



CDA Vision 2030

Implementation Plan Proposals for the Health and Safety Vision from the Public Safety Perspective

In 2030, greater Coeur d'Alene is one of the safest, healthiest cities in the nation....



CDA Vision 2030

H&S 3.1, Police Substations: Our recommendation is to delete or modify this strategy. This selected strategy is already obsolete and misdirected as written. The City of Coeur d’Alene opened a new police substation on 9/14/14 on Sherman Avenue not associated with fire or EMS. Existing fire station designs will not support a police substation for a magnitude of reasons. New fire stations can be designed to meet the exceptional facilities and equipment criteria.

H&S 3.2, Emergency Response Protocol Review: This strategy and action could be used by addressing the community’s outcome expectations (fast, reliable emergency response). The current language used in this strategy should be changed “....so the minimal needed number of emergency units respond to calls for service”. The minimum number does not translate to fast and reliable. More appropriately, change the existing language to “identify the appropriate level of response to the reported incident and respond accordingly”. Upon determining the nature of the call, we employ a tiered response concept. The number of people, units and types of units needed for a fast and reliable response should be part of a public education process.

H&S 3.3 Mass Messaging for Health and Safety: Our recommendation is to combine the strategy in this section with Informed Citizens & Government, C&I 2.2 and City Social Media. Also, expand the City Social Media strategy by adding the Emergency Alert System (EAS). The Lead Partner for this should be the City of Coeur d’Alene while the supporting partners for this should include Kootenai County Sheriff, Office of Emergency Management, Kootenai Health, area school districts, Panhandle Health, NOAA and all media outlets.

Proposed new Strategies and Actions are needed because



The Responsive Police, Fire and Emergency vision actions on pg. 43 may not align with the community vision...

Coeur d’Alene will coordinate exceptional police, fire and emergency personnel, services, equipment and facilities, supporting fast, reliable emergency services enhanced by regional cooperation.

The Health & Safety Vision focus of the Implementation Plan for CDA 2030 Vision Project mentions only three Strategies & Actions to meet the community’s vision of making Coeur d’Alene one of the safest and healthiest cities in the nation



The Coeur d'Alene Police and Fire Departments have reviewed the CDA Vision 2030 Visioning Project and the Implementation Plan. The Coeur d'Alene Fire Department offers the following list of action items that we would like to have included in the implementation plan to help guide

Coeur d'Alene to become one of the safest and healthiest cities in the nation.....

Prevention/ Public Education: Greater CDA fire departments will promote fire prevention through public education programs, e.g. "Learn not to Burn" for pre-school youth. Conduct new construction plan reviews, fire inspections and enforcement of adopted codes on commercial property, schools, day care and assisted living facilities. Fire departments in greater CDA will continue to seek grants to offer free smoke detectors and batteries to needy families, install smoke detectors for the elderly or disabled and will promote monthly smoke detector testing and home fire escape plans. (The actions could also include business licenses and inspections for all new and existing buildings)

Lead: City of CDA

Community Preparedness: Greater CDA fire departments will continue to promote public, private and learning institution partnerships in First Aid/ CPR/AED training for community members. CDA will encourage all public employees to be trained and certified annually in First Aid/ CPR/AED. CDA will help community members to identify funding or grants for AEDs and First Aid Kits and help with the strategic placement of these items.

Lead: City of CDA

Emergency Response Times and Staffing: National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Standards (1710) are used to establish an assessment of minimum crew size assignments comparing risk, demand, current internal capacity and mutual aid resources. The NFPA Standards also define the response times goals of four (4) minutes for the first arriving fire truck or Basic Life Support (BLS) units to arrive and a goal of eight (8) minutes for the full fire assignment or Advanced Life Support(ALS)/Paramedic to arrive. This goal is based on the most predictive elements for optimal outcomes and these goals should be measured and reviewed annually to be met in 90% of the emergency responses. NFPA also has standards for dispatching of emergency (911) calls that can also be measured including sixty (60) seconds for receiving the call and transferring the incident type and location to the first responder.



Under NFPA standards, the responding units have sixty (60) seconds for EMS or eighty (80) seconds for a fire, called “reflex times” to go enroute to the call whether day or night (these response time standards translate to fast and reliable emergency service).

Lead: City of CDA

Station Location and Design: New fire stations should be designed in strategic locations to coordinate and promote exceptional police, fire and EMS services, equipment and facilities supporting fast, reliable emergency services enhanced by regional cooperation. The potential locations should enhance the response times to meet or exceed the national standards for the current city boundaries and considering the areas of impact to the City of Coeur d’Alene.

The design of these “safe and secure”, combination EMS/ fire station/ police substations should also address room for future expansion and growth. They should also accommodate a community room(s) for community preparedness and public education. They should be designed for command and control/continuity of Government center, decontamination area and parking for the maximum occupancy loads of the community room(s). The next fire station should include: planned exercise room of adequate size to promote health and fitness of first responders with adjoining lockers and showering facilities for a quick response. The new fire stations should be designed with separate police and fire offices to avoid conflicting operations and directing public inquiries.

Lead: City of CDA

All hazard mitigation and Continuity of Government: The city, county, state, federal and tribal governments shall continue their long partnership of working together for risk analysis and all hazard mitigation.

Lead: City of CDA

Sustained Funding Sources: CDA will pursue all funding opportunities to continue to deliver fast, reliable, efficient, all hazard emergency services including applying for local, state and federal grants for apparatus, personnel, equipment, environmental protection, response, and recovery, USAR, hazardous fuel management, and fire prevention.

Future Funding Opportunities

- Annual review of budgets with council, justify line items request and make recommendations for each fiscal year.



- Forecast strategic public safety needs every 10 years, seek council direction and approval to ask taxpayers to approve a General Obligation bond to fund facilities, apparatus and equipment to meet the vision to make greater Coeur d'Alene a safer and healthier place.
- Future funding opportunities exist for the potential of funding additional personnel by contracting public safety services to outside areas that we already respond to with mutual aid.
- Expanding the Emergency Medical Service (EMS) role for pre-hospital and non-emergency response with increased EMS funding for a Fire-Based Community Health Care Provider (FBCHP) program also referred to as Community Paramedics. Research the impact and future funding potential of the mobile intergraded healthcare (FBCHP) model for expanding and utilizing existing infrastructure and services the FD is currently providing.
- Investigate the number of calls and cost associated with responding to calls for law enforcement, fire and EMS for responding to incidents involving mental illness and long transports out-of-the area. Form partnerships, seek legislative consensus to seek funding for a local, regional mental health facility.
- Explore cooperative funding arrangements with residential care facilities for non-emergency response and transports for a growing need to fully integrate with the health care system and appropriate social services.
- Annually, review the current Impact Fees schedule and revise if necessary to provide that growth will be paying for growth for infrastructure and personnel in new annexed areas in the City.
- Explore the impact LCDC districts have on public safety and how can this funding source can be used for public safety infrastructure and vehicles serving those districts.
- CDA leaders should have discussions involving FRF funding available to staff the next fire stations.
- The city currently owns land and has funding available to build the next fire station as the first step in achieving the 2030 vision for making the City of Coeur d Alene a safer place. Is the location and property size appropriate for the next new fire station?
- Will there be an impact to the current ISO (3) rating for the community with providing longer response time for emergency services to newly annexed areas, mid and high-rise building and expanding the city boundaries?