous fuels reduction, and 2.4 miles of road brushing that have been accomplished at this time.

The fuels crew has started an estimated 90 acres of hazardous fuels reduction treatments in T1082 (the old agency) by thinning, hand piling, mechanically masticating slash and downed and dead fuels and biomass. This includes clearing of the area along agency road to reduce fuel buildup and limit potential damage from wildfire. Please be cautious near the above mentioned areas and signs are posted during active operations. If you have any questions, contact Chuck Simpson - Fuels Specialist - at (208) 686-5030.

Timber Sales: Forestry technicians are receiving insect and disease identification training from the Forest Service up in Coeur d'Alene. They will also attend a timber cruising training put on by the Forest Service out of Missoula, Montana. They will be able to teach the five summer youth working in the Forestry Department what current research shows about managing for insect and disease outbreaks in North Idaho, and also how to measure trees correctly.

The T331 Timber Sale is still shut down indefinitely and is expected to resume harvest activities this summer once weather conditions allow the soils to dry out.

The paperwork for the blowdown that occurred in the Eagle Peak Area has been completed and the appraised prices are awaiting approval by Tribal Council. This covers the salvage operations for a large blowdown of timber in October 2009 known as the Ten Three Salvage Logging Unit.

The Moose Paddle Logging Unit appraised prices are also awaiting approval by Tribal Council. Watch bulletin boards for an advertisement in the near future.

Work is nearly complete on two timber sale packages planned for

an early summer sale if the lumber market is favorable. These are Chadalamalqwn and Sachri and both cover the allotments near Plummer. A third timber sale package will be coming up soon after the first two.

Roads: With the weather drying out we have started up the processing of materials and looking forward to providing a larger selection of materials for the reservation communities such as decoration rock, boulders, garden mulch, topsoil, gravel and drain rock. Along with these products we are working towards making colored mulches in the near future. Keep in mind we are currently stockpiling wood to process into cordwood and bundles for next year's firewood needs. Although we are a tribal program, we are self funded so costs for materials and services cannot be discounted below actual costs even for Tribal members. Call Cindy Dubois at 568-0804 / Email: ldubois@cdatribe-nsn.gov or George Torpey at 582-2517 / Email: gtorpey@cdatribe-nsn.gov

Forest Development: The spring tree planting on 242 acres was completed May 7 on parts of allotments 44, 63, 314, 428, 466, 592 and T567. Thanks to Fire Management and others who participated on prescribed burns on allotments 63 and 466, there should be a flush of nutrients available to the seedlings. The grass and snowberry were quick to respond to the extra nutrients with rapid green up in the burns. Spot spraying to reduce competition is planned on most of these plantations, but wind and rain have caused numerous delays. Although frequent spring rains have provided more than enough moisture for the seedlings, grass and brush have benefited

even more because they thrive on spring rain. If it ever dries out this summer, the extra competition from the lush spring growth will be a problem for tree seedlings. The first few years are critical for seedlings trying to establish roots and grow past the grass and brush.

The Environmental Quality Incentive Program (EQIP) applications for Windfall Pass and Cherry Creek were approved, essentially doubling the funding available for thinning and pruning projects. Projects in the Windfall Pass area are being prepared for bidding in early July. The Cherry Creek projects will be advertised later in the summer, with expectation of some work to be completed this fall and most work to be done next summer.

Forest Management Inventory & Planning: Data checking is 93% done on the Continuous Forest Inventory (CFI) plot data and should be complete by late June. The completed database will soon be submitted to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Branch of Forest Resource Planning. They will provide the analysis program to Tribal Forestry, so we can complete the analysis and prepare a report on growth, mortality, harvest and other trends. The Inventory Analysis Report will calculate the volume of timber that can be sustainably harvested from allotments and Tribal lands, and help determine whether the Annual Allowable Cut (AAC) as designated in the Forest Management Plan should be revised before it expires in 2017.

Wildland Fire Prevention: URBAN WILDLAND FIRE SAFETY TIPS:

If you chooseto construct a house in a wooded area, please remember: Build with fire-retardant materials from the roof down. Make sure your lot is properly cleared of

Figure XXIV. Council Fires articles in July 2010 updates the forestry program.

dead brush and trees and any other natural combustibles. Grow trees and bushes at a safe distance from the house; prune them regularly.

If an urban wildfire threatens your home: Don't wait until the last minute to get out. Give yourself plenty of time so there is still an available exit route. Know your escape route to safety. Take only what you can safely carry with you. Make sure you know how to call for emergency assistance in your area, and be sure you can provide accurate directions to your home.

Fire Management: Fire Management is completing all of the required training that is required of us to perform our duties as wildland firefighters and looking forward to a busy fire season.

The latest predictions are for an active fire season and continued drought over the summer months. So as the weather starts to dry and temperatures rise we would caution everyone to be careful while enjoying the outdoors. Make sure your vehicles have mufflers, your equipment has spark arresters, that camp fires are extinguished, and use good common sense when using any type of fire.

We have been implementing prescribed fire throughout the reservation. We hope that our smoke was not too much of an inconvenience for anyone. We have completed close to more than a hundred acres of broadcast burning this spring. We would like to emphasize the reasons why we use prescribed fire.

Prescribed burning of Hazardous Fuels: Prescribed burning removes accumulated fuels and therefore reduces the risk of intense fires. Fire suppression and lack of natural fires over the last 50 plus years has resulted in large amounts of branches, needles and blowdown trees to remain on the forest floor. In addition, brush species are larger and more numerous since fire has not knocked them back.

Arson, human carelessness, and lightning will inevitably ignite fires on or near Trust lands within the Reservation. The rate of spread and damage caused by the resulting fires are directly related to fuel types and volumes. Fire intensity is much lower in grasses

and small shrubs. Fuel reduction will not necessarily decrease the number of fires on Trust lands, but will make those fires easier to control. Prescribed burning must be repeated at regular intervals to maintain the protective effect of reduced vegetative fuels. In the long growing seasons of the Northwest, it takes only four to five years for fuels to return to hazardous levels. If you have any questions on this you can call the fire management office at 686-1199.

The entire article is included for reference purposes and to demonstrate how the Coeur d'Alene Tribal Forestry program, as well as other Tribal programs, have exhibited the capacity, personnel, and technical excellence to execute the management of these programs, and other programs, to the benefit of the Reservation's population.

3.11.12. Coeur d'Alene Reservation Fire Management Plan 2004

The Fire Management Plan is developed to provide direction and continuity and to establish operational procedures to guide all wildland fire program activities to ensure that fire is properly used as a means of resource management. The Fire Management Plan presents actions that will integrate fire management with resource management goals. This plan will be evaluated and updated in future years as required by changes in policy, management actions, and priorities.

This Fire Management Plan will be incorporated into the Forest Management Plan when it is updated during the next planning cycle (2002 - 2011). The Fire Management Plan will also be coordinated with the Tribe's Integrated Resource Management Plan as it is developed and be made consistent with the IRMP once its approved by the Tribal Council.

Planning objectives for Fire Management for the next 10-year planning period are:

- A. Continue to maintain adequate wildfire suppression capabilities,
- B. Utilize prescribed fire at a level consistent with goals of the Tribe,
- C. Enhance interagency fire cooperation on a regional and national level,
- D. Provide employment opportunities,
- E. Integrate fire and fuels management into all timber sale activities,
- F. Implement the National Fire Management Analysis System (NFMAS), to help minimize loss and cost in wildland fire program.

The Coeur d'Alene Tribe has identified the definition of the Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) within the Coeur d'Alene Reservation. It is consistent with the definition of the WUI introduced in Section 2.5, Population Density Indices and Figure VII. The Coeur d'Alene Tribe's Fire Management Plan includes activities to manage the risks from wildfire within this zone of human habitation referred to as the WUI.

3.11.13. Coeur d'Alene Lake Management Plan (2009)

The following is summarized completely from the Coeur d'Alene Lake Management Plan (2009), a major effort by the Coeur d'Alene Tribe Lake Management Department and the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality.

“Coeur d'Alene Lake is an increasingly popular recreational destination, an economic catalyst for Northern Idaho and Eastern Washington and the heart of the local community. The lake is part of the aboriginal homeland of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, and their Reservation is located within the Lake's basin. Development along the lake's shoreline has been dramatic in recent years, and it now features multiple resorts and an ever-increasing number of homes. Counties, cities, and towns in the Coeur d'Alene Lake Basin are growing, and the lake is a significant factor in that growth.

“As a result of historical mining activity in the Silver Valley, millions of tons of metals contaminated sediments (e.g., zinc, lead, and cadmium) are present on the lake bottom. Other human activities around the basin, such as logging, farming, and home building, contribute sediments and nutrients (phosphorus and nitrogen) into the lake, often as a result of natural events such as snow, rain, and floods. Water quality in the lake has generally improved since the mid-1970s as the era of large-scale upstream mining-related activities tapered off, environmental cleanup activities got underway in the Silver Valley, and environmental regulations were implemented throughout the basin. The challenge today is to ensure that land use activity is managed in ways that will protect the lake's water quality.

“Authority to manage the lake's water quality rests with the Tribe, State and Federal governments. However, authority to manage activities around the basin that impact water quality in the lake is the responsibility of many other local, state, federal, and Tribal agencies. For example, county governments in the basin use their authority under State law to promulgate zoning ordinances that regulate private land uses that can affect water quality conditions in the lake. Federal and State resource agencies also exercise authorities over upland activities that may influence water quality conditions in tributary waters and the lake.

“In an effort to address the many issues facing Coeur d'Alene Lake, the Coeur d'Alene Tribe and the State of Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDEQ) have collaboratively developed the 2009 Lake Management Plan (2009 LMP) with the goal: to protect and improve lake water quality by limiting basin-wide nutrient inputs that impair lake water quality conditions, which in turn influence the solubility of mining-related metals contamination contained in lake sediments. The EPA assisted the Tribe and DEQ in developing the LMP by convening and participating in an Alternative Dispute Resolution process.

“Achieving this water quality goal will require concerted, coordinated, and ongoing actions by these government agencies as well as those local, State, and Federal government agencies that manage or regulate activities in the Coeur d'Alene Lake Basin that affects lake water quality. Protecting the lake's water quality depends upon multi-level partnership between governments and the public. Education, understanding, and support from business organizations, environmental groups, and individual residents and visitors are essential. Finally, water quality protection requires funding from diverse sources to support the activities described in the 2009 LMP.”

The scope of the 2009 LMP encompasses the entire Coeur d'Alene Lake Basin. The reason for this is practical: loading of the lake with metals, sediments, and nutrients results from activities that occur around the lake, in upland areas, and along tributary streams and rivers. This scope

is essential to effectively address the key influences on water quality. The scope is intended to follow natural boundaries, promote integrated solutions, and maximize the use of available resources to benefit water quality.

Figure XXV. Council Fires article in May 2010 providing update of Lake Management Plan implementation.

Cd'A Tribe's Lake Management department and IDEQ work to implement Plan

Photo and Story By Rebecca Stevens, Coeur d'Alene Tribe Lake Mgt. Dept.

The Coeur d'Alene Lake Management Plan (LMP) was completed in March 2009 through a collaborative effort between the Coeur d'Alene Tribe (Tribe) and the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDEQ). The goal, as stated in the LMP, is "to protect and improve lake water quality by limiting basin-wide nutrient inputs that impair lake water quality conditions, which in turn influence the solubility of mining-related metals contamination contained in lake sediments."

The Tribe and IDEQ are collaborating to implement the LMP. As part of this ongoing effort, we are working on activities related to coordination, monitoring, inventory, and outreach. Implementation will rely on the support of stakeholders and the community at large in order to be successful.

Both Tribal and IDEQ staff are presenting LMP activities throughout the basin upon

request. The Tribal and State LMP Coordinators just presented an LMP update at the Spokane River Forum on March 22nd which brought in over 175 water quality professionals from both Idaho and Washington. Staff from the Tribe and IDEQ actively participate in the Lower Basin Project Focus Team (PFT) which is under the auspices of the Coeur d'Alene Basin Environmental Improvement Project Commission (BEIPC). This PFT works to continue the investigation of nutrient inputs into the lake. We have been coordinating with Avista on the nutrient source inventory, aquatic plant surveys, and erosion assessments along the St. Joe River.

The Joint Tribe/IDEQ water quality monitoring report for July 2007 – December 2008 was recently completed and was presented to the BEIPC Technical Leadership Group (TLG) to solicit comments on the draft report by April 1, 2010. Lake monitoring was also completed in December 2009 and March 2010.

As the first step to the education and outreach plan, we have identified a consultant to help us design and implement a needs assessment. The assessment will obtain information from stakeholders throughout the Coeur d'Alene Basin regarding information needs and preferred sources of information. The assessment will aid us in developing a more targeted and refined education and outreach plan (refer to page 26 of the LMP). In the coming months, a survey will be conducted on the reservation as a part of the needs assessment, so please let us know what your concerns are regarding water quality of Coeur d'Alene Lake and how we can keep you informed about what is going on throughout the basin.

We are in the process of updating the 'Our Gem' map of Coeur d'Alene Lake for re-printing to be utilized as an outreach tool. The updated version will have added information on aquatic invasive species, including the quagga mussels and Eurasian watermilfoil.

Tribe and DEQ staff are in the



Dale Chess and Scott Fields take water samples for nutrient levels for the Lake Management Plan.

process of conducting a 3-year nutrient source inventory, which began in March. The inventory will initially focus on the St. Joe/St. Maries River basins as the starting point. This approach is due to known, significant phosphorus and nitrogen loadings at the mouth of the St. Joe River as well as large data gaps upstream of the mouth. The sources of nutrients are unknown at this time and staff started their water quality monitoring in March to look at temperature, pH, specific conductivity, dissolved oxygen percentages, total phosphorus, total dissolved phosphorus, ortho phosphorus, nitrate/nitrite, total suspended sediment, and discharge.

Tribal water quality scientists Dale Chess (PHD Limnologist) and Scott Fields (Water Resources Program Manger) both under the

Lake Management Department are pictured in this article from a sampling run that was conducted on March 24th, 2010. The 3 Year Nutrient Source Inventory will assist in the development of a Nutrient Reduction Plan as well as aid in the prioritization of nutrient reduction projects. Nutrient reduction projects include but may not be limited to: wastewater treatment facility upgrades, subsurface sewage system upgrades, agricultural land restoration, riparian restoration, streambank stabilization, invasive aquatic weed control, and improvement/maintenance of road systems.

Eurasian Watermilfoil (EWM) control efforts in 2010 will include herbicide application, diver/suction treatment, and additional

aquatic plant survey activities. Other on the ground practices that can reduce sediment and nutrient inputs to Coeur d'Alene Lake and its tributaries have been identified as worthwhile activities to protect water quality. We are currently looking for potential funding sources to implement specific projects related to stormwater treatment and streambank riparian plantings. If you have any ideas for projects, please contact us!

If you would like to access the 2009 Coeur d'Alene Lake Management Plan, visit the Tribe's website at <http://www.cdatribe-nsn.gov/Departments/PublicNotices.aspx>. You may also contact Rebecca Stevens, LMP Coordinator in the Tribe's Lake Management Department at, 208-667-5772.

Coeur d'Alene Tribe Council Fires



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3.11.14. Coeur d'Alene Reservation Economic Analysis (2010)

The purpose of this market analysis effort is to provide the Coeur d'Alene Tribe with a market-based assessment of the Tribe's economic development opportunities. By determining which opportunities are best supported by the local and regional markets, the Tribal Council can

integrate this understanding with the full range of community values and objectives established in the CEDS to prioritize the Tribe's policies and actions.

As the Tribe prioritizes its economic development policies, it should be guided by its goals and desired outcomes. In the CEDS, the long-term goal of the Tribe is to "overcome the adversity in its economic history and provide clean, stable, and sustainable economic growth for Tribal members and the Reservation." Determining how to best achieve this broad goal can be set by answering the question: what outcomes are we working to achieve? Undoubtedly the Tribe will have a number of desired specific outcomes to achieve its broader goal. Potential economic development goals the Tribe could consider include:

- **Increase in regional wealth retention:** capturing local spending to stimulate additional economic activity and wealth generation before these dollars "leak" out of the area;
- **Employment and income growth:** ensuring Tribal members and Tribal families can achieve economic prosperity by obtaining living wage employment;
 - Supporting strategies may include training and workforce development.
- **Economic sustainability/self-sufficiency for the Tribe:** generating Tribal government revenues that can be invested for the good of Tribal members;
 - A related goal would be diversification of Tribal revenue beyond the casino.
- **Quality of life improvements:** improving local access to employment, shopping goods, and services so Tribal members don't have to travel as far to work, shop, eat out, or obtain services;
 - A related goal might be enhancing the City of Plummer's tax base to strengthen the City's ability to provide quality services for local residents

3.11.15. Coeur d'Alene Tribe Construction Code

The Coeur d'Alene Tribe, as of July 2010, is considering the formal adoption and enforcement of a Construction Code that includes a Building Code, Plumbing Code, Mechanical Code, Energy Code, Electrical Code, Fuel Gas Code, Fire Code, and Straw Bale Construction Code for use on the Reservation.

The purpose of this Construction Code is to:

- (a) Promote and protect the health, safety, and welfare by regulating the quality of construction, within the jurisdiction of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe;
- (b) Require minimum performance standards and requirements for construction and construction materials, consistent with accepted standards of engineering, fire safety, life safety and accessibility for those with disabilities; and
- (c) Permit the use of modern technical methods, devices and improvements.

The provisions of this construction code ordinance would be applicable within the exterior boundaries of the Coeur d'Alene Reservation.

3.11.16. International Building Code & International Residential Code

The 2006 International Building Code addresses the design and installation of building systems through requirements that emphasize performance. Fully compatible with all the International Codes, the 2006 Edition provides up-to-date, comprehensive coverage that establishes minimum regulations for building systems using prescriptive- and performance-related provisions. The 2006 International Residential Code is a comprehensive, stand-alone residential code establishing minimum regulations for one- and two-family dwellings of three stories or less.

It brings together all building, plumbing, mechanical, fuel gas, energy and electrical provisions for one- and two-family residences. This code was adopted by the Coeur d'Alene Tribal Council on January 11, 2007.

The administration of this code by the Coeur d'Alene Tribe is partially accomplished through contractual agreements with construction firms that enter into a contractual agreement with the Tribe to complete construction projects. The Coeur d'Alene Tribe inspects its buildings for compliance with the 2006 International Building Code and the 2006 International Residential Code.

3.11.17. Wildlife Management Plans of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe

Several Wildlife Management Plans have been recently developed and are being implemented by the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, including:

- Windy Bay Wildlife Mitigation Unit Management Plan, March 2008
- hnt'k'wipn Management Plan (Upper Hangman Watershed), May 2008
- Hepton Lake Management Plan, April 2008
- Goose Haven Lake Wildlife Management Unit Management Plan, March 2008
- Benewah Creek Wildlife Mitigation Unit Management Plan, June 2006

The Coeur d'Alene Tribe, using funding provided by the Bonneville Power Administration, has purchased lands on the Coeur d'Alene Reservation as partial mitigation for Construction and Inundation losses attributed to Albeni Falls Dam. Management Plans for these properties are based largely on the biological/hydrological assessments specific to each site evaluated.

Hydrologic dams built to generate power, control flooding, and provide navigation, irrigation, and recreation, have altered streams draining the Columbia River Basin. Twenty-nine federal hydroelectric dams and numerous other dams now regulate the flow of many of these streams. The development of the hydropower system has had far-reaching effects on wildlife and wildlife habitat. Many floodplain and riparian habitats important to wildlife were inundated by reservoirs caused by the system. Streams were channelized as roads and power distribution facilities were constructed (IDFG 1987).

3.11.18. Coeur d'Alene Tribal Housing Authority Roles & Responsibilities Handbook

In order to address the critical shortage of housing on the Coeur d'Alene Reservation for the members of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, the CDTHA was organized pursuant to Coeur d'Alene Tribe Ordinance CDA 205(1963) and designated as the TDHE by Resolution No. 98(1998) dated March 30, 1998. The Authority, as a subdivision of the Coeur d'Alene Tribal Government, exists as a legal nonprofit entity empowered to issue bonds, provide financing, and enter into contracts with the federal government and private groups for the purpose of planning, developing and implementing comprehensive housing assistance plans. It is also charged with the responsibility to administer, direct and manage all operations pertaining to the housing needs of Native people residing on the Coeur d'Alene Reservation.

Although CDTHA is a separate legal entity, its mission is mandated by the Tribal Ordinance creating the Authority and reaffirmed more specifically by a comprehensive housing assistance strategy. Functioning as the Tribe's principal housing agency (in Housing and Urban Development (HUD) terms, Tribally Designated Housing Entity), administrators will focus upon community needs that require understanding, dedication, enthusiasm, vision, and experience. Board members serve as a principal advisor on housing issues facing the Coeur d'Alene people and as a policymaker for the CDTHA.

3.11.19. Chapter 43, Boating on Tribal Waters

The Tribal Council finds that there is a need to regulate the actions of persons who use the waters of the Coeur d'Alene Reservation. This action is taken to protect the public safety and because the use of said waters has a direct effect on the political integrity, the economic security and the health and welfare of the Tribe. Any person using the waters within the Coeur d'Alene Reservation is deemed to have consented to the jurisdiction and laws of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe.

3.11.20. Chapter 44, Encroachments

The Coeur d'Alene Tribe has exercised exclusive sovereignty and dominion over the submerged lands and waters within the area now known as the Coeur d'Alene Reservation since time immemorial. The submerged lands and waters within the Coeur d'Alene Reservation are owned by the Coeur d'Alene Tribe and the Tribe is legally entitled to the exclusive use and occupancy of them. These submerged lands and waters are essential to the Tribe's "dignity and ancient right." *Idaho v. The United States and Coeur d'Alene Tribe* 533 U.S. 262 (2001). The regulation of use of the submerged lands and waters are an essential governmental function of the Tribe. The Tribal and public health, safety and welfare requires that any allowed use of an encroachment upon these waters and submerged lands be regulated to protect water quality and quantity, navigation, fish and wildlife habitat, aquatic life, aesthetic beauty and Tribal values.

Although the Coeur d'Alene Tribe has the right of exclusive use and occupancy and to exclude non-Tribal member uses of the waters and submerged lands within the Reservation, the Coeur d'Alene Tribe may permit non-Tribal members the privilege to use these waters and submerged lands in certain specific, well-defined ways. This non-Tribal member use is by permission only and is to be narrowly construed. Except as specifically otherwise authorized in this Chapter, it is the intent of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe to reserve for enrolled members of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe the exclusive use and occupancy of all waters within the Coeur d'Alene Reservation and of all submerged lands underlying navigable waters within the Coeur d'Alene Reservation.

3.11.20.1. Water Rights.

It is the policy of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe to retain the use of all waters within the Reservation, regardless of navigability, but to allow use by others subject to specific limitations.

3.11.20.2. Standards - Water Rights

The Tribal Staff is authorized to adopt appropriate standards and procedures for application and implementation of Tribal water permits in compliance with this Section.

3.11.20.3. Exclusive Tribal Water Right

The Tribe has the exclusive right of use to all surface and ground water within the Coeur d'Alene Reservation with a priority date of time immemorial.

3.11.20.4. Other Water Permits

The Tribe recognizes other water permits as subordinate to the Tribe's water rights as follows:

- 1) Subject to the limitations contained herein, all water rights previously granted by the state of Idaho affecting waters on the Reservation are recognized as Tribal water use permits with the priority date, place of division and quantity as recognized by the State.

- 2) All Tribal water use permits hereafter permitted by the Tribe shall be with a priority date of the date of issuance. Such water permits shall be only for such quantity of water that the applicant can reasonably put to beneficial use.
- 3) All holders of Tribal water permits are liable to the Tribe for past and future compensation for the use of waters on the Reservation, except that no compensation is required for individual domestic use.

3.11.21. Encroachment Standards

These standards are intended to allow use of Tribal Waters under well-defined conditions as stated in Tribal Code. Encroachment structures are allowed only when they support an historic use that requires a structure and that the Tribe wishes to continue or a new use that provides a benefit to the public or the Tribe. No structure will be permitted unless it is essential to the use it serves.

These standards apply to all structures or encroachments on or above Tribal Waters and submerged lands and to all owners of structures or encroachments on or above Tribal Waters and submerged lands.

Section 5.02 Specific Limitations

- (a) No new encroachments will be allowed on the eastern shore of Coeur d'Alene Lake along the Trail of the Coeur d'Alene.
- (b) Existing encroachments along the Trail of the Coeur d'Alene will have an access clause included in the encroachment permit.
- (c) Any improvements to access an encroachment across the Trail must be approved by the Trail Manager.
- (d) Termination of the encroachment permit will also terminate access across the Trail and require removal of improvements associated with the access.

3.11.22. TRAIL OF THE COEUR D'ALENES General Management Principles And Operating Guidelines

The General Management Principles and Operating Guidelines (GMPOG) sets forth how the State of Idaho and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe will provide for unified management and seamless operation of the Trail of the Coeur d'Alenes and the ROW on which it resides, consistent with their existing authorities and legal requirements found in the Consent Decree (CD) between the State, Coeur d'Alene Tribe, United States and the Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR), and the subsequent State-Tribe Agreement. With conveyance of the title to the UPRR ROW and the conversion of the ROW for trail use, the State of Idaho and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe have a unique opportunity to establish cooperative partnerships for development of a world-class, recreational and economic asset. The Trail/ROW will provide numerous benefits for Trail users and local communities and, at the same time, complement efforts to protect public health and the environment, conserve open space, plants and wildlife, and promote important historic and cultural values.

As a result of the CD between the Tribe, the State, the United States and UPRR, the Wallace-Mullan branch of the UPRR ROW in Northern Idaho was converted for interim use into a recreational trail known as "the Trail of the Coeur d'Alenes" (Trail). Pursuant to the CD, mining-related hazardous substances within the ROW were removed, contained beneath engineered barriers, and/or managed by installing other protective features, e.g., oases, hostile vegetation, and signage. The resulting Trail is one of the longest of its kind in the United States and serves to protect public health and the environment, provide visitors and residents with recreation

opportunities, and benefit local communities along its route. It is the Governments' intent to manage and operate the Trail/ROW in a coordinated manner that revitalizes the culture, history, and economic vitality of adversely impacted communities along its route.

The Trail/ROW is owned and managed by the State of Idaho, Department of Parks and Recreation (State or IDPR) and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe as provided through several agreements between the Governments. The State-Tribe Agreement is the umbrella agreement between the Governments, which establishes a long-term cooperative partnership to manage and operate the Trail/ROW consistent with a single-trail principle.

Under the State-Tribe Agreement, the State of Idaho owns and is primarily responsible for managing the Trail/ROW outside the exterior boundaries of the Coeur d'Alene Reservation. The Coeur d'Alene Tribe owns and is primarily responsible for managing the Trail/ROW within the exterior boundaries of the Reservation but outside of Heyburn Park. The State of Idaho and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe jointly own and co-manage the portion of the Trail/ROW through Heyburn Park.

The State-Tribe Agreement also includes four sub-agreements addressing the Governments' management and operation of the Trail/ROW. The present GMPOG is one of those sub-agreements.

The GMPOG provides for coordinated and unified management and operation of the Trail/ROW through the oversight of a Trail Commission, the Governments' long-term shared vision for the Trail/ROW, Trail user standards and requirements, routine maintenance, review of economic and recreational development plans, and involvement of local governments, adjacent landowners and other members of the public.

3.11.23. Heyburn Park Trail/ROW Operations Plan

The purpose of this Plan is to provide mutually agreed upon user standards and requirements for the portion of the Trail/ROW through the Park. The Plan also provides the routine operation, maintenance and repair activities by the State of Idaho and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe on the portion of the Trail/ROW through the Park.

3.11.24. Heyburn Park Trail/ROW Long-Term Management Plan

The purpose of this Plan is to provide the State and Tribe's shared vision for the operation and management of the portion of the Trail/ROW through the Park and to provide the mechanisms for implementing that vision.

The Trail/ROW brings a new dimension and range of opportunities to the Park and the surrounding area, functioning to protect health and welfare while also providing recreational opportunities, historical and cultural experiences and economic benefits to the region. The portion of the Trail/ROW through the Park will be jointly owned and co-managed by the State of Idaho and Coeur d'Alene Tribe as an integral and seamless part of the entire Trail/ROW and consistent with the Governments' shared desire to enhance recreational opportunities while preserving the natural beauty and habitat of the area.

The goals of this plan are to:

- 1) Jointly manage the present and future lands, features, structures, activities and uses of the portion of the Trail/ROW through the Park;
- 2) Jointly manage the portion of the Trail/ROW through the Park as an integral and seamless part of the entire Trail/ROW;
- 3) Retain and protect the natural beauty and habitat of the area;

- 4) Promote the use of the Trail for health and wellness;
- 5) Preserve cultural and historical sites along the Trail/ROW;
- 6) Enhance recreational and educational opportunities;
- 7) Foster economic development opportunities; and
- 8) Integrate trail use and opportunities with existing Park use.

3.11.25. Response Action Maintenance Plan for the Trail of the Coeur d'Alenes

The mission of the Response Action Maintenance Plan (RAMP) is to protect human health and the environment from the presence of contaminants that remain in place following response actions within the railroad ROW formerly operated by UPRR and other railroads, which has been converted into a recreational trail known as the Trail of the Coeur d'Alenes.

The UPRR rail line was constructed in the late 1800s to serve the mining industry in the Silver Valley of Northern Idaho. When the rail line was built, mine waste rock and tailings containing heavy metals were used at some locations for the original rail bed. In addition, the ROW was contaminated by ore concentrate spillage and by the fluvial deposition of contaminated materials within the floodplain. The contaminants of concern include lead, arsenic, cadmium and zinc.

In 1991, the Coeur d'Alene Tribe filed a Comprehensive Environmental, Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) lawsuit against UPRR to address releases of hazardous substances in the Coeur d'Alene basin, including contamination along the Wallace-Mullan Branch of the UPRR ROW. The Coeur d'Alene Tribe's lawsuit resulted in multi-year negotiations between the United States, the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, the State of Idaho and UPRR which resulted in the entry of the CD between the parties in 2000.

The CD requires UPRR to conduct certain response activities on the ROW, including but not limited to, certain contaminant removals, Trail construction and Maintenance and Repair (M&R) activities to preserve the condition of the Trail. The CD also requires UPRR to transfer by quitclaim deed(s) all of its right, title and interest in the ROW to the State of Idaho and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe.

The CD also provides for Operation and Maintenance to be performed or funded by the State of Idaho and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe in connection with the ROW Trail. These Operation and Maintenance -Trail (O&M – Trail) activities encompass all maintenance and repair activities in connection with the ROW Trail which are not specifically identified within the Statement of Work (SOW), Appendix G to the CD, as M&R activities for which UPRR is responsible. UPRR has established an escrow account for O&M activities. The State of Idaho and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe are required to use the monies from the escrow account to perform or fund O&M – Trail activities as provided by the State-Tribe Agreement.

3.11.26. Indian Reservation Roads Program Inventory

Transportation planning is a high priority identified by the Tribal Council affecting societal and economic development. Transportation and access exposure to natural disaster events is addressed in these assessments. The Coeur d'Alene Tribe annually addresses the IRR system to determine transportation needs, continuity of operations, and infrastructure longevity within the Coeur d'Alene Reservation.

3.11.27. Solid Waste Assessments I and II of the Coeur d'Alene Reservation

These reports provide an analysis of the solid waste flows on the Coeur d'Alene Reservation, including current volumes, components, transportation, costs, and final disposal. The analyses also provide projections for future waste volumes and recommendations for maintaining the systems. Assessment of abandoned landfills was conducted to provide a screening level assessment of six abandoned landfill sites in terms of potential threats to human health and safety, adverse environmental impacts, and potential for contamination of nearby groundwater and surface waters.

3.11.28. Facility Needs Assessment for the Coeur d'Alene Reservation

The Facility Needs Assessment for the Coeur d'Alene Reservation (draft 6/25/06), addressed Capital Facilities including major activities to develop a comprehensive needs assessment and a community visioning task leading to a Comprehensive Plan for the Coeur d'Alene Reservation. This effort addressed roads, water systems, sewer systems, solid waste facilities, public safety facilities, health facilities, social service facilities, community centers, and parks.

The overall objective of the study was to complete a needs assessment and goal setting activity associated with community facilities on the Coeur d'Alene Reservation.

3.11.29. Integration of Hazard Mitigation Actions with Existing Policies and Plans

The expectation of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe is to implement Pre-Disaster Mitigation Activities within the context of current Tribal policies, plans, and programs while strengthening those actions to administer pre-disaster mitigation actions on the Coeur d'Alene Reservation. To accomplish these actions, some of the stated plans and policies (of this Section 3.11) will be strengthened, while some new activities will be drafted and woven into the tapestry of the existing regulatory Tribal framework. Extensive regulatory experience of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe in exercising sovereign authority of self-governance for the land of the Coeur d'Alene Reservation and the people of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe ensures that when adopted by the Tribal Council, this Tribal Hazards Mitigation Plan will receive the serious attention it merits for long-term benefits defined here.

While administering their sovereign rights and considering the consequences of natural disasters, the Coeur d'Alene Tribe seeks to build and foster relationships with neighboring jurisdictions to help ensure the safety of human life, the protection of investments in real property and infrastructure, the regional economy, the traditional way of life, and the natural environment. This aim of building relationships and cooperation with neighboring jurisdictions from the States of Idaho and Washington to the Counties of Benewah, Kootenai, Latah (in Idaho) and the Counties of Whitman and Spokane (in Washington), and all of the municipal city jurisdictions located within the exterior boundaries of the Coeur d'Alene Reservation can be facilitated through an understanding of the goals, objectives, and procedures expressed in this planning document. Some pre-disaster mitigation activities expressed in this document (Chapter 7) are targeted at actions to be carried out by the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, while other activities rely on neighboring jurisdictions to complete their pre-disaster mitigation actions. Activities to be carried out by the Coeur d'Alene Tribe will be facilitated through the existing programmatic infrastructure expressed in this section of this document.