

PALOUSE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL'S

**COMPREHENSIVE
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
STRATEGY**

**FOR THE WASHINGTON COUNTIES OF
ASOTIN, COLUMBIA, GARFIELD & WHITMAN**



Asotin County Courthouse, Asotin



Columbia County Courthouse, Dayton



Garfield County Courthouse, Pomeroy



Whitman County Courthouse, Colfax

2007

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SUMMARY

The Palouse Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) 2007 is an economic development planning tool funded by the U.S. Department of Commerce. The Palouse CEDS examines the Palouse Economic Development District (PEDD), a region comprised of four southeastern Washington State counties; Asotin, Columbia, Garfield and Whitman. Additionally, the PEDD has some common economic issues with the neighboring Clearwater Economic Development District located in north central Idaho.

The intent of the CEDS is to identify regional issues and potential solutions. This is an on-going, long term process that discusses the regional economic development

The CEDS document accomplishes the following:

- Provides data and information on the District;
- Discusses external and internal trends and forces;
- Establishes the District's vision and goals;
- Outlines programs and projects for implementation;
- Lists prior accomplishments;
- Sets criteria for evaluating the process.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

PEDC BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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Other Major Contributors

We would also like to acknowledge the government officials and staff persons who provided us with essential information; the business and non-profit professionals and members of the community whose input to the CEDS was invaluable; and the individuals who attended the PEDC public meetings and volunteered their time to contribute to the program.

Special thanks to Tina Davidson, Jennie Dickinson, Tammy Lewis, Alesia Ruchert and Pamela Schmidt-Emrey for their assistance in organizing meetings, gathering data and crafting the document.

DISTRICT'S PROFILE

The Palouse Economic Development District is located in the southeastern corner of Washington State and borders the State of Idaho and the State of Oregon. The District is comprised of four counties; Asotin, Columbia, Garfield and Whitman. There are 21 incorporated town and cities and some unincorporated communities.

The boundaries of the District contain 4,300 square miles of land and a population of 70,400 as per the 2006 estimates.

DEMOGRAPHIC & SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION

POPULATION

Palouse Economic Development District

The District's population has seen nearly a 4% increase since the 2000 census according to the estimates provided by the Washington State Department of Financial Management. This is about half the growth rate for the rest of the State of Washington.

Asotin County

Most of the growth is occurring in the unincorporated areas of Asotin County. The City of Asotin has seen an average growth of about 1% per year since the 2000 census.

Columbia County

Columbia County has seen growth since the 2000 census. Most of the growth has been focused within the City of Dayton.

Garfield County

The population of Garfield County has remained fairly constant with most of the growth taking place in the county's only city, Pomeroy.

Whitman County

The primary area of growth for Whitman County has been the City of Pullman. A few other cities including Colfax, Colton, Palouse and Tekoa are seeing growth in their estimated population.

General population comment

It should be noted that population estimate in the State of Washington are based on various reports generated and submitted to the Office of Financial Management by the individual cities and counties.

TABLE 1 - Population by Cities and Counties

County, WA	City	1970	1980	1990	2000	2006*	2010*	2015*	2020*	2025*
Asotin		13,799	16,823	17,605	20,551	21,100	22,582	23,569	24,650	25,671
	Asotin	637	946	981	1095	1165				
	Clarkston	6312	6903	6753	7337	7275				
Columbia		4439	4057	4024	4064	4100	4000	4150	4126	4092
	Dayton	2596	2565	2468	2655	2720				
	Starbuck	216	198	170	130	130				
Garfield		2911	2468	2248	2397	2400	2510	2596	2668	2734
	Pomeroy	1823	1716	1393	1517	1525				
Whitman		37,900	40,103	38,775	40,740	42,800	41,149	42,342	43,651	44,856
	Albion	687	631	632	616	620				
	Colfax	2664	2780	2761	2844	2895				
	Colton	279	307	325	386	415				
	Endicott	333	290	320	355	335				
	Farmington	140	176	126	153	145				
	Garfield	610	599	544	641	630				
	LaCrosse	426	373	336	380	340				
	Lamont	88	101	93	106	95				
	Malden	219	209	189	215	210				
	Oakesdale	447	444	346	420	420				
	Palouse	948	1005	915	1011	1015				
	Pullman	20,509	23,579	23,478	24,948	27,030				
	Rosalia	569	572	552	648	650				
	St. John	575	550	499	548	517				
	Tekoa	808	854	750	826	835				
Uniontown	310	286	280	345	345					
District Totals		59,049	63,451	62,652	67,752	70,400	70,241	72,657	75,095	77,353
Wash. State		3,143,250	4,132,353	4,866,669	5,894,121	6,375,600	6,648,112	7,096,501	7,545,269	7,975,471

(cont.)

Idaho Population

While not part of the Palouse Economic Development District, two Idaho counties are contiguous and provide labor pool to parts of the Palouse Economic Development District. It is interesting to note that the major cities in both counties are nearly contiguous to the two largest cities in the District. Moscow, Idaho being across the border from Pullman, and Lewiston, Idaho across the Snake River from Clarkston. These four cities provide the region with its greatest concentration of labor force.

Latah County's overall population has declined since the 2000 census according to Idaho Commerce and Labor Department. The City of Moscow was the only area of growth within the county.

Nez Perce County has experienced modest growth with most of the growth occurring in the City of Lewiston.

TABLE 1a - Population by Cities and Counties

County, ID	City	1970	1980	1990	2000	2002*	2003*	2004*	2005*
Latah		24,898	28,749	30,617	34,935	34,819	34,897	35,036	34,714
	Bovill	350	289	256	305	229	294	293	285
	Deary	411	539	529	552	539	528	524	515
	Genessee	619	791	725	946	922	903	898	879
	Juliaetta	423	522	488	609	594	582	578	561
	Kendrick	426	395	325	369	361	355	353	344
	Moscow	14,146	16,513	18,398	21,291	21,431	21,705	21,869	21,862
	Onaway	166	254	203	230	226	222	221	215
	Potlatch	871	819	790	791	773	758	755	735
	Troy	541	820	699	798	781	767	764	744
Nez Perce		30,376	33,220	33,754	37,410	37,165	37,655	37,730	37,931
	Culdesac	211	261	280	378	372	374	372	375
	Lapwai	400	1043	932	1134	1113	1121	1116	1116
	Lewiston	26,068	27,986	28,082	30,904	30,542	30,913	30,952	31,081
	Peck	238	209	160	186	183	184	183	184
ID State		713,015	944,127	1,006,734	1,293,953	-	-	-	-

**Estimate*

Source: www.ofm.nv.gov, http://cl.idaho.gov, www.census.gov

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MEDIAN AGE

The median age of the population continues to be older than the state or national average for three of the four counties in the District. Whitman's median age is substantially lower because of younger student population at Washington State University. The same is true for Latah County and the student population at the University of Idaho.

TABLE 2 - Median Age, USA, WA, and ID 1980-2006

	1990	2002*	2003*	2004*	2005*	2006*
USA	30.0	32.6	35.3			
WA State	29.8	32.8	35.3	36.4	36.5	36.6
County, WA						
Asotin	30.8	34.8	38.8	39.4	39.9	40.2
Columbia	37.1	38.9	42.4	43.3	43.8	44.3
Garfield	36.9	41.0	43.0	43.6	44.1	44.6
Whitman	24.0	24.5	24.7	24.8	24.8	24.8
ID State	27.5	31.2	33.2	34.3		
County, ID						
Latah	25.4	27.4	27.9			
Nez Perce	30.8	35.6	38.1			

** Estimate*

*Source: www.ofm.wa.gov, www.idahoworks.com, www.census.gov
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GENDER COMPOSITION

The female population makes up 50% to 52% of the population in the non-university counties. Whitman County with Washington State University has a male population of just over 50%.

TABLE 3 - Gender Composition by County 2001-2006

	2001* Male	2001* Female	2002* Male	2002* Female	2003* Male	2003* Female	2004* Male	2004* Female	2005* Male	2005* Female	2006* Male	2006* Female
WA State	2,975,115	2,999,785	3,008,776	3,032,934	3,037,216	3,061,084	3,072,237	3,095,563	3,116,998	3,139,402	3,177,351	3,198,249
County, WA												
Asotin	9870	10,830	9869	10,831	9820	10,780	9867	10,833	9962	10,938	10,066	11,034
Columbia	2001	2099	2001	2099	2001	2099	2001	2099	2002	2098	2003	2097
Garfield	1188	1212	1189	1211	1190	1210	1190	1210	1191	1209	1192	1208
Whitman	20,391	19,909	20,546	20,054	20,761	20,239	21,120	20,580	21,479	20,921	21,729	21,071

** Estimate*

*Source: www.ofm.wa.gov, www.idahoworks.com, www.census.gov
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RACIAL COMPOSITION

All four counties within the Palouse Economic Development District saw an increase in diversity, based on census year numbers. The 2006 estimate shows an increase in all categories of diversity except for that of "Other".

TABLE 4 - Racial Composition by County 1990-2006

County, WA	Asotin			Columbia			Garfield			Whitman		
	1990	2000	2006	1990	2000	2006	1990	2000	2006	1990	2000	2006
White	17,136	19,650	20,286	3874	3809	3965	2222	2312	2337	35,653	35,880	37,776
Black	38	39	55	1	9	10	0	0	0	490	623	742
American Indian, Eskimo & Aleut	260	260	283	27	39	42	12	9	10	248	298	330
Asian & Pacific Islanders	107	110	137	16	19	23	7	17	22	2112	2369	2976
*Hispanic	278	401	471	463	258	298	22	47	59	683	1219	1410
2 or More	64	492	339	106	188	61	7	59	31	272	1570	976
Population Total	17,605	20,551	21,100	4024	4064	4100	2248	2397	2400	38,775	40,740	42,800
Total % Minority	2.66	4.38	3.88	3.73	6.27	3.32	1.16	3.55	2.63	8.05	11.93	11.73
County, ID	Latah		Nez Perce									
	1990	2000	1990	2000								
White	29,388	32,817	31,681	34,260								
Black	174	206	48	105								
American Indian, Eskimo & Aleut	206	262	1692	1988								
Asian & Pacific Islanders	709	765	211	272								
*Hispanic	449	740	419	721								
2 or More	140	885	122	785								
Population Total	30,617	34,935	33,754	37,410								
Total % Minority	4.0	6.1	6.0	8.4								

* Hispanic category not in minority total

Source: www.census.gov, www.ofm.wa.gov

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EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Educational Attainment shows that since 1980, a larger percentage of people are attending and/or graduating from college. The effect of Washington State University on Whitman County is evident in that 52% of people over 25 have graduated from college.

TABLE 5 - Educational Attainment in Population 25 Years and Over 1980-2000

County, WA	Less than 9 th grade			Some high school, no diploma			High school graduate			Some college, no degree			College graduate with degree		
	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000
Asotin	1337	906	440	1325	1699	1494	4375	3830	4447	1808	2647	3873	1183	2343	3365
	13%	8%	3%	13%	15%	11%	44%	34%	33%	18%	23%	28%	23%	21%	25%
Columbia	327	402	153	430	383	335	1229	795	862	517	497	784	195	705	693
	12%	14%	5%	16%	14%	12%	46%	29%	31%	19%	18%	28%	7%	25%	25%
Garfield	195	100	102	184	188	156	629	543	488	391	339	430	203	412	479
	12%	6%	6%	11%	12%	9%	39%	34%	30%	24%	21%	26%	13%	26%	29%
Whitman	1288	672	381	1268	987	1063	4906	3858	3849	3901	3846	4439	6607	9154	10,338
	7%	4%	2%	7%	5%	5%	27%	21%	19%	22%	21%	22%	37%	49%	52%
WA State			165,205			329,131			953,544			1,010,801			1,368,826
			4%			9%			25%			26%			36%
County, ID															
Latah			609			1149			4400			4071			9264
			2%			3%			13%			12%			27%
Nez Perce			968			2630			7876			6481			6804
			3%			7%			21%			17%			18%

Source: www.census.gov
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MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

In the 2006 projected figures, all four counties were lagging behind Washington State's median household income. The counties' median household income levels range from 57% to 68% of the State's median.

TABLE 6 - Median Household Income by County 1990-2006

County, WA	1990	1995*	2000	2002*	2003*	2004*	2005*	2006*
WA State	33,426	39,061	48,397	49,922	49,938	50,804	51,794	56,807
Asotin	24,205	28,276	34,992	36,289	36,244	37,146	37,378	38,789
Columbia	24,475	29,846	37,348	33,840	33,416	33,698	35,160	37,568
Garfield	26,534	30,435	38,514	35,580	35,522	36,840	37,969	35,240
Whitman	22,952	26,289	31,649	30,115	30,104	31,304	30,466	32,469
County, ID	1990	2000						
Latah	22,635	32,524						
Nez Perce	25,219	36,282						

* Estimate

Source: www.ofm.wa.gov, www.idaboworks.com
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PER CAPITA INCOME

Per Capita income is computed by dividing the total income of the population by the total population. Per Capita Income 1980-2004, compares the per capita income of each county in the District with the state.

All of the counties in the District experienced an increase in per capita income over the past year and most at a rate greater than the state's rate. Yet the counties lag 20% to 40% below the state's level.

TABLE 7 - Per Capita Income 1980-2004

County, WA	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004*
WA State	10,832	14,755	19,865	23,690	31,779	32,289	32,696	33,254	35,041
Asotin	9395	11,569	14,882	18,238	23,716	25,504	26,188	26,905	27,128
Columbia	11,404	13,965	16,321	21,199	27,591	27,501	26,264	26,320	28,069
Garfield	13,356	15,585	18,242	19,630	24,225	22,746	23,206	23,832	24,541
Whitman	8493	11,391	13,338	15,540	19,821	19,508	19,510	20,465	21,878
County, ID	1980	1990		2002		2004*			
ID State							26,877		
Latah	7521	13,767				24,141		25,223	
Nez Perce	8822	15,880				26,578		27,274	

* Estimate

Source: www.bea.gov, www.idaboworks.com
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Poverty Rates

The 2000 Census showed the percentage of Washington families below the poverty level was 7.3% and the percent of individuals living below the poverty level was 10.6%. All four of the counties in our District and the two border counties in Idaho experience a higher rate of poverty than the State of Washington.

The exceptions are Asotin and Whitman Counties when comparing the percent of individuals who are over 65 years of age and living in poverty.

TABLE 8 - Poverty Status 2000, 2003

County, WA	2000 - # of families below Federal poverty level	2000 - # of individuals 65+ below Federal poverty level	2000 - # of individuals below Federal poverty level	2003 - # of individuals below Federal poverty level
WA State	110,663 7.3%	47,967 7.5%	612,370 10.6%	11.0%
Asotin	657 11.6%	216 6.7%	3132 15.4%	14.5%
Columbia	98 8.6%	80 11.1%	507 12.6%	11.9%
Garfield	82 12.0%	48 10.2%	334 14.2%	11.3%
Whitman	890 11.0%	199 5.5%	9027 25.6%	15.8%
County, ID				
Latah	7.7%		16.7%	
Nez Perce	11.9%		12.2%	

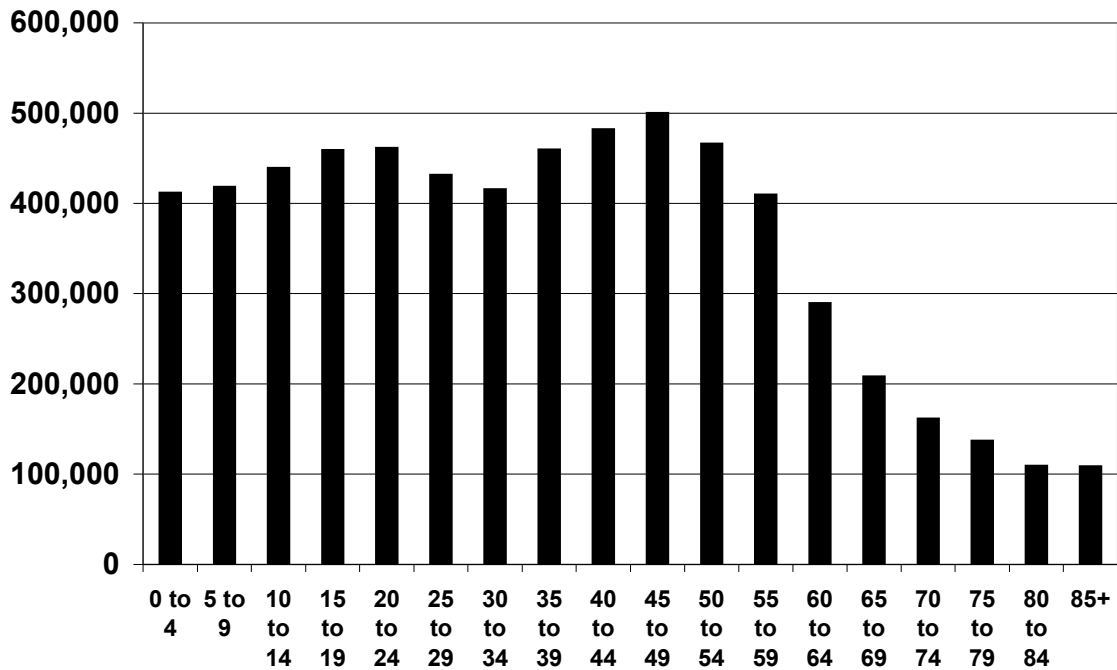
Source: www.census.gov, www.idahoworks.com
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LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS

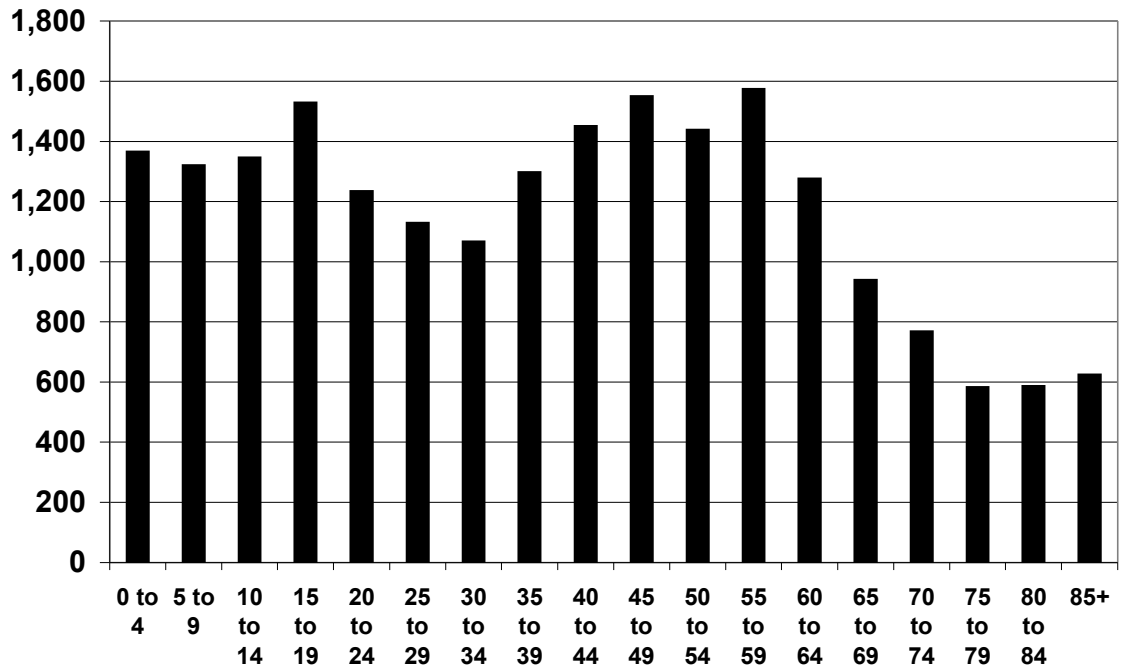
POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE

The following graphs illustrate the population divided into five year segments based on age. The Washington State graph shows a slight dip in the 25 to 34 age grouping and a steep decline at age 60. This dip at age 20 is more predominate in Asotin, Columbia and Garfield Counties where as the decline at age 60 is much flatter in those counties. Whitman County with its large population of students is the anomaly.

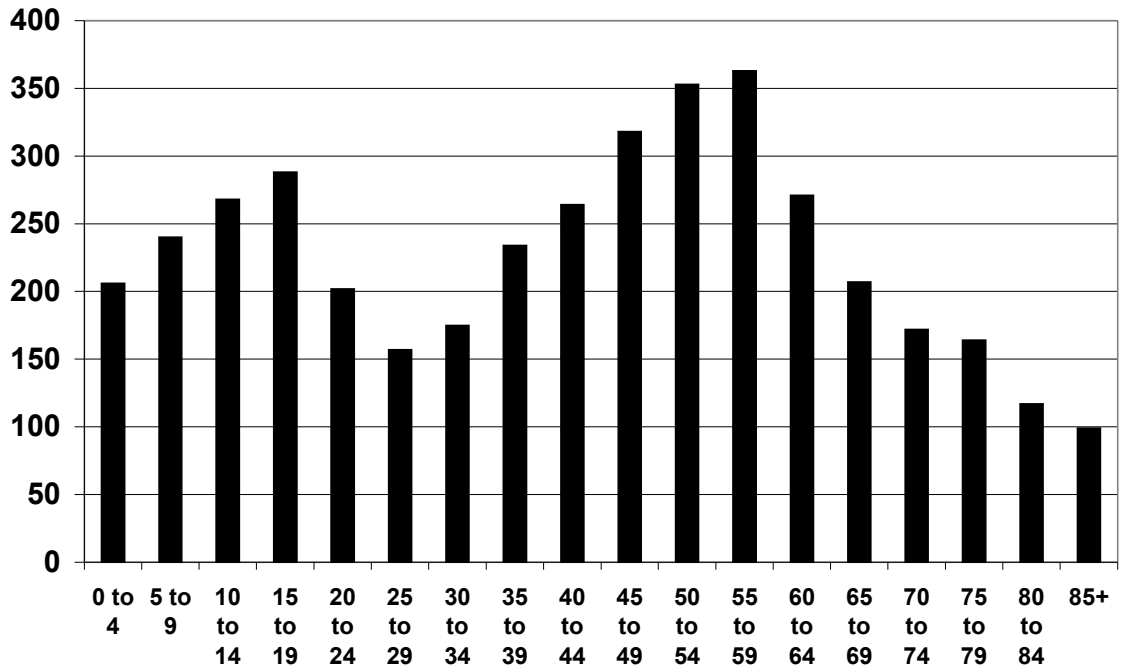
Washington Population by five year age groupings, 2006



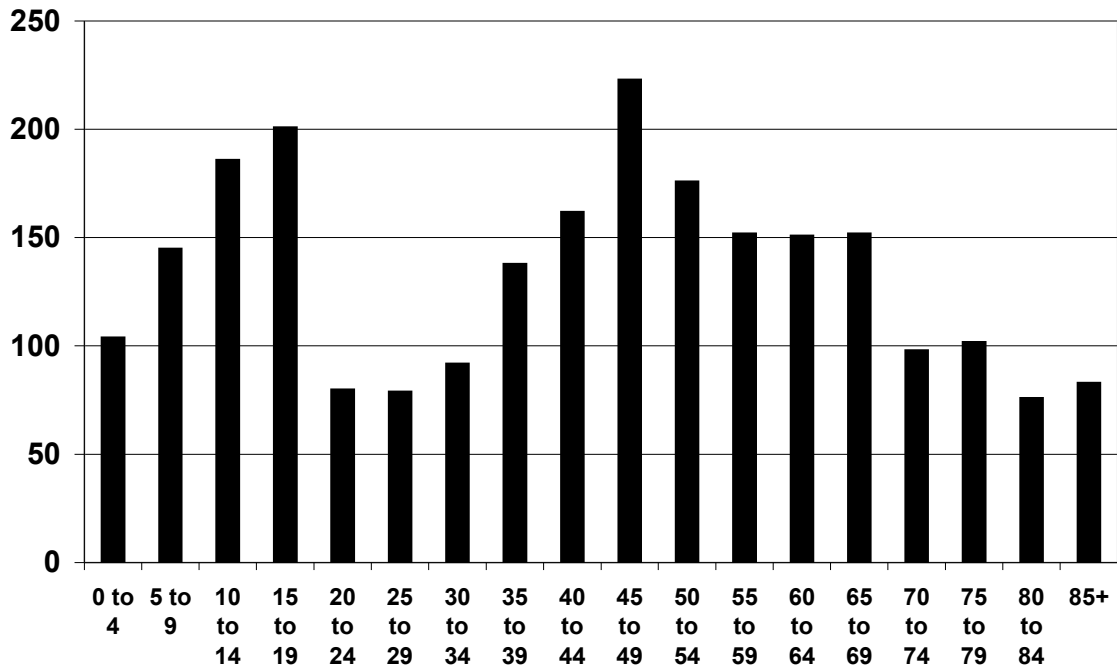
Asotin County Population by five year age groupings, 2006



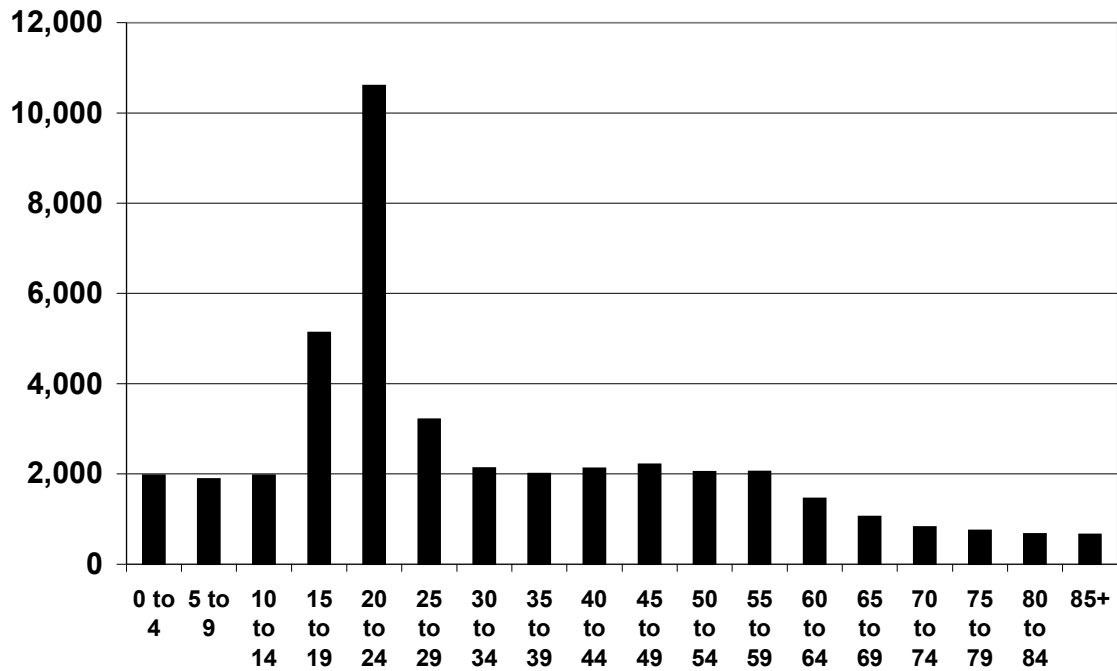
Columbia County Population by five year age groupings, 2006



Garfield County Population by five year age groupings, 2006



Whitman County Population by five year age groupings, 2006



Source: www.ofm.wa.gov
Rev. 12-06

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

The Washington State Employment Security Department, Labor Market Information revised its calculation formulas in January of 2005. The numbers contained in this table are not comparable to similar tables contained in Comprehensive Economic Development Strategies prior to 2006. This change impacted historical numbers so that previous CEDS will show different numbers even for base census years.

TABLE 9 - Civilian Labor Force and Unemployment Rate 1980-2006

County, WA	1980	1990	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
WA State								
Labor Force	1,984,000	2,538,000	3,050,500	3,096,900	3,115,400	3,233,600	3,264,600	3,357,500
Unemp. Rate	7.9	4.9	5.2	7.3	7.3	6.2	5.5	5.0
Asotin								
Labor Force	8630	9370	11,720	11,830	12,310	10,120	10,370	9870
Unemp. Rate	9.3	5.0	4.6	6.1	6.4	6.6	7.3	4.0
Columbia								
Labor Force	2130	1480	1510	1340	1340	1690	1870	1460
Unemp. Rate	10.7	12.2	11.1	11.0	9.6	8.3	7.1	7.7
Garfield								
Labor Force	1190	1060	1140	1180	1210	1160	1120	1050
Unemp. Rate	7.7	3.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	5.2	5.8	4.7
Whitman								
Labor Force	15,640	17,420	19,220	19,180	19,570	20,570	21,050	21,140
Unemp. Rate	2.9	1.5	2.2	2.4	2.5	4.4	4.4	3.7

*Source: www.workforceexplorer.com
Rev. 12-06*

LARGEST EMPLOYERS

A listing of each county's largest employers is provided in the following table. This includes both public and private employers. Employment figures as of 12/31/06.

TABLE 10 - Largest employers in the PEDD area By number of employees

<i>Asotin County, WA</i>		<i>Latah County, ID</i>	
450	Clarkston School District	2,870	University of Idaho
337	Tri-State Memorial Hospital	350	Moscow School District
150	Asotin County	450	Gritman Medical Center
120	Costco	200	Wal-Mart
115	Albertson's	128	City of Moscow
113	DeAtley Company	65	Marriott
83	Asotin School District		
75	Renaissance Marine Group		
<i>Columbia County, WA</i>		<i>Nez Perce County, ID</i>	
137	Dayton General Hospital	2100	Potlatch
123	Ski Bluewood	835	St. Joseph Regional Hospital
99	Dayton Public Schools	450	Lewis-Clark State College
94	Columbia County	835	Alliant Techsystems
66	Federal Government	430	Swift Transportation, Inc.
33	Columbia Cut Stock Incorporated	302	City of Lewiston
		200	Northwest Children's Home Inc.
		165	Lewiston Tribune
<i>Garfield County, WA</i>			
140	Garfield County		
112	Federal Government		
88	Garfield County Memorial Hospital		
66	Pomeroy Public Schools		
60	Dye Seed Ranch, Inc.		
<i>Whitman County, WA</i>			
3,968 FT – 1,710 PT	Washington State University		
1,080	Schweitzer Engineering		
325	Pullman Hospital		
279	Federal Government		
275	Pullman School District		
250	Whitman County		
194	Whitman Community Hospital and Medical Center		
175	City of Pullman		
120	Shopko		
120	Dissmore's IGA		
132	McGregor's		
132	Student Book Corporation		
110	Safeway Stores		

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MEAN & MEDIAN WAGES

The mean wage is the average wage that is calculated by adding together all the wages in a particular classification and dividing by the number of wage earners. The median wage represents the wage that is in the middle with half the wages being greater and just as many being less.

TABLE 11 - 2005 Eastern Washington Wages*

Job Title	Mean Wage	Median Wage	Median Annual Wage
Accountants and Auditors	25.00	23.18	48,212
Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	16.26	15.71	32,661
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	13.20	13.01	27,058
Carpenters	14.91	13.76	28,624
Cashiers	9.22	8.42	17,508
Computer Programmers	25.61	26.07	54,226
Construction Laborers	12.19	10.90	22,667
Electrical and Electronic Drafters	22.22	21.95	45,643
Electrical and Electronic Engineering Technicians	19.27	19.52	40,609
General and Operations Managers	41.95	38.28	79,624
Human Resources, Training, and Labor Relations Specialists, All Other	24.73	24.68	51,325
Industrial Machinery Mechanics	17.67	18.35	38,166
Industrial Production Managers	43.00	40.86	85,000
Janitors and Cleaners (except maids & housekeeping cleaners)	10.46	10.03	20,864
Landscaping and Grounds Keeping Workers	10.93	9.79	20,362
Lawyers	32.38	27.57	57,360
Machinists	12.61	10.90	22,684
Maintenance Workers, Machinery	14.11	13.57	28,224
Mechanical Drafters	20.49	18.83	39,165
Mechanical Engineers	32.50	30.13	62,686
Medical Transcriptionists	12.81	12.52	26,043
Purchasing Agents (except Wholesale, Retail, & Farm Products)	22.40	21.12	43,944
Retail Salespersons	12.12	10.42	21,681
Sales Managers	46.54	40.83	84,927
Sales Representatives, Services, All Other	16.07	15.25	31,722
Teachers and Instructors, All Other	13.19	12.84	26,696
Team Assemblers	11.02	10.47	21,769
Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	16.21	15.27	31,757
Truck Drivers, Light or Delivery Services	13.48	11.39	23,700
Waiters and Waitresses	8.03	8.00	16,648
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	13.29	12.63	26,262

Source: www.workforcesexplorer.com, www.wa.gov Rev. 12-06

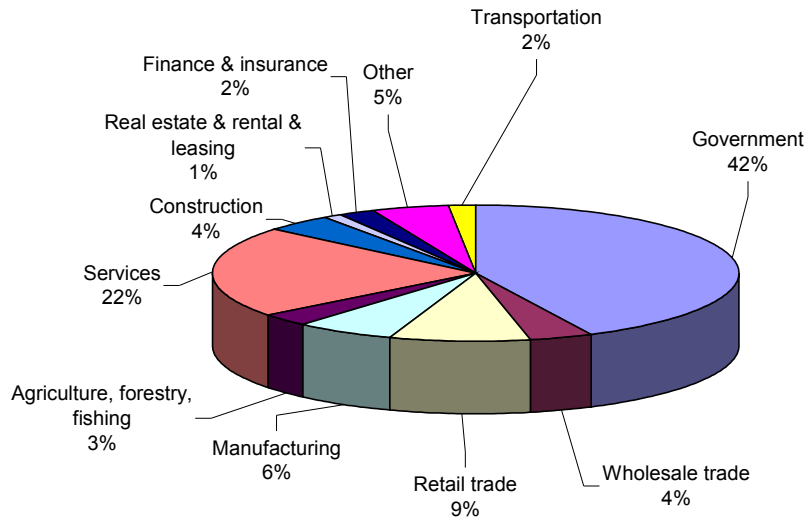
** Includes Asotin, Columbia, Ferry, Garfield, Lincoln, Pend Oreille, Stevens, Walla Walla, and Whitman Counties*

CURRENT LABOR FORCE

The largest employment sector in the PEDD is the government sector. This is due to the predominance of K-12 and higher education, federal government agencies, city and county government employment.

Other significant segments of the economy are the service sector and wholesale and retail trade.

Number of Employees in the PEDD Area 2005, by Industry



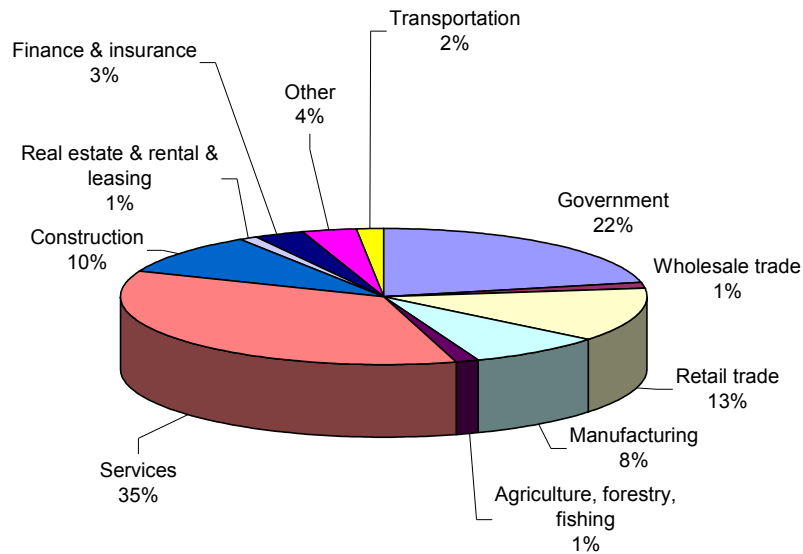
*Source: www.workforceexplorer.com
Rev. 12-06*

MAJOR INDUSTRIES AND EMPLOYEES BY COUNTY

Asotin County

The service sector employment continues to grow as a percentage of the Asotin County workforce. The government sector experienced a slight decrease while construction and manufacturing saw an increased.

Number of Employees in Asotin County 2005, by Industry



Source: www.workforceexplorer.com
Rev. 12-06

Asotin County is located at the confluence of the Clearwater and Snake Rivers. The Snake River south of Clarkston contains Hells Canyon and defines the Washington/Idaho borders.

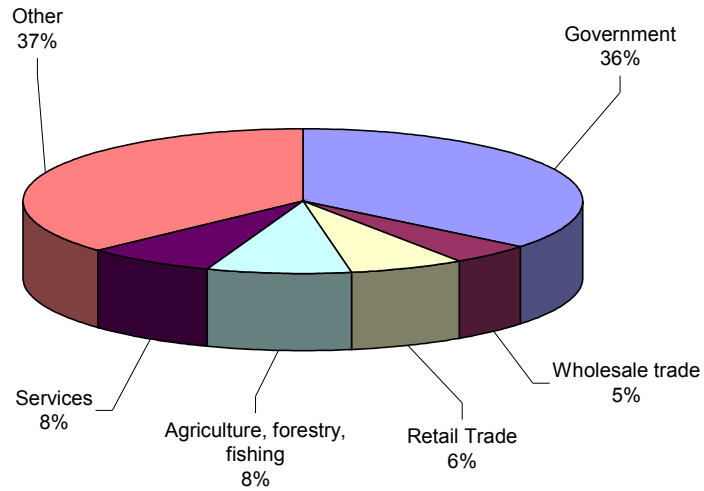
There are three ports within the immediate area and adequate industrial land for business growth and expansion. The highway system provides access to Idaho and the southern tier of Washington, as well as the northern tier of Oregon, with connections to north-south and east-west interstates.

The southern part of the county is heavily forested, containing part of the Umatilla National Forest. The region has a safe, rural, educated lifestyle, with small town hospitality and a commitment to commerce.

Columbia County

In 2005, the 'Other' category represented the largest segment of Columbia County's employment base. Under statistical methodology used by the state, categories are labeled "other" if there are less than three employers or there is one employer dominant industry, such as food processing. Employment percentages are calculated on an average annual employment basis.

Number of Employees in Columbia County 2005, by Industry



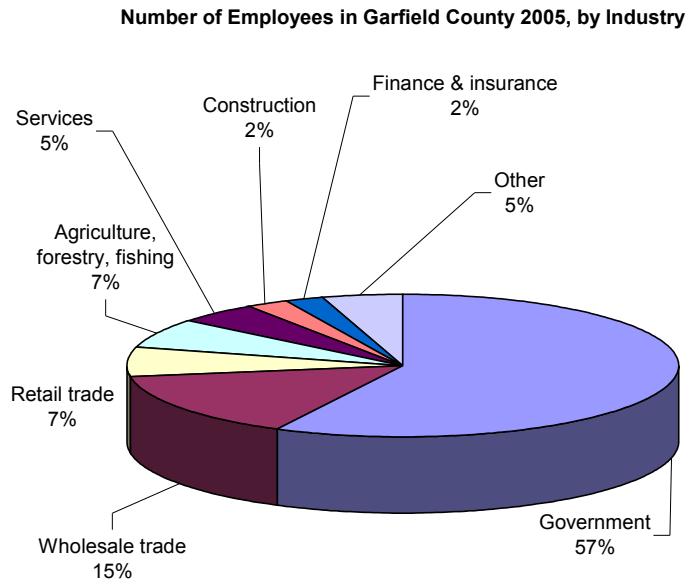
*Source: www.workforceexplorer.com
Rev. 12-06*

Columbia County is located at the western edge of the PEDD and has railroad, highway, river, and telecommunication access.

The northern border of the county is the Snake River which connects the county with the world through the ports along the Columbia River and through Portland; Highway 12 connects trucking companies with major transportation routes such as Interstates 82 and 84; Blue Mountain Railroad connects Dayton with two major railroads; high speed Internet links the county with the world; and the Blue Mountains, in the south part of the county, provides people with access to outdoor recreation opportunities.

Garfield County

Various units of government employ the largest portion of Garfield County's workforce, with another large segment of Garfield's workforce in wholesale, retail trade. The following pie chart shows the percentage of employees in the various industries in Garfield County in 2004.



*Source: www.workforceexplorer.com
Rev. 12-06*

Garfield County is located between Asotin and Columbia counties in southeastern Washington. It is a geographically diverse region bordered on the north by the Snake River and on the south by the Blue Mountains.

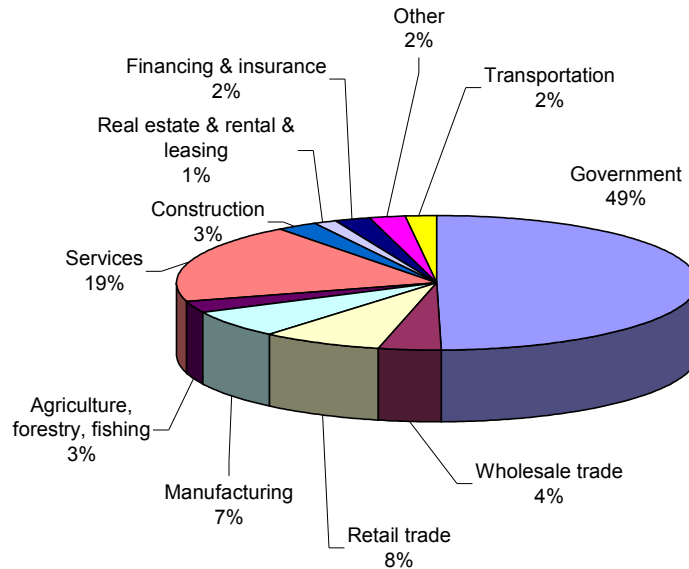
Historically an agricultural region, the business economy is based largely in government, and wholesale, retail trade. The pioneer history of the area is preserved in its historic houses, buildings and family farms. The county supports a port district, which utilizes waterway transport along the Snake River and is serviced by overland transportation via U.S. 12, with connections to major interstates.

Community pride is evident in its friendly customer service, quality K-12 education system, local health services and recreational opportunities.

Whitman County

In Whitman County, the largest segment of the population is employed in the government sector. This sector includes Washington State University and the public schools. Another significant segment of the workforce is employed in the services industry. The following pie chart shows the percentage of employees in the various industries in Whitman County in 2005.

Number of Employees in Whitman County 2005, by Industry



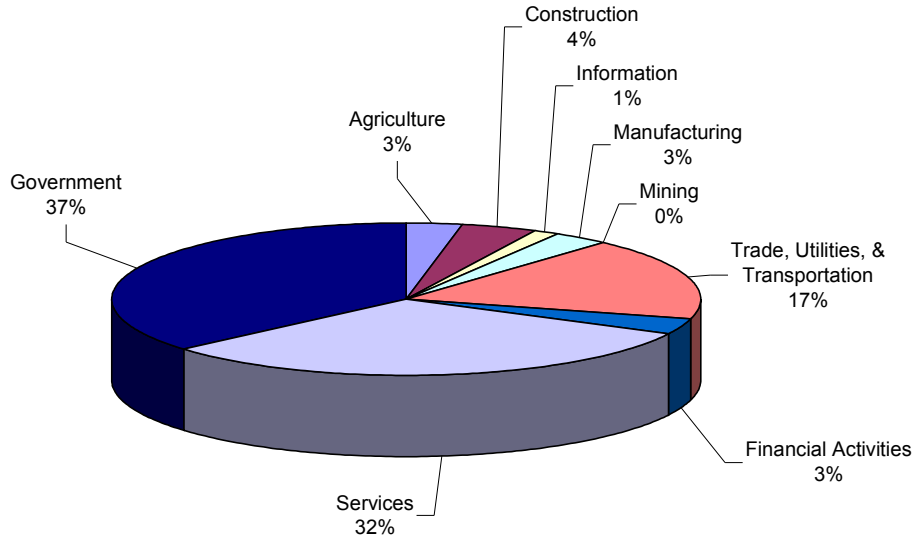
Source: www.workforceexplorer.com
Rev. 12-06

A vast majority of the county is rich farm land know for its wheat production.

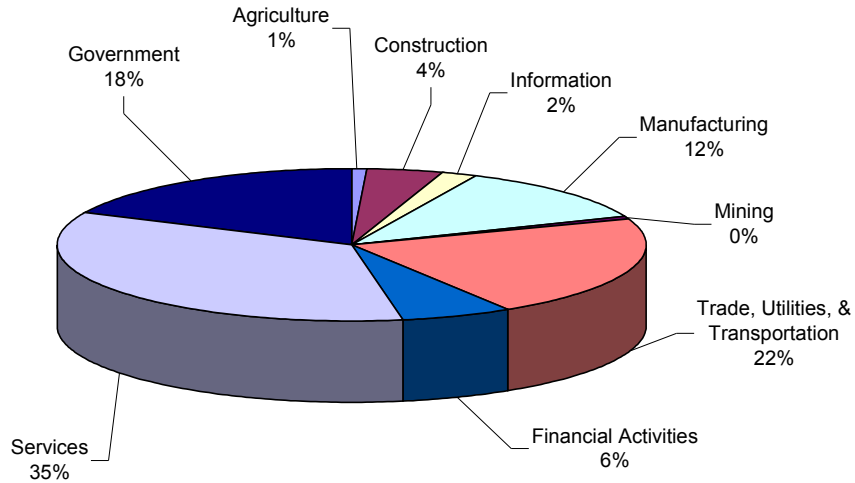
The county is also home to Pullman the largest city in the District and Pullman is the site of Washington State University (WSU the largest employer in Whitman County). In addition, there are fifteen other incorporated cities throughout the county offering small town and rural life styles.

A growing sector in Pullman is manufacturing, especially the field of high technology. The close proximity of the two research universities, WSU and the University of Idaho (located about 8 miles east of Pullman); provide numerous business opportunities for the region.

Number of Employees in Latah County, ID 2005, by Industry



Number of Employees in Nez Perce County, ID 2005, by Industry



*Source: www.idahoworks.com
Rev. 12-06*

The bordering counties show the impact the University of Idaho plays on the Moscow/Latah County economy and the role Potlatch plays as a major contributor in Lewiston/Nez Perce County.

LAND USE CLASSIFICATIONS

Some common designations of land use within the PEDD are: rural residential, agricultural, recreational, commercial, heavy and light industrial, woodlands, range land, forest land, urban, watershed and public.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

The classification of Commercial and Industrial provide areas for the development and location of businesses that are typically private sector and income producing operations. The industrial classification further brings the benefit of bringing dollars into our region.

INDUSTRIAL SITES AND PARKS

Manufacturers and distribution firms are primary users of industrial sites and parks. Established sites and parks for industrial use are predominately developed, within the PEDD, by port districts.

Asotin County

The Port of Clarkston owns 77 acres of prime flat property in the historic “port district” within the city limits of Clarkston and leases from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers an additional 42 acres bordering the Snake River. Development within the Port includes:

- an industrial area where tenants lease land and sometimes buildings,
- a river terminal with a 140 ton Lima crane for loading barges with containers, logs, sawdust, and chips,
- a grain elevator,
- a marina,
- a public park,
- a 570-foot long tour boat dock which currently accommodates tours by eight different cruise boat companies,
- a dock serving as a base for jet boat tours up Hells Canyon,
- a hotel/convention center,
- a golf facility with a driving range and putting green, and,
- a highly-rated RV Resort just about to expand from 79 spaces to over 100.

The Port has 14 acres of land yet available for development with water, sewer, gas, power, and paved roads and is expecting, within the next 12 months, to purchase and develop additional acreage that would be located outside the historic “port district.” Tours up Hells Canyon are available with Jet boats on the Snake River.

It is the mission of the Port of Clarkston to fully use its statutory authority to:

- Deliver property, facilities, and infrastructure that encourage private investment, create wealth for constituents, create family wage jobs, diversify and stabilize the local economy, and create a sustainable environment;
- Play a leadership role in ensuring that waterfronts are vibrant, active centerpieces for the communities in the locality and partner on improving other tourism and recreation opportunities;
- Preserve and better the quality of life for the citizens of Asotin County.

Columbia County

The Port of Columbia manages and owns an industrial park in Dayton. There are 15 leaseable units in the Rock Hill Industrial Tracts 1 and 2. At the present time there is one shop and office bay, 3,000 sq. ft., available to rent. There is 120 acres more or less of Heavy Industrial Zone land at Lyons Ferry on the Snake River that has rail service, electrical power and natural gas available. There is an option on the land for a gas fired electric plant that is now on hold. More than half of this land is still available for other projects.

The Port of Columbia operates the 37-acre Lyons Ferry Marina on the Snake River with camping, RV accommodations, fuel, restaurant, groceries, and covered moorage. The concessionaires at the Lyons Ferry Marina also lease and operate the 140 acre Lyons Ferry Park on the north side of the Snake River with boat launching, swimming, camping area, and a food concession during the summer season.

Garfield County

The Port of Garfield owns several sites in Garfield County. The river site is 80 acres at Central Ferry, of which only 3.5 acres are currently developed. This site accommodates grain barges for the Pomeroy Grain Growers.

A second site is located on the west end of Pomeroy on Main Street. This facility is the administration building for the U. S. Forest Service. When it was first built, in 1986, it was 5,000 square feet. It expanded to 10,000 square feet in 1993. They have a lease with the Port of Garfield until October 2008.

A third site is the only industrial site in the county. The port has obtained funding and has constructed a new access road and bridge, which connects this 33-acre site to Highway 12. This area is also at the west end of Pomeroy; approximately two blocks off Main Street and within the city limits. This site is being divided into two sections: 10 acres for recreation and 23 acres for industrial development. The recreation site already consists of 8 acres that supports 3 ball fields with restrooms. Of the industrial area's 25 acres, approximately 10 acres have existing facilities and are presently being leased. The remaining acres are currently undeveloped. On the 10 acres, there is a 21,460 square foot brick facility that is a turnkey manufacturing facility and is for sale or lease. It has 3,000 square feet of offices, a lunchroom, and restrooms. The remaining 18,000 square feet is for warehousing and manufacturing.

A fourth site, directly off the new access road, is about 3 acres and is being developed into an RV campground with 16 sites.

Whitman County

The Port of Whitman County manages three on-water industrial parks along the Snake River and two off-water industrial parks in Pullman and Colfax.

The Port of Wilma at 275-acres is the largest and busiest of the on-water port sites. It is located directly across the Snake River from Lewiston, Idaho, and Clarkston, Washington. A 2003 expansion added 30 acres, a new water line, and fiber-optic access allowing the site to offer additional services and room for industrial business growth. The facility also features water and sewer systems, rail access, water access and most utilities.

The Port of Central Ferry's 131-acre on-water site is located adjacent to State Highway 127, 56 miles north of Walla Walla. It offers rail access and county road access. Most utilities are available on site.

The Port of Almota is the smallest of the Port of Whitman County's industrial parks. The 10.5-acre site is located on the Snake River at Almota and offers access to water and county roads. Almota is at maximum capacity with no room for expansion.

The Pullman Industrial Park, a 107-acre site, is located in Pullman near Washington State University and just 15 minutes from the University of Idaho in Moscow, Idaho. It is home to a number of research and development and technology companies including Whitman County's second largest employer, Schweitzer Engineering Laboratories. Truck access is available on site with commercial air access 10 minutes away at the Pullman-Moscow Regional Airport. City water, sewer, roads, electrical service and natural gas are offered.

The Port of Whitman Business Air Center consists of a small general aviation airport and industrial park (34 acres divided in 12 lots) located four miles from State Highway 195, near Colfax. Plans to improve the taxiway are underway with paving to occur in 2007. Aviation fuel is available through a private party on site. The complex features access to all utilities, fiber-optic access, water system, drain field, truck and direct-air access, and rail siding access within one mile.

The Port of Whitman’s Boyer Park and Marina is located on the shores of the Snake River. The full-service Park boasts 56-acres with a 150 slip marina, 28 RV campsites with hookups, tent camping, on-site motel, convenience store, restaurant, picnic tables, swimming beach, recreational trail, restrooms and gas. The Park is free for day use activities.

The Washington State University Research and Technology Park is located in close proximity to the Pullman Industrial Park. The Park is comprised of two technology transfer facilities. Building One, a 50,000 square foot building is home to a number of growing companies. Building One also contains a 5,000 square foot incubator for small, start-up companies. Special rates and services are provided to companies that locate in the incubator section of Building One. A 17,000 square foot building is being used for high-tech and biotech businesses, and technology transfer start-ups.

Building Two houses companies, some of which graduated from the incubator facility. It offers additional amenities to Research Park tenants such as a weight room and two conference rooms. The Park's cooperative partnership with WSU provides access to research laboratories and centers, technical services, computing facilities, and communications technology, such as:

- Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Facility
- Electron Microscopy Center
- Environmental Research Center
- International Marketing Program for Agriculture and Trade
- Institute of Biological Chemistry
- Bioanalytical Chemistry
- Laboratory Animal Resources Center
- State of Washington Water Research Center
- Radiation Safety Office

HOUSING

Housing stock availability varies throughout the District. Some of the factors impacting availability include; income levels of the residents, changes in the job market, age of housing stock and availability of developable residential lots.

Each community has its own matrix of factors and is impacted by its proximity to other housing markets.

MEDIAN HOME PRICES 2003-2005

The counties followed the state with median home prices increasing in the mid to upper 20% range. The exception was Columbia County with a 73% increase in median home prices over the two year period according to the Washington Center for Real Estate Research.

TABLE 12 - Median Home Prices 2003-2005

County, WA	Median Home Price 2003	Median Home Price 2004	Median Home Price 2005	% Change 2003 - 2005
WA State	\$203,800	\$225,000	\$260,900	28.02
Asotin	101,900	111,200	127,500	25.12
Columbia	66,000	81,400	114,300	73.18
Garfield	101,900	111,200	127,500	25.12
Whitman	132,000	147,700	170,700	29.32

*Source: www.cb.wsu.edu/~wcrer
Rev. 12-06*

HOUSING FOR CITIES AND COUNTIES

Most of the housing growth within the region is occurring in the unincorporated areas of the counties, with the exception of Whitman County where the City of Pullman saw a 13% increase in housing stock from 2000 to 2006.

TABLE 13 - Housing Units by Structure type for Cities and Counties, WA 2000, 2006

County Municipality	2000				2006			
	Total	One Unit	Two or More Units	MH/TR/ Spec*	Total	One Unit	Two or More Units	MH/TR/ Spec*
Asotin	9111	6400	1448	1263	9625	6676	1506	1443
Unincorporated	5257	3807	488	962	5725	4071	533	1121
Incorporated	3854	2593	960	301	3900	2605	973	322
Asotin	440	340	51	49	473	359	60	54
Clarkston	3414	2253	909	252	3427	2246	913	268
Columbia	2018	1581	156	281	2156	1626	182	348
Unincorporated	751	565	6	180	823	601	6	216
Incorporated	1267	1016	150	101	1333	1025	176	132
Dayton	1181	963	149	69	1246	973	175	98
Starbuck	86	53	1	32	87	52	1	34
Garfield	1288	970	65	253	1308	980	65	263
Unincorporated	548	415	4	129	566	423	4	139
Incorporated	740	555	61	124	742	557	61	124
Pomeroy	740	555	61	124	742	557	61	124
Whitman	16,676	8814	6306	1556	18,105	9234	7232	1639
Unincorporated	2861	2467	44	350	2911	2490	40	381
Incorporated	13,815	6347	6262	1206	15,194	6744	7192	1258
Albion	315	160	24	131	317	162	24	131
Colfax	1357	851	429	77	1393	868	439	86
Colton	152	135	4	13	171	144	4	23
Endicott	169	142	0	27	171	142	0	29
Farmington	64	55	0	9	63	54	0	9
Garfield	288	191	24	73	302	190	40	72
Lacrosse	187	151	7	29	187	150	7	30
Lamont	38	25	2	11	39	25	2	12
Malden	108	86	1	21	111	87	1	23
Oakesdale	194	165	2	27	195	166	2	27
Palouse	471	369	33	69	481	369	33	79
Pullman	9398	3220	5648	530	10,664	3587	6536	541
Rosalia	272	204	25	43	279	203	25	51
St. John	279	211	18	50	302	217	34	51
Tekoa	363	273	40	50	360	270	40	50
Uniontown	160	109	5	46	159	110	5	44

* Mobile Homes Trailers/Specials
 Source: www.ofm.wa.gov
 Rev. 12-06

NATURAL RESOURCES AND THE ENVIRONMENT

GEOGRAPHY

The Palouse Economic Development District (PEDD) is located in the far southeastern corner of Washington State. It is comprised of the four counties of Asotin, Columbia, Garfield and Whitman. This is an area of over 4320 square miles with a variety of topography and geological features. The territory is bisected by the Snake River whose valley consists of rugged bluffs and deep valleys. The northern portion of the region contains rich agricultural land that is well suited for the production of dry land wheat, peas, lentils and barley. The southern section of the PEDD consists of mountainous, forested terrain as is home to the Umatilla National Forest.

CLIMATE

The vastness of the region and the diversity of the topography made the calculation of an average temperature difficult and somewhat meaningless. It can generally be stated that the region enjoys four distinct seasons. The average precipitation is somewhat less than 20 inches a year.

SEPA

Washington State has controlling legislation through the State Environmental Policy Act and the Shoreline Management Act, to ensure that development will not adversely affect environmentally sensitive areas. Various local governments have identified these environmentally sensitive areas and have adopted regulations to address potential problems. In addition, Columbia and Garfield County are voluntarily complying with the Washington State Growth Management Act (GMA), adopted in 1990.

AGRICULTURE

The agricultural soils in the PEDD are considered some of the most fertile soils in the United States. Farmers in the PEDD have established sound farming practices over the years and have become world leaders in agriculture, especially in wheat production.

Over the last couple of decades, smaller farms have been purchased by larger operations and old farming methods have been replaced by modern, less labor-intensive systems. This has resulted in fewer workers being employed in the agricultural sector in the PEDD. Only 4% of the workforce in the PEDD is employed in the agricultural sector.

However, agriculture has been the mainstay of the region's economy in the past and is still a large contributor to the economy. Profits from area crops are generally returned to the local economy and boost activity in all other sectors, especially retail trade, wholesale trade, and services sectors.

The region's primary crops are wheat and barley. Lentils and green peas are also very prevalent in Whitman County. The remaining crops of oats, hay, grass seed and various fruits and vegetables are also grown, but in lesser amounts. Cattle, hogs and sheep are also produced in the region.

Most of the land in the PEDD is designated as agricultural and can be broken into three categories: Prime Farmland, Statewide Important Farmland and Other Lands.

Prime Farmland, as defined by the United States Department of Agriculture, is land best suited to producing food, feed, and forage, fiber, and oilseed crops. Managed properly, prime farmland has the soil quality, length of growing season, and moisture supply, needed to economically produce a sustained high yield of crops. Prime farmland produces the highest yields, with minimal energy and economic resources and farming it results in the least environmental disturbance.

Statewide Important Farmland is farmland defined as being land in public or private use for the purpose of producing irrigated or non-irrigated crops such as wheat, barley, potatoes, alfalfa, etc. and is not designated as prime farmland. These lands have slight to moderate limitations that reduce the choice of plants or that require moderate conservation practices.

Other Land is a category of lands not used for agricultural purposes as it relates to growing crops, but instead, is designated as lands used as range-lands and spring pasture for livestock operations. This includes lands where native vegetation is predominantly shrubs and grasses. The production potential and plant composition depend on the characteristics of the soils and climate.

TABLE 14 - Acreage & Yields – Major Crops, WA 2003-2005

Crop	Year	Cnty./State	Acres Planted	Acres Harvested	Yield/Bushel	Prod./Bushel
Barley	2003	Wa. State	320,000	310,000	47	14,570,000
		Asotin	7,000	6,700	23	154,000
		Columbia	14,500	14,000	45	630,000
		Garfield	26,000	25,300	36.9	934,000
		Whitman	117,000	116,000	54.1	6,275,000
Barley	2004	Wa. State	250,000	245,000	70	17,150,000
		Asotin	4,000	3,800	53.9	205,000
		Columbia	14,000	13,700	70.8	970,000
		Garfield	19,500	19,100	51.3	980,000
		Whitman	101,500	100,500	83.8	8,425,000
Barley	2005	Wa. State	215,000	205,000	61	12,505,000
		Asotin	2,000	1,800	68.9	124,000
		Columbia	11,000	10,500	53.3	560,000
		Garfield	19,500	19,000	30	570,000
		Whitman	95,000	93,100	68.3	6,361,000
Spring Wheat	2003	Wa. State	550,000	545,000	41	22,345,000
		Asotin	6,000	5,900	16.9	100,000
		Columbia	27,000	26,900	37	995,000
		Garfield	21,500	21,100	30.6	645,000
		Whitman	121,000	120,500	41	4,935,000
Spring Wheat	2004	Wa. State	530,000	525,000	50	26,250,000
		Asotin	2,200	2,200	29.1	64,000
		Columbia	19,700	19,600	44.7	876,000
		Garfield	21,400	21,300	37.9	808,000
		Whitman	132,300	131,600	55.3	7,280,000
Spring Wheat	2005	Wa. State	430,000	425,000	44	18,700,000
		Asotin	1,000	1,000	34	34,000
		Columbia	16,900	16,800	23.3	392,000
		Garfield	12,200	12,200	25.2	308,000
		Whitman	122,200	120,000	39.2	4,707,000
Winter Wheat	2003	Wa. State	1,850,000	1,800,000	65	117,000,000
		Asotin	17,800	17,400	45.1	785,000
		Columbia	65,200	63,200	71.1	4,530,000
		Garfield	55,200	53,500	56.7	3,032,000
		Whitman	350,600	343,100	81.9	28,085,000
Winter Wheat	2004	Wa. State	1,800,000	1,750,000	67	117,250,000
		Asotin	23,000	22,000	47.7	1,049,000
		Columbia	69,000	68,000	81.3	5,530,000
		Garfield	54,000	53,000	72.4	3,838,000
		Whitman	330,000	325,200	86.7	28,196,000
Winter Wheat	2005	Wa. State	1,850,000	1,800,000	67	120,600,000
		Asotin	22,500	21,800	55	1,199,000
		Columbia	68,300	66,500	67	4,455,500
		Garfield	57,600	56,000	64	3,584,000
		Whitman	333,400	323,600	85.4	27,640,500

Source: www.nass.usda.gov
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TIMBER/FOREST LAND

The southern portion of the District is forest and timberland in contrast to the dry land farming and rolling hills which typifies much of the District. The wooded areas include the Umatilla National Forest, the Wenaha-Tucannon Wilderness and the Blue Mountains. Asotin, Columbia and Garfield counties all contain portions of the Umatilla National Forest. This area contains Camp William T. Wooten State Park, the Ski Bluewood ski area as well as two peaks over 6,300 feet, Oregon Butte and Diamond Peak.

Umatilla National Forest

The Umatilla National Forest, located in the Blue Mountains of southeast Washington and northeast Oregon, covers 1.4 million acres of diverse landscapes and plant communities. The Forest has some mountainous terrain, but most of the Forest consists of v-shaped valleys separated by narrow ridges or plateaus.

The landscape also includes heavily timbered slopes, grassland ridges and benches, and bold basalt outcroppings. Elevation ranges from 1,600 to 8,000 feet above sea level. Changes in weather are common, but summers are generally warm and dry with cool evenings. Cold, snowy winters and mild temperatures during spring and fall can be expected.

TABLE 15 - National Forest acreage

Natl. Forest/State	County	Acreage
Umatilla, WA	Asotin County	53,797
Umatilla, WA	Columbia County	159,500
Umatilla, WA	Garfield County	95,467
TOTAL PEDD ACRES		308,764

*Source: www.fs.fed.us/r6/uma
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SURFACE WATER/RIVER SYSTEM

Centuries ago floods carved out what today is known as the Columbia, Snake and Clearwater River System, with its countless coulees, steptoes, plunge pools, river valleys and huge depressions. A complex system of reservoirs, canals, rivers, streams and wetlands resulting from these unique geologic features provide recreation, irrigation, wildlife habitat and transportation.

The primary surface water in the region is the Snake River. Most of the creeks, streams and rivers within the District flow into the snake, which in turn connects with the Columbia River and eventually to the Pacific Ocean.

A series of Snake River dams supply the most prevalent source of energy in the PEDD, hydroelectric power. The reservoirs created by the dams enable an economical barge transportation system to serve as a low-cost alternative for shipping the region's agricultural commodities, lumber and manufactured products to the West Coast and beyond.

The reservoirs also make available access for recreational opportunities for boating, rafting, fishing and other water-related sports. The recreational and scenic features are a primary draw upriver from the Lewiston Clarkston area on the Snake and Clearwater River systems.

Smaller systems include the Palouse River, Alkali Flat Creek, Union Flat Creek, Rock Creek and Rock Lake in Whitman County; Asotin Creek and Grande Ronde River in Asotin County; Alpowa Creek, Deadman Creek, Meadow Creek and Pataha Creek in Garfield County; and the Tucannon River and Touchet River in Columbia County. The Touchet River flows into the Walla Walla River, which goes into the Columbia River.

FLOODPLAINS/WETLANDS

Because of the climate and topography of the PEDD, wetlands are abundant during the rainy season of spring and early summer. However, most of the wetlands either dry up completely or become intermittent streams during late summer and fall.

The primary federal law regulating development of wetlands is the 1972 Clean Water Act. Section 404 of this Act establishes a permit program for regulating the discharge of fill material into waters of the United States including wetlands. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Army Corps of Engineers administer the section 404 programs. A number of state laws regulate development in wetlands including the following:

- Shoreline Management Act: This Act was designed to prohibit piecemeal development of shorelines and their associated wetlands. It requires permits for development within 200 feet of shorelines and requires local governments to develop master shoreline programs to regulate development within their jurisdiction.
- State Environmental Policy Act: This Act was designed to analyze the environmental impacts of development. It requires the preparation of an environmental impact statement if a project is determined to have a “probable, significant, adverse environmental impact.”
- Hydraulics Code: This law requires a Hydraulic Project Approval by the Department of Wildlife or Department of Fisheries before any work is conducted.

Watershed Planning

In 1998 Legislature passed and the Governor signed into law the Watershed Management Act, which provides a framework for local citizens, interest groups and government organizations to collectively identify and solve water-related issues in each of the 62 Water Resource Inventory Areas (WRIA) throughout the State of Washington. Initiating governments in both Asotin County WRIA 35 and Whitman County, which resides in both WRIA 34 and 35, have initiated the watershed planning process. The elements that the Watershed Plan addresses are water quality, water quantity, fish habitat and in stream flows. The assessment of each watershed will range from an inventory of tributaries, water sources, wells, and many other items and issues related to the four elements mentioned. The final result will be a planning document that will be adopted by each county government. The plan will be implemented in coordination with Salmon recovery, sub-basin planning and other water resource planning efforts.

HAZARDOUS & CONTAMINATED WASTE SITES

As of December 2006, there are no “Superfund Sites” designated in the PEDD. The Department of Ecology has listed the following number of confirmed and suspected contaminated waste sites in the PEDD.

TABLE 16 - Number of Confirmed & Suspected Contaminated Waste Sites 2006

County	Sites
Asotin	1
Columbia	0
Garfield	1
Whitman	18

Source: www.ecy.wa.gov
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INFRASTRUCTURE

WATER SUPPLY

The District has a good supply of clean drinking water. Numerous underground aquifers throughout the four counties provide a high quality, dependable source of drinking water, although none are sole source aquifers. The Lewiston Basin Aquifer, located in the Lewiston-Clarkston Valley, received Sole or Principal Source Aquifer designation by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in 1989. This designation protects the aquifer from potential contamination by mandating that the EPA review any federal projects that would compromise the aquifer.

TABLE 17 - Area Water Capacities

City	Qi Instantaneous Quantity	Qa Annual Quantity
ASOTIN CNTY.		
Asotin	1399 gpm	417 af/year
a Clarkston	19,950 gpm	6645 af/year
COLUMBIA CNTY.		
Dayton	2700 gpm	3630 af/year
Starbuck	270 gpm	432 af/year
GARFIELD CNTY.		
Pomeroy	1750 gpm	746 af/year
WHITMAN CNTY.		
b Albion	300 gpm	300 af/year
Colfax	2370 gpm	1384 af/year
Colton	342 gpm	123 af/year
c Endicott	380 gpm	135 af/year
Farmington	400 gpm	150 af/year
Garfield	1150 gpm	600 af/year
c LaCrosse	500 gpm	320 af/year
Lamont	117 gpm	72 af/year
Malden	150 gpm	58 af/year
Oaksdale	1350 gpm	260 af/year
d Palouse	900 gpm	1450 af/year
e Pullman	7700 gpm	4585 af/year
Rosalia	1300 gpm	398 af/year
St. John	1100 gpm	400 af/year
Tekoa	1550 gpm	800 af/year
Uniontown	435 gpm	220 af/year

a (The total of their surface water rights are unknown. Only their ground water rights are listed)

b (They have two water rights in development stage in addition to those listed.)

c (Their water is withdrawn under Water Right Claims, therefore, the extent and validity is unknown.)

d (The extent of their Water Right Claim is unknown and is not included in the listed numbers.)

e (Currently under litigation)

gpm = gallons per minute

af/year = acre feet per year

Source: www.ecy.wa.gov

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SEWAGE COLLECTION AND TREATMENT

Sewage collection methods vary widely throughout the District. Factors such as population, service area, topography and land use have determined local treatment methods. Sanitary sewer is provided by activated sludge, secondary sludge, trickling filter type of treatment and aerated lagoons. Smaller towns and farms use septic tank systems.

TABLE 18 - Sewage Treatment Methods and Sanitary Sewer Capacity, WA 2006

City	Plant Type	Total Capacity (MGD) Range
Albion	Facultative Lagoons with Chlorination	0.12 MGD
Asotin	Oxidation Ditch w/ chlorination	344,360 GPD
Clarkston	Activated Sludge w/nitrification	2.2 MGD
Colfax	Aerated Lagoon; chlorine disinfection; Infiltration Cells	0.6 MGD
Colton	Municipal Facultative Lagoons w/ chlorination	0.06 MGD
Dayton	Trickling Filter w/ nitrification, UV disinfection	0.75 MGD
Endicott	Extended aeration; Activated sludge	0.115 MGD
Farmington	Facultative lagoons, to ground	0.018 MGD
Garfield	Activated Biofilter with Polishing Wetland, chlorine disinfection	0.07 MGD
Lacrosse	Lagoon, to ground	0.074 MGD
Oakesdale	Waste Stabilization Lagoons with Chlorination	0.16 MGD
Palouse	Extended Aeration; Activated Sludge	2.0 MGD
Pomeroy	Biofilter with Second Stage Aeration and UV disinfection	0.27 to 0.34 MGD
Pullman	Activated Sludge w/ chlorination	4.3 MGD
Rosalia	Facultative Lagoons with Chlorination	0.082 MGD
St. John	Trickling Filter; Clarification; Chlorination	0.12 MGD
Starbuck	Large onsite system, low pressure drainfield NdN	0.02 MGD
Step toe	lagoons	0.03 MGD
Tekoa	Activated Sludge, w/ nitrification, chlorination aerobic digestion	0.2 MGD
Uniontown	Lagoons to ground	0.05 MGD

Source: www.ecy.wa.gov
Rev. 12-06

SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL

The primary site for solid waste disposal in the PEDD is the Asotin County Regional Landfill. The landfill is comprised of 76.5 permitted acres of unincorporated land. The facility is open six days a week and received approximately 125 tons per day or 38,000 tons per year. At this rate the site will reach capacity in 2032.

The Solid Waste Management Plan was developed and adopted by the Asotin Board of Commissioners in April 1973 by inter local agreements with 3 counties and 4 cities; counties - Asotin and Garfield Counties, WA and Nez Perce, ID, cities – Asotin and Clarkston in Asotin County; Pomeroy in Garfield County; Lewiston in Nez Perce County.

Other facilities used by communities in the region include Sudbury Landfill in Walla Walla, WA and the landfill in Arlington, OR.

Whitman County operates a Solid Waste Transfer Station and a small limited purpose landfill for construction demo. We ship approximately 25,000 tons of waste to Arlington Oregon annually. Local haulers operate both curbside and recycling drop off centers.

The Whitman County Solid Waste Plan was updated in 2006 and adopted by the County Commissioners. Inter-local solid waste plan agreements have been signed with 16 cities and towns that make up this county.

Recycling:

Whitman County offers a very active recycling program. Residential curbside recycling is available in some communities with drop off sites located in many of the other communities. The Whitman County Landfill offers recycling drop off as well as free household hazardous waste drop off and yard waste recycling. Both the county and Washington State University (WSU) have Recycling Coordinators. There are also construction waste recycling programs operating at WSU.

Compost Facility:

Washington State University operates a composting facility, which diverts significant amounts of solid waste from the Whitman County Landfill.

Dayton, in Columbia County, has a composting facility and there is a privately run, regional composting facility is located in Lewiston, ID.

Its operation utilizes feedstock from communities around the region, with a market sales area in Eastern Washington, Northern Idaho and Eastern Oregon.

In Whitman County, Garfield, Rosalia and Palouse operate small composting facilities. The product generated is distributed to community residents free of charge.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Connections to telecommunication services, particularly, Internet connectivity is varied throughout the District. Some areas are served with DSL while others are limited to dial-up access.

Telecommunication services in Garfield County consist of dial-up and DSL Internet connections through a local Internet service provider and the telephone service provider. The local service provider also has several high-speed wireless Internet connections for residents and businesses for those with line-of-sight access.

Dayton has DSL, wireless and satellite high-speed Internet options with redundancy within the city limits. The community is participating in a grant to expand the education and use of internet based services.

ENERGY

The PEDD region is served by various public and private electric utilities. Most urban areas are served by either Pacific Power or Avista Utilities. Customers enjoy some of the lowest electric rates in the nation due to the regions abundant supply of low cost hydropower. In addition, recent additions of wind and natural gas generation insure an abundant energy supply for the region.

The PEDD is served with natural gas in Whitman and Asotin counties by Avista Utilities. Prices are competitive and there is a plentiful supply. Pipeline capacity is adequate in most incorporated cities and industrial areas.

TRANSPORTATION

Included within this section are descriptions of the highway, air, rail and water transportation systems. These transportation systems are critical for the economic activities occurring within the District. Additional information regarding the region's transportation system can be found in the Palouse Regional Transportation Plan 2004 (RTP) and its 2005 Addendum. This document establishes the goals and policies for the transportation network, as well as, discussing the region's key issues.

HIGHWAY TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

The major north-south highways are U.S. 195 in Washington and U.S. 95 in Idaho. These highways provide access for the Clarkston-Lewiston, Pullman-Moscow and Colfax areas to Interstate 90 in Spokane. U.S. 12 connecting U.S. 195 and U.S. 95 travels east and west to major highways I-84 and U.S. 395 west of the District.

Additionally, State Route 26, which runs west from Colfax and connects with U.S. 395 and on to Interstate 90 at Vantage. This is a major route west to Seattle. State Highway 129 is the major north-south highway between Clarkston and Enterprise, Oregon.

MAP 1 - Major Highways in the PEDD

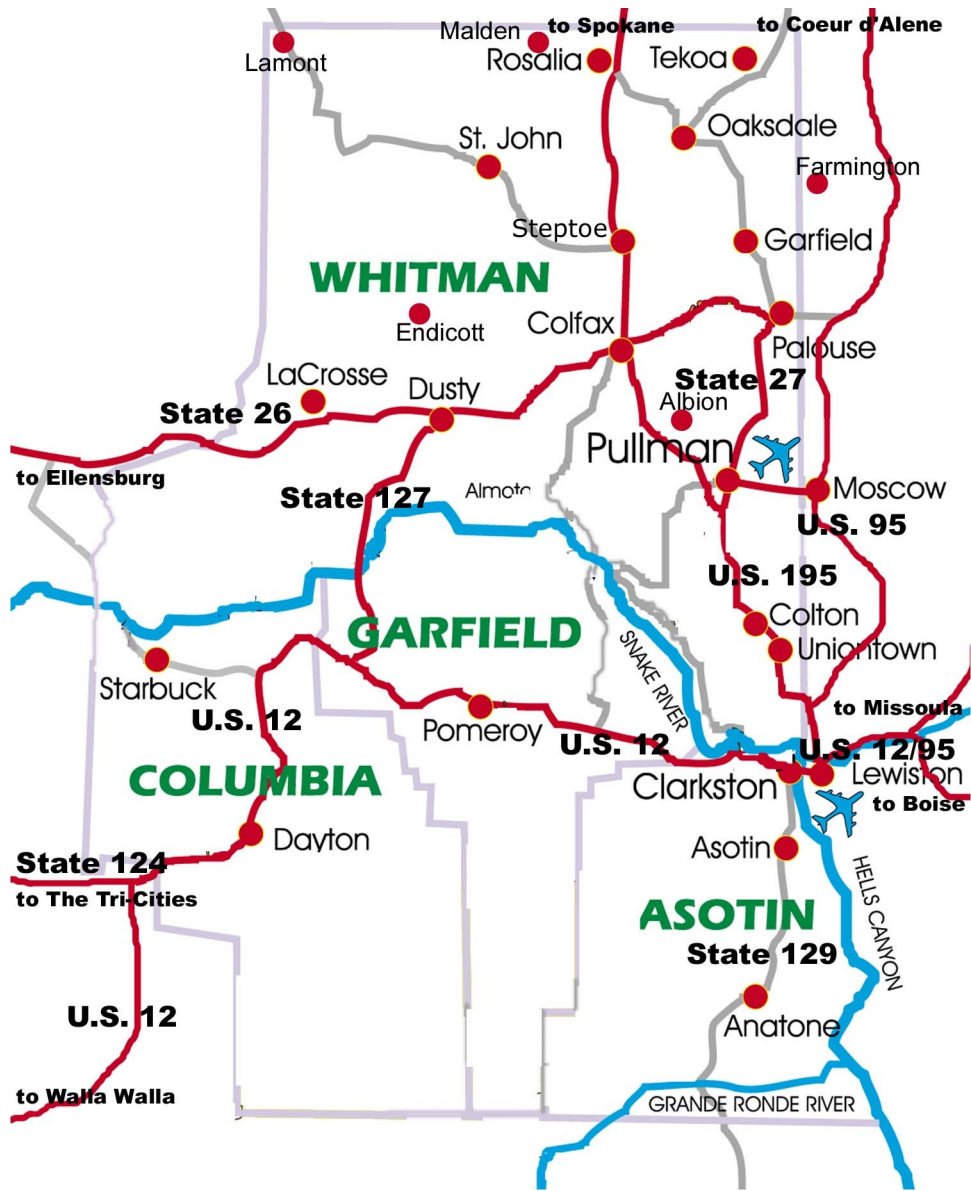


TABLE 19 - Summary of Roadway Mileage by Jurisdiction, WA

Road Type	Asotin	Columbia	Garfield	Whitman	TOTAL
County Roads	398.59	504.08	451.61	1,914.15	3,267.89
Collector State Highways	---	15.02	---	145.42	160.44
Minor State Highways	43.19	---	---	2.23	45.42
Principal State Highways	12.19	29.02	43.18	130.70	215.08
TOTAL	453.97	548.12	494.79	2,192.50	3,688.84

*Source: County Road Administration Board 2003 Annual Report
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Trucking and Delivery

The region is served by numerous trucking and express package delivery services. Trucking fleets include private contract carriers, corporate truck fleets and commercial for hire fleets. Various express package fleets serve the region using the air facilities located in and around the region.

Transit

Transit services are available in each of the counties.

These services include:

- Council on Aging & Human Services (COAST) serves nine counties in Washington and Idaho including, Asotin, Garfield, and Whitman. They are a broker for transportation services and a direct provider of services.
- Asotin County transit services are provided through a contract with Valley Transit, which operates Fixed Route service as well as Demand Response service.
- Columbia County has service provided by Columbia County Public Transportation. They offer Demand Response (Dial-a-Ride) and van pool services.
- Garfield County Transportation operates a deviated fixed route between Pomeroy and the Lewiston/Clarkston Valley and a Dial-a-Ride service within Pomeroy.
- Whitman County has a variety of transit services.
 - Pullman Transit operates fixed route services and a para transit service within Pullman city limits.
 - Wheatland Express is a charter bus operator that operates a subsidized fixed-route, public shuttle between the campus of Washington State University and the University of Idaho.
 - They also have a route serving Spokane International Airport.
 - Northwestern Trailways operates intercity routes using over-the-road coaches. The route links Boise, Idaho to Spokane, Washington.

Greater detail is available in the Palouse RTPO Human Services Transportation Coordination Plan Phase 1, December 2006.

AIR TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

Commercial airports serving the PEDD are located in Pullman, Spokane, Tri-Cities, Walla Walla, Washington and Lewiston, Idaho. There are numerous smaller landing strips in the area and some general aviation fields. These smaller airports play an important role in agriculture-related operations such as crop dusting and access to remote recreational areas.

Lewiston Nez Perce County Airport

Located in Lewiston, Idaho, the Lewiston-Nez Perce County Airport serves the eastern portion of the District. The airport has regional air service provided by Horizon and Sky West. Additional services include charter services, express package services, rental cars and retail shops. www.lcairport.net

Pullman-Moscow Regional Airport

The airport is served by Horizon Air, rental car agencies, taxi services and hotel shuttles. It provides general aviation services through a fixed base operator and houses corporate aircraft. www.ci.pullman-wa.us/Airport.htm

Spokane International Airport

The second largest air carrier airport in the state is approximately 60 miles north of Colfax and 110 miles north of Clarkston, in Spokane, WA. It is served by multiple national carriers, express package services and by a fixed base operator. The terminal has food service, taxi, transit, car rental and hotel shuttle service. www.spokaneairport.net

Tri-Cities Airport

The third largest air carrier airport in Washington State is located approximately 60 miles west of Dayton, in Pasco, WA. It is served by a national carrier, regional airlines and express package carriers. General aviation services are provided through a fixed base operator. www.portofpasco.org/aphome.htm

Walla Walla Regional Airport

Located just outside the boundaries of the District, 27 miles west of Dayton, Walla Walla Regional Airport is one of the airports serving the western portion of the region. Its services include Horizon Air, rental cars and a restaurant. www.wallawallaairport.com/

General Aviation Fields

General aviation airports are located outside of Colfax and Rosalia. Colfax's airstrip is 2,170 feet and Rosalia's is 2,650 feet. In addition, Tekoa has a General Aviation runway which is 2,300 feet long. Numerous private agricultural runways exist throughout the region used primarily for aerial applicators.

RAIL TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

Asotin County and Garfield County do not have rail service.

Whitman County is served by the Great Northwest Railroad (GRNW). This railroad was formed in 2004 when WATCO (a short line operator) acquired the Camas Prairie Railroad and Camas Prairie Railnet. The combination of these two railroads formed the GRNW. The line serves Whitman County, parts of Idaho and interchanges with both the BNSF and UPRR at Ayer, Washington. Recently the Washington Idaho Rail Road has entered into a sub-agreement with WATCO as a short line operator.

Columbia County is served by the Blue Mountain Railroad. This line is also operated by WATCO. The State of Washington Department of Transportation has recently become involved in rail ownership and maintenance in Eastern Washington. Parts of the GRNW line were purchased by the state and leased back to WATCO. In the case of the Blue Mountain Railroad low interest loans were provided to WATCO for the repair and upgrading of the line.

Cargoes handled on these lines include wheat, barley, other grains, peas, lentils, lumber, and fertilizers.

WATER TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

The Snake River is an important component to the transportation system serving the region. The river handles a significant amount of grain and other goods produced in the region. The construction of four major dams on the Snake River in the 1950's to 1970's, complete with lock facilities, enables ocean going cargo to travel inland as far as Lewiston, Idaho. Both the Little Goose Dam and Lower Granite Dam are located within the PEDD.

There are four port Districts serving the PEDD, which have water-side facilities: the Ports of Clarkston, Columbia, Garfield and Whitman. The Port of Whitman operates three industrial sites along the river-The Ports of Wilma, Central Ferry and Almota. Outbound shipments consist primarily of agricultural commodities and lumber. The ports of Clarkston, Columbia, and Whitman also have contracted marinas at some of their locations. A fifth port, The Port of Lewiston located in ID, is an important factor to our regional economy with its water-side facility for grain and containerized shipments.

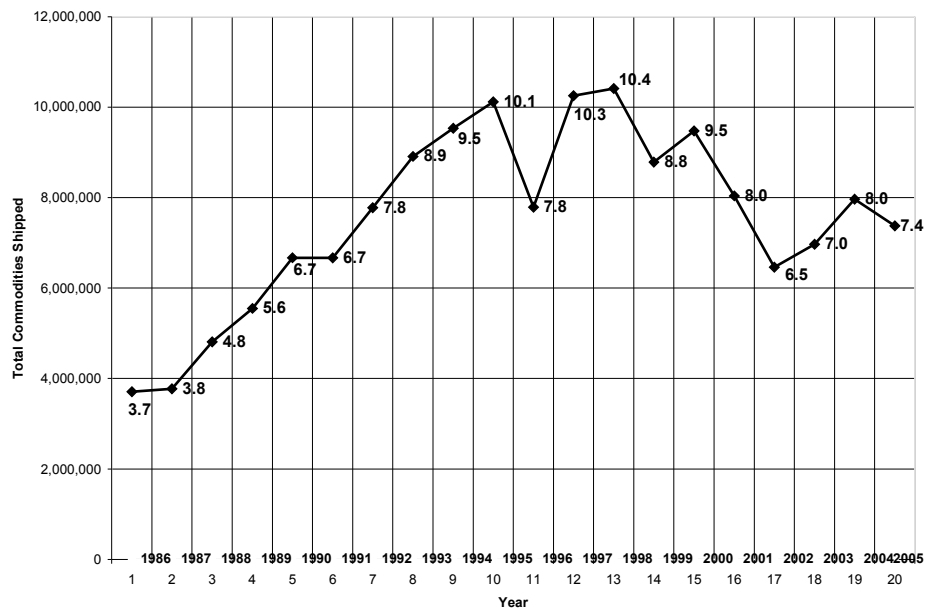
Port facilities located along the Snake River are operated by Port Districts. Specific ports include the following:

- Port of Columbia
- Port of Garfield
- Port of Central Ferry
- Port of Almota
- Port of Wilma
- Port of Clarkston
- Port of Lewiston

Table 20 shows the volume of commodities shipped through area locks. Grain shipments account for 80% of the total commodities shipped from the Port of Clarkston and Wilma (Port of Whitman County) and 85% to 90% of the total shipment from the Ports of Garfield and other Port of Whitman County on-water sites (Central Ferry and Almota). The grain shipped from these sites is trucked in from Montana, Oregon, Colorado, the Dakotas, Idaho, and the Great Plains states and from the farms with the PRTPO. Lumber is also an important product shipped through the Port of Clarkston.

TABLE 20 - Total Tonnage of Commodities Shipped through Area Locks 1986-2005

Year	Total Commodities Shipped*	Annual Percentage Change (%)
1986	3,709,830	16.8
1987	3,773,583	1.7
1988	4,809,957	27.5
1989	5,552,722	15.4
1990	6,670,697	20.1
1991	6,668,884	-.03
1992	7,777,483	16.6
1993	8,912,159	14.6
1994	9,534,477	6.9
1995	10,114,326	6.1
1996	7,787,478	-23.0
1997	10,253,605	31.7
1998	10,411,969	1.5
1999	8,784,717	-15.6
2000	9,477,600	7.9
2001	8,039,500	-15.2
2002	6,463,300	-19.6
2003	6,971,900	7.9
2004	7,967,400	14.3
2005	7,375,800	-7.4



*Includes combined tonnage through Lower Monumental, Little Goose and Lower Granite Dams.
 Source: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Clarkston, WA
 Rev. 12-06

PUBLIC FACILITIES

PUBLIC SAFETY

Emergency Services

The four PEDD counties have fire districts and departments providing coverage with trained volunteers and, in some cases, by paid staff.

Asotin County is served by Asotin County Fire District #1, the city of Asotin Fire Department and the Clarkston Fire Department. All three use the services of trained volunteers with Asotin County and Clarkston having some paid and call back positions. Medical transport is provided by Clarkston Fire Department.

Columbia County has three fire districts operating within the county. Fire District #3 is the largest and provides services to the City of Dayton. They also provide medical transport services for District #1, which covers the north part of the county and the town of Starbuck.

Garfield County is covered by a fire district staffed by trained volunteers. The district provides services to the City of Pomeroy in addition to the unincorporated areas of the county.

Whitman County has 16 towns and cities, 14 city fire departments and 13 county fire districts. Two of the cities contract with fire districts for services. The City of Pullman is staffed with fulltime crews and supplemented with volunteers. Most of the other districts and departments predominately use the services of trained volunteers.

Crime Rates

The District's crime rate is decreasing in all counties and is below the state's average in both categories..

TABLE 21 - Area Crime Rates 2004-2005

County, WA	2004 Crime Index Offenses Rate Per 1000 People	2005 Crime Index Offenses Rate Per 1000 People	2004 Violent Crimes Rate Per 1000 People	2005 Violent Crimes Rate Per 1000 People
WA State	52.7	52.9	3.5	3.5
Asotin	38.4	31.6	2.3	2.1
Columbia	53.9	34.6	2.0	0.7
Garfield	30.8	40.0	3.8	2.5
Whitman	25.2	20.7	1.2	1.4

Source: www.waspc.org
Rev. 12-06

SCHOOLS & EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Higher Education

There are numerous institutions that provide four-year degree programs in or near the PEDD:

TABLE 22 – Four Year Institutions Fall 2006

College	Public or Private	City, State	Fall Enrollment
Washington State University <i>www.wsu.edu</i>	Public	Pullman, WA	18,423
University of Idaho <i>www.uidaho.edu</i>	Public	Moscow, ID	11,739
Lewis-Clark State College <i>www.lcsc.edu</i>	Public	Lewiston, ID	3394
Eastern Washington University <i>www.ewu.edu</i>	Public	Cheney, WA	8801
Gonzaga University <i>www.gonzaga.edu</i>	Private	Spokane, WA	6490
Walla Walla College <i>www.wwc.edu</i>	Private	College Place, WA	1739
Whitman College <i>www.whitman.edu</i>	Private	Walla Walla, WA	1455
Whitworth College <i>www.whitworth.edu</i>	Private	Spokane, WA	2504

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Washington State University (WSU) in Pullman, Washington
 University of Idaho (U of I) in Moscow, Idaho (8 miles east of Pullman, WA)
 Lewis-Clark State College (LCSC) in Lewiston, Idaho (1 mile east of Clarkston, WA)
 Eastern Washington University (25 miles from Rosalia)
 Gonzaga University (30 miles from Rosalia)
 Walla Walla College in Walla Walla, Washington (28-30 miles from Dayton, WA)
 Whitman College in Walla Walla, Washington (28-30 miles from Dayton, WA)
 Whitworth College (40 miles from Rosalia)

Whitman College, Walla Walla College, EWU, Whitworth, WSU, and the U of I also offer masters degrees and the WSU, GU, and the U of I offer doctorates. WSU also has a School of Veterinary Medicine and GU has Law School. LCSC and Whitman College also provide two-year transfer programs.

WSU Extended University Services has developed a unique program for providing upper division courses leading to a baccalaureate degree in Social Science by satellite. This program serves 18 Washington State communities and is significant in that it is the first program in the State of Washington to address the need for equitable access to higher education for rural citizens.

The WSU Center for Distance and Professional Education provides a range of programs and offers online degree completion programs in six academic areas from any location through distance learning. The Center also offers a number of online certificate programs, face-to-face training programs, and professional conferencing services.

Community Colleges

Community Colleges and Lewis Clark State College deliver vocational education, two-year degree, and certificate programs to the residents of this region.

- Walla Walla Community College – Clarkston Center - www.wbcc.edu/clarkston - provides degreed and/or certificated programs in Carpentry, Computers, Nursing, Office Technology and Associates in Arts as well as Distance Learning options.
- The Walla Walla Community College –Walla Walla campus – www.wbcc.edu – has a variety of offerings available for the community.
- The Community Colleges of Spokane – www.ccs.spokane.edu – through their Institute for Expanded Learning provides classes to our region.

TABLE 22a – Area Community College Enrollment Fall 2006

College	Public or Private	City, State	Fall Enrollment
Walla Walla Community College www.wbcc.edu	Public	Clarkston, WA	572
Walla Walla Community College www.wbcc.edu	Public	Walla Walla, WA	3770
Community Colleges of Spokane http://ccs.spokane.cc.wa.us	Public	Spokane, WA	15,615

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K-12 Education

The PEDD provides excellent opportunities for learning with a wide variety of education options. There are 18 school districts providing elementary and secondary schools in the PEDD.

Asotin Anatone School District – www.aasd.wednet.edu

Clarkston School District – www.csdk12.org

Colfax School District – www.colfax.k12.wa.us

Colton School District – www.colton.k12.wa.us

Dayton School District – www.dayton.wednet.edu

Endicott School District – www.sje.wednet.edu

Garfield School District – www.garpal.wednet.edu

LaCrosse School District – www.lax.wednet.edu

Lamont School District – www.greatschools.net/modperl/browse_district/129/wa

Oakesdale School District - www.greatschools.net/modperl/browse_district/178/wa

Palouse School District – www.garpal.wednet.edu

Pomeroy School District – www.psd.wednet.edu

Pullman School District – www.psd267.wednet.edu

Rosalia School District – www.greatschools.net/modperl/browse_district/225/wa

St. John School District – www.sje.wednet.edu/stjohn.html

Starbuck School District – www.greatschools.net/modperl/browse_district/315/wa

Steptoe School District – www.greatschools.net/modperl/browse_district/225/wa

Tekoa School District – www.tekoa.wednet.edu/district/districtpage2.htm

Employment Training

There are many different job-training opportunities available in the PEDD. These include Walla Walla Community College with branches in Walla Walla and Clarkston, Community College of Spokane with offerings in Whitman County and Lewis Clark State College in Lewiston, Idaho all providing various job training to area residents.

Rural Resources is the lead agency in the District for the delivery of job training programs and funding under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA).

LIBRARIES

Asotin County

Asotin County is served by the Asotin County Library, which serves all incorporated and unincorporated areas of the county. This includes the town of Asotin and the town of Clarkston with its Heights Branch Library. www.aclib.com

Columbia County

Columbia County does not have countywide library services for its residents in unincorporated areas. Dayton operates its own city-funded library. The town of Starbuck does not have library service. www.palouse.org/columbia/library

Garfield County

Garfield County does not have formal countywide library services for its residents in the unincorporated areas. Pomeroy operates its own city-funded library. The county provides some funding to the Pomeroy Public Library to serve county residents. www.pomeroy.lib.wa.us

Whitman County

Whitman County operates a 14-branch rural library system that serves all of the incorporated and unincorporated areas except the cities of Pullman and Lamont. Pullman operates its own city-funded library, Neill Public Library. The town of Lamont does not have library service. www.whitco.lib.wa.us

Washington State University Library

WSU has 6 libraries on campus in Pullman. www.wsulibs.wsu.edu

University of Idaho Library

U of I library is located in the Moscow, ID and offers a variety of services. – www.lib.uidaho.edu

TOURISM

Recreational & Cultural Facilities

The PEDD is rich in natural resources for recreation and visitors. The Snake River runs through the region offering water based recreation and fishing on miles of calm uncrowded water. The Clearwater & Snake River National Recreation Trail offers 10 miles of paved continuous trail, boat launches, marinas and swimming beaches. Outside Colfax, Boyer Park and Marina on the Snake River offers a full service dock and marina and a swimming area and picnic area. Motel rooms, as well as, RV sites are available with water, electric, sewer hookups; garbage collection and dump station have access to laundry facilities, showers.

The region is also known as the gateway to Hells Canyon, North America's deepest gorge and attracts more than 30,000 visitors each year to enjoy world-class white water adventures. The Port of Clarkston is the docking point for several cruise boat companies traveling the Columbia-Snake River system following the Lewis & Clark water route. The Touchet and Tucannon Rivers are found in the western part of the region and provide recreational opportunities. In the northern end of Whitman County a series of lakes entices fishermen from the region. Rock Lake is the only one of the lakes within the boundaries of the PEDD. Whitman County is the home to Steptoe Butte State Park and Kamiak Butte County Park. The county also operates several other smaller day use parks.

The array of recreational activities available in the PEDD keeps visitors and residents entertained through every season of the year. Activities include hunting, fishing, skiing, snowmobiling, biking and other outdoor endeavors. The area is home to the Umatilla National Forest and the Weneha-Tucannon Wilderness area. In addition to numerous sandy beaches on the Snake River and boats launches.

Throughout the year, the region is host to many local and nationally recognized events. These include rodeos, fairs and festivals highlighting the agricultural roots of the PEDD, along with car shows, major college sports, including the NAIA World Series and the Lionel Hampton Jazz Festival. The National Lentil Festival held each August in Pullman celebrates the regional title as the Pea and Lentil capitol of the world. Garfield County is the site of the developing Eastern Washington Agricultural Museum, Columbia County has many great events like the All-Wheels Weekend and Asotin County now has an Aquatic Center.

Cultural opportunities flourish in the PEDD. The largest art museum in the Inland Northwest is located on the WSU campus in Pullman, offering changing exhibits ranging from fine arts and fine crafts to architecture and design. In addition, several towns boast art galleries representing a wide variety of local, regional, and national talent. Theatre, dance, and music performances occur regularly at facilities across the area, including the 12,000 seat Beasley Coliseum on the WSU campus, where top-name comedians, rock, country, and jazz stars and touring ballet, symphony, and theatre acts perform throughout the year. The area is in close proximity to the rich culture of the Nez Perce Nation. In Uniontown, a 1934 Dairy Barn tuned Artist workshop offers interactive opportunities to visit with artists while they create their work. The Tekoa Empire Theatre, a 1940, 280 seat, Art Deco Theatre, has been renovated and re-opened as a performing arts center. Regular performances throughout the year include local and regional talent.

TABLE 23 - Travel Statistics 2005

	Asotin County	Columbia County	Garfield County	Whitman County
Travel Expenditures (\$million)	24.1	6.8	1.6	47.5
Travel-Generated Payroll (\$million)	7.0	1.6	0.4	13.4
Travel-Generated Employment (jobs)	390	120	20	880
State Tax Receipts (\$million)	1.3	0.4	0.1	2.8
Local Tax Receipts (\$million)	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.6

*Source: www.deanruntjan.com
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COMMUNITY SERVICES

MEDICAL FACILITIES

Hospitals

There are 5 hospitals providing a total of 222 beds in the District. Special services at the hospitals in the PEDD include outpatient care, cardiac and respiratory therapy, orthopedic surgery, CAT scanning, outpatient surgery, ultrasound, echocardiography, radiology, endoscopies, chemotherapy, kidney dialysis, eye surgery, spinal cord clinics and family hospice. Referrals and coordination with larger regional facilities outside the area are also available when other major medical cases arise. Other major medical cases are transferred to Walla Walla (30 miles west of Dayton) and Spokane (approximately 60 miles north of Colfax). There are also hospitals located in nearby Lewiston and Moscow, Idaho with an additional 185 beds. Emergency service via local ambulance, helicopter, and airplane is available to all hospitals.

TABLE 24 - Licensed Hospitals in the PEDD

Hospital, WA	County	City & Phone Number	Certified Beds	Total Beds
Tri-State Memorial Hospital	Asotin County	Clarkston, WA (509)758-5511	62	62
Dayton General Hospital	Columbia County	Dayton, WA (509)382-2531	25	25
Garfield County Memorial Hospital	Garfield County	Pomeroy, WA (509)843-1591	45	45
Pullman Regional Hospital	Whitman County	Pullman, WA (509)332-2541	42	42
Whitman Hospital & Medical Center	Whitman County	Colfax, WA (509)397-3435	48	48
Hospital, ID				
Gritman Medical Center	Latah County	Moscow, ID (208)882-4511	40	40
St. Joseph Regional Medical Center	Nez Perce County	Lewiston, ID (208)743-2511	145	145
TOTAL		7 Hospitals	407	407

*Source: www.hospital-data.com
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There are numerous practicing, licensed medical doctors and there are also several clinics located in the PEDD, providing healthcare needs, including a comprehensive sports medicine clinic in Pullman. In addition, the Lewiston/Clarkston Valley has a medical lab, which provides one-day turnaround for many laboratory tests.

New construction has occurred at several area hospitals and some of the hospitals are offering new services. Some examples of these types of projects and services are as follows:

- A new building at Tri-State hospital houses a dialysis unit with 12 out-patient beds and a home training program.
- Pullman Regional Hospital (PRH) built the first new hospital in the State of Washington in more than 25 years on hospital-owned land next to the medical center on Bishop Boulevard. This will create opportunities for cost-sharing, patient convenience, equipment sharing and other resources due to the adjacent location of the facilities.
- The Whitman Hospital and Medical Center in Colfax constructed a new building for visiting physician’s specialists and a new surgery wing. As a result, they are actively increasing outpatient and specialty services provided by visiting doctors from urban areas.
- In the last two years, Garfield County Memorial Hospital has added an in-house laboratory for the majority of medical testing, outpatient services, telemed and X-ray capabilities.
- Along with primary and acute care, Dayton General Hospital also hosts several specialty clinics. Physicians from Inland Cardiology are on site at Dayton twice monthly to provide cardiology services. Podiatry services are available once a month and beginning early 2005. A dermatology clinic will be opening in Dayton on January 2, 2006.

In addition, the use of telemedicine via the Internet has greatly enhanced area hospitals’ abilities to offer high-quality healthcare services.

Skilled & Assisted Nursing Care Facilities

There are more than 20 skilled and assisted nursing facilities and/or adult family homes in the region. There are also several smaller shelter home facilities and home health services in the four-county area that provide similar services. Also the neighboring communities to the PEDD of Lewiston, Moscow and Walla Walla have facilities skilled and assisted nursing.

TABLE 25 - Skilled & Assisted Nursing Care Facilities, Adult Family Homes

<i>Asotin County</i>	<i>Whitman County</i>
Avalon Progressive Care - Clarkston	Avalon Care Center - Pullman
Clarkston Care Center - Clarkston	Bishop Place, Senior Living - Pullman
Clarkston Shelter & Care - Clarkston	Community Pride Senior Living - St. John
Evergreen Estates Retirement Community - Clarkston	The Courtyard - Colfax
Riverview Residential Care - Clarkston	Glenhaven Adult Family Home - Pullman
Sycamore Glen Adult Family Care - Clarkston	LaDow Court - Garfield
<i>Columbia County</i>	Paul’s Place - Colfax
Booker Assisted Living - Dayton	Palouse Hills Nursing Home - Pullman
Booker Rest Home - Dayton	Rolling Hills Home - LaCrosse
<i>Garfield County</i>	Tekoa Care Center - Tekoa
Garfield County Memorial Hospital District & Long Term Care - Pomeroy	Whitman Health & Rehabilitation Center - Colfax

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Assisted Living

Asotin County has 10 adult family homes, Whitman County has two and Columbia County has one. Garfield County does not have adult family home services. A listing of adult family homes is available through Aging and Long Term Care in Clarkston. The Council on Aging in Colfax maintains a list of in-home caregivers.

Dental Care

There are a variety of dentists in the PEDD with some of them specializing in orthodontics, periodontics and children's dentistry. The Lewiston/Clarkston Valley also has several dental labs that provide one-day turnaround for many laboratory tests. Also dental services are available in adjoining communities of Lewiston, Moscow and Walla Walla.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Services for Elderly & Low-Income Populations

A variety of agencies in each county provide services for the District's elderly and low-income residents. In addition, many local churches throughout the District provide food banks and services for low-income residents.

TABLE 26 - Asotin County Services for Elderly & Low Income Populations

Asotin County Health District	New Hope Services
Asotin County Housing Authority	Office of Aging & Long Term Care
Asotin County Food Bank	Pautler Senior Center
Community Action Agency (Lewiston)	Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP)
Department of Social & Health Services (DSHS)	RUOK (Are You Ok?)
Habitat for Humanity	Rural Resources
Home Care Services	St. Vincent DePaul
Interlink	Walla Walla Community College
Job Service Center	YWCA – Crisis Services
Meals on Wheels	

Columbia County Services for Elderly & Low Income Populations

Blue Mountain Action Council	Office of Aging & Long Term Care
Columbia County Transportation Service	Project Timothy
Columbia County Health Department	Rural Resources (Clarkston)
Department of Social & Health Services (DSHS)	Senior Center
WorkSource (Walla Walla)	Walla Walla Community College

Garfield County Services for Elderly & Low Income Populations

Blue Mountain Action Council	Pomeroy Medical Clinic
Department of Social & Health Services (DSHS) Located in Clarkston, WA	Salvation Army
Garfield County Health District	Rural Resources (Clarkston)
Garfield County Human Services	Senior Center
Garfield County Transportation	Senior Information & Assistance
WorkSource (Pullman/Lewiston)	Walla Walla Community College
Office of Aging & Long Term Care	

Whitman County Services for Elderly & Low Income Populations

Community Action Center (Pullman & Colfax)	WorkSource (Pullman)
Community Colleges of Spokane	LaCrosse Clothing Bank
Congregational Thrift Shop	COAST Transportation
Consumer Credit Counseling	North Palouse Area Food & Clothing Bank
Dial-A-Ride	Pregnancy Counseling Services
Department of Social & Health Services (DSHS)	Pullman Senior Center
Emmanuel Baptist Church	Rural Resources
FISH Food Bank (Colfax)	USDA Food Commodities Distribution
Goodwill Industries	Whitman County Council On Aging
Harvest House Thrift Shop	Whitman County Health Department
Thrifty Grandmothers Shop (Colfax)	

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GOVERNMENT

STATE & LOCAL TAXES

Corporate and Personal Income Tax

The State of Washington does not impose a corporate income tax. Washington is one of a few states that does not levy a personal income tax, or impose a tax on intangible assets such as bank accounts, stocks, or bonds. In addition, Washington State does not assess any tax on retirement income earned and received from another state.

Property Tax

Property taxes are one of the primary sources of funding for local governments. There is some variation of property tax throughout the state, due mainly to voter-approved special levies. The average rate is about \$14.00 per \$1,000 of fair market value. Personal property taxes are levied on the assets of businesses only.

Retail Sales Tax

Retail sales tax applies to most items sold to consumers. In Washington food, food ingredients and prescription drugs are not taxed. Generally, no sales tax is charged on utility services, personal services (medical, dental, legal, barber, etc.) and real estate (although construction services and building materials are subject to sales tax).

The retail sales tax is comprised of both a state and local portion. Within the PEDD the combined rate is in the 7 to 7.81 percent range.

Taxable Retail Sales

Taxable retail sales vary within each county with some posting a decline and others showing areas of increase. Please refer to the chart for more information.

Deferrals, Exemptions and Credits

The state of Washington offers several tax deferrals, exemptions and credits making Washington an attractive place to do business. New and existing manufacturers, research and development firms, and certain high technology companies can benefit from several tax incentives. These incentives are intended to encourage the creation and preservation of family-wage jobs in the manufacturing and high technology sectors, particularly where high unemployment exists.

Sales/Use Tax Exemption on Machinery, Equipment and Buildings - Manufacturers, processor for hire, and manufacturers who locate in the PEDD and perform research and development are not required to pay the sales or use tax on machinery, equipment or building used directly in the manufacturing or research operations.

Rural Area Sales/Use Tax Deferral/Exemptions - This program grants a waiver of sales/use tax for manufacturing, research and development, or computer-related businesses locating in the PEDD.

Rural Area Business and Occupation Tax Credit - Under this program a credit of \$2,000 is available for each new qualified employment position. For applications approved July 1, 1997 and after, annual wages and benefits of \$40,000 or less or credits of \$4,000 for each new employment position with wages and benefits over \$40,000 annually, are available.

High Technology Sales/Use Tax Deferral/Exemption - Some businesses in research and development technology categories may be eligible for a sales/use tax deferral/exemption. To meet eligibility requirements firms must; start new research and development or pilot scale manufacturing operations, or expand or diversify a current operation by expanding, renovating or equipping an existing facility.

High Technology Business and Occupation Tax Credit - An annual credit of up to \$2 million is allowed for businesses that perform research and development in Washington in specified high technology categories and meet minimum expense requirements.

TABLE 27 - Percent Change in Taxable Retail Sales, 1st Quarter 2005-2006

County/City, WA	Q1 05	Q1 06	% of Change between 2005 & 2006
Asotin County			
Unincorporated Areas	6,761,507	7,233,083	7.0%
Asotin	1,238,813	1,395,557	12.7%
Clarkston	28,376,435	30,090,862	6.0%
Columbia County			
Unincorporated Areas	730,564	1,287,133	76.2%
Dayton	5,064,702	5,455,484	7.7%
Starbuck	106,284	102,744	-3.3%
Garfield County			
Unincorporated Areas	627,572	519,958	-17.1%
Pomeroy	2,600,848	2,904,561	11.7%
Whitman County			
Unincorporated Areas	6,286,086	5,751,243	-8.5%
Albion	110,198	121,495	10.3%
Colfax	7,562,434	7,835,299	3.6%
Colton	407,958	343,681	-15.8%
Endicott	244,286	176,021	-27.9%
Farmington	84,798	45,198	-46.7%
Garfield	518,464	740,592	42.8%
LaCrosse	577,987	546,957	-5.4%
Lamont	46,872	472,050	907.1%
Malden	18,424	11,915	-35.3%
Oakesdale	725,192	704,058	-2.9%
Palouse	1,011,473	1,143,781	13.1%
Pullman	60,353,235	63,039,916	4.5%
Rosalia	465,389	402,318	-13.6%
St. John	1,222,623	987,702	-19.2%
Tekoa	746,941	710,480	-4.9%
Uniontown	253,325	583,354	130.3%

Source: www.dor.wa.gov
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POLITICAL JURISDICTION

The following table lists the numerous governmental landowners/managers present in the Palouse Economic Development District and the level of government they represent.

TABLE 28 - Political Jurisdiction

Governing Jurisdiction	Level of Government
U.S. Forest Service	Federal
Bureau of Land Management	Federal
Department of Energy	Federal
Army Corps of Engineers	Federal
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Services	Federal
National Park Service	Federal
Department of Natural Resources	State
Department of Wildlife	State
Asotin/Columbia/Garfield/Whitman Counties	County
Cities & Towns	Local
Public Utility Districts	Local

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PARTNERS FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

ECONOMIC & TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

Regional

- Palouse Economic Development Council
- Rural Resources
- Small Business Development Center
- Walla Walla Community College
- Work Source

Asotin County

- Clarkston Chamber of Commerce
- Hells Canyon Visitor Bureau
- Valley Vision
- Port of Clarkston

Columbia County

- Dayton Chamber of Commerce
- Dayton Development Task Force
- Port of Columbia County

Garfield County

- Garfield County Community Development Action Team
- Port of Garfield County
- Pomeroy Chamber of Commerce

Whitman County

- Colfax Chamber of Commerce
- Greater Pullman Area Economic Development Association
- Port of Whitman County
- Pullman Chamber of Commerce & other local chambers of commerce
- Whitman County Business Development Association

RESOURCES FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

LOCAL, STATE & FEDERAL

- Palouse Economic Development Council
- Department of Commerce
- Economic Development Administration
- Small Business Administration
- Small Business Development Centers
- WorkSource
- Rural Resources
- TRICO Rural Revolving Loan Fund
- Northwest Business Development Association
- Northwest Trade Adjustment Assistance Center
- United States Department of Agriculture - Rural Development
- Washington State Office of Trade and Economic Development
- Washington Department of Transportation
- Walla Walla Community College

OVERVIEW OF ECONOMY

- The District is a very rural economy with 69,800 living in a four county area comprised over 4,300 square miles.
- Washington State's population continues to grow at a rate nearly twice as fast as the District.
- The median age of three of the counties is increasing and the percentage increase is at a faster rate the state as a whole. The exception is Whitman County with its large student population which is fairly constant at 24.8.
- Racial diversity while increasing many categories still makes up less than 4% of the population in three of the counties and just over 10% in Whitman County with its significant university population.
- The educational attainment of the District shows a decrease in the percentage of population with less than a high school education. Conversely there is an increase in the percentage of high school graduates and a significant increase in those attending and graduating from college.
- The District's four counties continue to be between 57% and 68% of the state's Median Household Income and growing at a rate much slower than the state's average.
- All of the counties in the District experienced an increase in per capita income since the year 2000. Yet the counties lag 20% to 40% below the state's level and in some cases actually shows a decrease from the levels in 2000.
- Poverty Status – The District's counties have a larger percentage of families and individuals below the poverty levels than Washington State.
- The distribution of the population by age group show the District has a significant drop in the prime working ages particularly the 20 to 35 year old age groups. This indicates the younger workers are leaving the area. The exception is Whitman County with its student population.
- The distribution of workers among industries shows the government and service sectors make up nearly 50% or more of each county's workforce when categorized by industry. In total, government and service sector employment account for 64% of the jobs in the District.
- While agriculture, forestry and fishing make up less than 10% of the employment opportunities they are still an important factors in the economy requiring many of the government and service sector jobs as support for these industries.
- The location of the district can impact the economy. The distance from major metropolitan areas to the north and west and difficult access to metropolitan areas east and south can make transportation expensive. The geographical constrains of the Rocky Mountains and sheer distances over stretches of wide-open plains add to that difficulty. These concerns increase the importance of transportation routes and telecommunication access.

- Roads, river, rail, air and telecommunications infrastructure each play a role in developing the region's economy.
 - Roads – Farm to Market and all weather roads are key factors to improving the economy of the region.
 - River – The Columbia – Snake River System is an important factor in the movement of commerce to and from the region. The issue of maintaining a navigable channel has dramatic impacts on the economics of the region.
The Snake – Clearwater River system and its attraction as a destination for visitors is also an important factor of the area's economy.
 - Rail – As major rail operators leave the area, short line operations become more critical. The impacts of reduced loads on both the river and rail place a heavier burden on the road system and has the effect of increasing transportation costs to a point where economic viability becomes a consideration.
 - Air – The movement of goods and people is a factor of frequency, destinations and costs. It is important to develop an economically feasible scenario which maximizes frequency and destinations while sustaining reasonable costs.
 - Telecommunication – The connection for rural areas to the world can be improved, in many cases, through the use of telecommunications. Much of the District has access to telecommunication infrastructure. However, the challenge is to provide high-speed connectivity through the Districts at affordable rates. And at the same time providing a cost-recovery scenario for the investor.

- The basic infrastructure of the region is adequate to address the current growth trends yet it may face some specific challenges going forward. Water rights and solid waste disposal are two issues which are generating more interest as the region develops.

EXTERNAL TRENDS AND FORCES

STRENGTHS

External trends and forces play into many of the strengths of the Palouse Economic Development District. The PEDD's unique position as a major grain supplier to international markets is certainly one of the strengths of the region. The continued development of value-added products in the international market place will help strengthen and potentially diversify the District's economy. The area is well positioned to be a world-leader in alternative energy with possibilities in biodiesel, bio mass and wind generation.

The District has a wide range of freight movement systems. These include river, rail, road and air. These systems and their economic competitiveness provide access to external markets and serve as a key factor in the region's economic success. Furthermore, these systems provide the backbone for moving and sustaining the wood, forest and natural resources production that is dependent on a national and international market.

The river system provides additional benefits one of which is providing a test facility for the aluminum boat industry that is established in the Lewis-Clark Valley. Another is as a visitor's draw to the area for recreational opportunities. Tourism extends beyond the river through all aspects of the District and its many attractions including hunting, fishing, biking, golfing, historical setting and facilities, scenic by-ways, art and cultural events and more.

Additionally, the area has access to world-class universities and colleges which are involved in international studies and research. This is fostering high-tech businesses and spin offs.

The rural nature of the region, along with its agricultural base, its vast forest areas and the federal dam system provides a foundation for a large number of state and federal government agencies and jobs to manage these resources.

All of these factors are strengths for the District, which is impacted by external trends and forces.

EXTERNAL - WEAKNESSES

The remote geographical setting of the District, in the far southeastern corner of the State of Washington, bordered by two different states is a weakness when trying to bring economic growth from outside the District.

Additional limited transportation access to metropolitan areas further hinders capitalizing external growth factors.

The lack of capacity in the transmission grid outside of the District may constrain the economic feasibility of adding energy generation sources, like windmills, to our regions economic diversification matrix.

The Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) is listed here because it is a change seen by many as direction having a negative impact on the traditional agricultural community. The CRP is taking land out of crop production for profit and putting the land into undisturbed vegetation creating space where wild populations can breed and expand.

The impact goes beyond the land to the suppliers of farm equipment, chemicals, and others who provide goods and services to agriculture. By removing this land from production there has been a corresponding reduction in the need for the great array of services. This has impacted the traditional agricultural based economy.

On the other hand the individual farmer and rancher who participates in the program is still receiving income for the land in the CRP and has the income to use for goods and services not necessarily related to the traditional agricultural community.

EXTERNAL - OPPORTUNITIES

A number of external trends and forces provide opportunities for the PEDD. Urban gridlock, pollution, congestion, and crime are continuing trends across the country. The PEDD offers an alternative to that life-style in a safe, rural setting. High-tech business expansion on both a national and global level has spilled out into the District. Several successful firms with international markets continue to expand their employee base and growth is seen in tech startups. Another national trend toward increased recreation and tourism has found its way into the PEDD as well. The region has ample opportunity to draw from that resource in its rich history and abundant recreational outlets.

EXTERNAL - THREATS

A key to the PEDD's economic well-being is the agricultural /natural resource industry. International pressures can negatively impact the region's economy. Lower pricing, lower demand and other factors can lower the sustainability of our region's prominence in the world market.

One of the most pressing issues is maintaining the transportation systems, which move agricultural products. The most recent issue is the viability of the short line rail operation. The issue becomes complicated based on three different factors; the owners of the rail, the operators of the trains and the shippers of the product. The other mode is the river system, which moves large volumes cost effectively. The recent dredging of the Snake River was critical but additional focus is needed to maintain a navigable river system. External forces and interests are currently threatening the preservation of this important system.

The government sector is a major employment component to our counties. While much of the employment is based in county government and education there is significant federal and state employment. As those segments continually face cut backs there is the possibility of closing field offices or reducing staff. These are usually high paying jobs that provide stability to struggling economies. High education is also in this sector and the trend has been for branch campuses to pull resources from the main campus located in the District. These factors could pose a long-term threat to the region.

INTERNAL TRENDS AND FORCES

STRENGTHS

Supportive local government jurisdictions throughout the region are looking to increase job opportunities for their citizens and enhance their tax base in order to provide services. Streamlined permit processes and staff ready to assist are assets to this region's growth potential.

The K-12 educational system provides collaboration with the communities to provide strong academic and extracurricular programs. The communities support their schools by regularly passing maintenance and operation levies.

A strong parent-partnership program exists for home schooling families as well as a comprehensive program for K-12 grade students who need alternative learning environments.

Higher education is also a strength for the region. In addition to educational benefits, these institutions provide many other benefits to the PEDD. They serve as major employers, research centers that contribute back to business and industry and as a source of employees for local employers. In addition, technology transfer enables business start-up and expansion in desirable high-tech and bio-tech industries, which helps diversify the economy.

The region's health care industry and its services provide the District with a variety of resources found normally in much larger communities.

A cost effective river transportation system is a regional strength that needs to be preserved. The ability to move the large volumes of agricultural products to markets out of the region in a cost effective manner is vital to the economics of the area. The navigable river system supports the vast farming and other natural resource based activities that are prevalent throughout the District.

Though impacted by national and international policies and pricing, the region's agricultural and natural resource industries remain an important component to the region's economy. Their contribution to the economy reaches far into the fabric of the communities throughout the region.

Another strength of the District is its visitor trade. The diverse geography, the historic settings, the recreational opportunities and the special events all add to the area's attractiveness for visitors. Many of these attractions are destination type activities requiring overnight stays and dining. As visitors stay and play they add to the area's economic vitality.

Lifestyle has been finishing higher on corporate checklists as a location determinate. As businesses find they are not tied to raw material supply or specific markets, lifestyle becomes a more important factor for privately held companies where the ownership is resident with the business.

The region has a lifestyle offering many benefits, such as four seasons, access to water and mountain recreation opportunities, a low cost of living and access to full medical facilities, in close proximity to higher education and major college sports.

The region has low crime rates and traffic moves freely, adding to the attractiveness as a place to do business.

INTERNAL - WEAKNESSES

While the area is blessed with many strengths, there are a few weaknesses that impact the development of the economy. Most of them can be overcome as the strengths and opportunities are maximized.

Currently the region sees a large portion of its prime working age population leave the area for jobs. Some of this maybe the natural progression of those entering the workforce wanting to experience life in a more metro setting, yet the trend in this region seems to be greater than the state as a whole. With more job availability in the area this trend could be more in line with state averages.

Accessibility to the area, especially via air travel is limited. This makes it more difficult for businesses to service and stay in touch with customers and suppliers outside the region. This also is a weakness when working to locate businesses into the area.

The accessibility to high-speed telecommunication services is also an issue in various parts of the District. While some counties have addressed the situation, others are finding their population base does not enable the return on investment most private service providers need in order to provide advanced levels of service.

The District is dependent on a few industries, which drive the economy. The region needs to diversify its economic base in order to provide more stability. By taking advantage of its opportunities and capitalizing on its strengths the region has the ability to grow and expand new businesses and new industries.

Many of the counties are reliant on Ports to provide zoned and serviced land and buildings for industrial use. Though the cities and counties may have zoned industrial land, most is not fully serviced and ready for development. Also the limited amount of available buildings is a weakness when competing for investment with other communities and regions.

INTERNAL - OPPORTUNITIES

The universities provide an excellent opportunity for the region to capitalize on technology transfer opportunities. University research includes that conducted in the high tech arena, as well as in the field of agricultural improvements and alternative crops. The region needs to work with the institutions to insure those spin off activities successfully thrive in the District.

Some of the research being done is in the area of value added crops and wood products. These fit well with the current economy and can enhance the future growth and diversity of the region.

There are projects under consideration in the region that increase the use of alternative crops and will add value in the District versus shipping them out of area for processing. Crops such as canola and mustard seed are being considered for biofuel production within the region. Grass fed meats provides another opportunity for growth and processing in the District. The growing of grapes and the making of wine holds additional possibilities for the area.

The aluminum boat industry continues to grow and establish itself as an important component to the regional economy. Training classes were developed for the industry and are now supplying trained workers with skills for manufacturers of aluminum equipment.

The entrepreneurial spirit can be encouraged throughout the region and assistance provided to those starting, growing or expanding their business. Businesses started and grown in the District can be a prime source for increasing the economic vitality of the area. They are also more inclined to value the community and stay in the community, then those who make corporate decisions from afar.

Active Retirees as a group hold potential for growth in the region. The lifestyle of the District appeals to many and the lower cost of living coupled with access to medical services makes this area very attractive.

Active Retirees benefit the region by bringing discretionary income and help grow the economy by increasing demand for goods and services.

The climate provides visitors with year-round recreational opportunities. The four seasons offer photographers and artists a changing canvas. The rivers host a variety of options from fishing to skiing, rafting and sailing. The mountains contain opportunities for camping, hiking, hunting, skiing and other activities.

Visitors can also enjoy numerous events from rodeos to concerts and arts and crafts to antiques. Golfing is also an attraction with many communities having golfing facilities available to the public.

High-speed telecommunication services have the opportunity to be improved in much of the District. Providing access to global markets from all points within the District would enable businesses to expand their markets beyond the local and regional markets they may serve. This, in turn, would help grow and expand the District's economic base.

The housing issue varies community to community. While some areas of the District have adequate and affordable housing there are other areas where homebuyers are searching in outlying communities for housing stock to meet their needs. Even though the issue seems to be vary from community to community there may be a possibility to address it from a regional perspective.

INTERNAL - THREATS

A threat to improving the economy is apathy and inactivity. Communities can become complacent with the way things are or have been. The District has the strength and the opportunities to grow and expand the economic base, but it will take work, dedication and commitment.

REGIONAL VISION & GOALS

VISION STATEMENT

The Vision for the Palouse Economic Development District (PEDD) is one of growth and prosperity. This will be accomplished by diversifying the economy, improving our infrastructure, enhancing our communities and strengthening our education and training. Having a well balanced economy will help insure the long-term health and viability of the District.

There are several areas in which the region is building a competitive advantage, such as the following examples:

- Educational Institutions - The District has outstanding K-12 systems and access to numerous institutes of higher education. These include progressive community colleges and research universities.
- Advanced Technology – Bioscience, plant research, advanced material technology, shock physics and high tech firms, many being spin offs from research conducted at the area’s universities are located in the District. Fostering a relationship with these technology-based interests will help diversify the region’s economy.
- Agriculture/Natural Resources – This category has been a traditional mainstay of the District. The interest in bio diesel, alternative fuels, wineries and grass fed livestock is providing the region with more value-added opportunities.
- Tourism – The rich recreational opportunities, the historical nature of the area, its scenic by-ways and its mild climate provide for growth and development in this arena. By promoting the opportunities we bring visitors into the District who will spend time and money in our communities.
- Healthcare – The District is well served by its healthcare institutions. Each county has access to medical care with populated centers having access to hospitals and care facilities. In addition to serving the current population the industry serves as a major attribute to the growing active retiree community.

GOALS & OBJECTIVES

The following Goals and Objectives are intended to increase job creation, capital investment and tax base. However, the District itself cannot create jobs, increase investment or tax base. Individual companies are the engines of economic growth.

Within the District various groups and organizations with in each county will assist in enabling the private sector to make the investment in jobs, capital and thereby increase the tax base.

Capacity Building

Goal: To develop the region’s ability to plan for prosperity

Objective:

- Support feasibility studies that expand local capacity and resources for economic growth and vitality.

Education & Training

Goal: To increase the availability, skill level and productivity of the region's workforce.

Objective:

- Identify workforce shortages and needs.
- Work with Workforce Development Council and Work Source to increase size of labor force.
- Build relationships with educational institutions, K-20, to increase the skill sets of the workforce.

Infrastructure

Goal: To encourage maintenance, development and operations of facilities and services necessary to support economic development.

Objective:

- Work to increase the availability of zoned serviced industrial land.
- Encourage expanded telecommunication services throughout the region.
- Support improved and expanded water and sewer systems.
- Maintain, preserve and improve transportation modes including air, rail, river and roads.
- Promote adequate funding for infrastructure and public facilities.

Business Development

Goals: To enhance economic vitality through expansion, retention, recruitment and start up of business ventures.

Objectives:

- Encourage private development of new business ventures.
- Market the business attribute of the region.
- Promote the growth and sustainability of existing businesses within the region.
- Identify and address business needs.
- Develop and foster Economic Development partnerships.
- Encourage development of value-added products.

Tourism

Goals: To foster the development of visitor trade throughout the District.

Objectives:

- Explore impact studies and feasibility studies related to tourism and increased visitor revenues.
- Support improvements and creation of appropriate tourism facilities and community features.
- Work to increase the capacity to maximize visitor's length of stay.

Housing

Goals: To increase the availability of housing options for the residents of the area.

Objectives:

- Support and encourage affordable housing throughout the region.
- Encourage the development of adequate assisted living and retirement facilities.

Community Development

Goals: To promote vibrant and sustainable communities.

Objectives:

- Promote the development of the economy through the development of vibrant downtowns.
- Support continued improvements to public transportation services.
- Support the development of public facilities that improve the economic well being of communities and enhance the quality of life.

COUNTY PROJECTS

Asotin County (includes Clarkston, Asotin & Port)

Capacity Building/Planning

5 year

- Encourage the continued collaboration and meeting of elected officials and administrators in Nez Perce County and Asotin County in order to discuss items of common interest and to expedite common goals.

10 year

- Investigate the establishment of a Foreign Trade Zone at the Port of Clarkston.

Education and Training

5 year

- Prepare a plan and design for a Student Services Building at Walla Walla Community College Clarkston.
- Support Walla Walla Community College in establishing a vocational education program and construct a building for the program in Asotin County, as needed.
- Encourage further development of the healthcare industry through a broader array of education and training programs.

10 year

- Work towards accomplishing the Walla Walla Community College Clarkston master plan.

Infrastructure (Roads, River, Rail, Air, Water, Sewer, Energy, Telecom, Solid Waste, Transportation, Utilities, etc.)

5 year

- Develop an adequate supply of zoned and serviced industrial lands.
- Support the expansion of air service at the regional airport.
- Support and implement transportation plans being developed through the MPO and RTPPO planning process.
- Work with the Corps of Engineers to maintain a navigable river system that promotes commerce.

- Restore recreational and commercial docking facilities along the river system to optimum operating conditions.
- Continue sidewalks from the City of Clarkston into the Port area.
- Install levee pathway lighting from the Corp of Engineers office to the Port office.
- Support the Port construction of rental building and associated infrastructure when feasible and needed.
- Improve safety at the entrances to the Southway Bridge and Hwy 129.
- Promote additional modern telecommunications infrastructure in Asotin County.
- Upgrade Clarkston's wastewater facility.
- Expand the sewer system to include unincorporated areas of Asotin County.
- Replace water distribution mains and services, as needed.
- Encourage the Port of Clarkston in its consideration of the acquisition of land to construct a new industrial park.
- Build a new fire station in City of Asotin.
- Upgrade City of Asotin's water system.
- Determine need for jail facility.

10 year

- Create bicycle paths to include the extension from Clarkston to Chief Timothy State Park; extending the bike path through the City of Asotin and up the Snake River; and a bike path along Scenic Way.
- Install additional fire hydrants and improve fire insurance rating from eight to five.
- Construct two 2-million gallon water storage reservoirs.
- Construct 2 booster pump stations.
- Develop a new water production well.
- Build appropriate jail facility.

Business Development

5 year

- Assist local companies expand their markets and their employment opportunities.
- Promote the utilization of vacant industrial buildings.
- Market the area to prospective businesses.
- Encourage private development in the Aquatic Center area.
- Support the growth of the grape and wine industries through out the region.

10 year

- Plan and develop a new industrial park.

Tourism

5 year

- Conduct impact study concerning tourism by segment; conventioners, cruise boats, Hells Canyon, etc.
- Assist in a Valley wide Tourism Study & Strategy including a new Visitor Information/Orientation Center.
- Enhance all the entrances to the City of Clarkston including signage.
- Develop and implement a Waterfront Development Master Plan, which could include projects such as restaurants, shops, hotels, amphitheater, floating band shell, handicap swim area and expanding the Hells Canyon Marina.
- Develop the area's capacity to maximize visitors' length of stay through things like packaging tours, attracting conventions and new tourism businesses.

- Promote the nationally designated attributes of the area such as Hells Canyon National Recreation Area, Northwest Discover Water Trails, National Scenic By-Way, Lewis & Clark Trail, etc.
- Explore the benefits and pursue if appropriate the National Heritage Designation.
- Work with legislators to adopt legislation to allow lodging tax revenues to be used to host outdoor and travel writers.

Housing

- Support affordable and available housing options.
- Work to ensure there are adequate assisted living and retirement living facilities.

Community Development

5 year

- Prepare a Downtown Revitalization Plan, to include Bridge Street (Highway 12), with time lines based upon the recommendations of a study prepared by the University of Idaho School of Art & Architecture and other studies.
- Continue improvements to the public transportation system in Asotin County to include the wider distribution of user information.
- Restore Swallows Park back to swimming beach and enhance playground equipment.
- Expand and improve levee trails.
- Address the geese problem along the levee trails and beaches.
- Develop additional access to the river trail between the City of Asotin and Swallows Nest Park.
- Investigate and pursue if feasible the creation of a Park and Recreation District.
- Develop a plan to adequately fund public safety.
- Explore the possibility of establishing a Regional Emergency Training facility.
- Determine need and if feasible construct a new jail facility.

10 year

- Expand the Post Office in Clarkston to include additional parking.
- Plan and construct a new city hall for Clarkston.
- Enhance Diagonal Street by adding trees and watering system.
- Construct a baseball field and sports complex with amenities.

Columbia County

Capacity Building/Planning

5 years

- Provide public education to improve use of high-speed internet capabilities.
- Maintain and/or increase funding for economic development programs.

Education and Training

5 years

- Form Private Industry Committee to survey businesses and meet workforce training needs.
- Improve relationships with high schools and colleges.
- Provide incumbent worker training.

Infrastructure (Roads, river, rail, air, water, sewer, energy, telecom, solid waste, transportation, utilities, etc.)

5 years

- Continue supporting improvements to the short line railroad.
- Inventory vacant land and buildings.
- Improve the water and sewer system infrastructure of the City of Dayton.
- Improve the street infrastructure.
- Improve safety, access, and ADA accessibility for pedestrians on Hwy. 12 bridge across Touchet River.
- Improve cellular phone service county-wide.
- Improve high speed internet access in rural areas.
- Create public access to local small airfield.

10 years

- Improve railroad tracks to include passenger service.
- Improve safety, access, and ADA accessibility for pedestrians on Hwy. 12 viaduct on E. Main Street.

Business Development

5 years

- Encourage development of wind generation project.
- Encourage alternative fuels production facility (oilseed crushing/biodiesel or ethanol blending).
- Encourage biomass energy production.
- Create targeted marketing strategy for business recruitment.
- Assist Seneca in maximizing redevelopment of processing facility.

10 years

- Continue to improve stability of local hospital district.

Tourism

5 years

- Publish recreational map of Columbia County.
- Restore a historic home to be open for year-round tours.
- Support a regional network for travel planning for the Lewis & Clark Trail.
- Encourage the establishment of cabin rentals.
- Improve Touchet Valley Golf Course for increased ADA accessibility, youth programs, and more efficient irrigation system for enhanced marketing opportunities.
- Expand interpretive center on Indian, geologic, and settlement history of the county.
- Improve west entrance to Dayton.
- Encourage west Main improvements.
- Maintain and enhance existing railroad depot.
- Construct walking/biking path from courthouse to fairgrounds and extend the bike path to the fairgrounds.
- Construct arches across highway at both entrances to town.
- Reconstruct or replace fairgrounds pavilion.
- Establish public art, i.e. sculptures, etc.

10 years

- Develop walking/biking path between Dayton and Waitsburg.
- Restore an old turn-of-the-century farmhouse and/or barn.
- Set up a farm museum.
- Improve, enhance, and expand the local golf course.
- Build a bandstand on the courthouse lawn.
- Improve courthouse grounds.
- Improve fairgrounds.

Housing

5 years

- Address housing needs in Dayton and Starbuck.
- Encourage Port to purchase and redevelop the Seneca Labor Camp area for housing.

Community Development

5 years

- Develop multi-age community center.
- Encourage establishment of Teen Center.
- Move and restore Smith Hollow School House.
- Encourage development of Sports Complex.
- Expand physical space and program capabilities of the Liberty Theater.

Garfield County (includes Pomeroy & Port)

Capacity Building/Planning

5 years

- Develop comprehensive feasibility study for business recruitment for the Port of Garfield.
 - Develop business recruitment plan to identify target industries.
 - Develop marketing study.

Education and Training

- Support the increase and development of the health occupation workforce.

Infrastructure (Roads, river, rail, air, water, sewer, energy, telecom, solid waste, transportation, utilities, etc.)

5 years

- Update area planning.
 - Update floodplain maps.
 - Prepare GIS maps for the entire county.
- Improve critical local infrastructure.
- Continue to evaluate and maintain high-speed telecommunications systems.
- Continue pursuing renovation to Garfield County Courthouse through the Washington Courthouse Initiative.
- Enhance municipal facilities including the golf course, swimming pool, and play equipment at the City Park.
- Improve Fire District services.
 - Acquire additional property for expansion of present facilities, and purchase new fire fighting equipment and vehicles.
- Improve Hospital District facilities and services.
 - Construct new entrance and new wing for hospital facility.
 - Relocate the District business offices.
 - Improve the laboratory.
 - Create new emergency entrance and guest waiting area.
 - Relocate physical therapy facility.
 - Replace electrical system.
 - Improve nurses' area in Long Term Care.
 - Renovate resident accessible personal laundry area in Long Term Care.
 - Improve living and common areas of Long Term Care utilizing Creating Home model.

Business Development

5 years

- Market available Port District properties and other commercial space.
- Renovate existing and/or create new business facilities and properties.
- Research and partner with site selection services for business recruitment.
- Support development of whiskey distillery project.

10 years

- Promote the expansion and/or development of overnight accommodations.
- Enclose city swimming pool to offer various activities including therapeutic swimming for hospital/long-term care residents.
- Build an indoor equestrian facility.

15 years

- Promote Farm Tours.
- Research and/or develop alternative fuels facilities (i.e. ethanol, bio-diesel or wind energy).

Tourism

5 years

- Develop and construct Pioneer Plaza downtown pocket park.
- Implementation of Pomeroy Downtown Revitalization Master Plan.
 - Improve Senior Center and recover usable space for various community needs.
 - Upgrade City Hall.
 - Improve signage.
 - Develop joint city center for Chamber, PEDC and Tourist Information.
 - Develop Downtown Marketing Plan and create position for Project Manager.
 - Develop uniformity of sidewalk/street plantings.
 - Paint murals in appropriate locations.
 - Promote the restoration of historic buildings throughout the county.
 - Revitalize Seeley Theatre.
- Continue improvements to city sidewalks.
- Plan and construct paths and trails for bicycles and pedestrians.
- Enhance/expand downtown museum.
- Develop and construct Ag History museum.
- Continue to improve parking in Pomeroy.
- Promote the construction of recreational vehicle park/tent camping area.
- Build a skateboard park.
- Complete enhancement of Centennial Boulevard from 12th Street to 18th Street.
- Continue support of new and existing eating establishments.
- Improvements to Garfield County Fairgrounds.
 - Expand Hog Barn and wash racks.
 - Improve electrical wiring to vending booths.
 - Improve water system.

Housing

10 years

- Improve and develop single and multi-family housing units including assisted living facilities and apartment complexes.

Whitman County

Education and Training

5 year

- Coordinate with area businesses to see what workforce shortages need addressed.
- Coordinate development or extension of workforce training.

- Continue to build relationships with high school vo-ag programs to encourage workforce training (soft, as well as hard skills).

Infrastructure (Roads, River, Rail, Air, Water, Sewer, Energy, Telecom, Solid Waste, Transportation, Utilities, etc.)

5 year

- Encourage development of all weather road corridor.
- Support keeping dams in place.
- Support maintaining existing rail.
- Encourage and support growth at the Pullman Regional Airport.
- Support continued expansion of high speed Internet.
- Work to identify available land/buildings.
- Work to identify funds for developing infrastructure.

Business Development

5 year

- Support and encourage development of high tech businesses in the region.
- Work towards improving technology transfer from WSU to the economy.
- Support existing businesses by providing educational opportunities, networking and joint promotional opportunities.
- Encourage the start up of local business by assisting interested individuals through the start up process and helping them identify potential niches, site selection.
- Work to identify and recruit businesses that are suitable to the region.
- Encourage development of natural energy.
- Continue to work with Port, INWP, CTED on recruiting opportunities.
- Search out manufacturing businesses in the recreational industry: ie bike builders, fly fishing, golf equipment.
- Encourage development of businesses that work with local products and encourage and support expansion of agricultural related businesses (organic, value added).

Tourism

1 year

- Continue promotion of county events, people and places.
- Create image through marketing, websites, and publications.
- Coordinate the publication of brochures and other means of attracting visitors to the region.

5 year

- Work with area chambers and communities to highlight events and coordinate networking of towns and a more regional approach.
- Continue updating state and other regional websites.

Housing

5 year

- Support and encourage the development of affordable housing in the region.

PORT OF WHITMAN COUNTY

Goal #1

Actively encourage Port District economic diversification.

- Identify and assist in the development of alternative products, markets and industries.
- Undertake active recruitment of targeted industries.
- Create living wage job opportunities.
- Partner with Washington State University to aggressively pursue technology transfer.
- Promote tourism as a viable industry.

Goal #2

Encourage a balanced and economical multi-modal transportation system.

- Manage maintenance of existing rail access at all port sites operated by the Port District.
- Manage, operate and maintain the Port of Whitman Business Air Center's general aviation airport and industrial park.
- Continue to participate as a partner in the operation, maintenance and improvement of the Pullman-Moscow Regional Airport.
- Partner and participate in the RTPO to address regional transportation issues.
- Support continued navigation on the Columbia/Snake River system.
- Support the continuation of short line rail operation within the Port District and throughout the State.

Goal #3

Assist Port District communities by supporting economic development projects, programs, and partnerships.

- Acquire feasible sites within the Port District for cooperative development with interested communities and firms.
- Work in partnership with Port District communities, public agencies and the private sector to enhance countywide economic development.

Goal #4

Maintain Boyer Park & Marina for public use.

- Continue to maintain the free day use areas of Boyer Park & Marina as a public service to the citizens of Whitman County.
- Investigate opportunities to increase income and reduce costs while continuing maintenance of the park and marina.
- Grow the Park's facilities and amenities as demand increases and where feasible.

Goal #5

Continue acquisition, development and management of Port property and facilities.

- Maintain a flexible leasing policy responsive to the needs of the Port District.
- Construct public port facilities as warranted by market demand.
- Pursue acquisition of additional land at all port sites when occupancy reaches 75 percent or when invited and economically feasible.
- Incorporate proactive environmental planning with industrial development.

Goal #6

Complete telecommunications infrastructure to facilitate Port District-wide capacity.

- Work within the guidelines of SSB 6675 to build telecommunication infrastructure.
- Maintain and increase partnerships to enhance telecommunications services and link networks.

Washington State University

Short Range (up to 5 years)

1. Pursue other short-range projects listed on the Washington State University 2005-2015 Ten Year Capital Plan.
2. Build hotel and conference center.
3. Fund and construct Plateau Center for NW Tribes.

Mid Range (up to 10 years)

1. Pursue projects listed on the Washington State University 2005-2015 Ten Year Capital Plan.

Whitman County Hospital District Projects

Short Range (up to 5 years)

1. ER services 24 hours per day, 7 days per week. A newly constructed Emergency Department in one year.
2. A new Radiology Department to house state-of-the-art digital imaging services, including CT, Mammography, ultrasound and mobile MRI services.
3. Childbirth education, Safe Sitter, Community First Aid and CPR classes throughout the year.
4. Community Health Outreach.
 - Health Watch Program
 - Diabetes Education
 - Nutritional Counseling
5. Telehealth program.
6. One on one nursing care of laboring mothers and newborns, newborn hearing screenings, steak dinners for new parents, diaper bags with infant care items, massage for new mothers, and educational videos for parents on baby care, infant first aid and CPR.
7. State-of-the-art gastrointestinal services.
8. Onsite, emergency rooftop helicopter transport facility.
9. Whitman Specialty Clinic (asthma/allergy, nephrology, urology, neurology, podiatry, cardiology, ophthalmology, gastroenterology).
10. Respiratory Therapy services 24 hours per day, 7 days per week.
11. Adult and pediatric rehabilitation services (physical, speech, massage, occupational therapies).
12. Whitman Medical Group (on-site).
13. Three Forks Orthopedics (on-site).
14. Integrated Electronic Medical Information Systems.

Whitman County Rural Library District Projects

Mid Range (up to 10 years)

1. Upgrade and keep pace with the most current computing and transmission technologies for library service within our 13 branch locations and for services accessed through the library's website. These include improvements to the library's computing infrastructure of hardware, software and every level of computing.
2. Continue to improve the library's telecommunication infrastructure.
3. Participate in cooperative relationships with other entities to improve the services provided to library customers.
4. Improve the library District website and the services and products available there.
5. Intensive outreach and training for community members of all ages on a variety of topics, workshops, programs and instructional classes.
6. Capital projects to improve the library's 13 locations and outreach locations. These include but are not limited to:
 - Build a new library in St. John.
 - Add an elevator to the Colfax Library to address ADA standards.
 - Relocate the library's main computer equipment from the basement location in Colfax.
 - Repair walkways and entries in all 13 locations.
 - Establish a public fountain in front of the Colfax library for culture/community gatherings.
 - Build or remodel library facility in Endicott.

CITY PROJECTS

The following are listings from Whitman County Cities that submitted projects for the CEDS.

Albion

Short Range (up to 5 years):

1. Produce a set of digitized maps from new aerial photographs.
2. Conduct engineering and environmental studies to determine land use possibilities in flood plain.

3. Upgrade Internet communications and phone lines.
4. Renovate/repair/remodel/repaint Community Center.
5. Install elevator for senior and disabled citizen access to second floor of Community Center.
6. Construct Safety Building for Fire, Ambulance, and Police Departments on Front Street land owned by City.
7. Remodel present Fire Dept. facility to create youth recreation center in Community Center.
8. Improve Community Park toddler and youth play areas and equipment.
9. Build a skateboard facility and/or dirt bike area for Albion youth.

Mid Range (up to 10 years):

1. Find funding for establishing a local recreational program for all ages.
2. Purchase property for new 200,000-gallon water storage tank.
3. Construct new 200,000-gallon water storage tank to provide for increased population growth and fire demand.
4. Expand sewer to accommodate increased growth (aeration system or another lagoon).
5. Publish a town brochure giving information about services, facilities, organizations, policies, and events.
6. Upgrade substandard housing, and/or build affordable housing units for low and moderate-income residents.
7. Install bleachers at Community Park ball field.
8. Repair split-rail fence at City Park, and add new sections of fencing as appropriate.

Colfax

Short Range (up to 5 years):

1. Improve sewage sludge removal system.
2. Replace Thorn Street booster station.
3. Drill new well to replace Glenwood wells.
4. Replace new Southview reservoir.
5. Reconfigure intersection at S. Main/Highway 195.
6. Install new regulation sized tennis courts.
7. Obtain and develop community center building.
8. Partner with Chamber to make Visitor Center.
9. Participate with community in business recruitment.
10. Support Transportation Improvement Projects as outlined in Resolution No. 04-06.

Mid Range (up to 10 years):

1. Install a second siphon at all siphon locations.
2. Reconstruct secondary treatment ponds.
3. Continue water conservation programs.
4. Extend water service along SR 26.
5. Upgrade to hypchlorite generation at wells.
6. Establish a water line loop between Hillcrest and Cherry.
7. Reconstruct Morton –Third to Tyler.
8. Reconstruct Tyler –Morton to SR 195.
9. Purchase land for RV parking near McD Park.
10. Construct public restrooms.

Colton

Short Range (up to 5 years):

1. Purchase Water Rights (In Process, should be completed soon)
2. Construct new sidewalks, curbs, and drainage for streets.
3. Purchase 20 Acres for Land Application with a seasonal discharge.
4. Building an addition to Colton Town Hall for the Police Department and handicapped assessable bathroom. (Partially Completed: The police office has been completed)
5. Build a new water tower for water storage or add a pressure system.

Mid Range (up to 10 years):

1. Build and design a new wastewater treatment system.

Endicott

Short Range (up to 5 years):

1. Construct new water system.
2. Fund and construct new emergency services/community building.

Farmington

Short Range (up to 5 years):

1. Continue to rehabilitate the sewer system.
2. Clean Pine Creek within town.
3. Purchase additional park property.
4. Plan and install new water services and meters for residences.
5. Install new windows and winterize fire station.
6. Purchase and install new playground equipment.

Mid Range (up to 10 years):

1. Construct an additional water reservoir.
2. Phase 2 of sewer system rehab and sewer lagoon rebuild.
3. Upgrade water service lines.
4. Purchase equipment and site for composting of lawn and garden waste and tree trimmings.

Long Range (up to 20 years)

1. Build larger water tower.

Garfield

Short Range (up to 5 years):

1. New restrooms for park.
2. Gazebo/bandstand for the park.
3. New fire station with training area.
4. Retrofit old fire station into expanded community center and enlarge library space.
5. Water system Plan.

Mid Range (up to 10 years)

1. Extend water system into newly annexed areas

La Crosse

Short Range (up to 5 years):

1. Improvements to sewage disposal system (upgrade lagoons, and construct a new lagoon, and other related upgrades)
 - A. Repair or replace much of collection system
 - B. Add secondary treatment and upgrade final disposal
 - C. Replace Pressure line from Lift Station #2 to Lagoon #1
 - D. Update Electrical and Controls
2. Improvements to potable water system (upgrade entire system)
3. Replace and/or install new sidewalks on 2nd and Star Streets
4. Repair back shop wall and level up roof lines.
5. Re-roof Shop
6. New or Replace/or Repair Park Restroom
7. Replace Pump Control System
8. Underground sprinkler system for park or cemetery.
9. Backflow device for cemetery
10. Electrical hookup at cemetery

Lamont

Short Range (up to 5 years):

1. Replace water mains in Garfield, Spokane, and Eighth Streets.

Mid Range (up to 10 years):

1. Add to the capacity of the water supply by replacing a 50,000 gallon reservoir with a 150,000-gallon reservoir.

Malden

Did not participate.

Oakesdale

Short Range (up to 5 years):

1. Continue working with TIB for funding for an ADA compliant sidewalk for school pedestrian traffic on First Street between Pearl and Steptoe.
2. Locate funding for public restrooms near SR 27.
3. Locate funding and property for RV parking with water, sewer and electric hookups.
4. Locate funding and property for a helipad to be used by area air ambulance service providers.
5. Demolish old flat house donated by Co-Ag and clear site for possible public rest room site.
6. Look into possibilities of remodeling the area above the Library to include in our Business Incubator Program.
7. Update our Comprehensive Plan and develop medium to long range plans for Oakesdale.
8. Begin developing program to chip and recycle citizen's yard waste with grant from Whitman County.

Palouse

Short Range (up to 5 years):

1. Extension of sanitary sewer to Fisher's Addition.
2. Renovation/restoration and development of an updated Community Center complex including an outdoor courtyard.
3. Rebuild Whitman Street.
 - Received TIB funding \$455,000.00
 - City of Palouse funds \$35,000.00
 - Still needed: \$210,000.00
4. Develop East Main Street.
5. Relocate Police Department to old fire station.
 - Police Officers to move into renovated facility in late December, 2007
 - Building restorations to continue into 2007
6. Encourage commercial development.
7. Construction of a waste treatment plant sludge storage facility.
 - Completed, December 2007
8. Install new swimming pool bleachers with shade.
9. Upgrade the city maintenance shop and storage area.
10. Development of an improved RV park offering water, sewer, electrical and telecommunications services.
 - Initial design work completed in 2007.
 - City of Palouse allocated \$15,000.00 in 2007 budget
11. Continue to develop a nature trail/walking path system along the Palouse River and abandoned railroad beds.

Mid Range (up to 10 years):

1. Build a municipal skate park.
2. Recruit of high-tech and light industrial businesses.
3. Develop of business park/light industrial site. Municipal infrastructure currently in place includes:
 - Water, sewer and storm drain infrastructure.
 - Rail access.
 - Highway access (SR 27 and SR 272).
 - Telecommunications access.
4. Continued upgrading of arterial streets in Palouse. This includes gravel to asphalt surface upgrading as well as reapplying asphalt overlays to existing improved streets.

Long Range (up to 20 years):

1. Construction of a new water tank reservoir on the South Hill in Palouse.
2. Construction of new cemetery outbuildings and restrooms.
3. Improve recreational facilities. Suggested improvements include but not limited to:
 - New ball fields/play field complex for football, soccer, baseball, softball.
 - Trap/skeet shooting facility.
 - Golf course.
4. Improve water distribution system for low pressure areas.

Pullman

Short Range (up to 5 years):

1. Extend water, sewer, and treated effluent utilities into the Pullman-Moscow corridor.
2. Resurface Bishop Boulevard.
3. Provide fire flow water improvements and sewer service to the Pullman-Moscow Regional Airport.
3. Construct a wading/spray pool.
4. Expand the Recreation Vehicle Park and construct a shower facility.
5. Expand Lawson Gardens to include features identified in the Master Plan update.
6. Develop and implement landscape and industrial buffers on North Grand Avenue to enhance commercial and pedestrian uses.
7. Develop a site plan and implementation for the Itani Park site.
8. Upgrade wastewater treatment plant.
9. Replace Spring St. Bridge.
10. Replace Kamiaken St. Bridge.
11. Major upgrade of Pullman-Moscow Regional Airport.
12. Expand the bus storage facility.
13. Continue to enhance transit services.
14. Increase the number of bus routes.
15. Prepare storm water management plan and development standards.

Mid Range (up to 10 years):

1. Provide a south by-pass.
2. Provide a north by-pass.
3. Expand potable water storage capacity.

Long Range (up to 20 years):

1. Develop pedestrian/bicycle paths in accordance with adopted Pedestrian/Bicycle plan.
2. Construct arterial streets, such as a Golden Hills Drive.
3. Build a New City Hall.
4. Provide a beltway road connection for the northwest portion of Pullman.
5. Provide a beltway road connection for the southwest portion of Pullman.

Rosalia

Short Range (up to 5 years)

2007

1. Rebuild 2 railroad crossings
2. Replace 700 more feet of 8-inch plastic main line in high zone area
3. Recycle center for waste oil
4. Secure funding for 24/7 public restrooms at Texaco Station location.
5. Replace 5,000 feet of 4" pipe with 8 " plastic and add 9 new hydrants.
6. Complete city council chambers
7. Chip seal 1/2 mile of street.
8. Begin design phase of waste water treatment plant.
9. Replace 600 feet of
10. Begin sewer line bursting (4,000 feet)
11. Open medical clinic (Feb. 2007)

2008

1. Begin \$1,000,000 renovation of city airport.
2. Chip Seal 1/2 mile street.
Replace 4" water lines with 6 " or 8" plastic from 9th St. to Josephine St and Josephine St. to Whitman Ave. (900 feet behind school) and 3 hydrants.
3. Extend water and sewer service north of town and annex property.

2009

1. Chip seal 3/4 mile of streets.
2. Begin construction on waste water plant.

Long Range

1. All streets will be chip sealed.
2. Do maintenance chip sealing each year of approximately 1/2 mile.
3. Apply a 2" asphalt overlay on Whitman Ave. from 8th St. to south city limits.
4. Continue new water line & hydrant installation.
5. Continue to prosper and grow.

Saint John

Short range (up to 5 years):

1. Build and furnish new public service building that will include city hall, library and other amenities.
2. Move and upgrade sewer treatment plant and upgrade sewer lines.
3. Improve water distribution system to include replacement of at least one well.
4. Improve telecommunications including cell phone service and internet service to make the business climate more attractive.
5. Street improvements.
6. Enhance recreational facilities in area to include a lighted bike/walking path, enclose and upgrade swimming pool, and city park improvements.
7. Create St. John brochure and build web page. Provide Visitor Information and participate in Whitman County tourism efforts.
8. Develop Business Park.
9. Fair grounds improvement including a horse barn and arena.
10. Expand RV services.
11. Beautification of waterway through downtown St. John.
12. Preserve and enhance the downtown area.
13. Construction of a new building for Whitman Medical Group.
14. Bio-Fuel production facility in St. John.

Mid Range (up to 10 years):

1. Improvement of Highway 23 between US 195 and Interstate 90.
2. Improve railroad crossings in the area.

Tekoa

Short Range (up to 5 years):

1. Prepare feasibility study to provide infrastructure to airport.
2. New sewer lines.
3. New water lines.
4. Recruitment of business and industry.
5. Construct hiking and biking trails.
6. New recreational facilities in City parks.
7. Skateboard arena.

Mid Range (up to 10 years):

1. New sewer lines.
2. New water lines.
3. Prepare Wastewater Facilities Plan.
4. Renovate old Empire Theatre (historical project).
5. Build affordable housing.

6. Build a new reservoir.
7. Build a new sewage treatment plant.
8. Build industrial park at local airport.

Uniontown

Short Range (up to 5 years):

1. Prepare wastewater facilities plan.
2. Line sewer lagoons.
3. Connect new well to system.
4. Identify and repair water leakage from water system.
5. Install sprinkler system at Holzer Park.
6. Recruit business to town; and create a brochure.
7. Construct bike/pedestrian path between Uniontown and Colton.
8. Preserve buildings, which are part of Uniontown's history.
9. Update the Comprehensive Plan.
10. Update the water facilities plans.
11. Grade, pave, add sidewalks & drainage to the St. Boniface-Church street loop.
12. Inspect/repair reservoir.

Mid Range (up to 10 years):

1. Encourage more housing units.
2. Develop creek park or fishing pond.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The following is a listing, by county, of a sampling of the accomplishments of the last year:

Asotin County

1. Placed Lewis & Clark interpretive signs/mile markers/exercise stations along the levee trail from Granite Park to Asotin.
2. Worked with Valley Marketing Coalition to promote the region's tourism activities.
3. Begun impact study concerning tourism.
4. City of Asotin upgraded waste water facility.
5. Assisted local companies expand their operation.
6. Marketed industrial buildings and area to prospective businesses.

Columbia County

1. Finish development of Patit Creek campsite.
2. Finish gateway to Patit Creek Campsite.
3. Host Corps of Discovery II exhibit and Lewis & Clark Walk.
4. Finished phase I and started phase II of wind turbine project.
5. WSU E-Work Project – provided community and business education.
6. Installed public restrooms in Starbuck.

Garfield County

1. ADA Compliant restrooms have been constructed.

Whitman County

1. Corridor Zoning Plan was restructured to meet new needs brought on by SR 270.
2. County Courthouse Telecommunications Center upgraded.
3. Upgrade county jail fire and safety equipment.

Colfax

1. Obtained Phase 1 funding to reconstruct Mill St. – Canyon to Harrison.

2. Installed automatic sprinkler systems at all parks.
3. Obtained funding to extend walking/jogging path along river.

Farmington

1. Constructed a new fire station building.
2. Condemned K of P Building removed.

LaCrosse

1. Partial completion on 2nd Street and Star Street.
2. Street A Sidewalk fully completed
3. Kitchen re-roofed and repaired and renovated
4. New Fire truck purchased.

Palouse

1. Completed Heritage Park Town Square and restroom facility.
2. Constructed a new public safety building.

Rosalia

1. Completely cleaned sides and bottoms of 100-year-old reservoir
2. Finished and opened new library
3. Purchased water rights.
4. Finished sewer system I&I design plan.
5. Moved city hall into old library.
6. Installed new roof on community center.
7. Chip sealed and asphalted 1/2 mile of street.

Uniontown

1. Drilled new well.
2. Set up Website.

Port of Whitman County

1. Completion of 18,000 sq. ft. ISR Phase II building in the Pullman Industrial Park
2. Completion of a feasibility study for a Port business incubator at the Pullman Industrial Park
3. Schweitzer Engineering Laboratories expands manufacturing building at Pullman Industrial Park (TENANT NEWS)
4. 100% Occupancy at new T-hangar at Port of Whitman Business Air Center
5. Design of taxiway improvements at Port of Whitman Business Air Center underway. Taxiway construction scheduled for 2007.
6. Construction of new rail spur for Central Ferry Dry Fertilizer LLC at Central Ferry
7. Construction of a new building by Central Ferry Dry Fertilizer at Central Ferry.

Washington State University

Short Range (up to 5 years)

1. Continue to develop and renovate teaching and research facilities including, but not limited to, the Biotechnology/Life Sciences (R&EC #2) Building, BioMedical Sciences (R&EC #4) Building, Research & Education Center #5, Troy Hall Renovation, LARC Renovation, Hospital Building Renovation, the Health Sciences Library and the Veterinary Medicine-Animal Research (BL3) Facility.
2. Secure funding and complete construction of a Wastewater Reclamation Project.
3. Fund and construct 18-Hole Golf Course/Practice Facility and Clubhouse.
4. Renovate Regents and Rotunda Dining Halls.
5. Develop new outdoor Tennis Facility.
6. Complete Martin Stadium and the Compton Union Building.

CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION

Specifically outlined in the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy Guidelines (CEDS) are the reporting requirements for any CEDS document. Initially, a full-scale document is written and submitted to the EDA for approval. Once approved, copies are made and sent to all appropriate interested state and local parties. The document must remain available for review and comment by those interested.

As an EDD we have prepared a CEDS and submitted it for approval. The following criteria outline the steps that will be taken by the Palouse EDC to meet the reporting and updating requirements of the CEDS process.

A report will be generated annually and will include the following:

- Adjustments to the CEDS as needed.
- A report on the previous year's economic development activities and any significant changes in the region's economic conditions.
- An evaluation of effectiveness in meeting goals.
- A schedule of achievable goals for the coming year.

In addition to the annual report, the CEDS document will be revised or updated every five years. This process may take place sooner if it is deemed necessary by the EDA. Changes made to the CEDS document may be made upon resolution of the area CEDS committee's, and concurrence of the EDA. Any amendment will also meet the previously mentioned requirements.