FACTS CONCERNING PRIEST LAKE AND THE WILSON'S BARRIERS

- 1. High Water Mark of Priest Lake: 2,437.64 feet
 - A. The Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) was raised about 2-2.5 feet in 1950 when the Outlet Dam was constructed. This created an Artificial High Water Mark at an elevation of 2,437.64 feet.
 - B. In 2017, the Idaho Supreme court ruled in the case of Hudson vs IDL that the State of Idaho has regulatory authority of Priest Lake up to an elevation of 2,437.64 feet.
 - C. The elevation of 2437.64 feet is where the State considers the natural or ordinary high water mark to be.
 - D. OHWM is defined as: "the high water elevation in a lake over a period of years, uninfluenced by man-made dams or works, at which elevation the water impresses a line on the soil by covering it for sufficient periods to deprive the soil of its vegetation and destroy its value for agricultural purposes."
 - E. An AHWM is defined as: "the high water elevation above the natural or ordinary high water mark resulting from construction of manmade dams or control works and impressing a new and higher vegetation line."
- 2. Where the Wilson and Faloon cabins are located on Priest Lake, jetties (barriers) that are directed in approximately a westward direction (approximately perpendicular to the shore) cause sediment, including sand, to accumulate to the north and be eroded to the south.
- 3. Priest Lake dimensions:
 - A. Length: 19 miles
 - B. Maximum width: 4.4 miles
 - C. Surface area: 26,000 acres
 - D. Maximum depth: 369 feet
 - E. Shoreline length: 72 miles (380,160 feet)
- 4. Wilsons: 175 feet of lake front
 - A. Lot 17: 75 feet
 - B. Lot 16: 100 feet
 - C. 175/380,160 = 0.046% of the entire shoreline of Priest Lake
- 5. Faloon:
 - A. Lot 18: 75 feet of lake front
- 6. Priest Lake property owners from the O'Halloran's (north) to the Aspens (south) pay the same amount of taxes per foot of shoreline. Faloon pays the same amount of taxes per foot of shoreline as the Wilsons.

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NORTH