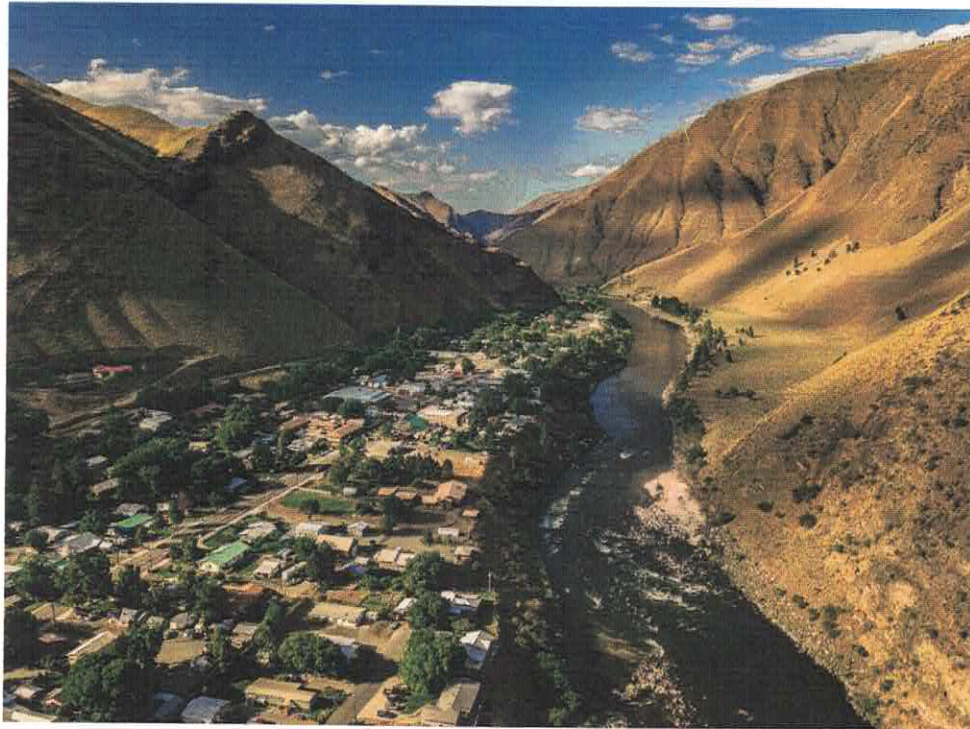


CITY OF RIGGINS COMPREHENSIVE PLAN 2023 - 2033



Updated June 2023

Prepared By:

Glenna McClure, Mayor

Roy Akins, Councilor

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Jonny Wilson, Councilor

Sherri Cereghino, Citizen

Matt Sinclair, Citizen

ADOPTION OF THE RIGGINS COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

ORDINANCE NUMBER: 229

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF RIGGINS, IDAHO, ADOPTING A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR THE CITY OF RIGGINS IDAHO; PROVIDING A SAVINGS CLAUSE; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE MAYOR AND COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF RIGGINS IDAHO:

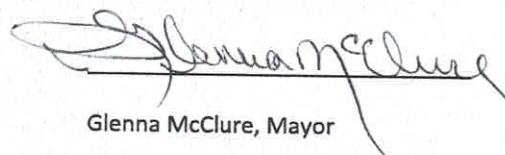
Section 1: That subsequent to a public hearing held May 10, 2023 and with due consideration of any testimony and comments at said public hearing, that certain Comprehensive Plan for the City of Riggins, Idaho, entitled City of Riggins Comprehensive Plan 2023 – 2033, dated June 14, 2023 is hereby adopted.

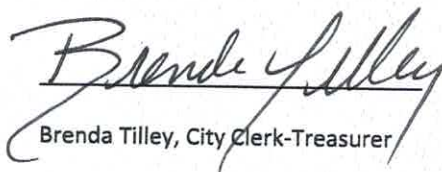
Section 2: That adoption of said Comprehensive Plan is hereby done by reference, in the manner authorized by Idaho Code Sections 67-6509 and 50-901. At least three (3) copies of said plan are on file with the office of the Riggins City Clerk in Riggins City Hall, 126 N. Main Street, Riggins, Idaho, and are available for public inspection.

Section 3: SAVINGS CLAUSE. If any section, paragraph, sentence, or provision hereof or the application thereof shall ever be held invalid or unenforceable by a court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the remaining portions of application hereof, which shall continue in full force and effect.

Section 4: EFFECTIVE DATE. This ordinance shall be in full force and effective from and after its passage, approval, and publication according to law.

PASSED BY THE CITY COUNCIL and approved by the Mayor this 14th day of June, 2023.


Glenna McClure, Mayor


Brenda Tilley, City Clerk-Treasurer

INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE:

WHAT IS A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN?

The City of Riggins Comprehensive Plan is the official public statement of the city's planning goals, objectives, and strategies for implementation. These provide the position of the community and provide the basis for policy decisions that are made on land use. They are intended to maintain and improve the quality of life enjoyed by those who live in Riggins. The responsibility of maintaining and improving the quality of life in the city is a responsibility shared jointly by the city's governmental officials and citizens alike.

The Plan includes information on many facets of our community, such as population, socioeconomics, physical conditions, land use, natural and built environments, transportation, legal, and fiscal aspects, which will all factor greatly into how, when, and where this community grows in the coming years. Because the contents of the Comprehensive Plan are guidelines only, implementation of specific projects, policies, and initiatives shall require approval by the Riggins City Council as the governing body. This plan was developed with a 10-year planning horizon in mind. However, the plan will be reviewed and updated periodically to continue to reflect the current conditions as well as the vision and priorities of the community.

PLANNING PROCESS AND COMMUNITY INPUT:

The development of this plan included input from many dedicated elected officials and staff, planning committee members, professional consultants, subject-matter experts, and Riggins residents and businesses. Community input into the plan was sought from the public through a survey process and in two focus areas identified by the planning committee: residents and business owners.

Each community input meeting and survey focused on the following questions:



What do you love about Riggins?

What do you wish that you could change about Riggins?

What is your BIG idea to make Riggins a better place to live/work in the next ten years?

Business owners' input was solicited using a slight variation of these questions:



What are the advantages of locating your business in Riggins?

What are your challenges to operating or expanding a business in Riggins?

What is your BIG idea to make Riggins a better place to live/work in the next ten years?

Survey responses are included as Appendix A to this document.

STATE OF IDAHO PLANNING MANDATE

Each local government within the State of Idaho is required to adopt, by resolution, a comprehensive plan as required by the State of Idaho Local Land Use Planning Act or LLUPA (Title 67, Chapter 65 of Idaho State Code). Specifically, I.C. Section 67-6508 states:

It shall be the duty of the planning or planning and zoning commission to conduct a comprehensive planning process designed to prepare, implement, and review and update a comprehensive plan, hereafter referred to as the plan. The plan shall include all land within the jurisdiction of the governing board. The plan shall consider previous and existing conditions, trends, compatibility of land uses, desirable goals and objectives, or desirable future situations for each planning component...

LLUPA identifies 17 planning components, listed as (a) through (q), which a plan must be based upon. The maps, charts, and reports included in a plan support the components as they may apply to land use regulations. Additional components and subject matter may be considered in a plan to address any unique considerations of a particular community. This plan includes the following planning components required by LLUPA.

1. **Property Rights** discusses the provisions that may be necessary to ensure that land use policies, restrictions, conditions, and fees do not violate private property rights.
2. **Population** contains information on past, present, and projected future trends in population.
3. **School Facilities and related Transportation** discusses the public-school capacity and related transportation and the considerations associated with future development.
4. **Economy** presents an analysis of the economic base of the area, including employment, industries, economies, and jobs.
5. **Natural Resources** gives an analysis of the rivers and other waters, forests, ranges, soils, fisheries, wildlife, minerals, and watersheds of the Riggins area, and their economic uses. These factors are useful in establishing limitations and potentials of land use.
6. **Hazardous Areas** is an analysis of known natural and manmade hazards within the area.
7. **Public Facilities and Services** is an analysis of the City's water, sewer, and power systems, police and fire protection, health and welfare facilities, libraries, solid waste disposal facilities, public safety facilities, and related services.
8. **Transportation** is an analysis, prepared in coordination with the local jurisdiction of the Idaho Transportation Department, of the highways, streets, and sidewalks of the city.
9. **Parks and Recreation** is an analysis of the City's parks and recreational facilities and expected future needs.

10. **Historic Resources and Special Sites** is an analysis of areas, sites, or structures of historical, archeological, architectural, or scenic significance.
11. **Housing** is an analysis of housing conditions and needs, including goals and objectives for providing safe, sanitary, and adequate housing.
12. **Community Design** is an analysis of needs for governing landscaping, building design, tree planting, signs, and suggested patterns and standards for community design, development, and beautification.
13. **Land Use** describes the current vision for a mix of future land uses that will realize the community's diverse goals.

LEGAL AUTHORITY AND PLANNING AREA

This Riggins Comprehensive Plan, after recommendation and adoption by the Riggins City Council following a public hearing as mandated by Idaho Code, will replace the September 1994 Comprehensive Plan.

Pursuant to Idaho Code section 67-6509(d), any person may petition and recommend amendments to the comprehensive plan at any time. The Council will review the request and follow the proper amendment procedures if they feel it is in the best interest of the city.

The geographic area covered by and considered in this plan includes the incorporated areas of the City of Riggins and the Area of City Impact for the City of Riggins, as negotiated with Idaho County, and adopted by Riggins City Ordinances 126 and Idaho County Ordinance 1994-3.

USES OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

1. **Legislative:** To meet the requirements of the 1975 Land Use Planning Act of the State of Idaho (Idaho Code, Title 67, Chapter 65). This also establishes general land-use guidelines that later zoning regulations must be consistent with.
2. **Policy:** To clarify and articulate public policies and the intentions of the City of Riggins with respect to the rights and expectations of the public, private enterprise, and local government.
3. **Educational:** To enable residents, public agencies, and economic interests to become informed of the City's plans and priorities.
4. **Coordination:** To establish a basis for coordination and understanding among residents, economic interests, city officials, private landowners and public agencies within the City of Riggins and the Riggins Area of Impact.

COMMUNITY VISION

A COMMUNITY VISION FOR 2035

Riggins maintains the charm of a small-town community with caring people and businesses that support residents and visitors alike. Riggins is a community whose residents help one another and buoy their community when needed. Our community values its youth and strives to provide superior educational opportunities with up-to-date facilities. The uniqueness, friendliness, and safety of Riggins creates an atmosphere that brings former graduates back to live, work, and raise their children.

Riggins' reputation as a 'whitewater capital' builds upon its proximity to outdoor recreation and beautiful scenery that attracts visitors from around the world. Hospitality and rec-tech businesses needed to support the tourism industry continue to grow. The city hosts year-round corporate retreats as companies take advantage of Riggins' remote location and outdoor team building opportunities.

Our history is important and provides an opportunity to build upon historical and cultural tourism. Community events continue to attract visitors throughout the year, generating revenues for the town's accommodation providers, eating establishments, grocery stores, and gas stations. Riggins is home to a growing variety of shops, galleries, and recreation providers.

Challenges such as lack of housing are being addressed through collaboration and out-of-the-box thinking. The number of multifamily dwellings to support workers has increased and a senior assisted living facility allows older residents to stay in their hometown. The city is preparing for the need to expand municipal services as residential growth demands.

The city looks toward and plans for the future. While limited by the canyon walls, there are opportunities that are yet to be thought of that will foster continued growth and vitality in Riggins. With its welcoming community and can-do attitude, Riggins will continue to be a wonderful place to live and a great place to do business.

HISTORY AND LOCATION

A BRIEF HISTORY OF RIGGINS

Riggins lies between the two deepest gorges in North America and sits in a mountain canyon at the confluence of the Little Salmon River and famous Salmon River, the longest free-flowing river contained within one state. For centuries, Nez Perce Indians camped along the banks of both rivers. In the 1860's, the discovery of gold at Pierce and Florence brought an influx of miners and trappers to the area. Chinese miners sluiced the banks of the Salmon and by the end of the Nez Perce War trails were built by early day packers and settlers, opening the rugged area to settlement.

Today, Riggins is the whitewater mecca of the northwest - known for its spectacular rapids and scenic beauty. The former lumber town is now a tourism destination, attracting visitors from around the world to hunt and fish, raft, and jet boat on the main Salmon River.

EARLY RIGGINS

In the 1850's Riggins was known as "Gouge Eye" after a saloon fight between two gold miners led to the obvious. In 1893 Isaac and Mary Irwin and their five sons filed for a homestead and built the first house in what is now Riggins. They were soon joined by ranching and farming homesteaders. The town continued to grow and in 1908 the community petitioned for a post office with Richard Riggins as postmaster. Postal authorities named the town Riggins as the name submitted was already in use by another community.



Figure 1: Riggins First School, 1901

To travel to the county seat of Grangeville, early settlers had to follow a narrow, winding north-south wagon road, use the ferry to cross the river and then continue to Grangeville.



Figure 2: Riggins, 1924

In 1912 the state constructed a bridge across the Salmon River at the north end of town. When the federal government established the U.S highway system in 1926 the north-south road became what is now U.S. Highway 95. Riggins became part of the 1,574-mile U.S. Highway 95 that runs from Canada to Mexico.

High mountains line both sides of the town, geographically isolating Riggins until the 1937 road improvements. Limited by the mountains, Riggins business district developed along Main Street (Highway 95) throughout the length of the town.

Time Zone Bridge, crossing the Salmon River north of Riggins, delineates the changes between Pacific time to the north of town and Mountain time to the south.

RIGGINS TODAY

The Salmon River has always been important to Riggins. When the sawmill burned down for a second time in 1982 that importance grew. The area started to attract rafters, boaters, and kayakers to the fast-flowing crystal-clear river and has now grown to the magnitude that Riggins is known as “Idaho’s Whitewater Capital” and gateway to premier outdoor recreation and adventure.

Each year thousands of people come for exciting, but safe, whitewater river excursions on the Salmon River. Trips include day and overnight options; customized trips may be longer in duration.

Anglers fish the Salmon River for steelhead, salmon, bass, trout, and sturgeon. High-adventure campers can pack into Gospel Hump and the Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness that lie to the east or the Seven Devils Mountains and Hells Canyon National Recreation Area that lie to the west.



Figure 3: Salmon River Whitewater Rafting



Figure 4: Salmon River Jet Boat Races

The Salmon River is a significant amenity for Riggins, most community activities involve the river. A popular women’s steelhead fishing tournament, usually occurring in February and March, attracts over 600 women competing for prizes. The Salmon River Jet Boat Races, the third weekend in April, increases the population five-fold. The Races kick off with a Friday night boat show and barbecue. The Time Zone Bridge and designated viewing areas are lined with spectators Saturday and Sunday as race crews reach speeds from 80 to 130 miles hour while navigating the whitewater of the Salmon River. Racers are timed navigating eight-mile

legs of the Salmon River ten times for a weekend running a total of eighty miles of whitewater.

The first full weekend in May brings the annual Riggins Rodeo, a community draw since 1948. Sponsored by the Salmon River Cowboys Association, festivities include two afternoons of rodeo, a Cowboy Breakfast and a traditional community parade.

The Riggins Sacred Salmon Ceremony and Friendship Feast takes place on the second Saturday in May. This event celebrates the return of the salmon to Nez Perce Tribe ancestral waters. Native Americans and the public come together to celebrate this annual historical event.

River activities continue during summer with the annual Big Water Blowout River Festival, a family-fun event held the first Saturday in June. Whitewater outfitters offer discounted rafting trips, and the City Park is the site of an evening concert. Hot Summer Nights, the fourth Friday and Saturday of July, includes a car show, talent show and live music in the City Park.

LOCATION

Riggins is located at [45°25'20"N 116°18'57"W](#) (45.422125, -116.315848) at an elevation of 1,821 feet. Riggins is approximately 150 highway miles north of Boise, Idaho and 120 miles south-southwest of Lewiston, Idaho. Riggins is the most northwestern town in the Mountain time zone. According to the United States Census Bureau, the City has a total area of 0.45 square miles, of which, 0.43 square miles is land and 0.02 square miles is water.

Annual precipitation averages 25 inches and accumulated snowfall average is 20 inches (typical snowfall is less than ½ inch per 24-hour period). Spring temperatures range from 35 to 73 degrees, summer 52 to 91 degrees, fall 33 to 80 degrees, and winter 27 - 49 degrees.



Figure 2: State of Idaho Map

PROPERTY RIGHTS

EXISTING CONDITIONS

The U.S. Constitution and the Idaho State Constitution mandate protection of property rights. Property rights will be considered and protected at every level in evaluating land use decisions within the City of Riggins.

The Riggins City Council shall endeavor to respect the rights of property owners who desire to put their property to its highest and best use. The City of Riggins seeks to balance private property rights with community planning, public health, and safety needs within the accepted confines of the national, state, and local laws.

In making land use decisions, the Riggins City Council will consider the rights of property owners and residents to the continued peaceful enjoyment and use of their property while considering the long-term public interest. The City of Riggins will consider the real costs of development. It may control uses when they are deemed a detriment or expense to other property owners in the community.

Background:

The U.S. Constitution and the Idaho State Constitution mandate protection of property rights. Chapter 80, Title 67, and Section 67-6508 of the Idaho Code require that local land use regulations and policies be scrutinized, and adequate measures be taken to ensure that these regulations and policies do not adversely impact private property rights without due process of law.

The Local Land Use Planning Act states that the Comprehensive Plan shall be based on certain components, the first of these being the Property Rights Component. Idaho Code Section 67-6508(a) states:

Property Rights – An analysis of provisions which may be necessary to ensure that land use policies, restrictions, conditions, and fees do not violate private property rights, adversely impact property values, or create unnecessary technical limitations on the use of property and analysis as prescribed under the declarations of purpose in Chapter 80, Title 67, Idaho Code.

Any laws or regulations governing private property use should depend upon the government's authority and responsibility to protect public health, safety, and welfare. Based upon this premise, the courts have supported the limitation of property use through land use planning, zoning ordinances, setback requirements and environmental regulations.

Regulatory Takings: While governmental entities can take property for articulated public purposes with just compensation, such as for the construction of highways or other similar projects, governmental regulation is a more subtle means by which a taking may occur. This type of taking is often referred to as a regulatory taking and is a situation where governmental regulations restrict the available uses of a

property to such a degree as to prohibit any economically viable use of the property. The public review process required by Idaho State Code for evaluating proposed regulations is a method to safeguard rights of private property owners. The City should use the public review process to carefully consider the potential impacts to property rights for land use decisions and legislation. If property is subject to regulatory jurisdiction of multiple government agencies, each agency should be sensitive to the cumulative impacts of the various regulatory restrictions.

To assist local governments in avoiding an unintended regulatory taking, the State of Idaho Attorney General provides a list of questions to be utilized in judging the potential of land use decisions and legislation to create regulatory takings. While these questions provide a framework for evaluating the impact of proposed regulations, takings questions normally arise in the context of a specific affected property. Although a question may be answered affirmatively, it does not mean that there has been a "taking." Rather, it means there could be a constitutional issue and that the City should carefully review the proposed action.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

GOAL: Protect individual property rights, community rights, public health, and safety needs within the accepted confines of local, state, and national laws.

Objectives:

1. Utilize the Attorney General's manual "Idaho Regulatory Takings Act Guidelines" to evaluate City policies and ordinances.
2. Consider fundamental property rights of all parties and the effects of decisions when adopting and applying planning policies and city ordinances.

POPULATION AND GROWTH

EXISTING CONDITIONS AND FUTURE GROWTH

In the last 20 years, the population of Riggins has been on a plateau. Riggins's population peaked at 588 in 1960 and in the last 20 years has remained at around 410. Declining employment in the timber industry and with the Forest Service resulted in falling population for the next few decades.

Riggins economy traditionally relied on logging, wood products manufacturing, agriculture, ranching, and federal land management. Over time, those sectors have provided fewer jobs. Today, only a few logging and wood products companies remain. Since the 1980s, tourism has grown in importance.

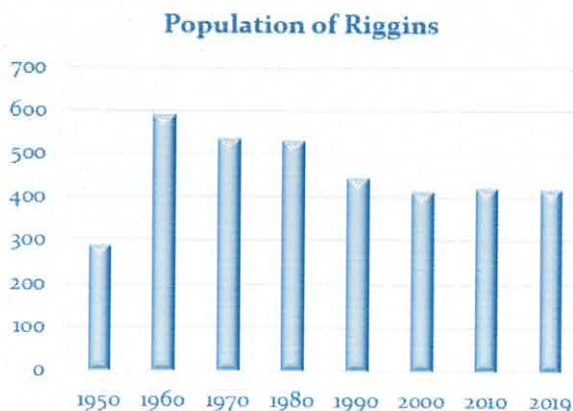


Table 1: Source - Idaho Department of Labor

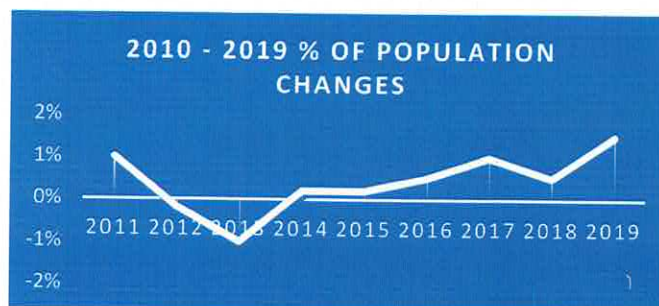


Table 2: Source - Idaho Department of Labor

The population projection chart below shows possible growth patterns for the city in the next 15 years. Growth is expected to be modest with a growth trajectory anticipated between one and two percent.

Population Projections for Riggins: 2020-2035

Basis of Projection	2020	2025	2030	2035
Growth rate since 2010	416	426	436	446
1% Annual Growth	420	430	440	450
1.5% Annual Growth	422	432	443	455
2% Annual Growth	424	434	445	457

Table 3: Source - Idaho Department of Labor

AGE OF POPULATION

Economic hardship in the 1980s - caused by job losses in logging, wood products, and agriculture - forced many young people to move out of the area. Also, people began having smaller families. With fewer children and young adults, the population aged considerably.

The Riggins zip code area's population grew faster than the U.S. population in the last decade. According to population estimates made by Moscow-based economic modeling company, Emsi, the population in the Riggins zip code areas grew 8 percent from 908 in 2010 to 983 in 2019. The growth came almost entirely in the senior population.

Starting in the 1990s, the area began to see an increase in retirees moving there. The American Community Survey estimates that 94 people a year moved into the Riggins zip code area from different states or different counties in Idaho between 2015 and 2019. It does not provide information about how many people moved out, but given the area's population growth, obviously more people moved in than moved out. Lack of available housing may be limiting the number of people who are moving in.

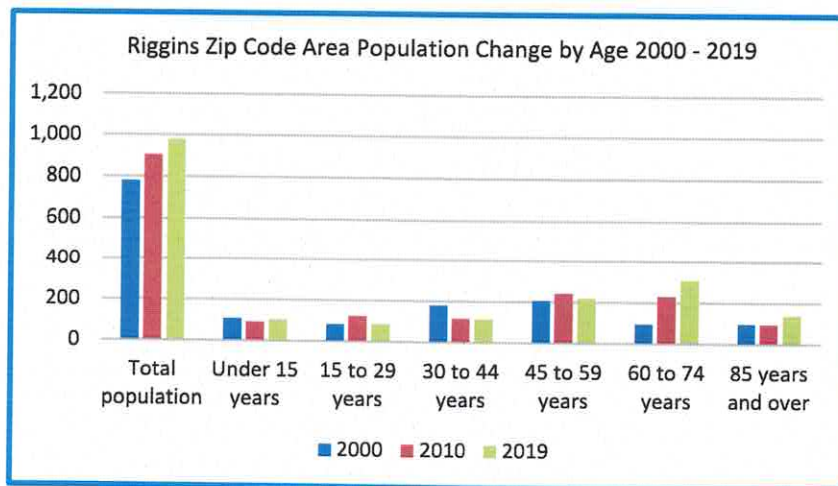


Table 4: Source - Emsi Burning Glass

HOUSEHOLDS

According to the 2019 ACS 5-Year Estimates, Riggins had 139 households - 61 were families, 78 were nonfamily households. The average household size in Riggins was 1.75. In Riggins, 50.4 percent of households people lived alone. In contrast, people live alone in 14 percent of Idaho households. That difference is mostly due to the higher proportion of people 65 and over in the city as senior citizens are more likely to live alone. About 10 percent of families in Riggins had children under 18 years old, while 33 percent of Idaho families did. That is another reflection that Riggins's population skews older than the state's population.

Riggins has a relatively low rate of home ownership. Of the households in Riggins, about 60 percent live in their own homes, while 70 percent of households in Idaho are owner-occupied, according to the Census Bureau's 2019 American Community Survey.

INCOME

Income in Riggins is lower compared to most of Idaho County, and considerably lower than much of the rest of the state. The mean income of Riggins' residents is \$41,599 annually. This table depicts the 2019 income (2019 inflation adjusted dollars) of families and households in Riggins.

The American Community Survey estimate that 84 people in the City of Riggins lived in households with incomes below the poverty level. That is 32.6 percent of the city's residents. The city's poverty rate is higher than the county's rate of 13.8 percent and the state's rate of 9.1 percent.

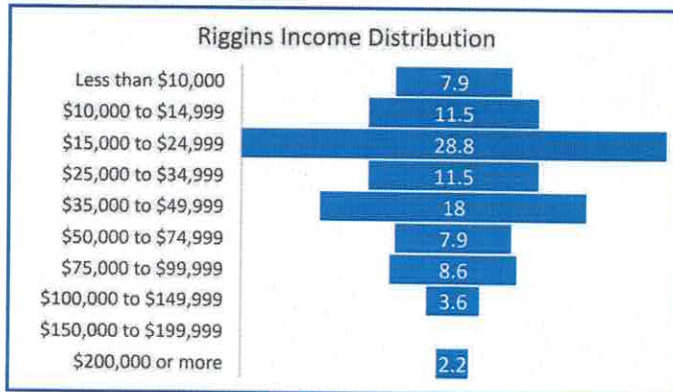


Table 5: Source - 2019 American Community Survey

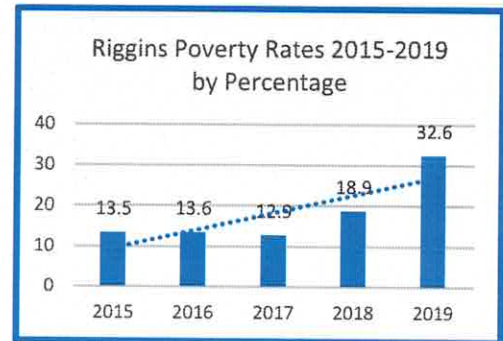


Table 6: Source - 2019 American Community Survey

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Goal #1: Maintain, as a minimum, a stable population within the city.

Goal #2: Promote the community to attract more year-round residents.

Goal #3: Promote the community to attract light industry and outdoor recreationalists.

Objectives:

1. Encourage support of local businesses while encouraging new business start-ups.
2. Encourage returning visitors to invest in the community by developing business opportunities.
3. Encourage young people to remain in the community through civic engagement and employment opportunities.

ECONOMY & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

EXISTING CONDITIONS

Rural communities' economies are often representative of county or regional industries. Riggins, like Idaho County, has traditionally depended on natural resources such as farming, ranching, logging, and wood products but has diversified its economy over the last 25 years.

Idaho County mountains, forests and rivers offer breath taking scenery and exciting recreational opportunities, and the area is known for an outdoor recreational economy. Its lodging, restaurant, and tourist shops have become more sophisticated in recent years.

EMPLOYMENT

Riggins' economy traditionally relied on logging, wood products manufacturing, ranching, and federal land management. Over time, those sectors have provided fewer jobs and have shifted heavily towards leisure and hospitality based around recreation on the Snake and Salmon Rivers. The closure of the Salmon River Lumber Company sawmill in 1982 was a blow. Today, only a few logging and wood products companies remain in the region and provide very minimal overall employment.

Employment rose rapidly in the 2004 to 2007 period, then fell sharply during the severe recession that began in 2008. After 2015, employment began rising again until the coronavirus economic downturn caused job losses in 2020. Jobs rebounded in 2021 back to their 2019 levels and are forecast to add approximately 10 percent additional jobs through 2026.

Leisure and hospitality – tourist activities, lodging, restaurants, and bars employ about forty percent of average employment, four times the ten percent Leisure and Hospitality employment level of Idaho County as a whole. Leisure and Hospitality employment varies from a workforce of under 60 people in an average winter month and expands to over 200 at its July-August peak.

The largest employers in the Riggins zip code include the Salmon River School District, guides/outfitters, and hospitality and tourism. Many outfitters and guides operate out of Riggins, but their employment levels are highly seasonal.

Government sectors employ around 60 people and include the school district, city/county, Forest Service, and postal service. Government sector jobs represent under 20 percent of total employment in Riggins compared to 27 percent for Idaho County.

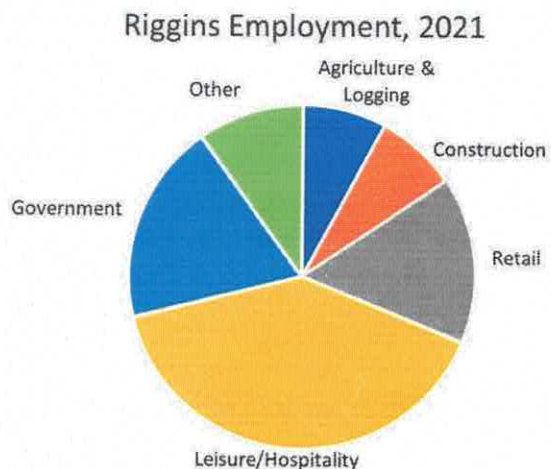


Table 5: Source - Idaho Department of Labor

In 2019 only 99 of the 192 employees working within city limits lived in Riggins (51.6 percent). Of the 99 living in Riggins, only 28 were employed within city limits (28.3 percent) with 71 residents working outside of Riggins (71.7 percent).

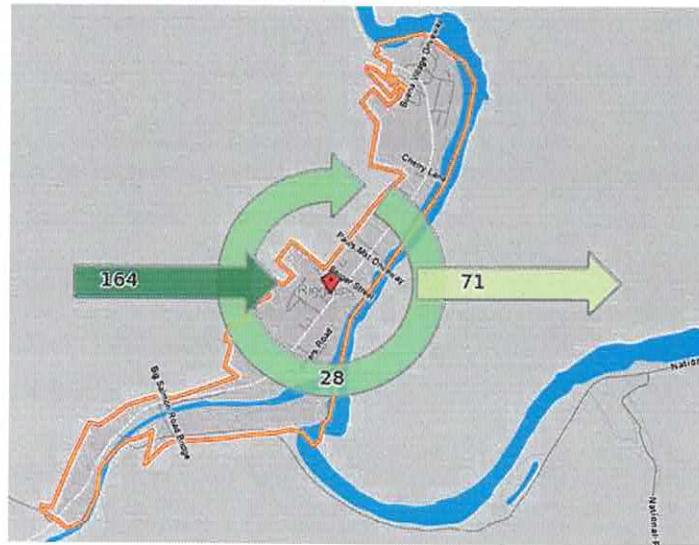


Figure 7: Source - U.S. Census Bureau on The Map

Most inbound commuters come from Pollock, New Meadows, Lucile, Grangeville, McCall and White Bird. Outbound workers travel primarily to Grangeville, New Meadows, McCall, and Lucile.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The City of Riggins is a member of Clearwater Economic Development Association, a regional economic development organization that serves the five counties of North Central Idaho through community and economic development as well as providing small business loans and financing. The city is also served by Ida-Lew Economic Development Council, located in, Grangeville which provides direct business support in Idaho and Lewis counties.

The Salmon River Chamber of Commerce works to improve the economic welfare of Riggins and White Bird by promoting new businesses and retaining and/or expanding existing businesses.

Other resources available for business support in Riggins include the Idaho Department of Commerce and the Idaho Small Business Development Center.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Goal #1: Achieve a healthy and diversified economy.

Goal #2: Promote Riggins as a good place to live and to do business.

Objectives

1. Promote the development of a healthy and varied commercial sector.
2. Encourage existing or potential businesses to rehabilitate and preserve commercial structures.
3. Maintain representation on local and regional economic development organizations to promote and encourage the economic vitality of Riggins.
4. Engage with business associations, chambers of commerce, and other groups to ensure congruent economic goals for the community.

COMMUNITY DESIGN

EXISTING CONDITIONS

The physical character and design of a community is important, as it creates a first impression for visitors and potential businesses and contributes to the quality of life for residents.

State mandates regarding planning ask that communities include in their comprehensive plan an analysis of community design regarding the:

"[. . .] needs for governing landscaping, building design, tree planting, signs, and suggested patterns and standards for community design, development, and beautification."

Riggins is characterized by its welcoming, small-town atmosphere which supports its primary industries – outdoor recreation and tourism. The community's main arterial is U.S. Highway 95 which is lined primarily by recreational outfitting, lodging providers, and food and beverage establishments.

The city does not have existing ordinances governing the architectural design of buildings, the city encourages building that is in keeping with the historic character of the town.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES:

Goal: Promote efforts to improve community aesthetic appearance, safety, and function.

Objectives:

1. Encourage clean-up and maintenance of lots in accordance with existing city ordinances.
2. Support smart growth development that encourages a mix of building types and uses, diverse housing and transportation options, and development within existing neighborhoods.

PUBLIC FACILITIES, SERVICES, AND UTILITIES

EXISTING CONDITIONS

CITY HALL

Riggins City Hall, located at 126 N Main Street, is open Monday through Friday, 10:00 AM – 5:00 PM. City Hall is staffed by the City Clerk/Treasurer and Deputy Clerk/Library Director. Regular City Council meetings are held the second Wednesday of each month at 6:30 PM in the City Hall.

Future Needs and Opportunities: City Hall is ADA accessible and meets current needs for the city. Future needs include upgrades to the public restroom and replacing HVAC systems.



Figure 8: Riggins City Hall

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

The city currently has one full-time employee, the EMS Director, who is certified EMT-Basic. Volunteer EMT's and drivers also provide services to the community. The city has a 2021 Ford F-350 ambulance and a backup 2006 Ford ambulance, as well as a 2012 Ford extrication vehicle. The Salmon River Dive Team currently provides water rescue services in the area and utilizes a 2001 Ford truck for its services.



Figure 9: City of Riggins Emergency Response Vehicles

The Riggins ambulance staff provides emergency medical services for the Salmon River Canyon, City of Riggins, Lucile, and Pollock areas. They serve a large part of the Highway 95 Corridor.

Future Needs and Opportunities: Improvements to the current facility or construction of a new facility to accommodate emergency response needs of the community.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

The City of Riggins does not have a city police force or station. The County provides an additional full-time deputy who serves the area surrounding Riggins. Detainees are transported to the county jail facility in Grangeville and are the responsibility of Idaho County.

Future Needs and Opportunities: Investigate the benefits of city funded law enforcement as future growth or conditions indicate.

FIRE PROTECTION

The City Fire Department has an appointed Fire Chief who works part-time for the city. In addition, eight community volunteers assist in the provision of fire responses.

The city has three fire response vehicles – a 1980 Mack, a 1973 LaFrance, and a 1991 Chevrolet Snuffer pickup. The city has a Mutual Aid Agreement with the Salmon River Rural Fire Department.



Figure 10: City of Riggins Fire Truck

Future Needs and Opportunities: Improvements to the current facility or construction of a new facility to accommodate emergency response needs of the community.

WATER TREATMENT AND DISTRIBUTION

The city water system consists of two wells that provide water for residential and commercial use, as well as fire protection. Both wells are located on Well Street and together can produce 500,000 gallons per day.

A major water upgrade in 2000 replaced the lines with a new 380,000-gallon storage tank. The city passed a \$350,000 Revenue Bond which is held by the USDA-Rural Development.

Future Needs and Opportunities: Increase capacity through adding additional wells as needed.

WASTEWATER

The City Wastewater System consists of a treatment plant, four major lift stations, and approximately four miles of sewer line with 87 maintenance holes. The treatment plant, constructed in 1976, is an activated sludge facility with an aerobic digester, secondary clarifier, chlorination chamber and drying beds. After processing, the effluent is chlorinated and discharged into the Salmon River. The City's EPA permit to discharge into the river is limited to the plants maximum design capacity of 105,000 gallons per day. This permit is monitored closely, requiring testing and monitoring daily. The city passed a \$1.3 million dollar bond to upgrade the system in 2010.

Future Needs and Opportunities: Upgrades as needed to meet EPA permits and community needs.

IRRIGATION DITCH

The Water Department also includes the Irrigation Ditch which is approximately three miles of ditch running from the Little Salmon River to the north end of the city. Residents with access to the ditch are billed a flat rate based on the size of their property during the summer months to help offset the ongoing maintenance costs. During the summer months when water demand is at the highest, the

availability of the ditch water is a huge asset needed to reduce the impact on the City Water system and its equipment.

Future Needs and Opportunities: Upgrades to include rockslide mitigation, upgrades to canal systems, flow sensor automation.

STORM WATER

The city maintains 87 stormwater drains which drain into the Salmon River.

Future Needs and Opportunities: Upgrades as needed.

SOLID WASTE AND RECYCLING

The city provides solid waste services within city limits.

Future Needs and Opportunities: Residential recycling services.

ANIMAL CONTROL

The City requires dogs be licensed and enforces policies per the ordinance.

Future Needs and Opportunities: N/A

CEMETERY

The Riggins Central District maintains the Riggins Cemetery located within city limits.

Future Needs and Opportunities: N/A

POSTAL SERVICE

The City of Riggins United States Postal Service office is located at 402 S. Main Street. City and area of impact residents receive their mail via rural route delivery or post office boxes.

Future Needs and Opportunities: N/A

UTILITIES

The city and its residents' electrical services are provided by Idaho Power.

Future Needs and Opportunities: N/A

HOSPITALS AND CLINICS

St. Luke's McCall Medical Center is a community hospital located 46 miles south of Riggins. Syringa Hospital and Clinics, 44 miles north of Riggins, is a rural acute care hospital for general medical and surgical care for inpatient, outpatient, and emergency room patients.

Future Needs and Opportunities: N/A

SENIOR PROGRAMS

Salmon River Senior Citizens, Inc. provides weekly congregate meals, operates a Community Food Pantry, and hosts the Idaho Foodbank mobile distribution on the 2nd Thursday of the month. The Senior Center also provides transportation needs for senior, disabled persons, and those with medical appointments to Grangeville and McCall twice weekly. Salmon River Senior Citizens serves senior meals on Tuesdays at the Riggins Community Center.

Future Needs and Opportunities: A building dedicated to senior programs that would accommodate the growing needs of Riggins' senior population.

IDAHO FOOD BANK/OTHER

Idaho Food Bank mobile distribution serves the Riggins Community the 2nd Thursday and 4th Tuesday of the month. www.idahofoodbank.org

Future Needs and Opportunities: N/A

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The Idaho Department of Labor does not have an office in Riggins. www.labor.idaho.gov/dnn

Future Needs and Opportunities: N/A

SALMON RIVER PUBLIC LIBRARY

The Salmon River Public Library is in Riggins City Hall at 126 N Main Street. Library services include internet access, WIFI, printing, scanning, borrowing books worldwide, and DVD rental. Library hours are 10:00 AM – 5:00 PM Monday through Friday.

Future Needs and Opportunities: Future opportunities include construction of user amenities such as outdoor reading patios and additional bookshelves.



Figure 11: Salmon River Public Library

COMMUNITY CENTERS



Figure 12: Riggins Community Center

Two community centers, the Riggins Community Center and the Salmon River Heritage Center, offer the residents locations to hold community events, meetings, weddings, dances, reunions, bazaars and more. Both facilities are located on South Lodge Street.

The Community Center opened in 2014 and has a full kitchen in the lower level.

The Salmon River Heritage Center is housed in the former Ruark home which was built in the late 1950's. The Heritage Center was developed in 2001 to showcase the city's heritage while providing a smaller community gathering place.

Future Needs and Opportunities: Future needs for the Community Center include replacing the current lift and parking lot upgrades.

TELECOMMUNICATION

Limited cell service providers are available in the city. Landline telecommunication is provided by Ziply Fiber. Internet services are available from a variety of providers.

Future Needs and Opportunities: N/A

TELEVISION AND RADIO

Television services are available through Dish Network, Direct Network and internet providers. KORT-FM radio station broadcasts a country music format from Grangeville, Idaho.

Future Needs and Opportunities: N/A

NEWSPAPERS

Three newspapers are available to residents of Riggins, the Lewiston Tribune (Lewiston, ID), Idaho County Free Press (Grangeville, ID), and McCall Star News (McCall, ID).

Future Needs and Opportunities: N/A

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES:

Goal #1: Promote efforts to improve community aesthetic appearance, safety, and function.

Goal #2: Provide adequate and effective fire and emergency services.

Objectives:

1. Maintain adequate public facilities and services at a reasonable cost and to the benefit to the community.
2. Development patterns should be consistent with the available services and utilities to include land capacity and development goals. The city should refrain from extending public services to areas outside the corporate limits.
3. Coordinate public improvement programs within the city so responsible approaches are applied.
4. Keep current the monitoring of an adequate sewage system and sewage management plan to meet the needs of the city to include future growth potential.
5. Seek out and utilize available public funding for the upgrading of all public services, facilities, and utilities.
6. Adequate water pressure, quality, and quantity of supplies shall be required for domestic uses and for fire protection purposes.

SCHOOL FACILITIES AND STUDENT TRANSPORTATION:

SCHOOL FACILITIES



Figure 13: Salmon River JointSchool District Students Performing

Riggins is part of the Salmon River Joint School District 243 which has a K-12 enrollment of approximately 143 students, two principals, and 16 teachers. The district is committed to improving student learning and achievement at all levels.

The Mission Statement of the Salmon River Joint School District is: We will strive to inspire and empower every student to achieve their fullest

potential as an individual, to build skills and attitudes necessary to become successful citizens with personal integrity in an ever-changing society.

The vision of Salmon River Joint School District is:

- to create a partnership that includes students, educators, parents, and community,
- to cultivate a healthy environment which promotes the mastery of essential skills,
- and, to instill a lifelong desire for learning.

The Riggins Elementary School serves students pre – K through grade 5 while the Salmon River JR/SR High School serves grades 6 through 12. Enrollment in the past three years has increased at the elementary school but declined at the junior/senior high school.

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Riggins Elementary	50	57	62	62
Salmon River JR/SR High	68	67	66	62

The Riggins JR/SR High School was built in 1959, the elementary School was built in 1965. Additions include the construction of a multi-purpose building and an agriculture shop in 1970 and a fieldhouse building in 1995.

STUDENT TRANSPORTATION

Student transportation is provided by the Salmon River Joint School District.

FUTURE NEEDS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Future needs and opportunities include identification of needs presented by growth of student population and general maintenance of the district's facilities.



Figure 14: Salmon River Football Team honoring the National Anthem; photo by Joy Swift.

HISTORICAL RESOURCES AND SPECIAL SITES

EXISTING CONDITIONS

The City of Riggins is fortunate to have several sites of historical significance to the community.

HERITAGE AND HISTORICAL SITES

Riggins and the surrounding area are rich with registered historic places. Many of Riggins heritage sites are accessible via the Salmon River Heritage Walking Tour, a series of monument stations and plaques located throughout town depicting Riggins history. Conveniently located adjacent to the city's sidewalks, most of the Heritage Tour monuments and plaques can be seen within an easy one mile walk along and around the main street. A map of the walking tour can be found at

<https://www.rigginsidaho.org/community/page/salmon-river-heritage-walking-tour>.

The Aitken Barn on the Little Salmon River, prominently visible from the U.S. Highway 95 near Riggins in Idaho County, Idaho was built in 1914. It was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1982. It is a balloon-frame "basilica plan" building, with one-story lean-tos on both sides of a two-story central section. The central section has a hip roof to the rear. There is a clerestory wall of the hayloft with three square, small windows. The lean-to sections have stalls for horses and for dairy cows.



Figure 15: Aitken Barn, Built 1914

The Riggins Motel, at 615 S. State Highway 95 in Riggins was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2001. It has also been known as Rowe Motel. It is a U-shaped motel complex consisting of two cottages and three multi-unit sections totaling 18 rooms. Its first cottage was built in 1946, a second was built in 1946, and the remainder was built in 1947–50, in 1951–52, and in 1952. These are one-story frame buildings on poured concrete foundations, which "reflect the Minimal Traditional style popular in the 1940s and 1950s."



Figure 16: Riggins Motel, Built 1946

The complex was deemed notable as "the cottages" and the motel units composing the Riggins Motel exemplify the combination and transition of early roadside hostelry from the cottage-camp phase to the motor-court phase of American roadside architecture. The buildings embody the characteristics and design typical of post-WWII motel architecture.

Future Needs and Opportunities: Designation of additional historic places within and near Riggins.

SALMON RIVER HERITAGE WALKING TOUR

The Salmon River Heritage Walking Tour is a series of monument stations and plaques, located throughout town, depicting the history and heritage of Riggins. Conveniently located adjacent to city sidewalks, most of the monuments can be seen with a one-mile walk. A detailed map may be obtained online or from City Hall and many local establishments.

Future Needs and Opportunities: Maintenance of Walking Tour plaques, add additional heritage sites as opportunities arise.

RIGGINS COMMUNITY CENTER AND HERITAGE CENTER



Figure 17: Riggins Community Center

Riggins Community Center, 121 South Lodge Street, was originally constructed in 1953 as the Riggins Odd Fellows and Rebekah Lodge, and serves now as the site for community meetings, weddings, reunions, bazaars and more. The Salmon River Senior Citizens group uses the community center's kitchen in the lower level as a senior meal site each Tuesday and twice monthly as food pantry distribution site.

The Salmon River Heritage Center, located at 109 South Lodge Street, is used for small group meetings or events. Built in the 1950's, the Heritage Center houses historical interpretive displays that change regularly.



Figure 18: Salmon River Heritage Center

Future Needs and Opportunities: New handicap accessible lift, replace basement flooring.

RIGGINS VISITOR'S CENTER

The City of Riggins does not have a dedicated Visitor's Center. The Salmon River Chamber of Commerce website, www.rigginsidaho.com, provides event information, resources for conferences and groups and a comprehensive list of things to do and see in the area.

Future Needs and Opportunities: Brick and mortar visitors center to assist visitors during peak season.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES:

Goal: Maintain and preserve areas of interest in our community, whether for lessons in education and historical preservation or to maintain a sense of community.

Objectives:

1. Maintain and upgrade historical Walking Tour placards, add additional heritage sites to the Historical Walking Tour as opportunities arise.
2. Support the designation of additional historically recognized sites within and near Riggins.

HOUSING

EXISTING CONDITIONS

According to the 2020 Census estimates, the City of Riggins has 271 housing units of which 212 are occupied. Median gross rent in Riggins is \$863 per month; 23.5 percent of renters pay less than \$500; 68.6 percent pay \$500 to \$999, and 7.8 percent rent for \$1,000 to \$1,499 monthly. Housing values range from less than \$50,000 to \$500,000:

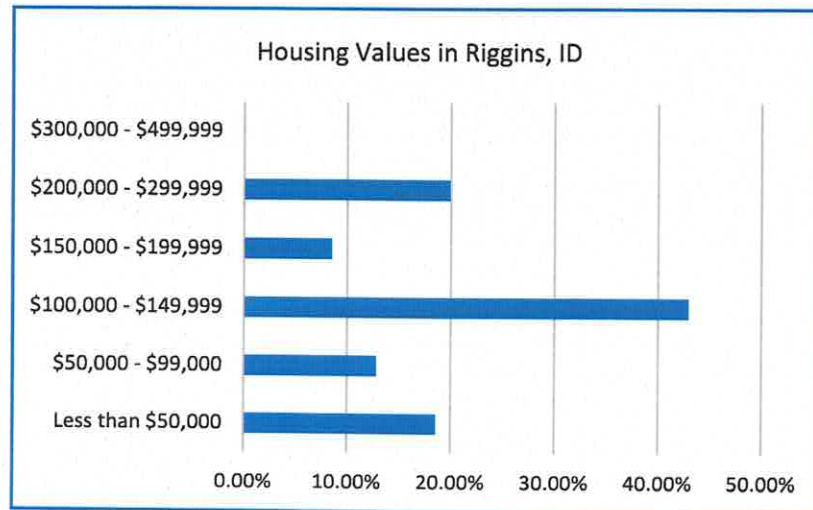


Table 6: Source - American Community Survey

Homeownership in Riggins is 54.3 percent, less than the statewide average of 70.8 percent. Almost 8 percent of owners and renters moved into a home in Riggins in 2019 or later. Most occupied houses have 2 – 3 bedrooms (56.7 percent); 24.0 percent have one bedroom, 9.3 percent have four or more bedrooms, and 7 percent have no bedroom.

Of the 271 housing units in Riggins, the median year in which the 271 housing units were constructed is 1977.

Due to the lack of available vacant land and the surrounding mountains, Riggins has limited areas to expand their housing needs.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES:

Goal: Support efforts to provide an adequate housing supply to meet the needs of and protect the health and welfare of all of Riggins' residents.

Objectives:

1. Encourage private companies, landlords, renters, and homeowners to maintain their homes and property.

2. Promote or support the development of housing that meets the demographics of the city and allows people the opportunity to live and work in the same community.
3. Conduct a housing stock survey using the Idaho Housing and Finance Association survey assessment tool to determine conditions of housing units within City limits.
4. Continue to comply with the Fair Housing Act, Title VIII of the Civil Rights Acts, and State of Idaho fair housing laws through passage of applicable resolutions, proclamations, and ordinances.

PARKS AND RECREATION

EXISTING CONDITIONS:

CITY RECREATIONAL FACILITIES:

Riggins City Park: Riggins City Park, also known as the Cleo Patterson Memorial City Park, is located along the banks of the Salmon River and is a favorite stopping place for travelers to take a break and enjoy the river's beauty. The park offers a picnic shelter, picnic tables, and restrooms. A covered stage compliments the many community events hosted at the park. The park is within walking distance of many of the community's lodging facilities and food and beverage providers.



Figure 19: Riggins City Park and the Salmon River

For information on the City Park, contact: Riggins City Hall, (208) 628-3394 or www.rigginsidaho.org.

The City is grateful to the Idaho Transportation Department for long term lease of the city park area and to the Idaho County Waterways Committee construction of the boat ramp located in the park. The city is responsible for maintenance of the boat ramp.

CITY CELEBRATIONS AND COMMUNITY EVENTS:

Numerous community events are held in the park throughout the year.

Third weekend in April: Salmon River Jet Boat Races, BBQ and Boat Show, and Fireworks Display

First Saturday in June: Big Water Blowout and Dutch Oven Cookoff

Last Saturday in June: Rattle the Canyon Music Festival

Fourth weekend in July: Hot Summer Nights



Figure 20: Gazebo in Riggins City Park

RIGGINS AREA RECREATION

Nestled at the confluence of the Salmon and Little Salmon rivers, Riggins is the gateway to a variety of recreational opportunities in all seasons.

Area attractions include:

Hells Canyon National Recreational Area: Established by Congress in 1975, the Hells Canyon National Recreational Area presents many recreational activities, including fishing, jet boat tours, hunting, hiking, camping, and whitewater rafting and kayaking. www.fs.usda.gov/detail/wallowa-whitman/recreation/?cid=stelprdb5238987

Seven Devils Mountains: Accessed from Riggins, the Seven Devils Mountain range offers biking, hiking, and horseback riding trails, hunting, fishing, snowmobiling, ATV riding, and camping. The Seven Devils are one of Idaho's highest mountain ranges extending along the Idaho-Oregon border. The scenic view is spectacular where sightseers can see four states. Elevations range from 1,000 feet to almost 9,400 feet on the He Devil summit.



Figure 21: View of Seven Devils, photo by US Forest Service

Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness and Gospel Hump: The Frank Church River of No Return is a wilderness of steep, rugged mountains, deep canyons, and wild, whitewater rivers. The Salmon River Mountains, located south of the Main Salmon and west of the Middle Fork, are the most massive range, and dominate the Wilderness.

There are numerous ways to travel through the Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness: by float boat down the Salmon and the Middle Fork of the Salmon River, by jetboat on the Salmon River, by aircraft, foot or by horseback on the extensive trail system. Trails are marked in accordance to uses.

Hunting and fishing are allowed under State regulations. Commercial guides and outfitters authorized by special use permits are also allowed, as is access to private land, administrations and operations of valid mining claims. www.fs.usda.gov/detail/scnf/specialplaces/?cid=stelprdb5360033

Additional Information on Recreational Opportunities: Residents and visitors to Riggins can learn more about local recreational opportunities by contacting the following organizations:

Salmon River Chamber of Commerce: The Riggins Chamber of Commerce is a non-profit organization run by an amazing group of volunteers who work diligently to bring visitors to Riggins and the surrounding area.

Website: www.rigginsidaho.com

Email: salmonriverchamber@gmail.com

Mail: P.O. Box 289, Riggins, Idaho 83549

North Central Idaho Travel Association (NCITA): NCITA serves as the regional tourism and marketing collaborative for the five counties of North Central Idaho.

Website: www.visitnorthcentralidaho.org

Email: www.visitnorthcentralidaho.org/contact

Mail: PO Box 2018, Lewiston, ID 83501

Idaho Travel Council and Visit Idaho: The Idaho Department of Commerce Tourism Development manages Visit Idaho and the Idaho Travel Council.

Website: www.visitidaho.org

Email: www.visitidaho.org/order-maps-publications-by-mail/?id=14141

Mail: P.O. Box 83720 Boise, ID 83720-0093

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES:

Goal # 1: Continue to encourage recreational opportunities in Riggins.

Goal #2: Develop recreational programs based on local needs.

Objectives

1. Continue to encourage recreational opportunities in Riggins.
2. Continue to maintain and even improve the existing recreational facilities which exist.
3. Provide support for bicycle parking within the business district.
4. Continue to support annual recreational activities which promote commerce within the community.

TRANSPORTATION

EXISTING CONDITIONS

Providing for safe and convenient movement of people and goods is a high priority in the City of Riggins. 153 miles north of Boise, Idaho, Riggins is nestled in a river canyon along U.S. Highway 95. The highway runs through the center of town, serving as the city's main street.

ROADWAYS AND SURFACE TRANSPORTATION:

Riggins is unique in that it is divided by, and dependent upon, U.S. Highway 95 as its only arterial roadway system and only way to travel through the city.

Pavement sections within the city vary in width from approximately forty (40) feet to twenty (20) feet and most do not include a curb. The paved streets are aged and have significant drainage problems.

Maintenance: Maintenance of city streets and roadways is performed by the City of Riggins Public Works Department. Gravel and asphalt maintenance is ongoing, as are the replacement of culverts.



Figure 22: Highway 95 North Entrance into Riggins

PEDESTRIAN AND BIKE TRAFFIC

After motorized vehicles, pedestrian and bike traffic are the most common forms of transportation in Riggins. Pedestrian traffic is most common along the downtown corridor, with sidewalks through most of the area.

ATVs are common modes of transportation among locals and visitors. The city has one ordinance related to bike traffic, prohibiting bikes as well as motorized vehicles such as ATVs from using city sidewalks. An agreement between the City and Idaho County allows for ATV traffic on the highway between Race Creek and Seven Devils Road.

PUBLIC AND SCHOOL TRANSPORTATION

The City of Riggins is not served by a public transportation system.

COAST Transportation provides coordinated transportation services to all citizens living in north central Idaho. COAST operates Monday through Friday from 6:00 am to 6:00 pm. Northwestern Trailways provides daily passenger and freight transportation services; the bus stop is currently located along Main Street. Schedules and stop locations may be found at www.northwesternrailways.com.

Salmon River Joint School District students in Riggins are served by school district bus transportation.

OTHER TRANSPORTATION:

Air Traffic: The nearest commercial air services at the Lewiston-Nez Perce County Regional Airport, approximately 110 miles northwest of Riggins, and is serviced by Delta and United Airlines. Boise Airport, 153 miles south, is served by Alaska, Allegiant, American, Delta, Jet Blue, Southwest, and United Airlines.

Rail: There is no rail service to or in the near vicinity to Riggins.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Goal #1: Provide a safe and efficient transportation system that will meet the needs of the community.

Goal #2: Upgrade the transportation system when opportunities arise. New street development shall be reviewed to determine impacts to existing streets.

Objectives

1. Seek opportunities for funding to replace regulatory signage with signage that meets ITD guidance for minimum retro reflectivity.
2. Traffic control methods should be kept functional and in good repair to provide for safe and efficient circulation of traffic and the safety of pedestrians.
3. Continue to ensure that city rights-of-way are kept free from encroachment. Educate and enforce, when necessary, the need for right-of-way and accessory buildings to be kept free from parked vehicles.
4. Continue to seek funding opportunities possible for paving or chip sealing of city streets.
5. Develop and maintain an inventory of capital improvement needs and possible funding resources for transportation related projects.

NATURAL RESOURCES AND AGRICULTURE

EXISTING CONDITIONS

The State mandate for Comprehensive Planning asks that cities create a natural resources section of the comprehensive plan document that provides an analysis of:

[. . .] the uses of rivers and other waters, forests, range, soils, harbors, fisheries, wildlife, minerals, thermal waters, beaches, watersheds, and shorelines."

In addition, where applicable, the mandate also requires that planning documents includes information pertaining to:

[. . .] the agricultural base of the area including agricultural lands, farming activities, farming-related businesses and the role of agriculture and agricultural uses in the community.

RIVERS, WATERS AND FISHERIES:

The primary waters and fisheries affecting the City of Riggins and their planning area are the Little Salmon River, the main Salmon River, Squaw Creek, and Race Creek. The immediate Riggins area lies within two distinct watersheds, the Salmon River Subbasin which encompasses the upper and lower forks of the Salmon River, and the Lower Salmon River Subbasin.

LITTLE SALMON RIVER SUB BASIN:

The Little Salmon River sub basin lies entirely in central Idaho. It originates at about 6,280 feet off Blue Bunch Ridge. The watershed is 576 square miles, 45 miles long, and the river flows north for 51 miles to its confluence with the Salmon River at Riggins. US Highway 95 parallels most of the river.

Waterbodies within the sub basin include Big Creek, East Branch Goose Creek, Goose Creek, Little Salmon River, Mud and Little Mud Creeks.

Major land uses include forestry, rangeland (grazing), and recreation. Beneficial uses of these watersheds include domestic water supply, contact recreation, cold-water aquatic life, and salmonid spawning.

SALMON RIVER (UPPER AND LOWER MIDDLE FORKS) SUBBASIN:

The Middle Fork Salmon River is a tributary watershed of the Upper Salmon River basin. The Middle Fork Salmon River flows primarily through the Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness. It is divided into two subbasins: the Upper (southern) and the Lower (northern). The Middle Fork Salmon River watershed, essentially one of the most pristine in Idaho, is located in Custer, Lemhi, Valley, and Idaho Counties and is contained in portions of the Boise, Salmon, Challis, Nez Perce, and Payette National Forests.

The upper sub basin is 1,500 square miles (960,000 acres); the lower sub basin is 1,373 miles (878,720 acres).

Waterbodies within the sub basin include Beaver Creek, Camas Creek, Castle Creek, Duck Creek, Knapp Creek, Marsh Creek, Silver Creek, Winnemucca Creek, and Yellowjacket Creek. Major land uses include outdoor recreation and designated wilderness. Beneficial uses of these watersheds include domestic water supply, agricultural water supply, contact recreation, secondary contact recreation, and cold-water aquatic life.

Source: www.deq.idaho.gov

FISHERIES: RAPID RIVER FISH HATCHERY

Rapid River Fish Hatchery is located at the base of the Seven Devils Mountains, south of Riggins. The Rapid River Fish Hatchery is the largest collecting, spawning and rearing hatchery in the region - raising three million spring Chinook salmon smolts (juveniles) annually for release into the Salmon River and Snake River basins.

Rapid River Fish Hatchery is owned and financed by Idaho Power Company and operated and staffed by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game. Rapid River Fish Hatchery's current role is to produce three million spring Chinook salmon smolts (juveniles) annually for release into the Salmon River and Snake River basins.

Water for the hatchery comes from Rapid River. The drainage is protected as part of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and is not impacted by modern development. Rapid River generally provides adequate water for rearing salmon, although the steep nature of the drainage makes it a highly variable river. Spring runoff and flash floods can be violent and carry tons of silt downstream. Water temperatures also vary considerably.

Source: www.idfg.idaho.gov/visit/hatchery/rapid-river

GEOLOGY

The geology of the region between Riggins and Boise to the south reflects a long history of plate boundary interactions and terrestrial responses. Exposed along this route is the eastern edge of the Miocene Columbia River Basalt and associated sedimentary units, the western edge of the extensive plutonic rocks that comprise the late Cretaceous Idaho Batholith and metamorphosed sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Jurassic Seven Devils group.

During the Jurassic period, an oceanic trench formed off the western margin of North America near the present western Idaho border. North America was moving west, away from the mid-Atlantic oceanic ridge. As the North American continental plate moved westward, the Pacific oceanic plate slid beneath it, and thus beneath the location of the future Idaho. Riding on top of the Pacific oceanic floor were numerous island arcs that eventually were emplaced onto the western margin of North America – prime examples of these emplaced volcanoes is the Seven Devils Mountain range. Seven Devils is visible along US Hwy 95 outside of Riggins. Other geologic features that are visible along US Hwy 95 are Miocene Columbia River Basalts, deposited from fissure eruptions, and Miocene-Pliocene sedimentary units deposited as the result of stream blockage which occurred as streams were dammed up by basaltic flows.

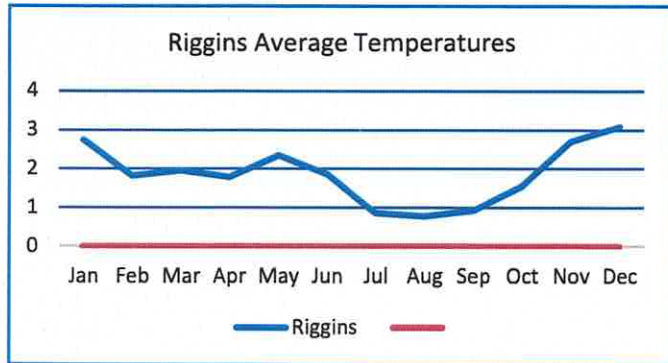
Source: www.digitalatlas.cose.isu.edu/counties

CLIMATE:

Climate is defined as the long-term weather patterns in a particular area. The climate of the area is generally categorized as arid to semi-arid continental climate.

TEMPERATURE

Average temperatures in Riggins range from 41 – 91 degrees fahrenheit. July and August are typically the hottest months of the year, with an average of 90 – 91 degrees. This average temperature is warmer than the average temperature for surrounding cities, Grangeville (approximately 44 miles north) averages a maximum of 82 degrees Fahrenheit in August and New Meadows (approximately 35 miles south) at 84 degrees.



The coldest months of the year are December and January with normal minimum temperatures averaging 28 degrees. This is warmer than average minimums for Grangeville (23 degrees) and New Meadows (8 degrees).

PRECIPITATION

Annual precipitation in Riggins is 16.88 inches. The wettest seasons are late spring and early summer. Riggins receives less precipitation than surrounding areas; 23.59 inches precipitation and 39 inches in annual snowfall for Grangeville and 22.36 inches of precipitation annually in New Meadows.

Source: www.usclimatedata.com

SOILS

Riggins soils are on south-facing slopes and have gradients of 4 to 75 percent. They formed in loess mixed with residuum and colluvium from Columbia River basalt or Seven Devils volcanics. The subhumid climate has moderately dry summers.

Depth of bedrock is typically 10 to 20 inches. Bluespryn, Ferdinand and Meland soils are deeper than 20 inches to bedrock. Lithic Xerorthents are less than 10 inches deep to bedrock. Average annual soil temperature is 47 – 51 degrees Fahrenheit, summer soil temperatures increase to 61 – 66 degrees.

Source: www.soilseries.sc.egov.usda.gov

TIMBER

Idaho County possesses productive soil and lands highly suitable for growing commercial timber. Major species include douglas fir, ponderosa pine, western larch, grand fir, western red cedar, white pine, spruce, and lodgepole pine. Varying tree stands may have different rotation ages, stocking densities, species diversity, access availability, or environmental and economic viability.

Most forested lands within Idaho County are owned and managed by federal agencies. A total of 4,457,885 acres are the responsibility of Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forest (68%), Payette National Forest (18 percent), Bitterroot National Forest (10 percent), Hells Canyon National Recreation Area (2 percent), and the Salmon-Challis National Forest (2 percent).

Forested private lands are managed for a variety of uses, ranging from timber production for income to maintaining lands for visual and/or wildlife concerns. Federal lands are managed for a variety of uses, while State lands are administered for an economic return to the State.

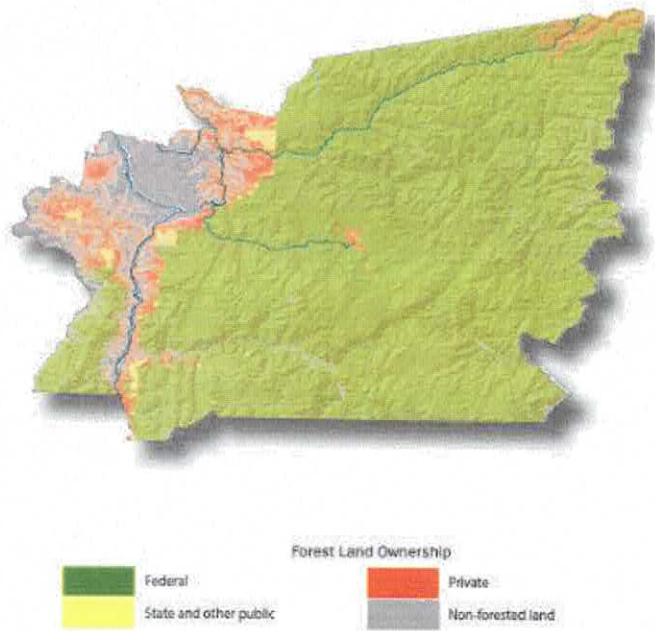


Figure 23: Idaho County Land Area, University of Idaho Policy Analysis Group

WILDLIFE

Big game is abundant near Riggins. Elk, deer, coyote, cougar, moose, bear, bighorn sheep, and mountain goats are often visible to motorists, rafters, and many backpackers. Though elk harvests have been lower in recent years, hunting success for deer and bear remains high and limited numbers of other big game may be hunted. Game birds also provide a recreational opportunity based upon wildlife.

Idaho Fish and Game and the US Fish and Wildlife Service oversee the management of endangered/threatened species and designated critical habitats in Idaho. National Marine Fisheries oversees species under NOAA jurisdiction (salmon and steelhead). Projects, programs, and decisions with the potential to impact wildlife or fishery habitats should be directed to these organizations for review of direct or indirect impacts.

AGRICULTURE:

Riggins is not an agriculture community.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES:

Goal: Use natural resources in a manner which will balance ecological, economical, aesthetic, and safety potentials.

Objectives:

1. The direct, indirect, and cumulative effect of development and planning decisions on natural resources within the community should be considered as a part of all land use and development decisions.
2. Protect the quantity and quality of the city's water source through effective management of the city's watershed.
3. Maintain cooperative relationships with Federal, state, and county agencies; stay informed of developments and policy changes that affect the well-being of the community.

HAZARDOUS AREAS

EXISTING CONDITIONS: NATURAL RESOURCES

The State mandate for Comprehensive Planning asks that cities address hazardous areas in their comprehensive plan document through:

[. .] analysis of known hazards as may result from susceptibility to surface ruptures from faulting, ground shaking, ground failure, landslides or mudslides; avalanche hazards resulting from development in the known or probable path of snowslides and avalanches, and floodplain hazards”

IDAHO COUNTY MULTI-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

The *Idaho County, Idaho Multi Hazard Mitigation Plan* is compiled and updated in 2022 by the Idaho County Office of Disaster Management office and a planning team of stakeholders in cooperation with Northwest Management, Inc. of Moscow, Idaho. The plan satisfies the requirements for a local multi-hazard mitigation and flood mitigation plans under 44 CFR Part 201.6 and 79.6.

The document addresses hazards in the form of flood, earthquake, landslide, severe weather, and wildland fire. Riggins incorporated limits as well as the Area of Impact are included in the document. Upon approval of the document entities within the planning area, including Idaho County and the City of Riggins, are eligible to apply for disaster relief and emergency assistance funding as well as hazard mitigation projects through FEMA and the State of Idaho counterpart, Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security. The *Idaho County, Idaho Multi - Hazard Mitigation Plan* may be found at www.idahocounty.org.

Idaho County also maintains and updates the *Idaho County Wildland Fire Mitigation Plan*. The document is intended to assist with the development of grant application by providing a repository of current and accurate hazard-related documentation. The document was approved by the Idaho County Commission in 2016 and includes information and assessments for the planning area covered by this comprehensive plan. Copies of both documents may be requested from Idaho County. The *Idaho County Wildland Fire Mitigation Plan* may be found at www.idahocounty.org/fire-mitigation.

Information on natural hazards in this chapter of the Comprehensive Plan is taken directly from the most recently adopted *Idaho County Multi - Hazard Mitigation Plan* (2016).

The Idaho County Sheriff's Office is the main headquarters for all residents within the county for natural disasters or national emergencies. At the present there are three locations identified for Riggins which qualify as evacuation points under current evacuation plans – City Hall, Riggins Community Center and Salmon River High School. Residents should consult with the Sheriff's office or City Hall to determine who, when, where, and how these locations are to be used. There may be other contingency plans which one could use at the direction of that authority.

NATURAL HAZARDS

Flood Profile

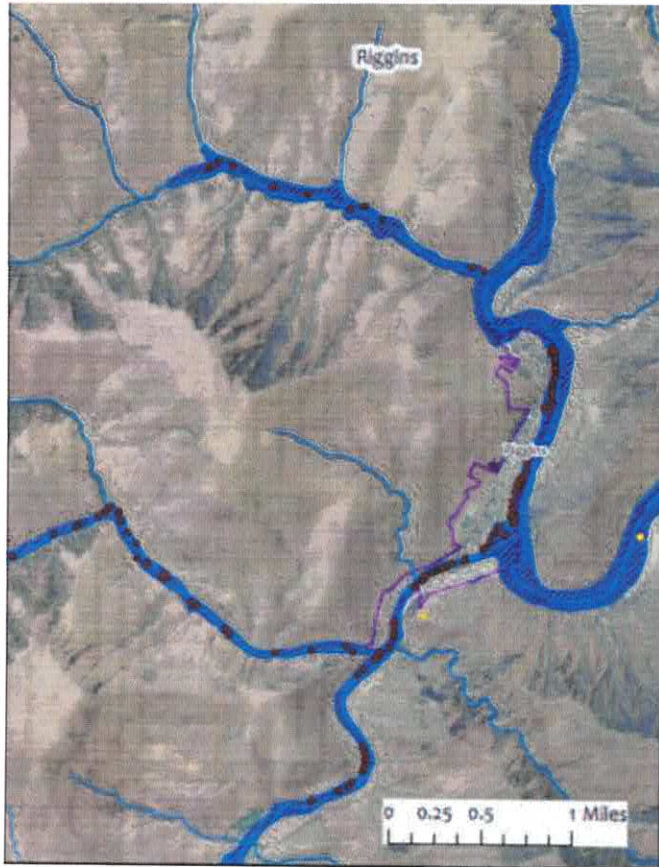


Figure 24: Riggins Flood Zone Map

The city of Riggins is located at the confluence of the Main Salmon River and the Little Salmon River. The Little Salmon River flows along Highway 95 south of Riggins and the Salmon River roughly parallels Highway 95 north of town.

An extreme spring runoff event could cause flooding within areas of the city. Occasionally, rain on snow with frozen or saturated soils could cause localized floods during the winter months. Trash and debris may cause an increase in flood elevations by plugging culverts and bridge openings. Gravel bars may develop which will raise the channel bottom and reduce the channel flow area.

The major impact from flooding in Riggins is the inundation of water into a significant portion of the city's commercial district on the east side of Highway 95, and the potential for water to overtop U.S. Highway 95, which is the primary access route in the area.

The 100-year floodplain in this area includes several sections of the highway along the Little Salmon River and the Big Salmon River. Furthermore, the bridges at the confluence of Rapid River and the Little Salmon River and at the junction of Highway 95 and the Salmon River Road could also be at risk during flood events. Disruption of traffic on Highway 95 would significantly impact inter- and intrastate traffic and affect food, fuel, and other deliveries to the city of Riggins and other Idaho County communities.

The primary access route into Riggins is U.S. Highway 95, the main route connecting north and south Idaho. This highway is well traveled by area commuters and intra/inter-state travelers.

Heavy rains and spring runoff have caused several flood events in Riggins. Although there have been no recent major flood events, Riggins has had flooding in the past. During the New Year's Day Flood of 1997, an accumulation of snow followed by a warming trend with rain resulted in landslides and floods on many creeks along the Salmon River including the Little Salmon River. This event caused the loss of

power and phone lines for nearly three weeks throughout the Riggins area. U.S. Highway 95 as well as several secondary routes were also severely damaged both north and south of town. Homes and other property were washed away and truck deliveries supplying needed food and fuel were halted due to the extreme flooding.

The city of Riggins, particularly on the south end, has a high risk of flood damage as has been demonstrated by past events. Low magnitude flood events may be expected throughout the year, particularly along Little Salmon River. Due to the steep topography and narrow walls, the impacts of these events could be extreme and may amount to significant traffic issues. Larger magnitude and high impact flood events have occurred but are not likely in any given year. These types of flood events have the highest probability of occurrence in the winter or early spring in Riggins.

Although unlikely, both first responders and other volunteers aiding with emergency flood control or cleanup efforts are potentially at risk of injury due to accidents or possibly exposure to contaminated water. Although highly unlikely, the city's water supply could be affected by contaminated flood waters entering the city and groundwater supply.

Earthquake Profile

Earthquakes do not happen often and there are no recorded occurrences of earthquakes significantly impacting the city of Riggins. The city has a 10 percent chance of exceeding a 14 percent pga (peak ground acceleration) in the next 50 years.

Landslide Profile

The Riggins area has been an area of active landslide activity in the geologic past as well as in the present. The factors that lead to slope instability have been present in the area since ancient times.

The main access route to and from Riggins is U.S. Highway 95. Much of this highway travels along river corridors with steep slopes abutting the roadway. Landslides affecting this travel route can have a significant impact on the community of Riggins as supplies and other commerce must bypass the city by traveling several hundred miles around. Additionally, residents of Riggins, particularly commuters, could be cut off from the only efficient access route.



Figure 3: July 3, 2020 Highway 95 Landslide South of Riggins, photo courtesy of Idaho County Sheriff's Department

The potential for debris flows and landslides would dramatically escalate in the event of a large wildland fire event that strips the steep canyon slopes of vegetative cover. The loss of the vegetative cover reduces slope stability by removing much of the organic matter that helps absorb and intercept precipitation and anchor the fragile soil to the canyon walls.

The Idaho Geological Survey has aggressively been mapping surface geologic features along the Salmon River. This work indicates that there are numerous visible landslide blocks on many of the steep slopes above the community of Riggins and surrounding areas. The presence of these landslide blocks is a strong indicator of possible landslide activity in the future.

The Landslide Prone Landscapes model depicts Riggins as having a moderate to high risk of landslides as a result of the geology and soil parent material in the area. Riggins may be directly affected by landslides that adversely affect a variety of resources such as water supplies, fisheries, sewage disposal systems, forests, and roadways upstream of the community. Water availability, quantity, and quality can be affected by landslides and could have a very significant economic impact on Riggins. The loss or redistribution of water would affect agricultural crops grown in the area, ranching activities, and personal and municipal wells.

Also significant are the impacts to U.S. Highway 95 as landslides in the Riggins area disrupt the only north-south transportation corridor in the state of Idaho.

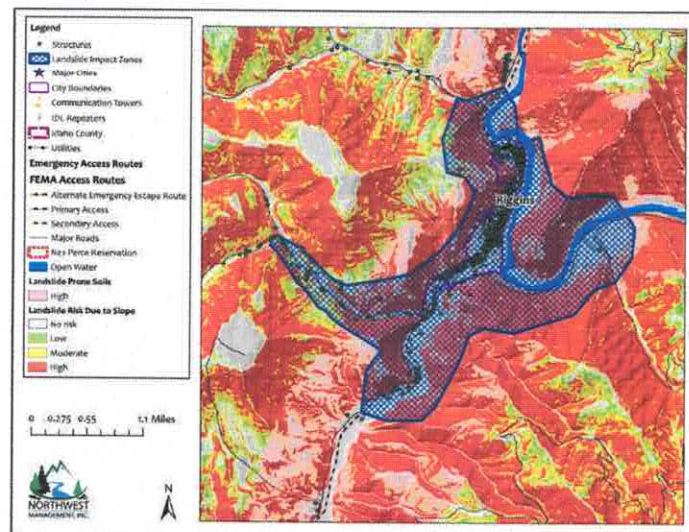


Figure 4: Surface Geological Map of Riggins Area

Slides in the identified Riggins Impact Zone are more likely to be larger and more damaging as weaknesses in the underlying rock formations give way. Although infrequent, this type of slide has the potential to not only block, but destroy road corridors, dam waterways, and demolish structures. It is likely that structures and infrastructure would be destroyed or severely damaged in the event of a major slide in this area.

The cost of cleanup and repairs resulting from slumps along roadways is difficult to estimate due to the variable circumstances with each incident including the size of the slide and proximity to a Highway District shop. Other factors that could affect the cost of the damage may include culverts, streams, and removal of debris.

Severe Weather Profile

The impacts of severe weather events to the city of Riggins are usually minimal and are the same as those described for Idaho County as a whole.

Snow rarely accumulates for long periods of time due to regular wind events. Frozen water pipes are the most common damage to residential and business structures. Utility services may be impacted during severe winter storms as power is lost on a regional basis. This has a two-fold impact on residents as not only is power cut to homes and businesses, but primary heating is lost for many residents. Snow plowing within the city limits is accomplished by the city's public works department. Private landowners are responsible for maintaining their own driveways or other private roads.

Thunderstorms are not likely to be severe enough in Riggins to cause significant damage. However, the loss potential from flooding results due to severe thunderstorms could be significant.

Power failures often accompany severe storms. Prolonged failure, especially during cold winter temperatures can have disastrous effects.

Wildland Fire Profile

Drainages coming off the western slope of the Salmon River canyon have become rural residential areas. There are several homes and small ranches leading up to the Nez Perce National Forest boundary on the Race Creek Road, Bean Creek Road, Kessler Creek Road, and the Seven Devils Road.

The rangeland vegetation dominating the city site is typical of the Salmon River canyon, consisting of cured grasses and patches of sage brush. Scattered ponderosa pine grows in many of the shallow draws where soil moisture is slightly higher, particularly on the east side of the river. The slopes rising from the city center are actively grazed by livestock and wildlife, which helps to reduce the fine fuel loads. Fires in rangeland fuels typically burn at low intensities, but spread very rapidly, especially under the influence of up canyon winds.

Residents of Riggins depend on a community well system and personal wells. These water resources would not likely be severely affected by a wildland fire; however, the electrical power that operates the pumps on the wells could potentially be interrupted or damaged leaving all or a portion of the community without water.

Residents of the Riggins area have moderate to high risk of experiencing a wildland fire due to the intense recreational activities, dry, flashy fuels, regular stiff up canyon winds, and steep slopes rising from the river canyon.

Vegetation in this area should be managed to increase the effectiveness of fire suppression equipment in the event of a wildland fire. Plantings near homes should use fire resistant landscaping and be well spaced. Grass surrounding homes and other buildings should be kept short and watered if possible.

Wildland Protection

The Riggins City Volunteer Fire Department has equipment and a station in Riggins, which provides for city fire protection and the protection of homes within the ten-mile mutual aid area with Salmon River Rural Fire Department. This station also houses two ambulances. The Nez Perce National Forest is responsible for wildland fire control west and north of the Salmon River, while the Payette National Forest is responsible for wildland fire control east and south of the river.

The probability of a wildland fire threatening Riggins on an annual basis is moderate to high. Homes and other structures located adjacent to rangelands within or surrounding the community have a high wildfire risk.

All fires pose a significant safety risk to residents and emergency service personnel. Individual structures, property, and livelihoods could be severely damaged or lost because of a fire; however, the community is not likely to suffer severe or long-term economic losses.



Figure 5: 2015 Teepee Springs Fire, photo courtesy of USGA

It is difficult to estimate potential losses in Riggins from wildland fire due to the unpredictability of wildfire behavior and the nature of ignition sources. It is unlikely that more than a few structures or other properties within the city limits of Riggins would be lost or damaged by a wildland fire; however, residents in the immediate vicinity may be directly impacted. It is impossible to forecast the path a wildfire will take and what type of assets and resources, manmade and ecological, will be at risk. Thus, no value estimates were made for this hazard.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES:

Goal: Protect human life, health, and property from the impact of natural and manmade hazards.

Objectives:

1. Minimize the potential threat of manmade hazards by restricting development or by finding alternate solutions in areas where a known hazard could have a negative impact on city residents.
2. Support the implementation of strategies outlined in the *Idaho County Multi - Hazard Mitigation Plan* and *Idaho County Wildland Fire Mitigation Plan*.

LAND USE

EXISTING CONDITIONS

A comprehensive plan is an important statement of the city's future vision for land use and public services within its jurisdiction. The plan is a communication tool for Riggins; it allows the City to share with its citizens, property owners, service providers and surrounding jurisdictions the City's vision for the future of the community. The land use element is integral to all elements in a comprehensive plan. To avoid adverse effects of unplanned growth, the comprehensive plan provides guidelines, policies and goals for logical growth.

It is the intent of the City of Riggins to provide uniform, equitable, and reasonable standards to govern the usage of land and structures. In order to promote the health, safety, and general welfare, the City recognizes that effective land-use planning is essential:

1. To ensure that adequate public facilities and services are provided to people at a reasonable cost.
2. To protect against fire, nuisances, and other hazards.
3. To conserve and stabilize property values.
4. To ensure efficient use of natural and economic resources, avoiding air and water pollution.
5. To reserve areas well suited for types of business or industry that may require special access, large areas of land, or special site conditions.
6. To provide efficient movement of goods and people among interdependent land uses (e.g., employees to work, resources to industry, children to school).
7. To ensure that the development of land is commensurate with the physical characteristics of the land.
8. To encourage a well-planned and coordinated mixture of land uses that will result in a more dynamic, livable community.
9. To stabilize expectations regarding future development.

Riggins quality of life is an important community asset and should be considered when responding to the demands of a growing population, business expansion, and maintain community resources.

Characteristics that contribute to the area's quality of life include:

- Pleasant year-round climate
- Historic neighborhoods and buildings
- Absence of traffic and congestion
- Excellent access to local and regional employment
- Unspoiled air and water quality
- Access to the Little Salmon and Salmon rivers
- Access to the Hells Canyon Recreation Area

- Small town atmosphere

The community's ability to preserve these attributes while responding to the challenges of a growing population will be affected by public decision related to land use and development.

U.S. 95 serves as the City's main arterial, creating a central business district (CBD) in the downtown core with the residential area on the western perimeter. Riggins' city limit is defined and restricted due to the steep-canyon walls created by the Salmon River and its tributaries. Future expansion will require attention to land integrity.

AREA OF CITY IMPACT

For growing and expanding cities, it is logical that cities and citizens also be concerned about the land adjacent to a city boundary that the city ultimately expects to annex and serve with urban services. In order to allow cities to anticipate areas of land that may become urban and served by urban services, the Land Use Planning Act provides for Area of City Impact (§67-6526). Planning for an Area of City Impact provides the framework and is a necessary requirement for most types of city annexations (§50-222).

The City of Riggins area of City Impact shall be described as follows:

An area one half mile on each side of the Salmon River, beginning in the north at the "Time Zone Bridge" where US #95 crosses the Main Salmon River, up the Main Salmon River in a southwesterly direction to the confluence of the Main Salmon and the Little Salmon River, then up the Little Salmon River in a southwesterly direction to Squaw Creek, then extending west to include the area one half mile on each side of Squaw Creek from its confluence with the Little Salmon River up to the mouth of Papoose Creek, then continuing up the Little Salmon River, in a southwesterly direction, on half mile on each side of the river, from the mouth of Squaw Creek approximately 1.3 Miles, to point commonly known as "Windy Corner", located near the Section Corner common to Section 21, 22, 27, and 28, T. 24 N., R. 1 E., BM., which is the southern boundary of the designated impact area.



Figure 28: City of Riggins Area of Impact, source www.landsat.com

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES:

Goal #1: To arrange future land uses so they are orderly, convenient, and compatible to each other and their natural setting.

Goal #2: Encourage development within the corporate limits of Riggins prior to expansion of underdeveloped fringe area.

Objectives:

1. The Comprehensive Plan and City regulations shall be monitored continually and updated when necessary to reflect current community goals and values.
2. Protection and enhancement of the public safety, health, and welfare shall be evaluated prior to the allowance of any land use.
3. Annexations should occur if the city can provide the public services necessary to promote health, safety, and welfare to those individuals who are being annexed. Areas adjacent to the corporate limits and within the area of impact should be developed first. They should be developed in conformance to city regulations to ensure continuity of development.

GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND IMPLEMENTATION

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

A comprehensive plan is an important statement of the city's future vision for land use and public services within its jurisdiction. The plan is a communication tool for Riggins; it allows the City to share with its citizens, property owners, service providers, and surrounding jurisdictions the City's vision for the future of the community. The land-use element is integral to all elements in a comprehensive plan. To avoid adverse effects of unplanned growth, the comprehensive plan provides guidelines, policies, and goals for logical development.

With the adoption of the comprehensive plan the first phase of the planning process has begun. The comprehensive plan, however, is of little use unless the goals and objectives it develops are implemented.

The City of Riggins Comprehensive Plan anticipates ten years of use into the future, which allows time for the implementation of the objectives and goals developed in individual sections. The City Council, in cooperation with citizens, consultants, and city staff, should make necessary determinations and take necessary actions to ensure implementation of the goals, objectives and policies contained in this Plan.

The Comprehensive Plan outlines goals, objectives and policies that the City should use to draft municipal codes and other development standards to promote economic development, manage and regulate development, conserve natural resources, protect the environment and promote public health, safety and the general welfare of the entire community.

On the following pages is summarized goals and objectives of each chapter of this plan along with a priority level and responsible party. The Comprehensive Plan will be reviewed and amended as appropriate biannually.

PROPERTY RIGHTS

Goal #1: Protect individual property rights, community rights, public health, and safety needs within the accepted confines of local, state, and national laws.

OBJECTIVE	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	ACTION TYPE	TO BE COMPLETED BY	PRIORITY LEVEL
PR.1: Utilize the Attorney General's manual "Idaho Regulatory Takings Act Guidelines" to evaluate City policies and ordinances.	City	Regulatory	<i>Ongoing</i>	Medium
PR.1: Consider fundamental property rights of all parties and the effects of decisions when adopting and applying planning policies and city ordinances.	City	Regulatory	<i>Ongoing</i>	High

POPULATION AND GROWTH

Goal #1: Maintain, as a minimum, a stable population within the city.

Goal #2: Promote the community to attract more year-round residents.

Goal #3: Promote the community to attract light industry and outdoor recreationalists.

OBJECTIVE	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	ACTION TYPE	TO BE COMPLETED BY	PRIORITY LEVEL
PG.1: Support local businesses while encouraging new business start-ups.	City	Regulatory	<i>Ongoing</i>	High
PG2/3.: Encourage returning visitors to invest in the community by developing business opportunities.	City Case-by-Case Basis Community Members	Non-regulatory	<i>Ongoing</i>	Medium
PG.1: Encourage young people to remain in the community through civic engagement and employment opportunities.	City Community Members Business Members Case-by-Case Basis Chamber of Commerce	Non-regulatory	<i>Ongoing</i>	High

ECONOMY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Goal #1: Achieve a healthy and diversified economy.

Goal #2: Promote Riggins as a good place to live and to do business.

OBJECTIVE	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	ACTION TYPE	TO BE COMPLETED BY	PRIORITY LEVEL
EE.1: Promote the development of a healthy and varied commercial sector.	City	Non-regulatory	<i>Ongoing</i>	Medium
EE1: Encourage existing or potential businesses to rehabilitate and preserve commercial structures.	City Case-by-Case Basis Community Members	Non-regulatory	<i>Ongoing</i>	Medium
EE.1: Maintain representation on local and regional economic development organizations to promote and encourage the economic vitality of Riggins.	City Community Members	Non-regulatory	<i>Ongoing</i>	High
EE.2: Engage with local business associations, chambers of commerce, and other groups to ensure congruent economic goals for the community.	City	Non-regulatory	<i>Ongoing</i>	High

PUBLIC FACILITIES, SERVICES, AND UTILITIES

Goal #1: Promote efforts to improve community aesthetic appearance, safety, and function.

Goal #2: Provide adequate and effective fire and emergency services.

OBJECTIVE	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	ACTION TYPE	TO BE COMPLETED BY	PRIORITY LEVEL
PF.1/2: Maintain adequate public facilities and services at a reasonable cost and to the benefit to the community.	City	Regulatory	<i>Ongoing</i>	Medium
PF.1: Development patterns should be consistent with the available services and utilities to include land capacity and development goals. The city should refrain from extending public services to areas outside the corporate limits.	City	Regulatory	<i>Ongoing</i>	Medium
PF.1: Coordinate public improvement programs within the city so responsible approaches are applied.	City	Non-regulatory	<i>Ongoing</i>	High

PF.2: Keep current the monitoring of an adequate sewage system and sewage management plan to meet the needs of the city to include future growth potential.	City	Non-regulatory	<i>Ongoing</i>	High
PF.2: Seek out and utilize available public funding for the upgrading of all public services, facilities, and utilities.	City	Non-regulatory	<i>Ongoing</i>	High
PF.2: Adequate water pressure, quality, and quantity of supplies shall be required for domestic uses and for fire protection purposes.	City	Non-regulatory	<i>Ongoing</i>	High

HISTORICAL RESOURCES AND SPECIAL SITES

Goal #1: Maintain and preserve areas of interest in our community, whether for lessons in education and historical preservation or to maintain a sense of community.

OBJECTIVE	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	ACTION TYPE	TO BE COMPLETED BY	PRIORITY LEVEL
HR.1: Maintain Historical Walking Tour placards.	City	Non-regulatory	<i>Ongoing</i>	Medium
HR.2: Add additional Heritage sites to the historical Walking Tour as opportunities arise.	City	Non-regulatory	<i>Ongoing</i>	Medium
HR.3: Support the designation of additional historic places within and near Riggins.	City	Non-regulatory	<i>Ongoing</i>	Medium

HOUSING

Goal #1: Support efforts to provide an adequate housing supply to meet the needs of and protect the health and welfare of all of Riggins' residents.

OBJECTIVE	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	ACTION TYPE	TO BE COMPLETED BY	PRIORITY LEVEL
HS.1: Promote and support the development of housing that meets the demographics of the city and allows people to live and work in the same community.	City Housing Developers	Non-regulatory	<i>Ongoing</i>	High
HS.1: Encourage private companies, landlords, renters, and homeowners to maintain their homes and property.	City	Non-regulatory	<i>Ongoing</i>	High

HS.1: Conduct a housing stock survey using the Idaho Housing and Finance Association survey assessment tool to determine conditions of housing units within City limits.	City	Non-regulatory	<i>January 20323</i>	Medium
HS.1: Continue to comply with the Fair Housing Act, Title VIII of the Civil Rights Acts, and State of Idaho fair housing laws through passage of applicable resolutions, proclamations, and ordinances.	City	Regulatory	<i>Ongoing</i>	High

PARKS AND RECREATION

Goal #1: Continue to promote recreational opportunities in Riggins.

Goal #2: Develop recreational programs based on needs.

OBJECTIVE	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	ACTION TYPE	TO BE COMPLETED BY	PRIORITY LEVEL
PR.1: Continue to encourage recreational opportunities in Riggins.	City Local businesses Community members Chamber of Commerce	Non-regulatory	<i>Ongoing</i>	Medium
PR.1: Continue to maintain and even improve the existing recreational facilities which exist.	City	Non-regulatory	<i>Ongoing</i>	Medium
PR.1: Specifically provide for bicycle parking within the business district.	City Local Businesses	Non-regulatory	<i>Ongoing</i>	Low
PR.1: Continue to support annual recreational activities which promote commerce within the community.	City Local businesses Community members Chamber of Commerce			High

TRANSPORTATION:

Goal #1: Provide a safe and efficient transportation system that will meet the needs of the community.

Goal #2: Upgrade the transportation system when opportunities arise. New street development shall be reviewed to determine impacts to existing streets.

OBJECTIVE	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	ACTION TYPE	TO BE COMPLETED BY	PRIORITY LEVEL
TR.1: Seek opportunities for funding to replace regulatory signage with signage that meets ITD guidance for minimum retro reflectivity.	City	Non-regulatory	<i>Ongoing</i>	Medium
TR.2: Traffic control methods should be kept functional and in good repair to provide for safe and efficient circulation of traffic and the safety of pedestrians.	City	Non-regulatory	<i>Ongoing</i>	High
TR.3: Continue to ensure that city rights-of-ways are kept free from encroachment. Educate and enforce, when necessary, the need for right-of-way and accessory buildings to be kept free from parked vehicles.	City	Non-regulatory	<i>Ongoing</i>	Medium
TR.4: Continue to seek funding opportunities possible for paving or chip sealing of city streets.	City	Non-regulatory	<i>Ongoing</i>	Medium
TR.5: Develop and maintain an inventory of capital improvement needs and possible funding resources for transportation related projects.	City	Non-regulatory	<i>Ongoing</i>	Low

NATURAL RESOURCES AND AGRICULTURE

Goal #1: Use natural resources in a manner which will balance ecological, economical, aesthetic, and safety potentials.

OBJECTIVE	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	ACTION TYPE	TO BE COMPLETED BY	PRIORITY LEVEL
NR.1: The direct, indirect, and cumulative effect of development and planning decisions on natural resources within the community should be considered as a part of land use and development decisions.	City	Non-regulatory	<i>Ongoing</i>	Low

NR.2: Protect the quantity and quality of the city's water source through effective management of the city's watershed.	City	Regulatory	<i>Ongoing</i>	High
NR.3: Maintain cooperative relationships with Federal, state, and county agencies; stay informed of developments and policy changes that affect the well-being of the community.	City	Non-regulatory	<i>Ongoing</i>	High

HAZARDOUS AREAS

Goal #1: Protect human life, health, and property from the impact of natural and manmade hazards.

OBJECTIVE	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	ACTION TYPE	TO BE COMPLETED BY	PRIORITY LEVEL
HA.1: Minimize the potential threat of manmade hazards by restricting development or by finding alternate solutions in areas where a known hazard could have a negative impact on city residents.	City	Regulatory	<i>Ongoing</i>	Medium
HA.2: Support the implementation of strategies outlined in the <i>Idaho County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan</i> and <i>Idaho County Wildland Fire Mitigation Plan</i> .	City	Regulatory	<i>Ongoing</i>	High

LAND USE

Goal #1: To arrange future land uses so they are orderly, convenient, and compatible to each other and their natural setting.

Goal #2: Encourage development within the corporate limits of Riggins prior to expansion of underdeveloped fringe area.

OBJECTIVE	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	ACTION TYPE	TO BE COMPLETED BY	PRIORITY LEVEL
LU.2: The Comprehensive Plan and City regulations shall be monitored biannually and updated when necessary to reflect current community goals and values.	City	Regulatory	<i>Ongoing</i>	Medium
LU.1: Protection and enhancement of the public safety, health, and welfare shall be	City	Regulatory	<i>Ongoing</i>	Medium

evaluated prior to the allowance of any land use.				
LU.2: Annexations should occur if the city can provide the public services necessary to promote health, safety, and welfare to those individuals who are being annexed. Areas adjacent to the corporate limits and within the area of impact should be developed first. They should be developed in conformance to city regulations to ensure continuity of development.	City	Regulatory	<i>Ongoing</i>	Medium